

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILO AMERISKE BRATSKE ZVEZE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION



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SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

RAZVOJI VOJNE SITUACIJE

RUSKA OFENZIVA. Ruska ofenziva se je v zadnjem času ugodno za zavezničke. Na tega tedna še vedno valja pomeniti, da bi bilo na podnaprej, dasi z nekoliko manjšo brzino kot prve dni. Pregnala je Nemce skoro iz vse Poljske, na jugu se zajedla globoko v Čornoj Sleziji, kjer so važne nevse industrije, na severu pa dobrola do Baltika pri Gdanskem, osvobodila litovsko pristaniško mesto Kłajpedo ali Memel, in odrezala od Nemčije Vzhodno Prusijo, kjer je obkroženih baje do 200.000 nemških vojakov. Na sredini fronte so ruske armade, po poročilu iz Moskve, oddaljene od Berlina le 90 milj, po nemških poročilih pa še manj. Ubitih in ujetih je bilo dosegaj v tej ofenzivi skoro pol milijona Nemcov.

ZAPADNA FRONTA

Na zapadni evropski fronti so zaveznički pognali Nemce iz vsega ozemlja, ki so ga bili zavzeli tekom božične ofenzive, in so na več mestih prekorakili staro nemško obrambno črto. Zaveznički so na raznih krajih napredovali od dveh do sedem milj preko stare nemške črte, to klub velikim snežnim zametom. Nemci baje pošiljajo oklopne divizije z zapadne na vzhodno fronto, upočiči ustaviti rusko ofenzivo. Istočasno baje zaveznički pripravljajo veliko ofenzivo od zapada.

BOJI NA PACIFIKU

Na filipinskem otoku Luzonu so Američani približali Manili že do 33 zračnih milj in iztrgali so Japoncem veliko letališče Clark Field. Dosedaj je bil japonski odpor na Luzonu primeroma lahek, in zdi se, da se bodo razvili najhujši boji neposredno pred Manilom. Drugod po Pacifiku mrevarijo Japonce ameriške bojne ladje in letala. Naši letači so skoro vsaki dan aktivni tudi nad samo Japonsko.

WALLACE NAPADAN

V zveznem senatu v Washingtonu in v kapitalističnem časopisu dežele je vzplamtel silen boj proti všečemu podpredsedniku Henryu A. Wallaceju, katerega je predsednik nominiral za mesto trgovinskega tajnika, katero mesto je dodedaj zavzemal bankir Jesse Jones. Skorotovo je, da bo Kongres delokrog trgovinskega tajništva znatno omejil, poleg tega pa je možno, da senat ne bo Wallaceja potrdil niti za okrajne urad trgovinskega tajništva. Vzrok teh kapitalističnih gonji je, ker se je Wallace vedno neutrašeno zavzemal za blagostanje ljudstva v splošnem, medtem, ko je Jesse Jones izrazit predstavnik finančnih mogotev dežele.

POTOP LADJE

Vojni tajnik Stimson je pretekli teden naznani, da je bila nekje v evropskih vodah potopljena ameriška transportna ladja, pri čemer je 248 vojakov utonilo in nadaljnih 517 se pogreša. Nekaj nad 1,400 mož je bilo rešenih.

POSLANIK UBIT

V letalski nesreči v Mehiki je bil pretekli teden ubit sovjetski poslanik Konstantin Oumanski. V nesreči je bilo ubitih osem oseb, med njimi tudi poslanika soprog. Poslanik je bil na-

KRAJEVNA IMENA

SLOVENSKE VESTI

Od časa do časa citamo v ameriških listih dopise tujerodnih dopisnikov, ki se zgražajo nad nepravilno izgovorjavo inozemskih krajevnih imen. To zgražanje je največkrat naperjeno na gram govornikom ali "kommentatorjem" na radio. Vendar so ti radijski oznanjevalci bolj pomilovanja kot oštevanja vredni. Mnoga tuja imena so za Američane, ki obvladajo le angleščino, res težko izgovorljiva. Posebno velja to za slovenska, predvsem poljska krajevna imena. Še Slovenci, ki smo Slovani, imamo večkrat težkoče s pravilno izgovorjavo poljskih ali čeških krajevnih imen. Da je to še stokrat težje za Američane, ki ne obvladajo nobenega slovenskega jezika, je razumljivo.

Priznati je treba, da se dobri oznanjevalci na radio potrudijo najti vsaj prilično pravilno izgovorjavo tujih krajevnih imen, kadar jim čas dopušča. Na primer, kadar se vojne operacije delj časa vršijo na prilično istih mestih, imajo radijski oznanjevalci čas, da poiščijo pravilo izgovorjavo prizadetih mest ali okrožij. Drugače pa je, kadar se bojna črta hitro premika, kakor je na primer: Jedwabne, Bialystok, Kościen, Szymany, Klimawne, Przytyl, Pułtuskie, Brzezno, Bydgoszcz, Ostrzeszow, Jatazembly in Zbaszyn.

Ruska krajevna imena radijski oznanjevalci na splošno nekoliko laže izgovorjajo, morda, ker jih ne jemljo s cirilskimi pisave, ampak fonetično zapisane v latinici. Seveda jim delajo težave tudi neslovenska krajevna imena, kot nemška, finska, madžarska, francoška, kitajska, japonska itd. Tudi tako imena dostikrat grdo mrcavijo, ne samo slovenskih.

Sicer pa je tudi v Zedinjenih državah mnogo krajev, katerih imena so težko izgovorljiva, ne samo za inozemce, ampak tudi za tisoč v tisočih pravih Američanov, če jih samo čitajo, toda ne slišijo pravilno izgovarjati. V Postal Guide najdemo na primer imena poštnih uradov, kot Albuerque, A palach i colo, Oconomowoc, Okeechobee, Tallahassee, Wawayaway, Waxahachie, Wenatchee, Zylks, Zephyrhills itd. Ni torej nobenega vzroka, da bi se Američani zmrdovali nad težko izgovorljivimi inozemskimi krajevnimi imeni, niti da bi se inozemci zmrdovali nad enako težko izgovorljivimi ameriškimi imeni. Ne zgražajmo se torej, ako oznanjevalci na radio napravilno izgovorjajo slovenska krajevna imena, ampak jih rajši pomilujmo.

PREMALO DELAVEV

Pred vojno je manjkalo dela za milijone delavcev v tej deželi, zdaj pa primanjkuje delavcev v industrijah, na farmah, pri transportaciji, tako rekoč povsod. Vzrok za pomanjkanje delavcev je seveda razumljiv. Nad deset milijonov mladih ljudi je v vojnih silah Zedinjenih držav, industrijska proizvodnja je zaradi vojnih potreb silno pomnožena in naše fabrike morajo producirati dovolj živeža za nas, za

(Dalje na 2. strani)

NI POZABLJENO

JUGOSLAVIJA NA

POZORNICI

V vseh deželah, katero so imeli Nemci in tej vojni začasno okupirane, so izvršili neštetevine zločine nad civilnim prebivalstvom in vojnimi ujetniki, toda najbolj grozito so postopali v Rusiji. Milijone prebivalcev so ovedli v sužnost, stotisoče so mučili in pobili, stotisoče so sežgali v poslednjih krematorijsih in speljih žrtev so gnojili polja, na katerih so pridevali zelenjava.

Slovenski dom na Danube Street Little Fallsu, N. J., naznana prireditev predpustne veselice za soboto 10. februarja.

V uredništvu Nove Dobe se je v pondeljek oglašil naš član, letalski poročnik W. L. Green, po rodu iz Ely, Minn., zet znamenite Mantelove družine v Elyju in nečak sobrata Johna Lamutha v Chisholmu, Minn. Pred odhodom v vojaško službo je bil omenjen nekaj časa upolen v Clevelandu, Ohio. Po letalskem vežbanju v Zedinjenih državah je bil poslan v Anglijo, kjer je preživel osem mesecov. V tem času je izvršil 30 letalskih misij nad Nemčijo in od nje zasedenimi kraji, nakar je dobil nekaj tednov zasluzenega dopusta v Zedinjenih državah.

Pogrešan na fronti v Belgiji je od 17. decembra Pvt. Matt Casic, star 19 let, član društva št. 190 ABZ, Butte, Mont.

Pogrešan v akciji na Francoskem je od 3. januarja 1945 Pfc. Anthony Fraine, Jr., star 22 let, član društva št. 173 ABZ v Clevelandu, Ohio. Tozadnevno obvestilo je od vojnega departmента določila družino Antonia Primca, bivajoča na 985 Addison Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Oče, Anton Prime starejši, je mnogoletni agilni član in uradnik društva Ilirska Vila, št. 173 ABZ, in pogrešani Anthony Prime mlajši je bil prvi delegat, ki je kvalificiral za drugo mlinadsko konvencijo naše organizacije, ki se je vrnila v avgustu 1937, in je omenjeni konvenciji tudi predsedoval.

Upajmo, da pogrešanje simpatičnega mladega moža in soobra na trajno in da se v doglednem času spt oglasi svojim staršem in sorogi.

Padel je nekje na pacifični fronti dne 12. decembra George Semon, štabni sržent pri infanteriji, star 34 let. Tozadnevno poročilo je došlo pod vojnega departmента Mrs. Martha Semon, hčerka družine Johna Kumeta, predsednika gl. nadzornega odbora ABZ v Lorainu, Ohio.

V Leadville, Colo., je umrl Josephine Skala, stara 28 let, članica društva št. 111 ABZ, ter SZS in SZZ. Zaučka mater, sestro in tri braha, od katerih sta dva pri vojakh.

V Clevelandu, je 29. januarja po daljši bolezni umrl John Cecelle, Sr., star 71 let, oče sobrata Johna Cecelice, tajnika društva št. 82 ABZ v Euclidu, Ohio. Poleg omenjenega sina, zapušča še tri sina v vojni službi nekje na zapadni evropski fronti, sin Edward pa je padel na omenjeni fronti 21. decembra 1944. Zajetca tudi dva brata. Pokojni Joseph Cecelic je bil doma neke od Novega mesta in je bival v tej deželi nad 40 let.

V Detroitu, Mich., je umrl Jacob Kauchek, član in bivši večkratni uradnik duštva št. 144 ABZ. Zapušča 4 sine, 2 hčeri in 3 vnuk. V tej čeželi je bival nad 40 let.

(Dalje na 2. strani)

Vsak po svoje

Ruski medved dela velike krate in ne lovi muh, kadar se razjezi. To je posebno jasno pokazala najnovejša ruska ofenziva, ki je kot silen hurikan privihrala preko zasneženih russkih in poljskih step ter pometla nemško aroganco preko meje v samo nemško Slezijo. Tako na doleg in široko je stopal ruski medved, da je dnevno ostajalo na njim po 20 do 30 milj ter po več sto mest in vasi. To seveda niti malo v soglasju z nemškimi regulacijami. Toda ruski medved ne čita nemških svarilnih napisov "Verboten," ampak jih enostavno poteka ter z medvedimi koraki maršira proti Berlinu.

Vsi Nemci ne lažejo. Ko so v preteklem decembru nemške armade potisnile zavezniške čete nazaj in vdru okrog 50 milj globoko v Belgijo, so nemški vojaki arogantno zatrjevali doma in činom, da so prišli tja za stalno. Pa jih je v resnicu ostalo tam karib 60 tisoč, ki ne bodo nikdar več videli Nemčije. In, seveda, tudi ne Belgije.

V preteklem decembru so bili Nemci z veliko silo zagnali v Belgijo in so napravili znatno vzboklino v zavezniško fronto. Polagoma se je obrnilo in zavezniški so začeli Nemce poditi nazaj ter izravnati vzboklino. To veje je zgodovina. Zaradi tega so bili naslovi poročil o tem v ameriškem časopisu. Slovenči se ne moremo tako tipično izražati. Na primer, neki clevelandski časopis je imel 8. januarja nad poročilom sledi način:

"M o r o b e l o - r e d ē trobojnica kraljevo jugoslovenske vlade je bila včeraj popoldne odstranjena z jambora enega jugoslovenskega tovornega parnika v newyorskem pristanišču in zastava z rdečo zvezdro maršala Tita razvita na istem mestu, na kabeljske instrukcije iz Londona. Tozadnevna izprememba bo izvršena na vseh jugoslovenskih ladjah širom sveta."

Poročilo nadalje navaja, da je nova jugoslovenska zastava v ameriškem časopisu. Slovenči se ne moremo tako tipično izražati. Na primer, neki clevelandski časopis je imel 8. januarja nad poročilom sledi način:

"Yanks Pinch Germans in Bulge." V slovenščini bi se to dalo povedati nekako takole: "Jenki so včipnili Nemce v vzboklino." Ker so nemški vojaki moški, morejo imeti izražite vzbokline le na tistem geografskem delu telesa, ki je prizaven za sedenje. V omenjenem primeru vsekakor niso sedeli, ampak so na vso sapo dirjali proti majki Germaniji ter kazali vzbokline ameriškim vojakom, ki so jih zasedevali. Angleščina je čudovit jezik, ker v kratkih besedah toliko pove.

Povprečni ameriški državljanji se odkrito srčno veselimo russkih zmag na vzhodni evropski fronti, ker vidimo v tem bližajoči se konec vojne v Evropi in upanje, da se mnogo naših fantov povrne zdravih z evropskih bojišč. Nekateri pa vprito tega ne vedo, ali naj bi bili veseli ali žalostni. Prav se jim zdi, da so Nemci teheni, toda ni jim prav, da zmagujejo Rusi.

V list Coastline Dispatch, ki izhaja v mestu San Juan Capistrano, Calif., je neki razjarjeni farmer dal oglas sledi vsebine: "Pozor! Vsako nadaljnjo krščevanje v potoku na mojem pašniku je strogo prepovedano. Dvakrat v preteklih dveh mesecih so krščevalci pustili lese v ograji odprtne. Jaz ne bom več lovil moje živine po vsem country, pa magari, če gre do vsi grešniki k vragu!"

Plačevanje davkov, se zdi, da je neprizeten posel za vsakega. Kljub temu nekateri ljudje še prerađi plačevanje davke. John Lucier v Gilbertsvillu, Mass., na (Dalje na 2. strani)

"NOVA DOBA"

GLASILLO AMERISKE BRATSKA ZVEZE

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Dejstva govorijo

V naši deželi, kjer spada svoboda govora in tiska med prve državljanske pravice, so seveda široko odprta pote za vsakovrstno propagando. Propaganda je lahko poštena in kot tako izobraževalna in koristna. Lahko pa je tudi enostranska, zavita ali naravnost neresnična in zlobna. Slednja je dostikrat tako spretno pomesevana med drugi narodi ne vsiljujejo svojih sistemov.

Dejstva prej ali slej govorijo takoj v velikem kot v malem. Tudi nas Ameriška bratska zveza je bila pred leti od raznih strani omalovaževana in tu in tam celo bolj ali manj prikrito napadana. Toda mi smo bili prepričani, da je naše delo dobro in pošteno in da bo kljub omalovaževanju pologoma dobilo priznanje. Dejstva nam dokazujejo, da je res tako. Organizacija je gospodarsko trdna, polna življenske sile, uziva zasluzen ugled in se v navedenih ozirih uspešno meri z vsako drugo slično organizacijo.

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Vsako postavo in določbo je mogoče obiti in to velja tudi glede določb najvišjih dovoljenih cen za postrežbo v restavracijah. Cene so ostale kot so bile, toda porocje se pologoma in skoro neopazno zmanjšujejo. To je opazil tudi kongresnik Adolf Sabbath iz Chicaga, ki je z ozirom na to dejal, da se ne pritožuje zaradi sebe, ker pri njegovih 78 letih itak ne sme preveč basati želodeja. Smilijo pa se mu mladi ljudje z dobrim apetitom.

Zadnje čase je mnogo prevarjanja, če naj se poklicne farme delavev v vojaško službo ali ne. Farmerji vztrajajo, da fant, ki kopije strelcev jarke v Evropi ali na pacifičnih otokih, ne more doma okopavati krompirja v kruze. To je čisto preprosta farmerska modrost, pa zato nič manj resnična.

*

Znana Gallupova institucija za zbiranje raznih statistik je ugotovila, da je bilo v Zedinjenih državah v tednu med 15. in 22. decembrom 21 milijonov nadhodov, in seveda, temu primereno število kihov. Če bi bilo vse tisto kihanje organizirano v en sam velik kih, ki bi bil sproščen na zapadni evropski fronti, bi bil odpihnil vse Nemce iz Siegfriedove črte naravnost v Berlin. Kaka škoda, da ne moremo organizirati in vpreči v koristno službo niti najprimitivnejših naravnih sil!

*

Glede konca vojne je bilo že mnogo preročevanj, in vsa so se dosedaj i z k a z a l a za napačna. Kljub temu so si znani radijski komentatorji ob novem letu pričeli sledča prerokovanja:

John W. Vandercook: "Veliko iznenaditev tega leta bo ruski napad na Japonsko."

Max Hill: "Rusija ne bo napadla Japonsko."

Merrill Mueller: "Rusija se nam bo pridružila v vojni na Pacifik."

Edwin Haaker: "Jaz sodim, da bo Nemčija poražena enkrat v aprilu."

David Anderson: "O božiču leta 1945 bo Evropa uživala že tri mesece popolnega miru."

W. W. Chaplin: "Nemčija bo oficielno poražena do 7. junija 1945. Rusija bo napovedala vojno Japonski."

Mi pa pravimo: Bomo videli!

*

Vsek izmed vas gotovo pozna

terese. Isto tako se Amerika bori v prvi vrsti za ohranitev svoje svobode in varnosti. V to svrhu je treba najprej temeljito poraziti Nemčijo, zato se zaveznicie: Amerika, Anglija in Rusija borigo vsaka zase in za vse skupaj. Vsem je medsebojna pomoč potrebna.

Izmed vseh ameriških južnih republik Zedinjenim državam najbolj lojalno in uspešno pomaga Brazilija, z materialom in deloma tudi z vojaštvom. Kitajski odporni proti Japoncem je tudi za Ameriko dobrodošel. To je razumljivo in istotako je razumljivo, da vprščo tega ne vlačimo dan za dnem na svetlo brazilske diktature, ali diktature in poganstva na Kitajskem, ker to so notranje zadave prizadetih držav. Tudi angleški lordovski sistem ni po našem okusu, toda naše mnenje je, da ga bodo že Angleži sami odpravili, kadar se jim bo zdelo. Na isti način lahko računamo, da bodo Rusi sami izpremenili svoj notranji sistem, kadar se jim bo zdelo potrebno in primerno. Sistem naše demokracije je tako močan, da ga ne bodo izpodjedli niti angleški lordi, niti kitajski bogovi, niti brazilska diktatura. Naš demokratični sistem temelji na dejstvih uspehov, zato je za nas najboljši. Pričočimo enak demokratični sistem vsakemu drugemu narodu, toda ne vsiljujemo ga nobenemu, kakor nam drugi narodi ne vsiljujejo svojih sistemov.

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*

A. J. T.

NI POZABLJENO

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

"Mi govorimo o bratstvu še zdaj in ne lomo prenehali. In prav zato mine bomo nikdar odustigli na Nemem. Postave bratstva so namsvetne. Zato se nam zdi kot bogosvetstvo zahteva, da bi vzel morče otrok v družine bratov.

"Inozemsko časopisje soglasno pripoveduje, da se Nemci že zdaj marljivo pripravljajo na tretjo svetovno vojno. Ze zdaj mislimo na nve kampanje. Kako so morem mi pomagati, da ne bi misli na Berlin v letu 1945? Ako mi ne piedmo tja leta 1945, bodo Nemci leta 1945 spet marširali na Moskvo, Pariz in London. To je ako gotovo, kot je dvakrat dveštiri.

"Pri tem pa se dobijo ljudje, ki bi bili pripravljeni odpuščati Nemcev in jim dati časa, da se pripravijo na novo vojno igro.

"Na Berli! V teh besedah je naše upanje za mir in za varnost naših otrok. Na Berlin! Ne da bi napadli dšo nemške copernice, ker je nina, ampak da ji potekamo njen kremplje.

"Protiv Berlina marširajo ne samo divizij in armade, ampak tudi matere težkimi srci, nepotolahljive vlove in sivilske otroci. Protiv Berlina marširajo vsi jarki in soški, kjer trohnijo nedolžne žrve. Protiv Berlinu

marširajo zeljne glave iz Majdane, ki so rastle na pepelu sežganih otrok, tja marširajo drevesa, na katera so Nemci obesali nedolžne žrte.

"Mrtvi razbijajo na vrata hiš v Joachimstallerstrasse, v Königsallee, v Unter den Linden in na vseh prokletih cestah prokletega mesta. Otroci, katere so Nemci žive pokopali, so se dvignili iz zakopov, so že na meji in na poti proti Berlinu, proti domovom, kjer soproge Oberscharfuehrerjev in Geheimratov praznijo zadnje steklenice šampanja in izjavljajo: 'Vzhodni veter piha. Strahoviten veter. Obleci kožuhovasti plašč, ki ti ga je tvoj mož postal iz Kijeva, da se ne prehladi.'

"Toda, to ni veter. Otroci so prisli. Tisti otroci, katere so soprogi teh babnic v tisočih pomorili v Babi Jaru. Ti otroci ne pojdejo preč. Oni so vaša zavest. Oni vodijo naše tanke in našo infantrijo.

"Mi bomo prišli v Berlin. Mi pravimo to ne na bahaštovom, niti ne v veseljem, ampak s stisnjennimi zobmi, z bolečino v naših srčih, z odločnostjo vojaka, ki je napisal: 'S krvavimi solzami.' Mi bomo prišli tja."

PREMALO DELAVCEV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

našo vojno silo in znatne količine tudi za naše zaveznične.

Da je bilo v letu 1944 v glavnem možno zadostiti vsem tem zahtevam, se moramo v znatni meri zahvaliti začasno importiranim delavcem iz sosednih dežel. Ti importirani delavci so bili uposleni v tovarnah, na železnicah, na farmah in v rudnikih. Največ teh delavcev je bilo iz sosedne Mehike, nameč okrog 130,000; iz Jamaice smo jih dobili 16,000, iz Bahamskega cotočja 19,000, iz Newfoundlanda 1,200, iz Centralne in Južne Amerike 10,000.

Kongres je sprejel posebno postavo, ki garantira takim začasno importiranim delavcem plače, kakršne so v prizadetih okrožjih običajne, primerica vladilna v trasportacijo v njihove domovinske države, kadar je njihovo delo končano. Enake določbe za importirane delavce ostanejo v veljavi tudi za tekoče leta.

Urad za vojne informacije v Washingtonu poroča, da je tudi iz Bolgarije pričela prihajati poslov v živilih in drugem blagu v Jugoslavijo.

O bojih med partizani in Nemci v Sloveniji smo pretekli teden čitali sledče:

"Na Primorskem so Nemci skušali zavzeti Trnovo, pa so bili odbiti. Boji na Dolenskem se nadaljujejo in na progi Grosuplje-Kočevje je bil razstreljen v nemški oklopni viak. Partizanske čete so pobile 150 Nemcev in zaplenile več tovornih strojnih pušk in drugega materiala. Na progi med Zidanim mostom in Mariborom so partizani razstrellili štiri nemške transportne vlake, pobjili 235 Nemcev in zaplenili mnogo materiala."

Zadnja poročila javljajo, da je kralj Peter po daljšem obnovljanju pristal v vzpostavitev regentskega sveta in provizorične vlade v Jugoslaviji v smislu dogovora med premierjem Šubašičem in maršalom Titom.

UPANJE KVIZLINGOV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

čas. Nekateri, kot rumunski kviziling Horia Sima in srbski kviziling Milan Nedelj, vedri v hotelu Imperial na Dunaju. Nadvojvoda Jožef Habsburški, ki se je kot madžarski kviziling vidijal Hitlerju, biya za enkrat še v tistem delu Madžarske, ki ga je kontroliroval Nemci.

Nedavno so se bili nekateri omenjeni kvizilingovi sešli k posvetovanju v Obersalzburg, kjer so si skušali začrtati smernice

AMERIŠKA BRATSKA ZVEZA

Ustanovljena 18. junija 1898

GLAVNI URAD: ELY, MINNESOTA

GLAVNI ODBOR:

IZVRŠEVALNI ODSEK:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Predsednik: J. N. Rogelj | 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio |
| 1. podpredsednik: Frank J. Kress | 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 2. podpredsednik: Anton Krapen | 2021 W. 23 St., Chicago 8, Ill. |
| 3. podpredsednik: Mary Kershner | 739 Pilot Butte Ave., Rock Springs, Wyo. |
| 4. podpredsednik: Steve Mauser | 3511 Humboldt St., Denver 5, Colo. |
| 5. podpredsednik: Cyril Rovanec | 14910 Sylvia Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio |
| 6. podpredsednica: Mary Predovich | 2300 Yew St., Butte, Mont. |
| Tajnik: Anton Zbašnik | AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn. |
| Pomočni tajnik: Frank Tomisch, Jr. | AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn. |
| Blagajnik: Louis Champa | Ely, Minnesota |
| Vrhovni zdravnik: Dr. F. J. Arch | 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Urednik-upravnik glasila: A. J. Terbovec | 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio |

NADZORNKI ODSEK:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Predsednik: John Kumse | 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, Ohio |
| 1. nadzornik: F. E. Vranicar | 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. |
| 2. nadzornik: Matt Anzelc | Box 12, Aurora, Minn. |
| 3. nadzornik: Frank Okoren | 4759 Pearl St., Denver 16, Colo. |
| 4. nadzornik: John Tomaszic | 3222 Globe Ave., Lorain, Ohio |

FINANCI NI ODSEK:</



New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
American Fraternal Union.

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

Nova Doba



WE WILL CARRY ON!

When the fraternal benefit societies of America were organized, their founders wanted an organization which would provide — not charity — but well-deserved help in time of illness and death which is provided by paying monthly assessments.

Fraternal benefit societies grew and prospered as time went on because their principles were based directly on the American way of life. The American Fraternal Union is one of these great societies. It is just what its name signifies: American in principle, Fraternal in thought and deed and a Union, united with fraternal brothers and sisters throughout the United States. Our fraternal society has weathered even the severest of depressions. This year we begin the 46th year of service to our members. This brilliant record of service speaks for itself. The pioneers who founded our organization had faith in their children. They knew they would carry on the work which they began.

Today, more than ever before, the trend for the future again rests with our youth. It is our responsibility to enlighten the youth of today as to the work of fraternalism. It is up to us to tell our friends about all the benefits which can be derived by belonging to our Union. Let's prove to our founders that their faith in us was justified. We can do this by enrolling as many new members as possible and by being good neighbors to one another. Don't wait for membership campaigns but have a personal membership campaign of your own which is in effect every day of the year.

In addition to knowing that when you enroll a new member you are helping them and our Union, you are also entitled to a cash award which is paid after the new member has paid six months dues. These cash awards are published every week in the official organ, the Nova Doba.

Let us all resolve to do our best in enrolling new members. We shall carry on the work our pioneers began! Are you willing to help? We know you are! This year let each one of us strive to enroll our friends and neighbors in the American Fraternal Union — the fraternal benefit society with a great past and a greater future!

Thought For The Day

We speak of sacrifice here in America.

Yet none has the right to unless he lost an arm or a leg or a life — or a son.

Is rationing a sacrifice?

Not until that day when you must leave the table hungry.

Is leaving your car in the garage a sacrifice?

Not 'til a bomb drops on it and you and your children are blown to Kingdom Come.

Is buying bonds a sacrifice?

Not until a gilt-edged security can be called a "sacrifice."

Have you bought enough bonds?

A woman went to buy a drinking trough for her dog and the shopkeeper asked her if she would like one with the inscription, "For the dog."

"It doesn't really matter," she replied, "my husband never drinks water and the dog can't read."

Keep Food Prices Down
Grocers and consumers must cooperate in the battle to keep food prices down. They have a joint responsibility in making ceiling prices work. Consult the official price list before buying.

Foreign Language Press Division Office of War Information.



I AM FILING MY INCOME TAX RETURN EARLY-IT'S ONLY 4 O'CLOCK AND I HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT!

News About Lodge No. 190, AFU

Butte, Mont.—The officers of Lodge No. 190, AFU installed at our January meeting were: Ann Leskovar, president; Mary Flanik, vice-president; Mary Predovich, secretary; Isabelle Caras, recording secretary; Mary Yadrosich, treasurer, and Mary Stanich, Josephine Campbell and Matilda Durslar, trustees.

Pvt. Matt Casick, 19, popular former Butte High School football and track star, is the first member of our lodge to be reported missing in action in Belgium since Dec. 17, 1944. The War Department notified his mother. He has been overseas since last November and was serving with an infantry regiment. He entered the Army on Jan. 24, 1944.

To date our lodge has the following members serving in the U. S. Armed Forces: Frank Fortune, William Jolly, John Kelley, Carl E. Nagel, Arthur Stone, Nick Tsimerman and John R. Chelini.

I would like to remind everyone that there will be a dance held on Sunday, Feb. 11th at the Slavonic American Hall which will be sponsored by the Jugoslav Relief of Butte, Mont. The proceeds will be used for the suffering people of Jugoslavia. Refreshments will also be served. From what I hear, the last dance held on New Year's Eve realized quite a nice sum of money.

Once more I want to say that I wish some of the members would be more prompt in paying their lodge assessments. Fraternal regards.

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

Chicago Bowling League News

Chicago, Ill. — Something was wrong at the last session of our bowling league. Some strange spirits seemed to fill the air. It so happened that the Liberty Bell Lodge 70, AFU team turned over all three games to the Gottlieb Florists; the first game by one pin. The game between the Spolar's Hotel team and the Hujan Taverns was much better. The Tavern team won two and the Hotel team won one.

Best bowlers of the evening were: Captain of the Hujan team, Frank Kovacic, 236, 206 and 154; total, 596; Captain of Spolar's Hotel team, Louis Dolmovich, 183, 165 and 149; total, 497; Captain of the Gottlieb Florists, Max Bruckman, 163, 157 and 154; total, 474. The best Liberty Bell No. 70 bowler was Andrew Stopar with 179, 152 and 134, total 465. Best bowler among the women was Miss Jennie Zorko with 166 for individual games and 406 for three-games.

Next Friday the offensive and defensive will be as follows: The Hujan Tavern team against Gottlieb's Florists and Liberty Bell No. 70 against Spolar's Hotel team. Fraternal regards,

John Gottlieb, Sec'y

DID YOU KNOW

Sea lion adults are called bulls and cows, but the young are called puppies.

American Fraternal Union Members Serving Our Country



Missing in Action



Cleveland, Ohio.—Pfc. Anthony Prime, Jr., has been reported missing in action since Jan. 3 in France, his family was notified recently. Pfc. Prime is 22 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Prime, 985 Addison Rd. His father, Anton Prime, is an active member and officer of Lodge No. 173, AFU of Cleveland, Ohio. Pfc. Prime was the first delegate to qualify for the Second Juvenile Convention of our Union, which was held in August 1937, and also was elected permanent chairman of the convention at that time.

The infantryman entered the service last April 27 and was last heard from on Dec. 23rd. He received his training at Camp Blanding, Florida and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. His wife is Mrs. Frances Prime and he has a sister, Miss Jean Prime.

We hope that his family will soon hear that he is safe.

(Photo of Pfc. Prime when he was a juvenile delegate.)

Meeting Date of Lodge 9 Changed

Calumet, Mich.—The members of Lodge No. 9, AFU are hereby notified that the time of our regular monthly meetings has again been changed. The meetings in the future will be held every THIRD SUNDAY of the month in the church hall and will begin at 9 a. m.

Members are invited to attend the next meeting which will be held Sunday, Feb. 18th, in as large a number as possible. Many important matters will be discussed at that time. Fraternal regards and I'll be seeing you at the next meeting.

Matt Strauss, Sec'y.
Lodge No. 9, AFU,
Calumet, Mich.

A BIT O' THIS 'N THAT—

By Frances M. Turk

Newton D. Baker General Hospital, Martinsburg, W. Va.—For days I have been gathering material, a little bit at a time, for this column, but suddenly, a notice was put on our bulletin board to the effect that nothing pertaining to the hospital or its patients can be mentioned in any of our correspondence.

The war, they frequently tell us, isn't over yet by any means. Thus, I'll try to tell a bit about my work.

The ward I work on was reclassified about a week or so ago. Heretofore it was known as the Surgical Ward. All pre-operatives and post-operatives came here; it was very interesting work and I also got a chance to meet a great many patients who might have been from around home or who knew the same people I did.

The ward is now known as the Neuro-surgery. Here we'll eventually get all of the patients who have to undergo nerve operations. There are two volunteers Nurses' Aides working on our ward. Occasionally we get help from nearby Winchester or Martinsburg. We do get very busy some days.

By the way, Pfc. William Podobnick was very appreciative for the nice surprises, as he called those cards and letters he got via my suggestion a few weeks ago.

I answered most of them for him for it will be months before he will be able to do that. He told me he actually looked forward to getting mail when he found out that I suggested it in the Nova Doba. His parents and grandparents are members of the AFU and, he told me that he once was a member, too.

I had the pleasure of meeting his mother and grandmother when they were here about two weeks ago. The grandmother brought some delicious "potica" for me. 'Twas very, very good. I wish I knew how to make it!

Melancholia—

"The touch of a soft zephyr
On a battle-scarred face,
Like the mist of reluctant tears.
The blue of the sky
Above all this;
And the sun beaming down
On gray-white fears."

BRIEFS

Mr. Joseph Cecelic Sr., 71, passed away this week after a long illness. He was the father of Brother John Cecelic, secretary of Lodge No. 132, AFU of Euclid, Ohio. Besides his son John, he is survived by his sons, Joseph Jr., Lou and Pvt. Frank who is serving somewhere in France, and two brothers. Mr. Cecelic Sr. passed away without knowing about the death of his son, Pfc. Edward Cecelic who was killed in action Dec. 21, 1944. The doctor told the family that it would be best not to tell him until his condition improved.

To his family we offer our sincere sympathy in the loss of their beloved father.

Jap casualties on Leyte totalled over 24,000 in the first ten days of fighting.

Let Us All Pitch in for the Duration!

By Anton Krapenc, 2nd Supreme Vice-President

Chicago, Ill.—Yes, indeed we should all pitch in and help win the war. If you are not now employed in a defense plant, it is your duty to your country and to mankind, to pitch in and take a job that will require more sweat and more personal sacrifice from you. A job which you probably will not like as much as your present one, but you will do it because of the war, and because you feel that you should do at least something for our boys who are fighting at the front for us and for our country. When you read in the papers, and hear over the radio what our boys are going through day after day, you will realize how little you are contributing to the cause just by taking a job which, in your opinion, is not exactly suited to you. Let us all do our best to win this war and quit being slackers!

As members of the American Fraternal Union, we can do a great job, first in the war effort and second in our lodge activities. In checking over our sport activities, I find that a great number of us are not doing our part. What happened to some of our lodges which were leading in sport activities? In asking this question you get the following answer. We are not active because a great many of our young members are in the Armed Forces. We are not active because we are working long hours in the war plants and upon coming home, we are too exhausted to take an interest in any sport activities. We are not active because the Supreme Board is no longer giving us financial support.

To all these comments, I have this to say: What in the world are we supposed to do now that the majority of our boys and girls are away? Drop everything and wait for them to come back? I should say not. Our duty to them is to go right on with the ball game and pitch. The duty of every father, mother, brother, sister and sweetheart of the boys on the battle front is, to keep the sport activities alive so that when G. I. Joe comes marching home, he'll find the same surroundings he was accustomed to before he went away. You are not too old to do your part, and you are not too tired either. Just think what would happen to us and to our country, if our boys would be too tired and would lay down their arms; but you do not hear anything like that from our boys and that is why we are winning this war, because over there they are doing a big, hard job. All this is possible only because they are all pitching in and because they have no slackers in their ranks.

We should not expect the lodges which were not active in sports before, to become active now, but we have every right to expect some kind of sport activities from the lodges which were sports-minded before the war. Your baseball, basketball or bowling teams need not be perfect. Nothing is perfect in these war times. So gather together whatever you can, and continue with your sports for the duration. We have some of our lodges which are putting up a hard struggle to keep up with the sport activities. How can

Two little urchins stood with their noses pressed against the barber shop window. "Gee, Mickey, look at that one," said one, as he spied a barber using a burning taper to singe the hair. "He's looking for 'em with a light."



AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898
HOME OFFICE: ELY, MINNESOTA

SUPREME BOARD

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President: J. N. Rogelj 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio
1st Vice-Pres't: Frank J. Kress 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2nd Vice-Pres't: Anton Krapenc 2021 W. 23 St., Chicago 8, Ill.
3rd Vice-Pres't: Mary Kershishnik, 739 Pilot Butte Ave., Rock Springs, Wyo.
4th Vice-Pres't: Steve Mauser 3511 Humboldt St., Denver 5, Colo.
5th Vice-Pres't: Cyril Rovansek 14910 Sylvia Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio
6th Vice-Pres't: Max Predovich 2300 Yew St., Butte, Mont.
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Treasurer: Louis Champa Ely, Minnesota
Medical Examiner: Dr. F. J. Arch 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Editor-Mgr. of Off'l Organ: A.J. Terbovich, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, O.

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

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1st Auditor: Frank E. Vranicar 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.
2nd Auditor: Matt Anzelc Box 12, Aurora, Minn.
3rd Auditor: Frank Okoren 4759 Pearl St., Denver 16, Colo.
4th Auditor: John Tomasic 3222 Globe Ave., Lorain, Ohio

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

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Anton Zbasnik AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.
Louis Champa Ely, Minnesota
Frank J. Kress 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank E. Vranicar 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.

SUPREME JUDICIARY COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Anton Okolish 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, Ohio
1st Judiciary: Rose Svetich Ely, Minnesota
2nd Judiciary: Anton Erzen R. D. No. 1, Turtle Creek, Pa.
3rd Judiciary: Frank L. Tomisch 837 West 7th St., Walsenburg, Colo.
4th Judiciary: Mary Balint Route 1, Box 656, Enumclaw, Wash.

Napredok Notes News of Lodge No. 144, AFU

Euclid, Ohio.—Just a little news about a few of our members who are in the service and also about our bowling activities. Just heard that Sgt. Ralph Slopko and Sgt. Wm. Zupancic had a good talk when they met by surprise in Germany. Good luck to you boys and may you meet more often.

Sgt. Ed Zivkovich writes from somewhere in Italy that he can hardly wait to come home and enjoy the Napredok dances, the Slovene polkas and waltzes. He also misses the baseball games between Betsy Ross, Collinwood Boosters and the Barberton team, but all he can do now is recollect old memories. Cpl. Frank Zagar also misses the baseball games, dances, picnics and bowling.

Here is some of the bowling news that some of you boys have been asking about. We have four teams: Skully's Amoco Service, the captain is Steffie Kraincic; Zele & Sons, Captain Louise Recher; One Of A Kind, Captain Helen Karaz, and Jeleric's Florists, Captain Adalyne Cecelic. We play at the Slovene Workingmen's Home on Waterloo Rd. every Sunday at 1:30 p.m.

Skully's Amoco beat the team of One Of A Kind by taking all three games last Sunday. Jeleric's did the same by taking all three games from Zele and Sons. Chris Intihar bowled 153, 172 and 116 for a 441 total for three games for the Jeleric Florists while Paulette Paschali bowled 131, 154 and 145 for a total of 430 for Zele and Sons. Individual high game bowler was Louise Recher with a 221 game.

STANDINGS

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Team | W. L. |
| Skully's Amoco Service | 36 24 |
| Jeleric Florists | 32 28 |
| Zele and Sons | 31 29 |
| One Of A Kind | 21 39 |

Next week on Feb. 4th we shall bowl as follows: Skully's against Jeleric's and Zele and Sons against One Of A Kind. How about some of the members coming out and rooting for our team? This is all for now. Fraternal regards to all and I'll be seeing you at the bowling alleys on Sunday, Feb. 4th!

Adalyne Cecelic, Treas., Lodge No. 132, AFU, Euclid, Ohio.

"So you complain of finding sand in your soup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you join the service to serve your country or to complain about the soup?"

"To serve my country, sir—not to eat it!"

News of AFU Yanks



Staff Sgt. George Semon, 34, infantryman was killed in action on Dec. 12th in the Pacific war theater, his wife, Martha was notified by the War Department. Mrs. Martha Semon is the daughter of the President of the Supreme Auditing Board of the AFU, Mr. John Kumse of Lorain, Ohio, and a member of Lodge No. 6, AFU.

This week we were pleasantly surprised when 1st Lieut. W. Lindgren of the U. S. Air Corps paid us a visit at the Nova Doba office. He is home on leave after completing 30 missions over enemy territory. The lieutenant is a former resident of Ely, Minn., but had been living in Cleveland prior to his induction in the U. S. Armed Forces.

We know you shall enjoy your furlough, Lieut. Lindgren, and we wish you the best of luck in the future!

My Life Among Tito's Partisans

By Lt. Comdr. Merlin Marshall, Royal Navy

The following is a transcript of a BBC broadcast on October 4th 1944:

It is more than a year ago that I was detailed to go on and make contact with Marshal Tito's Partisans. At that time we knew very little about them. Some people imagined them to be an untrained guérilla force, right after the style of Robin Hood. Others supposed them to be already formed into a vast modern army rather better disciplined and equipped than the German Wehrmacht itself. My own view was that I should probably find conditions like those depicted in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

So I packed into a big knapsack a waterproof sleeping bag to keep me warm and swimming trunks in case I wanted to get cool. I took mighty Alpine boots for the high hills, but I did not omit a thin pair of rubber shoes for creeping silently about in the woods. By the time I had obtained a revolver and compass, field glasses and some iron rations, I had all I could comfortably carry.

Exactly eight days after leaving London, I went on board a small ship that was to land me on one of the islands off the coast of Yugoslavia. My instructions were brief: make contact with the Partisans, find out what help they need, then work out a scheme for getting that help to them. It was just as vague as that. We even had no way of letting them know I was coming.

Shortly after midnight the island loomed up ahead. Nobody on board knew for certain what was going to greet us. This island might have been evacuated. It might be held by the Partisans or it might be in enemy hands. So we approached dead slowly making hardly a sound. Then, as the skipper wished me good luck, I scrambled down into my little assault craft. A few minutes later, the boat grated on a shingle. I looked around to see if the ship was still there, but she had already vanished silently into the night. Not a thing stirred. I put one foot over the side.

By dawn I had satisfied myself that certainly there were no German troops in immediate vicinity, and I began to think that this island must have been evacuated. Then the sun came up, and from behind a wall lying ahead of me up popped a dozen heads and a dozen rifles pointed to the pit of my stomach. One of the heads rose, became a whole body, stepped over the wall and advanced towards me. It was a woman.

"Welcome, comrade Englishman," she said. I was entirely taken aback by this remark, wondering how on earth she knew at once that I was English, because I knew that nobody was expecting me. Later I found out that our cautious approach and my furtive landing had all been watched and I had been discreetly followed all night.

This impressed me considerably with the efficiency of the Partisans. I don't think I have ever seen anything that appeared so utterly lacking in organization. There were 30 members. Twelve were women, and their ages ranged from 13 to 45. Now one habit of theirs I found needed a little getting used to, and that was their practice of hanging tin grenades to their belts by the safety catch. In fact, this habit seemed to me to be sufficiently alarming when just walking about. But when they continued to wear them throughout a long and hectic

folk dance, I always expected to see more than one casualty.

But if during the months that followed I got used to the grenades, I never learned to get accustomed to their food. I am afraid that I like regular meals, and I like at least three of these every day to be substantial. But living with the Partisans, I found myself regularly having to go out on an empty stomach and continuing all day without a bite. When we did get back, it was to an unrelieved meal of black beans and black bread. There was generally no shortage of pretty pungent local wine. This Spartan diet was to a certain extent what they are accustomed to in peacetime, of course, it has been very much aggravated by wartime conditions. Comparatively little food is normally produced in this part of Yugoslavia on the coast, practically all the arable land is given over to wine-growing and food is imported. Now all imports have stopped and they were certainly going short.

One day one of Tito's chief medical officers came down to visit us. I had several discussions with him about the importance and variety of supplies that were needed. It seems to me, I said, that food and warm clothes are the two A-1 priorities. He himself looked terribly underfed and his pitifully thin uniform was about threadbare, but his reply was: "We Partisans need guns, first, last, and always. You see we have conquered hunger and pain." And he was over 70 and traveled everywhere on foot.

He took me to see one of his hospitals, improvised in what had once been a small hotel. Hospital help was missing. And here, packed together, were men and women side by side, all of whom had been wounded in the front line. To you and me, the conditions of those hospitals would seem positively medieval—medieval because when I arrived they were practically without medical supplies. Operations had to be performed without anesthetics because there were no anesthetics, and with instruments that belong more to the stockyard than the operating theater.

The ship must have thought she was up against something pretty formidable because immediately she put her helm hard over and made for the cover of her own shore batteries. I suppose the Germans must have thought an invasion was taking place because their shore batteries immediately opened fire on the own ship. The ship, completely taken aback by this new attack from a quite unexpected quarter, returned the fire of her own shore batteries.

Here was our chance. We raced up astern of her. We swarmed up onto her deck and took her crew, still bitterly firing on her own battery, completely by surprise. And in under five minutes we had captured the ship intact without ourselves sustaining a single casualty.

Perhaps I should have said there was one casualty. I found him lying dead on the beach. He was a deserter who had been acting as pilot to the Germans. Very wisely when he discovered what had happened, he had cut his own throat. We threw his body into the Adriatic.

That was a great day when we brought this ship back to one of the Partisan held islands. We found on board 200 tons of flour, not very good flour, but worth its weight in gold to us at that time. We found about 100 bales of blankets and sufficient cigars to keep us all supplied for a month.

But this was by no means an isolated piece of amazing luck. Far from it. Two months later, we did the same thing, this time to a 200-ton captured schooner laden with good German ammunition.

Here is the story of one exploit that I witnessed. The group I was living with received information that the very next night a German supply ship of about 500 tons would be coming up the coast and would be passing fairly close to our hideout. Everybody was wildly excited. Here was a potential supply of

everything we were so short of. We will capture this vessel, they said to me, as though it was not harder to capture an armed vessel of 500 tons than go out and buy an evening newspaper.

And what did they propose to use for this operation? Rowing boats, three miserable little open boats that would not hold more than six men apiece. They were formidably armed, oh yes. Each boat had a single 3.03 machine gun screwed down on the bars and we all had our captured rifles. And, of course, we all had quantities of their home made hand grenades which, since they still persisted in hanging them to their belts by the safety catches, seemed to me quite likely to wreck the whole expedition before we started.

We started out at dusk planning to arrive where the ship would pass at about nine. This meant slipping between two German held islands and lying in wait in a channel on both sides of which were German strong points. The place we had chosen was very tricky to navigate and we guessed the ship would be going dead slow and, being practically in home waters, would not be keeping a careful look out for Partisan vessels—well, rowing boats.

But through what seemed hours we waited, and I began to think it was all a hoax. Then in the darkness, scarcely moving, appeared a dim shape. It drew closer till it seemed to us like a battleship. We waited till she was only 150 feet away, and then the darkness and the silence were shattered as all our little guns opened fire practically simultaneously. The din was increased by all Partisans letting out blood-curdling yells. They say this war cry of theirs has the effect of heavy artillery. It is terrifying.

The ship must have thought she was up against something pretty formidable because immediately she put her helm hard over and made for the cover of her own shore batteries. I suppose the Germans must have thought an invasion was taking place because their shore batteries immediately opened fire on their own ship. The ship, completely taken aback by this new attack from a quite unexpected quarter, returned the fire of her own shore batteries.

Here was our chance. We raced up astern of her. We swarmed up onto her deck and took her crew, still bitterly firing on her own battery, completely by surprise. And in under five minutes we had captured the ship intact without ourselves sustaining a single casualty.

Perhaps I should have said there was one casualty. I found him lying dead on the beach. He was a deserter who had been acting as pilot to the Germans. Very wisely when he discovered what had happened, he had cut his own throat. We threw his body into the Adriatic.

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Income Tax Information

Thomas M. Carey, Collector of Internal Revenue, reminded employers of the 18th district today that the law requires them to issue Withholding Receipts on Form W-2 (Rev.) to all employees by January 31. These receipts have a triple purpose this year, as follows:

1.—The receipts advise the employees of the amount of their wages and the amount of income tax withheld from their wages in 1944.

2.—Most employees (generally speaking, those who earned less than \$5,000) can use their receipts as a simplified form of income tax return.

3.—Employees who use the standard income tax blank, Form 1040, to make their income returns (instead of using the receipt alone) should attach their receipts to Form 1040.

The new use of the Withholding Receipt as a simplified income tax return is explained in an official leaflet entitled "How to Use Your Withholding Receipt as an Income Return." The Bureau of Internal Revenue has furnished quantities of these leaflets to employers and asked them to distribute the leaflets to their employees.

Employers are required to make three copies of each Withholding Receipt. Two copies go to the employee, one to file with the Collector and one to keep. The third copy must be sent by the employer to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the employer's district together with his withholding return. Form W-1 for the last quarter of 1944 and a statement (Form W-3) reconciling the tax amounts on the Withholding Receipts with the similar amounts on the quarterly returns.

Collector Carey urged employers to be especially careful in putting the name, home address, and social security number (if any) of each employee on his Withholding Receipt. These provide indispensable identification for the Government in sorting the estimated 100,000,000 receipts which will be forwarded by employers to collectors.

4 Casualty Every 45 Seconds

Americans, long accustomed to astronomical numbers, are inclined to skip lightly over casualty figures.

On the Western Front 57,775 ground forces troops were casualties during the month of November—more than one-third of the male population of Wyoming. Every time your watch ticked off 45 seconds an American boy was killed, wounded or captured.

The life expectancy of a horse is 15 years and of a mule, 18 years.

was the heroism of the people who were there all the time, people like Marshal Tito's Partisans.



Coal Conservation:

Chillier days, darker nights loomed as War Mobilization Director Byrnes ordered hoarding of shrinking coal stocks. The reason for the shrinkage: Labor shortages will cut coal production this year 40 million tons below 1944; U. S. coal yards on April 1 will have only 22 days' supply.

WPB promptly ordered show windows, marquee and outdoor advertising lighting using coal-generated current discontinued or drastically reduced throughout the nation effective Feb. 1st.

To save 25 million tons of coal a year, homes, government offices and industries were asked to reduce temperatures to a maximum of 68 degrees, less at night, and the Office of Defense Transportation cancelled special and excursion trains to resort areas and, after March 1st, all passenger trains who seats have averaged a vacancy of 65% or more.

Help Manufacture Ammunition By Saving Waste Fats:

Waste fats are made into Glycerine which is converted into gunpowder. Fats are our only source of glycerine, which is essential for making nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

To salvage waste fats, keep a tin can (not glass or paper, please) in your refrigerator. Fit it with a strainer or tie a cloth over the top.

Scrape every last particle of fat from dishes or utensils and strain into the can.

When you have accumulated a pound or more, take it to your meat dealer, he will pay you for it.

Make certain our boy's bullets aren't being lost in our own kitchens!

More Furniture:

Better supplies of inexpensive furniture will be on the market by spring. To encourage production of beds, chairs, and tables that retail at low prices, OPA will grant slightly higher ceiling prices to manufacturers who apply.

The action will increase supplies of 3-piece bedroom suites retailing at \$85 or less; 8-piece dining room suites at \$120 or less; 5-piece dinette suites at \$25 or less; finished or unfinished chairs at \$3 or less; high-chairs at \$5 or less; cribs at \$10 or less and wooden bedsteads at \$15 or less. Such items, at these prices, have been extremely scarce.

F. J. E.

Cash Awards

The American Fraternal Union pays awards for newly

Central European News

Jugoslav Rehabilitation River Navigation and Coal Mines

Washington.—During the fight, especially for Belgrade, river navigation was totally disorganized. About 44 ships were sunk, the Germans took 38 ships away with them together with 15 tankers, 236 freighters and 48 floating landing stages, the Yugoslav paper Borba said in recent article reaching OWI.

Following the liberation of Belgrade, the entire river navigation on the Danube had to be organized from scratch, the paper related.

"A directorate for river navigation was formed and the necessary technical department organized. The shipyards at Cukarica, heavily damaged by air raids and the retreating invader, were repaired so that repairs of ships and steam engines can now be made. A floating dock is also in working order and all other smaller workshops are under repair.

"A difficult problem is presented by the transport of coal from the mines to the river loading stations, and petrol and other fuel are also scarce," the article admitted, "as no petrol is produced in the country and the refinery in Smederevo is completely destroyed."

Under the river navigation command are seven tugs, five passenger ships, 20 motorboats, six tankers, 41 freighters, 12 cranes and three floating landing stages, Borba said, and half of this has been the property of the former river navigation agency, and the other half is private property.

Lack of vessels prevents an expansion of passenger service, and at the beginning of the year, the Belgrade paper said, only three passenger routes were in operation: Belgrade-Sabac and return, on a three-trips a week schedule with two ships; daily service on the Petrovgrad-Titel line; and twice a week schedule on the Petrovgrad-Itebelj line. In addition, freight service is maintained between Petrovgrad, Sabac, Pancevo-Belgrade lines.

Coal mines in Serbia, the newspaper Glas reports, are returning to production. The mines "Ivanovo" and "Zvezdan" are producing, respectively, five and three wagonloads of coal daily, which is more than their 1941 average production, while the "Srpski Balkan" mine, normally producing eight wagonloads, has reached a seven wagonload daily production. All Serb mines operate under many



"CONGRATULATIONS, GEORGE, ON YOUR THREE YEARS WITH THE RATION BOARD I CAN SEE THAT YOU STILL PLAY NO FAVORITES."

difficulties, the Glas article said, "the greatest of which is the lack of clothing for the miners."

Serbs Offer 10-Point Program In Liberated Jugoslavia

Washington.—In a statement calling upon all who "think and feel sincerely to rally around the National Liberation Front of Serbia," the Free Yugoslav radio recently broadcast a 10-point political program for Serbs which, as relayed to OWI by FCC monitors, declared:

"1.—Mobilization of all Serb national energies for the conclusion of the liberation war against the Fascist invader and his lackeys.

"2.—Active participation in the accomplishment of all tasks imposed by the war of liberation.

"3.—Active participation in defense of national and democratic achievements of the national liberation struggle, and the participation in the creation of popular authority.

"4.—Active participation in the consolidation of the brotherhood and militant unity of the Serb people with other peoples of Jugoslavia, in the community of equal nations in democratic federal Jugoslavia, on the basis of the right of every nation, to self-determination in the spirit of the decisions of AVNOJ and the National Liberation Skupština (assembly) of Serbia.

"5.—Creation of National Liberation authorities from the village to the supreme state organs on the broadest democratic basis through active participation and control of the people as well as the conferring of basic democratic rights to citizens, expecting those who have collaborated with the invaders and their henchmen, and those who brought about the breakdown of our country.

"6.—Removal from the state machine of collaborators and abettors of the Fascist invader.

"7.—Revival of economic life, of the state and the private sphere of economy, and mobilization of all means, energies, and capabilities for the development of economy.

"8.—The obligation that the young shall be educated in the spirit of unity and struggle for the general interests of the nations, regardless of political convictions.

"9.—The obligation that all groups and parties which constitute the United National Liberation Front in Serbia, shall

work in mutual agreement for the solution of all problems which fall within the sphere of obligations of this political basis.

"10.—The decisions of the executive committee of the Front are binding for all members of the Front."

Jugoslav Youths Organize to Alleviate Fuel Shortage

Washington.—A working brigade of 400 Belgrade youths was reported by the TANJUG agency as having been organized and ready to leave the city on January 12 for wooded areas near Belgrade to cut firewood to relieve the city's fuel shortage.

The dispatch, as relayed to OWI, added that similar brigades will be formed in other localities and will consist of 300 members, and that "competitions will be organized between the brigades and the separate battalions and companies."

Med narodnimi osvobodilci v Jugoslaviji

(Kenneth Matthews)

V Jugoslaviji mora biti človek vedno pripravljen na nedenad in hiter odhod, pa niti obrniti se ne smeš kakor svetopisemska Lovova žena. Čudovito je, kakšno solidno organizacijo imajo partizani.

Pošljam vam to pismo iz srede same borbe v Sloveniji,

okrog nas pa leži v velikem loku, katerega premer ne morem niti izmeriti, upravník aparát mo-

derné države: "ministerstva," časniki, šole, pošta, telefon,

električna napeljava. Slovenska

narodna banka in Narodni osvo-

bodilni odbori. Varnost in sta-

bilnost teh ustanov je bila mogo-

ča z delom, ki ga partizani imenjujo "konspiracija."

Predvsem je v tej deželi vse vedno skrivališč. Tu je od vrha do tal vse prerašeno. Po dolinah raste koruza, ki je tako visoka, da lahko skrije človeka, ki v njej stoji pokonci. Majhni grčki so polni grmovja in praproti, gore pa so veličastne katedrale, pokrite z velikimi temnimi gozdovi; po tleh je polno listja in med njimi cvetajo ciklane. Človek bi dejal, da se tu lahko skrije povsod, kjer koli, ampak temu ni tako. Sovražnik je točno poučen o pokrajini, vpa tudi, kje žubore studenci. Postotok so moralni osvobodilci v suhe predele in so bili primorani zato prenašati vodo dve do tri ure daleč.

Važno je tudi, da se skrbno prikrije do hodi k partizanskim postojankam. V ta namen so potrebni posebni postopki; dnevno prihaja in odhaja sem in tja na sto in sto bojevnikov. Kakšen je ta postopek, tega pri najboljši volji ne smem izdlati. Opozil sem pri njih dva načina.

Pogosto se partizani skrivajo po kakšnih jamah. Te so razne velikosti, včasih taka luknja sprejme komaj po en zabol mučnico, včasih pa skrije ves štab. Večkrat sem obiskal te katakombe, ki so izvrstno opremljene in še boljše prikrite.

Skoraj slehneri bojevniki imajo nekaj spominov na kraške Jame. Po ves dan je včasih čepel v kakki luknji, sanjaril o preteklih borbah in pripravljal nove načrte, medtem ko je sneg zunaj ležal na debelo.

Nekoč sem se namenil, da z dvema prijateljem, ki sta že večkrat napravila to pot, obiščem neko skrivališče. Prijelej sta mi dejala, da je 40 minut hoda do tam, toda ko smo vši trije iskali že pojni dve ure, sta prijatelja priznala, da smo se izgubili. Eden od njiju, Amerikanec, se je popraskal za ušesom in dejal: "Prisežem, da nismo bili oddaljeni več ko 300 jardov."

Seveda ni ta prisega nič pomaga, morali smo nazaj k bližnji partizanski postojanki in prositi za vodnika. V resnici je bilo takó kakor je dejal Amerikanec.

Nenadoma smo zagledali leseno kolibico med grmovjem in kar verjeti nismo mogli, da je nismo sami poprej opazili. Mlad Amerikanec nas je sprejel. Prostor je bil ves napolnjen s trofaji, med njimi nemška strojnica.

Na steni je visela Titova slika in seveda tudi nekaj fotografij slovenskih dekle. Amerikanec nam je pripovedoval, da je sovražnik že trikrat prišel v teku vojne sem gori, ali tega prostora ni izvohal.

Bojevniki prav pridno uporabljajo načelo razpršitve. To se pravi, da posamezne člene organizacijske verige razmečejo po raznih okoliših, tako da če bi sovražnik tudi nekatere zatolil, ne bi pri tem trpela celotna organizacija. Postojanke so označene s številkami, kakor je to slučaj tudi na samem bojišču. Na primer bili smo v postojanki 21, 68 in 100. Pri tem bojevniki skrbno pazijo na to, da čim manj ljudi ve za postojanke. Tisti, ki vedo za eno, ne vedo za ostale. Tako na primer vodnik, ki te ima pripeljati na postojanko 21, ne ve, kje leži postojanka št. 20. Najbolj skrbno pazijo na zdravnik. Če mora zdravnik na neko postojanko zaradi operacije ranjenca, mu zavežejo oči. Pa tudi ranjenici sami imajo oči zavezane.

Klub temu, da so Nemci v teh krajih v edn o potegnili kratki konec, so partizani do skrajnosti pazičivi. Taki kakršni so bili pri dan borbe in taki bodo ostali, dokler ne bo utihnila zadnja puška.

Nemci nas imenujejo bandite. Pravijo, da se borijo proti horadem banditov. Kraj, kjer sedaj pišem to pismo, je za Nemce "banditsko gnezdo." Zdi se mi, da ima beseda "bandit" v nemščini drugačen pomen. Kako naj imenujejo drugače?

Predvsem je v tej deželi vse vedno skrivališč. Tu je od vrha do tal vse prerašeno. Po dolinah raste koruza, ki je tako visoka, da lahko skrije človeka, ki v njej stoji pokonci. Majhni grčki so polni grmovja in praproti, gore pa so veličastne katedrale, pokrite z velikimi temnimi gozdovi; po tleh je polno listja in med njimi cvetajo ciklane. Človek bi dejal, da se tu lahko skrije povsod, kjer koli, ampak temu ni tako. Sovražnik je točno poučen o pokrajini, vpa tudi, kje žubore studenci. Postotok so moralni osvobodilci v suhe predele in so bili primorani zato prenašati vodo dve do tri ure daleč.

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Nato mi je svečano predstavljen leta 1941. Marsikaj je pripovedoval sovražna propaganda o Sovjetski zvezi in o njeni vojni zmoglivosci; celo prepričani in iskreni prijatelji slovenske Rusije so nam zatrjevali, da jo bo imel Hitler kar za kosilo. V ljubljanskem, karavni "Zvezda" sem se moral skoraj skregati s svojim dobrim in učenim prijateljem, ki mi je zatrjeval, da Rusi sploh ne morejo imeti več kakor 1.000 letal, ker se moderna letala ne morejo pridržati na zalogo. Kako vesel sem bil kasnejši, ko sem se z ostalimi prijatelji lahko dnevno prepričeval, da se je takrat prijatelj temeljito motil.

Toletja so naši predniki sajiali o Rusiji. Carska Rusija nam Slovencem v resnici ni bila naklonjena. Takrat je v Rusiji vladalo absolutno pravoslavlje, ki je mnogokrat vodilo vso carstvo na zanjanje politiko. Saj nam je še dobro v spominu izjava carskega ruskega zanjanega ministra Sazonova, ki je nekoč kar brez ovinkov priznal, da bi nikoli ne dovolil, "če bi bilo treba, da se ruski narod bori z orložjem v roki samo pol dneva za osvobodenje Slovencev."

S carizmom pa so odšle v večen mir in pokoj tudi ruske carske "simpatije" do Slovencev. Po revoluciji leta 1917 so prav za prav Rusi šele zvedeli za svoje manjše brate v zahodni Evropi. Klub ogromnemu delu s svojo lastno zemljino in s svojimi lastnimi razmerami, na nas Slovence niso pozabili. Vsem nam je še v spominu Staljinova izjave v 15 milijonih ruskih bajonetov kot odgovor na Mussoliniho fanfarando o osmih milijonih laških bajonetov.

Kdor je v staro Jugoslavijo sledil sovjetskemu državnemu in kulturnemu življenju, kar je billo v Jugoslaviji št. 1 precej nevarno delo, ta se je lahko premnogokrat prepričal, da Rusi poznavajo slovensko primorsko bolečino v podrobnosti in da so z največjo pažnjo zasledovali vse nešteha fašistska nasilja in jih registrirali. Mnogo slovenskih primorských inženirjev je našlo v Sovjetski zemlji zavetišče pred fašistovskimi razbojniki.

Stik med primorskimi ljudstvom in povojsko Rusijo je bil mnogo večji kot pa so mislili in smeli misliti slovenski politični monopolci. Dve ločeni silnici sta slovenskemu Primorju narekovali usmeritev proti vzrodu: Njegov naravnost obopen socialni položaj, ki ga je ustvaril samogoljni fašizem in mehka slovenska duša, ki je v Rusiji gledala svojega zaščitnika, ki bo nekoč privihral na Jadransko morje in enkrat za vselej zaprsta bahavemu, objestnemu in strahopetnemu sosedu na zahodni obali našega Jadrana.

Tako so bili slovenski ljudje, vsi po vrsti—razen nekaj malega števila skrajnih reakcionarjev in podrepnikov obeh Rimov, eni zavestno, drugi podzavestno, eni odkriti, drugi tisti prijatelji bratske slovenske Rusije, s katerimi so delili vse dobro in vse zloto. Tako razpoloženje slovenskega Primorca se je pač najboljše ponogledi pa so nam uhajali v trdilo ob udaru Hitlerja na Sovjetsko zvezzo

Bil sem tisti dan v enem izmed ujetniških taborišč na Srednjem vzhodu; 140 fantov je bilo zbranih v posebnem oddelku taborišča. Na glavnem šotoru je vihrala slovenska zastava. Ko sem jim prinesel svežo novico, mi niso hoteli verjeti, ko pa sem jim razgrnil dnevnik, so kar ponevereli. In to so bili slovenski fantje, od katerih so bili mnogi rojeni pod fašizmom in jih je fašistska vzgoja bičala takorico od zibelke pa dokler niso oblekli vojaške sukne. Kdor je ta prizor gledal, se je lahko prepričal, da je šlo fašistovsko nasilje mimo primorskoga človeka kakor grde sanje.

Ni nam težko uganiti s kakšnim navdušenjem, s kakšno srečo in zadoščenjem so Primorski Slovenci v gozdovih in gorah, po hribih in dolinah sprejeli vest o vkorakanju Rdeče vojske—Rusov na jugoslovanska tla. Ni nam težko uganiti, kako so se strnile njihove vrste, kako so ojeklenile primorske mišice in kako se je prekalila primorska volja že ob sami misli, da za hrbotom ne leže več tisoč in tisoč kilometrov velike daljave, pač pa da se je hrbotenca mogočno zravnala, saj že diha v hrbet kočaški konj...

S kakšnim ponosom, s kakšno samozavestjo in pri Slovencih najbrže še neznamen občutkom moči in sile—gleda danes Primorski Slovenec z Nanosa, Modrasovca, s Kanina in Snežniku, s Cavna in Kolovrata, z Rompona in Učke proti zahodu in proti severu.

Ni zastonj zapel na briški pesnik, Alojzij Gradnik: "Padla je Celeia v

Anton Okolish:

Naši problemi

Ko bodejo priobčena imena in naslovi društvenih uradnikov za leto 1945, bomo videli, da so uradniki, z malimi izjemami, isti kot so bili v ravno preteklem letu.

Leto za letom se rotijo, da to leto je njih zadnje in da pod nobenim pogojem ne bodo več prevzeli urada. pride decembarska seja. Nominacije n o c e nihče prevzeti. Nastane mučna tihosta. Predsednik apelira na navzoče, pa ni odziva.

Slišijo se predlogi, da naj prevzamejo še za eno leto stari. Za temi predlogi so drugi, da naj se izvolijo soglasno. Ponovna apelacija p r e d s e d n i k a nima uspeha in stari uradnik, ki vidijo, kako je in ker jim je pri srcu društvo in Zveza, za katero so se že toliko trudili in žrtvali v preteklosti, se po daljšem obotavljanju vdajo, nakar nastane splošno veselje in ploscansje. Tako, bratje in sestre, se dogaja pri velikem številu naših društev na decembarski seji.

Največ skrbi, dela in potov daje društvenim uradnikom, posebno tajniku, netočno plačevanje asesmentov. Dostikrat se primeri, da ni zadosti denarja za p o s l a t i a s e s m e n t p r a v o č a s n o . Nastane vprašanje, kaj storiti. Tri pota so. Suspendacija tistih, kateri niso plačali; založi iz društvene blagajne, ako jo je kaj, ali iz lastnega žepa. Ako eno in drugo ni mogoče, pa iti od dolžnika do dolžnika, da se priberači skupaj. Dober in vnet tajnik se bo težko odločil za suspendacijo, čeravno je to najlažje. S suspendacijo se zameri temu in drugemu. Trpi društvo.

Drugo, kar s skrbjo opazuje, je tudi to, da članstvo v čedalje bolj malem številu prihaja na seje. Društvo steje sto, dvesto in več članov, ali na seje jih pride, poleg uradnikov, l e t k a h k i deset. Iz starega kraja došlo članstvo se stara, in na dan, ko je seja, počivajo, da je telo zmerno drugi dan za delo v tovarni ali pod zemljo. Asesment se posilja po otrocih. Ti pa, čeravno so tudi člani in zadosti odrasli, se radi izmuzejo iz dvorane, po svojih opravkih. Tako, vidite, zopet kot večno kolo prihajam na našo mladino. Nič več ni toliko strahu, kako jih pridržati pri nas. Postali smo moderna organizacija, nudeč naši mladini iste v r s t e z a v a r o v a l n i h pod boljšimi pogoji kot stotijonske zavarovalne družbe. Zavarovani bodo pri nas.

Namesto tega pa nas začenja skrbi, kako zajinteresirati našo mladino in to, da bo sodelovala in ne samo po številu pri nas, in da bi jo videli tudi na sejah, in sicer ne samo takrat, ko prinese asesment. Dosti nam je glede tega pokvarila sedanja v o j n a . Pred vojno smo imeli mladinske konvencije. Imeli smo sportne prireditve. Doma je še mladi na raščaji, posebno je dosti deklet. Za te bi bilo treba skrbeti in jim dati kake zabave ali vsaj pomoč. Sedaj v take svrhe nabran denar v sportnem skladu je šel deloma v pomoč drugam, kar je lepo in patriotično. Zdi se mi pa, da se bi morali malo bolj ozirati na "Charity Begins at Home." Ne bo dolgo, vsaj tako upamo, ko se bo povrnilo med nas nad dva tisoč članov-vojakov.

Z malimi izjemami tistih, ki bodo prišli domov bolni in pohabljeni, to ne bodo črnegledi fantje. Večina bo vriskala od veselja, da so zopet doma pri svojih dragih. Njih prva skrb ne bo delo, ampak gledali bodo, da se oddahnijo in razvedrijo, da tako pozabijo na grozote, katere so prestali, in da nadomeščijo, kar so zamudili. Čez nekaj tednov so b zral skupaj glavnim odboru na svoji letni seji. Priporočati je, da bi se kaj tam raz-

pravljalo, kako in s čim jim bo postregli, ko pridejo domov. Ali bomo pripravljeni kaj žrtvovati? Zadnja konvencija ni ravno pokazala, da smo požrtvovali. Pisal mi je, da je bil zelo lepo postrežen pri Kershinsko-vih, kakor tudi pri gostilničarju Kosu. Moj zet ni slovenskega pokolenja, toda hvalječno omenja slovensko vlijednost in g o s t o l j u b n o s t . Torej, hvala omenjena tudi o moje strani!

Tam nismo dosti gledali, koliko imamo, le koliko naj dobimo na dan, nas je skrbelo. Bojim se, da bo z a d n j a konvencija označena v zgodbini naše Zvezze kot najbolj draga. Glede tega so se podpisani in brat iz Pennsylvania nekaj "penila," pa n i s v a drugega dosegla kot osem glasov. Poglejte v zapisnik.

Nisem noben pesimist, ali javkanje včasih tudi pomaga, če že za drugo ne, vsaj zato, da se obrne pozornost na stvar, na katero bi morali biti bolj pozorni, pa n i s m o .

DOPISI

La Salle, Ill. — V Novi Dobu št. 3 sem čital žalostno novico, da se je pri delu v premogorovu v Walsenburgu, Colo., smrtno ponesrečil sobrat Frank L. Tomšič. Moje sožalje prizadeti družini. Kako je bil živahen in dobre volje na 17. redni konvenciji, danes pa ga ni več med živimi! List za listom pada, pravi pregorov; kako in zakaj odpade, pa odloča narava. Pokojni sobrat Tomšič, kot sem čital, je spadal k trem brátskim organizacijam. To pomeni znatno materialno pomoč težko prizadeti družini. Nesreča nikdar ne potriva, zato je potrebno, da smo za take primere zavarovani pri dobroh podpornih organizacijah, da skušamo pridobiti v naše vrste vse naše znance v prijatelje. S tem bomo storili dobro delo zanje in za organizacijo.

Cital sem tudi neveselo novico, da je med pogrešanimi vojaki na zapadni evropski fronti tudi sin glavnega tajnika Antonia Žbašnika. Dasi je novica žalostna in skrb vzbujajoča, je vendar združena z možnostjo, da se fant še povrne nazaj. To vsi upamo v želimo.

Leto 1944, ki smo ga pred tedni zaključili, je odšlo v zgodovino bolj žalostnega spomina. Sto in stotisoč mater in očetov žaluje za sinovi, ki so padli v tem strahotnem vojnem metežu, ali ležijo ranjeni v bolnišnicah, ali so izpostavljeni sovražnim krogom vsa dan na raznih bojnih frontah. Upajmo, da bo v letu 1945 to vojno klanje končano in da bo vzpostavljen mir, tak mir, da se nikdar več ne bo mogla povajiti svetovna vojna. Po mojem mnenju bodo veliki trije, Roosevelt, Stalin in Churchill začrtali take smernice bodočega miru, da bodo bodoče vojne onemogočene. To tu d i zahtevajo ljudstva vseh prizadetih dežel.

Iz naše naselbine smo poslali že več sto dolarjev v gotovini in okoli pol drugo tono še dobre oblike v pomoč rojakom v starem kraju. Upam, da se bo nabralo še več. Zal, da so pripravljeni kaj žrtvovati v pomoč našim bratom v starem kraju le nekateri, in sicer ne samo takrat, ko prinese asesment. Dosti nam je glede tega pokvarila sedanja v o j n a . Pred vojno smo imeli mladinske konvencije. Imeli smo sportne prireditve. Doma je še mladi na raščaji, posebno je dosti deklet. Za te bi bilo treba skrbeti in jim dati kake zabave ali vsaj pomoč. Sedaj v take svrhe nabran denar v sportnem skladu je šel deloma v pomoč drugam, kar je lepo in patriotično. Zdi se mi pa, da se bi morali malo bolj ozirati na "Charity Begins at Home." Ne bo dolgo, vsaj tako upamo, ko se bo povrnilo med nas nad dva tisoč članov-vojakov.

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tamkaj, za postrežbo in naklonojenost, izkazano mojemu zetu, ki je kot ameriški vojak potoval od vzhoda proti zapadu in je dve noči prenočil v omenjenem hotelu. Pisal mi je, da je bil zelo lepo postrežen pri Kershinsko-vih, kakor tudi pri gostilničarju Kosu. Moj zet ni slovenskega pokolenja, toda hvalječno omenja slovensko vlijednost in g o s t o l j u b n o s t . Torej, hvala omenjena tudi o moje strani!

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Matt Vogrich,
preds. društva št. 124 ABZ.

Butte, Mont. — Na januarski seji društva Western Sisters, št. 190 ABZ, je bil instaliran sledič društveni odbor: Ann Leskovec, predsednica; May Flanik, podpredsednica; Mary Predovich, tajnica; Isabelle Caras, zapisnikarica; Mary Jadrosich, blagajničarka; Mary Stonich, Josephine Campbell in Matilda Dursljan, nadzornice.

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Za nedeljo 11. februarja je naznana plesna veselica, katere dobiček je namenjen v pomoč jugoslovanskemu ljudstvu v starem kraju. Zadnja slična prireditve, ki se je vrnila na Silvestro, je prinesla znatno vsoto dobička.

K sklepku želim pozvati članice našega društva, da bi bile točne s plačevanjem asesmentov. Saj nekateri so točne in želeti je, da bi bile vse tako. Sestrski pozdrav! — Za društvo št. 190 ABZ:

Mary Predovich, tajnica.

Little Falls, N. Y. — Članstvo društva Sv. Jožefa, št. 53 ABZ naznana tem potom, da je bil na glavni seji meseca decembra za leto 1945 izvoljen sledič odbor: Mrs. Mary Hughes, predsednica; Louis Lenartčič, podpredsednik; Frank Matle, tajnik; Tony Schneider, blagajničarka; Miss Frances Esterich, zapisnikarica; Miss Helen Matle, Mrs. Frances Petelin in Miss Bertha Kramar, nadzornice. Društveni zdravnik je dr. Gustav Loewenstein.

Društvo je sklenilo da proslavi letos 40-letnico ustanovitve. In sicer se bo ta proslava vrnila v soboto 5. maja 1945. Sklenjeno je bilo, da se mora te proslave udeležiti vsak član in članica našega društva; ako se ne more udeležiti, pa mora prispeti v en dolar v društveno bla-gajno.

Na letni seji društva Danica, št. 124 ABZ, je bil za leto 1945 izvoljen ves star odbor. Naše mesečne seje se vršijo vsako tredjedeljno v mesecu ob 1:30 po-poldne v Slovenski domu. Članji so prošeni, da v obilem številu posečajo seje. Dolžnost nas vseh je, da delujemo po naših močeh za napredok društva. Vsak naj bi skušal v tekočem letu vpisati vsaj enega novega člena v o d r a s l i ali mladinski oddelek društva. Na posameznika ne bo priskočilo veliko, toda v skupnosti bo došlo zneslo.

Pri tej priliki se želim zahvaliti naši glavni podpredsednici s o s e s t r i Mary Kershinskar v Rock Springsu, ki vodi hotel

in prinesejo v Slovenski dom. Tu imamo že nekaj zbranega in bi radi naprej odposlali, kakor hitro mogoče. Pobiramo še tudi denarne prispevke v to svrhu, in ktori želi se kaj prispetati, naj prinese ali pošije podpisemu ali Mr. Franku Gregorinu. Po zadnjem izkazu so še prispevali John Jacobs in Tony Martino v po-5 dolarjev in Mrs. John Schwasnick iz Johnsville v dva dolarja. Hvala!

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Prihodnji petek bo obenem defenziva po slednjem redu: Julianova gostilna proti Gottliebovi cvetičarni v Liberty Bell proti Spolarjevih hotelom. Bratiski pozdrav!

Joh Gottlieb,
tajnik kegljaške lige.

Detroit, Mich. — Članom društva Triglav, št. 144 ABZ, naznana, da je bil za leto 1945 izvoljen ves star odbor. Tudi se bodo v tem letu vrstile kot po navadi, to je vsako četrto nedeljo v mesecu ob 10. uri dopolne v Slovenskem narodnem domu, 1715 John R. Člani so proučeni, da se v večjim številu udeležijo sej kot so imeli navado v preteklem letu. Posebno važno pa je, da točno plačujejo svoje asesmente. Od sedaj zanaprej ne bom za nikogar zagal galasmenta, razen če me pokliče na telefon. Tudi prosim, da bi člani plačali asesmente na seji ali pa zadnji dan v mesecu na mojem domu.

Člane našega društva opozarjam, da ima mladinski oddelek naše Zvezze štiri razrede zavarovanja. Kdor še nima svojega otroka zavarovanega, na j bi to storil brez odlašanja. Za vsa pojasnila naj se obrnejo na društveno tajnik.

Pri tej priliki sporočam tudi, da smo 13. januarja 1945 pokopali našega dolgoletnega člana Jacoba Kaucheka, ki je bil svoječasno tudi večkrat uradnik našega društva. V tej deželi je bil četar let. Zapušča štiri sinove, dve hčeri in tri vnukov. Najmu bo ohranjen blag spomin, njegovim sorodnikom pa naj bo izraženo sožalje!

Agnes Jakopič,
članica društva št. 111 ABZ.

capitan Spolarjevih hotelov v jakov. Sicer pa mislim, da je podobno tudi v drugih krajih.

ZIMSKIE NEPRILIKE
V raznih mestih Zedinjenih držav resno primanjkuje pre-moga, in ponekod je bilo vsled tega potrebo začasno zapreti šole, gledališča in celo nekatere tovarne. Vzrok temu po-manjkanju premoga so v glavnem transportacijske težkoće, ki izhajajo iz obilice snega po vzhodnih in srednjezapadnih državah.

UGODEN VTIS

Neka francoska organizacija, ki je nedavno izvedla poizvedovanje med domačim prebivalstvom o priljubljenosti ameriških vojakov, poroča, da se je 70% odstotkov vprašanih zelo povoljno izrazilo o ameriških vojakih. Francozom najbolj ugaja, ker se Američani ne menjajo v francoske zadave, ker ne omejujejo njihove svobode in kar ne gulijo domačega prebivalstva. Nekateri so se izrazilili, da bi bilo prav za prav treba ameriške vojake vprašati, kako so zadovoljni z obnašanjem Francozov. Glavni vzrok francoske nezadovoljstva z ameriškim vojaštvom je v dejstvu, da slednji preveč lepo in gentel-mansko postopajo z nemškimi vojnimi ujetniki.

KVIZLING OBUPUJE

Po razkosanju Češkoslovaške je bila vzpostavljena "samostojna" Slovaška, ki je bila seveda toliko samostojna, kot "ne-odvisna" Hrvatska. Prvi je stopil na čelo monsignor Tiso, druži pa zloglasni Ante Pavelič. Oba pa sta bili in sta še navadni lutki Hitlerja. Sonce Hitlerjeve slave in obenem tudi moč kvizlinga Tise pa v Slovaški hitro zahaja, posebno, odkar so se od vzhoda približale ruske armade. Slovaški list "Gardista," glasilo monsignora Tise, se bridko pritožuje, da "samostojna" Slovaška razpadla. Partizanska aktivnost v deželi je z vsakim dne bolj držna, pomoč jem prihaja potom parašutnikov, navadni vojaki in častniki dan za dan dezertirajo iz slovaške armade ter se pridružujejo partizanom, civilno prebivalstvo pa vse to mirno gleda in celo slovaške oblasti nečejo kaznovati krivev. Člankar za-kličuje, da je Slovaška izgubljena, ker neče istreni sodelovati s Hitlerjem. Seveda, Slovaška ne bo izgubljena, po gobe pa pojde kvizlingi, v Slovaški, Hrvatski in drugod.

V tej vojni je samo dvoje močne: ali zmaga Amerika in svoboda, ali pa postanemo vsi sužnji.

Ob drugi obletnici smrti Nikole Tesle

