

UREDNIŠKA STRAN "ENAKOPRAVNOSTI"

» ENAKOPRAVNOST «

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DRŽAVE OSIŠČA - KOVAČNICE LAŽI

Iz poročil, ki prihajajo iz prestolnice osišča, je razvidno, kako nezaslišane laži trosijo v svet fašistični in japonski gobezdači, ki so se namenili zavojevati svet. Te dni smo poročali, kako je berlinski radio oznanil strmečemu svetu, da so nemški in japonski bogovi prav za prav v žlahti in da sta Votan in japonski bog sonca in vetrov prava arijska bratranca...

Za berlinskim in rimskim radijem pa prihaja zdaj tokijski radio z novim odkritjem, ki mora zlasti Amerikance zanimati. Tokijski radio namreč ugotavlja, da Amerike ni odkril Kristof Kolumb, temveč so jo odkrili — Japonci. Čujte: "Kulturno organizacijo ameriškega kontinenta je ustvarila azijska rasa!" Dalje ugotavlja tokijski radio: "Res je, da je Kolumb odkril Ameriko, toda on ni bil prvi, ki je prišel tja. On je bil samo prvi Evropejec, ki je odkril ameriški kontinent. Ljudje japonskega plemena so prodrli že pred njim ob obalah Alaske in Severne Amerike vse do današnje države Peru."

Dalje ima japonski komentator tudi popolnoma novo in svojevrstno poročilo o zgodovini ameriške revolucije, ko ugotavlja, "da so revolucijo proti Angliji zasnovali židje in angleški piratje." George Washington bi se še danes, po tako dolgem času, obrnil v svojem grobu, če bi slišal to najnovejšo japonsko potegavščino.

Da Italijani ne zaostajajo za svojimi berlinskimi in tokijskimi bratci, pa je itak znano. Tudi Italija je nedavno odkrila "židovsko vprašanje." Glede newyorškega župana Fiorella LaGuardia, znanega naprednjaka in liberalca, pravi na primer italijanski komentator, da ima on v svojih žilah "prav malo italijanske krvi, ima pa pristno židovsko dušo..."

Najbolj izmed vseh pa ga pihne berlinski radio, ki je te dni naznanil:

"Mornariški tajnik Knox ne more najti miru niti v svojem lastnem privatnem zaklonu proti bombam. Včeraj je hotel oditi iz Washingtona na "week-end." On namreč ni hotel ostati v Washingtonu, kjer se je pričela kongresna preiskava proti admiralu Kimmelu. Ampak Knox ni mogel najti miru. Komaj je prišel v kraj, kamor je namestila, je že prispela za njim brzobjavka, na kateri je stalo: "Vrni se nemudoma. Tvoja navzočnost nujno potrebna. — (Podpis): Frankie. (Frankie — Franklin Roosevelt.)"

K tej potegavščini je treba samo pripomniti, da mornariški tajnik Knox sploh nima nobenega privatnega zaklona proti bombam, da sploh ni odšel iz Washingtona, da sploh ni bilo doslej še nobene kongresne preiskave v zadevi admiral Kimmela in da je vsa ta trditev velika laž, katero so servirali nemški propagatorji nemškemu ljudstvu in hkratu narodom ostalega sveta.

Nadaljni prozoren trik nemške propagande je, da pripisuje izvor najsenzacionalnejših vesti najoddaljenejšim in malo znanim krajem. Primer:

"Stavanger, Norveška: Japonski "Times and Advertiser" poroča danes, da sta bila danes ameriški admiral Kimmel in general Short zaradi svoje malomarnosti v Pearl Harborju obsojena na smrt."

Berlin poroča torej iz Norveške ono, kar baje ve neki japonski list, da se je zgodilo v Washingtonu, dočim je vsakemu otroku v Zedinjenih državah znano, da Kimmel in Short sploh nista prišla pred nobeno vojaško ali drugačno sodišče, tem manj, da bi bila obsojena v smrt.

V državah osišča ter v državah, ki so po osišču zasledene, je zakon, ki določa težke, v gotovih slučajih tudi smrtne kazni ljudem za poslušanje inozemskega radia. Diktatorji se boje, da bi njihova ljudstva zvedela resnico, zato hočejo, da poslušajo samo to, kar jim nudi domača propaganda. Ta dežela pa bi morala imeti zakon, ki bi enoforsiral poslušanje propagande osišča. To bi imelo namreč svojo dobro stvar v tem, ker bi ameriško ljudstvo v teh težkih dneh gotovo ohranilo svoj zdrav humor in svojo dobro voljo, hkratu pa bi se še bolj trdno odločilo, da je treba za vsako ceno uničiti svojat, ki grozi ne samo fizično zaslužiti svet, temveč ga tudi duševno ubija in upropašča.

UREDNIKOVA POŠTA

Jutri je Slovanov koncert

Jutri popoldne priredi koncert pevski zbor "Slovan". V kratkem času je izgubil dva pevca — Mahmeta in M. Matjana, oba navdušena člana tega zbora. Ni govora, da je to težka izguba, pa treba je iti naprej. V življenju je pač tako. Pride to, pride ono, in težkoče nastanejo, katere pa še vedno lahko premostimo, če imamo voljo in veselje za gotovo stvar.

No, in jutri ob 3. uri popoldne bo koncert tega zbora in sicer v Slovenskem društvenem domu na Recher Ave. Vršil se bo pod spretnim vodstvom Mr. Ivenuscha.

Na programu je cela vrsta lepih pesmi. Poleg pevcev zbora "Slovan" in Berthe Novak pa bomo imeli priliko slišati dve naši odlični pevki Jeanette Perdan—Cahill in Mary Ivanusch.

SPOROČILO AMERIKE JUGOSLAVIJI

Prinašamo prevod radijske oddaje, v kateri je bilo nedavno na kratkih valovih poslano iz Združenih držav v Evropo sledeče sporočilo:

"Jugoslovanski narod! Vesti o silnem trpljenju jugoslovanskega naroda, ki so ga povzročili naciji, so globoko pretresle predsednika Združenih držav.

Krutosti, ki so jih izvršili nad možmi, ženami in otroci v Jugoslaviji, so del dokazov o nemških zverstvih. Predsednik je obljubil, da tega ne bo pozabil. Združene države si prizadevajo z vsemi sredstvi za uničenje osvoboditelja in zopetno postavitev svobodne države, ki je Jugoslavija nekdanje bila. Tiranija nemška zasedba se more spremeniti samo v zavezniško zmago.

Ves zavezniški svet ve in z velikimi simpatijami spremlja dejstvo, da se Jugoslavija še vedno junaško bori proti nacistični zasedbi. Zavedajo se, da jim grozi neizogibno uničenje, brez kakršne koli nade na neposredno pomoč od zunaj, se tisoči Jugoslovani še vedno borijo z boljše oboroženim sovragom, ki je številčno sto in sto krat močnejši. Ti junaki so napisali in še pišejo najslavnejše strani v zgodovini svobode.

Predsednik Roosevelt je pooblastil radio Združenih držav za izjavo, da te žrtve ne bodo

Obe ste znani ne le radi delovanja skozi leta in leta med nami, temveč tudi radi svojih odličnih nastopih v operah in koncertih.

Pridimo na koncert. Slišali bomo lepo petje in tudi za smeh bo skrbel naš poznani pevec in komik Andrew Ogrin in sicer v kratki burki "Smukova ženitev", kar je baš sedaj za predpust. Tako bomo imeli par lepih ur in dali bomo pevcem vzpodbudo za nadaljno delo.

J. M. Steblaj



zastoj. V usodnih dnevih marca in aprila 1941 Jugoslavija ni kolebala stopiti v boj za svobodo in ohranitev demokratskih načel. V težkih preiskunjah te borbe je Jugoslavija dokazala svojo vero v ta načela.

Jugoslavija že več kot pol leta trpi pod krutim režimom terorja, ki raste iz dneva v dan. In vendar, junaški odpor prav tako raste, ne izgubljač časa, ter postaja celo močnejši od tlačitelja.

Borbeni duh jugoslovanskega naroda je neprecenljiv prispevek k zavezniški stvari.

Predsednik pozna mnoge podrobnosti o vpadu v Jugoslavijo. Ko je slišal vsa strašna poročila, je občutil, kakor ves civilizirani svet, gnus. In on obljublja vnovič vzpostavitev svobode in osvobodjenje izpod nacističnega jarma.

Z veliko premočjo in divjaštvom edinstvenim v zgodovini, sta Nemčija in Italija razdelili Jugoslavijo. Del ozemlja sta dali državam — satelitoma, Madžarski in Bolgariji. V Srbiji je postavljena nemška vojaška vlada, v Hrvaški pa je proglašena tako imenovana neodvisna hrvaška država. Za "kralja" te države je bil imenovan italijanski vojvoda iz Spoleta. Pri sramoti mu pomaga zloglasni hrvaški terorist Ante Pavelić.

Prvi korak nemške zasedbe oblasti v Sloveniji je bil, da je uničila vse znake in simbole s slovenskim ali jugoslovanskim pomenom. Vso osebno lastnino Slovencev so uradno zaplenili. Sole in cerkve so zaprli, samo-

stane in kulturne ustanove so razpustili. Zadrage, delavska društva in gospodarske organizacije so zaprli ali razpustili. Slovenske rodoljube in intelektualce so prišli in jih poslali v koncentracijska taborišča. Vse druge Slovence pa so prepeljali v Srbijo. Mlade deklice, od 15-20 let pa so poslali v Nemčijo za najslabše sle nemške vojske.

V srbskih pokrajinah iztrebljajo prebivalstvo z organiziranimi pokolji. Nemire, čeprav brezpomembne, ki se dogajajo v zasedenih krajih in v zvezi z nemškimi oblastniki, kaznujejo z ustrelitvami nedolžnih talcev; po trideset in sto za vsak pregrešek. Begunce iz drugih krajev Jugoslavije so vse strpali v Srbijo, brez prvih in najnujnejših pogojev za obstanek. Obup in nagon samoobrambe sta privela do reakcije. V začetku so se dogajali oboježni odpori posameznikov. Ta odpor so neusmiljeno zatirali in trupa nedolžnih talcev so visela ob cestah, ki vodijo v Beograd, za opomin. Tam, kjer so vasi bile požgane do tal, je prebivalstvo iskalo zavetja v gozdovih. Njihov brezupni beg so Nemci imenovali kot "delo sabotaže in komunističnega upora."

Ti begunci so poiskovali zagotoviti svojo ograženo varnost. Poedini osamljeni upori so se razvili v organiziran odpor, v katerem sedaj delujejo oddelki redne jugoslovanske vojske. Nastala je nova vojska pod poveljstvom rednih častnikov. Njen vrste so vse bolj številne. Nemci vedo, da so v borbi z redno vojsko in zato je njihovo maščevalno streljanje med meščanstvom še bolj neoprostljivo in odvratno.

Del dokazov o ravnanju nacistične vojske je razviden iz oglasov, priobčenih v beograjskem časopisu "Novo Vreme." Neki med njimi pravi: "Za kazen zaradi napada iz zasede na dve osebi, ki sta pripadali nemški vojski, je bilo v Beogradu javno ustreljenih 200 komunistov in židov, dne 17. oktobra 1941."

Razen takih krutosti so mnoga mesta, kot n. pr. Užice z 12.000 prebivalci, porušili do tal. Nemci uporabljajo tanke, topništvo in bombnike. Njihovo delovanje ni samo naperjeno proti oboroženim četam, temveč tudi proti civilnemu prebivalstvu. Njihov cilj je iztrebljenje.

Upravitelj novo ustanovljene vazalske države Hrvaške je človek s kriminalno preteklostjo, Ante Pavelić. Njega so francoska sodišča obsodila na smrt zaradi sodelovanja pri umoru pokojnega kralja Aleksandra in Louisa Barthou-a. V mejah nove države so predeli s pomešanim srbskim in hrvaškim življenjem, čisto hrvaški kraji v Dalmaciji in drugje pa so pripadli pod italijanske oblasti, neka jugoslovanska pokrajina pa je prišla pod Madžarsko. Zaradi preganjanja Srbov in židov je Pavelić uvedel zakon o rasah. V hrvaški "državi" sta dva milijona Srbov. Ti in židje trpijo enako, kajti izgubili so vse državljanske pravice.

Velika večina Hrvatov je še vedno vdana svojemu zakonitemu voditelju dr. Vladimiru Mačeku, predsedniku hrvaške kmečke stranke. Vse odlične ljudi, ki niso hoteli podpirati Pavelića, so poslali v koncentracijska taborišča. Z njimi so ravnali strašno in končno so jih kar brez obsodb postrelili. Krdela vojakov, policajev in brezvercev ponoči plenijo po vaseh, ubijajo in ropajo. Nekatere med temi napadi so izvršili tako temeljito, da v mnogih vaseh in celo nekaterih predelih danes ni več žive duše.

Ti zločini se sicer ne dogajajo brez direktnega ukaza oblasti, toda organiziranost in naraščanje terorja dokazujeta, da je delo policije in vojske.

Ta zločinstva so zapisana. Predsednik Roosevelt jih obsoja, kakor jih obsojajo vsi civilizirani narodi v Evropi in po vsem svetu. On je želel, naj se priobči, da bo Jugoslavija nekega dne zopet zavzela mesto med narodi, ki danes verujejo v mir in svobodo in da bo imela vse možnosti za delo v skupno korist človečanstva.

To je tisti dan, na katerega je junaški vojvoda general Mihajlović mislil, ko je dejal odposlanstvu nemških častnikov: "Ne morem vam reči, kako dolgo se bom mogel boriti, lahko pa vam povem, kdaj se bom nehal boriti. Tistega dne namreč, ko se bo Nemčija brezpogojno vdala zaveznikom ali pa takrat, ko bo zadnji nemški vojak mrtev... Borili se bomo do končne zmage naših zaveznikov."

Predsednik pozna žrtve, ki jih je dala Jugoslavija. Ne bodo zaman.

Novi uspehi četnikov

Angora, 27. dec. — (NYT) — Po poročilih, ki so jih prejeli inozemski vojni in dopisniški krogi v Angori, so srbske armije generala Draže Mihajlovića ponovile svoje ostre napade v srednji in zahodni Srbiji na nemške sile. Posadke nemških vojašnic z velikih delov ozemlja, ki so ga zasedli Nemci, so bile pregnane v začetku decembra.

Poroča se, da divjajo hude borbe v pokrajinah Mačva in Jadar zahodno od Beograda med Savo in Drino. Mihajlovićeve armije vračajo napade v strnjene četah pri Užicu, Čačku, Šabcu, Kraljevu in Gornjem Milanovcu. Izgube nemških posadk, ki so zelo izčrpane še iz prejšnjih zimskih bojev, so baje težke.

Poroča se, da četniki, ki delujejo v srednji in zahodni Srbiji postajajo bolj in bolj aktivni in da so nemške pošiljke vojaštva in orožja v Solun in Sofijo prišle z zamudo, v mnogih slučajih pa sploh ne zaradi poškodovanj prometnih sredstev.

Poročila poročevalnih krogov, potrjena z nemškimi priznanji v beograjskih radijskih oddajah, s pisanjem beograjskega lista "Novo Vreme" in "Vilna Zei-

ŠKRAT



NOTARJEV NOS

Humoreska

(Nadaljevanje)

— Bog ne daj!
— Ga pa poščem. Bodite trpežljivi, ostanite doma in stite nos na miru.

Štirinajst dni je iskal. Poja mu je pomagala in mu dala tri tedne napačne podatke. Jeli so celo vrsto Romagnol-Bistroumen in izkušeni agenti izvovali vse pariške Romagnol samo tistega ne, ki so ga iskali. Našli so invalida, prodajalca židovskih kož, odveta, tatar, govekega pomočnika, orodja, bert je od nestrpnosti kopal za pečjo in obupno motil škrlatni nos. Nazadnje so našli stanovanje vodjarja, ali ni bilo več tam. Sosedje so povedali, da ga je srečal v la in da je prodal svoj vzdušje pa uživa življenje.

Gospod Bernier je obrnil gostilne in druga zabavališča medtem ko je njegov bolnik potrt čakal.

(Nadaljevanje)

tung" kažejo, da se je tretji liki napor Nemcev za uničenje srbskega odpora ponesrečil. Bolj kakor napadi v septembru in oktobru, navzlic ljudskemu materijalu, ki so ga vrli v bujno borbo na bojni črti čez 1500 kvadratnih milj, hoda v njej, težkega in hladnega srbskega terena.

Srbske izgube so težke. Ljenje mestnega in podeželskega prebivalstva je še težje. Nemškega sistema streljanja množicah in načrtnega ubijanja. Nad štirideset srbskih nov in vasi je bilo delno ali popolnoma uničenih z nemškim streljanjem in požigom.

"Novo Vreme" po staremu činu trdi, da je bilo 4000 nov in deželanov ubitih v četka nemških napadov v tembru samo v Srbiji. Vilka verjetno vključuje meščane Šabca, "srbskega duna," Čačka in Užice. Mesta so bila popolnoma uničena z nemškim topništvom in bombniki.

V istem času zanesljiva čila mednarodnih vojaških dopisniških krogov v Angari, Carigradu omenjajo, da so ške izgube ljudi in materiala celo večje, kot se je pričelo sprva in da so Nemci izgubili več kakor dve polni diviziji ogromnimi količinami posredne mehanizirane opreme in opre. Nemci so pretrpeli težke izgube, kar je začela prva ostra ziva druge nedelje v septembru.

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- poravnave računov

—To je nekaj tipičnih namenov—
Pridite in povejte nam o vaših potrebah. Ni treba, da bi bili vlagatelj.

The North American Bank Co.
6131 St. Clair Ave. 15601 Waterloo Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

O. A. N. S.

STANLEY WEYMAN:

Rdeča kokarda

Roman iz Velike revolucije

OSMO POGLAVJE

Gargouf

Nekateri izmed seljakov so bili svoje tovariše, češ, naj jih poslušajo, drugi so bedasto jeli vame ali pa so me kazali po sedem, toda večina se je priključila divji ženščini; razjarjena po mojem pojavljanju mi je ugala s pestmi ter me obsipala najodurnejšimi grožnjami in najodurnejšimi pridevki. Kako čisto se je ozračje kar treslo od klincev "Doli gospoda!" in "Doli trino!" kar se mi je zdelo slabo znamenje. Toda — ali si, da so bili zagledali oči? bodisi, da so se vrnili svoji glavni mržnji, od kar jih je bil za trenutek odvračal moj nastop — to vpitje se kmalu prelilo v vihar rjove. "Gargouf! Gargouf!" — to divje bučanje in poln krvoavih pretenj, da je moral prenehati vsak, kdor ga je slišal. "Gargouf! Gargouf! Dajte nam Gargoufa!" so tulili. "Daj nam Gargoufa, da mu zalijejo zlatom, ki ga ni bil vred!" Dajte nam Gargoufa — nikoli več ne bo iztezal po naših hčerah!"

Trepetal sem ob misli na Dede, ki je slišala vse to, in na njeno, ki ji je pretila. Počasi pred gradom niso bili ljudje; vpliv tiste furije jih spreminjal v brezumne zvezane ognja in razbrzdano-
 zadržnih vrst je počil strel; sem nek stekla, ki se je razlila nedaleč od mene. Nekdo, ki je stal blizu, je vrgel proti gorcu poleno, ki je palo neposredno tik zraven moje noge. Črnil sem ga nazaj. Tem je hrup za trenutek zavljal; brž sem porabil priliko in malopridni! sem za-trudeč se, da bi prevpil svoje plamenov. "Glejte, da ne! Vojniki iz Cahorsa so tu; ura je že, kar sem po-ponje. Spravite se, preden ga ubijete, pa se zagrešite le še nesrečnejše zlodejstvo, boste vsi njegovi obojeni na smrt!"

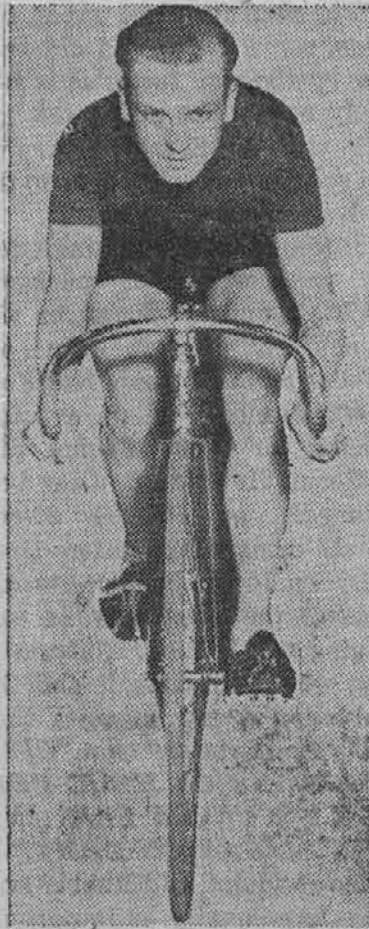
Ljudje so vrgli kričanje je odgo-vorili, da so vojniki z njimi mišili, drugi so proglasili, da so vojnikov ni več in da so vsi lasti naroda. Nekaj pija-ve z zoprnostjo trdnostjo odede-
 "Doli Bastija!"

Če se, da ne bi izgubil i-
 ga uničil, hoteli prav za prav?"

elno so-
 "Doli Bastija!"

je zakričal nekdo. "Doli Bastija!" je zavpil drugi. "Gargouf! Gargouf!" je zatulil tretji. "Gargouf! Gargouf!" je v zboru vnel množica. A tedaj je Pe-dalov ustavil hrup. "Voj!" je velel s svojim hri-

Kolesarska dirka



JULES AUDY

Jutri večer se bo v areni pričela šestdnevna kolesarska dirka, v kateri bodo nastopili svetovno znani najboljši dirkači. Med njimi bo svetovni šampion dirkačev William (Torchy) Peden, iz Victorije, B. C., ameriški šampion Cecil Yates iz Chicago, Jules Audy, iz Montreala, kateri si je s svojimi drznimi vožnjami osvojil zlasti srca nežnega spola, Alfie Letourner iz Francije, ki je dosegel nov motorni rekord 108.92 milj na uro, Gerard Debaets iz Belgije, Angello De Bacco iz Newark, N. J., ki se je pri zadnji dirki v Areni tako poškodoval, da je moral ostati nad mesec dni v bolnišnici, Doug Peden, mlajši brat svetovnega šampiona, Bill (Wwede) Anderson iz Clevelanda, Ewald Wissell iz Nemčije, in Charley Yaccino iz Chicaga, ki je dobil dopust iz vojaškega taborišča v Camp Davis, N. C., da bo mogel tekmovali v dirki. Tudi par novih dirkačev se bo udeležilo tekme.

Sobo

z gorkoto se odda v najem za eno osebo. Naslov se poizve v uradu "Enakopravnosti."

Stanovanje in hrano
 želi dobiti oče zase in dva otroka, stara 19 in 17 let, v okolici collinwoodskega okrožja. — Naslov se naj pusti v uradu "Enakopravnosti."

ISČE SE OSKRBNIKA
 za Slovenski dom
 na Holmes Ave.

Stalno delo in primerna plača.
 Zglasiti se je ob 8. uri zvečer, najkasneje do srede, 11. februarja, pri tajništvu korporacije.

... pravi Eleanor Roosevelt, žena predsednika Zedinjenih držav.

PROCES
PROTI RUSKIM ZAROTNIKOM

Hodžajev: Preidem k bolj bi-stvenemu delu svoje izpovedbe, ki spada v dobo 1. 1928 t. j. v dobo, ko se je sestavljala prva petletka. Ne vem, ali je sodišču znano, da je med buržuaznimi nacionalisti, posebno v Srednji Aziji, obstajala teorija — da se naj organizira "zaprti" gospodarstvo, t. j. da se naj uredi tako, da bi se gospodarstvo naše republike razvijalo neodvisno od drugih delov Zveze. In to teorijo smo oživitvili, t. j. sestavili smo prvo petletko, ki je bila v navskrižju z direktivami Sovjetske vlade in odgovarjala stališču nacionalistov za zaprti gospodarstvo. Izdelali smo načrt gospodarstva tako, da bi imeli manj bombaža.

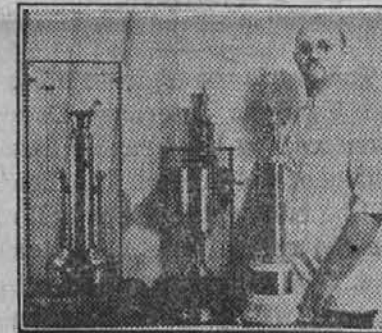
Ta načrt so v Moskvi dešifrirali. Na Stalinovo iniciativo se je postavilo vprašanje o reviziji bombažnega programa. Mi pa smo zato, da bi zlomili to novo direktivo C. O. VKS(b) in vlade, da ne bi dali bombaža, sestavili nov načrt, pretiran, znatno preveličen. Začeli smo izvajati teorijo monokulture, t. j. teorijo ene same kulture, enega samega sadeža v kmetijskem gospodarstvu kot dominirajočega sadeža — t. j. bombaža. V to svrhu nam je bilo treba razbiti in uničiti kolobarjenje, uničiti senožetji, t. j. deteljo in kloro, izpodrinuti na namakanih zemljiščih ne samo pšenico in ječmen, temveč tudi tak sadež, kot je riž. To pa je pomenilo, povzročiti velikansko nezadovoljnost ljudstva, ker smo jim predstavljali stvar takole: načrt je iz Moskve, mi smo takorekoč le moskovski izvrševalci, mi le izvršujemo navodila iz Moskve. "Ali niste zadovoljni? Pa se pri-tožite na Moskvo". To nalogo smo si postavili. Izdelali smo načrt tako, da je bilo, recimo v Fergani, v temeljni bombažni bazi Sovjetske Zveze, ali v Buhari, ki je bila tedaj glede bombaža na drugem mestu, 96—98 odst. vse zemlje posejano z bombažem. Če je imel kmet 10 ha zemlje, je moral na 8 ali 9 ha posejati bombaž. Sami razume-te, da če mu za vse drugo ostane en sam hektar, bo začelo njegovo gospodarstvo propa-dati.

To je storila naša organizacija popolnoma zavedno pod mo-jim vodstvom in pod vodstvom Ikramova.

Višinski: Obtoženec Ikramov, kaj pravite k tem pojasnilom?

Ikramov: Jaz jih popolnoma potrjujem. In hočem še dopol-niti. V tej stvari so bili naši za-vezniki (dogovorjenosti ni bilo, pač pa je bilo molčeče soglasje) — trockisti.

Preds.: Obtoženec Hodžajev, nadaljujte vašo izpovedbo.

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V AMERIKI BI MORALA BITI ---

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 rojaka

Louis Adamič:

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"To je knjiga, ki bi jo moral čitati vsak Amerikanec."

... pravi Eleanor Roosevelt, žena predsednika Zedinjenih držav.

Hodžajev: Preidem k tretji eta-pi. Povedal sem že v začetku, da sem se od leta 1930 dalje povezal z desničarji v osebi Rikova.

To je bilo 1. 1930, na nekem službenem sprejemu.

Dogovorila sva se glede me-tod našega delovanja. Za prvi čas mi je dal Rikov sledeče di-rektive: Prvo — škodljivstvo, predvsem na področje kmetij-skega gospodarstva. Drugo — združiti vsemogoče nacionalne skupine in sile, ki bi se našle, in usmeriti njihove sile zoper vod-stvo VKS(b), zoper vlado, s po-močjo aktivizacije škodljivstva, provokatoričnih metod, proti-sovjetskega delovanja.

V izvrševanje te direktive Rikova smo začeli izvajati to škodljivstvo.

Jeseni 1. 1933, je prišel v Uz-bekistan Buharin. Od Ikramova vem o pogovorih Buharina z Ikramovim in o direktivah, ki nam jih je dal tedaj Buharin za našo nacionalistično organizaci-jo.

Leta 1934 je prišel v Uzbeki-stan Antipov. Antipov mi je ne-posredno dal direktivo, da se naj aktivizira škodljivstvo in diverzijsko delovanje.

L. 1936 je prišel Buharin v

Taškent. To je bilo avgusta 1936. Buharin me je vprašal, kako izvršujemo direktive des-ničarskega centra. Povedal sem mu o obširnih načrtih škodljiv-stva. Toda Buharina ta moja in-formacija ni zadovoljila. Pa ne-zato, ker smo slabo vršili škod-ljivstvo in protisovjetsko pro-vokatersko delovanje, temveč zato, ker, prvič, nismo še imeli vstaških kadrov, drugič, nismo še sformirali trockistične sku-pine, in tretjič, ker se še nismo bili povezali z Anglijo. Radi teh treh stvari je bil Buharin neza-dovoljen.

Buharin je rekel, da je že sklenjena pogodba s fašistično Nemčijo in da se sklepa pogoda-ba z Japonsko. Ali kadar govo-rimo o srednjeazijskih republi-kah je tam najbližja močna država Anglija. Z njo se je treba dogovoriti. Rekel je, da bodo desničarji s svoje strani sodelo-vali, ali mi, ki smo bliže meje, naj se sami povežemo.

Višinski: Blizu kateri meji?

(Nadaljevanje)

Zidano garažo

se odda v najem. Pripravna tu-di za majhno tovarno za orodje (tool shop) 28x30 čevljev. Vpraša se na 6601 St. Clair Ave.

ENGLISH SECTION

RANDOM
REMARKS

By George W. Sanford

Two mountain ranges link the Americas. To the west, the An-dean range uncoils at Cape Horn, stretches it-self into a mighty wall between all of South America and the Pacific and is the backbone that con-nects Cen-tral America with the Rockies in the United States. A second range, to the east, a continuation of the Bra-zilian Highlands, loses itself in the Atlantic where its peaks appear in the thousand islands of the Antilles, and finally emerges as the Appalachian range of the eastern United States.

Linked together by nature's bonds, the Americas share even more, a common heritage. They share the history of a fight for freedom and the common bur-geoning of a new way of life. These lands offered glittering wanderers of the Old World temptation of the audacious who planted the flags of their kings on American soil and pro-claimed the new lands their property and all its peoples their subjects. One by one, starting with the United States' Declara-tion of Independence in 1776, through bitter and determined struggles, there emerged the 21 republics of the Western Hemi-sphere.

These 21 republics, as a re-sult of the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, are drawn to-gether in an interdependence and understanding as has never existed before. Against one member of these republics, the United States, Japan had de-livered an unprovoked attack, and her two allies, Germany and Italy, had declared war; it was the purpose of the confer-ence to establish by agreement the greatest possible degree of American solidarity, defensive and offensive. Before the con-ference opened, nine American

states in the Caribbean area had declared war, and Mexico, Columbia and Venezuela had severed relations with the Axis. The success or failure of the conference, therefore, turned up-one the willingness of the na-tions further south to translate into terms of action the prin-ciple accepted at earlier gather-ings, that an attack on one American nation was an attack upon all.

The conference at Rio rep-resents the greatest accomplish-ment of Pan-Americanism. For the first time in history the Western Hemisphere nations have taken joint action of the highest political character with-out dissent and without reserva-tion. The members of the con-ference recommended severance of diplomatic, commercial and financial relations with the Axis; pledged complete coopera-tion in increasing production of strategic materials essential to the conduct of the war; recom-mended rapid development of means of transportation such as using Axis merchant ships that have been taken over in Amer-ican ports; prohibited Axis powers from operating civilian or commercial aircraft, and es-tablished rigid control over fifth column activities; and coordi-nated the activities of all Ameri-can Republics in matters relat-ing to their national security.

The economic results of the conference will be as important as the political. The nations to the south of the United States need her capital, her acquired skills, and her military strength to promote and protect the de-velopment of their enormous natural riches; the United States and her allies need these raw materials and food. This col-laboration which must advance the day of victory can be ex-tended into the post-war period. It would be difficult to exagger-ate the values which may lie in the agreements made at Rio de Janeiro.

Many Graduate at
Collinwood High

At the mid-year graduation the following Slovene boys and girls have received diplomas at the Collinwood High School:

Jenney D. Barberic, Ray S. Bencar, John L. Budnar, An-gela D. Cvek, Ray Ferline, Al-len J. Filipic, Louis J. Fortuna, Paul F. Fortuna, Josephine H. Gorganc, Walter A. Grebek, An-na M. Habat, Valerie K. Ipavec, Emily F. Jankovich, Jeannette A. Karda, Joe W. Klein, Albert J. Klinek, Vera V. Kobal, Frances J. Kolar, Joe H. Kovacs, Edward F. Kretic, Ray E. Kri-vac, Hal F. Lausin, Anthony Lovsin, Mildred C. Lusin, Joe Malek, Carl F. Malnar, Olga F. Markel, Margaret Mehling, Leo J. Mersek, Marie A. Miklacić, Ann M. Morel, Dorothy H. Mu-hitsch, Marie Penko, Helen L. Perdock, Mildred F. Perko, Frank Pokay, Rudy L. Polzer, Florence E. Poznik, Mariann Prusheck, Rita D. Radic, Alma F. Rahotina, Jack R. Ramund, Marven Rossa, Al F. Rupert, Edward T. Scullin, Frank Sech-nik, Mary R. Skrinjar, Edward J. Slovenec, Leon Smole, Mary G. Stigel, Helen M. Tersten, Frank S. Trampus, Louis A. Turk, Mary J. Urankar, Sophie J. Volk, Helen A. Zadnick, Bet-ty A. Zagar.

WEDDING BELLS ...

(Continued from page 4)

22, 9812 Raymond Ave.; Ed-ward Thyret, 20, 2110 E. 79th St., to Pauline Merwar, 23, 2333 E. 74th St.; Valentine Miklau-sich, 23, 15617 Holmes Ave., to Ann Jamnik, 20, 956 E. 185th St.; Frank Nosse, 33, 1040 E. 70th St., to Agnes Thomas, 28, 6702 St. Clair Ave.; Joseph No-vak, 27, 1180 E. 60th St., to Josephine Hraster, 26, 5901 Prosser Ave.; James Batteiger, 25, 1504 Hayden Ave., to Agnes Tusic, 21, 1321 Lakefront Ave.; George Paraska, 24, 3409 Ruby Ave., to Louise Stepic, 25, 3851 W. 58th St.; Raymond Braitsch, 29, Arlington, Va., to Helen Sodja, 24, 144 E. 213th St.; Nick Grechosy, 30, Westland, Pa., to Fay Zupansick, 25, 1070 E. 74th St.; Thomas Kapudja, 24, 20371 Lindbergh Ave., to Ann Potocnik, 24, 1234 E. 168th St.; Albert Pertekel, 22, 19317 Shawnee Ave., to Lillian Svete, 22, 809 Rudyard Ave.; George Popovich, jr., 24, 1949 E. 84th St., to Ann Martincic, 20, 1949 E. 84th St.; Frank Praznik, 24, 1177 Norwood Rd., to Mary Domsic, 21, 1148 E. 63rd St.; Alois Sustar, 21, 6531 Schaefer Ave., to Dorothy Wolk, 20, 560 E. 114th St.; Joseph Tomaric, 24, 1251 E. 173rd St., to Mary Polonis, 22, 1321 E. 68th St.

NORWOOD COUNCIL IS SHAPING
WORK PROGRAM

(Continued from page 4.)

ing and approved tentatively.

Mr. Alinsky to Speak

It was announced that the next meeting of the Community Council will be held on Wednes-day evening, February 25 at 8 p. m. at the Norwood Branch Library at which Mr. S. D. Alin-sky will speak. Organizations of the community are invited to send representatives to the meeting to join in the work of Norwood Community Council.

Mr. Alinsky, speaker at the February 25th meeting is the organizer of the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council and is now the Executive Direc-tor of the Industrial Areas Foundation which is enjoying national fame. Mr. Alinsky will give an informal talk on the work of community councils and the objectives which have been accomplished in councils with which he has worked. The place of the community council in the work of the war and the post-war times is an important phase of the activity.

... zbor "SLOVAN"
 priredi

KONCERT V NEDELJO, 8. FEBRUARJA

v Slov. društvenem domu, Recher Ave.

Pričetek točno ob 8. uri popoldne.
 ZVEČER PLES. — Igra Kristof orkester

WHAT KIND OF LIFE WE PUT IN

Stephen Zweig once made a visit to Rodin's studio. During the conversation, the sculptor turned rather casually to a torso on which he had been working. "Ah," said he, "the shoulder line is too hard." In a moment he had forgotten his visitor and seemed oblivious of everything while he kneaded bits of clay and added them to the figure. "He was alone with his work, like God on the first day of creation," exclaimed Zweig when he told later on of the incident.

Haven't you at times felt this creative urge directed toward your own personality? Haven't there been times—great times—when you believed that you could mold yourself anew? Of course there have, and such an experience, even though rare, can give you reassurance of the divineness that lies latent within.

To recreate oneself may seem a selfish aspiration, but it need not be. Whether you and I become of real service to others depends not only on what we put into life, but what kind of life we put in. If you and I are to play effectively our part in the world's business, it is essential that we achieve self-culture in its fullest possible sense—the cultivation of our intellectual, aesthetic, and ethical beings. You and I know many people of good will who are unable to enter helpfully into personal and social relations with others because they are unequipped mentally and spiritually.

Does not all this throw a new light on the problem of religious education? To quicken in children the youth this sense of intelligent self-interest, to instruct them in the great religious heritage of our race, and through that heritage to awaken in them the creative urge to be successful in friendship, family relationships, in their vocations and avocations and in their responsibilities as citizens—this is the most important function of modern religious education.

—Dr. Dilworth Lupton

Nationality Groups Plan Unity Rally; Mrs. Roosevelt Invited to Speak

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be asked to speak at a "national unity" rally at Public Hall on a Sunday in February or March under the sponsorship of the Cuyahoga County Council for Civilian Defense.

"Feelers" also will be sent to Washington to find out if President Roosevelt would consider addressing the Cleveland meeting by radio, perhaps during a fireside chat broadcast, or over a direct telephone connection.

No specific date was set, pending a reply from Mrs. Roosevelt, who, if unable to appear, would be replaced by some other speaker of national prominence.

The invitation to the first lady, high executive of the federal Office of Civilian Defense, and the holding of the meeting were agreed on Thursday at a City Hall conference of Cleveland foreign-language newspaper editors and district civilian defense officials.

The editors went to Mayor Frank J. Lausche's office with the suggestion that some sort of program be held to demonstrate the spirit of this community as related to the war effort and to emphasize further the need for an All-America unity.

Map Varied Program

They said they could guarantee a crowded Public Hall if a suitable program were arranged. They defined as such an event one at which the Cleveland Orchestra would play briefly, an outstanding chorus such as the Orpheus Male Choir would sing and a nationally known person would speak.

When asked by the mayor if they had any renowned speaker in mind all the editors agreed that Mrs. Roosevelt would pack 'em in. Some of the civilian defense officials suggested one of the motion picture stars now serving in the OCD speaker's bureau might fill the bill, but

the editors insisted that no one except her husband could outdraw Mrs. Roosevelt so far as the nationality groups here were concerned.

A seven-member arrangement committee was authorized, and Mayor Lausche immediately named three of the members—William A. Stinchcomb, coordinator of civilian defense here; Dr. Arthur J. Culler, chairman of the civilian defense organization's committees on welfare and educational procedure, and Prof. Henry Miller Busch, chairman of the organization's information committee. The other four will be editors of the foreign-language newspapers.

SNPJ LODGE CELEBRATES 8th ANNIVERSARY

The Commodore's Lodge of the Slovene National Benefit Society will celebrate their 8th anniversary by holding a dance on Sunday, February 8, at the Slovene National Home on St. Clair Ave.

The members urge all the sister lodges and friends to attend, as an evening of pleasure is assured everyone. The services of Louis Trebar's orchestra has been engaged for the evening.

—Ann Zarnick

INCOME TAX

This year, every working person, every grocer, butcher, cafe owner, restaurant and candy store owner, as well as all other business and professional persons, must file INCOME TAX RETURNS.

For good, prompt and confidential service, see MR. MARIAN MIHAJEVICH, 6424 St. Clair Ave., every day from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. MIHAJEVICH BROS. CO. 6424 St. Clair Ave.

New Beauty Shop Announcement

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ENGLISH SECTION

Carries All Official News of
Inter-Lodge League

FEBRUARY 7, 1942.

Letter Depicts Nazi Barbarism Against Slovenes

The Chicago Prosveda, official organ of the Slovene National Benefit Society, published in its February 4 issue a letter dated Nov. 19, 1941 and received by a Pennsylvania member of the society from his parents, brother and sister who have been forcibly exiled from Slovenia and are now living in Saxony, Germany. The letter which, for some reason, was passed by the Nazi censorship, literally translated, reads as follows:

"Dear son:

"We wish to let you know that on Nov. 12 we left our beloved home. We took with us only what we had on our persons, everything else had to remain there.

"Frankie, how fortunate you are that you are over there! It took one month for your letter to reach us. We couldn't answer you sooner because there was no time—besides, what difference would it make.

"Frankie, we have no home anymore. Neither do we know where our home will be. Reza, Karolina and Ivan went with us as far as Rajhenberg, then no more. Francka left Krška Vas a week earlier, also Cene, Marička and Lojze from Rake.

"Dear son, how sad was our departure from home which we had to leave forever. We had to leave there two cows, a heifer, two grown pigs and three little pigs. A large barrel of wine, full chests of various grains and 40 merniks (bushels) of wheat.

Norwood Council Is Shaping Work Program

Because of the sudden turn in the weather and the numerous other events in the community on Sunday, February 1, many of the representatives of the organizations of the community did not turn out for the meeting of the Community Council which was held at the Norwood Branch Library. Those who were present were diligently at work in the consideration of the purpose and the program of the community Council.

The program and the objectives were some of the items in consideration. The work of actual organizational set-up was worked on by the presentation of the report of the by-laws committee headed by William J. Kennick which was appointed at the December 7 meeting. The by-laws of the community council were given preliminary read-

(Continued on page 3)

Community Orchestra Begins Rehearsals

The Community Concert Orchestra under the sponsorship of the Norwood Community Council held its first rehearsal on Tuesday evening, February 3 at the Norwood Branch Auditorium. While the personnel of the concert orchestra holds much promise because of the quality the number is not quite sufficient to fill out as much as desired. Bass instruments especially are lacking. Rehearsals will be held on Tuesday evenings.

An invitation is again issued to anyone interested in playing with the ensemble. Registration may be made at any time at the Norwood Branch Library.

MINISTER SNOJ SPEAKS TOMORROW

Slovenes from all sections of Greater Cleveland will gather at a public meeting tomorrow at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon in the Slovene Auditorium on St. Clair Ave., to hear Franc Snój, member of Yugoslav government in London, who will report on conditions in Slovenia and other parts of Yugoslavia now occupied by Axis powers. Mr. Snój recently returned from a visit in London where he received latest information in regard to conditions in Yugoslavia and the work being done to free the enslaved country from under Nazi and Fascist domination.

In the evening a banquet in honor of Mr. Snój will be held at Hotel Hollenden at which Mayor Frank J. Lausche and many other prominent persons will speak.

While we were leaving with tears in our eyes, others were already taking our wheat away and drinking our wine. When we reached Rajhenberg, some one who followed us told us that our wheat and wine were all gone already. I can't tell you, Frankie, how I suffered.

"And how many other things we lost. How much we worried, worked and saved, and now, we

must wander around the world in shreds and bare feet...

"With sad hearts we greet you: I, your father, mama, Vinski and our little Annie. It's a sad greeting from us the wanderers..."

"Dear brother:

"Brother Frankie, we must report you the sad news that we had to leave our dear home and that now we are on way to some refugee camp in Saxony, Germany. Thirty thousand Slovenes are there already. And now, when winter is coming! It is all so very sad! All our relatives are gone, Jančar and Ajstar, Veličič Lojze and Cene Jože from Skopje, none are left, all Slovenia is on the road..."

"We don't know for each other. As far as Rajhenberg we went together, there they tore us apart. We waited two days and one night for transport. With us are seven families from Drnovo, the rest are people from Bizeljsko and Styria, 145 persons altogether.

"Frankie, if at all possible, we will come to you, now, however, we can't go anywhere, neither do we know what we are.

"Today we are without everything. We burned down with out a fire..."

"Good-bye, dear Frankie! We wish you a Merry Christmas. Ours will be a sad one.

"Your brother Vinski, sister Anica, dad and mama. Good-bye!"

FAMOUS FILM "THE RIVER" TO BE SHOWN

On Thursday evening, February 12, the Norwood Branch Film Forum will show the film "The River." Famous as a documentary film as well as a significant advance in the art and technique of motion picture making it had received much attention at showings in the commercial movie houses. It had been released for showing at the Norwood Branch Library.

The showing of the film will be followed by a discussion based on problems and questions raised by the picture. Flood control, conservation, irrigation and the harnessing of the flowing water to supply power for the production of electricity will be some of the features. Mr. R. Russell Munn, assistant to the librarian of the Cleveland Public Library will lead the discussion.

Mr. Munn was the former librarian at Norris Dam project and is well equipped to lead the forum since he was on the spot during the development of the Norris Dam and the whole TVA project.

Everyone is invited to attend the film and the discussion.

REMEMBER! Sweetheart Ball Saturday February 14

PECON'S ORCHESTRA
Twilight Ballroom
Men in U. S. Uniform — FREE
By St. Clair Athletic Ass'n

"Susel Cadets" Sponsor Dance for Red Cross

Tonight is the night to attend the Twilight Interlude Dance sponsored by the Frances Susel Cadets of Collinwood. The dance will be held in the upper hall of the Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave. Blue spotlights cast on the dancers will provide that twilight effect which will characterize the dance.

The setting sounds great and the music is no less so for it will be provided by the imitable Tony Malovasic and his Blue Jackets orchestra. Tony has promised to provide gay polkas and beautiful Viennese waltzes as only he can play them; but of course he couldn't leave out the rumba fans or the jitterbugs either, so he has planned a well balanced program of musical entertainment.

The cadets in formals will act as hostesses and will see to it that everyone spends an enjoyable evening. Service men in uniform will be admitted free.

The proceeds of the dance will go into the fund of a Red Cross chapter. By your attendance you'll be performing a patriotic duty and help a noble cause. — Frances Susel.

Wedding Bells...

Today at 9 in the morning, St. Vitus Church was the scene of wedding of Miss Rose Urbic of Varian Ave. to Joseph E. Gornik, son of well known Mr. and Mrs. John Gornik of St. Clair Ave.

During the past week the following couples have received marriage licenses:

John Kennick, 21, 9601 Benham Ave., to Helen Kopalinsky,

(Continued on page 3.)

War Factories Need More Paper, Old Rags, Scrap Metal, and Old Rubber

Salvation Army Will Help You Get Into This



The need for more paper, old rags, scrap metal and old rubber by the war factories is terribly acute. The public can get into this Big Scrap by turning its salvage materials over to the Salvation Army at once.

If you knew that a single ton of paper wraps or packages 16,700 rounds of fuses; or 670 3-inch anti-aircraft cannon shells; or 1340 75-mm Howitzer craft cannon shells; or 1,000 shells; or 8,000 37-mm air-155-mm Howitzer powder charges; or 667,000 30-cal. small arms ammunition (bullets) would you burn or destroy beyond the possibility of salvaging any paper? Naturally, you would conserve it and the Salvation Army suggests that "for the duration" you "GIVE A CORNER OF YOUR CELLAR TO UNCLE SAM AND THE SALVATION ARMY."

Scrap Metal, Old Rubber and Rags are equally as important

in the war needs of today all these should be conserved along with books, zines, tires, clothing, furniture, old stoves, bottles, all kinds, jars and kitchenware. If you are missed by the call, or the accumulation comes too large, phone Henderson 5357, or send a postcard to 2179 East 55th Street, call for your contribution. Your patriotism runs enough bring it to the address given.

Adjutant Peter J. Heister, Officer in charge of the Salvation Army's Social Service, pointed out that there has been no slackening in its lar program of furnishing dicapped persons with employment, shelter, clothing, needs, spiritual help and encouragement. About 15 sons are being now so

Slovan Chorus Has Concert Tomorrow

The Slovan Male Chorus will give its winter concert tomorrow at 3 in the afternoon at the Slovene Society Home on Recher Ave., Euclid. Three women singers, guests of the chorus, will add color and variety to the program of the group, namely, Jeanette Perdan-Cahill, Mary Grill-Ivanusch, and Bertha Novak. John Ivanusch will direct the choral numbers, while Mrs. Perdan-Cahill and Irma Kalan will play the piano accompaniments.

The program is composed of a variety of songs, modern compositions as well as folk melodies.

As a special attraction, a comedy sketch in three scenes, "Smukova Zenitev" (Smuk's Marriage), written by J. M. Steblaj, well known Cleveland actor and dramatic director, will be also given. The cast is composed of Andy Ogrin, Frank Cesen, Caroline Zigman and Frank Pozar. Mr. Cesen, president of the chorus, is director of the play.

Following the concert and comedy sketch, there will be dancing to music by Kristof's orchestra.

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for an Appointment To-Day

"Scruples and Dance"

Three scruples make a (apothecaries weight). So (doubt) about enjoying self at one of the best of the season which will be Saturday, February 14 at Twilight Ballroom. This Sweetheart Ball is being sponsored by the St. Clair Association of the St. Clair creation Center. Johnny orchestra will play. Men uniform fill be honored and will be admitted free.

Latest Slovene and Croatian records at MERVAR

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Yugoslav University Club

TENTH ANNIVERSARY DANCE

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 14
at Lake Shore Hotel

« Stanwood Orchestra

\$1.50 per person

“V” FOR VICTORY DANCE...

given by
THE MODERN CRUSADERS

FEBRUARY 7, 1942

Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo
Johnny Pecon --- Tony Vadnais
Dancing 8:30 to ??? Admission