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PROSVETA

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Prihodnja konferenca zunanjih ministrov štirih velesil v Moskvi

Pričela se bo 10. marca. Diskuzije o mirovni pogodbi za Nemčijo in Avstrijo. Resolucija o odpoklicu čet in razorožitvi sestavljena

New York, 10. dec.—Predlog ruskega zunanjega ministra Molotova, da se prihodnja konferenca zunanjih ministrov štirih velesil prične v Moskvi 10. marca, je bil sprejet. Molotov je zagotovil ameriškega državnega tajnika Byrnesa, da bodo imeli časniki isto svobodo v poročanju o zaključkih in odločitvah kot so jo imeli v Parizu in New Yorku. Byrnes je zahteval tako zagotovilo, ko se je vrnila debata o predlogu. Ameriški državni tajnik je predlagal tudi osvoboditev agende za moskovsko konferenco, preden bodo zunanji ministri zaključili razgovore in diskuzije o mirovni pogodbi za Nemčijo in Avstrijo v New Yorku. Sugeriral je imenovanje deputiranih, ki naj bi se posvetovali z reprezentanti evropskih in drugih držav o usodi Nemčije in Avstrije. Molotov, ki je predsedoval večeršnji seji, je dejal, da bo Augustijo upošteval.

Byrnes in Molotov sta imela privatni razgovor pred sejo zunanjih ministrov. Govorila sta o zadevah in problemih, ki so pred skupščino Združenih narodov. Zunanji ministri se bodo danes dopoldne spet sestali na seji. Naznanilo pravi, da bodo razpravljali o nekaterih detajlih mirovni pogodbi za Italijo, Rumunijo, Bolgarijo, Ogrsko in Finsko in drugih vprašanjih. Popoldne se bo Molotov udeležil seje skupščine Združenih narodov. Mnenje prevladuje, da bodo mirovne pogodbe za Italijo in balkanske države podpisane v januarju prihodnjega leta.

Posebni odbor skupščine Združenih narodov je sestavil resolucijo o odpoklicu čet, razorožitvi in regulaciji oboroženih sil. Sestava resolucije je zmagala za Francijo, Egipt in Indijo. Resolucija vsebuje provizije glede odpoklica čet iz tujih držav, ustanovitve policijske sile Združenih narodov za zaščito miru

Murray je predlagal sklicanje konferenc, na katero naj bi uni je CIO, ADF in železniške bratovščine poslale svoje reprezentante. Na tej naj bi bil usvojen program skupnega odpora proti silam, ki hočejo uničiti delavsko gibanje v Ameriki.

Murray je poslal povabila Williamu Greenu, predsedniku A. D. F., Thomasu C. Cashenu, načelniku eksekutivnega odbora železniških bratovščin, in A. F. Whitneyju, predsedniku bratovščine železniških spremnikov. Slednji je odgovoril Murrayju. Pozdravil je predlog glede sklicanja konferenc in naglasil, da je potrebna.

Cashen je dejal, da je za sestanek z Murrayjem in Greenom in razprave o vseh problemih, ki se tičejo organiziranih delavcev in splošne ekonomske situacije. Prej je bilo naznanjeno, da je New York Car Wheel Co. vložila tožbo proti jeklarski uniji CIO in njenim uradnikom v Buffalo za odškodnino v vsoti \$750,000.

SENATORJI PODPRILI KAMPANJO ZA SVETOVNO RAZOROŽITEV

WASHINGTON, D. C., 10. dec.—Štirje senatorji so se pridružili grupi delavskih voditeljev in drugim organizacijam, ki vodijo kampanjo za splošno razorožitve. Podpisali so izjavo z apelom na reprezentante Amerike, Rusije in Velike Britanije, naj izpolnijo dane obljube o razorožitvi. Senatorji so Thomas, Tydings, Kilgore in Taylor. Poslali so tudi pismo predsedniku Trumanu s pozivom, naj prevzame vodstvo v prizadevanjih za splošno razorožitve. Citirali so izjavo ruskega premierja Stalina, britskega premierja Attleeya, državnega tajnika Byrnesa in generala Eisenhowerja o potrebi splošne razorožitve. "Organizacija Združenih narodov ima veliko priložnost za izpolnitev pričakovanj," so izjavili senatorji. "Ako bodo reprezentanti držav v okviru Združenih nar-

Unija naznanila sklenitev pogodbe

Provizija z garancijo letne plače

Chicago, 10. dec.—Unija klavniških delavcev, včlanjena v Kongresu industrijskih organizacij, je naznanila sklenitev pogodbe s Cudahy Packing Co. in Tobin Packing Co. Pogodba s slednjo kompanijo vsebuje tudi provizijo z garancijo dela 52 tednov in letne plače.

Predsednik unije klavniških delavcev je Ralph Halstein. On je naznanil, da se je Cudahy Packing Co. obvezala, da bo študirala vprašanje glede garancije letne plače, "ker se zaveda važnosti stabilne zaposlitve." V klavnišnih te kompanije v Chicagu in drugih mestih je zaposlenih čez 11,000 delavcev.

Unija je izvojevala zvišanje plače s sklenitvijo pogodbe. Povprečno zvišanje znaša 15 centov na uro.

Klavniška unija CIO ima okrog 200,000 članov. Zdaj se pogaja glede sklenitve pogodbe s drugimi kompanijami. To so Swift, Armour in Wilson. Unija mesarskih delavcev, včlanjena v Ameriški delavski federaciji, je zadnji teden sklenila pogodbo s Swift Packing Co. Zdaj se pogaja z Armour Packing Co.

Stimsonova deklaracija o komunizmu

Tajni razgovor z italijanskim ministrom

Washington, D. C., 10. dec.—Henry L. Stimson, bivši ameriški državni tajnik, je imel tajni razgovor z Grandijem, zunanjim ministrom v fašistični vladi diktatorja Mussolinija, 1. 1931 v Rimu. To dejstvo je bilo pravkar razkrita.

Stimson je takrat povedal italijanskemu ministru, da je Ameriška delavska federacija glavna ovira razmahu komunizma v Ameriki, "ker hoče biti vsak ameriški delavec kapitalist." Amerika takrat še ni imela Kongresa industrijskih organizacij.

Stimson je takrat tudi jasno povedal J. P. Morgan & Co., kaj misli o njeni odklonitvi posojila Nemčiji v času, ko se je Ameriška trudila v prizadevanjih za stabilizacijo nemške finančne strukture, da prepreči polom.

Mnenje bivšega ameriškega državnega tajnika je izraženo v posebni knjigi, ki opisuje ameriško zunanjo politiko leta 1931. Knjiga omenja poskuse ameriške vlade za odvrtitev finančnega poloma v Evropi in priprave za razorožitveno konferenco v Ženevi, Švica, 1. 1932, poleg tega pa razkriva tajno diplomatsko korespondenco in privatne razgovore z reprezentanti vlad zunanjih držav.

Morganova epizoda se je dogodila v Parizu, kjer je Stimson skušal pridobiti Francijo za program posojila Nemčiji. Stimson je bil razočaran, ko mu je reprezentant Morganove finančne firme pojasnil razloge, zakaj je ta proti posojilu Nemčiji. Izrazil je bojazn, da bi Francija bojkotirala razorožitveno konferenco, če bi firma dala posojilo Nemčiji.

Omejitev aktivnosti mednarodnih kartelov

London, 10. dec.—Britski trgovinski veščaki so na svoji konferenci naglašali potrebo omejitve aktivnosti mednarodnih kartelov. Sprejet je bil predlog, da Velika Britanija spelira na Ameriko za sodelovanje v tem oziru.

DISKUZIJE O PRELOMU ODNOSA-JEV S ŠPANIJO

Predlog glede odpoklica poslaničev sprejet

KRITIKA FRANCO-VEGA REŽIMA

Lake Success, N. Y., 10. dec.—Člani političnega in zaščitnega odbora Združenih narodov so z veliko večino sprejeli predlog, da države v okviru Združenih narodov odpokličejo poslanike iz Madrida. Drugi predlog, da države pretrgajo diplomatske odnose z režimom španskega diktatorja Franca, je bil poražen z nezadostno večino.

Odbor tvorijo reprezentanti 54 držav. Predlog glede odpoklica poslaničev je bil sprejet s 27 proti sedmim glasovom. Reprezentanti 16 držav so se vzdržali glasovanja, med temi senator Connally, reprezentant Amerike.

Razprave o prelomu s fašistično Španijo se bodo vršile na seji skupščine Združenih narodov. Prelom bo sledil, ako bo zadevni predlog sprejet z dvetretjinsko večino.

Člani odbora so soglasno odobrili uvod resolucije, ki naglašja, da je Franco režim fašističen, da je podpiral sovražne sile v teku vojne in da je Franco skoval zaroto s Hitlerjem in Mussolinijem. Režim je prišel na krnilo s pomočjo osiženih sil in je bil vsiljen španskemu ljudstvu. Nudil je materialno pomoč Nemčiji in Italiji v vojnem času.

Resolucija priporoča izločitev reprezentacije Francovega režima iz vsake mednarodne agencije Združenih narodov.

Representanti Rusije in drugih slovanskih narodov so se izrekli so popoln prelom diplomatskih in ekonomskih odnosov s fašistično Španijo. Dobili so oporo pri reprezentantih nekaterih ameriških republik.

Ameriški predlog, naj organizacija Združenih narodov izvaži pritisk na Franca z namenom, da se odpove oblasti kot diktator in izreče v prilog ustanovitvi začasne demokratične vlade v Španiji, je bil poražen. Francoski predlog, naj države v okviru Združenih narodov ustavijo dovoz živil iz Španije, je bil tudi poražen.

Bivši šef češke policije obsojen

Praga, Čehoslovakija, 10. dec.—Dr. Peter Starinsky, šef zaščitne policije v času nemške okupacije Čehoslovakije, je bil spoznan za krivega izdajstva in obsojen v smrt na vešalih. Obsojbo je izreklo ljudsko sodišče. Dr. Jan Ambra, pomožni policij-

KOMPANJE IZKORIŠČAJO RUDARJE; VISOKE CENE V TRGOVINAH

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 10. dec.—Ekonomskih ženičev iz Washingtona ni treba za razumevanje položaja rudarjev v naslednjih, v katerih imajo premogovne kompanije vso moč in oblast.

Rudarji so že dolga leta žrtve izkoriščanja s strani trgovin, katere vzdržujejo premogovne kompanije. Te trgovine sploh nimajo konkurence. Rudarji so odvisni od kompanijskih trgovin, ki računajo visoke cene. Stavke kupovalcev so mogoče v mestih, ne pa v rudarskih naselbinah.

Rudarji po večini žive od rok do ust v teku stavk. Kupovati morajo živila in druge potrebščine na kredit in po visokih cenah. Ko premogovniki obnovijo obrat, vzame leto ali več za plačevanje dolgov v kompanijskih trgovinah.

VRHOVNO SODIŠČE ODLOČI O LEWISOVI KRIVDI

Zaslišanje odvetnikov rudarske unije in vlade naznanjeno

PRODUKCIJA PREMOGA OBNOVLJENA

Washington, D. C., 10. dec.—Federalno vrhovno sodišče bo vzelo v pretes odlok federalnega distriktnega sodnika T. Alana Goldsborougha, ki je spoznal Johna L. Lewisa, predsednika rudarske unije UMWA, za krivega žaljenja sodišča. Goldsborough je naložil denarno kazen uniji v vsoti \$3,500,000, Lewisu pa \$10,000.

Zaslišanje se bo pričelo 14. januarja. Takrat bodo odvetniki rudarske unije in vlade nastopili pred vrhovnim sodiščem. Zaslišanje je predlagal federalni justični tajnik Clark v posebni peticiji. Vrhovno sodišče je potem prevzelo jurisdikcijo.

Člani vrhovnega sodišča so razpravljali o peticiji zadnje sobote. Mnenje prevladuje, da bi bili izrekli odločitev, ako ne bi bil Lewis prekladal stavek rudarjev na polju mehkega premoga.

Vrhovno sodišče bo moralo odločiti, ali je imel Goldsborough pravico do izdajanja injunkcije proti Lewisu in uniji. Injunktija je bila izdana 18. novembra in Lewis jo je ignoriral, nakar je bil obtožen žaljenja sodišča. Na obravnavi je bil spoznan za krivega kršenja injunkcije.

Vrhovno sodišče bo vzelo v pretes tudi zadevo, ali imajo delovodje v premogovniški pravico organiziranja in kolektivnega pogajanja z delodajalci. Premogovne kompanije trdijo, da nimajo te pravice. Argument je, da so delovodje del uprave.

Produkcija premoga je bila obnovljena, ko so se rudarji vrnili na delo po preklicu stavek, ki je trajala 17 dni. Distriktni uradniki rudarske unije so izjavili, da bodo premogovniki obratovali s polno paro ta teden.

Normalna produkcija pred izbruhom stavek je znašala povprečno 2,200,000 ton premoga dnevno.

Jeklarske kompanije so naznanile, da bodo ponovno uposilile delavce, katere so odalovile zaradi rudarske stavek. Železniške kompanije so tudi pozvale več tisoč delavcev, naj se vrnejo na delo.

Borba med Moskvo in Vatikanom

Duhovnik govoril o persekuciji cerkve

Glasgow, Škotska, 10. dec.—Dr. John C. Heenan, katoliški duhovnik, je dejal, da se bo borba med Moskvo in Vatikanom nadaljevala. Končala se bo le z brezpogojno kapitulacijo prve ali druge strani, ker kompromis ni mogoč.

Heenan je govoril na shodu katolikov. Ta je bil povezan z demonstracijami proti persekuciji katoliške cerkve v Jugoslaviji. Heenan je dejal: "Katoliška cerkev stoji pred največjo persekucijo v sedanjem času. Zavojevana je že v borbi s komunizmom. Ruski diktator Stalin drži zapadni svet v svojih kleščah. Ako on trdi, da ne bo vojne, se vsi zahvaljujemo Bogu, Stalin pa gre mirno spat. Glasno kričanje pred izbruhom druge svetovne vojne je bilo pomirjenje Hitlerja. Neizražena želja danes je pomirjenje Stalina."

Diktator Franco proti intervenciji

Demonstracije proti Združenim narodom

Madrid, Španija, 10. dec.—Diktator Franco je izjavil pred množico več tisoč demonstrantov, da organizacija Združenih narodov nima pravice vmešavanja v notranje zadeve Španije. Vmešavanje je kršenje neodvisnosti in suverenitete dežele.

Franco je govoril na balkonu vladne palače po triurnih demonstracijah v osrčju Madrida. Organizirane so bile v znak protesta proti zunanji intervenciji. "Kar se dogaja na sejah skupščine Združenih narodov, nas Španecv ne preseneča," je dejal. "Evropo je zajel val komunističnega terorja. Komunizem doživi dvajset evropskih držav, ki so bile prej neodvisne."

Miroljubnost španskega ljudstva je bila zadostno izpričana. Niski interesi niso v konfliktu z interesi drugih držav. Zmago, katero smo izvojevali v civilni vojni, bomo branili."

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Ill.

GLAVNI ODBOR

IZVODNI ODBOR

VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik

MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik

JOS CULKAR, prvo okrajno

MATH PETROVICH, predsednik

VINCENT CAINKAR

F. A. VIDER

MIRKO G. KUHEL

LAWRENCE GRADINSKI

MICHAEL V. VIKORICH

FRANK ZAITZ

ANDREW GRUM

JOHN CLIP

MALGAI

JOSEPH FIFOLT

DR. JOHN ZAVERTNIK

NOVOPRISTOPLI ČLANI

Table with columns: Lodge No., Name, Cert. No., Death Ben., Sick Ben., New Members. Lists names and membership details for various lodges.

Vabilia na letno sejo

Chicago, Ill.—Vabim članstvo društva Rožnik 18 SNPJ na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila v četrtek, 19. dec.

Tacoma, Wash.—Naznanjam članstvu društva 403 SNPJ, da se bo vršila letna seja v sredo, 18. dec.

Denver, Colo.—Vljudno vabim vas članstvo društva Columbine 218 SNPJ, da se udeležite glavne letne seje v četrtek, 19. dec.

Chicago, Ill.—Leto se približuje h koncu. Kot vsa leta, tako so tudi letne važne decembrske seje naših društev, ker volimo društvene odbornike za prihodnje leto.

Tudi pri našem društvu št. 100 SNPJ je težko dobiti odbornike. Aho član ne prevzame odborniškega mesta z veseljem, ni pričakovati napredka pri društvu.

Na novembrski seji je bilo sklenjeno, da priredimo nekaj za naše mlade, namreč Miklavž se vedno živijo pri društvu Trailblazers. Tudi za odrasle člane bomo imeli nekaj izrednega, in sicer predvajanje filmov iz stare domovine.

Imeli boste priložnost videti zavzetje ljubljane. To je slovenski govoreči film in bo brez dvoma za vse zanimiv.

Imeli bomo tudi kaj za pod zob in saba grla. Odbor pričakuje velike udeležbe. Torej pridite vsi na letno sejo dne 19. decembra v Staničkov dvorano na 114. cesti.

Chicago, Ill.—Članstvo društva št. 131 SNPJ je vljudno vabljeno na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila dne 12. dec. v dvorani SNPJ.

Ely, Minn.—Članstvo društva Rudar 251 SNPJ se poziva na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila 15. dec. začetek ob sedmih zvečer v spodnji dvorani Jugoslovanskega narodnega doma.

ADM. OCT. 1, 1946

ADM. SEPT. 1, 1946

ADM. AUG. 1, 1946

Joliet, Ill.—Članstvo društva št. 115 in 189 SNPJ naj ne pozabi udeležiti se v velikem številu letne seje, da si bomo zbrali dobre odboje za 1. 1947.

Brackensridge, Pa.—Članstvo društva 375 SNPJ je vabljeno na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila 15. dec. Udeležite se v velikem številu! Tudi tisti, ki vas ni bilo na seji skozi vse leto.

Si, Michael, Pa.—Članstvo društva 190 SNPJ je vljudno vabljeno, da se udeležijo prihodnje seje dne 15. dec. Ker je to letna seja, bo na dnevnem redu volitev odbora za 1. 1947.

Midway, Pa.—Društvo št. 89 SNPJ bo obdržalo glavno letno sejo dne 15. dec. Opozorjam članstvo, da se gotovo udeležijo vsaj letne seje, ker bomo imeli na dnevnem redu volitev društvovodnikov za 1. 1947.

21. dec. zvečer. Vabljeni ste vsi člani in zaeno članstvo mladinskega oddelka, katero bo obdaril Miklavž. Imeli bomo tudi godbo. Torej ne pozabite udeležiti se!

Janes City, Pa.—Opozorjam vse člane in članice društva 391 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeležite letne seje v nedeljo, 15. dec. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev odbora za 1. 1947.

Cleveland, O.—Članstvo društva 139 SNPJ je vabljeno na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila 15. dec. začetek ob desetih dopoldne.

Cicero, Ill.—Članstvo društva št. 449 SNPJ je vabljeno, da se gotovo udeležijo letne seje dne 20. dec. začetek ob osmih zvečer v običajnem prostoru.

Crivitz, Wis.—Letna seja društva 537 SNPJ se bo vršila 13. dec. Udeležite se vsi, ker bomo imeli na dnevnem redu volitev društvovodnikov za 1. 1947.

South Fork, Pa.—Pozivam vse članstvo društva 345 SNPJ na letno sejo, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 15. dec. začetek ob devetih dopoldne v Slovenskem domu na Highway st.

Oglesby, Ill.—Članice društva 155 SNPJ so vljudno vabljene, da se udeležijo letne seje, ki se bo vršila 15. dec. začetek ob pol treh popoldne v običajnem prostoru.

Seja bo važna, ker bomo volile odbor za 1. 1947. Čim več nas bo, tem lažje bomo zbrali odbor. Po seji bomo imeli malo okrepčila, br. Willy Simenc pa nam bo zaigral na harmoniko nekaj slovenskih pesmi.

Na svidenje 15. decembra.

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Pittsburg, Kans.—Na septemberski seji kansajske federacije društev SNPJ je bilo sklenjeno, da se bo vršila letna seja in volitev federacijskih uradnikov četrto nedeljo v mesecu decembru, in sicer v Yalu.

Ker pa naš mladinski krožek ni mogel imeti nobenega piknika ali kakšne druge veselice skozi vse leto radi pomanjkanja potrebnih, bo imel veselico in božičnico na četrto nedeljo, to je 22. decembra, začetek ob dveh popoldne v Franklinju v dvorani Community.

Vsled tega je federacijski odbor prestavil sejo s četrte nedelje na peto, to je na 29. decembra, začetek ob dveh popoldne v Yalu. Bratje in sestre, blagovolite vzeti to spremembo na znanje in se seje udeležite v velikem številu.

Prave domace preklane klobase, slanino in kunko sopes pošiljam po vsej Ameriki.

Božična darila

Božični prazniki so čas za dajanje in prejetje darov. Ali ste se že odločili, kaj boste dali za božično darilo svoji materi, svoji ženi, svoji sestri in drugim sorodnikom.

Slovensko-ameriška kuharica

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Slovensko-ameriška kuharica

Božična darila

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Clani, udeležite se letne seje svojega društva!

STENSKI KOLEDARJI RAZPOSLANI

Kakor smo obveščeni, so bili mali stenski koledarji razposilani na vsa društva in če bi se slučajno pripetilo, da katero društvo koledarjev do sedaj še ni prejelo, priporočamo, da nam nemudoma sporočite.

IZKAZ OPERACIJ IN ODŠKODNIN IZPLAČANIH

REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND DISABILITIES paid in November, 1945

Table with columns: Name of Member, Cert. No., Club No., Amount. Lists names and financial data for various members.

Glasovi iz naselbin

MLADINSKI PEVSKI ZBOR SDD

Cleveland, O.—Mladinski pevski zbor Slovenskega delavskega doma na Waterloo rd. bo priredil božični večer po pevski vaji dne 19. decembra, in sicer v spodnji dvorani.

Povabljen je tudi Miklavž in bo razveselil mlade pevce, da se bodo tudi v bodoče pridno učili slovenske pesmi. Razumljivo, da bo prišel darila s seboj.

Dalje naznanjam, da se bo vršila redna mesečna seja 16. dec. začetek točno ob osmih zvečer. Vabljeni so vsi starši, kajti na tej seji bomo volili odbor za 1. 1947.

Alli ste naročili na dnevnik "Prosveto"? Podpirajte svoj list!

Vabila na letne seje

Calumet, Mich.—Članstvo društva 62 SNPJ je vlnjudo vabljeno na leto...

McKinley, Minn.—Pozivam članstvo društva 175 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Nokomis, Ill.—Članstvo društva 209 SNPJ naznanjam, da se bo vršila...

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—Bratje in sestre društva 629 SNPJ vlnjudo vabim...

Virginia, Minn.—Članstvo društva Šmarčna 338 SNPJ je prosi, da se udeležijo...

St. Louis, Mo.—Naznanjam članstvo društva 679 SNPJ, da se bo vršila...

West Frankfort, Ill.—Zopet društva vabijo na letne seje, tako tudi naše...

Ironton, Minn.—Pozivam članstvo društva 197 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeležijo...

Et. Marys, Pa.—Vabim članstvo društva 581 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeležijo...

Witt, Ill.—V imenu društva 151 SNPJ pozivam članstvo na leto...

Lorsain, O.—Pozivam članstvo društva 17 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Cliff-Mine, Pa.—Pozivam članstvo društva 145 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Summit, Ill.—Naznanjam članstvo društva 707 SNPJ, da se bo vršila...

Še posebej apeliram na mlade članke, da pridejo na sejo in prevzamejo...

De Puse, Ill.—Vsemu članstvu društva Zavednost 59 SNPJ naznanjam...

Forest City, Pa.—Naznanjam vsem članom in članicam društva 124 SNPJ...

Cleveland, O.—Članstvo društva Vipavski raj 312 SNPJ je vabljeno...

St. Louis, Mo.—Opozorjam vse članstvo društva 107 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Stari tajnik bo vzel počitnice v prihodnjem letu, zato je treba izvoliti...

Cleveland, O.—Pozivam članstvo društva Cleveland 126 SNPJ na leto...

Belair, Ohio.—Pozivam članstvo društva 258 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Chicago, Ill.—Članstvo društva 86 SNPJ sporočam, da se bo vršila...

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Belair, Ohio.—Pozivam članstvo društva 258 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

važna za napredek društva. Podana bodo poročila o naši zadnji veselici...

De Puse, Ill.—Vsemu članstvu društva Zavednost 59 SNPJ naznanjam...

Forest City, Pa.—Naznanjam vsem članom in članicam društva 124 SNPJ...

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St. Louis, Mo.—Opozorjam vse članstvo društva 107 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Stari tajnik bo vzel počitnice v prihodnjem letu, zato je treba izvoliti...

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Chicago, Ill.—Članstvo društva 86 SNPJ sporočam, da se bo vršila...

Belair, Ohio.—Pozivam članstvo društva 258 SNPJ, da se udeležijo...

Rices Landing, Pa.—Naznanjam članstvu društva 501 SNPJ, da se bo vršila...

Leetonia, Minn.—Pozim članstvo društva 492 SNPJ na leto seje dne...

New Duluth, Minn.—Članstvo društva 205 SNPJ je vlnjudo vabljeno...

Potrebno je, da se vsi udeležijo te važne seje, kajti na dnevnem redu...

Slovan, Pa.—Opozorjam članstvo društva 241 SNPJ na leto sejo, ki se bo vršila...

Bessemer, Pa.—Vlnjudo vabim članstvo društva 97 SNPJ na leto sejo...

McKees Rocks, Pa.—Pozivam članstvo društva 210 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeležijo...

Joliet, Ill.—Društvo št. 189 se je spoznamelo z društvom št. 115...

Hackett, Pa.—Članstvo društva 90 SNPJ je vabljeno na leto sejo, ki se bo vršila...

Fredericktown, Pa.—Apeliram na članstvo društva 288 SNPJ, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo...

NA NOVO SO SE NAROČILI NA PROSVETO: John Zorich, Gardner, Colo.

Jennie Kolenc, Lemont, Ill. Louis Mentoni, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Novak, Chisholm, Minn. John Germ, Eveleth, Minn.

Tony Nose, Roundup, Mont. Mary Bunic, Cleveland, Ohio

Frank Kapla, Cleveland, Ohio Frank Kure, Cleveland, Ohio

John Voka, Cleveland, Ohio Matt Susek, Struthers, Ohio

Frank Ferjan, West Allis, Wis. Tom Kos, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Pepca Stare, Jugoslavija, Evrope Fr. Stemberger, Jugoslavija, Evrope

Rudolf Strašek, Slovenija, Jugoslavija

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primorani nekaj napraviti, in to je poslovati v angleščini. In čim prej se to uredi, boljše bo za društvo in jednoto.

Gowanda, N. Y.—Letna seja društva Zarje svobode 325 SNPJ se bo vršila v nedeljo, 15. dec., začetek ob treh popoldne v običajnem prostoru.

Na dnevnem redu bodo imeli tudi druge važne zadeve, katere je potrebno rešiti. Prejeli boste tudi šenske koledarje, ki sem jih prejela iz gl. urada SNPJ.

Chicago, Ill.—Prihodnja seja društva Narodni vitezi 39 SNPJ se bo vršila v sredo, 18. dec., začetek ob pol osmih zvečer.

Central City, Pa.—Članstvo društva 247 SNPJ je vabljeno na udeležbo letne seje, ki se bo vršila 15. dec. v običajnem prostoru.

Drugi brat in stric naš! Dve leti Tebe še zemlja krije, ali v mladih naših si Ti še vedno med nami. Počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bodo ameriška zemlja.

V blagi spomin druge obletnice smrti mojega ljubljenega in dragega soproga in očeta VICTOR RADETICH

katere je za vedno preminul dne 9. decembra 1944.

Prošle so že leti dve od kar Tebe, dragi moji in oče, več med nami. Ali naš spomin na Tebe še vedno živi in živel bo v srcih naših do konca naših dni.

V blagi spomin druge obletnice smrti mojega ljubega brata in strica FRANKA ZORMAN

katere je preminul dne 7. decembra 1944.

Dragi brat in stric naš! Dve leti Tebe še zemlja krije, ali v mladih naših si Ti še vedno med nami. Počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bodo ameriška zemlja.

V blagi spomin četrte obletnice smrti mojega ljubljenega soproga in očca MIKE GRČARJA

katere nas je za vedno zapustil dne 10. decembra 1942.

Minula so že štiri dolga leta, od kar Tebe več med nami ni. Odnesli Te v hladni grob, od koder več življenja ni.

V blag spomin četrte obletnice smrti našega ljubljenega in nepozabljenega sina WILLIAMA E. VIDER

katere je padel zalet od japonske sovražnikove krogle in bil na mestu mrtav, ter dal svoje mlado življenje za domovino dne 5. decembra 1942.

Naznanilo in zahvala Žalostnega srca naznanjam vsem sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancom tužno vest, da je za 18-mesečni boleznii za vedno preminul moj ljubljeni soprog in oče

JACOB TUSHAR

V Ameriki je bil 42 let in ob smrti je bil star 65 let. Rojen je bil leta 1881 pri Spodnji Idriji v Sloveniji, Jugoslavija.

Naznanilo in zahvala Žalostnega srca naznanjamo vsem prijateljem in znancom tužno vest, da je za vedno preminul naš ljubljeni oče

MARTIN KOLENC

Umrl je dne 18. oktobra 1946 po devetletni boleznii in ob smrti je bil star 82 let in osem dni. Rojen je bil 8. oktobra 1864 v vasi Cesenik, občina Dob pri Kamniku.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

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This Is "Free Enterprise"!

Many lessons can be drawn from the fact, with winter at the door, the nation's mines are down. But basic to all other facts which this ominous situation reveals is the failure of the capitalistic price and profit system to serve the interests of the people.

Labor spokesmen condemn the return of law by injunction, as imposed by Judge Goldsborough's directive to John L. Lewis, as a violation of those liberties which are basic to a democratic way of life. We hold with that point of view.

However, we also believe that the people of America will not forever value a "freedom" which fails to make them secure in the possession of such basic needs as warm homes.

When industry stops, when people are cold, when millions of people lack decent homes, it's beside the point to argue WHO is to blame. The question then is not WHO, but WHAT?

And the answer to that question is that the cause of industrial strife and economic insecurity is the economic system under which the nation functions.

If people lack the things that make life worth while, it is because they tolerate an economy that is geared to the power and profit of an owning class, and not the welfare of human beings.

If class strife destroys the happiness of millions it is because of a system that causes people to be more concerned about their own immediate and personal interests than about the common good.

If out of the injustice and selfishness and conflict that seethes within our nation come totalitarian controls and a new slavery, it will be because—

The Capitalist private-profit system does not and cannot fit with justice and mesh with democracy.

Let the American people look at their nation and correctly place responsibility for the evils that confront and menace them.

Let them look at strikes, at the rising spiral of inflation, at the growing inability of young Americans to establish homes, at the cancer of high prices that is eating away the value of their savings and insurance policies. Let them look at the threat of militarism and fascism and war in an atomic world. And then let them look at the current coal strike and tell themselves—

ALL THIS IS CAPITALISM, CALLED FREE ENTERPRISE!

Neither workers nor owners can eat their cake and still have. Neither can abridge the law of cause and effect.

The present coal strike—and the action taken by government which threatens the freedom of the American people—is a preview of what lies ahead if the people of America hold fast to an economic and social way of life that no longer can serve their welfare.

Changing conditions are now demanding new and different controls, and social evolution will not brook the inaction of men.

It is the task of this generation to decide what lies immediately ahead. Will the future see industry controlled by and planned for the welfare of humanity? Or will it see workers controlled and regimented by a super-government in the service of a super class? Are we going to decide for Socialism or be forced to accept fascism?—R. L. A.

Debasement of Allied Officials in Berlin

Living in Luxury, Each Meal a Tribal Festival

By Frederick Kuh

BERLIN.—American, British, Russian, French and other ALLIED officials, civil and military, are living in Berlin nowadays as Borgia lived in ancient Rome or the Victorian viceroys in Delhi. Almost all the Allied authorities and (doubly jolting to me, personally) newspapermen, too, are wallowing in unbelievable extravagance. A few American reporters have the self-cognizance to describe themselves as sahibs, lording it in Poonas.

It goes without saying that all these Allied representatives, in uniform and in civilian clothes, are entitled to live in as clean, healthy and congenial surroundings as is compatible with decency. When lone Americans dwell in Berlin houses with as many as 22 rooms, when each meal resembles a tribal festival, when servants rush to fulfill their flimsiest whims, the frontier of decency is erased.

It would take many more words than space allows, including some unprintable ones, to describe the excesses of lavish living in the Allied settlements in the German capital. You can write your own description by imagining a prince of the Arabian Nights, and then multiplying by a thousand and one his indulgence.

The eating and drinking, the cocktail parties and baronial mansions contrast with the ruins of Berlin that surround them. That we should come to Germany as conquerors was fortunately the issue of the war. At several thousand Allied citizens in Berlin should abuse the victory in "his fashion" is the product of their own demoralization. Have they forgotten the millions of corpses which paved (but did not upholster) the road to Berlin?

Many will wonder about the effect of this spectacle on the broken and hungry Germans. The report that the Germans behaved just as shamelessly—and more brutally in occupied Allied cities—is as obvious as it is evil. Our intention has never been to level the Nazis in swiftness. Whether this spectacle is bad for the Germans may be a topic of indifference to some, though not to others. It is not what is meant by "demoralization."

What is of direct concern is the ugly effect of this mode of living in such surroundings upon the American and other Allied citizens in Berlin themselves. Some, between mouthfuls of deliciously admitted that they are occasionally and very privately charmed by their own ostentatiousness amid such tragic misery. To command the servility of German lackeys while they are living like maharajahs can hardly enrich the character of the hand of these "conquerors" who in large part are profiteers from the victory which others won.

The manner of debasement of the American and British in Berlin contrasts not only with the manners of the whipped Germans, but also with the similar exorbitance which the food and Army officials of our G. I.'s in the faces of occupation.

There is nothing worse to be seen in Berlin, a thousand feet and less, perhaps to be seen from above, than the manner of G. I. officials to complete eliminate or "Nazi" influence from German public life. We need Allied

men in Berlin to execute and supervise these assignments.

But the Allied Control Commission, the many branches of military government and the corps of foreign correspondents are not in Berlin to provide fantastically luxurious opportunities to gentlemen who love degenerate lives.

Some of the adjectives and some of the comments in this letter may seem harsh, pitiless or elaborate. To anyone who has seen what is going on in these circles in Berlin and who is honest with himself, these words are an understatement.

Even the most confirmed Germanophile might wonder whether it would be more in conformity with the Allies' purpose in the war to give a little food to a few thousand Berlin school children than to heap the plates of men who are too satiated to eat more.

Conditions in the Allied "capitulations" in Berlin have become so shrill a scandal as to call for public inquiry.—Chicago Sun.

Give Uncle Sam a "Break"

At the beginning of World War II there were lots of people who believed Hitler and Hirohito might drop bombs on American cities, causing great loss of life and property. Those who owned property sought insurance but the big insurance companies turned them down.

As usual, when there is an extra tough job to be done, the Federal government stepped in. It organized the War Damage Corporation and issued insurance policies by the bob and at very low rates.

When the books were balanced, it was found that W. D. C. had taken in \$220 million and had paid out less than half a million. The big insurance companies had missed a golden opportunity to make money.

Now it is proposed that the Treasury refund the profit it made on a legitimate transaction. No one would think of such a thing if the insurance companies had displayed the necessary courage. Instead, they would be praised for their "business women."

"Labor" is opposed to the refund and hopes the Congress will turn it down with a bang. Uncle Sam is entitled to a "break" once in a while.—Labor.

First Chicago Super-Market

CHICAGO (CNS).—The first of the co-op chain of Chicago super-markets opened at 5107 N. Clark Street on November 17. A crowd estimated at 1200 was on hand to witness the opening, and the 2,000 members of Chicago Consumers Cooperative created the event as the first of its city-wide cooperative organization.

Expansion Ordered For Soviet Co-ops

By Wallace J. Campbell

NEW YORK (CNS).—The Russian Council of Ministers has decreed that producer and consumer cooperatives in the Soviet Union must be more active in competing with State stores and in raising the standard of living in the cities, according to an article in Pravda November 11, as reported by the New York Times and Associated Press.

The Russian Government finds that the State stores have acquired a monopolist position, with an unhealthy effect on prices and on the expansion of trade in agricultural products and consumer goods. Co-ops are criticized for failing to buy up surplus agricultural products for urban distribution, but prior to November 11 they were not allowed to distribute in urban areas.

Permission has been given for the organization of cooperatives in cities, workers' settlements, and railway stations and in ports, to trade in a variety of food products at market prices. Producer co-ops are urged to make more consumer goods for the population, and for this purpose are freed from the obligation to accept orders from industry. Certain tools, equipment and raw materials not needed in State industry will be transferred to them.

Along with the decreed expansion of cooperatives may come stronger controls. A chief administration for the affairs of producers' and consumers' cooperatives has been organized under the Council of Ministers to help cooperative development and to "strengthen State control" of cooperatives.

So little information is available on Russian cooperatives that it is difficult to evaluate this news at a distance. In November 1935 the consumer cooperatives in the cities were dissolved, and their properties were taken over by the State. Co-operative activities were restricted to rural areas. Up to the time of the closing of the urban co-ops, the Russian central wholesaler, "Centrosyus," claimed 70,000,000 co-op members. Last month at Zurich, the Russian delegates claimed to represent 35,000,000.

There was much curiosity at the Zurich congress of the International Cooperative Alliance about the present conditions of Russian cooperatives. Russian delegates insisted that their co-ops follow the Rochdale principles and are independent in every respect. Now Pravda's criticisms suggest that their independence leaves something to be desired by western standards. Russian consumer cooperatives are not, from what we know, free to go into production, and until the other day they were not free to compete with State stores. The formation of an administrative branch to strengthen State control over cooperatives does not sound like a step toward greater freedom.

The Russian delegation went to Zurich looking for as much power as they could get in the International Cooperative Alliance. Claiming to represent 35,000,000 members they were entitled to ask for a good deal. As it happened, the rules of the Alliance provide that no country may have more than 20 per cent of the voting power, and this is what Russia got. There was an effort as in the United Nations, to set separate representation for the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania; thereby increasing the Russian voting strength. This was defeated when it was shown that the cooperatives in these areas are not independent of each other. The Russians asked to have their language adopted as one of the official languages of the congress, and decision on this was deferred until the next congress in 1948.

It would be interesting to speculate on the possibility that this decision of the Russian Government was influenced in some way by the Zurich congress and the evidence presented there that cooperatives are a lively and salutary force under any type of economy, but there is no ground for such speculation except that the Russian decree followed the ICA congress by exactly one month. Correspondents have reported a serious shortage of consumer goods in postwar Russia, with concurrent unrest in some sections of the country, and this will probably be taken as the principal factor involved.

Rieve Doesn't Want Much

In representing the demand of union textile workers for a wage increase of 20 cents per hour, Emil Rieve, leader of the Textile Workers' Union, justifies this most-recent demand by declaring that statistics show the employers taking a profit of 33 cents per hour on all workers employed in the industry.

One wonders, now, what about that extra 33 cents that the union textile workers appear willing to have the private owners of their industries keep themselves.

Why not go after it all? And if the textile workers don't want to take the whole business for themselves, why don't the American people use their power to see to it that a cut in selling price brings some benefit to all the people who must buy textiles?

We're not satisfied by the hoary claim that the owners need that 33 cents in order to do business. That just isn't true; profits are not figured until after all operating costs,

THE UPPER CRUST



Now What Happens To Housing?

By E. Christopherson

The black market struggle between the vets who want to build houses and the commercial interests who would use scarce building materials for racetracks, bowling alleys, theaters, and beer parlors is in the open.

Ceilings have been lifted from building materials. Priorities remain, but this doesn't mean that housing will spurt. Just the opposite. Commercial builders with larger stakes and bigger reserves will now openly freeze veterans out of the competition for scarce building items like nails, pipes, and plumbing.

Estimates of the effect of this new blow to the housing program indicate an increase of \$2,000 on an average so-called veteran's dwelling. Costs of individual dwellings will rise to approximately \$12,000. By the time anyone succeeds in paying for one of these houses that would cost \$6,000 in 1939, he will truly qualify as a veteran.

What happened to building? During the war we needed millions of new houses, barracks, shelters, factories, hangars. We got them. Need took precedence over price, restriction, chaos. Millions of houses were built during a period when we also built an unprecedented number of factories.

A national survey during the war showed clearly a need for fifteen million houses to meet the prewar need. The housing market was shown to be unlimited if houses were built to rent at \$30 a month and lower.

Then the war ended. Chaos took over. The jokes about the Vets Housing Program, popular subject for irony, are too true. It's been commercial three to one. In dollar terms, Wyatt's housing priorities have been distributed twenty-five per cent to housing, the rest to commercial construction.

The housing situation is just a sample of the confusion of our people, and our economy. The same commercial angles, restrictive influences, and lack of intelligent labor solidarity that give us depressions and wars.

Hasn't Kept It Economically, housing hasn't kept up with other fields of production. Costs have increased tremendously. Productivity through new methods and improved techniques has only slightly advanced in the small construction field.

Building labor, in pursuit of what it sees as its interest in restrictive practices and antagonism to new materials and methods has saddled itself and all laborers with higher rents and home costs.

Investment interests in the real-estate field have encouraged unions in their restrictive practices, which help banks and insurance companies to maintain present investment values. These groups, the patent system and building codes all work together in obstructing new, cheaper methods and materials that would seriously reduce housing costs.

This collaboration has stifled inventive imagination in the building field. Most prefabrication methods have merely been attempts to do the same type of construction faster, and have resulted in higher costs. It took Buckminster Fuller, inventor and engineer, twenty-five years to get backing for a real chance to work on his methods and materials to housing.

To meet the housing need of over fifteen million units, Wilson Wyatt reports that we've started to build 200,000 homes. So this year over two per cent of those who need houses may have a chance—if they can afford the \$80 a month rental, including taxes, are deducted. The generous take-off that Emil Rieve is willing to leave with the owners is more tribute to parasites; it is the salary we pay somebody for owning something.—R. L. A.

Collective Bludgeoning

If a union is forced to strike or to threaten a strike that is "collective bludgeoning," in the vocabulary of Editor & Publisher which again is deploring Guild strikes.

No doubt if publishers in a community collectively agree to raise advertising rates or subscription prices it is not "collective bludgeoning" of advertisers and subscribers, but "sound business."

It appears to us, however, that the newspaper publishers have submitted very gracefully and without a murmur of protest from E&P to "collective bludgeoning" by the newspaper manufacturers. Since December of 1945 the price of newspaper has advanced from \$62 a ton to \$85, an increase of 37 percent. These price advances were accepted by newspaper publishers under threats of the newspaper trust to curtail supply in the United States and divert tonnage to the foreign market.

We don't suppose publishers like to pay higher prices for newsprint, but when they had no alternative they agreed. Then they joined hands with the newsprint producers to "collective bludgeon" the OPA into consenting to lifting the price ceiling by the full amount requested. There was scarcely a pretense that the price increase was justified by increased costs. Most of it will go toward raising the peak profits of newsprint mills to stratospheric levels.

Publishers expect to offset the price increase by greater advertising and circulation income made possible by the newsprint trust's agreement to continue to supply paper to the maximum capacity of the mills.

As a result of this "collective bludgeoning," printers of many trade papers and union publications have difficulty in buying newsprint; newspapers that are available sell for such high prices that the subsequent cost to smaller papers has forced many out of business. This economic pressure has now become a threat to a free press in America.

We do not know of any union that has succeeded in obtaining a 37 per cent wage increase in 10 months by "collective bludgeoning" or any other process.

It appears that whether "collective bludgeoning" is to be condemned or commended by Editor & Publisher depends upon whether it is a management bank account or an employee's pay check that benefits.—Guild Reporter.

Veterans Build Store

OTTAWA (CNS).—Ottawa's first co-op grocery store opened November 1. It is located in the middle of a war-time housing project; most of the members are veterans. Finding it impossible to rent a store, the members built this one themselves in ten weeks, working evenings.

Maynard Co-op Sets Record

MAYNARD, Mass. (CNS).—The United Cooperative Society of Maynard, one of America's oldest co-ops, did over a million dollars of volume in the past fiscal year, for the first time in its history. The co-op was founded in 1907.

CCS, New York Gets New Branch

NEW YORK (CNS).—A new co-op super-market was opened in the Riverside section by Consumers Cooperative Services, November 14, bringing the number of CCS branches to four food stores and seven cafeterias. The store did a volume of \$3,000 on opening day.

Reflections

By Raymond S. Hofess

The same people who voted themselves out of the Democratic frying pan and into the Republican fire last month now are griping about the prospect of a coal strike that may kill their jobs, freeze their families and almost certainly will boost their coal bill to a new all-time high.

They are the same kind of people who did the griping back in the late 20's and early 30's when a strike of the owning class barred millions of Americans from using the tools of production and created a bread-line economy.

They are also the same people who went along with the capitalist system all down through its sorry course and who complained bitterly about the shortages, exploitation and profits without which the private-profit economy for which they voted simply could not function.

If the American people continue to act as they have in the past, some future day will find them fretting against—and still voting for—the same kind of controls that they described as "fascism" in other countries when the continuation of a class society made it necessary for a super-government to take over and apply the pressure that would keep workers producing the necessities of life under conditions that will assure a rake-off for owners.

About the least inspiring sight we can imagine is that of 140 million people pitying themselves because of what a few people are doing to them.

The working people of this nation—or any nation for that matter—could enjoy the utmost good that their combined ability could create—if they'd use their combined power to that end.

They wouldn't need to impoverish themselves in a fruitless struggle for just a little more. They could have all the coal they mine, all the oil they tap from the earth, all the clothing they make, all the comfortable homes they could build—if they'd own the sources of wealth and produce abundance for use instead of scarcity for private profit.

The working people of the world are powerful. They could have all they make if they wouldn't vote to keep themselves weak by permitting the means of life to be owned by a few people.

And, surely, nobody, not even workers, have a right to ask for more than they make.

What workers need to understand is that the things they are complaining about are necessary to the economic system that they vote to preserve.

The owners aren't to blame. They are playing according to the rules of the game that workers approve with their votes.

It is the game of PRIVATE enterprise, through PRIVATE investments, for PRIVATE profits.

Members, attend the annual meeting of your lodge!

ATTEND COMRADES' CHRISTMAS DANCE

Saturday, December 14

Music by Johnny Zalaker Orchestra

DOOR PRIZES

Donated by Comrade Business Members

DONOR—	ADDRESS—
Asman Meat Market	6501 St. Clair Ave.
Boston Food Store	16414 Euclid Ave.
(C. Prijatelj, J. Buchar)	
Debevis' Gas Station	E. 140th Lake Shore Blvd.
Fifolt's Card & Gift Shoppe	6921 Superior Ave.
Michael's Florist Shoppe	5825 Superior Ave.
Prijatelj Radio Repair	1142 E. 66th St.
Stok Floral Shoppe	158th St. & Waterloo

GOOD NEIGHBOR A PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

HERE IT IS — A SIMPLE, WORKABLE PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE. A plan you can tie to with all your zeal and determination. YES, this plan outlines a safe and sane road to "PEACE AMONG MEN." A practical plan by which you and your neighbor and your children can work side by side for the achievement of this peace that men of all nations have fought and died for. You can work for PEACE in an intelligent and effective way, through the understandable—WORLD PEACE PLAN, outlined by this Montana author.

The entire plan is revealed in this new book. It is a book that you will read and re-read. You will see that your friends and neighbors read it and gather joy and satisfaction to yourself as you see the light of understanding it throws upon the ugly shadows of international discord. After reading this remarkable book, you and your neighbors will start to work in a definite way to help work out a permanent WORLD PEACE.

The author has made it simple. It is easy—it is down-to-earth common sense. It will amaze you at its logical approach. Yes—it is the one way that WORLD PEACE can be made a certainty. Not in the distant future—but HERE and NOW through the Good Neighbor Plan. Get your copy of this simple, workable plan NOW. Send your friends and neighbors a copy. Start now to put this remarkable plan into action. If your dealer does not have his supply of "GOOD NEIGHBOR," send your order direct to us. \$2.00 per copy, postpaid.

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