

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

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JOS. ČULKAR, prvo okrožje... JAMES MAGLICH, drugo okrožje...

MATH PETROVICH, predsednik... VINCENT ČADNKAR, prvi podpredsednik...

FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik... ANDREW GRUM, prvi podpredsednik...

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POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 13. decembra 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of December 13, 1945

3 Mary Bubalo \$25, Nick Spanovic \$25, Joseph Golob \$5, Anton Anzelc \$28, Jerry Selan \$10...

Nakazana dne 25. decembra 1945

Payment of December 25, 1945

1 Rose Rudolph \$20, Henry Krebel \$28, 5 Stephana Rupa \$40.50, Joseph Golob \$10, Jozef Kucera \$10...

2600 Joseph Meny Jr. \$5, 2601 Kay Boscich \$28, Anna Trobrentar \$9, 2602 Mary Hrovath \$25...

LAWRENCE GRADISEK, taj. bol. odd.-Sec'y S. B. Dept.

Nakazana dne 25. decembra 1945

Payment of December 25, 1945

1 Rose Rudolph \$20, Henry Krebel \$28, 5 Stephana Rupa \$40.50, Joseph Golob \$10, Jozef Kucera \$10...

KREDIT ZA ABESMENT ČLANOV MLADINSKEGA ODEDELKA

prestopli v oddelak odraslih meseca decembra.

Credit for assessments given to Juvenile members who transferred into the Adult dept. in December

Table with columns: Dr. No., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn., Amount. Rows include Ernest J. Rogel, Rade Svirar, Anthony Papes, Helen Petkovek, Henry J. Tugar.

LAWRENCE GRADISEK, taj. bol. odd.-Sec'y S. B. Dept.

Nakazana dne 25. decembra 1945

Payment of December 25, 1945

Table with columns: Dr. No., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn., Amount. Rows include Mary Kulenich, Chester E. Elash, Alving Faby, Louis E. Kamnikar, Albert Klarich, William Bogolin, John Kocejjan, Alicia Gutierrez, Joseph Kozelj, Joseph Nagode, Theo. J. Wachowiak, Dolores Drgane, Elmer Batic, Esther Batic, Gordon R.Kronoshek, Florence J. Mramor, Robert Bregar, Leonard Poljsak, John Ivancic.

Dr. No., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn., Amount

Table with columns: Dr. No., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn., Amount. Rows include Richard Oshaben, Donald J. Purkat, Nicholas Skenzich, John Sraich, Rosie Rogel, Helen Sedmak, Anton Stefanec, Steve Kencie, Frederick Zadel, Anna Plesich, Dorothy Hribar, Alice K. Semerl, Lloydst Mustak, Evelyn Bozic, Albin Lamovsek, Helene Mesojedec, Daniel Mrvos, Stefe Onderein, Joseph Breclnik, Vige Vanzo, Steve Chumura, Milica Kukieh, Mile Ratkovich, John Petrunich, Hope Virginia Tolar, Rose Zbanik, Frances Debelak, Rose Mary Raines, Anton Matijašich, Joseph Batis, Zora Tercek, Joseph Petric, Dorothy J. Hribernik, Virgil Swift, Carolyn Swigle, John Kuznacic, Helen Ambrozich, F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik.

50.00 REWARD

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OPOMBA: Društva naj priljevijo svoje prireditve tajniku Federacije na naslov: ANTON ZORNIC, Box 703, Hermine, Pa.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNP ZA CLEVELAND IN OKOLICO

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PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNP ZA JUŽNI WISCONSIN

OPOMBA: Društva naj priljevijo svoje prireditve tajniku Federacije na naslov: ANTON ZORNIC, Box 703, Hermine, Pa.

VAŽNO NAZANILLO ZA ČLANE VOJAKE

Izredne važnosti za člana, kakor tudi družinske odobornike je, da naslednjo resolucijo pazno prečitane in se tako seznanite, kaj je glavni odbor dočel za člane-vojake, ki so bili v vojni resno poškodovani, kar bo preprečilo veliko nepotrebnega dopisovanja in poljanjsavanja.

RESOLUCIJA

za člane, ki so v sedanji vojni izgubili telesno ude, ali ki so popolnoma in trajno pooblašeni.

KER je dvanajsta redna konvencija, zborujoča v Pittsburghu, Pa., septembra 1942, sprejela resolucijo, ki določa, da naj posebni odev izdelava praktičen načrt za one člane, ki vstopijo ali ki so vpoklicani v vojaško službo Zdrženih držav v času sedanje vojne (svetovna vojna št. 2), in po katerih načrtih bi bilo jednoti omogočeno nuditi tem članom največje ugodnosti, in

KER po določbah pravil člani v vojaški službi niso upravičeni do rednih podpor za poškodbe ali bolezni dobljene na bojiščih, in

KER ima Slovenska narodna podpora jednota sklad znan kot "Skład izrednih podop", iz katerega se daje podpora onim članom, ki so v finančni potrebi in takim, ki niso upravičeni do rednih podop,

VSLED TEGA gl. odbor sklana, da je izvršni odevk pooblaščen izplačati iz sklada izrednih podop:

"A"—Članom, ki so bili ob času vstopa ali vpoklica v vojaško službo zavarovani v odškodninskem skladu in ki izgubijo vsled bolezni ali poškodb dobljene v izvrševanju svoje službe kakšen ud ali da je ud popolnoma neraben vsled dobljenih poškodb ali bolezni, naslednje vsote:

- 1) Za izgubo ali popolno otrpljenje roke od zapetja proti rami, ali ene noge od členkov proti kolenu \$200.00
2) Za izgubo enega očesa ali vida enega očesa 5/200 \$200.00
3) Za izgubo ali popolno otrpljenje obeh rok, ali obeh nog \$400.00
4) Za izgubo obeh očes ali izgubo vida obeh očes 5/200 \$600.00
5) Za izgubo štirih prstov pri prvem ali drugem členku, ali za izgubo stopala do členkov \$75.00

"B"—Članom, ki so bili ob času vpoklica ali vstopa v vojaško službo zavarovani za bolniško podpore in so podpisali odstopne listine (Waivers) in bi bili odklonjeni za zopetno zavarovanje za bolniško podpore vsled poškodb ali bolezni dobljene v času vojaške službe, naj se izplača kot sledi:

- 1) Onim, ki so bili zavarovani v 1 razredu bolniške podpore, \$50 za vsako leto zavarovanja za bolniško podpore, toda ne nad \$150.00 v skupni vsoti.
2) Onim, ki so bili zavarovani v 2 razredu bolniške podpore, \$75.00 za vsako leto, toda ne nad \$200.00 v skupni vsoti.

"C"—Nadalje, v izrednih slučajih, ko so predložena zadovoljiva izkazila, da ima tak član svojo družino ali starše, ki so popolnoma odvisni od njega, ali, ako je tak član utrpel večje poškodbe kot so navedene pod točko "A", je izvršni odevk pooblaščen izplačati višje vsote kot so navedene, toda v nobenem slučaju skupna vsota izplačljiva po določbah točke "A", "B" in "C" ne sme presegati vsote \$700.00.

"D"—Članom, ki so zavarovani za bolniško in odškodninsko podpore in katerih asesment je plačan za to zavarovanje, se izplačajo vsote, ki so določene v zadevnih točkah pravil.

Vsa izplačila po določbah te resolucije se mora smatrati kot edino le izredna podpora (dar) in nikakor ne kakšna ali katerakoli obveznost jednote. Vse prošnje predložene na podlagi te resolucije naj bodo naslovljene na izvršni odevk, ki v vsaki taki prošnji odnaga in nobena točka v tej resoluciji se ne sme smatrati za obveznost jednote naprav članu ali članom, ali da bi tvorila vir ali podlogo pravnega postopanja napram jednoti. Izredne podpore po določbah te resolucije se izplačajo članom, ki so časno odpuščeni iz vojaške službe. Do teh izrednih podop niso upravičeni pravni dediči članov, niti niso osebna zapuščina člana.

Izvršni odevk naj pripravijo potrebne prošnje, katere naj član izpolni in podpiše, ko vložijo prošnjo za izredno podpore na podlagi te resolucije.

Društvenim odbornikom se priporoča, da seznanijo vrtnike članov-vojak z določbami te resolucije, katere so zelo liberalne v korist onih, ki so upravičeni do istih.

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik.

PROLETAREC

Socialistično-delavski tednik Glasilo Jugoslovanske soc. zveza in Prosvetne matice. Pisan v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku.

PROLETAREC

5901 South Lawndale Avenue CHICAGO 23, ILL.

HISNICE (JANITRESSES)

Ženske za čiščenje v vseh delih mesta od 5:30 pop. do 12. ure ponoči Rabimo tudi POMAGALKE V JEDILNICI

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

300 W. Washington St. CHICAGO

Our Times

By Louis Beniger

WORLD WAR II produced several good writers...

Last month, when Hargrove was a guest speaker...

Moreover, in sizzling but simple words, Hargrove told the moguls:

"I can't remember off-hand a single contribution you have made or a constructive thing you have ever done...

Hargrove ridiculed the organization's "free enterprise" crusade...

In blistering terms, Hargrove denounced the NAM for opposing minimum wage laws...

"As far as I can see," he declared, "industry has its own brand of compensation and its own brand of minimum wages..."

The press is full of stories about suffering and lack of food in Germany...

It is interesting to know what Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the Baby Food campaign, has to say about the food situation in Yugoslavia...

"It is a cruel irony that the Jugoslavs have very much less to eat than the German population..."

Let this be one of our resolutions at the beginning of 1946—to help our people across the sea...

Members have been looking forward to this date and we wish to extend an invitation...

As our secretary does not have a complete file of addresses we are extending this as a personal invitation to all those interested in joining our chorus.

So come on, all you Slovenes, let's have a big turnout at our first rehearsal on Jan. 8, and get Naprej off to a good singing start.

Will Give Party for Yugoslav Relief

A REVIEW OF OUR ENGLISH-SPEAKING LODGES

As we stand on the threshold of a new year, ready to embark on the second half of the ESL 20th Anniversary Campaign...

There are at the present time eighty-five English-Speaking Lodges in the SNPJ with a combined membership of approximately 10,500 adults and juveniles.

A review of the membership standing shows that twenty-one of the largest ESLs have over 100 adults each...

Since we are now beginning a convention year, it can also be emphasized that only the twenty-one largest ESLs have an adult membership which qualifies them to elect their own delegate(s).

There is, perhaps, no more appropriate time to show the relative strength of our ESLs than during a membership drive commemorating their anniversary or during a convention year.

It is with this in mind that we have prepared the following table of statistics, showing the thirty-five leading English Speaking Lodges arranged in their consecutive order as to number of adult members...

Thirty-Five Largest English Speaking Lodges

Table with 5 columns: Name-Lodge No.-Place, Membership (Adults, Juveniles, Total), Campaign Quota. Lists lodges like Pioneer (559), Badgers (584), Y. Americans (564), etc.

Each of the above lodges has a campaign quota based on its adult membership as of June 30, 1945. The quotas of all these lodges, when combined, total 470 new members.

Of the remaining fifty-one English-Speaking Lodges, which are not listed here, thirty-eight have yet to gain their first new member.

We are hopeful that during the remaining three months of the campaign, every ESL will at least attain the quota of new members assigned to it.

Each of the above lodges has a campaign quota based on its adult membership as of June 30, 1945.

OFFICE GIRLS, ATTENTION! A position is open in the headquarters of the SOCIETY for a girl who desires office work...

NOTATIONS

CHICAGO, ILL.—The meeting attendance of Perfect Circle members has been very good all year round.

The following received perfect attendance certificates: Myra Beniger, Marion Cervanka, Dorothy Galavan, Grace Anne Gerganc, Carlotta Kaiser, Marlene Pokorney, Mildred Pokorney, Jo Anne Marie Rak, Marilyn Reven, Robann Sannemann, Ella Mae Selak, Frank Sternisha, Doris Trojlar, Sylvia Trojlar, Evelyn Ures, Edward Udovich, and Charles Zordani.

Certificate awards were given to Myra Beniger, Marion Cervanka, Grace Anne Gerganc, William Kovacic, Edward Podbevesek, Rose Podbevesek, John Rokavec, Robann Sannemann, Sylvia Trojlar, Edward Udovich, and Richard Zasadil.

The January project for Perfect Circles will be collection of clothing for Yugoslav War Relief. Meeting dates for January are the 12th and 20th, at the lower SNPJ Hall at 10:30 a. m.

THANK YOU!—Perfect Circle members always have a way of showing how much they appreciate any efforts in their behalf.

PIONEER G-I REUNION—Just a reminder for a very important date in your 1946 calendar.

SERVICEMEN—John Shink Jr. of West Newton, Pa., is now a civilian, so are Dominic "Zeke" Glavach and Ann Hoevoer of Flood City fame.

VIA CALIF. WAY—We were very happy to hear the news from 'way out California way, that the Fontana SNPJ Lodges sponsored a Yule party for their juveniles.

ALL-AROUND—Lefty Lotrich is the Pioneer's nominee for the Nat'l Athletic Board. Besides the auditor's reports, the J. S. F. Conference reports, and a plea for more clothing thru SANC for Yugoslav War Relief...

JUGOSLAV RELIEF DRIVE—We cannot stress too often the need of clothing for war victims and orphans in Yugoslavia.

E. S. Fed. of W. Pa. Meeting Jan. 20th

OAKDALE, PA.—The next meeting of the E. S. Federation of SNPJ Lodges of western Pennsylvania will be held in the Slovane Hall in Pittsburgh on Sunday, Jan. 20, beginning promptly at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW OFFICERS

Juvenile Circles This and That

Lincolnton Jrs. Elect Officers. Hold Big Yule Party

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Our December meeting was a short and snappy one as much excitement prevailed because of the program and party which followed.

Perfect Circle Looking Forward To The Year 1946

CHICAGO.—Now that the hustle and bustle of Christmas has come and gone, it is time to catch up on the activities of Perfect Circle '46.

On Saturday night, Dec. 22, 31 members of the Circle met and held their annual meeting.

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Before closing, the Circle wishes to express to the SNPJ, the Federation and various other Chicago Lodges, our sincere gratitude for all the co-operation we have received during the past year.

Juvenile Circle 10 Yule Party Was Huge Success

SALEM, O.—The Christmas party which was held by Circle 10 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kataro was very successful and was attended by a large number of parents and friends.

Juvenile Circles

cause of this all-around cooperation, and it is my sincere hope that we continue so, thus assuring the continued progress and success of the Circle.

Circle's Annual Yule Party

Previously the Circle members had drawn names for the gift grabber, and now all these gifts were beautifully wrapped and piled on a special table.

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This and That

It All Depends

A FEW years ago, a group of businessmen were having a dinner in a downtown hotel in Pittsburgh.

SO THEY passed another resolution, asking the federal government to take steps to prevent another disastrous flood.

Smart way to figure, isn't it, and very logical, too, if you are particularly selfish.

NOW, Walter Reuther, the smart, young UAW vice-president got ideas, too.

BUT AN avalanche of verbal brick-bats meet Mr. Reuther's suggestion. It is labeled "communistic," "socialistic," and "radical."

Nothing wrong with that, is there? Certainly, nothing more drastic than to ask for unions' book inspection.

And who is doing the loudest hollering? Why, the very people who would like to have books of unions open for inspection.

Yes, it all depends whose goose is being cooked, and who is the cook.

Victorian News

CHICAGO.—Here I am again feeling fine after the hard road of illness I traveled.

Our next meeting will be held Thursday, Jan. 3, at our regular meeting place, which is now Gratchner's Hall, 2653 S. Lawndale ave.

First Yule Party In Fontana Successful

FONTANA, CALIF.—SNPJ Lodges 569 and 723 jointly held their first Christmas party for juvenile members at the Slovane Hall here on Dec. 15.

Members of the Christmas party committee were Rose and Beverly Lazar, Paula and Elvira Skavich, Rose and Ruth Rodman, and Amelia Tratar.

Stephania Rodman, 550, got started. I hope no one suffered any ill effects.

THE ATOMIC JAG

By Milton Mayer

The brave new world is upon us—if only we can control the atomic bomb.

The Kingdom of Heaven is here—if only we can control the atomic bomb.

The shoeless are shod, the hungry are fed, the homeless are housed—if only we can control the atomic bomb.

The slaves are freed, the lowly are risen, the dawn is here, and our troubles are over—

—If only we can control the atomic bomb.

And even if we can't control it—we can still run away from it. The discussion of what to do with our shattered civilization has sunk so low that eminent social scientists can participate in it. One says to decentralize our cities—as if the shotgun principle, devised to frustrate the decentralization of squall, would not be applied to the bomb. Another says to go underground—as if mankind had struggled up from the cave only to go back to it in the end. If we can't control it, we can still run away from it, and the brave new world will be here.

Of course, there's still China, ablaze between two non-atomic totalitarianisms. And the Baltic and Balkan and half the Korean and German people transferred from a variety of slaveries to the non-atomic slavery of Stalinism or western power politics. An the non-atomic British shooting the Dutch East Indians and the French Indo-Chinese—with American guns—until the French and the Dutch can take over the shooting themselves. And our own non-atomic conversion of Germany into what the London Economist calls a "vast desolate human slum," with its ex-soldiers enslaved by the French and the Russians, its children and aged facing death from incapacity to resist the cold, 25 per cent of its arable land gone, and, in the American zone, only 15 per cent of what industry remains working at five per cent capacity.

And then there are—there are these few little non-atomic problems still unsolved here at home. There is skyrocketing unemployment on the horizon, with its accompaniment of racial and religious tension. There's a little matter of hopelessly inadequate unemployment insurance, not to mention medical care, housing (formerly known as slum clearance), and education. There's the cost of two-billion-dollar-a-week war, still on the cuff. There's the poll tax, the restrictive covenant, the social segregation, the exclusion of 10 or 12 million workers from social insurance, child labor, and the monster of municipal corruption. And the steady trend, in and out of Congress, to reaction.

If only we can control the atomic bomb.

Or run away from it.

Or sell it, or give it away.

Or organize it. Or federate it.

Or drop it, in concert with peace-loving Britain and Russia on the Guatemalans or the Koreans.

When men like Robert M. Hutchins say that "the atomic bomb is the only thing worth talking about," it is time to realize that the country has gone on an atom jag. The bomb has succeeded the Nazi death camps and the trials of the war criminals as national diversions. While we fiddle with the bomb, the world is burning. While we gape and gawp at an impotent invention—impotent to solve our pre-atomic problems—the problems fester on. And, while we marvel and wonder and shudder at the newest implement of destruction, the problems that are really decaying us, fester faster and faster.

The atomic bomb is the only thing worth ignoring in this desperate condition of our civilization. If we are bent on exterminating ourselves, we will do it with or without the atomic bomb. If we are bent on saving ourselves, we will do it with either primitive or advanced technology. If we are bent on going to war, we will go to war with what we've got, or like Hitler, with what we haven't got. If we are bent on being at peace, we will tackle the causes of war first.

The atomic bomb is simply the latest circus in a long, long line of bread and circuses. We are face to face with the fact that we lost the war and that Hitler is winning it, and we want to think about something else. It isn't the atom bomb that's caught up with us—it's our misapprehension and hope and blood and money. It isn't the atom bomb we're running away from—it's ourselves. It's pleasant now to forget Pearl Harbor but it is to remember the Four Freedoms. And who of us now wants to face the haunting fact that we went to war in 1917 against imperialism, militarism, treaty-breaking, and atrocities against civilian populations?

The problems we had before World War II—the problems that caused the wars we lost—were still unsolved when the Messrs. Roosevelt and Willkie started accusing each other of leading us down the road to war. The problems we had were still unsolved when, after the collapse of 1937, and the concomitant end of the New Deal reforms, the war boom began. In four years of blood, sweat, toil, and

down, we plowed under cotton and corn though millions were cold and hungry. Now that our moral system has broken down, we might just as well plow under laboratories and physicists. We did not know how to use the cotton and corn we needed. We do not know how to use the power we need. If all we can do with the wonders of our age is throw them at each other, we might be better off with nothing to throw more dreadful than rocks. At least the Egyptians built the pyramids.

Of course the third atomic bomb has got to be kept from being dropped. But to keep it from being dropped is only to obtain a reprieve. If we can not use the reprieve to regenerate our civilization, there is no point in stewing around to get the reprieve. And we, who dropped the first two bombs, have got to give the world, which now stands in terror of our might, the first evidence of moral regeneration.

We can do it by fighting, along with Congressman Joe Martin, for the abolition of peacetime conscription everywhere; by fighting, not merely for the control of the atomic bomb, but for the international abolition of national armaments, including the block-buster, or week-day bomb; by dredging up the Atlantic Charter and supporting the struggle for the liberty of all people everywhere, not only in India, but also in Puerto Rico; and by fighting, above all and before everything else, for the forgotten Four Freedoms here at home. Only then will we persuade suffering and cynical humanity everywhere that we mean what we say.

If we can not make democracy work in the richest nation on earth, we can not export it to our enemies or our friends. If we can not control ourselves, we can not control the atom.—The Progressive.

Basic Issue at GM

By William Becker

While the GM workers are striking, the representatives of the Ford workers are negotiating, and the Steelworkers have announced that they will strike on Jan. 14th.

There will be other developments, too, but whatever they are we must remember that it is the struggle between the UAW and General Motors which is the key to the future of American labor.

Whatever it is that the Ford workers get in their negotiations must not be considered in the same light as the results of the outright struggle between GM and the UAW.

The union wants to sign up some big company (and Ford was considered the best possibility) so that someone will be producing at full steam while GM is shut-down.

The Ford officials recognize that the union is over-anxious, and are playing for everything possible—for a guarantee against all strikes at the same time that they insist they pay no increases. Ford is in a good bargaining position, and intends to use it.

It is important, too, to note, that Ford's insistence that the company is going to lose \$27 on each car it sells next year proves the basic necessity and validity of the approach of Walter Reuther in seeking wage increases from GM. Reuther insists that the great corporation is able to pay—and that an examination of the company's books will prove this. Ford officials say they cannot pay—that they are actually losing money. They cannot be disproved without an examination of their profit figures. (Ford statistics are even more difficult to get at than GM's, since Ford is a closed family corporation, which makes no public accounting.)

So, whatever is won in the Ford negotiations must be measured against the fact that the union wants to keep Ford producing if at all possible.

Not Interested

The case of the Steelworkers, again, does not attempt to raise the issue of ability to pay in terms of examination of the company's books. Phil Murray said that last Wednesday, "I am not interested in looking at the company's books."

If that was not enough to surprise people who had taken for granted that Reuther's approach was that of the CIO generally, the *New York Times* reported: "Mr. Murray emphasized that although the steel union believes the industry can meet its demands for a \$3.00 a day wage increase without price increases, the union considers the price problem something between the industry and the Government and would not intervene to keep prices down." (It was only two days before that John L. Lewis, Murray chief object of hate—and vice versa—look about the same position in connection with the GM strike. He said it could easily be settled—just let GM increase prices.)

This price-raising approach can, of course, be successful in terms of the union involved in a given case. It has been an important factor in the growth and development of most American unions.

But its limitations are obvious, and it is the UAW's approach in the GM case which is raising the issue in an important new way. It is here that profits, as private prerogatives are being brought into the discussion, on a different plane than before. It is here that a basic issue is being debated.

Incidentally, another union has raised another basic issue—the United Electrical Radio and Ma-

The Upper Crust



"Don't be afraid, John. We'll pull out of this all right—the government will help us hold down labor."

The C. I. O. Stand on Conscription

(Testimony of NATHAN E. COWAN, CIO legislative Director, before the House Military Affairs Committee, on HR 515, Compulsory Military Training.)

On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, its six million members, and Mr. Philip Murray, its president, I wish to express our opposition to the adoption at this time by the United States of a program of universal military training for American youth.

At my appearance on June 13, before the House Select Committee on Post War Military Policy, I said that future events as they affect our country may alter our present decision. Today, there are no reservations. We of the CIO insist that peacetime military training and a large standing army lead to war, not peace.

We believe that the energies of all Americans, through their government, should be concentrated on the solution of the economic and social problems which produce war and not on the development and acceptance of a policy of militarization which defies the ideals for which we profess to be fighting at this moment.

Certainly we should not admit defeat so early. Certainly we should not say to our sons and brothers in the armed services of their country that "wars are inevitable and each generation must fight a new one."

We oppose Universal Military Service for three (3) basic reasons: First, it will not achieve the desired results; namely, to keep our nation alerted and to provide a trained reserve;

Secondly, it is harmful to our youth and to our people as a whole; and

Thirdly, it will make impossible the dream of world peace amid nations trustful of each other.

We oppose this measure because it is harmful to the youth of America. Ours is the greatest republic on earth. Our young people are brought up to respect institutions and themselves. Our universal virtues are a sense of fair play, self reliance, tolerance, equality and humanity. In other words, the active ingredients of democracy.

All this is foreign to the military system. An army camp is a dictatorship in miniature. There may be some justification for submission to it in wartime, or to permit it to function over those who for some reason or other in years of peace, volunteer to serve. But to extend compulsory attendance beyond the period of absolute need is unconscionable. It is a crime against coming generations. Under it we deny our young manhood the opportunity to grow and develop normally.

There must be something about the Armed Forces that is undesirable. There is and you can express it in two words—the caste system. It is the battle between the Articles of War and the Bill of Rights, and I glory in the fact that our young men choose the latter. I hope they always do.

But, conscription affects the spirit and character as well as the mind. Barracks life in a remote district is abnormal and undesirable, and the influence one is subjected under Chinese Workers, CIO. They have charged the electrical appliance industry with withholding production in order to take advantage of next year's tax laws.

The issue is whether private-profit managers of industry should be allowed to determine how much is produced. Whether the UER has worked out any way of attacking this issue, as an union, we do not yet know. This is another issue which must be fought, and one which has made and is making Socialists out of many people.—The Call.

ALTERNATIVE TO CONSCRIPTION

By Norman Thomas

I had intended to write this column about various other matters but a reliable report that Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee is going to stop hearings on peacetime conscription with 60 organizations, including the Socialist Party and the Post War World Council unheeded, demands my attention.

I was scheduled to testify December 11th and had prepared my statement. At the last minute I was told that the time was given to the Army which had already had most of the time and is conducting a brazen propaganda for jobs, power, and prestige, pretty much on the principle that the atomic bomb doesn't matter. To date (December 11th) proponents of conscription will have had about 13 days as against 9 days for opponents. Send your protest to the House Military Affairs Committee and its individual members.

As for myself, I am asking the editor to take out from my statements some arguments that I think have not been sufficiently stressed even in our own pages.

1. "The Generals and Admirals ask for peacetime military conscription. And they ought to know." But do they? I think I am justified in saying that what happened before Pearl Harbor does not justify confidence in military omniscience and I certainly am justified in pointing out that by no means are the Generals and Admirals as emphatic in agreement on peacetime conscription as they are in opposing each other on unification of the services. There is an awful temptation not only for every man to magnify his own profession but to seek to enlarge the prestige and job opportunities in that profession. Just as the Chamber of Commerce is subconsciously influenced by hope of the profits of militarism, so is the officer caste at least subconsciously influenced by hope of jobs and rank.

2. "The people want it." That is true if you consider only the face value of certain Gallup Poll reports. On the other hand I have never known a debate after which a vote was taken in which the opponents of peacetime military conscription did not win.

A more striking fact is that whenever the people are confronted with alternatives to peacetime conscription or great armies they vote for the alternatives.

3. "You have no right to oppose what the Army wants unless you have an alternative." If what the Army wants makes war more likely as I have argued, if it strains relations within the United Nations Organization, almost as much as military conscription in New York would strain relations with Penn-

C. I. Joe Discovers His Real Friends

Where'er they go around the globe, our soldier boys set up newspapers. In the main, they refuse to permit the "brass hats," or anyone else, to dictate editorial policies. Of course, that is as it should be.

A few days ago we received a copy of the "Honshu Pioneer." It is printed in Urawa, Japan, and its editors proudly boast that it is "the first G. I. daily in Japan." With the paper came a letter from a youngster from California.

"Read the Editorial," he urged. "It shows that all the service men are not anti-labor, even though some people would like everyone to think to the contrary."

Here is the editorial, and a very good one it is:

"During the war years, a high proportion of the American press took every possible opportunity to attack labor unions and thereby discredit the entire labor movement.

"This propaganda campaign paid off, in letters from service men all over the world. Basing their opinions on what they read and heard, they tended to be not only bitter, but at times very unfair.

"Now, however, they are changing their tune.

"Men stranded in every part of the world, waiting for the ghost ships that never arrive, are finding out who their real friends are.

"It seems that labor is the only organized group in the country which is able to see through the demobilization fog and is making a definite stand on the subject.

"Labor is turning its big guns on both Congress and the service heads in an attempt to get us home."

—Labor.

—CICERO.

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