



SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

ROOSEVELT ČESTITAL

Predsednik Roosevelt je 4. februarja poslal brzojavno čestitko Jožefu V. Stalinu, vrhovnemu poveljniku oboroženih sil Unije sovjetskih socialističnih republik. Tako je bila brzojavka naslovljena. Vsebinska Rooseveltove brzojavke pa je bila sledeča: "Kot vrhovni poveljnik oboroženih sil Zedinjenih držav Amerike vam čestitam na briljantni zmagi pri Stalingradu, ki so jo izvojevale čete pod vašim vrhovnim poveljstvom. 162 dni trajajoča epična vojna za mesto, ki vedno časti vaše ime, in odločilni uspeh, ki ga vsi Američani danes proslavljajo, bosta ostala najponosnejši poglavji v tej vojni ljudstev proti nacismu in njihovim posnemalcev. Poveljniki in vojniki vaših armad na fronti ter možje in žene, ki jih podpirajo z delom v tovarnah in na poljih, so ne samo ovenčali s slavo orožje dežele, ampak so s svojimi vrednotami navdahnili svežo odločnost vsem Združenim narodom, da bodo napeli vse sile za končni poraz in brezpogojno podajo našega skupnega sovražnika."

VOJNA SITUACIJA

Ruske armade z nezmanjšano silo prodirajo naprej in zavzemajo vedno več važnih nemških pozicij. V Tunisuji se vršijo le manjši spopadi med nazisti na eni in Angleži in zavezniški na drugi strani. Zavezniško letalstvo je aktivno nad suho zemljo in nad Sredozemskim morjem. Zavezniški letalci tudi sistematično napadajo Nemčijo in Italijo.

V južnem Pacifiku se najbrž razvija velika pomorska in letalska bitka med Američani in Avstralci na eni strani in Japonci na drugi. Iz Washingtona poročajo, da so take bitke v teku, toda podrobnosti za enkrat ne objavljajo.

UČI SE RUŠČINE

Henry A. Wallace, podpredsednik Zedinjenih držav, se zadnje čase z dobrim uspehom uči ruščine. Pretekli teden je bil stolovarnatelj na zakuski, ki je bila pravičena v počast Dr. Luisu Quintanilli, novemu mehikiškemu poslaniku za Rusijo. Wallace je navzoče goste presenetil, ko je pričel svoj govor v ruščini, nakar je govoril špansko, angleško in spet špansko.

BODOČI VPOKLICI

Po novi odredbi vlade, ki je bila objavljena pretekli teden, bodo v bodoče klicani v vojaško službo vsi sposobni moški, stari od 18 do 37 let, ki niso uposleni v neobhodno potrebnih industrijah. Tudi družinski očetje ne bodo izveti. V omenjeni odredbi je navedenih 29 poklicev ali uposlitev, ki se ne smatrajo za neobhodno potrebne. Prizadeti imajo do 1. aprila čas, da premenijo uposlenje, namreč, da si dobijo delo v kakšni vojni industriji.

VEČJA PRODUKCIJA

Donald Nelson, načelnik odbora za vojno produkcijo, je naznanil, da se je v Zedinjenih državah, odkar je dežela v vojni produkciji municije dvignila za 500 odstotkov. Dalje je povedal, da je bilo samo v lanskem decembru zgrajenih 5,489 bojnih letal.

(Dalje na 4. strani)

NEMŠKI PORAZ PRED STALINGRADOM

O največjem porazu, ki je zadel nemško armado v sedanjih vojni, smo čitali in slišali po radiju pretekli teden: v Stalingradu in v neposredni bližini Stalingrada ni nobenega živega Nemca več. Ta ruska zmaga ni prišla nenadoma. Izredno krvavi boji za posest Stalingrada so se vršili od avgusta lanskega leta naprej. Tedne in tedne se je zdelo, da visi usoda Stalingrada tako rekoč na niti. Po nekod so se Nemci zajedli globoko v predmestja in boji so se vršili za posamezne mestne bloke, hiše in tovarne. Izgube so bile na obeh straneh velike, toda Rusi se niso podali in Hitler je pošiljal vedno več svojih najboljših čet, da bi Stalingrad iztrgale Rusom. Tudi nemškemu ljudstvu je Hitler resno zatrdil, da bodo Nemci osvojili Stalingrad.

V novembru lanskega leta pa so pričeli Rusi z ofenzivo na vsej razsežni fronti in del te ofenzive se je razvijal v smeroh obkroženja nemških armad, ki so bile neposredno pred Stalingradom in deloma v mestu samem. Ruski manever je uspel in nemške čete pred Stalingradom so bile odrezane od zaledja. Nemci so poskušali oskrbovati te obkrožene svoje čete s tovornimi letali, toda Rusi so jim toliko letal uničili, da je obkroženim nemškim četam začelo primanjkovati živeža in municije. Nekako sredi januarja je ruski poveljnik pozval Nemce naj se podajo, kar pa so slednji odklonili. Rusi so nato pričeli z brezpogojno likvidacijo sovražnika.

Tako je prišlo, da je artilerijski maršal N. N. Voronov v imenu generalnega štaba dne 2. februarja poslal vrhovnemu poveljniku ruskih armad Josepu Stalinu v Moskvo brzojavno vojni poročilo "št. 0079 O. P.", sledeče vsebine: "V izvršitvi vašega ukaza so čete na donski fronti dne 2. februarja ob 4. uri popoldne popolnoma izvedle poraz in uničenje sovražne skupine pri Stalingradu." Omenjeno poročilo nadalje navaja, da je bila popolnoma likvidirana osiščena armada pri Stalingradu, broječa 330,000 mož. Od tega števil so Rusi samo od 10. januarja naprej ujeli 91,000 osiščenih vojakov, vključno 2,500 častnikov. Med ujetniki je tudi nemški feldmaršal Fridrich von Paulus in 23 generalov. S tem je bilo zaključeno bojevanje v Stalingradu in okolici.

Z uničenjem nemške armade pri Stalingradu je padlo Rusom v roke tudi mnogo bojnega materiala. Tozadevno poročilo navaja 750 letal, 1550 tankov, 6700 poljskih topov, 1462 zakopnih topov, 8130 strojnih pušk, 61,100 trukov, 7365 motociklov, 408 traktorjev, 320 brezžičnooddajnih aparatov, 3 oklopne vlake, 56 lokomotiv, 1125 železniških voz in 235 skladišč municije in orožja.

Iz navedenih podatkov je razvidno, da je bila ruska zmaga pri Stalingradu res velika in pomeni za Nemce veliko rano, tako v materialnem kot moralnem oziru. Seveda nemška vojaška sila s tem ni še niti zdaleč uničena, niti na ruski fronti niti na splošno. Pokazalo pa se je, da nemške armade niso nepremagljive, in pokazalo se je, da ruske čete lahko uspešno merijo z vsakim sovražnikom, da so si

(Dalje na 8. strani)

NA DOMAČI FRONTI

Urad za vojne informacije v Washingtonu poroča, da se je konci januarja pričela velika kampanja za prigrisavte bolničark in bolničarskih pomočnic. To kampanjo je pričel oddelek bolničarske službe Ameriškega rdečega križa. Namen te kampanje je dobiti 36 tisoč diplomiranih in registriranih bolničark (nurses) za bolničarski kor armade oziroma mornarice. Dalje potrebuje Rdeči križ 100 tisoč bolničarskih pomočnic, ki naj bodo v pomoč rednim bolničarkam, in en milijon učenk za tečaj Rdečega križa za domače bolniško oskrbovanje; te učentke se bodo vežbale v oskrbovanju bolnikov na domu in v preprečevanju boleznih.

Predsednik Roosevelt je v svojem pismu načelniku Rdečega križa, Mr. Normanu H. Davisu, izjavil: "Mi vsi soglašamo, da najprej prihaja v poštev zdravje vojakov. Zavedamo pa se tudi, da je treba ohraniti v dobrem zdravju našo veliko civilno armado doma, naše delavce v obrambnih industrijah, naše otroke in naše gospodinje. To je potrebno za uspešno izvojevanje te vojne."

Po novi odločbi vojnega departmanta zamorejo vstopati v vojni bolničarski kor tudi izvežbane bolničarke, ki so državljanke prijateljskih držav, ako drugače odговarjajo predpisom. Vse bolničarke za vojni bolničarski kor se rekrutirajo potom bolničarske službe Ameriškega rdečega križa; prijave naj se vložijo potom lokalne podružnice Ameriškega rdečega križa.

Vojaške oblasti priporočajo, da se občinstvo za pisma vojakom ali mornarjem preko morja poslužuje tako zvane "V-Mail." V to svrhu se rabi za pisma posebne vrste papir, ki se dobi na poštinih uradih. Pisma se potem fotografirajo in v zelo zmanjšani obliki v filmih reproducirano. Tako pošta je veliko hitrejša od navadne pošte, ker se navadno odpremlja z letali, in zavzema malo prostora; 1800 pismom "V-pošte" zavzema toliko prostora kot zavitek cigaret. Tako pisma se tudi skoro ne morejo izgubiti. V primeru, da je izgubljen letalo s tako pošto, se originalna pisma, ki so ostala v tej deželi, še enkrat fotografirajo, in filmi ponovno odposljejo.

TAKO SODI WALLACE

Podpredsednik Zedinjenih držav, Henry A. Wallace, je od starokopitnežev, ki so nasproti vsaki socialni reformi, dostikrat označen za radikale, ki ne veruje v privatno iniciativo in privatni kapital. Ta označba pa je krivična, kar je razvidno iz izjav, ki jih je nedavno dal nekemu korespondentu Associated Pressa. Mr. Wallace je dejal:

Mi imamo lahko popolno uposlenje v tej deželi, ne da bi zatrli privatno iniciativo, privatni kapital in privatna podjetja. Vlada pa more in mora sprejeti glavno odgovornost, da izpolni vrzeli, ki jih pusti privatni business. Cim bolj so privatna podjetja uspešna, v vzdrževanju polne uposlitve, tem manj izdatkov bo imela vlada. Iniciativa in podjetja posameznikov in odgovornost vlade za splošni blagor bosta v dvojnem komatu vozila v smeri boljšega življenja za prebivalstvo.

(Dalje na 8. strani)

AMERIŠKA PRODUKCIJA

Ameriški inženirski genij, napenjajoč vse svoje zmožnosti vsled zahtev vojnega programa, je presegl vse rekorde v hitrem izvedenju težkih konstrukcij tekom leta 1942.

Ne le v produkciji prvovrstnega vojnega materijala, kot so ladje, letala, topovi in tanki, je bil ta rekord neprekosljiv, kakor naglašata buletin Narodnega zemljepisnega društva, ampak tudi, kar se tiče razvoja naprav, ki so to produkcijo omogočile, kakor na pr. razširjenju tovarnih, gradnje delavskih stanovanj, ladjedelnice, jezov za vodno-električno silo, in polaganja cevnic prog za petrolej in gazolin.

Produkcija vojnih materialov se je približno cenila na 47 tisoč milijonov dolarjev. Za ta ogromni znesek so oborožene sile dobile 49,000 letal, 32,000 tankov in motoriziranih topničarskih enot, 17,000 letalskih topov in osem milijonov ton trgovskih ladij. Ker je skoraj polovica te skupne produkcije prišla iz tovarnih in delavnic tekom zadnjih štirih mesecev l. 1942, nam nudi to nekak pojem o postopno rastoči vojni moči Amerike in naznanja celo večje uspehe, ki naj se dosežejo tekom l. 1943.

Avtomobilska industrija je napravila presenetljiv rekord. Ko je začetkom leta skoraj popolnoma prenehala izdelovati privatne avtomobile, je hitro spremenila svoja orodja in razširila svoje tovarniške zgradbe. Tako je bila industrija hitro preobrnjena v vojno industrij in ji je bila odkazana skoraj ena četrtina vse produkcije borilnega materiala, takorekoč vsa produkcija vojaških avtomobilov in hitro prevzema skoraj tri četrtine vse produkcije letalskih motorjev in skoraj polovico produkcije vseh Diesell strojov, mitraljev in tankov.

Letalska industrija, ki je imela za seboj manj izkušnje v produkciji na veliko, je vendarle koncem leta dosegla izgotovitev kakih 5,000 letal na mesec. Nasproti avtomobilski industriji, so izdelovalci aeroplanov imeli večje probleme pred seboj, ker so bili stalno prisiljeni napravljati nove načrte in graditi večja bojna in tovarna letala, da prekosijo, kar je dosegel sovražnik tekom zadnjih desetih let.

Da se pospeši produkcija, so se normalne stavbene gradnje več kot podvojile tekom leta šikom vse dežele. Skupaj so dosegle rekord 15 bilijonov, največji rekord v zgodovini. Gradnje velikih vojaških vežbališč so bile hitro dokončane. Orjaški projekti čudovitega obsega so bile započeti in deloma dovršeni.

Razvoj ladjedelnice na obeh obalah predstavlja enega izmed odličnih uspehov leta. Iz največjih ladjedelnice sta bili spuščeni a morje dve ogromni bojni ladji 50,000 ton, New Jersey in Iowa. Štiri nosilke letal 25,000 ton so

(Dalje na 4. strani)

Leto 1943

V letu 1943 bomo obhajali 167. obletnico rojstva naše republike. V tem letu vzhra zvezdnata zastava naše republike na vseh kontinentih in vseh morjih sveta in pripraviti smo, da bo vzhrala v sijaju kot še nikdar prej.

V letu 1943 bomo obhajali 45. obletnico rojstva Ameriške bratske zveze in njeni lojalni člani bodo poskrbeli, da bo v tem letu rastla in napredovala kot še ni nikdar prej.

VARNOSTNI NASVETI

Greater Cleveland Safety Council pošilja lokalnim listom od časa do časa nasvete, ki naj jih v svrhlo preprečitve nesreč prebivalstvo upoštevalo. Nasveti so ne samo lokalnega, ampak po večini tudi splošnega pomena, zato naj bodo v naslednjem nekateri navedeni v prostem prevodu.

Mnogi ljudje imajo navado kaditi v postelji. To je zelo nevarna navada, ki je povzročila že marsikak požar in uničila že marsikatero življenje. Človek nikdar ne ve, kdaj zaspi, in iz roke padla tleča cigareta dostikrat povzroči požar. In marsikak tak kadilec se nikdar več ne prebudi.

Nedavno so časopisi poročali, da je izgubila življenje neka ženska, katere dolgi lasje so se ujeli v ožemalnik pralnega stroja. Ženske, ki imajo opravke pri strojih ali pri odprtem plamenju, naj imajo lase zvitve na glavi ali pokrite s kapo ali ruto. Mala previdnost lahko prepreči veliko nesrečo.

Pogosto se zgodi, da vodna cev ali pipa povzroči požar. Kako? Pozimi včasih voda zamrzne v cevi ali pipi in nepremišljeni ljudje jo skušajo otajati z gorečo plamenico. Pri tem postu se lahko zapalijo bližnji vnetljivi predmeti. Varen način otajanja zamrznjene cevi je oviti cev s cunjno in jo polivati v vročo vodo.

Na stopnicah in hodnikih, pokritih z ledom, se vsako zimo ponesreži mnogo ljudi, posebno starejši. Taki prostori naj se potresejo s premogovim pepelom, dokler jih ni mogoče očistiti ledu in snega. Ledene sveče, ki visijo od streh, so morda prijete za pogled, toda manj prijeto je, če taka sveča pade človeku na glavo. Taki okraski naj se sproti odstranjajo, najboljše s kako dolgo palico.

Pešci naj bodo pozimi posebno previdni pri prehodu cest. Na poledeni cesti včasih avtomobilist ne more ustaviti vozila pravočasno, ker zavore ne primejo. Najvarnejši prehod preko ceste je, na križiščih, ki so opremljena s signalnimi lučmi.

Za osebno rabo ali za rabo v domovih je najboljša se posluževati varnostnih vžigalic. Vžigalice, ki se vnamejo z drgnjenjem po kakršnem koli predmetu, so vedno nevarne; lahko še oseba nerodno pade. Znano je tudi, da so otroci zanetili že mnogo požarov z najdenimi vžigalicami.

JAVNE NAPRAVE

V petdesetih letih ali še prej bo vse javne naprave lastovalo in upravljalo ljudstvo. To velja za elektrarne, vodne naprave, železnice, letala, brzojave, telefon, radio in slično. Tega ne napoveduje kak radikalec, ampak William Allen White, urednik lista "Emporia Gazette," ki je že v visokih letih in splošno priznan kot izredno dober poznavalec razmer. Po njegovem mnenju bo bodoče polje za investiranje privatnega kapitala večinoma le v novih iznajdbah in novih razvojih, katerih produkte bo treba šele popularizirati.

Za ustanovljene komoditete in postrežbe, za katere ne bo treba agentov in oglaševanja, pa vidi Mr. White neizogiben prehod v javno last. Kakor je pošta danes v javni lasti in upravi, ne za

(Dalje na 4. strani)

AFRIŠKI IMPERIJ V RAZSULU

Italijanski kralj Viktor Emanuel je samo še kralj — dokler bo. Njegovo carstvo v Afriki je v razsulu. Italija je izgubila najprej Eritrejo, potem Somalijo, nato Etiopijo in Cirenejsko in nedavno so britiške in zavezniške čete okupirale še razsežno Tripolitanijo. Nemške in deloma italijanske čete, katerim je poveljeval nemški feldmaršal Rommel, so se pred zmagovalci umikale prav od Egipta do Tunisije v severni Afriki. S tem so zadnji ostanki italijanskega imperija v Afriki prišli pod kontrolo Angležev in njihovih zaveznikov.

Znano je, da so Italijani nekaj let pred začetkom sedanje svetovne vojne zavzeli Etiopijo. Primitivno oboroženi domačini etiopskega cesarstva niso bili kos mnogo večji in moderno opremljeni italijanski armadi. Cesar Haile Selassie je pobegnil v Anglijo in italijanski kralj si je privzel ime cesarja Etiopije. Toda v sedanji vojni so Angleži s pomočjo upornih Etiopcev kmalu porazili Italijane v Etiopiji in cesar Selassie se je spet vrnil na svoj prestol, kjer vlada pod protekcijo Anglije.

Potem so Italijani izgubili še nekatere komade afriškega imperija in končno je prišla na vrsto velika Tripolitanija, katere glavno mesto Tripoli so zasedle britiške in francoske čete. S tem je mrknilo italijansko cesarstvo v Afriki. Ostaja še italijansko kraljestvo v Evropi, ki pa bo, če kaj vemo, tudi znatno pristriženo na severu in severovzhodu.

Tripolitanija, ki meri nad milijon kvadratnih milj površine, je pripadala Italiji od leta 1912; prej je pripadala Turčiji. Velika večina dežele je peščena puščava, potresena z redkimi zelenimi ozami. Mesta oziroma naselbine so raztresene večinoma le ob obali Sredozemskega morja in razdalje med njimi so velike. Italijani pa so v zadnjem desetletju zgradili med njimi dobre ceste in skoro vse bojevanje zadnjih časov se je vršilo na tem primeroma ozkem, deloma naseljenem in s cesto zvezanem pasu ob morju. Po tej cesti je tudi bežala Rommelova armada proti Tunisiji, zasledovana po britiških četah. Mesto Tripoli so Italijani imenovali "dragulj," ker je bilo največje in najlepše mesto v vsem italijanskem afriškem imperiju in je imelo oziroma ima tudi izvrstno pristanišče. V Tripolitanijo se je v zadnjem času priselilo tisoče italijanskih družin, da razvijajo poljedelstvo. Dežela je priducirala že znatne količine oliv, grozdja, smokev, mandelj, ječmena in pšenice, kar je bilo seveda za materno deželo Italijo velikega pomena. Razvoj poljedelstva in sadjarstva je veljal sicer velike vsote denarja, vendar so investicije obetale prinesiti čez čas nekaj obresti.

Vse druge italijanske kolonije v Afriki niso obetale ničesar, razen stroškov. Zdaj je za Italijane šla po gobe tudi Tripolitanija, zadnji in najboljši komad italijanskega afriškega imperija.

Mesto Tripoli ima dolgo zgodovino za seboj. Že tisoč let pred Kristovim rojstvom je bilo važno trgovsko mesto, kjer so trgovali stari Fenicani. Takrat se je mesto imenovalo Oea. Po

(Dalje na 4. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Vojna pomeni za Ameriko popolnoma novo oziroma močno predrugačeno situacijo v primeru z razmerami normalnih časov. Kljub temu pa se dobe ljudje, ki kritizirajo vse mogoče inštanace, ker naše vsakdanje življenje v teh časih ne teče tako gladko in urejeno kot prej. Ako vprašate take kronične kritike, kako bi oni "ronali" deželo, če bi bili postavljeni na odgovorna mesta, ne vedo odgovora. Kritizirajo samo zato, da si usta hladijo.

Rusi so zadnje čase začeli loviti tudi veliko zverino. Oni dan so na stalingrajski fronti ujeli enega nemškega feldmaršala in triindvajset generalov.

Naši generali in admirali pri barah ali v zapečkih si dan za dnem belijo glave, kako da Rusija še ni napovedala vojne Japonski, ki je v vojni z Ameriko. Komur se smilijo sivi lasje in blesteče pleše teh generalov in admiralov, naj jim ob priliki razodene, da tudi Amerika še ni napovedala vojne Finski, da si je slednja v boju z Rusijo.

V septembru lanskega leta je Hitler slovesno zatrdil svetu, da nobena sila ne bo prepodila Nemcev izpred Stalingrada. V tem se za enkrat ni zmotil. Rusi niso Nemcev prepodili, ampak so jih ujeli ali pobili na mestu.

Maršal Goering je svoječasnno zagotovil Nemce, da nikdar ne bo padla nobena bomba iz sovražnega letala na nemška tla. Od takrat je bil maršal že tisočkrat postavljen na laž, najbolj izrazito pa 30. januarja, ko so britiške bombe deževalo na Berlin natančno ob uri, ki je bila določena za Goeringovo slavnostno govoranco. Maršal je ždel v podzemeljskem zaklonišču nad eno uro, in čakal, da so bili britiški letalci na povratku domov že daleč od Berlina.

Evropa je izgubila zadnjega cesarja. Pritlikavi Viktor Emanuel je izgubil cesarsko saržo Etiopije in Tripolitanije in je v tem prepustu samo še nominalni kralj male Italije. In enkrat po velikih nočih pa se utegne še ta mala Italija znatno skrotiti.

Nemški veliki mogul Goering je dne 30. januarja dejal, da še čez tisoč let se bo vsak Nемец spominjal velike zmage pred Stalingradom. Yes, ruske zmage.

Slovenska mati, katere sin služi Strica Sama na nekem otoku v južnem Pacifiku, od časa do časa pošlje kako darilo svojem ljubljencu. Poslala mu je zapestno uro, več kartonov cigaret itd. Ko že ni vedela, kaj bi mu še poslala, ga je pisemno vprašala, kaj še želi. Fant je na to vprašanje šaljivo odgovoril, da če more, naj pošlje tja eno belo punco, ker tam so same črne.

Kadar koli Nemci uradno poročajo, da so bombe britiških ali ameriških letalcev porušile bolnišnico, pomeni poročilo, da so bombe porušile municijsko tovarno.

V St. Louisu je Ella Painter vprašala svojega moža za denar, da si nabavi novo pomladni klubok. Moža je ta zahteva ta

(Dalje na 4. strani)

Imenik uradnikov krajevnihs druŝtev Ameriŝke bratske zveze

- (Nadaljevanje z 2. strani) DRUŠTVO ST. 239, CHISHOLM, MINN. Predsednik: Karl Vrocasnik, 1104 E. 11st St. ... DRUŠTVO ST. 237, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Predsednik: Karl Vrocasnik, 1104 E. 11st St. ... DRUŠTVO ST. 129, ELY, MINN. Predsednik: Mary Borko, 628 E. Sheridan St. ... DRUŠTVO ST. 226, CASSVILLE, W. VA. Predsednik: John Janecik, Madsfield, W. Va. ... ROSTER ENGLISH CONDUCTED AFU LODGES. LODGE NO. 5, SOUDAN, MINN. Predsednik: Jacob Pavlich, Soudan, Minn. ... LODGE NO. 81, AURORA, ILL. Predsednik: Joseph Pavlich, High St. ... LODGE NO. 107, DULUTH, MINN. Predsednik: Joseph Antonich, 3212 3/4 Ave. ... LODGE NO. 152, RICE, MINN. Predsednik: John Silvink, Rice, Minn. ... LODGE NO. 180, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Predsednik: John F. Kardiell, 6011 Bonna Ave. ... LODGE NO. 184, ELY, MINN. Predsednik: Charles L. Meyer, 304 E. White St. ... LODGE NO. 186, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Predsednik: Dorothy Rossa, 995 E. 141 St. ... LODGE NO. 190, BUTTE, MONTANA. Predsednik: Ante Leskovic, 210 Cherry St. ... LODGE NO. 192, GILBERT, MINN. Predsednik: Joe Velacich, Gilbert, Minn. ... LODGE NO. 194, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Predsednik: Frank Johns, 1029 N. Sharon St. ... LODGE NO. 196, PITTSBURGH, PA. Predsednik: Lawrence Bobrowski, 211 Carnegie Ave. ... LODGE NO. 197, DULUTH, MINN. Predsednik: Anthony Sunkin, Jr., 162 N. 30th Ave. ... LODGE NO. 199, DAWSON, NEW MEXICO. Predsednik: Louis Chiconerola, Home 640. ... LODGE NO. 202, ROCK SPRINGS, WYO. Predsednik: Angela Krugovcic, 911 Edgar, Box 500, Rock Springs, Wyo. ... LODGE NO. 205, CANONSBURG, PA. Predsednik: John Fankiewicz, 214 Vine St. ... LODGE NO. 216, WALSBERG, COLO. Predsednik: John Puk, 216 E. 7th St. ... LODGE NO. 218, EXPORT, PA. Predsednik: William Konech, Export, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 220, CHICAGO, ILL. Predsednik: Mary Spolar, 1615 Blue Island Ave. ... LODGE NO. 221, CENTER, PA. Predsednik: Joseph Sobr, RFD 1, Turtle Creek, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 222, GOWANDA, N. Y. Predsednik: Mrs. Mary Batchen, Caroline Rd., Gowanda, N. Y. ... LODGE NO. 227, GREENSBORO, PA. Predsednik: Adam Grula, Greensboro, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 81, AURORA, ILL. Predsednik: Joseph Pavlich, High St. ... LODGE NO. 107, DULUTH, MINN. Predsednik: Joseph Antonich, 3212 3/4 Ave. ... LODGE NO. 152, RICE, MINN. Predsednik: John Silvink, Rice, Minn. ... LODGE NO. 180, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Predsednik: John F. Kardiell, 6011 Bonna Ave. ... LODGE NO. 184, ELY, MINN. Predsednik: Charles L. Meyer, 304 E. White St. ... LODGE NO. 186, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Predsednik: Dorothy Rossa, 995 E. 141 St. ... LODGE NO. 190, BUTTE, MONTANA. Predsednik: Ante Leskovic, 210 Cherry St. ... LODGE NO. 192, GILBERT, MINN. Predsednik: Joe Velacich, Gilbert, Minn. ... LODGE NO. 194, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Predsednik: Frank Johns, 1029 N. Sharon St. ... LODGE NO. 196, PITTSBURGH, PA. Predsednik: Lawrence Bobrowski, 211 Carnegie Ave. ... LODGE NO. 197, DULUTH, MINN. Predsednik: Anthony Sunkin, Jr., 162 N. 30th Ave. ... LODGE NO. 199, DAWSON, NEW MEXICO. Predsednik: Louis Chiconerola, Home 640. ... LODGE NO. 202, ROCK SPRINGS, WYO. Predsednik: Angela Krugovcic, 911 Edgar, Box 500, Rock Springs, Wyo. ... LODGE NO. 205, CANONSBURG, PA. Predsednik: John Fankiewicz, 214 Vine St. ... LODGE NO. 216, WALSBERG, COLO. Predsednik: John Puk, 216 E. 7th St. ... LODGE NO. 218, EXPORT, PA. Predsednik: William Konech, Export, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 220, CHICAGO, ILL. Predsednik: Mary Spolar, 1615 Blue Island Ave. ... LODGE NO. 221, CENTER, PA. Predsednik: Joseph Sobr, RFD 1, Turtle Creek, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 222, GOWANDA, N. Y. Predsednik: Mrs. Mary Batchen, Caroline Rd., Gowanda, N. Y. ... LODGE NO. 227, GREENSBORO, PA. Predsednik: Adam Grula, Greensboro, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 233, LUDLOW, COLO. Predsednik: Josephine Barun, Box 445, Delagua, Colo. ... LODGE NO. 237, WESTLAND, PA. Predsednik: Rudolph Vicker, Westland, Pa. ...

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LODGE NO. 229, STRUTHERS, OHIO. Predsednik: John Pogreiser, 32 Grace St., Struthers, O. ... LODGE NO. 231, WHITING, IND. Predsednik: Albina Progar, 2906 Schrage Ave., Whiting, Ind. ... LODGE NO. 232, MEADOW LANDS, PA. Predsednik: Virgil Filice, Meadow Lands, Pa. ... LODGE NO. 233, LUDLOW, COLO. Predsednik: Josephine Barun, Box 445, Delagua, Colo. ... LODGE NO. 237, WESTLAND, PA. Predsednik: Rudolph Vicker, Westland, Pa. ...



Tony Drenik

Prijeten poset Hollywooda
"Kod je pa zdaj hodil?" Med časom, ko sem se obladel, sem poklical po telefonu mojega, do sedaj samo po mojih člankih in dopisovanju poznane prijateljke, Jakoba Cuznarja, kateri mi je bil v enem izmed njegovih pisem dal njegovo telefonsko številko, in me povabil, da naj ga ob priliki obiščem. Spet, prvič po šestih mesecih sem slišal govoriti slovensko, in kar prijetno je donelo v ušesih ko sem potem nekaj časa govoril z Mrs. Mary Stucin. "Z Jakobom bosta prišla k nam na večerjo," je hitela govoriti v telefon. In tako bi se razvil prav živahen pogovor med nama, da nisom koji trije prijatelji kar zija, ki so poslušali, kaj da je. "Ali je preveč vesel, ker je spal na postelji, ali mu je pa nekaj narobe, ker Tony je začel nekaj govoriti, kar ni po ameriški," je rkel eden, in tako sem objubil Mary, da bom tam zvečer in sem obesil telefon spet na steno. "Well, fantje," sem jim rkel, "jaz bom par dni doma." "Na, sedaj se mu je pa res zmesalo," je pritrldil prvi. "O domu govori in je več kot dva tisoč milj od doma." "Res je," sem rkel, "da ne bom ravno doma, a bom med Slovenci, in kjer so oni, tam je moj dom." Tako sem porabil popoldne, da smo si skupaj ogledali "gostilno" spodaj v hotelu. Objubiti sem moral mojim tovarišem, da bom vsaj popoldne z njimi, in potem se bomo spet videli v nedeljo, ko je prišel čas, da gremo spet nazaj k vojakom. Točno ob času je prišel Mr. Jakob Cuznar, in naša sva se dva Slovencev v enem sedaj najbolj prometenem in živahnem mestu Los Angelesu. On je visok mož, v lepih moških letih, in prijazen Gorenjec. Takoj v začetku najinega razgovora, pa sem opazil, da je nekako v skrbeh. Na moje vprašanje mi je pojasnil, da je v "škripeih." "Veš," je rkel, "moja gospodinja mi je naročila, da naj te prav za gotovo pripeljem tja in da boš prenočil pri nas. Sedaj sem pa govoril z Mary Stucino in ona je rekla, da boš spal pri njih. Pri obeh ne moreš spati in (ako bi bilo po mojem) in ako bi bilo mogoče, jaz bi spal kar v dveh krajih naenkrat) tako ne vem, kakoj bi sedaj naredila." Pogledal je na uro in je rkel: "Čas je, da greva k nam najprej, potem bova šla pa na večerjo k Stucinovim." Peljal me je z njegovim novim avtom skozi najlepše ulice mesta, in še vedno sva vozila po mestu, ko mi je rkel: "Tukaj je Hollywood; tukaj jaz živim." Kdo bi si mislil, da smo Slovenci tudi v tem kraju, o katerem pravijo da tu, poleg Židov, žive samo zvezde in zvezdnijske filmske industrije. On, Jakob, pa ni ne Jud, ne filmski igralec in vendar živi tukaj. Je tipičen Slovenec in dela v vojni industriji. Med potjo mi je razložil, kako da je prišel sem, in koliko časa je že tukaj: "Ko sem bil v prvi letih mojega bivanja v Ameriki poslan skozi to mesto v mojo službo, se mi je tako dopadlo, da sem naredil načrt, da bom prišel sem in si ustanovil tukaj moj dom, kjer je vedno lepa zelena pomlad, kje nimamo snega ne mraza ne poletni ne pozimi." Na vprašanje, če je kaj več Slovencev tukaj, je rkel, da je sedaj samo par družin, a da jih je bilo več. Sedaj so pa izven mesta na kmetijah, posebno v mestu Fontana da je precejšnja naselbina in škoda, da nimamo časa, bi šli tja, je še pripomnil. "A vem, da hočeš ti videti našo vas, in obiskali bomo, kar bo mogoče v enem dnevu." Privozila sva pred njegovo stanovanje. Ko sva vstopila v njegovo privatno sobo, mi je

stvu kot snažnega vojaka. Med časom, ko sem jaz spal, so mi vželi moje hlače in vse, kar gre z njimi, in poslali v čistilnico. Pa se sanjalo se mi ni, da sem sam, čisto sam da tudi svojih hlač nisem imel. Med časom, ko sem se obladel, sem poklical po telefonu mojega, do sedaj samo po mojih člankih in dopisovanju poznane prijateljke, Jakoba Cuznarja, kateri mi je bil v enem izmed njegovih pisem dal njegovo telefonsko številko, in me povabil, da naj ga ob priliki obiščem. Spet, prvič po šestih mesecih sem slišal govoriti slovensko, in kar prijetno je donelo v ušesih ko sem potem nekaj časa govoril z Mrs. Mary Stucin. "Z Jakobom bosta prišla k nam na večerjo," je hitela govoriti v telefon. In tako bi se razvil prav živahen pogovor med nama, da nisom koji trije prijatelji kar zija, ki so poslušali, kaj da je. "Ali je preveč vesel, ker je spal na postelji, ali mu je pa nekaj narobe, ker Tony je začel nekaj govoriti, kar ni po ameriški," je rkel eden, in tako sem objubil Mary, da bom tam zvečer in sem obesil telefon spet na steno. "Well, fantje," sem jim rkel, "jaz bom par dni doma." "Na, sedaj se mu je pa res zmesalo," je pritrldil prvi. "O domu govori in je več kot dva tisoč milj od doma." "Res je," sem rkel, "da ne bom ravno doma, a bom med Slovenci, in kjer so oni, tam je moj dom." Tako sem porabil popoldne, da smo si skupaj ogledali "gostilno" spodaj v hotelu. Objubiti sem moral mojim tovarišem, da bom vsaj popoldne z njimi, in potem se bomo spet videli v nedeljo, ko je prišel čas, da gremo spet nazaj k vojakom. Točno ob času je prišel Mr. Jakob Cuznar, in naša sva se dva Slovencev v enem sedaj najbolj prometenem in živahnem mestu Los Angelesu. On je visok mož, v lepih moških letih, in prijazen Gorenjec. Takoj v začetku najinega razgovora, pa sem opazil, da je nekako v skrbeh. Na moje vprašanje mi je pojasnil, da je v "škripeih." "Veš," je rkel, "moja gospodinja mi je naročila, da naj te prav za gotovo pripeljem tja in da boš prenočil pri nas. Sedaj sem pa govoril z Mary Stucino in ona je rekla, da boš spal pri njih. Pri obeh ne moreš spati in (ako bi bilo po mojem) in ako bi bilo mogoče, jaz bi spal kar v dveh krajih naenkrat) tako ne vem, kakoj bi sedaj naredila." Pogledal je na uro in je rkel: "Čas je, da greva k nam najprej, potem bova šla pa na večerjo k Stucinovim." Peljal me je z njegovim novim avtom skozi najlepše ulice mesta, in še vedno sva vozila po mestu, ko mi je rkel: "Tukaj je Hollywood; tukaj jaz živim." Kdo bi si mislil, da smo Slovenci tudi v tem kraju, o katerem pravijo da tu, poleg Židov, žive samo zvezde in zvezdnijske filmske industrije. On, Jakob, pa ni ne Jud, ne filmski igralec in vendar živi tukaj. Je tipičen Slovenec in dela v vojni industriji. Med potjo mi je razložil, kako da je prišel sem, in koliko časa je že tukaj: "Ko sem bil v prvi letih mojega bivanja v Ameriki poslan skozi to mesto v mojo službo, se mi je tako dopadlo, da sem naredil načrt, da bom prišel sem in si ustanovil tukaj moj dom, kjer je vedno lepa zelena pomlad, kje nimamo snega ne mraza ne poletni ne pozimi." Na vprašanje, če je kaj več Slovencev tukaj, je rkel, da je sedaj samo par družin, a da jih je bilo več. Sedaj so pa izven mesta na kmetijah, posebno v mestu Fontana da je precejšnja naselbina in škoda, da nimamo časa, bi šli tja, je še pripomnil. "A vem, da hočeš ti videti našo vas, in obiskali bomo, kar bo mogoče v enem dnevu." Privozila sva pred njegovo stanovanje. Ko sva vstopila v njegovo privatno sobo, mi je

moje oko takoj pokazalo na mizi ležečo novo slovensko delo, Slovenska ženska zveza v Ameriki. V par minutah sem vedel, da je velik ljubitelj slovenskih knjig, in tukaj, skoro 10 tisoč milj od naše lepe Slovenije, sem gledal slike in knjige iz lepe Gorenjske in njegovoga rojstnega kraja. Predstavil me je Mr. in Mrs. Reichle, pri katerih on živi. Med tem, ko smo se pogovarjali, pa je zapel telefon, in na drugem koncu je bila Mary Stucin, katera je hotela vedeti, ali bova prišla še skoraj tja. Tako sem na hitro objubil, predno je imela kaj reči Mrs. Reichle, da bom prav za gotovo spal pri njih drugi večer, in že sva bila zunaj in na poti k Stucinovim. K slovenski družini Stucinovi vodi lepa bela cesta, katera gre malo v klanec, in njh hiša je pa hribu, odkoder je krasen razgled doli po vsem mestu Los Angelesu. Takoj, ko sva izstopila iz avtomobila, naju je pozdravil mali psiček "Brownie," kateri je, kakor sem izvedel pozneje, precej "kunšten" in zna vsakovrstne umetnosti in je v veselje Stucinovi hčerki Mary. Mr. Cuznar me je predstavil Mr. Stucinu, njegovi soprogi Mary in hčerki Mary. Ker je bilo že kasno v petek zvečer in ker je moral Mr. Cuznar na delo v soboto jutraj, me je dal v varstvo Stucinovim, sam pa se je odpeljal domov, z objubo, da bo takoj po delu prišel spet po mene. Gospa Stucin je objubila Jakoba, da me bodo peljali po vseh zanimivih krajih takoj v soboto jutraj. Dosti sem že "vandral" po tem svetu, a malo sem videl tako prijaznih domov, kakor sem jih videl tukaj. Stucinova domačija je tako prijazna, da ob priliki bom prišel k njim na počitnice, kar sva tudi s prijazno gospo razmotirala in naredila nekakšen "kontraht," da kadar bom imel priliko, da naj kar pridem. Ona je prišla iz Slovenije pred 13 leti in sedaj pomaga, kolikor je mogoče, da se bo lahko dalo prvo pomoč našim v starem kraju. Vsak mesec daruje dva dni svoje plače za Slovencino in že štirikrat je dala svojo kjo za Rdeči križ. Po večerji smo se pogovarjali o starem kraju, in ona je ena izmed takih, katerim je Slovenija živo pred očmi in ni pozabila niti ene naših lepih "starokrajskih" navad. Spal sem pri Stucinovih in imel sem sobo, katera je ena najlepših in ima razgled vse doli po mestu, in zvečer lahko opazuješ iz sobe vsi čarobno mesta. Kakor bi bil rad spal zjutraj, vendar je prišla Mrs. Stucin in me je zbudila, (kakor pri vojakihi) in se je opravičila: "Veš, mi bi te radi peljali okoli, pa če boš spal, ne boš nič videl." Tako sem se moral vdati, in čeprav je spanje moje največje veselje, sem se vendar prebudil, in pripravljen sem bil, da smo se odpeljali proti Santa Monica in k Pacifičnemu morju. Mr. Stucin je šofiral njegov nov avtomobil in vozil me je po vseh najlepših in zanimivih krajih. Tako smo se peljali po Hollywood Boulevardu, skozi Beverly Hills, kjer žive skoro vsi igralci in igralke in filmajo najboljše kine. Od Hollywooda pa doli do Santa Monica vidiš skoro ves, kar je mogoče videti na svetu. Čeprav je bilo v januarju, vendar smo videli vsakovrstne cvetlice in drevesa so obložena z oranžami. Ustavili smo se v parku, kjer so našli tisek in tisek let staro okostje nede nenavadne živali. Nazaj grede smo se ustavili v muzeju, v katerem pa, žal, nisom bili dolgo, ker so ga zaprli petnajst minut zatem, ko smo mi prišli tja. Peljali smo se po Roosevelt Highway, kateri je ravno ob morju, in videli smo kopalec v pacifičnem morju v mesecu januarju. V Santa Moni-

Jugoslavnski pmožni odbor v Ameriki SLOVENSKA SEKCIJA

- Glavni uradniki: Predsednik: Vincent Cainkar, 2659 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Illinois. ... Zastopa: SNPJ, KSKJ, ZSZ, SDZ, SPZS, PSD, SMZ. Direktor publicitete: Janko N. Rogelj, 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. ...

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Veste, do sedaj smo mi Slovenci opisali že skoro vse. Ali niste že čitali poset Jeruzalema, obisk Rima, obisk starega kraja, obisk te ali one konvencije, obisk Narodnega doma, obisk na farmi, obisk tega, obisk onega. No ja, sem si mislil, bom pa še jaz "obiskal." Tako je prišlo, da sem obiskal to, kar bom sedaj poskušal opisati tudi vam. Saj ni treba, da citate; ako se vam ne dopade, tudi prav. Količ se meni ne dopade v ameriških časopisah, in tudi ne berem, pa vseeno pišejo. Kakor na primer, skoro vsak dan je po cele strani v časopisih "Help Wanted" in pišejo in pišejo, pa jaz ne čitam, ker imam delo in prmej, "gvišno" delo, in tako čitam kaj drugega. Zato, ako ne boste čitali tega, bomo vseeno prijatelji; saj tako ne bom vedel, kaj delate vi doma.

Kako sem prišel tja, je precej dolga povest. A, kakor je rkel pred časom Ribničan, "če bi ne bilo tega in če bi ne bilo onega, pa ne bi bilo vsega tega." Zato bom izpustil to, kako sem prišel tja in odkod, a, če bi ne bilo vojne, če ne bi bil jaz blizu, če ne bi bil jaz pri vojakih, pa bi ne bil vseh tega. Tako pa se nam prišel tja in sedaj sem prišel na na "cajtenge" in tako se prične moja povest: V hotelu Rosslyn v mestu Los Angeles smo sedeli štirje prijatelji. Pri vojakih je navada, da kamor gre eden, ima vedno prijatelja s seboj. Jaz sem imel kar tri. Ker smo prišli v mesto v zgodnji jutranji uri, ni bilo drugega izhoda, kakor da smo šli v hotel, kjer je vedno takojšna postrežba, in po dolgih šestih mesecih je stala pred menoj in me vabila, da naj se vležem, mehka postelja. Šest dolgih mesecev nisem spal na postelji, šest kopeljo in skoro bi se raje kopal kot pa spal. A imel sem časa za oboje, in predno sem se spet prebudil, so moji trije tovariši bili že pri bravi, njih uniforme so bile zlikane in bili so pripravljeni, da grede ven. Predno sem imel čas, da bi začel jim oporekati, da so taki in taki prijatelji, da me puste spati, so mi začeli kazati mojo uniformo, katera je tudi po dolgem času bila v lepem redu in pripravljena, da me predstavi ljud-

ca smo imeli kar piknik. Gospa Stucin je prinesla s seboj prihrizek in sedeli smo ob morju in se zabavali. Ko smo prišli nazaj domov, je že čakal Mr. Cuznar z njegovim avtomobilom in tako sem se jaz sam predsedel, in spet sva odšla, sedaj sama. A nisva bila dolgo sama, ker peljala sva se nazaj v mesto, kjer je Mr. Cuznar imel še dva obiskovalca. Bila sta to oče in sin. Sin je pri vojakih tukaj v Californiji, oče ga je pa prišel obiskat iz države Oregon. "Jože Mrak in njegov sin Stanley," tako sta mi bila predstavljena. "O, ti si tisti, ki piše v Novo Dobo?" je rkel Jože, in je nadaljeval, "veš, jaz sem tudi član te dobre organizacije in pri nas v Oregonu imamo društvo št. 76, in sem bil tudi že na konvenciji kot delegat." Med kosilom v hotelu Rosslyn smo si se dosti povedali o konvencijah in izvedel sem tudi, da sta Jacob Cuznar in Jože Mrak prijatelja še iz mladih let, ko sta ministrirala skupaj v cerkvi. Po kosilu smo se skupaj peljali prav na drugi konec mesta k družini Zagore. Čeprav je bila sobota, smo dobili vse doma: Ančko in Franka in njuno hčerko Milko. Pri njih so bili v "vasi" Janez Matekovič, in Mary Hartman. Na mizi so imeli dobro californijsko vino, spet kakor v starem kraju. Pogovarjali smo se po slovensko, in Mary Hartman je kar poslušala, čez čas pa me je vprašala, kako da govorim tako dobro slovensko: "Kaj si bil ti v starem kraju?" "Seveda sem bil," sem ji odgovoril. "Jaj, kako je prijeto poslušati mladega fanta govoriti po slovensko; jaz bi te kar naprej poslušala," mi je rekla. Tako smo bili vsi zadovoljni, dokler ni prišla Ančka z dobro potico, in jaz sem se naredil kar "domačega" in vam ne bom povedal, koliko potice sem pojedel. Vem pa, da bo Ančka, ki je tudi Gorenjka, pekla dva tedna v naprej, kadar bo izvedla, da bom jaz spet prišel v obisk ...

V nedeljo zjutraj nas je peljal Mr. Cuznar v najstarejšo cerkev v tej okolici. Od tam smo si ogledali tudi druge zanimive kraje, kakor tudi železniško postajo, katero je pred časom opisl brat Rogelj, in katera je resena najlepših in najmodernejših na svetu. Še in še bi lahko pisal o drugih zanimivih krajih, pa bi morda mislili, da nimam drugega dela tukaj pri vojakih, kakor pisati o tem prijaznem mestu in o naših prav redkih Slovincih v tej medeni deželi Californiji. Pa je že tako, da tudi v položaju, v katerem se nahajam, ko to pišem, je prav "lušteno," ko poslušam raglanje strojne puške in bobnenje naših bombnikov in sedim v pesku v samih hlačah, ker tukaj je precej vroče, in tolečem po mojem pisalnem stroju, kateri, ako bova prišla nazaj, bo tudi vojni veterani, ker spremlja me po vseh veselih in žalostnih potih te hudobne vojne. Moj stroj je bil že večkrat "ranjen" v tej vojni in je bil zmeonjen vred "ubit" že več kot desetkrat, a v najino srečo le v bojnih vajah. Ko sva bila enkrat napadena s strupenim plinom, (jaz sem imel plinsko masko), je osivel in izgubil je svojo bleščečo prej tako prijazno lice. Tudi njemu se pozna, da je že dosti pretrpel. A kot dobri vojak, ni še obupal in še vedno vztrajno vzdržuje in prišel bo zmagovit iz te vojne. Prijazen pozdrav vsem, in ob priliki se bomo spet srečali v "cajtenгах." — Vaš Tone.

Remember - It Takes Both WAR BONDS AND TAXES To Win Victory



New Era English Section of Nova Doba

Official Organ of the American Fraternal Union.



AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

Safety -- Vital for Victory

Safety is vital for victory. Daily we read about accidents happening on the home front which mean a loss of manpower hours and work in our war plants. A careless person may be included in the category of a saboteur if the accident was due to his own thoughtlessness or carelessness.

It is estimated that a great majority of accidents occur right in our own homes. These are caused by various forms of neglect and carelessness. Falls in the home where articles were left on stairways, matches which were carelessly laid in dangerous places, loaded firearms left in conspicuous places, dimly-lighted passage-ways, and improper ventilation of gas heaters are only a few of the causes of accidents, often fatal ones.

Weekly we publish safety hints and advice for our members so that they shall always be safety conscious. A little thoughtful survey of your home will often prevent serious misfortunes and tragedies.

Let us guard our health, for ourselves, our country, and our Union. At the same time let us be prepared to receive aid if these misfortunes befall us, regardless of the reason, by insuring our families in the American Fraternal Union which provides sick and disability benefits or death benefits, as the case may be.

Explain these benefits to your friends and neighbors. Financial conditions today are such that every man and woman can afford to pay the small amount of dues which will assure them of help in time of trouble.

Our AFU has proved time and again to be the greatest friend in time of need. We can point with pride to a record of 44 years of sound management and during this 45th year let us endeavor to expand our membership so that all our friends can share in the great benefits which the American Fraternal Union offers. Enroll at least one new member during the AFU 45th anniversary year!

Thought For The Day

"Victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, by the sweat of working men and women, and by the sacrifice of all our people... We are all soldiers whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves."

—President Roosevelt

Secretary of Lodge No. 170, AFU Appeals to Members to Enroll New Members for 45th AFU Anniversary

All members of Lodge No. 170, AFU of Chicago, Ill., are notified that the next meeting will be held Wednesday, Feb. 17th at the home of the secretary, 4131 W. 24th Place, at 8 p. m. The meeting will be a very important one and it is necessary that all members be present.

This year our AFU is celebrating its 45th anniversary. Our Union through all these years stood by its members like a faithful mother, and helped them in every way, whether in times of sickness, disability, or death. The AFU Juvenile Membership Campaign has been concluded but we must not stop now with further agitation for new members. In order to show our Union at least some gratitude for all it has done for us, we must get down to work, all of us, and every member should try to enroll at least one new member, whether in the juve-

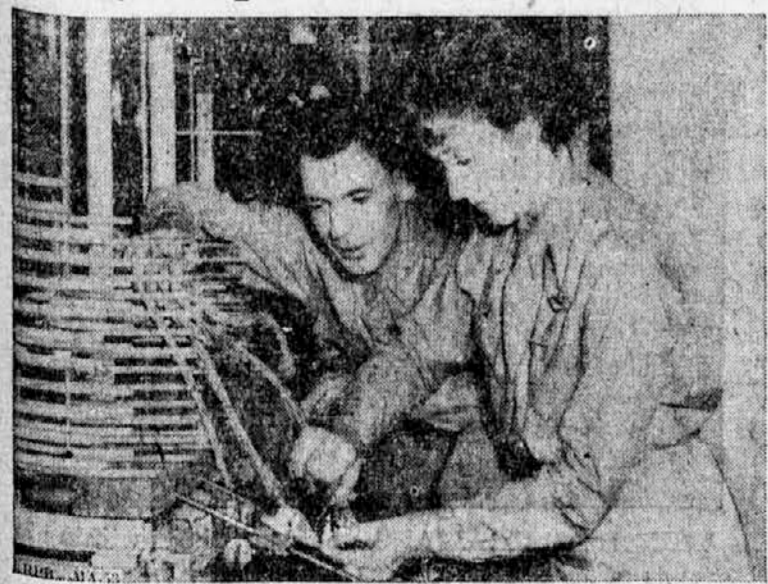
nile or adult departments, and in this way we will best celebrate the 45th AFU anniversary. By doing so we will help our Union to progress and also help those who will become its members to be insured against all misfortunes.

Then we shall also be worthy of recognition from our Supreme Secretary, especially those of us who did not do our share in 1942. We can change this now. Let's all get to work for a greater and better American Fraternal Union!

At this time I appeal to all members of our lodge to be more prompt in paying their dues. Every last Friday of the month I am at home all day so that those members who do not attend meetings can pay their dues at this time. Fraternal regards to all AFU members.

—Agnes Jurecic, Sec'y
Lodge No. 170, AFU
Chicago, Ill.

She'll Replace a Fighting Man



The WAAC auxiliary shown above is receiving instruction in wire-testing from a Signal Corps officer. When she has completed her training, she will take her place with the Army, prepared to relieve some soldier for front line communications duty. WAACs are trained in many specialties, so that job-bound soldiers may be released for combat work.

Lodge No. 190, AFU Installs Officers

The installation of officers of Lodge No. 190, AFU of Butte, Mont., was held at the Jan. 21st meeting. The new officers are as follows: Ann Leskovar, president; Kate Pezdack, vice-president; Mary Predovich, secretary; Angela Stepan, treasurer; Rose Matkovich, recording secretary; and Matilda Dunstan, Ann Crowley, and Mary Stanich, trustees.

A social was held after the last meeting and plans were made to present a play in the near future. The next meeting will be held Feb. 18th. Let's all try to attend. A special vote by ballot will be held regarding Section 363 of the by-laws of the AFU. I appeal for the proposed change to be made. Voting can be done only at our meetings, so please make it your duty to attend. Fraternal regards to all.

—Mary Predovich, Sec'y
Lodge No. 190, AFU
Butte, Mont.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

"Local Defense Councils should provide volunteers to continue operation of school lunch projects in which the WPA is withdrawing," Dan T. Moore, Director of the Fifth Region Office of Civilian Defense, urged today.

"The working mother is a vital part of our war production, and every effort should be made to remove all obstacles in the path of her giving full effort to her job. Maintaining the health of her children through provisions of nutritious school lunches is the responsibility of every community."

Mr. Moore recommended that OCD Volunteer Offices refer qualified women from their rolls and that nutrition committees of local Defense Councils assist in the training of volunteers to operate lunch rooms. In many localities, he said, this work can best be done in cooperation with other organizations that are already active in school lunch programs.

Reginald C. Foster, Assistant National Director of O.C.D., said: "There is urgent need to devise means of retaining the school lunches now in operation and to enlarge this school service in keeping with growing and changing war needs. Although the immediate responsibility rests with communities and even individual schools, States may well give leadership and support."

—Office of Civilian Defense
Fifth Region.

Betsy Ross Lodge 186, AFU Members Please Note

Betsy Ross, Lodge No. 186, AFU, will hold its monthly meeting this Sunday, February 13th, at 3:30 p. m. at the secretary's home, 1270 East 173rd Street. Please note that the meeting time has been changed to 3:30 p. m. This was done to enable more people to attend.

All members are reminded therefore to be present this Sunday, Feb. 13th at 3:30 p. m. at 1270 East 173rd St. for the monthly meeting.

Dorothy Rossa, President

It takes both ham and eggs go together for a meal. War Bonds and the Victory Tax go together for money to win the war. Buy more War Bonds.

News of Soldiers

This week we add another name of a soldier-member of Lodge No. 151, AFU of Mullan, Idaho. Friends may write to him at the following address:

Antone E. Plese, U. S. N. R.
Navy 8255
% Fleet Postmaster
New York City, N. Y.

Pvt. Fred J. Startz, member of Lodge No. 114, AFU of Ely, Minn., would like to hear from his fellow members and friends. At present he is studying radio communication and switch board training. Friends may write him at:

Pvt. Fred J. Startz, 37326999
Hq. Co., 409th Inf. A.P.O. 103
Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

Pfc. John Urbancich Jr., soldier-member of Lodge No. 188, AFU of Cleveland, Ohio, writes that he receives the Nova Doba regularly. He says hello to all his friends.

Pfc. John Urbancich Jr.
Headquarters Battery
2nd Battalion 79 F. A.
Fort Bragg, N. C.

This week we add the name of Pvt. Anthony Okolish of Barberton, Ohio to our soldier-members mailing list. Friends may write to him at:

Pvt. Anthony Okolish
Barrack 210, A.P.O. 4090-D
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Cal.
Good luck to you, Pvt. Anthony!

Tech. Sgt. Michael Rovanseck, soldier-member of Lodge No. 36, AFU of Conemaugh, Pa., writes: "Thank you for your greeting card, it certainly cheered me up. I wish that it were possible for me to give you more facts about myself but that will have to wait until after the war is won. One thing I can tell you which will pass the censor, and that is that I am overseas and we certainly have the nasty Nazis on the run. Keep up your fine work back home and keep us flying. Best wishes to all back home." Thank you for your nice letter, Sgt. We will keep on buying War Bonds so we can "keep 'em flying."

It takes both workers and employers to turn out the weapons to lick Hitler. It takes both War Bonds and Victory Taxes to help pay the bill. Buy More War Bonds.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

A periscope, used by the Navy, is a device which fits over the surface of a compass to enable the operator to take bearings on distant objects. It has split hair sights, has been in use for many years... and costs approximately \$125.



These instruments are essential equipment to every American ship which comes out of the shipyards. With the scores of ships now being completed each month, we need many of these instruments. Your purchase of War Bonds and Stamps will help pay for them. Invest at least ten percent of your income every payday in these interest-bearing Government securities.

U. S. Treasury Department

Lodge No. 11, AFU Next Meeting to Be Very Important

Members of Lodge No. 11, AFU of Omaha, Neb. are reminded to attend the next lodge meeting on Sunday, Feb. 21, to be held at the usual place at 10 a. m. At this meeting the general referendum will be held to decide upon the motion proposed by the Supreme Board. Members can only vote on this at the meeting and each ballot must carry the signature of the member. If any member feels that he or she cannot stay for the entire meeting, the lodge decided they can leave right after the balloting. This decision is very important and therefore all members should attend if at all possible.

The following members of our lodge are now serving in the U. S. Armed Forces: James Sutey, Joe Weiss, Edward Rankovich, Frank Balovec, Frank and Fred Cvetas and Fred Mismas. We hope that they will all return home safe and healthy to their loved ones. Fraternal regards to all.

—John Urek, sec'y
Lodge 11, AFU
Omaha, Neb.

Leland Stowe — First Correspondent to Reach Russian Front to Speak in Cleveland

Back from the Russian Front via North Africa, Leland Stowe, world-famous war correspondent, who for many months was the only American newspaperman allowed to visit Russia's battle grounds, is a person every man and woman will want to hear. Mr. Stowe appears at Cleveland Public Music Hall, Friday evening, February 26, under the auspices of the Women's City Club.

His lecture will be followed by questions from the audience giving those who hear him an opportunity to ask for specific answers on what is happening on the European battle front.

This will be his only appearance in Cleveland before his return to the front. Since his last lecture, this early in 1941, he has been around the world, seen the battle lines in China, stopped in Rangoon, and watched supplies moving along the Burma Road.

A man of keen perception, with a background of years of experience in interpreting political and diplomatic events in Europe, he is also an excellent speaker, one who combines the analysis of world events with thrilling personal anecdotes so that history and adventure take an equal part in his lecture.

As for history and predictions — Leland Stowe was present at the Young Reparations Conference, the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and the World Economic Conference in London. He was with that corps of newspaper men who saw the League rise and fall. As early as 1933, after a searching tour of Germany, he wrote a book, "Nazi Means War." In recognition of his ability to forecast the trend of international developments, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1930. His latest book, "No Other Road to Freedom," is now a best seller.

Tickets for the event will be on sale at Taylor's beginning February 12. Mail orders now!

AFU Member Extends Hospitality to Our Soldier-Members in or Near Spokane, Washington

My husband and I have noticed in the past copies of the Nova Doba, addresses of soldier-members from all over the country, some of whom are stationed at posts in or near Spokane, Washington. We would like to extend, through the paper, our invitation to any of these members who find themselves near our community with a few idle hours on their hands, to feel free and welcome to visit our home and partake of our hospitality.

Being members of a fraternal union like this certainly should form a bond of friendship, I think, whenever the opportunity presents itself. I'm sure members of this local lodge who may find themselves in the service soon would like to feel that they would be welcomed into the homes of members in towns or cities where they may find themselves stationed far from home.

I think that this war can easily enable "stranger" members to become friends with fellow members whom they might otherwise not know and in this way create a deeper bond of fellowship with all members of our American Fraternal Union.

It seems such a small bit for those at home, to try to help these men in the service to find a few hours of relaxation and friendship during their off hours. These men are certainly doing much more for us who are home.

In closing, my husband and I hope that members who find themselves near to our town will visit us and feel welcome at any time.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. L. M. Jackson
1131 9 Mile Road
Wallace, Idaho.

Editor's Note: Mrs. L. M. Jackson, who is secretary-treasurer of Lodge No. 151 of Mullan, Idaho, certainly knows the meaning of true AFU fraternal spirit. All recognition to her and her husband for their thoughtfulness and hospitality.

It takes both the Army and the Navy to save the world for freedom. It takes both War Bonds and Victory Taxes to save those payday dollars for after the war. Buy More War Bonds.

The Best Way to Celebrate the 45th Anniversary of the American Fraternal Union Would Be for Each Lodge to Enroll New Members Every Month of the year of 1943

The American Fraternal Union pays cash awards to all members who enroll new members in the Adult and Juvenile Departments.

For newly-enrolled members, the members recommending them are entitled to the following cash awards:

- For members insured for \$250 death benefit, \$1.25 award;
 - For members insured for \$500 death benefit, \$2.00 award;
 - For members insured for \$1,000 death benefit, \$4.00 award;
 - For members insured for \$1,500 death benefit, \$5.00 award;
 - For members insured for \$2,000 death benefit, \$6.00 award;
 - For members insured for \$3,000 death benefit, \$8.00 award;
- These awards are paid after the new member has paid three months dues.

TO MEMBERS ENROLLING NEW MEMBERS FOR THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT THE AFU PAYS THE FOLLOWING AWARDS:

- Plan JA — \$50
- Plan JB — \$2.00
- Plan JC for \$500 — \$2.00
- Plan JC for \$1,000 — \$3.00
- Plan JD for \$250 — \$1.00
- Plan JD for \$500 — \$2.00
- Plan JD for \$1,000 — \$3.00

Attention Members of Lodge Liberty Bell No. 70, AFU

Our monthly meeting will be held on Saturday, February 20th, at 6:30 p. m. sharp at our regular meeting place. After the meeting we will hold a social gathering of all members and friends at Bro. Golenko's place, 2246 Blue Island Ave., Chicago. Admission for this gathering will be \$1 for men and 50 cents for ladies. Good music will be provided for dancing. Wine and sandwiches will be served free. Do try to come and have an enjoyable time with your fellow members and bring your friends too.

A special assessment of 50 cents is levied against all the members for the month of March, 1943 which must be paid along with your regular assessment. The special assessment goes into the lodge treasury. With this money your lodge is buying cigarettes for our soldier-members, making donations to U. S. O., donating to War Relief Funds and buying War Savings Bonds, etc. We are 100% behind our government in its effort to achieve victory for our country. I hope that you will realize how important it is for you to pay the special assessment as soon as possible. By doing so you will help your country, your Union, and your lodge. Don't forget to come to our meeting and party. Your lodge is expecting you.

This year our great American Fraternal Union is celebrating its 45th anniversary. As a gift for this jubilee, you are expected to enroll at least one new member for our good A. F. U. If you happen to be in arrears with your dues please pay as soon as possible. Your secretary will appreciate your cooperation.

Fraternally,

Anton Krapenc, Sec'y
Lodge 70, AFU
Chicago, Ill.

ICE AND SNOW

There's many slip twixt the top step and bottom! The Greater Cleveland Safety Council warns home owners that falls rank second only to traffic accidents as the chief cause of accidental death. Keep steps free of ice and snow this winter. You may prevent a serious accident in your family—and possibly a law suit if someone else is injured.

AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898
HOME OFFICE: ELY, MINNESOTA

SUPREME BOARD

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President: J. N. Rogelj 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio;
1st Vice-Pres't: Frank Okoren 4759 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.;
2nd Vice-Pres't: P. J. Oblock RD No. 1, Box 506, Turtle Creek, Pa.;
3rd Vice-Pres't: Joseph Kovach 132 East White St., Ely, Minn.;
4th Vice-Pres't: Anton Krapenc 1636 W. 21 Pl., Chicago, Ill.;
5th Vice-Pres't: Joseph Sneller 5237 Carnegie Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.;
6th Vice-Pres't: Mary Predovich 2300 Yew St., Butte, Montana;
Secretary: Anton Zbasnik AFU Bldg., Ely, Minnesota;
Assistant Secretary: Frank Tomsich, Jr. AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.;
Treasurer: Louis Champa Ely, Minnesota;
Medical Examiner: Dr. F. J. Arch 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Editor-Mgr. of Off'l Organ: A. J. Terbovec. 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

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1st Trustee: F. E. Vranichar 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.;
2nd Trustee: Matt Anzlec Box 12, Aurora, Minnesota;
3rd Trustee: Andrew Milavec, Jr. Box 185, Houston, Pa.
4th Trustee: F. J. Kress 218—57 St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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J. N. Rogelj 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio;
Anton Zbasnik, Secretary AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.;
John Kumse 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, Ohio;
Frank E. Vranichar 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.;
3rd Trustee: Andrew Milavec, Jr. Box 185, Houston, Pa.

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Chairman: Anton Okolish 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, Ohio;
1st Judiciary: Frank Mikec Box 46, Strabane, Pa.;
2nd Judiciary: Rose Svetich Ely, Minnesota;
3rd Judiciary: Steve Mauser 4627 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
4th Judiciary: Ignac Zajc 683 Onderdonk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.

Washington. — Relief supplies sent to the Soviet Union by the American people through Russian War Relief during the last 15 months have contributed to the military successes of the Red Army as well as to "friendship and unity" between the American and Soviet peoples, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov said at the annual meeting here of the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc.

The ambassador had just heard Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, report to the directors that between September, 1941, when the relief agency was organized, and Dec. 31, 1942, Americans had contributed 50 per cent more than the \$6,000,000 which the board had set as a goal for that period.

Litvinov said that "I am authorized and greatly privileged to express on behalf of the Soviet Government, the Red Army, and all Soviet people, their deep gratitude to Russian War Relief, to its board, to all working in the organization, and to all contributors."

Litvinov especially stressed the value to international friendship of the work of Russian War Relief.

"The Soviet Union has received considerable military aid and also a certain amount of food supplies from Lend Lease," he said. "The Soviet Government and people naturally value this aid profoundly, and realize the part played by it in the issue of the fight against the fascists of all the

countries forced on to the Soviet-German front.

"The assistance rendered by Russian War Relief, however, differs from all other assistance in that it originated not in preliminary decisions, agreements and protocols, but in spontaneous, voluntary contributions, straight from the hearts of Americans, as an expression of their sympathy for the Red Army and citizens of the Soviet Union. Every contributor can be sure in advance of the response evoked by his gift in the hearts of those to whom it brings relief.

Carter announced that Russian War Relief, since its inception in the fall of 1941, had raised, by Dec. 31, 1942, in contributions in cash, in kind, and in collectible pledges made during 1942, a total of \$9,342,204.

He reported that the total of relief goods shipped and in transit and purchase commitments as of Dec. 31, was \$5,244,000. Of this total, 78 per cent was for medical and surgical supplies, 15 per cent for clothing, knitgoods and blankets, 6 per cent for foodstuffs and seeds, and 1 per cent for miscellaneous other items.

Approximately \$3,000,000 of the 1942 funds, Carter said, was realized through participation in more than 300 Community War Chests throughout the country.

Success of the 1942 campaign, Carter said, was due to the wide support given Russian War Relief by labor, nationality, fraternal, youth and religious groups.

Helpful First Aid Advice

FAINTING: Ventilate area, or remove victim to open air. Lay patient down, loosen clothing about the neck, waist and wrists. Lower head, elevate feet and apply external heat. Sprinkle cold water on the face, and give a whiff of smelling salts. When conscious, give hot coffee or other stimulant.

DOG BITE: It is safe to assume when bitten by a dog that he is diseased. Don't kill the dog. Have him placed under observation for rabies. Wash out wound under running water and consult a physician at once. There is no emergency; rabies take days to develop.

FROST BITE: The part of the body affected is white in color and numb to touch. Cover with hand or other body surface or apply cold water. Gradually increase temperature of water. Do not massage. Immobilize frozen member, do not break blister if formed. Take the person to a doctor.

SNAKE BITE: Tiny wounds caused by the fangs will be seen. Pain is severe in the bitten member. Swelling is marked and rapid.

Apply tight tourniquet between bite and heart—loosen for 1 minute every 15 minutes. With a sharp, sterilized knife incise puncture wounds and cause free bleeding. Apply suction for 1/2 hour. Treat for shock. Give hot water, tea, or coffee. Get patient to a doctor.

SHOCK: Shock probably causes more fatalities than any other condition and is present to some extent in all injuries. Do not underestimate its dangers. There is a depression of the nervous system—the senses are dulled and the heart beat is weak but fast.

Symptoms: Face is pale, clammy perspiration on forehead and palms of hands, nausea, chill and, at times, vomiting, weak rapid pulse, with irregular breathing. Patient may deny being injured and may resist efforts to help him.

First aid: 1. Keep patient lying down with many thicknesses of blankets, wraps, or newspapers both under and over victim. Use hot water bottles, heated bricks or stones, but do not burn.

2. Loosen clothing at the neck, chest, and waist.

3. Keep head low and feet raised.

4. Call a doctor immediately.

5. Give hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia in a small amount of water if patient is conscious. If unconscious, a whiff of smelling salts. If bleeding severely, do not give stimulants nor alcohol.

HEAT STROKE (Sun Stroke): Caution: Do not confuse with heat exhaustion. Begins with high temperature, flushed face, rapid, strong pulse, headache, a feeling of depression, dizziness and possible unconsciousness. Carry patient to a cool place, lay on back and elevate head and shoulders. Apply cold packs to head, and saturate clothing with cold water. Give cold water, tea, or coffee when conscious.

HEAT EXHAUSTION (Prostration): Caution: Do not confuse with sunstroke. Follows extreme physical exertion, and more frequently occurs where heat and humidity are high. Begins with low temperature, pale face, weak pulse, vomiting, dizziness, sweating, clammy skin.

Treat for shock, lay patient down and apply external heat. This treatment is exactly the opposite of that for sunstroke. Give 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in 1/2 glass of water, every 10 minutes for six doses.

LORAIN LODGE-IC

By Jack La Vriha

Frank Jancar, one of our popular AFU members of St. Aloysius Lodge 6, is believed to be on duty with the naval photographic unit "somewhere on the Pacific"... Frank has been Lorain's Hollywood representative for several years having been associated with one of the best known photographers in the movie colony...



It was several years ago that I had the occasion to interview Frank and the story of his life while at the University of Southern California and in the movie photography game reads like a magazine thriller... he's doing well for an American-Slovene.

It might also be mentioned here that his younger brother, Rudolph, is a navy tar again... Rudy served a four-year "hitch" before, returned to Lorain, was married and is back in uniform again... he's at the Philadelphia navy yards at present...

AFU member Mike Ruter has been inducted in the army... good luck, Mike...

Mrs. George Semon (Martha Kumse only a few weeks ago) is back after a brief honeymoon trip with her corporal-husband... she is continuing to work on the clerical staff of the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. in Lorain...

Quite a number of AFU members attended a recent meeting of Lorain Slavs for the purpose of joining the American Slav Congress... nothing definite has developed, however, pending further info on the real aims of the national organization...

Joseph Ursic, our assistant treasurer, is recuperating from a prolonged illness...

AFU members Frank Jere and Frank Zortz, of the marine corps at Paris Island, S. C., were home on a furlough last week... both are looking swell and they like the service they are in...

Now that shoes have been added to the fast-growing list of rationed articles, we can count on the rest of our wearing apparel being bought with ration tickets in the very near future...

Of Interest —

Lorain is at present the most active center of the beryllium industry in the world... in event you don't know, beryllium is one of the 92 elements which are known to man... as an element, beryllium has little value, but as an alloy it is a wonder of science...

For example, an inch square piece of copper has a lifting strength of 12 tons, but with 100 parts of copper and two parts of beryllium a one-inch square piece will lift 136 tons... the alloy is used in war plant machines, air plane motors, etc... for durability and longevity... by the way, the plant is undergoing a \$600,000 expansion now... (Next week's "of interest" will be about Lorain Diesel shovels which are

To Help Soldiers Who Have Impaired Hearing

Working to assure government help for soldiers whose hearing is impaired as a result of the war, the Association for the Hard of Hearing decided today to devote \$1,000 from the Beaumont Charities to develop a rehabilitation program.

The concussion of heavy artillery, dive bombing, and the roar of airplane motors are expected to cause serious and permanent hearing impairments among a proportionately much larger number of soldiers than were afflicted in World War I.

Inasmuch as hearing losses are frequently progressive and not immediately apparent to a serious degree, scientific tests should be given all soldiers before they leave the army, according to Lowell C. Ruch, Director of the Association. Experience with veterans of the last war substantiates this point of view, Mr. Ruch declared.

Many men, some with almost a total deafness, have come to this War Chest agency ten or twenty years after the war. Evidence points to their war service as the cause of the deafness but since this cannot be positively determined, they can receive no disability compensations.

The Association is therefore working for government legislation to protect the men in today's armed forces. They ask that action along the following lines be taken: every soldier should be given a scientific test by an Audiometer before leaving the army.

If any loss of hearing shows as a result of this test, he should be examined by an ear specialist to ascertain whether this loss will be progressive. If it is proven progressive, the soldier would be eligible for government assistance.

For those who have a marked hearing loss, to be determined by an ear specialist, at the time of their discharge, government aid should be given in one of two forms, in addition to the usual disability benefits. Men who can wear a hearing aid, should be given one, as well as the money to keep it in good condition.

Where shattered nerves prevent the wearing of a hearing aid, soldiers should be given lip-reading courses until they become proficient. This is an educational problem and should be sponsored by the local Boards of Education. There should be special courses for soldiers, free and public, as lip-reading classes are now, according to Ruch.

State sponsored Vocational Rehabilitation help would be available to men who are vocationally handicapped as a result of their hearing loss. Federal subsidies would probably be necessary to carry on this work, where soldiers are concerned.

The Cleveland Association for the Hard of Hearing is the only agency in Ohio today to care for soldiers with impaired hearing.

CROSS AT CROSSWALKS

Take Steps to save your life! That's the advice of the Greater Cleveland Safety Council to pedestrians. It may take a few more steps to cross the street at the corner—but it's a step in the right direction. Jay walker accidents run altogether too high in the list of pedestrian fatalities in the Cleveland area.

found in all corners of the earth.)

LEST WE FORGET: Abe Lincoln's birthday is Friday... and our next lodge meeting is Sunday, Feb. 21.

Such Is Your Heritage

In a small town in Yugoslavia there lived a man named Peter.

He read many books, dabbled in politics and married a girl named Maria.

When Maria was heavy with child, the Germans occupied Peter's village and took over his home and his business. Peter left to fight in the woods with the Yugoslav Partisans. He was shot several weeks later but before he died he took out a stub of pencil and wrote a letter to his unborn son.

Partisans found Peter's body and the letter. While they waited for a chance to deliver it, the letter was passed from hand to hand and became in time a part of guerrilla folklore. By now it may have been sharpened by the literacy of other men and given added eloquence by the nobility of other men's minds. But what it said was as true as was scrawled on a scrap of paper in a great whispering forest as it was when last week it reached London and the outside world:

My child, sleeping now in the dark and gathering strength for the struggle of birth, I wish you well. At present you have no proper shape, and you do not breathe, and you are blind. Yes, when your time comes, your time and the time of your mother, whom I deeply love, there will be something in you that will give you power to fight for air and light. Such is your heritage, such is your destiny as a child born of woman—to fight for light and hold on—without knowing why.

May the flame that tempers the bright steel of your youth never die, but burn always; so that when your work is done and your long day ended, you may still be like a watchman's fire at the end of a lonely road—loved and cherished for your gracious glow by all good wayfarers who need light in their darkness and warmth for their comfort.

The spirit of wonder and adventure, the token of immortality, will be given to you as a child. May you keep it forever, with that in your heart which always seeks the gold beyond the rainbow, the pastures beyond the desert, the dawn beyond the dark.

Keep your heart hungry for new knowledge; keep your mind from being lulled by the tired of a lie; and keep your power of indignation. Now I know I must die, you must be born to stand upon the rubbish heap of my error. Forgive me for this. I am ashamed to leave you an uncomfortable world. But so must be.

In thought, as a last benediction, I kiss your forehead. Good night to you—and good morning and a clear dawn.

Here the letter ends. The Partisans swept back into Peter's village they found that his widow had been murdered a few days before her child would have been born. The letter that his comrades could not deliver had come instead a letter to all unborn children in the world.

—Reprint from Time Magazine

SAFETY COSTS NOTHING

Accidents hinder war production. Help your country helping to stop accidents. Greater Cleveland Safety Council reminds you that safety costs nothing, but pays big dividends. Remember—Accidents Help the Axis!

Jungle Fighters



THESE AUSTRALIANS, photographed within 100 yards of Japanese positions in New Guinea, are coming out of the Lines for a rest. Australian and U. S. troops have driven the Japs out of most of New Guinea. Their next job may be to protect Timor or New Britain, strategic islands northwest of Australia.

SEE WHAT YOU'RE INVESTING IN!



U. S. Treasury Dept.

Ivies and Johns Vie for League Champs

Dorothy Rossa

The Saint John Saints took two games from the League-leading Iliriska Vila 1 team. This placed the Ivies in the lead and the Saints one game behind. Jim Ruzic's 582 was high for the Saints while Frank Benigar, Jr.'s 561 and Mike Poklar's 549 were high for the losers. The St. John's team hit the high three series of 2676 with games of 937, 921 and 818.

The Napredek Girls took two games from the Betsy Ross Boys. It seems that although these flagmakers give their opponents some pretty hard competition; it is very interesting to note that they succumb to the charms of the Napredek girls every time they are scheduled to play them. Frances Gruden's 359 and Frances Seme's 343 were high for the girls while George Kovitch with 507 hit high for the BR's.

To avenge the loss of their brother team, the Betsy Ross Girls downed the Napredek Cavaliers for two games. Len Feme's 383 and Rose Mary Rossa's 371 were high for the girls and Frank Chukayne's 501 high for the Napredek Cavaliers.

The Collinwood Boosters made a clean sweep of the Iliriska Vila 2 team by taking all three games from them. Tony Laurich's 562 was high for the Boosters and Ray Yakos' 515 was high for the Ivies.

5. Frank Benigar, Jr. 245	
6. Stan Zagorc	245
7. Steve Meyak	242
8. Frank Benigar, Sr.	241
<i>Men's Team High Single</i>	
1. Iliriska Vila 1	997
2. St. John Saints	960
3. Collinwood Boosters ..	873
4. Betsy Ross Boys	873
<i>Men's Indiv. Averages</i>	
1. Stan Zagorc	180
2. Mike Poklar	175
3. Nick Willis	174
4. Tony Princ	172
5. Frank Benigar, Jr.	172
6. Steve Meyak	170
7. Frank Krall	169
8. Gus Fortuna	168
9. Jim Ruzic	166
10. George Kovitch	164
11. Tony Laurich	162
12. Frank Benigar, Sr.	162
13. Al Raines	160
14. Dave Zipkin	160
15. Frank Znidar	160
<i>Girls' Indiv. High Three Series</i>	
1. Louise Zupon	480
2. Rosemary Rossa	430
3. Dorothy Rossa	397
4. Frances Gruden	394
<i>Girls' High Single</i>	
1. Rosemary Rossa	201
2. Dorothy Rossa	197
3. Louise Zupon	187
4. Frances Gruden	179
<i>Girls' Indiv. High Averages</i>	
1. Louise Zupon	132
2. Rosemary Rossa	126
3. Dorothy Rossa	108
4. Marge Zgonc	106
5. Frances Gruden	105
6. Lena Femece	105
<i>Team League Standing</i>	
	W L
1. Iliriska Vila 1	47 16
2. St. John's Saints	46 17
3. Collinwood Boosters ..	40 23
4. Iliriska Vila 2	34 29
5. Betsy Ross Boys	31 22
6. Napredek Cavaliers	27 36
7. Betsy Ross Girls	20 43
8. Napredek Girls	10 53
<i>Schedule for February 17th</i>	
1-1—Collinwood Boosters vs.	Iliriska Vila 1.
3-4—Betsy Ross Boys vs. Na-	predek Cavaliers.
5-6—Iliriska Vila 2 vs. Napre-	dek Girls.
7-8—St. John's Saints vs. Betsy	Ross Girls.

Wartime Services of the Greater Cleveland War Chest Committee

A year of war has brought a variety of new demands on health and welfare agencies of Greater Cleveland. But with the new demands has come a gratifying response from patriotic citizens, who, in the recent War Chest campaign faced the challenge and raised \$5,053,871.00 to help support these organizations. This amount topped the \$5,000,000.00 goal by 1.1%.

Wartime changes in the work of these health and welfare agencies is evidenced by comparative service figures of 1941 and 1942. These changes occur not only in amount of services rendered; they include modification and additions of types of service as well.

A direct result of the war was the establishment of the civilian defense Committee on Social Welfare and Health. Built up around a Welfare Federation committee organized in October, 1940, this group utilizes in each of its sub-committees the established staff and lay people and organizations already serving Greater Cleveland.

Some of the fields in which these sub-committees are active are Child Care, Youth Victory Activities, Nutrition, information to selective service boards, defense recreation, hospital planning, victory gardens and consumers' interests.

A rise in the number of handicapped persons aided by Association for Crippled and Disabled, Society for the Blind, and Association for the Hard of Hearing, is also a result of wartime demands for all available manpower in the production line. All of these agencies train the handicapped worker to utilize his abilities to the greatest advantage. They are also ready for rehabilitation of injured service men, some of whom they have already aided.

Other wartime services in the health field are nutrition classes conducted by the Nutrition Committee of the Health Council in industries employing women, and advisory service to nursery schools.

Family problems are also being aggravated by the war, as indicated in the rise in number

Juvenile Voices

The new year is rolling slowly along. It seems to go slow as we live each day but when we stop to think, the year does seem to have gone fast so let's not wait until tomorrow to do things but get down to business and do today all that we possibly can for each day will bring us new problems to solve, new tasks to perform.

Our English editor, Mrs. Frances Erzen, is doing a splendid job. Congratulations, Mrs. Erzen, I think your editorials are tops. I never fail to read them. I think it is about time that Mrs. Erzen's picture should be published in the Nova Doba so we can meet our English editor and in this way feel closer to her.

My cousin, Ralph Grahek, is in New Guinea where he has been for some time. He sent a telegram to his mother and one to his aunt, Mrs. John Golobich, stating that he is fine. No greetings were ever more appreciated than the ones he sent home because it was a long time since they heard from him. A letter was finally received by his mother this week.

After several days of very cold weather we have a break at last and are having some nice warm weather. I still do not see any juveniles writing to the Nova Doba. My sister and I are the only ones who write and it is no fun doing things by one's self. So come on and join hands with me and let's get together again. Let's have a big response in the very near future. I would also like to receive personal letters. My address is 343 E. Sheridan St., Ely, Minn.

Your correspondent,
—Margaret Mary Startz (Age: 13)
Lodge No. 1, AFU
Ely, Minn.

KEEP SIDEWALKS CLEAN

This is a brief message to the man of the house from the Greater Cleveland Safety Council: For the safety of yourself, your family and friends, keep the steps of your home free of ice. This hazard takes a big toll of life every winter, especially among elderly people. Put cinders on the ice until it loosens up, then chip it off.

SMOKING IN BED

Despite many warnings to the public, smoking in bed is still a frequent cause of injury and death from burns, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council says. Too many people seem to think that they will know when they are about to fall asleep, and will have time to extinguish their cigarette. And yet everyone knows that you fall asleep without warning. One minute you're awake—the next you're asleep. You never know just when it happens. So don't take a chance. You may never wake up!

The Year of 1943
In this year of 1943 we will celebrate the 167th anniversary of the birth of our republic. The Star-spangled Banner of our country today waves over all continents and seas of the world and we are convinced that it will wave more proudly than ever before!

During this year of 1943 we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of our American Fraternal Union. Our loyal members will make it their duty to see that this year it will expand and progress more than ever before!

—Cleveland Community Fund, War Chest Div.

FIGHTING JUGOSLAVIA

The Struggle of the Slovenes
By BORIS FURLAN,
Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)

(Continuation)
The Second Phase of Germanization

The second phase of Germanization begins in the nineteenth century and differs from the first in the breadth and scope of the means employed. Instead of a loose medieval feudal organization, we now have the modern centralized bureaucratic state which in ever widening scope avails itself of methods of the new technique. The direct settling of German colonists among the Slovenes during this second phase becomes of secondary importance, an auxiliary means. In its place comes the direct Germanization of the Slovene population.

The political frame of the second phase of Germanization is the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. In this artificially created state, the German and the Magyar minority held the power over the Slav majorities. The real carriers of authority were the court, the church and secular aristocracy, bureaucracy and high finance. All of them, with the emperor at their head, were exclusively German, and the state was an enterprise which functioned for their exclusive benefit.

Already toward the end of Theresa in her well-known de-

crease "Ratio educationis" proclaimed that German literature was the "only source of culture," while Joseph II introduced German as the language of the state. The program of the German concept is being realized by all the power which the accumulated capital of great centers and the monopolization of political authority, set up with modern technical means, can give. Germanism is being spread particularly along the main traffic routes which expand with the driving force of modern industry. With the building of large factories and business firms, an ever-increasing number of people become dependent on the bosses, who in turn enjoy the complete protection of the political authorities. The state is ever devising craftier and more refined methods to further its domination and Germanization: the complicated "gerrymandering" which assures the German minorities a monopoly of political representation in country and state offices and bodies; the school system maintained by the state takes care of the Germanization of the youth, the acceptance of the German nationality helps materially in securing a state position and advancing in it.

The tremendous force of the Austrian state and economic machinery thus bears down on such a small people. But in spite of this pressure, the Germans are progressing very slowly. The Slovene boundary towards the Germans in Koroška (Carinthia), for instance, has during a period of 70 years moved only 14 miles toward the south. The reason for this slow progress is to be found in the rising resistance of the Slovene people. The French Revolution sowed the seeds of unrest among all the European nations and awakened in them a national consciousness. The Slovene national reawakening organizes its political and economic forces for the preservation of its national possessions. In the liberal atmosphere which characterizes Europe before the first world war, even the autocratic states had to heed public opinion to some extent. Even though in Austria parliamentarism was actually a farce and never had any influence on the more important decisions of state, it nevertheless forced to a certain extent the recognition of the elementary nationalist rights. In this respect, the conditions of the Slav nationalities in Austria were more favorable than in Hungary, where even in the twentieth century the country was steeped in medieval feudalism.

Between Two Wars

In accordance with the principle of self-determination, the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs were unified in a national state at the end of the first world war. A nationalist freedom made possible an unparalleled cultural and economic progress of all Yugoslavs. Yugoslavia, of course, stopped the process of denationalization.

On the Slovene territory which belonged to Yugoslavia there lived among the 1,250,000 compactly settled Slovenes, 25,000 Germans, of these 20,000 lived on the German linguistic isle of Kočevje. In contrast to the Germanizing policy of the Germans, Yugoslavia never adopted the process of Slovenization. The Germans retained their social structure untouched and even strengthened themselves economically in the new state. The economic and social positions that the Germans retained in Yugoslavia, proved to be very important strategic bases for the third Germanizing offensive which began in April, 1941, after the collapse of Yugoslavia.

Outside the boundaries of Yugoslavia remained the Slovenes who came under Italy, Austria (Germany) and Hungary. For these Slovenes the process of denationalization continued, at a much faster pace and with more brutal methods than practiced by Austria. By the Treaty of Rapallo and subsequent agreements, Italy received a territory on which 650,000 Yugoslavs (Croats and Slovenes) and about 300,000 Italians lived. In comparison with the Slavs, the Italians in former Austria-Hungary were politically and economically favored. The struggle for political, economic and social rights, which in other provinces the Slovenes had to carry on against the Germans, was also carried on in the province of the Coastland against the Italians. The latter held themselves artificially in power with the aid of Vienna, which always favored the Italian minority to the detriment of the Slav majority. Among the Austrian Government officials, for instance, the Italians had a much larger number of employees than their population entitled them. Immediately after the occupation of the former Austrian province of the Coastland, in 1918, the Italians promised the Yugoslavs preservation and development of their national individuality. A few months later a regime of terror began which completely overshadowed the methods of oppression used by Austria. Murder of innocent people, arson, torture of prisoners and deportation to concentration camps were invented by the Italians and applied to the Yugoslavs twenty years before Hitler started to use these methods on the enslaved nations of Europe. The tragic struggle of the Slovenes and Croats for the national existence in Italy is described in the book: "The Life and Death Struggle of a National Minority," by Dr. Lavo Cermelj.

(To be continued)

HOW YOU CAN HELP
Don't pass on rumors. Report them by mail or telephone to the League for Human Rights, Room 511, Ninth-Chester Building, Prospect 1221, to be checked and reported upon in the Cleveland Sunday Plain Dealer.

Pinch Your Nose and Stop Sneezing

Few people realize how much harm is done by sneezing in public, without using a handkerchief to prevent spray from scattering. Recently, workers have developed methods of photographing the many thousands of droplets emitted in a sneeze. They have found that a person sneezing may grow over 19,000 colonies of bacteria, each from a single droplet emitted in a sneeze. On the other hand, a similar sneeze well covered by a handkerchief cause so few droplets to escape that none can be seen in the photograph, and only one was found on a culture plate exposed as before.

The danger of infection will persist for fully half an hour after a sneeze in a closed room. Owing to the difficulty of detecting small quantities of the viruses of influenza or of colds, these tests were done on the relatively harmless bacteria emitted by normally healthy people when sneezing. These bacteria are not always harmless. It has been found that a ferret can convey influenza to man by sneezing, and it is a reasonable inference that viruses are spread in the droplets from the nose as freely as are bacteria, although less is known about droplets from the mouth. It is not much use to hold up a bare hand when sneezing. Droplets are deflected upwards in this way and still escape freely. It needs a good-sized handkerchief to stop them.

HOUSEWIVES

The scrap drive has added another hazard to the kitchen—a lot of housewives are falling down on the job of salvaging tin cans. And we mean that "falling down" literally. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council reports injuries to several housewives who lost their footing and fell down when stepping on tin cans to flatten them. The Council suggests two ways to avoid injury: First, use care in handling the can to avoid being cut by the sharp edges; second, hold on to something when you step on the can to flatten it. Don't fall down on the salvage job!

STAIRWAY HAZARDS

Whoever coined the phrase "kick the bucket" must have had the home accidents in mind, believes the Greater Cleveland Safety Council. Kicking the bucket and stumbling over other household articles on stairways have caused many fatal falls, the Council says. It would take a mountain goat to tread his way safely through the accumulated refuse on many cellar stairs. Stairs are not storerooms. Keep them clear!

If no handkerchief is available, pinching the nose firmly for about thirty seconds will usually prevent sneezing. When an unexpected sneeze comes too suddenly to stop it, much of the harm can be avoided by bending down and sneezing directly towards the ground.

—Monthly Science News

IT TAKES BOTH!



U. S. Treasury Department Detroit Free Press

