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PROSVETA

GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

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Rusija pritiska za pospešitev razorožitve

Gromyko predlagal ustanovite posebne komisije. Diskuzije o mednarodni kontroli atomske energije

Lake Success, N. Y., 30. dec.—Andrej A. Gromyko, reprezentant Rusije, je na seji člena varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov predlagal ustanovite posebne komisije enajstih članov, ki naj bi šli takoj na delo ter sestavili program za pospešitev svetovne razorožitve.

Predlog je v soglasju s provizijami resolucije, ki je bila soglasno sprejeta na seji skupščine Združenih narodov 14. decembra. Resolucija se nanaša tudi na mednarodno kontrolo atomske energije. Jutri se bo pričela diskuzija o ameriškem načrtu glede kontrole atomske energije. Bernard M. Baruch, ameriški reprezentant, je povzročil napetost, ko je predlagal izločitev pravice vetriranja v zadevah, ki se tičejo kontrole atomske energije.

Gromykov akcija je presenetila reprezentante Amerike, Velike Britanije in drugih držav v varnostnem svetu. Omenjena je v pismu, katero je bilo dostavljeno Trygveju Lieju, generalnemu tajniku organizacije Združenih narodov.

"Želim, da člani varnostnega sveta razpravljajo na seji 31. decembra o vprašanju reguliranja in znjanja orozja ter oboroženih sil," pravi pismo. "To je potrebno v interesu svetovnega miru. Treba je uveljaviti provizije resolucije, ki je bila sprejeta na seji skupščine Združenih narodov. Ustanovni naj se komisija iz reprezentantov držav, ki so člani varnostnega sveta. Komisija naj bi sestavila program v dveh ali treh mesecih v smislu sprejetega zaključka o splošni razorožitvi."

Ruska gesta je razkrila, da tuji britski vojaški svetovalci se stavljajo načrte o splošni razorožitvi, ki bodo predloženi varnostnemu svetu.

Radio Moskva je naznani, da je bil Gromyko povišan. Ime novan je bil za pomožnega zunanjega ministra. Povišanje je znak priznanja dela in zasluga, kateri je bila začrtana in dokaz, da Gromyko uživa popolno zaupanje premjerja Stalina in drugih ruskih voditeljev.

Pričakuje se, da bo Gromyko jutri podal važno izjavo na seji

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PROSVETA

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

GLASILLO IN LASTNINA SLOVENECKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOSTE

Organ of and published by Slovenske National Benevolent Society

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PROSVETA

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— 100 —

Nekoliko pogovora o Prosveti

Zadnji teden smo v uradni Prosveti omenili o nekakšnem govorjanju ali pritožbah s strani nekaterih starejših članov, češ, da so vsled povečanja angleške sekcije glasila na račun slovenskega dela prikrnjani za eno stran. Odgovorni urednik sicer ni prejel še nobene direktnje pritožbe, toda tako mu je bilo povedano na seji glavnega upravnega odseka. Bolje bi seveda bilo, da bi se vsak nezadovoljen član ali članica pritožila direktno uredniku, kar se tiče Prosvete, bodisi glasila ali dnevnika. Torej noben bo božanski o kakanji "zameri"! Vsako kritiko bomo blagohotno, sprejeli na znanje in se iz nje skušali učiti. Resnica je sicer, da je lažje kritizirati kot delati, toda potrebnja je tudi kritika, pa naj bo že konstruktivna ali destruktivna — vsaka zdrava kritika je oboje. Glavno je, da je podana iz dobrih, ne slabih namenov.

Da se stvar razčisti, se bomo še danes nekoliko pogovorili o tem vprašanju — o Prosveti. Za rekord bomo pribili to, kar je vsakemu znano: da poleg tehnika, ki ga prejema vsak član in članica odraslega oddelka, Prosveta izhaja tudi kot dnevnik. Za tehniki ali uradno glasilo plačuje vsak član deset centov mesečno pri asesmentu, dnevnik pa prejemajo samo naročniki. Kjer je v družini več odraslih članov, se vsi razen enega lahko odpovedo tehniku in jih pristejejo k naročnini na dnevnik — vsak tehnik steje \$1.20 na leto, pet tehnikov krije letno naročnino na dnevnik. Ta sistem je v veljavi že okrog 20 let in uveden je bil na inicijativo članstva in konvencije. Na ta način lahko pridejo družine, včlanjeni v jednoti, do dnevnika in tehniku za čisto male cente. Te metode se danes poslužuje okrog sedem tisoč družin. Ta sistem se je zelo dobro obnesel, dasi je z njim več dela v upravnosti.

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Tednik služi predvsem kot glasilo jednot — glavnega urada in društva, federacij in mladinskih krožkov. Poleg jednotnih organizacij imajo prednost v tehniku naše kulturne organizacije za oglaševanje svojih priredb, v kolikor prostor dopušča. Seveda se ugravnik tudi ne brani oglasov, ki pomagajo kriti upravne in tiskovne stroške. Vse to, poleg uvodnika, navadno napolni notranje strani slovenskega dela uradne Prosvete. Ako prostor dopušča, pa navadno priobčimo kak informativen članek ali dopis — sem pa tam tudi sliko. Toda slovenski del je navadno napolnjen z uradnim in društvenim materialom in oglašanjem kulturnih in podobnih priredb. Za informative ali vzgojne članke navadno ni prostora — prva stran služi dnevnim vestem. Slednje je potrebno vedeti tega, da se ne pretrega "kontinuiteta" dnevnika.

Mi radi priznamo, da je uradna Prosveta čestkrat bolj pusta in "prazna", ker je natrpana s "pustim" uradnim materialom. To velja za vsako uradno glasilo ali "house organ" vsake organizacije. Ampak za jednoto in članstvo je tudi ta material važen, potreben in na mestu, kajti le skozi uradna naznaniha in poročila o društvenih aktivnostih se moremo seznanjati z delovanjem organizacije. Yes, proti koncu leta so potrebeni tudi tajniški pozivi na društvene letne seje. Proti koncu novembra in prvo polovico decembra je teh pozivov navadno v vsaki uradni Prosveti za eno stran ali še več — vzelbi bi še več prostora, ako bi jih ne tiskali v drobnejšem tisku. Vsak član in članica bosta napravila dobro sebi in jednoti, ako preletita tudi ta naznanka in se ustavita pri svoji naselbini, pri svojem društvu in prečitata poziv ali naznako tajnika ali kakega "ruguge" odbornika, in sicer ne zato, da prizadevanje ignorirata, marveč da se odzoveta, ako je le mogoče.

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Z drugo besedo: uradna glasila so uradna glasila in človek — članstvo — mora imeti z njimi potrpljenje. V njih mogoče ne bomo našli kaj duhovitega, kar bi čitatelja priklenilo nase, toda organizacijam in članstvu so potrebna. Prav tako je tudi z našo uradno Prosveto. Kdor se zanima za jednoto, društveno in kulturno življenje, bo v nji vedno našel nekaj, kar ga bo zanimalo. Kdor se za jednoto ne zanima in je v nji samo radi zavarovalnine, ne bo čital ne glasila ne dnevnika, ker v njem ni "masti" novic, seksualnih in drugih, kakov tudi ne — "funnies". Nam se dozdeva, da ima tudi naše glasilo najbolj zveste čitatelje med rednimi čitatelji dnevnika Prosvete, to je naročniki. In najbrže tudi najmanj kritik.

Stvar bi bila bolj resna za jednoto in tudi za naše delavstvo, ako bi ne imeli svojega dnevnika Prosvete. V tem primeru bi SNPJ ne mogla vršiti svoje delavske vzgojne misije kot jo lahko vrši s svojim dnevnikom. Sigurno je, da bi se brez tega vzgojnega organa tudi ne povzpela v največjo in najbolj čislano podporno organizacijo našega delovnega ljudstva v tej deželi. In dokler bo imela svoj dnevnik, ki bo delavsko urejevan, toliko časa se tudi ni bati, da bo krenila s svoje idejne poti.

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Bolj resno pa je vprašanje delavske in politične vzgoje med tukaj rojeno generacijo, ki je na vsej črti izpostavljena "free enterpriserski" propagandi in kvarnem vplivom. Ker je vzgojena v ameriških šolah in "movies", ki so prikrovani na "status quo" in profitarsko ideologijo, so naravno tudi bolj dostopni do te propagande kot pa njih starši-priseljenci, ki so šli kolikor toliko skozi delavsko šolo in težko življenje.

In zadnja konvencija je dejkrirala povečanje angleške sekcije za eno stran, seveda na račun slovenskega dela, iz tega razloga, da bo lahko naša uradna Prosveta vsaj do neke meje seznanila tukaj rojene člane s tistim duhom in tisto misijo, katero vrši naš dnevnik med starejšim ali slovensko govorečim članstvom, ki mu je tekla zibel v stari domovini. In to s prinašanjem informativnih, vzgojnih člankov.

Sicer se dobro zavedamo, da mnogim, najbrže pretežni večini ni tako čitivo, ker je "pretežno", oziroma hčerejo ostali mentalni otroci. Toda med tukaj rojeno generacijo so tudi mentalno budni poedinci, tako zvana inteligentna manjšina, ki je dostopna in tudi potrebuje sočnejsje duševne hrane. Tej misliči manjšini je jed-

Glasovi iz naših naselbin

GLEDE PRESTOPNIH LISTOV O VESELICI IN DRUGO

Girard, O. — Samo malo odgovora na dopis brata Tanceka, ki je bil priobčen dne 18. decembra. On piše, da je bilo pri našem društvu nekaj namigavanja, da bi se mu izdal prestopni list, kakor tudi drugim članom, ki so malo oddaljeni od društvenega sedeža.

Temu ni tako. Kot tajnik sem le dejal, ako ima tajnik v toliki meri pravico izdajati prestopne liste kot se je posluševal br. Tancek, bi moral tudi Tanceku poslati prestopni list tako, ko se je preselil v Youngstown, O. Ali so br. Tanceka vprašali člani za prestopne liste, ki jim jih je poslal? Prišel sem k članu, ki se je preselil, in mi je rekel: "Zakaj pa ste mi izdali prestopni list? Jaz ne vem, ali bom takoj postal ali ne, pa tudi k temu društvu nisem misil prestopiti." Br. Tancek naj čita v pravilih točko 59, stran 188 in bo videl, kako se izdaja prestopni list.

Vsi člani plačujemo enako društvene prispevke in nihče ni kakšno zrcalo pri društvu. Naj se omenim, da je bil on kot tajnik prav tako plačan kot kakšen drug tajnik. Ostali del dopisa br. Tanceka se prav lepo glasi, dasiravno ni vse tako lepo, reči pa moram, da beseda "cokia" ni lep izraz in ga ne bi nihče z veseljem vzel na znanje. S takimi izrazi se lahko le razburji članstvo.

Tudi ja želim, da bi federacija malo bolj oživeljala. Društvo št. 49 ni obupalo, kot so nekatere druge. Na federacijskih sejih bi morala biti večja udeležba in bi bilo takoj več veselja kot je sedaj. Upam, da bodo v prihodnjem letu boljše razmere za prirejanje priredb in več prilika za napredki kot ga je bilo v preteklosti.

Naše društvo se skupno z društvom Golden Eagles pripravlja za veselico, ki se bo vršila na starega leta večer. Upamo, da bomo skupno dobro uspeli. Golden Eagles in Ljubljana — stari in mladi — stari pri bari, mladi pa v dvorani. Upam, da ne bo noben član zamudil te prilike, ker to bo zadnji dan v 1946 in na veselicu bomo srečali novo leto 1947, aka bomo zdravi. Vstopnila bo tako nizka za tak večer in tako godbo kot je Umeckov orkester. Upam, da bomo napolnili dvorano in si vložili veselo novo leto pri najboljši volji. Seveda, imamo tudi več članov, ki se jim ne bo mogoče udeležiti veselice, namesto pa tudi bolnički.

Na bolniški listini so: Andy Jančar, Frank Klešnik, Anton Jelenčič, na hitro pa se je morala podvrditi operacija na slepičku mlada članica Louise F. Beach, in sicer dne 16. dec., sedaj pa se že dobro počuti doma.

Na našo veselicu vabim tudi Louisa Pirca in njegovo ženo iz Cleveland, prav tako Franca Zaveršnika in ženo. Ako se ne vidimo, želim vseeno srečno in veselo novo leto!

Anton Nagode, tajnik.

VABILO NA SEJO PODRUŽNICE SANS

Pueblo, Colo. — Na tem mestu pozivam vse zastopnike društva, klubov in ostalo občinstvo na udeležbo seje podružnice SANS-a, ki se bo vršila prvič v januarju, začetek ob 3:30 popoldne v dvorani May. Na dnevnem redu bo razprava o bodočem delu v organizaciji SANS, kakor tudi volitev odbora za leto 1947.

V mesecu oktobru je bilo spre-

nota dolžna dati tudi nekaj duševne hrane, kajti le na ta način jo bo privezala nase — bolj efektivno kot pa s sportom in podobnim. Tej misiji bi bila moralna Prosveta že pred leti posvečati več pozornosti, ne pa se omejevali le na vlogo "house organa" ali omenjenega uradnega glasila.

Torej ako kdo godrnja, da je v uradnem glasilu zdaj prikrnjana za eno stran slovenskega črtva, naj upošteva to, da je za bodočnost organizacije važnejše, da posveča čim več pozornosti zdravju, delavskemu orientiranju vzgoji med angleško govorečim članstvom. Poleg tega pa danes že tudi pretežna večina starejših članov čita angleško več ali manj gladko. Končno pa priporočamo onim članom, ki prejemajo le uradno Prosveto, naj se naroče na dnevnik in bodo v njem dobili ono, kar pogrešajo v tedniku in še več.



Nihče ni v Indiji bolj presunjen in žalosten v sled vesakega klinja med mohamedanci in Hindutvami kot je Mohandas K. Gandhi, ki ga je videti v družbi svojih oboževalcev. Proti temu klanju, ki je že zahivalo tisoče in tisoče življenj, je žel Gandhi v glavodovu stavko, v kateri je bil 18 dni. Ta njegov moralni protest je toliko zaledel, da so vredni masakri nekaj poleglo. Zdaj se namernava odpraviti na pespotovanje po prizadetih provincah. Na indijske mase ima ta verski in politični asket največji vpliv. Gandhi je star 78 let.

SEJA IN VESELICA PODRUŽNICE 2 SANS-a

Chicago, Ill. — Na zadnji redni seji podružnice št. 2 SANS-a je bilo sklenjeno, da se bo vršila naša prihodnja seja v soboto, 4. januarja, pri br. in ses. Arnež, 910 Willow st.

Ta seja bo še posebno važna zato, ker moramo gledati za bočni razvoj te podružnice, izvoliti odbor za prihodnje leto in urediti vse potrebitno za našo veselicu, katera se bo vršila v soboto 4. januarja, pri br. in ses. Arnež, 910 Willow st.

Nekateri menijo, da ni več potrebnega organizacija SANS in da smo že veliko delali. Resnica je, da so nekatere veliko delali in že sklenjeno, da se bo vršila naša prihodnja seja v soboto, 4. januarja, pri br. in ses. Arnež, 910 Willow st.

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SANS je sicer politična organizacija, ampak vrši tudi dobrodelno in agitacijsko delo, če pa denarja v blagajni, pa ne more vršiti uspešno svoje humanitarne naloge. Strinjam skupaj svoje moći in pomagajmo po gremo na delo.

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Prijetje v zvezi s pridobivanjem novih naročnikov, ki jih je izvolil odbor, pa je vse dobro poznam. Kakšni so bili novi naročniki? Vztrajnost in koraj velja! Udovicih tudi pravili, da je vse dobro tega težko pridobiti nove naročnike v Chicagu, ker je Prosveta dražja za Chicagom kot za druga mesta in kraje.

Za naš lokalni list Enakopravnost plaćujemo \$7 letno tistim naročnikom, ki ga dobimo po raznašalcih še isti dan, ko izide, dočim oni lokalni naročniki, ki ga prejemajo po pošti, dolar več na leto, a da dobijo dan pozneje.

Težave v zvezi s pridobivanjem novih naročnikov, ki jih je izvolil odbor, pa je vse dobro poznam. Kakšni so bili novi naročniki? Vztrajnost in koraj velja! Udovicih tudi pravili, da je vse dobro tega težko pridobiti nove naročnike v Chicagu, ker je Prosveta dražja za Chicagom kot za druga mesta in kraje.

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Društvene vesti

Black Diamond, Wash. — Na letnji seji društva 57 SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledči uradniki za l. 1947: predsednik Tony Osehek, podpredsednik Tom Verstaňák, tajnik Tony J. Molichnik, blagajnik Filip Sterning. Društvena seja se vrši pri bratu Franku Oseku vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu, začetek ob dveh popoldne.

Tony J. Molichnik, tajnik.

Detroit, Mich. — Članstvo društva 121 SNPJ je na letni seji 15. decembra izvolilo odbor za l. 1947 iz majoških spremembami. Sedanji predsednik Joseph Mihelich, ki je dobro vodil ta urad nad 12 let, je rad zaposlenosti odklonil nominacijo in na njegovo mesto je bil izvoljen dobro poznan brat Anton Jurca. Tudi podpredsednika bomo imeli novega, in sicer v osebi dobro znane Franka Padarja.

Za tajnika je bil ponovno izvoljen Josef Korsic, za blagajnika ponovno Math Urbas. Frances Lewis bo naša bodoča zapisnikarica. Ponovno je bil tudi izvoljen Fr. Kerzinski za predsednika nadzornega odbiska, Anton Cedičnik in K. Junko za nadzornika.

Društveni zdravnik je dr. J. D. McKinney. Seje se bodo vršile po starem in v običajnem prostoru.

Nova letna seja je bila zelo dobro obiskana; lepo bi bilo, če bi bila na vseh takih udeležbah. Tisti, ki posiljajo asesment po pošti, ga posiljajo še nadalje na stari naslov. Tisti, ki pa plačujejo asesment za mesec ali dva nazaj, pa ga v bodoče plačajo za tri mesece naprej in bo bolje za vas kot za tajnika. Na izgubi ne boste, lahko pa se izognete takih nepričlik.

Priredite mlaðinskega krožka je v moralnem oziru zelo dobro uspeha, gmotno pa bolj slab radi postavnih nepričlik. Malčki so svoje vloge izvedli pravno. Le tako naprej, pa bomo imeli komu zapustiti našo SNPJ! Nai že dodam, da sem bil izvoljen tudi za ravnatelja mlaðinskega oddelka. Moj naslov je: 1947 Florence, Detroit 3, Mich., telefon UN 3-5181.

Josef Korsic, tajnik.

Cleveland, O. — Članstvo društva Mir 142 SNPJ je na svoji letni seji izvolilo sledči odbor za l. 1947:

Predsednik Frank Celin, podpredsednik John Prusnik, tajnik John Bostjančič, 1580 Holmes ave., blagajnik Anton Bokal, zapisnikarica Frances Sušel, reditelj John Ilovart. Nadzorniki: Frank Sustarsich, Joseph Kopore in Jakob Znidarsic. Zdravniki: Dr. Opaskar, dr. Skur, in dr. Rottar. Bedne društvene seje se vrše vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu, začetek ob devetih žutrišči v Slovenskem domu na Holmes ave.

Društvo po možnosti tudi v bodoče podpiralo vse naše napredne in kulturne ustanove, prav tako pomaga graditi boljšo bodočnost po vojni prizadetemu narodu v stari domovini. Na članstvo apeliram, da je vsaj v tem mesecu točno s plačitvijo asesmenta, da mi bo tako mogoče pravočasno zaključiti račune. Srečno novo leto vsem!

Frank Sustarsich, bivši tajnik.

San Francisco, Calif. — Članstvo društva 304 vladajo vabim, da se v velikem številu udeleži prihodnje seje, katera se bo vršila v sredo, 8. januarja, začetek ob osmih zvečer. Glavna seja je za nami, a društvo še nima ne tajnika in ne zapisnikarja za l. 1947. Torej je potrebno, da nekaj ukrenemo.

Jack Shober, predsednik.

Little Falls, N. Y. — Na decembarski seji društva 282 SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledči odborniki za l. 1947: Predsednik John Gerdin, podpredsednik Frank Prestoppik, tajnik Louis Petelin, blagajnik Joseph Gerdin.

Nadzorniki: Anthony Jerina, Albin Stenko in John Finkat.

Promis članstvo, da bi se v malo večjem številu udeleževalo rednih društvenih sej. Seja se vrši vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu, začetek ob dveh popoldne v Slovenskem domu na Seeley st.

Louis Petelin, tajnik.

Cleveland, O. — Na letni seji društva Vipavski raj 312 SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledči uradniki za l. 1947: Andrej Božič, predsednik, John Strancar ml., podpredsednik, John Strancar ml., tajnik, 716 E. 159 st. Krist Marc, blagajnik, Joe Kartel, zapisnikar.

Nadzorni odbrek: Louis Čebrok, predsednik, Louis Petrovič in Krist Loker. Bolniški nadzorni odbrek: Louis Bezek, Frank Klun in Louise Čebrok. Zdravniki: dr. Rottar, dr. Skur in dr. Opaskar. Posebni zastopniki za federacijo clevelandskih društva SNPJ John Strancar ml. in Eugen Marc, za izletniške prostore SNPJ John Strancar st. in Louis Petrovič, za podružnico 49 SANS-a Louis Petrovič in Anton Skapin. Za Slovenski delavski dom na Waterloo rd. Louis Čebrok in Angela Kain, za Slovenski dom na Holmes ave. Krist Marc in Anton Skapin.

Naše društvo podpira sledče organizacije: izletniške prostore SNPJ, Prosvetno matico, organizacijo SANS in druge napredne organizacije. Ako še niste vslanjeni pri SNPJ, pristopite k našemu društvu!

John Strancar, tajnik.

Summit, III. — Na letni seji društva 707 SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledči uradniki za l. 1947: John Prirozich, predsednik, Martin Voglar, podpredsednik, Jacob Adam, tajnik, 7541 W. 61 st. Argo, Math Debelak, blagajnik, Mary Adam, zapisnikar.

Društveni zdravnik dr. A. Nič.

Nadzorniki: John Kalan, predsednik Antonija Vintar in Rose Voglar. Raynateljica za mlaðinske aktivnosti Dorothy Vich. Seje se bodo vršile pri sestri Vintar, 6041 So. 76th ave., Argo, Ill., vsake tretjo nedeljo v mesecu. Prihodnja seja se bo vršila 19. januarja, začetek ob dveh popoldne.

Zelimo veselo novo leto vsemu članstvu SNPJ, kakor tudi glavnim odbornikom.

Jacob Adam, tajnik.

Salem, O. — Pozivamo članstvo društva 476 SNPJ, da se udeleži prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 11. januarja, začetek ob 7. uri zvečer v običajnem prostoru. Na tej seji moramo skončati, kar smo odločili na decembarski seji. Jaz moram poročati v glavnem urad zaključek te seje. Torej vsi na sejo!

Frank Hrvatin.

La Salle, Ill. — Pozivamo članstvo društva Triglav 2 SNPJ na redno sejo, ki se bo vršila 5. januarja, za-

četek ob eni popoldne in ne ob dveh kot običajno. Vzrok za spremembo časa je, ker se bo pričela ob dveh glavnih letnih sejih Slovenskega narodnega doma in vsmi člani oben. Toliko v pojasnilo.

Anton R. Mahnič, tajnik.

Sacramento, Calif. — Društvo 549 SNPJ je izvolilo na letni seji slodeče odbornike za l. 1947:

Predsednik George E. Basic, podpredsednik Anton Radman, tajnik Ely Rapaich, 501-V-street, Sacramento 14, California, blagajnik Nikola Rukavina, zapisnikarica Mary Dragash, predsednica bolniškega odbora Sophie Kosanovich.

Nadzorniki: Joseph Ruzich, Anton Ferles in Alec Uzelac. Društvene seje se obdržujejo vsako tretjo nedeljo, začetek ob dveh popoldne v dvorani Dante Club, 1511-P street. Vse članstvo naj sodeluje v novim odbornikom, kajti s tem boste največ pomagali samemu sebi. Svojo kooperacijo boste pokazali s tem, da vsak pribidi vsaj enega novega člana. Pripomorec članstvu, da plača assessment novemu tajniku posebej. To se tiče onih, ki pošiljajo asesment po pošti.

Joseph Ruzich, bivši tajnik.

Glavni tajnik.

VEBILLO NA VESELICO

Denver, Colo. — Rojake in rojakinje v Denverju in okolici vladajo vabimo, da se udeleži prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 11. januarja, začetek ob 7. uri zvečer v običajnem prostoru. Na tej seji moramo skončati, kar smo odločili na decembarski seji. Jaz moram poročati v glavnem urad zaključek te seje. Torej vsi na sejo!

Frank Hrvatin.

VESELICO PODRUŽNICE 2 SANS-a

Chicago, Ill. — Na znanje članom in članicam postojanke št. 2 SANSa, kakor tudi drugim rojakinjam v Chicago in okolici, da se bo vršila večerica na severu v soboto, 18. januarja, v dvorani Aldine, 911 Armitage ave.

Kot je znano, je ta postojanka aktivna za pomoč trpečemu namenom tem nesrečnim ljudem za pomoč ter jim pomagamo zgraditi bolnišnico, ki bo rešila vsaj nekaj jugoslovanske mlaðine nešredne bolezni jetike. Zato je upati, da se bodo udeležili vsi zavedni rojaki te velevažne prireditve, da bomo na ta način počasni, da smo usmiljeni sreči do našega naroda, zlasti pa še do otrok, ki bodo bodoči voditelji nove jugoslovanske republike.

V slučaju pa, da se komu ni mogoče udeležiti zgoraj omenjene večelicice, ste pa vladajo vabeni, da prisjetete vaš prostovoljni dar v ta namen. Vsako malo darilo bo dobrodošlo, kar se vam že vnaprej zahvaljujem. Tak dar lahko prisjetete k Franku Okornu, tajniku SANSa, ali pa spodaj podpisovalcem.

F. T. zapisnikar.

POROČILO TAJNICE DRUŠTVA 130 SNPJ

Eveleth, Minn. — Naše društvo št. 130 SNPJ je imelo "kino party" dne 17. novembra. Članice so se potrudile in prodale precej vstopnic in napravile strojno precej lep dobitek za društveno društvo. Ali vprašam vas, kako šele se počuti zamorski veterani?

"Od 97 vojaških bolnic, ki trenutno obstajajo, jih je 17, ki ne sprejmejo zamorskih veteranov, kar preprostih zahtev — krov nad glavo, službe, gotovosti — ne morejo dobiti. Ali vprašam vas, kako šele se počuti zamorski veterani?

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Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jednota
2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave.
Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni odbor

VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik
ANTON TROJAR, gl. pomočni tajnik
MIRKO G. KUHEL, gl. blagajnik
LAWRENCE GRADISEK, tajnik bol. odd.
MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, direkt. mlad. oddel.
PHILIP GODINA, upravilci Prospective
ANTON GARDEN, urednik Prospective

Podpredsednika

MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik
CAMILUS ZARNICK, drugi podpredsednik

Box #4, Universal, Pa.
3564 W. 67th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Distrizinski podpredsedniki

417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
R. D. No. 1, Oakdale, Pa.
7925 Middlepointe, Dearborn, Mich.
3679 Randall St., St. Louis 16, Mo.
418 Pierce St., Eveleth, Minn.
823 W. 7th St., Walsenburg, Colo.

Gospodarski odbor

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2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
1400 So. Lombard Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
1937 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
700 E. 26th St., Euclid, Ohio

Porotni odbor

Box 27, Arma, Kansas
315 Tener St., Luzerne, Pa.
15611 Muskoka Ave., Cleveland 18, Ohio
106 Forest Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
772 E. 18th Street, Cleveland 19, Ohio

Medzorni odbor

2601 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
17183 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich.
231 So. Prospect Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill.
25 Westcliff Ave., Peru, Ill.
1237 N. 60th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Gleveni zavrsniki

2219 So. Ridgeway, Chicago 23, Ill.

PROSVETA

mladinskega oddelka ter se jima vršiti 22. dec. t. l. Prosijo, da b't sme li v to svrhu rabiti jednotino dvojno brezplačno in da bi mladinski ravnatelj naredil primeren govor za to priliko ter predvajjal jednotne slike.—Se vzame na znanje in proslji ugodi.

Ustanova za pobiranje tuberkuloze je posila nekaj božičnih znakov in se priporoča za občajeno denarno podporo, kar je odobreno.

Poročilo gl. odbornika Vratarske, ki je bil poslan, da na konvenciji organizacije Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress zastopa jednotno, ki se je vršila 19. in 20. nov. t. l. Poročilo je zanimivo in prikazuje, kako profesionalni politikarji in reakcija sploh dobiva vedno več dostopa za dominacijo bratskih organizacij.

Gl. tajnik nadaljuje poroča o vsebinu pisma, ki smo ga prejeli od varovalnega komisarja države New York, namreč, da zahtevajo znižanje obrestne mize za oceno imovine mladinskega oddelka in sicer s štirimi na tri in pol odstotka.—Se vzame na znanje in zadeva bo predložena glavnemu odboru na letni seji meseca februarja.

Tajnik bolniških podpor poroča o zadevi umobolnega br. M. Kernaža od društva št. 126, ter o potekločah glede njegove bolniške podpore.

Pripravljeni razpravi je sklenjeno, da se mu podpora za dosegaj nakazje, na bodoče nakaznice pa se ravna v smislu navodil zdravnik.

Nadalje poroča o zadevi umrle članice Josephine Turk od društva št. 560. Za njo je ostalo na dolg nekaj racunov zdravniku in bolnišnici in sklenjeno je, da se ne izplačana bolniška podpora nakaže sinu za poravnajen omenjenih racunov.

Nato mladinski ravnatelj predloži projonjanje društva 632 za jednotino filme in trinajste redne konvencije, ki jih namerava predvajati 5. dec. t. l., kar je dovoljeno.

Nadalje predloži prošnje za dano pomoč raznih društev za nabavo kegljskih sracj in dovoljeno so društvo ter vsote kot sledi:

Št. dr.	Vsota
185	\$ 39.00
289	90.00
559	222.00
578	33.00
614	30.00
631	33.00
632	33.00

Uporabitev publikacij poroča, kak težave ima z naročili za tiskovni papir in da bo vsled tega nekaj prihodnjih izdajev Prosvete tiskanih na manjšem papiru kot je izhaja do sedaj.—Se vzame na znanje.

Nadalje poroča upravitelj, da sedaj redno dobivamo novice direktorje iz starega kraja, ki nam jih pošilja naš ondotni poročevalci Franjo Alek. On namreč želi, ako bi mogel prejemati honorar v blagu. O tem govori tudi urednik in navaja, kolikokrat in kak material smo že prejeli.—Se vzame na znanje.

Nadalje so predložene razne operacijske zadeve, ki jih je glavni zdravnik pregledal in priporočil gl. izvršnemu odseku v končno rešitev. Izplačila so odobrena članom in za vse to kliči:

Nadalje so predložene razne operacijske zadeve, ki jih je glavni zdravnik pregledal in priporočil gl. izvršnemu odseku v končno rešitev. Izplačila so odobrena članom in za vse to kliči:

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PROSVETA

ENGLISH SECTION

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1946

PAGE FIVE

This and That

By Peter Elish

Hurrah for Duquesne

During the 1936 Olympic games that were held at the Sportplatz in Berlin, the late Herr Hitler marched out of the stadium when non-Aryan Jesse Owen won a contest. Hitler would not congratulate the great Negro athlete.

Newspapers the world over, rightly, criticized the dictator for his poor sportsmanship, and for his racial beliefs.

Pittsburgh's Duquesne university has a stellar basketball player who also is a non-Aryan. Charles Cooper, their Negro ace, has been winning games for the boys on the bluff.

Last week, a capacity crowd of 2600 fans turned out to see Duquesne play the University of Tennessee. But just as the preliminary game was over, Judge Samuel A. Weiss, of the Allegheny county courts, and chairman of the Duquesne Athletic Council announced the cancellation of the game between the two universities.

Tennessee, at the last moment, decided not to play the game when it was learned that young Cooper would be in the Duquesne lineup. James Mauer, the Tennessee coach thought the matter was settled when he didn't receive a reply to his letter asking Duquesne not to use Negro players.

Some of the Tennessee boys wanted to play, but they feared going contrary to an unwritten law of their university, and the Southeastern Conference that forbids them to compete against Negro athletes.

Young Cooper pleaded with his coach to play the game without him. But Chick Davies, the Duquesne coach stuck to his guns, "Either you play, or we don't" was his decision.

Thus the game wasn't played. The fans went home puzzled and disappointed. And the brave boys from below the Mason-Dixon line, the South, that is, avenged the cause of "white supremacy." They again, can rest secure for a dire threat to the lily-white manhood of the deep South has been successfully repelled.

But we heartily agree with Judge Weiss who told reporters, "I insist that no player be barred from this game by reason of race, color or creed. The principle of the entire matter means more to us than a mere basketball game."

Lodge 747 Elects Officers for 1947

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At the last and main meeting of the year, held Dec. 15, this lodge elected the following officers: William Clarini, President; Henry Strieter, Vice-President; Helen Ambrozich, Secretary; Frances Rausha, Treasurer; Inez Martinelli, Recording Sec'y.

Delegates elected to the regular meetings of the Milwaukee SNPJ Federation were: Frank Kerner, Joe Tomsho, and Henry Strieter. The meeting closed with refreshments.

The next meeting will be held at Sparrow Park Gardens on Jan. 19 at 2 p.m. A good attendance is hoped for during the coming year.

HENRY STRIETER, Vice-Pres.

Western Leaders to Meet 3rd Tuesday

BUTTE, Mont.—The Western Leaders, Lodge 608 SNPJ, at their December meeting have changed the day of their 1947 meetings to the 3rd Tuesday instead of the 3rd Wednesday of the month.

The December meeting was well attended, and was lively and interesting. The following officers for 1947 were elected: Peter Stefanoff, president; Al R. Lousen, vice-president; Mary A. Quayle, Virginia Payman, and Anne Prosper were elected treasurer, recording secretary and secretary, respectively, for the sixth consecutive year. Ruth Metuly was re-elected chairman of the auditing committee, with Emma and Joe Matiasch rounding out this committee.

All of these members are listed in the new telephone directory. You are welcome to call them at any time. Dr. Ungerhini will remain the lodge physician. Don't forget to keep the third Tuesday of each month for your lodge.

ANNE PROSPER, Sec'y.

SNPJ Lodge No. 517 Meets 3rd Sunday

MUSE, Pa.—Lodge 517 at its yearly meeting on Dec. 15 re-elected the following officers: William Prost, president; Frank Steiner, vice-president and treasurer; Antonia Kumer, secretary; Margaret Prost, recording secretary; Emil Kumer, auditor. Meetings are each third Sunday of the month at 1 p.m. at the same place.

ANTONIA KUMER, Sec'y.

Juvenile Circles

Circle 26 Holds Roller Skating Party Saturday

CHICAGO.—The older members of Circle 26 will hold a roller skating party at the Roller Ball, 1058 W. Washington st., Saturday night, January 4. The younger members are welcome to come provided they are accompanied by older members or parents. We will meet at the Manager's home, 2621 S. Millard ave. at 7 p. m. and go as a group; or if individuals prefer they can be at the Roller Ball by 8 o'clock.

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.
Perfect Circle No. 26 SNPJ.

Spirits of Detroit Circle 29 Elect Officers

DETROIT, MICH.—The Juvenile Spirits of Detroit elected the following officers at their annual meeting Dec. 20:

Frances Kosher, president; Phillip Masser, vice-president; Jo Ann Massie, secretary; Louis Kotzian, treasurer. Special committee, Frances Napotnik, Jacquelyn Mosher, Tom Stimac and Gene Masser. Juvenile Directors are Ray Travnik, Ann Stromar and Dorothy Karun. A large attendance was present.

The Circle thanks all friends for contribution to our club, also those attending our play Dec. 15, which, I think, went over with a bang. We hope to have some more such plays in the near future.

Now that we have elected our new officers and committees, they should be able to get in and hustle for the Spirits of Detroit, and put us right out on top.

Remember if you want to belong to Circle 29, all you have to do is to come to our meetings which we hold once a month. Our first meeting in 1947 is on Jan. 4 at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

PHILLIP MASSER.

Circle 24 Snow Ball Dance Had Late Starting

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Saturday, Dec. 21, was the date for the "Snow Ball" dance sponsored by Jolly Juveniles Circle 24. We did not get the crowd we had anticipated; nevertheless, a good time was had by those who attended.

We had quite a bit of competition that night, for several of the local industries were having Christmas parties. That was the reason the orchestra was delayed a whole hour, due to one of the members having to sing at the American Steel party.

When dancing began there were only a handful of people present, and from all indications it looked like a very dull evening. A flop in other words. But about 11 p. m. or shortly thereafter the dance hall was very nicely filled, and everyone was having a merry time. Many of the dancers joined in singing "White Christmases," "Pod Mojim Okencem" and others. And, of course, the crowd went wild over the polkas that Stan Gregorin and the orchestra played.

After 1 p. m., everyone moved downstairs and danced for an hour in the lower hall to make up for the hour lost earlier in the evening.

Although there is still some money to be turned in by one or two members, we expect to have a slight loss on the dance. Despite whatever loss is involved, I know that Circle 24 enjoyed sponsoring the "Snow Ball."

The snow balls and icicle decorations were very appropriate for the occasion. The radio was given away at midnight and Mrs. Savage of North Chicago was the winner.

All the Circle members deserve to be commended on their work with the dance and also Mr. Ogrin, Mr. Steve Valencic, and Frank Jereb for their assistance in the barroom, and Mrs. Koncilia, Mrs. Jelovsek, and Mrs. Valencic for the nice job they did in the kitchen. Thanks a million, cheerio, and to all a happy New Year!

JOSEPHINE BEZEK.

Yule Party of Circle No. 10 Is Huge Success

SALEM, Ohio.—At their Christmas party members of Circle 10, parents and friends enjoyed a spaghetti meat-ball dinner. For those who preferred chicken there was breaded chicken, mashed potatoes, endive and cole slaw. Cakes, cookies and doughnuts were donated, also potica.

This year and last Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stener donated 8 quarts of ice cream. Mr. and Mrs. John Dermott also brought 2 quarts. This is one thing there is never too much of. When Mrs. Mihevc heard of the dinner she volunteered to make the meat balls and spaghetti and was assisted by Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Kataro. Mrs. Kataro and Mrs. Safer brought the chicken.

Two prizes were awarded. Sylva Pavkovich drew the names of the lucky winners. Joseph Gabrili won a table lamp and John Dermott won a box of nylons.

ANTONIA KUMER, Sec'y.

SNPJ Lodge No. 517 Meets 3rd Sunday

MUSE, Pa.—Lodge 517 at its yearly meeting on Dec. 15 re-elected the following officers: William Prost, president; Frank Steiner, vice-president and treasurer; Antonia Kumer, secretary; Margaret Prost, recording secretary; Emil Kumer, auditor. Meetings are each third Sunday of the month at the same place.

ANTONIA KUMER, Sec'y.

Victorian News

CHICAGO.—Here it is the first of a New Year, so we hope that you all will have a happy and prosperous 1947.

Victorians, our meeting night will be Thursday, Jan. 2, at Gratchner's Hall. So start the New Year out right by coming to the meeting. That's a way to be a good member.

Our officers for 1947 are: Emil Skubik, President; John Pouhe, Vice President; Joan Kopriwa, Recording Secretary; Mary E. Novak, Secretary-Treasurer; John Kralj, Sgt-at-Arms.

Don't forget our meeting night Jan. 2 and your dues.

MARY E. NOVAK, Sec'y.

Buckeye Bits

BARBERTON, O.—The Barberton Buckeyes 626 held their annual meeting on Sunday, Dec. 22, with a fairly large attendance. I was very glad to see all of you come, and I hope that you continue to come to all of our meetings in 1947.

The new officers for 1947 are as follows: President, Olga Valenchenko; Vice President, Steve Beres; Secretary, Mary Apchak; Treasurer: Mary Fidel; Recording Secretary, Theresa Sonoff.

The members voted that we have our meeting day changed from Sunday to the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. So, don't forget that our January lodge meeting night is on January 8 at 7:30 p. m. at the Domovina Hall, 70 14th st.

When you read this article and see the date, go to your Slovene National Benefit Calendar, and mark a circle around January 8, and remember that is reserved for the Buckeyes' lodge meeting.

The members voted that we have our meeting day changed from Sunday to the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. So, don't forget that our January lodge meeting night is on January 8 at 7:30 p. m. at the Domovina Hall, 70 14th st.

When you read this article and see the date, go to your Slovene National Benefit Calendar, and mark a circle around January 8, and remember that is reserved for the Buckeyes' lodge meeting.

Hoping to see you at the meeting, I sincerely want to wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

TERESA SONOFF, Rec. Sec'y.

Juvenile Circle No. 29 Plans New Activities

DETROIT, MICH.—We'll start our new year with a bang, we hope. First we would like to thank our friends who donated money for the caskets and lapel roses.

The children gave a grand performance on Dec. 15, and all were congratulated. We would also like to thank Mrs. Mary Napotnik for selling tickets. Matt Pink, his daughter, Ann Stromar, Mr. Karun, Joan Kocjan, Mr. Kocjan, and Frances Napotnik, for furnishing the music and all the ladies that worked in the kitchen. We sincerely thank our directors Dorothy Karun and Ann Stromar for their help with the program. Thanks all of you for your generosity in helping the juveniles.

We elected our officers at our meeting Dec. 20, and we divided our club into two groups, those 10 and up and those under 10. Our meetings will be the first Saturday of each month at 3 p. m. at the John R Hall. Next meeting is Jan. 4.

The teen-agers are going bowling Jan. 4 and the smaller children are going to a show Jan. 11, so everyone will be happy. We hope to organize an orchestra soon with the assistance of Matt Pink. So come on you juveniles and have some fun. Join our club at our next meeting.

FRANCES NAPOTNIK, JAQUELYN MOSHER.

Ramblers' Spotlight

OAKMONT, Pa.—The following officers were elected at our annual meeting for the year 1947: Pres. Tony Kaus; V. Pres., Dorothy Flais, Sec'y, Matt Langus; Rec. Sec'y, Maury Halich; Treas. Joe Hadjuk. All meetings will be the first Saturday of each month at 3 p. m. at the John R Hall. Next meeting is Jan. 4.

The teen-agers are going bowling Jan. 4 and the smaller children are going to a show Jan. 11, so everyone will be happy. We hope to organize an orchestra soon with the assistance of Matt Pink. So come on you juveniles and have some fun. Join our club at our next meeting.

FRANCES NAPOTNIK, JAQUELYN MOSHER.

SNH Stockholders' Meeting Sunday

DETROIT, Mich.—Bro. John Yanc, Pres. of the Slovenian National Home at 17149 John R., has informed us to make a plea thru the Prosveta to all shareholders of the Slovenian National Home to please attend the annual shareholders' meeting to be held Sunday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.

Election of officers will be held at this time; talking and writing about a new Slovenian Home in Detroit will never build one. But what we do need is ACTION! We must elect officers that mean action.

So remember, shareholders, let's get action by attending the meeting Jan. 5. In the interest of the Home as well as all of us, please be sure to attend.

HANK RUPERT, 677.

Editor's Note

MIDWAY, Pa., A. P.—Very sorry! Your letter postmarked Dec. 23 at 9 a. m. reached us after last week's paper went to press.

P. K., Lodge 713.

Young Americans

DETROIT.—Officers for the coming year were elected at the last monthly meeting, as announced last week. Entertainment committee chairman is Lena Masser, and there are many volunteers behind her. And many volunteered for the publicity committee. So let's all get busy and do some reporting. Our monthly meetings are to be held as in the past, the second Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

Our "Feather Party," held on John R. Dec. 14, has put some chickens and turkeys in the ovens of many lucky people. The door prize, a lovely blanket, was won by Mrs. I. Travnik. I wished I had some of their luck.

Two prizes were awarded. Sylva Pavkovich drew the names of the lucky winners. Joseph Gabrili won a table lamp and John Dermott won a box of nylons.

The "Christmas Play" given by the Juvenile Circle at the West Side Hall Dec. 15, was a huge success. They all deserve a lot of thanks for their splendid work and cooperation. It was well attended by parents, relatives and friends.

The Y. A. Girl Bowlers are busy these days building up a bowling fund. At the present time they are selling drawing tickets, with many valuable prizes to be given away.

The affair is to take place at SND, 17153 John R., Feb. 1, at 8 p. m. sharp. If you are interested in buying some tickets, contact any one of the girl bowlers. There are also Y. A. members giving a helping hand in selling these tickets.

HELEN STIMAC, 564.

JOE KASTELIC, Pres.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Old man winter really went to town last night as we woke up this Sunday morning to find a 4 inch snowfall blanketing the ground. Although a little late for a white Xmas, I don't think it will make the kiddies mad and that will probably include some of the older folks, too.

To all you Badger mixed bowlers, The league will commence their pin spilling Jan. 8, so take note you guys and gals.

Frankie Verbick, the genial proprietor of the Silver City lanes, hit the headlines with his 608 blast in the Thursday night Kuglitsch 900 loop.

By the shades of Sinbad, are we surprised at the name that graces the top of the Remic Social circuit. Shooting his biggest series since the year of the high winds Cy Zvona cracked a big 554 total helped with a 210 middle game. Let's hope, Cy, that this is no flash in the pan, but a start for bigger and better totals.

On the reverse end we find the sec. Teddy Kropusek having trouble with his reverse drop ball smothering the pins for a 458 total.

Two Badger teams will bowl in the junior division of the city tournament Friday, Jan. 3, at 9 p. m. The event takes place at the Oriental Alleys, 2220 N. Farewell ave. One team will have Otto Jereb, Billy Kodrich, Joe Ambros, Tony Obuck, Lou Lonker. On the other team we have Stan Sedmak,

Reaching the Limit in Austria

BY G. E. R. GEDYE

VIENNA.—General Mark Clark returned to Vienna for his fare-well visit in Nov. to find Austria moving rapidly toward the worst crisis it has faced since the reestablishment of the republic. In some respects conditions are slightly better than those prevailing at the onset of the winter of 1945-46, the first after the Red Army had bombed and shelled its way into Vienna and the retreating S.S. divisions had burned and dynamited all they could of the hated city. But psychologically, conditions are infinitely worse, for the Austrians have lost the one asset which buoyed them up in November, 1945—hope. Hope was all the Allied Commission could hold out to the Austrians that first winter. "Till the winter is over," it said officially, "survival, not recovery, is all we can aim at."

Austrians believed then that the ultimate goal of the Allies was the realization of their own solemn declaration in Moscow in 1943—that a "free and independent Austria" should be re-created. Now, nobody believes that the Allies are united in seeking any goal; a really "free and independent Austria" seems to be the last thing some of them desire. Last year Austrians hoped that UNRRA would bring an improvement in the emergency rations issued by the allies. Instead, UNRRA put off its responsibilities month after month, and when it did start distributing supplies, the ration scale was lower than the previous military one. Now it is still lower, only 1,200 calories as against the military ration of 1,550. Germans are starving on 300 more than that. Chancellor Fügl's announcement that thanks to UNRRA and the United States the ration will be raised to the promised 1,500 calories by November 10 will mean only a badly needed two pounds more of bread a week.

In the last week of October all train services were suddenly suspended; save for trains carrying vital food supplies they remain so. All through last winter the authorities struggled to restore gas for cooking; it is still only available for a few hours daily—fewer than in the summer, and new cuts are threatened. Power shortage is causing more factories to work part time; today the state had to arrange for partial compensation for their workers; this has also had to be arranged for those unable to get to work when all means of transport are stopped by lack of power. The use of lifts, restored during the summer, is again forbidden. For three days in nine every house, office, and shop is to be deprived of current from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m.; one never knows when current will be cut off even after dark, leaving one in total darkness for from one to four hours—candles of course are un procurable, but there is a little very low-grade petroleum, for the few fortunate enough to own oil lamps.

Worse hardships than these could be faced with courage if people could see light ahead, could perceive any evidence of steady progress, however slow. The real crisis in Austria is one of confidence. The Austrians see no reason to believe that the Allies either intend to help them to their feet or will allow them to rebuild the country out of their own resources.

On October 29 the government, stung by endless attacks from newspapers of all three parties, especially in the provinces, called a secret session of Parliament—the last secret session, held after the Plava disaster in 1917, heralded the final break-up of the monarchy—and told the deputies the truth, for discreet and partial release in their constituencies. The alternative to continuing as at present was to turn over Austria, lock, stock, and barrel, to the Allies and invite them to rule the country through a Cabinet of officials. A showdown in secret session was preferred because of the fear that the four Allies would wrangle in council for months over the ministries each would seek to control and that Austria in the meantime would be partitioned perhaps forever into four zones under foreign rule. Why did not the government tell the truth in public session? Because it feared that one or the other of the Allies would accuse it of disloyalty and attempt to take it over.

The writer has learned some of the facts put before the secret session; the reader must divide the blame among the Allies as his general information about them may suggest. It would be wrong to imagine, as some may be tempted to do, that Russia is the sole culprit.

Austria is so short of all kinds of textiles that the ordinary citizen can purchase no clothing whatsoever.

Yet for eighteen months one of the Allies has been forcing the government to hand over from one province alone an average of 100,000 yards of textiles monthly, obtaining it by military requisition, by paying for it in schillings requisitioned from the National Bank for "occupation needs," or by even shadier methods.

Payment has never been made in foreign currencies or goods. The raw material for these textiles was left in Austria by the Swiss as payment for the making up of larger quantities of the same material.

On October 22 General Koerner, the Socialist burgomaster of Vienna, announced, "The Viennese can have only one pair of boots repaired in twelve months; only one pair every five years." A survey of Vienna school children showed that 13 per

cent are entirely without shoes; 7.3 per cent are kept from school by the lack of shoes. At the same time one of the Allies takes from one factory alone from 14,000 to 15,000 pairs a month of its output of 20,000. Austrian women have been unable to buy stockings since the occupation. From one rayon factory one Allied power has exported 500 tons of rayon, enough to keep Austrian women in stockings for years.

The Viennese have had no fuel issued for the winter. But one power holds large stocks of Austrian coal which it will sell back to Austria only at the world price—just double the domestic price, above which the Allied Commission forbids Austria to buy. Poland has failed to supply promised coal, and Austrian coal trains sent to the frontier had to return empty. Czechoslovakia has supplied only a fraction of the quantity promised. The direct cause of the stoppage of the train service was the exhaustion of coal reserves by the demand of one power for hundreds of special train cars for maneuvers. For months one power has insisted on the export of Austrian power to Germany to feed factories there in which it is interested. One power, because it considers that another is preventing it from obtaining for its zone its due quantities of Austrian oil, holds back Austrian coal and Austrian live-stock which the Austrian government wants to transfer elsewhere.

UNRRA ceases operations in December, and no definite arrangements have yet been made to replace UNRRA supplies. Yet one power has seized Austrian goods which could have been exported by Austria to pay for food, giving bonds in return to the value of 2,000,000 schillings. Payment would in any case have been made only in requisitioned schillings, but not even this has been done.

In addition there is local interference. The Austrian textile industry in one zone is forbidden to receive from another zone potato starch which would cost 1.50 schillings per kilo and has to import Czechoslovak starch from Switzerland at 4 schillings a kilo. Hundreds of truckloads of potatoes stand today in one depot rotted by frost and rain because a local commander refused to let them leave his zone for hungry Vienna; at the same time he forbade the movement of milk, cutting Vienna children's scanty rations by six to eight thousand liters a day.

One could continue indefinitely to quote from what was revealed at the secret session. In effect, the Austrian government—a coalition of the three parties—Catholic Volkspartei, Communists, and Socialists—said, "These are the facts—we are quite powerless." Parliament exonerated the government in a resolution which demanded of the Allies, among other things, that Austria alone should control the movement and sale of Austrian products at home and abroad. Next day, in public session, Eduard Heini, Minister of Commerce, announced that the Russians had seized 169 concerns, including 47 iron and metal works. A week later the Russians said that they had restored several of these as not being "German property," citing a vinegar factory, a small trading company, a thread factory, and two big estates—all "of no special economic value," according to the Socialist *Arbeiterzeitung*.

America and Britain are mainly blamed for insisting that some 400,000 D.P.s, unwilling for one reason or other to return to their own countries, many of them foreign fascists, remain in Austria, where their presence diminishes the scanty rations. The disproportionate demands of military officers, especially Americans, for accommodation, where the war destruction makes whole Viennese families share one room, creates much ill-will. The British in Carinthia are criticized for seizing in summer almost all accommodations in the health resorts on the great Woerthersee and in winter moving back into the warmth of Klagenfurt, at the expense of the population of this overcrowded town. The Austrians do not object to the Americans and British staying as long as any occupying power does, but we should have no illusions that these armies are any longer popular. Austria is weary of all foreign armies; it considers that they devour its substance, make self-government a

mockery, and arrest even its parliamentary deputies and high police officials for anything that looks like criticism of their policies.

The Allies, for their part, have no illusions that their armies are here to guard against a revival of Nazism or to help the Austrians; they know that they are here solely to watch and oppose one another. "Beat my Jew if you wish, and I'll beat yours in return," medieval landowners are supposed to have said when differences arose between them. Today the Austrian inhabitants of the four zones say they have become the Jews of the respective occupying powers. The Viennese feel as baffled and angry when the Americans are unwilling to let UNRRA stores or Austrian livestock enter the Russian zone as they do when the British hold back Austrian steel in Styria, the Russians hold back Austrian oil in Zisterdorf, or the French mullet them of the milk, cheese, and butter of Tyrol and send it to France. Hunger strikes and demonstrations may break out at any moment among the enfeebled and despairing workers. One group alone is happy—the camouflaged Nazis, who lose no chance of whispering, "And wasn't Hitler right, as always?"

—The Nation

Taxpayers Donated \$88 Million For General Motors Profits

DETROIT (FP)—General Motors continues to pay dividends to the duPonts and other stockholders in 1946 because of huge rebates to the corporation from federal taxpayers, it is admitted in Chairman Alfred P. Sloan's third quarter report.

"The first nine months of 1946" writes Sloan, "resulted in an operating loss of \$74,422,630, before a credit of \$88,435,000 for U.S. income and excess profits taxes."

Sloan's financial statement for the nine months shows that GM handed out cash dividends to its stockholders—despite operating losses—totaling \$23,994,640. In other words the American taxpayers were compelled by act of congress to pay these \$88,000,000 in cash dividends and \$5,000,000 to corporations to boot. GM workers, who unlike the stockholders have to work for their dough, suffered huge cuts in take-home pay and in many cases unemployment in the same period.



Action to Aid Reconstruction In Jugoslavia Is in Full Swing

It took the delegates to the Michigan State Conference of the AARY less than ten minutes to subscribe \$34,000 for the purchase of machines to aid reconstruction in Jugoslavia. Our Canadian brothers Serdar and Kombol recently returned from a visit to Jugoslavia, explained the reasons why so many Canadian Jugoslavs are organizing in groups to go to aid reconstruction in Jugoslavia next spring.

This patriotic act of our Detroiters and numerous letters received from Jugoslavia, caused our executive committee of the AARY to appoint its members: Vice-president Joseph Zavertnik from New York, board members Emil Kriskovic from Chicago, Joseph Uldrian from Milwaukee, Nicholas Daniels from Detroit and the executive secretary, Anthony Gerlach, to sit in a joint session with our Canadian brothers and work out a concrete program to practically aid reconstruction in Jugoslavia.

Groups Formed

At a special conference in Detroit on Dec. 8, together with the representatives of the Council of Canadian South Slavs, it was decided to pool our efforts. We in the USA agreed to form 3 main groups of technicians, mechanics, skilled craftsmen and workers and to equip these groups with the necessary machinery, tools and equipment, all purchased by voluntary subscription and centrally bought through the national leadership of the CCSS and the AARY, purchases to be based on

lists of requirements received from Jugoslavia. It was agreed that if purchases are made either in the USA or Canada, better selections and prices may be had, if purchasing is centralized.

The following groups will be organized in the USA: a) Building trades; b) Agricultural repair, c) Tool-die and auto mechanics. These groups are to ready to leave on or about April 1, 1947.

It is preferable to go in groups, but Jugoslavia will not exclude any one wishing to return as an individual.

It was made clear that all monies invested in machinery, either by groups or individuals, will be refunded upon arrival in Jugoslavia. Any one wishing to loan money to a given group for the purchase of machinery, will receive his money when arriving in Jugoslavia. Also, when the various groups leave, individuals, not members of these groups, may go along with these groups.

Group Leaders

The special AARY sub-committee selected temporary (AARY members) leaders for the groups until such time when the members of each group in a national conference get together and elect their permanent leadership from their members and adopt rules and by-laws for their groups. The following leading AARY members were elected:

1. Building trades group (carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, etc.) Emil Kriskovic, 1943 W. 59th St., Chicago 36, Ill.

2. Building trades (mill-work and cabinet work). Joseph Uldrian, 3955 E. Van Norman Ave., Cudahy, Wis.

3. Agricultural-repair (agricultural machinery repair included). Jovo Samardzich, 14169 Darye, Detroit 23, Mich.

4. Tool-Die, auto-mechanics. Nicholas Daniels, c/o B&D Gauge, 2609 E. Larned St., Detroit 7, Mich.

It is worthwhile to note that the agricultural group has 12 members with \$15,000; the building trades group about \$20,000; the tool-die, etc., about \$10,000.

Those interested in any group will please communicate with the respective individuals, while others should communicate with our national office.

Regional Conferences

To expedite this work and explain this program, it was decided to urge our chapters to call conferences during the month of January, and first part of February, inviting all interested organizations: unions, fraternal, social, civic clubs, etc.; Cleveland, central Ohio; Chicago, central Ill. and Indiana; St. Louis, Mo., Kansas and southern Illinois; Pittsburgh-western Penna., eastern Ohio and W. Va.; New York, New Jersey, eastern Penna. and Connecticut. The New York conference will be held on Sunday, January 26, at 10:30 a.m. at the new Jugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St., Mich.

A Great Opportunity

With this action, we in the USA have a great opportunity to bring to Jugoslavia not only American

Charge U. S. Hinders Latin American Industrialization

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—(ALN)—Leaders of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) have mapped a program for the complete independence and industrialization of their countries after denouncing U.S. military and economic measures which "would be dangerous to the sovereignty of the Latin American republics."

The meeting of the CTAL central committee, held Dec. 8-14, vigorously opposed Pres. Truman's Pan-American militarization plan whereby the U.S. would train, equip and supervise Latin American armies. The CTAL's opposition to this military program will be expressed both to the U.S. government and to the United Nations security council.

Also under fire was the U.S. State Dept.'s economic plan for providing loans for the Latin American republics. The many strings attached to these loans would actually retard the industrial development of the countries below the Rio Grande and make them subservient to American capital, CTAL leaders declared.

Among the proposals suggested by the CTAL for rapidly industrializing Latin America and raising living standards are: protective tariffs for native industries; establishment of labor-capital-consumer commissions that would have a voice in the control of foreign exchange and credit; elimination of speculators from industry and commerce; and government financial assistance to native industries.

Japanese Workers Are 80% Organized

TOKYO—(ALN)—Japanese unions have organized 80% of all industrial workers, according to a current Ministry of Welfare survey. There are now 15,172 unions in Japan with a total of 4,168,305 members.

About 25% of the union members are women.

machines, American technicians and skilled craftsmen, the American good-will and friendship, which is so sorely needed. We can be real ambassadors of good will, to build a permanent peace all over the world.

For any additional information, please write to:

Anthony Gerlach, Secretary
AARY, 405 Lexington Ave., Room 21, New York 17, N.Y.

The Truth About Archbishop Stepinac

By James M. Freeman

Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac of the Roman Catholic Church in Croatia, Jugoslavia, has begun to serve his sixteen-year sentence at hard labor. He was convicted on 14 counts as a fascist collaborator during the war and as a promoter of terrorism against the present government of Jugoslavia.

Great prominence has been given in the daily press to statements by the Vatican and the Roman Catholic hierarchy that Stepinac is completely innocent man, whose only crime is that of standing up for his Church and religion against an attempt to destroy both. The Roman Catholic weeklies in the U.S. have been crammed with stories to that effect.

It was then that the Crusaders showed their true colors. As a well-organized group they executed their fifth column mission with great success. After the establishment of the puppet Croatian state, they went over to the Ustashi military forces and became the core of these forces.

It was then revealed that the heads of the Crusaders had been at the same time members of the illegal Ustashi organization. Among such leaders were Dr. Nedzielski and Dr. Ivan Protulipac. Also, many Roman Catholic priests and friars had been secret members of the Ustashi for years. Among such were the famous Zagreb priest, Dr. Vilim Cecelia, who became a colonel of the Ustashi; Canon Ivan Miklan from Ogulin; Canon Dr. Fran Jankic; and the Franciscan monks Radoslav Glavas and Peter Berkovic.

Thus a major fascist organization was developed under the authority of Archbishop Stepinac and under leaders approved by him.

While heavy fighting with the German and Italian invaders was still going on in many parts of Jugoslavia, the Germans broke through to Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, on April 10, 1941. On that day, Slavko Kvaternik, Ante Pavelic's deputy leader of the Ustashi in Croatia, proclaimed an "Independent Croat State."

Two days later, on April 12, Archbishop Stepinac visited Slavko Kvaternik, to congratulate him on the proclamation of so-called Croatian independence. That was 6 days before Jugoslavia capitulated. Stepinac thus demonstrated his solidarity with the Ustashi and hailed the creation of a pro-Nazi state when the regular Jugoslav Army was still fighting the enemy.

The head of the new fascist state, Ante Pavelic, arrived in Zagreb from Italy on April 15, 1941. On the following day, April 16, Archbishop Stepinac visited him and congratulated him on his success.

As soon as he came to power, Ante Pavelic began his notorious persecution of the Orthodox Serbs and the Jews. But this did not deter Stepinac from declaring himself publicly in favor of the Pavelic regime and giving it his moral and material support.

On April 26, 1941, Stepinac and his entire episcopacy visited Pavelic and publicly offered their loyal cooperation and help. Two days later, Stepinac sent a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholic clergy which stated:

Honorable brethren: There is not one among you who has not recently been a witness of the most momentous occurrence in the life of the Croatian people, among whom we work as the messengers of Christ's evangelists. This is an event that has fulfilled a long-dreamed and long-sought-for ideal of our people... Answer with readiness my call to the glorious work of guarding the Independent State of Croatia.

The Ustashi worked through fronts disguised as religious associations. One of the most important of these was called the "Crusaders." This association, which had nearly 50,000 members before the war, was ostensibly engaged in educating its members in the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. Actually, it spread the pro-fascist ideas of the Ustashi, inciting Croatian chauvinism and hatred of the Greek, Orthodox, Protestant and Jewish peoples.

The Crusaders had units which were supposed to be concerned with sports. These units were educated as military groups and were the fighting arms of the organization.

The Crusaders had newspapers which propagated national, racial and religious hatred.

The Crusaders were under the control of Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac. Leaders chosen for the organization had to be approved by him.

The main leader of the Crusaders was Dr. Feliks Nedzielski. Dr. Nedzielski became a high official in the political organization of Ante Pavelic's "Independent Croatian State."

When the Jugoslav Army tried to resist the invasion of the German and Italian fascist armies on April 6, 1941, the fifth columnists in Jugoslavia went into action, sabotaging and disarming the Jugoslav Army.

(Continued next week)

Yield to American Pressure

WORLD EVENTS

Interpreted by SCOTT NEARING

(Continued)

ELECTIONS IN THE U.S.A. told a very different story from those in Italy and France. At the general election in November 1944, Mr. Roosevelt and his Democratic Party received a substantial vote of confidence. As matters have turned out, it now seems as though the confidence was in Mr. Roosevelt, rather than in his party. Mr. Roosevelt died the following spring and the presidency passed to Vice-President Truman, who has been president for a year and a half.

The times have been difficult. The turn from war to peace would have taxed the capacities of the ablest executive. Growing tensions abroad and a bitter capital-labor struggle at home added to the complicated business of reconversion. Mr. Truman hesitated, sidestepped, retreated. By November 1946 he had earned the title, Truman the Temptor.

1945 and 1946 were crisis years. A strong policy was indispensable. A confused, harried, anxious public could not tolerate temporizing. On Nov. 5 the electorate voted Mr. Truman and his fellow Democrats out and voted the Republicans in.

It was not a decisive victory, but it was sufficiently clear-cut to give the Republicans a majority in both houses of Congress and thus create the possibility of two years of divided government, with the Congress Republican and the Executive Democratic.

President Truman's response to the situation was significant. On Nov. 11, in a written statement, he called for bi-partisan national unity as the only effective means for handling a difficult domestic situation and a dangerous foreign tangle. "The change in the majority in the Congress," said the statement, "does not alter our domestic or foreign interests or problems. In foreign affairs we have a well charted course to follow. Our foreign policy has been developed and executed on a bi-partisan basis. I have done my best to strengthen and extend this practice. . . . We are set upon a hard course. . . . As President of the United States I am guided by a simple formula: to do in all cases, from day to day, without regard to narrow political consideration, what seems to me to be best for the welfare of all our people. . . . I shall cooperate in every proper manner with members of the Congress."

President Roosevelt proposed bipartisanship, or national unity, even before 1941. During the war, he followed a bi-partisan policy in foreign affairs and urged it in domestic matters. President Truman proposes to make bi-partisanship a peace-time practice.

Republican leaders welcomed President Truman's bi-partisan program. They, too, pledged cooperation in every proper manner.

What is bi-partisanship—or a government of national unity, as it has recently been called in Europe? It is one-party government—the political system that has been followed in the Soviet Union for nearly three decades, the kind of government our State Department has been denouncing in Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. One-party government is not "democracy" in the 19th-century meaning of that term.

How, then, does it happen that one-party government is being established in the United States and hailed as an achievement by Republicans as well as Democrats? Historically, the answer is simple. On the subject of chattel slavery, United States political parties were genuinely divided. They were almost as sharply divided when W. J. Bryan ran on his free-silver platform in 1896. Bryan was defeated. Since his day, only the Socialists have supported an alternative to the accepted and rapidly evolving pattern of U.S.A. imperialism. Republicans and Democrats have stood foursquare together on the proposition that the U.S.A. is the mightiest, freest and greatest nation on earth.

How did the United States get that way? On the basis of free enterprise, private ownership of productive tools, exploitation through wages, wide differentials in wealth and income, the maintenance of a powerful police state, the cult of nationalism and the organization of the most potent military apparatus in existence. On these and other power essentials, Republicans and Democrats are in complete agreement. In no case are their differences more than minor disagreements as to the best means of implementing the accepted program for handling both domestic and foreign affairs.

Wealth-power concentration in the era of monopoly or trust capitalism established the economic basis for the one-party state. Political and social institutions gradually accepted coordination along the lines that business was following. In Italy, Germany and Japan, where the social crisis was aggravated by military defeat or by severe restrictions on economic supply, the trend toward one-party was more pronounced. The self-styled democracies are trailing along in the same direction because the development of economic totalitarianism and the deepening of the social crisis leave them no choice.

The United States is establishing a one-party government. From that vantage point it is a short step to one leader and one doctrine. Thereupon the United States will have achieved what is set out to destroy in Germany and Japan—totalism, or the type

nese divisions. Since V-J day, U.S.A. forces have trained and armed 37 Chinese divisions. These 57 divisions, specified by number and location, comprise 700,000 men. Since V-J day the United States has established eight military training schools in China and has, in addition, trained considerable numbers of Chinese cadets in the U.S.A.

The bulletin also lists the transport by U.S.A. forces of 473,700 Chinese troops to North China. Total aid granted by the U.S.A. to Chiang's government since V-J day is estimated at \$4 billion.

Anti-communist forces in the United States may view with complacency this elaborate program for arming and equipping Chiang Kai-shek, who has been aptly styled the Hitler of Asia. But imagine the outcry if the Soviet Union were spending equal amounts to equip Chinese "Communist" forces!

One further remark. The financing and equipping of counter-revolutionaries proved to be an expensive and disastrous business in Europe. May it not prove equally expensive and disastrous in Asia?

BRITISH AND UNITED STATES economies face serious difficulties. British economic troubles result directly from war losses. Indirectly, they are the outcome of exhausted timber, iron, tin, zinc and other resources, the decreasing quality and increasing production costs of coal, a rising population and progressive losses of the export trade, which alone can pay for necessary British imports. Prime Minister Attlee and his leading economic advisers are exhorting British workers to produce more and warning British consumers that, in the absence of increased production, still further restrictions on consumption may be expected. This attitude is supported by the London Economist and other spokesmen for British business.

Rank-and-file revolt against Labor government policy was expressed in the foreign-policy debate in the closing days of the last session of Parliament and in the debate on the King's speech at the re-opening of Parliament. In the foreign-policy debate, rank-and-file Laborites attacked "American economic imperialism," "the barbaric thugs of Detroit" and "the narrow imperialists of Washington and Wall Street," warned the government that the impending economic slump in the U.S.A. would surely cripple British economy and urged closer ties with the Soviet Union. In the debate on the King's speech, rank-and-filers circulated an amendment expressing the urgent hope that the Government will review and recast its conduct of international affairs as to afford the utmost encouragement to and collaboration with all nations of Washington and Wall Street.

After World War I, the boundary drawn between Germany and Poland cut through a farmyard, leaving the house on one side of the line and the barn on the other. The farmer needed a passport when he went to milk the cows or feed the chickens.

Such illustrations reduce nations and nationalism to the absurdity that is rightfully theirs. Nations are neither geographically meaningful nor sociologically rational. Each political upheaval shifts some of them. Boundary lines become the theoretical barriers across which propaganda-drunk nationalists bomb each other's homes and shoot out each other's lives.

It is unity the world needs, not victory. Victory brings with it the will-to-vengeance, based on intensified fears and hates. Across the new barbed frontiers preparations are being hastened for the next orgy of destruction and murder. Shall we end this madness by cooperating with our fellows, instead of exploiting, robbing and slaughtering them? Or must western man perish because of his inability to realize that an injury to one is an injury to all?

EMPEROR HIROHITO, in an imperial rescript of Nov. 3, graciously bestowed upon his people the new Japanese Constitution. Parents of American boys who died to spread democracy in Asia may have wept a bit when they heard the news. They may console themselves with three thoughts.

First thought: The State Department began to prepare the way for the retention of the Japanese Emperor back in 1943. Emperors have their uses, as the King-Emperor of the great British democracy will testify.

Second thought: Soviet Siberia and Soviet China menace Christian civilization and western big business.

Third thought: In a crusade against this Red Menace in Asia, every silly counts. The Japanese High Command has been fighting communism in China since the invasion of Manchuria in 1931. What could be more appropriate than a MacArthur-blessed alliance between Hirohito and the State Department to protect U.S.A. business interests in the Far East?

THE COMMITTEE for a democratic Far Eastern Policy (111 W. 42 St., New York 18) in its Bulletin of Oct. 30, 1946, presents a summary of U.S.A. aid to the Chinese Nationalist government. According to this bulletin, before V-J day, U.S.A. forces trained and armed 20 Chi-

(To be continued)

Free Enterprise Will "Free" Workers

BALTIMORE—Blunt warning that technical mechanical advances in the next few years will see an unemployment market of millions was sounded here by Ewan Clague, director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in an address before the American Public Welfare Association.

Some 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 agricultural workers will drop out in the next five or six years from the southern labor market because of mechanization in the processes of producing cotton, sugar and rice, he said.

New advances in cutting tools, as yet hardly talked about, may produce "an equally dramatic example of increased output with reduced labor time," he added.

DOLES—FOR YOU

"This should mean a widely increased unemployment insurance and extension of such insurance to agricultural workers," he said. "Social insurance is one of the most constructive systems I know of to make free enterprise work."

THE UPPER CRUST



"Here comes the shop committee—now what are you going to do?"

"We Can Run—But We Can't Hide"

By Victor G. Reuther

There are three kinds of unionism: craft, industrial—and ostrich. Ostrich unionism has unlimited jurisdiction over the labor movement. Any card-carrier who has acquired the knack of burying his head in the sand can belong to the Ostrich Guild. Don't look now, brother, but are you a member of that unhappy club?

The typical rank-and-filer in the Ostrich Guild; A.F.L.—C.I.O., thinks that the labor movement is a slot machine. You put in your dues-dollar at regular intervals, and keep trying until you hit the jack-pot. The jack-pot is a raise. Are we going to have another depression? Can we prevent it? How? What about full employment, year in, year out? What about unity in the labor movement? Can we build solidarity and attain the strength we need to lick reaction by excluding everybody we don't like, such as women, Negroes, Jews, etc.? The Ostrich Guilder never asks himself questions like these. He just keeps riding the same old merry-go-round, keeps making grabs for that same old brass ring—another nickel in the pig envelope.

And then the world tumbles down around his ears. It happened here in 1929. It can happen again. But the stalwarts of the Ostrich Guild never learn. They figure if they hated the British or the Jews last year, they might as well keep hating them this year. They figure if the old prejudices were good enough for father, they are good enough for them.

Why seek new ideas? The old ones are lying around, waiting to be used. Why seek new roads? It's easier just to plough the old rut deeper. It's hard to look a fact in the eye, and admit you were wrong. It's easy to deny the fact, and keep those old, well-worn, comfortable notions.

But don't tell the Ostrich Guilder he isn't a good union man, or a good American. He may deny the right of a Negro to a job—to any job the colored man wants and is qualified for. He may tell himself and you that it's only logical—why should a black man take a white man's job?

But don't try to tell him that the color of a man's skin has nothing to do with a man's need to keep body and soul together and to keep his kids in groceries. Don't try to tell him that the task of the labor movement is not to fence off jobs because there aren't enough to go around—but to demand that there be jobs for all, in winter, spring, summer and fall. Your friend of the Ostrich Guild isn't listening. He thinks you have your head in the clouds. The real trouble is, he has his head in the sand.

No wonder so many men who wield economic power over their fellows are cynical. They have watched these human ostriches perform throughout many decades of American life. They have watched hopeful and determined immigrants enter this land, only to fall back into snarling, suspicious, fear-ridden moronities, turning upon each other instead of upon the real enemies of their security. They have watched as Yankees turned on Irishman, as Irishman turned on Italian, as Italian turned on Pole, and as all of them turned on the Jew. They see white Americans making outcasts of colored Americans. They see not only a divided labor movement, but deep and bitter cleavages among workers, organized and unorganized. And they have come to the cynical conclusion that the divisive power of bigotry and prejudice, superstition, ignorance and fear is greater than the cohesive power of common striving for common ends by men who are grown-up enough to recognize differences without losing sight of their common humanity.

The men who rule through acco-

Southeastern Europe On the Way

By Max Werner

Boring and apparently irrelevant though the details of the Paris Peace Conference may have been, Luxembourg Palace which is now again closing its doors, has been for several weeks past a stage upon which the new forces and policies that have been emerging inside Europe this past decade have been displayed. The

endless arguments in the commission rooms have revealed a crystallization and stabilization of the regimes in the east and southeast of Europe, which regimes originated from the rise of popular resistance movements in the defeat of the Axis. Above all, the transition in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia has been nearly completed. It has been evident at the Luxembourg that these forces are shaping their own foreign policy and, for the first time, using their own brand of diplomacy.

There was no diplomatic unification among the states of the eastern regions. The Yugoslavs fought their own fight stubbornly and had Soviet support on only some questions. The differences between the Soviet Russian lines and the Yugoslav line were conspicuous. The Soviets were interested in a compromise on Trieste, while the Yugoslavs were determined to block any Trieste compromise. The Yugoslavs demanded the so-called real union of Trieste with Yugoslavia (including railroad and telephone union). This was rejected by the Soviet delegation. It was not the Russians who dictated policy to the Yugoslavs. It was the Yugoslavs who insisted that the Soviet delegation succor their line. The Soviet delegation refused to do this on several occasions.

In my detailed talks with leading members of the Yugoslav delegation I gathered the impression that they are pursuing a long-range policy. The Yugoslav policy-makers seem self-confident; they are convinced that time is their ally. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister put it to me thus:

"We are not in a hurry. We can wait. We believe that the economic and political development in all of southeast and eastern Europe favors Yugoslavia. We expect that within two to three years decisive progress will have been made in the economic reconstruction of the country. Our international situation is excellent, since we are the core of the Balkans, having the complete support of Bulgaria and Albania and the cooperation of Czechoslovakia and Poland."

The men who lead Yugoslavia believe in purposefulness and effectiveness of their policies. They are not going to accelerate the formation of the Balkan federation, but are preparing it step by step. They are counting on the power of attraction of their policy of cooperation between the nations which now constitute to the example of the town of Samobor which is near Belgrade. The majority of its population is Hungarian, and therefore not only Hungarian schools but even Hungarian street names have been restored since the liberation.

I think that Marshal Tito's government will wage an active foreign policy based on, and limited by, cool calculation. The psychology of this kind of policy making was clearly exposed to me by one of Marshal Tito's closest advisers. He told me: "We have acquired some habits during our hard fight, but we have set our sights only on attainable goals. Yugoslav policy will have a grand design, most likely including in the future an offer of closer cooperation with Italy."

In another conversation with an influential Yugoslav delegate, I was told that Italy has no choice other than to turn eastward, for then she will be given good conditions.

One can understand, too, what pressure there would be on the union to settle, say a week or two before that fatal day on which the employer could dismiss everybody from his rolls, and what resentment, perhaps even violence, all this could rouse in the hearts of men who felt they really had a case.

The Ball formulation might also tend to prolong strikes; for the employer's power would increase as the strike persisted, and approached Dismissal Day. And he might be tempted to wait for that to happen.

Mr. Ball is legislating for an absurdly neat little world which doesn't exist, not for men of will and passion, who would not be pacified, only inflamed, by the little paper dams and spillways he is constructing.

Let's Be Honest About It

If the coal strike has been costly to the American people, they at least have gained a better understanding of the fact that their boasted "right" to strike is altogether a myth.

Workers may strike when it doesn't matter too much; when the effect upon the general economy is not too devastating. But they may not strike without coming into conflict with organized government when striking really threatens status quo.

Let's be honest about it. A right is a right under all circumstances. People who say, "the miners have no right to strike because people will be unemployed" or for any other "because" don't recognize striking as a right. At most they look upon striking as a privilege which workers may exercise when it doesn't mean too much.

Yes, there's some logic to the position that a part of the community should not be permitted to freeze and starve the entire nation. But there is equal logic in the contention that any industry upon which the entire nation depends is too important to be owned by and operated for the profit of a few people.

Once again, let's be honest about it. The same arguments that have been used against John L. Lewis and the miners must stand as arguments for the socialization of the entire mining industry.

Let the people own the mines. Let coal be dug for the welfare of the people instead of for the profit of owners. That is the right answer.

Reading Labor Advocate.