



GENERAL EISENHOWER (v sredi), ki je določen za arhivnega poveljnika zavezniške druge fronte, je bil nedavno v Washingtonu na obisku, in potem pri Churchill, da se domeni o zadnjih podrobnostih za invazijo v Evropo. Na desni je general George C. Marshall, in na levi neki vojaški veščak, s katerim sta bila v pomenku na konferenci v Kairu.

Vatikan bo v tej vojni posebno na vplivu izgubil

RUSIJA, KI JO JE PAPEZ NAJBOLJ NAPADAL, PRIDOBIVA, KLERIKALIZEM PA CELO V KATOLIŠKIH DEŽELAH IZGUBLJA UGLED. ZED DRŽAVE IN ANGLIJA RIMU NAJBOLJ V OPORO

Dne 16. januarja je Foreign Policy Association v Washingtonu, D. C., objavila dobro naštudirano poročilo o diplomaciji Vatikana in o nič kaj pridno obtajoči bodočnosti rimsko-katoliške hierarhije, ki je bila po svetu skozi stoletja država nad vsemi državami.

Katoliške države ob prvenstvo
Skrozi do prejšnje in do te vojne so svetu prvačile katoliške države; druge — nekatoliške — so to vzele na znanje in priznavale Vatikana za nekako politično-cerkveno veselo, ker jim je bilo to koristnejše kakor pa če jo bi zanikavale.

Nekoč je bil svet zgolj pod vplivom rimske hierarhije, in mnoge vlade, ki so kaj pomenile. Na primer, pokojna Avstro-Ogrska, nekdanj mogočna Španija, Francija, Italija, Portugalska, vsa latinska Amerika, Poljska itd.

V Nemčiji, v Angliji in v Zed. državah je imelo papežstvo vedno velik vpliv. Se celo v carski Rusiji ni bil neznamen. Na Kitajskem, Japonskem in v Turčiji so ga upoštevali.

Pod Mussolinijem se je dvignil v še večjo državno veličino. A sedaj pa se zdi — po mnenju pregleda omenjene družbe, da mu preti zaton nekdanje politične moči in slave.

Boj proti klerikalizmu v Italiji

Sherman S. Hayden od FPA razlaga, da je v Italiji proti klerikalizmu in papežtvu, vsled njegove ozke zveze s fašizmom, sentiment tolikšen, da se po izgonu Nemcev lahko dogode ne le zatiranje duhovščine, pač pa morda še hujše stvari, kot so v drugih državah, v katerih so revolucionarni pokreti udarili najprvo po reakcionarni cerkvi in privilegijih, ki jih je štutila z gesli križa in vere.

Italija je sedaj pod zavezniški črti na katoliško deželo in vzdržujemo ji dinastijo in hierarhijo. A kadar naše in angleške čete odidejo — kaj potem?

S. S. Hayden meni, da za njen klerikalizem ne bo nič dobrega. Italija bo šla skozi socialno revolucijo, prežeta s svobodomi-

selstvom, ker se je papežstvo toliko časa oslanjalo na reakcijo, in hierarhija pa se tako oprijela diskreditirane savojške dinastije, da se v obeh javnosti nikakor ne more oprati. Torej mora trpeti posledice svojih grehov.

Strah Vatikana pred Rusijo

Od postanka boljševiske revolucije je bila katoliška cerkev v ospredju mednarodne kampanje proti Sovjetski Rusiji in njemu komunizmu. Pomagala je odkrito in z vsemi svojimi močmi v vsakem podvzetju za zadušitev bodisi demokratičnega socialističnega, ali pa komunističnega gibanja.

Mussolini je imel v nji v svoji vnanji kot v notranji politiki veliko oporo. Enako diktator Franco v Španiji, pa klerofašizem v Avstriji, na Bavarskem, v Sloveniji, na Irskem, v Argentini in kjerkoli drugje se je pojavil.

Sedaj pa se tista Rusija, katero se je Vatikano odločil uničiti, dviga v moči in v vplivu. Rusija sama sicer za Vatikano ne bi bila izguba, ker je pravoslavna. Toda če dobi v svojo zvezo Poljsko, ki je katoliška, pa Litvinsko, Cehoslovaško in druge male katoliške dežele, in potem še Balkan, kaj bo Vatikano ostalo od nje?

(Konec na 5. strani.)

Čemu zavezniki še vedno tolerirajo fašistične kriminalce v Italiji?

Poročevalec čikaških Daily News William Stoneman piše v izdaji z dne 15. januarja iz Neapla o intrigah in prizadevanjih "malegá" Viktorja Emanuela ohraniti svoj prestol in Italijo savojski dinastiji.

Vzlic cenzuri je Stoneman dovolj jasno razložil, da se tega "kriminalnega kralja" vzdržuje edino s pomočjo ameriškega in angleškega varstva.

Jasno je, da je Viktor Emanuel izmed fašističnih kriminalcev eden največjih, pa ga vzlic temu podpiramo in protežiramo! Graf Sforza, ki ni nikak radikalec, temveč le liberalcec in ob enem italijanski imperialist, in njegovi tovariši v Italiji te zavezniške politike ne morejo prebaviti. Ameriškim in angleškim zastopnikom v Italiji je Sforza dejal, da so dosedaj lahko videli položaj in spoznali, da sedanjemu kralju nima niti med ljudstvom v južni Italiji prav nobene zaslombe. Ne on, ne njegovi kriminalni tovariši ne bi mogli obstati razen s toleriranjem in varstvom zavezniške okupacijske oblasti, ki jih ščiti. Sforza je nazval kralja in njegovo družbo za skupino lažnjivcev, izdajalcev in kriminalcev, s katerimi pošteno ljudstvo ne bo sklenilo prav nikakršnega kompromisa.

Ko so ameriški časnikarji Sforzo vprašali, kaj misli o eksekucijah v severni Italiji, v katerih je bil ob življenje tudi Mussolinijev zet graf Ciano, jim je odvrnil: "Tam fašistični kriminalci saj ubijejo koga izmed sebe, tu (v južni Italiji) pa se vsi svobodno gibljejo." K temu je dodal, da je to mnenje čul iz ust navadnega človeka iz ulice in tako je to misel tistega italijanskega naroda, ki je upal, da se bo fašizma z zavezniško invazijo iznebil, pa mu leži na hrbtu kakor prej.

Vseseno, kriminalni kralj bo moral iti, pravi graf Sforza, to so ameriški in angleški okupacijski oblastniki že lahko spoznali. Vprašanje zanje je le, ali ob zaveznikov okupirani del dobi demokratično upravo, ali naj se mu vzdržuje še dalje stari fašistični režim.

Italijanski demokrati v Ameriki, ki so se borili zoper Mussolinija še v času ko ga je Churchill na vse pretege hvalil, si ne obetajo od naše vnanje politike za demokracijo v Italiji: nič dobrega. A zanašajo se, da ko bo Nemčija poražena, si bo italijansko ljudstvo samo vzelo besedo in počistilo s kriminalci, ki so ga pahnili v nesrečo.

Naciji odločno za počiščenje s Titom in njegovimi partizanskimi četami

Nepori Titovih čet v obleganju uBanje Luke v Bosni so se — kot je bilo pričakovati — morali končati z neuspehom. Vzrok je bil ne samo nemška premoč temveč pomanjkanje municije in moderne bojne opreme v Titovih četah, dočim imajo naciji vsega tega v izobilju.

Nemci so pred dobrim tednom poročali, da so vzeli tudi Titov glavni stan Jajce v Bosni, in pa razne druge postojanke partizanov v Hercegovini in Črni gori, njihove otoke in obrežne točke v Dalmaciji, in da so tudi Slovenijo počistili partizanskih oddelkov.

Seveda je bilo v teh poročilih iz nemških virov veliko pretiravanja in bahavosti. Titove čete so še na pozorišču in iz Švedske so poročali, da je Hitler Titovo armado priznal za legitimno bojujočo se silo, iz razloga, da bo ravnala z nemškimi ujetniki po mednarodnem pravu, in istotako Nemčija z ujetimi partizani. Do letos s6 baje ujetnike pobili eni kot drugi. Nemci so namreč z ujetimi partizani postopali kot z zločinci, ki ropajo in more in so vsled tega podvrženi takojšnji smrtni kazni. Nemška propaganda je v svojem tisku in v radiu partizane označevala za

Ameriška armada in mornarica izgubili nad 139,000 mož

Vojni in mornarični departament poročata, da znašajo ameriške izgube na vseh bojiščih do konca minulega leta 139,752 mož.

Kopna armada je izgubila vsega skupaj 105,229 mož, izmed katerih je bilo 16,831 ubitih, 38,916 ranjenih, 24,067 pogrešanih in 25,415 ujetih.

Od dneva invazije v Italijo znašajo ameriške izgube 18,119 mož; izmed teh je bilo 2,798 ubitih, 11,762 ranjenih in 3,559 pogrešanih.

Izgube ameriške bojne mornarice na vseh bojiščih znašajo 34,528 mož, izmed teh 15,186 ubitih, 6,616 ranjenih, 8,429 pogrešanih in 4,292 ujetih.

Vsega skupaj je bilo ubitih do konca decembra 32,017 ameriških vojakov in mornarjev.

Našo skupno oboroženo silo se ceni na okrog enajst milijonov mož.

Doslej imajo v tej vojni največje izgube Nemčija, Rusija in Kitajska. Prvi dve sta izgubile vsaka po okrog šest milijonov mož in tudi Kitajska jih je izgubila več milijonov, vrh tega pa imajo Rusija in Kitajska velike izgube tudi med civilnim prebivalstvom, ki so nastale vsled invazije sovražnih armad.

Nemčija je izgubila tisoče civilnega prebivalstva vsled napadov angleških in ameriških letalcev na njena mesta, ki z rušenjem nemške industrije in nemških mest nadaljujejo.

Veseljačenje v Bukarešti dokler je še čas

Vsled prodiranja rdeče armade proti Rumuniji beži veliko rumunskega ljudstva iz zasedenih krajev v Rusiji in iz Besarabije, a rumunska imovita purgarija pa veseljači v Bukarešti kot da se Rumuniji bližajo najkrajnejši dnevi. V resnici praznujejo dan pred viharjem — uganjajo bakanalije dokler je čas, kajti po porazu bo konec njihovega vladanja nad ljudstvom.

Predno se to zgodi, skušajo sprazniti vse steklenice šampanjca in likerjev, použiti vse najdražje mesnine in kaviar, in živeti v nasladih. Masa rumunskega ljudstva pa živi v silnem pomanjkanju. Zanj bo konec vojne odrešitev, za razuzdano purgarijo pa konec veseljačenja.

"moriške komunistične tolpe" in domačemu prebivalstvu v Jugoslaviji zabičevala, da mora takoj "uničiti" vsakega "komunističnega tolovaja", ki mu pride v roke.

V odgovor na te nacijske brutalnosti napram ujetnikom ni Titovi osvobodilni vojski kazalo drugega kot vračati zob za zob.

Ako je bilo poročilo o Hitlerjevem priznanju Tita za poveljnika legitime armade resnično, je to znamenje, da je moralo nemško poveljstvo odnehati s pobijanjem ujetnikov.

Za nad šest milijard vojnih naročil preklicanih

Ameriška vojna produkcija je tako ogromna, da je vlada preklicala že za nad šest milijard dolarjev vojnih naročil in nadaljna bodo sledila, ker je v marsikakim municijskem področju produkcija veliko večja kot pa armadne in mornarične potrebe zanjo.

Torej je že sedaj več vojnih naročil preklicanih kot pa jih je bilo vseh skupaj po prejšnji vojni.

Ko so člani senatnega odseka, ki ima opraviti z vojnimi naročili, vprašali delavsko tajnico Frances Perkins, kako take odločbe vplivajo v zaposljeval-

nem oziru, je rekla, da je bilo mnogo delavcev odslovljenih in na tisoče jih je moralo v druge kraje za poslom. Njeno mnenje je, da ko bo vojne konec, bodo vojna naročila skoro vsa preklicana in na milijone delavcev si bo moralo iskati zaposlitve drugje in brezposelnost bo velika.

Ameriška armada je izborna opremljena, a dosedaj je bila prav malo v akciji, zato tudi ne troši toliko materiala, kot ga na primer sovjetska in nemška armada na vzhodni fronti, kjer si stoji nasproti noč in dan milijone mož.

Večino ameriške municije in

drugih vojnih potrebščin je šlo v pomoč združenim narodom, v skupni vrednosti (na podlagi lend-lease postav) 18 milijard dolarjev. Največ potrebičin iz Zed. držav sta prejeli Sovjetska unija in Anglija.

Odpovedovanje vojnih naročil in s tem odsilvanje delavcev se nič ne sklada s predlogom predsednika Roosevelta za prisilno delovno službo. V svoji poslanici kongresu je med drugim predložil načrt za "draftanje" delavcev na prisilna dela. Predsednik AFL Wm. Green in predsednik CIO Philip Murray sta njegovo zahtevo odločno zavrni-

la, enako unije železničarjev, in naravno, da tudi J. L. Lewis.

Vsa prosperiteta sedanjih dni je v tej deželi sidana na vojnih naročilih. Ko izginejo — kaj potem? Frances Perkins, ki se mora vsled svoje službe zanimati za taka vprašanja, pravi, da bo po vojni velika brezposelnost neizogibna. Vzel bo dolgo, predno se "arsenal demokracije" preuredi v sistem produkcije ljudskih potrebščin. In v tistem procesu se bodo vzlic demokraciji dogajale napram delavstvu zelo nedemokratične stvari — prav verjetno — da še bolj, kot so se po prejšnji vojni.

Demokrati z juga in FDR si odtujili delavsko gibanje

KDO DOBI NAKLONJENOST ORGANIZIRANIH DELAVCEV V PREDSEDNISKIH VOLITVAH? NAPADI NA UNIJE ZNAMENJE POOSTRITVE RAZREDNEGA BOJA ČIM BO KONEC VOJNE

Ko je predsednik Roosevelt kandidiral v drugi termin, je bilo vse unijsko gibanje z njim, razen nekaterih reakcionarnih unijskih vodij, ki so agitirali za republikanski "old deal".

Zapravljena popularnost

V kampanji za izvolitev v tretji termin pa je imel Roosevelt proti sebi tudi Johna L. Lewisa, ki mu je prej iz blagajne svoje unije prispeval v agitaciji za demokratsko stranko pol milijona dolarjev.

Letos pa se je proti Rooseveltu obrnilo precej drugih unijskih vodij, in če so preroki v pravem, bo zameg glasov šel v republikanski tabor. Da-li se to zgodi, je veliko odvisno, kdo bo kandidat republikanske stranke. Dosedaj sta najbolj v ospredju izmed mnogih ambicioznih republikanskih politikov dva aspiranta: Wendell Willkie, in pa newyorški guvernér Thomas E. Dewey. Slednji si je prizadeval dobiti nominacijo že na zadnji republikanski konvenciji, pa je Willkie zmagal.

Nagnjenje za spremembo vlade

Ako zmaga eden izmed teh dveh na letošnji junijski konvenciji, je verjetno, da bo dobil oporo Ameriške delavske fede-

racije — če ne odprto, pa prikrilo, in prav gotovo je, da bo v agitaciji za republikanskega kandidata spet na vso moč John L. Lewis.

Po čudnih potih se je dogodilo, da se je navdušenje za Roosevelt med unijskim delavstvom zelo ohladilo, čeprav mu ga skuša Sidney Hillman, ki je eden izmed glavnih voditeljev v CIO, ohraniti.

Veliko si je Roosevelt sam kriv, še več pa njegova stranka, ki je postala v zadnjih par letih celo bolj reakcionarna kakor je republikanska, na jugu pa sploh še nikoli bila ni drugega kot burbonska.

Insulti na unije iz obeh taborov

Dasi dežujejo napadi na unije in obrekovanja iz republikanskega kot iz demokratskega tabora; se v uradih unij to bolj zameri demokratom, ker vračajo unijam za podporo v volilnih kampanjah z nehvaležnostjo, če ne z izdajstvi.

Rooseveltovo predlog za "draftanje" delavcev na prisilna dela je dobil v unijah nasproten odmev in obdobje nič koliko. Se celo tednik "Labor", politično glasilo železničarjev, je predsednikovo predlog označil za pot v zaporo Ameriške delavske fede-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Naš tiskovni sklad vir, ki ga oskrbujejo tisti, katerim je za načela

Zakladniški oddelek zvezne vlade nam je poslal nekaj osnutkov za oglašanje četrtega vojnega posojila, s priporočilom, da naj dobimo za "sponsorje" nam znane korporacije, ki bodo to oglašanje plačale kot so to storile v dosedanjih kampanjah za financiranje vojne.

Milijone dolarjev so lani potrošile v ta namen in enako jih bodo letos.

Tudi nekaj slovenskih listov je bilo deležnih te podpore. Proletarec ni bil med njimi, niti ni za taka plačana oglašanja vprašal. Mi priporočamo vojne bonde ne da nam bi kdo plačal za to.

Za vzdrževanje lista pa se moramo zanašati na prispevke v tiskovni sklad, ker oglasov prav malo dobimo. Naročnina sama na sebi pa ne krije izdatkov, kar smo že čestokrat pojasnili.

Lani je Proletarec prejel prispevkov v sklad za pokrivanje izdatkov \$1,716.59. To je več, kot pa so znašali v katerem koli letu od 1940. Kajpada, tudi obligacije so vsled vojnih razmer veliko večje.

Prispevki listu v podporo leta 1940 so znašali \$1,199.91; leta 1941, \$1,483.76; leta 1942, \$1,062.30; leta 1943, \$1,716.59.

Zanašamo se, da bodo Proletarcu njegovi soimisljeniki v tem letu ostali enako naklonjeni. Korporacije ga ne bodo podprle, ker ni v njihni službi. Izhaja za delavce, za katere je bil ustanovljen.

V tej številki je spet objavljen izkaz poslanih naročin in pa prispevkov v tiskovni sklad onih, ki jih nabirajo; imena prispevateljev pa se objavljajo pod naslovom Tiskovni sklad, ki je objavljen v tej številki.

Dočim korporacija lahko da milijon, ali dva, ali magari dvajset milijonov dolarjev kapitalističnemu tisku pod znakom oglašanja vojnih bondov, pa se moramo mi zanašati — kot vsi delavski listi, na delavce. Iz sporočil, ki jih prejemo od njih, je jasno, da bodo delali za svoje glasilo, kakor so lani, in morda letos še bolj uspešno.

SANSov shod

Chicago, Ill. — Po konferenci širšega odbora Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, ki se je vršila v soboto 8. januarja, se je vršil v dvorani SNPJ javen shod, ki je v zvezi z nedavno...

Demokrati z juga in FDR si odtujili delavsko gibanje

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.) suženje delavcev v korist privatnega profita. Vsi unijski voditelji so si edini, da v tej deželi ni nobene potrebe — ne kar se v prid vojne...

Shodu je predsedoval Vincenc Cainkar. Predstavil je pevška zbora Slovenske ženske zveze, in pa Prešerna. Dalje je v glasbenem sporedu nastopil Možinov trio — dve hčerki Stanka Možina in sin. In pa trio Plutovih trojčkov.

Pozdravne govore so imeli srbski pravoslavni duhovnik Strahinja Miletic, Joseph Martinek, tajnik Čehoslovaškega narodnega koncila, hrvatski rojak Barić in Srb Lazar Tođorović.

Govor Josipa Vidmarja, ki ga je prečital, so navodila ljudem v Sloveniji, ki hočejo v osvoboditev izpod fašizma in ob enem v osvoboditev izpod staromodne Jugoslavije.

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Predno je bil ves spored, s pozdravnimi govori vred končan, je bilo že okrog 11. ure zvečer in nastopiti je imel se Etbini Kristan. Medtem se je izvršila še kolekta v prid SANSa, ki je prinesla nad \$500.

Piscet tega poročila se je bal, da bodo ljudje, vsled pozne ure, odšli še predno bo pričel govoriti Etbini Kristan. A dogodilo se je, da so ostali na svojih sedežih in poslušali našega prvobornega Etbina do konca z največjo paznostjo.

SLOVENSKI DELAVSKI CENTER

Chicago, Ill. — Kot je bilo že poročano, bo v soboto 22. januarja letna seja Družabnega kluba Slovenskega centra, v soboto 29. januarja pa občni zbor SDC.

Obiskovalci v minulih dneh so bili: Miss Rose Marie Ciaccio iz bližnjega mesta Argo, Ill. Vojak Frank Hribar, nastanjen v kempu Fort Baker, Calif., doma iz Detroita. Miss Lillian Nickolos, Summit, Ill.

Zadnje soboto nas je obiskal Charles Rak, iz vojaške kempe pri Los Vegas v Nevadi. V soboto 22. januarja, kot že omenjeno v prejšnji številki, bo po letni seji družabnega kluba v Centru domača zabava za člane in njihne prijatelje. — P. O.

NEKAJ O KOLEDARJU, IN DRUGEM

Kemmerer, Wyo. — Ker sem z razpečevanjem Ameriškega družinskega koledarja, ko to pišem, dokončal (dne 9. jan. 1944), sem si mislil, da naj skupno z vsoto pridodam še nekaj vrstic.

Ako pozneje dobim še koga, ki si bi koledar hotel naročiti, se bo to uredilo, ker želimo mu dati čimvečje cirkulacijo.

Z vsemi, s katerimi sem doslej prišel v dotiko in so Ameriški družinski koledar že prebrali, ga izredno hvalijo. Nekateri trdijo, da je ta letnik najboljši, kar jih je še izšlo. Glede tega ne morem izreči sodbe, prvič, ker koledarja do dneva, ko to poročam, še nisem utegnil prečitati, a ga bom ob prvi priložnosti; in drugič, ker pač nisem kritik, smatram pa, da so čitatelji glavni sodnik ali kritik. Vsekakor je splošno mnenje, da je letošnji Ameriški družinski koledar velik uspeh in ljudje ga radi čitajo. Torej je izvršil svoj namen v polni meri.

Prizadevam si storiti najboljšo v vseh naprednih podvzetjih. Za Proletarca bi rad še več storil.

ril kot mi je mogoče, in v njegov tiskovni sklad bi rad čimveč nabral. Rad bi, da ohranimo vse, kar smo napredni delavci v zadnjih štirih desetletjih z največjim trdom zgradili. Moje voščilo v tem letu — 1944 — torej je, DALJE!

Kar se Proletarca tiče, je jasno, da ga potrebujemo. Enako naš Am. druž. koledar in Majski glas.

V imenu lista lepa hvala vsem, ki so sodelovali roka v roki, da smo tudi tukaj izvršili zanj kolikor največ smo zmogli. To je vzpodbudno posebno meni, ker se zavedam pregovora, da "sloga jači, nesloga tlači".

Anton Tratnik.

LETNA SEJA DRUŽABNEGA KLUBA S. C.

Chicago, Ill. — V soboto 22. januarja se bo vršila letna seja Družabnega kluba Slovenski center (Slovene Center Social Club), ki ima nad 260 članov s plačano članarino.

O dnevnem redu tega zborovanja je bilo poročano v prejšnji številki. Tu le opozarjamo člane, da se naj te seje udeležijo vsi, ki utegnejo. Po izvolitvi odbora in drugih rešenih točkah dnevnega reda bo zabava. Obeta se vsem prijeten večer. Pridite!

Obraznava v Alžiru proti Vichyevcem

Francoski osvobodilni odbor v Alžiru se je že lani odločil izrečiti vse vichyjevece iz uradov, čeprav so jih po zavezniški okupaciji v francoski Afriki šteli na vladnih mestih ameriške vojaške oblasti in ameriški državni oddelek. Eden izmed njih, ki bo moral pred zatom klop radi sodelovanja z Lavalom in nacijsko Nemčijo je Marcel Peyrouton, dalje Pierre Pucheu, Pierre Boisson, bivši premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin in mnogo drugih reaktorjev, ki so s svojo politikou propustili Francijo in po njenem porazu pa sodelovali s Hitlerjevo okupacijsko oblastjo.

POROČILO O FINANČNEM STANJU SLOVENSKEGA AMERIŠKEGA NARODNEGA SVETA 31. decembra 1943.

Bilanca v banki (\$17,743.90) in na roki (\$41.70) 30. nov. 1943 \$17,785.60

Table with columns: Podružnica št., SANS, Chicago, Ill., and amounts in dollars. Lists various branches and their financial contributions.

Skupni dohodki 2,217.36 \$20,002.96

Table with columns: Izdatki in decembru, Stanarina za urad, Poštne znamke, Telegrami, Telefon, Uradnikova plača, Pisarniške potrebitine, Tiskovine, Luč v uradu, Voznina in dnevnica za sejo v Cleveland 14. nov., Voznina in dnevnica za sejo v Chicago 4. dec., Angleške revije in listi, Podpora Združenemu odboru.

Skupni izdatki 1,899.79, Ročna blagajna 47.86, Bačna bilanca 18,053.31, \$20,002.96

Pregled vseh dohodkov in izdatkov te organizacije: Skupni dohodki od 5. dec. 1942 do 31. dec. 1943 \$29,000.62, Skupni izdatki od 5. dec. 1942 do 31. dec. 1943 10,897.45, Bilanca \$18,103.17

Joseph Zalar, blagajnik, Mirko C. Kuhel, pomožni tajnik.

Vatikan bo v tej vojni posebno na vplivu izgubil

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.) govega silnega vpliva, ki ga je imel v teh deželah do te vojne? V Franciji, ne samo v Italiji, se obeta po tej vojni antiklerikalni val. Kitajska, ki ni niti "krščanska" po veri, si pridobiva na ugledu, v Španiji preti proti klerikalizmu nova revolucija. Vse to dela Vatikanu veliko skrbi.

Zed. države glavna opora

Sveti stolici so že nad 15 let Zed. države glavna opora — in nanašeno in diplomatično. Včasih so zalagale vaticansko blagajno evropske dežele, ki pa na en ali na drug način propadajo druga za drugo. Sedaj so glavni prispevatelji Petrovega novičke katoličani in drugoverci v Zed. država in v Angliji. Torej se mora Vatikan za svoje vzdrževanje zanašati na dve državi, ki sta po večini nekatoliški. A diplomatično in ekonomsko pa mogočni toliko, da sta poleg Rusije odločujoči v svetovni politiki.

Dolgo so prerokovali, da se bo Vatikan pobotal z vlado v Moskvi in res je že parkrat izgledalo, da se to zgodi. Pa je Vatikan vlak bržkone zamudil. Rusija njegove zaslonbe več ne potrebuje, ker ji niti s sovraštvo ni mogel škoditi.

Tako bo ta vojna pomenila velik preokret tudi v religijah, najbolj pa v katoliški. Politično bo propadla. Lahko pa se preopne v krščansko vero, ne na temelju vraževerstev, temveč na podlagi krščanske filozofije, ki bo prilagodena sodobnosti. Starodavni pomp, ki je izžareval iz Rima, je doigral.

Odpušcanje vojakov

Iz ameriške armade je vsak mesec odpuščenih povprečno 70 tisoč vojakov, večinoma vsled fizičnih hib.

Kampanja za tisoč novih naročnikov Proletarcu

VII. IZKAZ (4 tedne, od 16. decembra 1943 do 13. januarja 1944.)

Vsled lažjega pregleda so naročnine štete ena za vsakega pol leta. Na primer, kdor pošlje eno celoletno in eno polletno, je v izkazu označen s tremi po pol leta.

V času kampanje se bodo doštevale v vsakem izkazu k tem nadaljne naročnine in enako nadaljne vsote, zbrane v tiskovni sklad.

Table with columns: Ime, Nove naročnine, Obnov. naročnine, Nabral v tiskovni sklad. Lists names of subscribers and their contributions.

Prejšnji izkaz novih naročnin 415, sedanja 52 1/2, skupaj 467 1/2; obnovenjenih prejšnji izkaz 833, sedanja 147, skupaj 980. Tiskovni sklad prejšnji izkaz \$555.66, sedanja \$72.77, skupaj \$628.43.

V demokratičnih deželah mami kapitalizem ljudi z demokracijo na način, kot da je demokracija le tisto, kar je za status quo. Krogi, ki delujejo za napredek, so proglašani za "komuniste", dasi prav isti kapitalistični prvaki paktirajo s Sovjetsko Rusijo v veri, da ne bo gojila "komunizma" v drugih deželah.

Važnost Trinerjevega grenkega vina — držite se v redu to z'no

Povsod slišite: Držite se v redu to zimo! Pomanjkanje zdravnikov je resno. Ena tretjina jih služi v armadi. Toda vseeno, ako bom rabil svoj razum, bom ostal pri zdravju. Najvažnejše je, da držimo naš želodec v dobri stanju, da se ubranimo zaprtosti. Imejte vedno pri rokah Trinerjevo grenko vino z Vitamini B-1. V njih rabiše po navodilih, ki so na steklenici. To izvrstno želodčno zdravilo z lahki-mi odvajalnimi sredstvi vam bo dalo dober apetit in dobro prebavo ter držalo vaše drobovje čisto. Vas lekarnar ga ima v zalogi zato, ker ga tisoče ljudi zahteva. Če ga ne morete dobiti v vaši okolici, pišite na Jos. Triner Corp., 1333 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago 8, Ill. Prepričali se boste, da je Trinerjevo grenko vino z Vitamini B-1 izvrstna prepracija.

Ako ste prejeli opomin, da vam je naročnina potekla, prosimo, obnovite jo čimprej!

SO DELUJTE V KAMPANJI ZA TISOČ NOVIH NAROČNIKOV VSI, KI SOGLASATE S SMERNICAMI PROLETARCA

DRŽAVLJANSKI PRIROČNIK

nova knjižica, s poljudnimi navodili kako postati AMERIŠKI DRŽAVLJAN. Poleg vprašanj, ki jih navadno sodniki stavijo pri izpitu za državljanstvo, vsebuje knjižica še v II. delu nekaj važnih letnic iz zgodovine Zedinjenih držav, v III. delu pa naslovo RAZNO, na Proglas neodvisnosti, Ustavo zedinjenih držav, Lincolnov govor v Gettysburgu, Predsedniški edinjih držav in Poedine države.

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Congress Encourages Child Labor

Child labor is gaining at an unprecedented rate throughout the nation, the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor finds. More than 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are working in industry today, double the number employed in 1941.

Even more alarming than the total increase is the fact that the largest increase has been in the 14 and 15-year-old bracket, rather than among the 16 and 17-year-olds.

Many of these children are being employed illegally, reports from state labor departments all over the country indicate. In 1942 there was an increase of 123 per cent in the number of establishments found violating the child labor laws, while 132 per cent more children were found to be illegally employed in 1942 compared to 1941.

Yet in the face of these figures, the present reactionary Congress has gone far to approve cuts for the administration of child labor provisions of the fair labor standard act. If Congress persists in this attitude, it must take a heavy responsibility for encouraging the growth of child labor, a long festering evil that only a short time ago seemed headed for virtual extinction in the United States.—Arkansas Federationist.

Northern Yankees Exploiting the South

For half a century and more, the South has been known as the land of "cheap labor." Whites and blacks, adults and tender children, all have been ruthlessly exploited. In the main, Southern newspapers, Southern Chambers of Commerce, Southern plantation-owners, have defended the policy.

The latest example came within the last few weeks when Southern coal mine owners, led by a "Northern Yankee," former Senator Burke of Nebraska, indicated they were willing to curtail production in wartime, rather than meet the wage scale accepted by Northern operators.

Condemning this course, Josephus Daniels has this to say in his newspaper, the Raleigh, N. C., "News and Observer":

"Unfortunately some Southern Chambers of Commerce have invited Northern manufacturers to come South because the wage rate is low, and those who come South for cheap labor unite with those Southerners who fail to appreciate that it is a dis-service to the South to be known as a section where capable and efficient labor is not paid as much as in other sections, for like skill and industry."

And then he reminds its readers that "most of the mines of the South are owned by capitalists in the North."

The same thing is true of many of the other big industries of the South. "Northern Yankees" are actually reaping rich profits from the benighted policy which condemns large numbers of Southern workers to a kind of involuntary servitude.—Labor.

Will Americans Become Linguists?

There has probably never been a period in American history when so many Americans have been studying foreign languages. A conspicuous feature of the display in the windows of bookstores in the scholarly environs of Harvard University is the number of grammars and dictionaries of foreign tongues. One sees evidences of study not only of the more familiar European languages, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, but also handbooks on Chinese and Japanese, with now and then a dictionary of one of the less known European languages, such as Rumanian, or an exotic looking Arabic grammar.

Americans, by and large, have not been among the world's best linguists, and for a rather obvious reason. Extremely few Americans have enjoyed the opportunity of living in foreign countries as children and learning the languages in the easy natural way, by daily use. There is always something stiff and artificial about classroom instruction in the rules of grammar. Some of the estimates of the linguistic capacities of the soldiers and sailors in training seem to be pretty optimistic, especially as regards Japanese. It was the general pre-war experience with diplomatic, military and naval attaches and missionaries that two or three years of intensive concentration on Japanese, to the exclusion of everything else, was a pre-requisite for an adequate mastery of that very difficult and complicated language, with its thousands of hieroglyphs. Whether Americans will blossom out speaking all the tongues of the world after this war will probably depend on how many will be stationed in foreign lands for long periods of time.—H. Chamberlain in The New Leader.

WHAT THEY SAY

The opponents of medical insurance, which the people want and need, claim it is "un-American."

"Do you supposed any of them would be interested in the fact that Congress in 1789 adopted a marine hospital service for American seamen which was among the first compulsory health insurance systems in the world?"

—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

"Our fighting men don't want expressions of solicitude. They don't want pious resolutions. They want a really honest-to-goodness chance to vote. They don't want it stolen from them simply because they are in Khaki and blue."

—Rep. George Bender, Republican of Ohio.

"The British seem to understand war and fight it almost gaily and certainly professionally. . . . The Americans fight much as they play football—intensely and enthusiastically, but with the sole idea of winning. There's nothing gay about Americans in battle."

"The Englishman knows he's not going to find the same old England when he returns to Limehouse and

Leicester Square, and he's not at all sorry, but rather glad. The American doesn't want anything changed."

—Frank Gervasi, war correspondent on the Italian front.

"If the United Nations are finally, seriously and earnestly talking about rehabilitation, then it is high time this technique of silence about the Jews of Europe was brought to an end."

"It is high time we told the world the story of the Jewish contribution to democracy's struggles. It is high time we gave to the Jews of Europe some faith and hope in their post-war prospects."

—Senator James M. Mead of New York.

"We intend to live our own life in our own way and we know that Russia will respect our way of living. Our social legislation was very progressive and we are resolved to continue to carry on from where we stopped in 1938. We sincerely hope that other countries will follow suit."

—Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking on the Soviet-Czechoslovak Mutual Assistance Pact.

CHICAGO BANKERS MAKING "KILLING"

CHICAGO, Jan. 1944. — That bankers are not doing badly in the war emergency is revealed by reports of Chicago institutions released this week.

The First National revealed a profit of \$25.44 a share; Northern Trust, \$35.26 a share; Harris Trust and Savings, \$25.42 a share; City National Bank and Trust, \$15.13; American National, \$38.13 a share.

THE MARCH OF LABOR

THE AVERAGE WORK WEEK IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE NINETIES WAS OVER 65 HOURS.

OF 9,000,000 WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN ONLY 1,000,000 ARE UNION MEMBERS.

EVERYTIME YOU INSIST ON UNION-LABEL GOODS YOU HELP ALL OF LABOR. THIS IS THE LABEL WHICH IDENTIFIES A UNION-MADE NAT.

"GOT ON FINE"

Uncounted millions of words have been written about the few hundred words officially issued after the historic Teheran conference. Because that meeting in ancient Iran, the land bridge between the West and the East, was the first that brought Marshal Stalin face to face with President Roosevelt, it dramatized the world's hunger for the understanding among leaders which is the requisite for understanding among peoples.

We need not guess at the purely military agreements reached. From America, from England and from Russia have come statements on highest authority that, granted no bowing to complacency on our home fronts, Hitler will be crushed this year.

But the Teheran conference did more than sharpen the sword of war; it built the first scaffolding for a world at peace. We cannot escape the fact that peace after this most terrible of all wars would be impossible without full co-operation of the Soviet Union. It is known that, until the Teheran conference, the Soviet Union viewed England and America with a suspicious eye.

In his Christmas fireside chat, President Roosevelt made it clear that there had been more than a meeting of minds at Teheran. He indicated that the ice of suspicion had been melted and that thoughts could now flow freely to mutual advantage. We have had assurance that we would win the war. We may now look forward with hope to winning the peace.—Justice.

End of "New Deal"?

President Roosevelt suggests that the term "New Deal" no longer expresses the aims of his administration, and should be replaced with "Win the War." It is a fact that the drive for social reforms has been laid aside for the duration; that concession after concession has been made to the conservatives so that the war effort might proceed unhampered; that many elements of the "New Deal" are no longer new, nor likely to be expunged from the national life.

Yet we should regret the death of a slogan which for 10 years has been the rallying cry of America's common people, unless it were replaced with one equally expressive of their deepest aspirations. True, "Win the War" is today their supreme aim, as it is the President's—but not their only aim. A peace of insecurity, economic stagnation and social inequity would betray the victory itself. "Win the War"—yes; but "Work and Justice," too.—The Chicago Sun.

Shareholders Meeting of Slovene Labor Center Saturday, Jan 29th

CHICAGO, Ill. The annual stockholders meeting of the Slovene Labor Center, Inc., is called for Saturday, January 29, 1944. The meeting will be held at our headquarters, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

The purpose of the meeting is to elect a Board of Directors for 1944 and to dispose of all other work that concerns that corporation. A complete financial statement will be submitted by the secretary. Other officers will also give their reports.

We urge all stockholders to be present and give suggestions for improvement that will assure steady progress of our institution.

John Rak, secretary.

Not Blum, But Stalin

Everybody remembers that from 1936 to 1938 the slogan of the haute bourgeoisie in France was "Better Hitler than Blum." Some weeks ago during the height of the Russian advance there appeared chalked on the walls in one of the most conservative towns of France a new variant on the old theme: "You didn't want Blum; now you have Stalin." In this small episode is crystallized the political meaning of the last decade. The conservatives who saw in every popular movement, from the moderate socialism of Leon Blum to Roosevelt's New Deal, the specter of Moscow now faces Moscow as an indisputable reality—the strongest force in Europe today.—The Nation.

CONSTRUCTION DOWN

New construction in the United States, hit the skids with a vengeance several months ago and is still declining, it was revealed by the Department of Commerce. The total for the year, it is said, will be only \$7,700,000,000, a drop of 43 per cent from 1942. Military and naval construction and industrial building accounted for two-thirds of the outlay, the department declared.

What I admire in Columbus is not his having discovered a world, but his having gone to search for it on the faith of an opinion.—Turgot.

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

Invited to attend a mass-meeting for Vice-President Wallace some months ago, Mayor Kelly of Chicago begged off in some embarrassment, explaining feebly that he would be at his summer home. On his return he discovered that without benefit of the party machine Wallace enthusiasts had filled Chicago Stadium to overflowing. Ever since, he has been offering city appointments to individuals who arranged the meeting.

Hamilton Fish recently appeared before the executive board of the American Legion in a hopeful effort to have the board rescind the Legion's official condemnation of his conduct. Louis Johnson, former national commander, got wind of the appeal, and when Fish appeared he was confounded by the mass of material presented to show how he had extended the use of his franking privilege to subversive individuals. The board refused to rescind its condemnation.

Note of Hope: Marion Drew, astrology editor for the New York Daily News, offers her followers the following prediction: "During 1944 this smiling planet (Jupiter) will enter the sign of Virgo, and after the month of July there will be a change in the setup of these steady winners. Some new names will appear, such as Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Herr Hitler, Marshal Petain, and Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. All these men have been having a hard time of it lately, because they have felt Uranus and Saturn primarily, but they will get a new lease upon recalcitrant people and personal affairs late in the summer, and will benefit thereby."

The Interior Ministry of South Africa announced a ban on the July 5 issue of Life, showing pictures of the Detroit riots, three months after the magazine was received and distributed.

Scrambled metaphor of the week: If the victorious Allies, warns former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, try to put "a fence around Japan and let her stew in her own juice, they will be creating a festering sore." Or Suykyuaki.

FESTUNG EUROPA: A fight in a Vienna street car between Nazis and anti-Nazis assumed such proportions that traffic was halted in one section of the city and was not resumed until the following day. . . . At Narvik, Norway, four of the city's most enthusiastic young Nazis, including the son of the National Socialist mayor, were arrested recently for the theft of a large quantity of tobacco and cigarettes.

KILLING UNIONS HITLER'S BIGGEST MISTAKE—BEVIN

Destruction of the trade unions, the cooperative societies and every other voluntary organization was the greatest mistake Hitler and the Nazi bosses ever made, according to Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor in the British War Cabinet, speaking recently at the Edinburgh conference of the British Transport and General Workers' Union.

Hitler and the Nazis established a regime in which nothing sprang from the bottom and everything was ordered from the top, Bevin said, and this has proved fatal to the regime.

He himself has been determined from the very start to follow the opposite course, Bevin went on. He has been reluctant to apply the far-reaching compulsory powers which Parliament has voted him without first obtaining the voluntary co-operation of the people.

The organization of Britain's manpower has been built on the principle of strengthening the voluntary movements and securing their wholehearted support, Bevin explained: If the law had been applied in any other way England might have lost the war, he said.—A. L. C. News Letter.

SEZ PETER!

King Peter's Yugoslav government-in-exile, wintering in Cairo, has issued a statement calling Marshall Tito and his fighting partisans "imposters."

We'll bet Hitler wishes it were true.

We should always keep a corner of our heads open and free, that we may make room for the opinions of our friends.—Joubert.

The worst of enemies are flatterers.—Bossuet.

VICTORY -- AND UNEMPLOYMENT

What kind of an America will we be living in when the war ends? That question, first asked by thinkers, is now disturbing the serenity of more casual people.

The answer depends, largely, upon who will be managing America — upon who will establish the policies under which America will operate.

If the owners do the managing and if the policies are those that are now advocated by big corporation heads, we can take Mr. Marion B. Folsom, treasurer of Eastman Kodak Co., as our authority.

Mr. Folsom envisages a nation that, so far as workers are concerned, will be pretty much as it was before we won our victory over Hitler and Tojo. The big owners will continue to own. The workers will continue to be exploited under a wages and profits system. And, above all, there will be an army of unemployed to cast the fear of God and breadlines into the hearts of those who are fortunate enough to have jobs.

Mr. Folsom said recently that "full employment is impossible." What he and his fellow economic royalists want is a surplus labor supply. And the reason they want it is because they know that surplus workers must be available if the owners are to be able to continue to rule workers and profit from workers' labor.

That's the trouble with the profit system. It MUST have a scarcity of goods and a surplus of people otherwise the system collapses. With those two factors assured they can buy labor at their own terms and sell the product of labor at the prices they set. That's the capitalist game.

And that's why Socialists are unable to compromise with any proposal that enables the private profit system to continue as the way of life. Poverty, insecurity, unemployment and war — all are normal results and basic requirements of capitalism. The system breeds those evils and could not exist without them. When workers complain about them and still vote for capitalism they are working at cross purposes. And that Socialists will not do.

If Socialist policies were adopted by the American people there would be no need to fear about unemployment. For under Socialism the purpose of industry, as well as its ownership, would be different. When the people own the corporations and manage them democratically, social welfare and use, instead of sale and profits, will be the purpose of human activity. Then mankind's ability to produce abundance would be translated into higher living standards, more leisure for everybody, retirement benefits at an earlier age than 65 and a higher level.

When human welfare is the purpose of work, it would be as foolish to have an able adult unemployed as it would now seem to a profit-seeking owner to have a surplus of idle people within his own industry.

We just wonder how many people agree with the theory of unemployment as voiced by the corporation heads of America. How many war workers can view with approval a plan to cast millions of their number out of industry? How many soldiers, hearing about what Mr. Folsom says, will be inspired to greater sacrifices by his words?

And how many Americans will vote for Socialism and security this year when a new congress and president are elected?—Reading Labor Advocate.

Civilian Consumers Take the Rap

A shining example of the way in which the unprotected consumer is victimized on merchandise quality is a recent U. S. government butter deal.

Nearly 200,000 lbs. of Argentine butter had been bought by the British government. The British authorities discovered, however, that the butter was of too low a quality, scoring only 89, was unsalted, and had a "barnyard flavor." The British Purchasing Commission, therefore, turned around and unloaded the lot on U. S. Commodity Credit Corporation. The CCC discovered, in turn, that our armed forces are protected against inferior food quality. Army specifications call for salted butter of 90 score or better. Then it was discovered that lend-lease specifications also call for 90 score butter or better.

Not able to unload the Argentinian butter on the armed forces, or even to ship it to the Russians, CCC turned around and sold it to New York wholesalers, to be distributed on the civilian market.

Our armed forces have quality protection. Even the lend-lease recipients of U. S. charity have quality protection. But the unorganized American consumer must take, and like, unsalted 89 score butter that has a "barnyard flavor." What better argument for quality protection thru consumer ownership of business?—The Co-Operative Builder.

ART YOUNG

Art Young would be amused if he could read the comments of the "capitalist press" on his personality, his art, and his politics. He was a lovable soul and a good artist, so the lines goes, in spite of his "heterodox" opinions—heterodox being a euphemism for Socialist. We should not go so far as to say that Art was a lovable man and a fine artist because he was a Socialist, but we do protest that his personality, his politics, and his art were all of a piece. All flowed from the central spring of integrity, intelligence, and love which never failed and which kept sweet by his gusto for life and a sense of humor as deep as it was broad. And the clean simple line characterized them all.—The Nation.

It Is Tough

What's the most difficult thing you ever did?"

"It was the making of 10 easy payments."

Annual Meeting of Slovene Social Center Club Saturday, Jan. 22nd

CHICAGO, Ill. The annual meeting of the Slovene Social Center Club will be held Saturday, January 22, at our headquarters 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., starting 8 P. M. A report of finances, activities and future plans will be submitted by the secretary and other officers. The election of a Board of Directors for 1944 will also take place.

Following the meeting there will be music for dancing and refreshments served. We urge all members to be present at the meeting and social that follows. Invite your friends to attend also and have them join us for a pleasant evening this Saturday, January 22, at the Slovene Labor Center, 2301 South Lawndale Ave.

John Rak, secretary.

Great men are very apt to have great faults—Simmons.

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