

## Japonska sila se krha pod udarci

Enote ameriške mornarice in letalske sile bombardirajo japonske pozicije in vojaške koncentracije na Okinawi. Trdnjava Shuri deloma obkrožena. Japonske izgube na Filipinih značajo 378,427 ubitih in ujetih vojakov. Kitajske čete okupirale Nanning in presekale japonsko komunikacijsko linijo. Ljute bitke v provinci Honan se nadaljujejo.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. 28. maja. — Japonske čete se umiječejo s treh glavnih front na Pacifik. Pod težo udarcev. Na Okinawi bodo zapustile trdnjav Shuri, klicano točko bojne črte, katero so prebile ameriške sile.

Na kitajski fronti se je položaj zasukal, ko so kitajske čete porazile japonske sile in okupirale pristaniščno mesto Nanning.

Na filipinski fronti so v akciji ameriške čete. Znamenja kažejo, da bodo ostanki japonskih divizij kmalu zdobljeni.

Guam. 28. maja. — Enote ameriške bojne mornarice in letalske sile bombardirajo japonske pozicije in vojaške koncentracije na otoku Okinawi. Izstrelki in bombe padajo na kraje na južni strani trdnjave Shuri.

Poročilo iz glavnega stana admirała Nimitza ne omenja umika japonskih sil iz Shurija, ki je deloma obkrožen. To pravi le, da so v akciji ameriške križarke in rušilci ter enote letalske sile.

Japonci uničujejo skladnica orožja in živil v jamah, v katerih se skrivajo, da ne bi prišle v ameriške roke. Britiski ameriških sil na japonske pozicije se povečal. Japonci se privajljajo za umik iz centralnega dela otoka. Ameriški pomorski so pognali Japonce z utrjenih postojank na višinah med Ozato Muro in Jonabaro.

Operacije ameriških sil še vedno ovirajo deževni nalivi, ki so spremenili nižine v blato in močvirja. Te drže bojno linijo, ki se razteza od Nahaja, glavnega mesta, do vzhodnega obrežja otoka. Šesta divizija pomorskega je ustanovila nova mostišča med Asato in glavnim mestom.

Manila, Filipini. 28. maja. — Glavni stan generala Dougla MacArthurja je razkril japonske izgube na Luzonu in Mindanaou, odkar so ameriške sile invadirale Filipinske otoke. Te značajo 378,427 ubitih in ujetih japonskih vojakov.

Skladnica ameriške izgube v operacijah na Filipinah značajo 48,044. Stevilo uključuje ubite, ranjene in pogrešane vojake. Od japonskih sil se krha pod udarci ameriških čet na vseh filipinskih frontah.

MacArthur poroča, da se filipinski civilisti vračajo v kraje, katero so osvobodile ameriške čete. Filipinski gerilci pomagajo ameriškim četam v operacijah proti Japoncem.

Cungking, Kitajska. 28. maja. — Kitajske sile so izvojevale največjo zmago v bitki z Japonci za posest Nanning, pristaniščnega mesta na južni kitajski obali. Nanning je padel po obleganju, ki je trajalo šest dni.

Vrhovno poveljstvo je naznalo presekjanje japonske linije, ki vodi v francosko Indokino in Singapur. Po tej liniji so japonske sile v Indokini, Burmi, Siamu in Malajskem polotoku dobivale orožje, strelivo in drugi vojni material.

Nanning, bivše glavno mesto province Kwangsi, leži na južnem koncu transkontinentalne linije, ki spaja Mandžurijo z južno Kitajsko in Indokino. To je drugo pristaniščno mesto, katero je prislo pod kontrolo kitajskih čet. Te so pred enim tednom okupirale Fučov. Pri Nan-

## Reorganiziranje federalnih agentur

### Truman predlagal revizijo zakona

Washington, D. C. 28. maja. — Splošno čiščenje v federalni vladi se obeta. Možnost je, da bo 49 neodvisnih federalnih agentur z divizijskimi in birovimi vred odpravljenih, ker več ne služijo namenu.

Predsednik Truman je nasobil poslanec Kongresa s pozivom, naj revidira ali prekliče zakon, na čigar podlagi so bile agenture ustavnovljene. V poslanici je poudaril potrebo reorganiziranja.

Senator Byrd, demokrat iz Virginije, je na sestanku s časniki dejal, da Trumanova poslanica je v bistvu začetek konca neodvisnih federalnih agentur. Odprava teh bo rezultirala v odslovitvi več tisoč uradnikov in uslužbencev. Byrd je načelnik skupnega kongresnega odseka za ekonomsko zadavo. On je dejal, da bo odsek ugodil predsedniku Trumanu, razpustil nekatere agenture, druge pa konolidiral. O tem se je že posvetoval s predsednikom.

Washington, D. C. 28. maja. — Mornarični departement je razkril, da so ameriške podmornice potopile 1119 japonskih ladij in parnikov v treh letih vojne na Pacifik. Tonaža teh je značala 4,500,000 ton.

Podmornice so poleg parnikov potopile 126 japonskih bojnih ladij, med temi 17 križark, 53 rušilcev in štiri letalonosce.

Hamburg, Nemčija. 28. maja. — Albert Forster, bivši nemški governer v Gdansku, se je podal vojaški policiji, katera ga je potem izročila britskim avtoritetam. Častniki druge britiske armade so bili informirani, da je bil brat Heinricha Himmlerja aretiran v Schleswigu in potem poslan v Pariz. Himmler je zadnjih teden izvrnil samomor.

Paula Hitler, sestra bivšega nemškega diktatorja, je bila aretirana v nekem kraju v bližini Berchtesgaden. Ona je bivala v hiši Dietricha Eckarta, nemškega pesnika.

Nacijska podtalna sila v Nemčiji

### Sabotaža se širi v conah okupacije

Washington, D. C. 28. maja. — J. A. Krug, načelnik odbora za vojno produkcijo, je naznani, da bodo naročila za tanke, bojne letala nekaterih vrst in drugo orožje preklicana, zaenzo pa je nagnal, da bo okrog 6,600,000 izmed 51,200,000 delavcev, ki so uposleni v vojnih in sorodnih industrijih, prizadeti. Za te se bo našlo delo v industrijih, ki bodo preurejene za produkcijo civilnih potrebsčin.

Okrug 1,600,000 delavcev, ki so uposleni v letalskih tovarnah, bo odpuščenih. Odslovitve bodo v ladjevdelnicah, kemičnih in drugih tovarnah. Krug je dejal, da bodo regulacije glede kontrole industrijev olajšane, da se omogoči ponovna uposelitev delavcev, ki bodo izgubili delo v vojnih tovarnah.

"Industrie bodo dobiti vso priliko za obnovo produkcije civilnih potrebsčin," je rekel Krug. "Vrednost produkcije teh potrebsčin, ki znaša sedem milijard dolarjev letno, se bo povečala na šestnajst milijard. To pomeni povečanje produkcije avtomobilov za 30 odstotkov. Izvajal se bo tudi program gradnje javnih projektov."

Wildungen, Nemčija. 28. maja. — Dokazi so, da je na delu nacijske podtalne sile v Nemčiji. Sabotaža proti zavezniškim okupacijskim četam se širi. Napadi na zavezniške vojake so skoraj na dnevnu redu.

Da podtalna sila obstaja, pričajo izpovedi nemških vojnih ujetnikov in druga dejstva. Ta sila sicer še ni organizirana kot enota, vendar dela preglavice zavezniškim vojaškim avtoritetam. Podtalno silo tvorijo fanteški nacijski.

Grupe fanatičnih nacijskih so bile ujetne v več nemških krajih.

Eina izmed ujetnih grup je štela 250 članov. Nemški civilisti noče sodelovati z zavezniškimi avtoritetami, kar pomeni, da bo morale podvzeti drastične konakte.

Odredbe in ukrepi za zaščito zavezniških okupacijskih sil so bili uveljavljeni v več nemških krajih.

Zavezniške avtoritete imajo iste probleme v Nemčiji kot so jih imelo nemške okupacijske armade v Franciji, Belgiji, Holandiji, Jugoslaviji, na Poljskem in Holandskem.

Zganjarne bodo zaposlene v juliju

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## INDUSTRIJE V ISTRI OBNOVILE OBRAT

### Srbska odvetniška zveza izključila izdajalce

### TRAKTORJI PRIHAJAJO V JUGOSLAVIJO

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Senator Byrd, demokrat iz Virginije, je na sestanku s časniki dejal, da Trumanova poslanica je v bistvu začetek konca neodvisnih federalnih agentur.

Odprava teh bo rezultirala v odslovitvi več tisoč uradnikov in uslužbencev. Byrd je načelnik skupnega kongresnega odseka za ekonomsko zadavo. On je dejal, da bo odsek ugodil predsedniku Trumanu, razpustil nekatere agenture, druge pa konolidiral. O tem se je že posvetoval s predsednikom.

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# Glasovi iz naselbin

## PRESNEČENJE IN KRATEK ŽIVLJENJEPIS

Cleveland. O.—Marsikaj se mi je že prepetilo, odkar sem pri društvu Naprednih Slovenk 137 SNPJ, kaj takšnega pa se ne da bi morala sama peči krofe za svoje iznenadenje, ki so ga prizede sestre Napredne Slovenke.

Naša predsednica je bila stara 50 let in smo se zmenile, da ji napravimo po seji malo presečenja; vsaka naj nekaj da ali kaj speče. In tako se je zgodilo: sestri Erste je spekla štrudel in kruh, Olga Shutti potiče, kati Bradač in Agnes Lunder cevrtje, Frances Gorshe in sestra Mule krompirjevo salato, Ana Azman je spekla šunko, sestra Lunder pa je skuhala kavo. Tudi pijače ni manjkalo.

Na presenečenje so vabilo: sestra Zakrajšek, Erste in Simčič. Blagajno pa je imela v rokah sestra Josephine Tratnik.

Po seji dne 2. februarja sem tudi jaz počakala, da spremim predsednico Josephine Močnik v drugo sobo. Ona je mislila, da ima veselični odbor malo prigrizka, pa mi reče: "Pa bi ostali kar tukaj, saj je zadost velika soba." Druge sestre so bile že vse v drugi sobi, samo sestre Simčič, tajnica Zakrajšek, predsednica Močnik in jaz smo zadne prisile. Ko odpremo vrata, zakričijo "Surprise!" Predsednica se je spustila v jok, jaz jo pa tolzim. K nama pristopi Joyce Gorshe in reče, da je nedano počaščenje prirejeno za dve. Ozrem sem, da vidim komu je naslovila te besede, narker ponovi, da je nedano presenečenje prirejeno za predsednico, ki praznuje 50-letnico rojstva, in zame, ker sem izpolnila 60 let.

To je bilo pa malo preveč zame. Noge so mi odpovedale in ako ne bi bilo stola, bi se kar na tla sesedal. Potem pa se mi je zdelel kakor da bi sanjal. Sestre so nato naju posadile k mizi in Tončka Simčič je spregovorila nekaj prav lepih besed nama v počast. Izročila je vsaki zavitek s krasno voščilno kartko in imeni darovalcev. Na moji kartici je bilo zapisano: "Drama! Ni lepšega kot biti ljubljena in cenjena od svojih društvenih sestra—in ker skupaj delamo in se včasih tudi malo spremo, če je potrebno, ne bi rade videle, da bi svojo 60-letnico slavila sama, ampak si ti v tem slavlju pridružujemo."

Potem sem razvila zavitek in pokazal se je kup novih dolarskih bankovcev. Vsaka svoje je morala šteti na glas. Mojih je bilo 60, za vsako leto dolar. Oni, ki se niste kaj takega doživeli, si ne morete predstavljati, kaj sem čutila v svojem srcu, ko sem se ozrla po krasnih obrazih sester Naprednih Slovenk, po tem cvetu slovenskih žena in deklet, po okrašeni mi-

zi, naloženih z jedili in cvetli-

cam.

Na tem mestu se najlepše zahvaljujem vrlim sestrám Naprednih Slovenkam in prav tako nekaterim Progresivnim Slovenkam. Bil je res krasen večer. Hvala tudi onim, ki se niste mogle udeležiti.

V soboto, 3. marca, smo imeli Napredne Slovenke veselico in meni je prišla Joyce Gorshe in mi pripela krasen šopek cvetlic ter mi vošči rojstni dan, katerega sem praznovala ves mesec. Hvala, Joyce!

Ako je človek tako dolgo aktivni pri društvu kot sem jaz (julija meseca bo 35 let), potem se mu zdi, ko pride na sejo, kakor da bi prišel domov k svoji družini.

Meseca septembra bomo obhajale Napredne Slovenke 137 SNPJ 35-letnico v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave., na katero vas že sedaj vabim. (Ostalo bo priobčeno v dnevniku.—Ured.)

Josie Meznarsic.

## Društvene vesti

Indianapolis, Ind.—Pozivam članstvo društva št. 105 SNPJ, da se udeleži redne mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila 3. junija v Slovenskem narodnem domu; začetek ob desetih popoldne. Na dnevnem redu bomo imeli več važnih stvari in med drugimi točkami tudi volitev delegata za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ.

Sporočam tudi, da se je sestra Mary Kromošek, ki se je nahajala v bolnišnici čez dva mesece, zopet vrnila domov. Upamo, da priceteck ob dveh popoldne.

Joseph Omerza, tajnik.

Presto, Pa.—Članstvo društva št. 166 SNPJ vladljivo vabim, da se udeleži izvanredne seje, ki se bo vršila 3. junija (prvo nedeljo). Priceteck ob dveh popoldne. Na tej seji bomo izvolili delegata in namestnika, pač sedež društva št. 19, s katerim smo se združili v svrhu izvolitve skupnega delegata.

Prosim brate in sestre, da se v polnem številu udeleže te seje.

Na tem mestu tudi zaenoma opominjam, da oni, ki se niso udeležili društvene veselice, morajo plačati 50c v društveno blagajno, kajti veselica se je slabo obnesla. Prav tisti čas je bil že doček za stavbo. Upam, da boste upoštevali ta opomin.

Helen Robich, tajnica.

Barberton, O.—Vabim članstvo društva Triglav 48 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeleži prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 3. junija. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev delegata za 13. redno konvencijo, zato je dolžnost slehernega člana, da se te važne seje gotovo udeleži.

Naše društvo ima sedaj dva člana na bolniški podpori. Bolan je John Jankovich. On se je moral podvreči težki operaciji čreves, katero je srečno prestar. Zdravi se v bolnišnici v Akronu. Priporočam članstvu,

da ga obišče. Bolna je tudi sestra Ivana Valenčič, katera se je tudi dva dni nahajala v bolnišnici. Prosim članstvo, da oba bolnika obišči, kajti to je dolžnost vsakega člana in članice, posebno pa onih, ki imajo načelo, da obiščejo bolnike.

Opozorjam vse tiste člane, ki imajo sinove pri vojakih, da jim naj naroče, ko pridejo domov, da se zgloboj pri meni in prinesojo s seboj odpustnicu, katero bom posiljal v glavnih urad. Ta opomin velja za tiste članove, ki se bodo želeli zopet zavarovati za bolniško podporo. Ako hocete o tej zadevi imeti več pojasnila, čitajte naznanično bolnišnega tajnika, ki je bilo priobčeno v Prosjeti z dne 23. maja.

Alois Ocepak, tajnik.

Blaine, Pa.—V nedeljo, 3. junija, se bo vršila seja društva št. 333 SNPJ; začetek ob eni popoldne. Na tej seji bomo izvolili delegata za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ, ki se ima vršiti v mesecu avgusta. Društvo št. 333 se je združilo z društvom št. 407 v svrhu izvolitve skupnega delegata.

Mike Smerdel, tajnik.

Aurora, Minn.—Članstvo društva št. 43 SNPJ pozivam na izredno sejo, ki se bo vršila 10. junija ob pol dveh popoldne v svrhu izvolitve delegata in namestnika. Naše društvo se je združilo v društvo št. 111. Slehernega člana in članice je dolžnost, da pride na sejo, ker je zelo važna. Vršila se bo v Slovenskem narodnem domu; začetek ob dveh popoldne.

Joseph Omerza, tajnik.

Fleming, Kans.—Pozivam članstvo društva št. 30 SNPJ, da se udeleži izvanredne seje, ki se bo vršila 3. junija (prvo nedeljo). Priceteck ob dveh popoldne. Na tej seji bomo izvolili delegata in namestnika, pač sedež društva št. 19, s katerim smo se združili v svrhu izvolitve skupnega delegata.

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PROSVETA

PRESNEČENJE IN  
KRATEK ŽIVLJENJEPIS

Cleveland. O.—Marsikaj se mi je že prepetilo, odkar sem pri društvu Naprednih Slovenk 137 SNPJ, kaj takšnega pa se ne da bi morala sama peči krofe za svoje iznenadenje, ki so ga prizede sestre Napredne Slovenke.

Naša predsednica je bila stara 50 let in smo se zmenile, da ji napravimo po seji malo presečenja; vsaka naj nekaj da ali kaj speče. In tako se je zgodilo: sestri Erste je spekla štrudel in kruh, Olga Shutti potiče, kati Bradač in Agnes Lunder cevrtje, Frances Gorshe in sestra Mule krompirjevo salato, Ana Azman je spekla šunko, sestra Lunder pa je skuhala kavo. Tudi pijače ni manjkalo.

Na presenečenje so vabilo: sestra Zakrajšek, Erste in Simčič. Blagajno pa je imela v rokah sestra Josephine Tratnik.

Po seji dne 2. februarja sem tudi jaz počakala, da spremim predsednico Josephine Močnik v drugo sobo. Ona je mislila, da ima veselični odbor malo prigrizka, pa mi reče: "Pa bi ostali kar tukaj, saj je zadost velika soba." Druge sestre so bile že vse v drugi sobi, samo sestre Simčič, tajnica Zakrajšek, predsednica Močnik in jaz smo zadne prisile. Ko odpremo vrata, zakričijo "Surprise!" Predsednica se je spustila v jok, jaz jo pa tolzim. K nama pristopi Joyce Gorshe in reče, da je nedano počaščenje prirejeno za dve. Ozrem sem, da vidim komu je naslovila te besede, narker ponovi, da je nedano presenečenje prirejeno za predsednico, ki praznuje 50-letnico rojstva, in zame, ker sem izpolnila 60 let.

To je bilo pa malo preveč zame. Noge so mi odpovedale in ako ne bi bilo stola, bi se kar na tla sesedal. Potem pa se mi je zdelel kakor da bi sanjal. Sestre so nato naju posadile k mizi in Tončka Simčič je spregovorila nekaj prav lepih besed nama v počast. Izročila je vsaki zavitek s krasno voščilno kartko in imeni darovalcev. Na moji kartici je bilo zapisano: "Drama! Ni lepšega kot biti ljubljena in cenjena od svojih društvenih sestra—in ker skupaj delamo in se včasih tudi malo spremo, če je potrebno, ne bi rade videle, da bi svojo 60-letnico slavila sama, ampak si ti v tem slavlju pridružujemo."

Potem sem razvila zavitek in pokazal se je kup novih dolarskih bankovcev. Vsaka svoje je morala šteti na glas. Mojih je bilo 60, za vsako leto dolar. Oni, ki se niste kaj takega doživeli, si ne morete predstavljati, kaj sem čutila v svojem srcu, ko sem se ozrla po krasnih obrazih sester Naprednih Slovenk, po tem cvetu slovenskih žena in deklet, po okrašeni mi-

zi, naloženih z jedili in cvetli-

cam.

Na tem mestu se najlepše zahvaljujem vrlim sestrám Naprednih Slovenkam in prav tako nekaterim Progresivnim Slovenkam. Bil je res krasen večer. Hvala tudi onim, ki se niste mogle udeležiti.

Louis Supancic, tajnik.

Cleveland. O.—V nedeljo, 3. junija, bo nad vse važna seja društva "Vodnik Venec" št. 147 SNPJ, na kateri bomo razpravljali o društvenih in jednotnih problemih in izvolili delegata za trinajsto redno konvencijo. Da je udeležba vsega člana nujno potrebna, ni potreba poudarjati; to je tudi tistega prostora; pričetek ob desetih popoldne. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev delegata za prihodnjo konvencijo SNPJ. Dolžnost slehernega člana je, da pride na seje.

note pri srcu, naj pride gotovo na sejo. Priporočam tudi, da se poglobimo v razprave in kaj kistega storimo za društvo in jednoto. Sedaj je čas in ne pozneje.

Mary Vidmar, tajnica.

Edison, Kana.—Članstvo društva št. 225 SNPJ je vabljeno, da se polnoštevilno udeleži prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila drugo nedeljo, 6. junija v občajnem prostoru. Začetek ob dveh popoldne. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev delegata za prihodnjo konvencijo SNPJ. Dolžnost slehernega člana je, da pride na seje.

John Zibert, tajnik.

Greensboro, Pa.—Pozivam članstvo društva št. 146 in 501 v svrhu izvolitve skupnega delegata in namestnika za 13. redno konvencijo.

Seja se prične ob 9:30 dopoldne.

Leo Poljsak, tajnik.

Klein, Mont. — Naznanjam članstvo društva št. 132 SNPJ, da se bo vršila prihodnja seja 10. junija ob pol dveh popoldne v občajnem prostoru. Članstvo naj se seje polnoštevilno udeleži, kajti volili bomo delegata in namestnika za 13. redno konvencijo.

Seja bo važna, ker moramo izvoliti delegata za prihodnjo konvencijo.

Mary Jellar, tajnica.

Johnstown, Pa.—Članstvo društva št. 3 SNPJ naznanjam, da smo na zadnji seji odložili volitve delegata za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ. Vzrok odložitve je bila odsotnost predsednika. Naša društvo se je združilo z društvom št. 111. Slehernega člana in članice je dolžnost, da pride na sejo, ker je zelo važna. Vršila se bo v Slovenskem narodnem domu; začetek ob dveh popoldne.

Obenem pa pozivam članstvo na prihodnjo sejo, ki se bo vršila 10. junija; začetek ob dveh popoldne. Na tej seji bomo iz

## IZ URADA

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PRIDRUŽITEV TRSTA K JUGOSLAVIJI—  
UPRAVIČENA ZAHTEVA DEMOKRACIJE

Dr. Joža Vilfan

(Ta sodobni članek o tržaškem vprašanju je bil objavljen v listu "BORBA" 26. aprila. Ker je v njem pojasnjeno stališče, katerega zavzema italijanski proletarijat, italijanski žena in italijanska mladina iz Trsta, nam je še laže pojmovati, zakaj je priključitev Trsta k Združeni Sloveniji ena glavnih točk jugoslovanske vlade; obenem tudi pobjja izjavno bivšega podtnajnika državnega departmента Sumnerja Wellesa, da je prebivalstvo Trsta 85% po narodnosti in simpatiji italijansko. Članek je prosto preveden iz srbo-hrvaščine.)

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik SANSA.

Pred nekoliko dnevi je jugoslovanska vojska poleg jugovzhodne obale Istre osvobodila tudi otoka Cres in Lošinj. Po razsuhi Avstro-Ogrske ju je zasedla Italija in ju obdržala v smislu rapalske pogodbe od leta 1920. Sedaj pa je jugoslovanska vojska tudi na kopnem prekoračila staro mejo in se že nahaja blizu Ilirske Bistrike v slovenskem Primorju. Pričelo se je končno osvobojanje najbolj zapadnega našega predela—osvobajanje slovenskega Primorja. Edinice naše vojske, ki so se na tem teritoriju še pod italijansko oblastjo do njenega zloma razvijale iz prvih partizanskih čet v brigade, divizije in korpusu, se bodo sedaj tudi stvarno zedinile z jugoslovanskim celino, da skupno z njo izvijejo poslednjo bitko.

O čvrsti volji slovenskega Primorja, da se vključi v Titovo Jugoslavijo, ne more biti nikake stvarne sumnje. Niti ne more biti kakega dvoma v tem, da današnji vstop jugoslovanske vojske na to zemljišče predstavlja samo poslednje jamstvo, da se že izvršeno priključenje utrdi. In inozemstvo je pri tem imelo dovolj prilike, da se uveri o vztrajnosti, požrtvovalnosti in junastvu, s katerim se je narod slovenskega Primorja ves čas te vojne boril za svojo Jugoslavijo.

Že avgusta 1943 so bili pri partizanskih edinicah v slovenskem Primorju prisotni predstavniki Velike Britanije. Bili so prisotni dogajanja, ki se je izvijalo v momentu kapitulacije Italije; prepričali so se, kako je naš narod kar preko noči izbrali yes državni aparat, katerega je Italija s takim naporom grajala 25 let. Prepričali so se, kako je naš narod takoj priznal Osvobodilno fronto za edino oblast.

Leta 1944 so predstavniki vojske Velike Britanije, a kasneje tudi sovjetska vojna misija, mogli opaziti s kakim navdušenjem je narod v teh krajih gradil svojo oblast, celo do predmesta Trsta samega. Prisostvovali so tudi velikim volitvam odborov in obiskali so tudi mesta, kjer so se volitve vršile. Lahko so se uverili, da ničesar več ne more ustaviti našega naroda od tega, da v slovenskem Primorju brani ono, kar smatra za svoje največje ustvaritev, da na svojih tleh brani Titovo Jugoslavijo.

Priključenje slovenskega Primorja s beneško Slovenijo, kar je na podlagi splošnega narodnega dviga proglašil vrhovni plenum Osvobodilne fronte takoj po kapitulaciji Italije in kar je potrdil najprej kočevski zbor poslanec slovenskega naroda, a zatem tudi drugo zasedanje AVNOja, je že zdavnaj gotov čin. Se več, to je celo niz že izviričnih činov in sedanje napredovanje naše vojske znači samo zadnjo in zaključno fazo tega razvoja. In s tem, povezano z vso napetostjo, prihaja na površje tudi vprašanje Trsta.

Slovenski narod in v njim vsi drugi jugoslovanski narodi so vedno smatrali Trst za sestavni del svoje narodne zemlje. Od vseh strani obklopuje Trst kompaktno naseljena slovenska zemlja in devet desetek leži na tleh, ki so še pred sto leti bile lastnina slovenskega kmeta. Slovenci tvorijo ogromno večino v predmestjih in predstavljajo tudi znatni del prebivalcev sredine same. S svojimi mešaninsko-funkcijami, a posebno kot luka prostranega zaledja, je Trst neločljivo vezan s slovenskim svetom. V sledi tega je slovenski narodni program, program Združenja Slovenije, vedno zajemal tudi Trst. Radi ustvarjanja tega programa se je podal v berbi leta 1941 v Osvobodilno fronto in na tem programu stoji danes tudi vsi jugoslovanski narodi.

Zlasti zadnje čase se v zunanjem svetu veliko razpravlja, o

## LIBERATION

PICTURE STORY OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S EPIC STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY—TO WIN UNITY AND A DECENT FUTURE. 1941-1945

"LIBERATION" je ime revije, ki jo je izdal Združeni odbor Amerikanov južnoslovenskega porekla. Vsebuje preko 100 slik iz borbe jugoslovenskih narodov za svojo svobodo, največ iz našo Slovenije. Citati bi jo moral vsak Slovenec in jo shraniti za spomin. Cena ji je 50 centov in se naroči pri: SLOVENIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL, 3935 W. 28th St., CHICAGO 23, ILL.

Trsta v slovensko zaledje. Množice Trsta so tako opredelitev Že leta 1848. One so se tako ponovno opredelitev tudi v današnji vojni. Množice Trsta so se spojile v borbo slovenskega vojska. Jasni izraz tega odnosja med slovenskimi narodom in italijanskimi demokratičnimi množicami se razvidi tudi v tem, da imajo tržaški Italijani dva svoja predstavnika v najvišji upravi narodne oblasti v slovenskem Primorju v pokrajinski narodno osvobodilnem odboru.

Italijanske demokratične mase so se čvrsto povezale s slovenskim zaledjem v zahtevi, da se Trst v imenu demokracije vključi v novo Jugoslavijo.

Današnja vojna se vrši za uničenje fašizma in za zmago demokracije. V njej je slovenski narod rama ob ramu z ostalimi jugoslovenskimi narodi pokazal politično delo razširilo tudi med tržaškimi množicami. Zrasla je neizbrisljiva manifestacija teh tržaških delavcev, ki so na mitingu na partizanskem shodu v Vipavski dolini prisegli, da hočejo v skupni borbi s slovenskimi partizani zlomiti prezid, ki ga je reakcija zgradila med obema narodoma.

V času kapituliranja Italije so Tržačani pod vodstvom aktivistov Osvobodilne fronte navalili in z zaporoj osvobodili politične jetnike. Tedaj se je politično delo razširilo tudi med tržaškimi množicami. Zrasla je močna organizacija "Delavsko edinstvo," kot skupna organizacija slovenskega in italijanskega proletariata.

Danes se je "Delavsko edinstvo" razširilo po vseh podjetjih Trsta in njegov doprinos je predvsem poleg sabotaže, mobilizacija v pomoč jugoslovanski vojski. S slovensko žensko in mladinsko, narodno-osvobodilno organizacijo se je razvijala spredno in njenem v primeru tudi italijanska ženska in mladinska antifašistična organizacija. Nastale so mnoge profesionalne skupine italijanskih meščanov v ravnotako tesni povezanosti s slovenskim narodno osvobodilnim gibanjem.

Proti reakcionarnim poizkušanjem iz Italije, da se obnovi ona nesrečna politika, katero je v Trstu reakcionarno italijansko vodstvo vodilo desetletje, so se jasno izrazile vse te organizacije in skupine 22. septembra 1944, ko so ob priliključju maršala Tita na proslavi druge oblemnice I. dalmatinske brigade opredelitev se za priključenje k Jugoslaviji in formirale pokret kot podaniji nove Jugoslavije.

V sledi tega mi pravico zahtevamo Trst za sebe, in to v imenu demokracije. Mi to zahtevamo zato, da se ono, kar smo preživeli tekom zadnjih sto let, a še v večji meri od zadnjih vojne naprej, ne bi nikoli več ponovilo zato, da bi vsak posameznik in vsi narod imel možnost na polni razvoju.

Danes sprejemajo italijanske brigade italijanske trobojnice iz rok slovenske mladine, kateri pod Italijo nikoli ni bilo dovo-

Rádi in sicer precej glasno radi poudarjamo bratstvo in enakost članstva. Tudi obljudujemo podporo iz raznih jednotnih skladov, kadar je član v potrebi. Sedaj, ko bi morali pokazati v dejancu prej obetano bratstvo in podporo do vračajočih se vojakov, ali bolje rečeno herojskih junakov, pa smo jim obrnili hrbit in se postavili na stališče privavnih zavarovalniških družb. S tem smo postavili interesedolarja daleč pred interesom članstva.

Je že res lepo, da glavni odbor pa na jednotnine sklade, da se ne izplačujejo prekomerne podpore. Toda prav tako lepo in potrebno je, da upoštavamo bratstvo, to je, da v slučaju pohabljenosti plačamo podporo članom-vojakom, ki so bili prisiljeni iti v vojno. Sicer pa upamo, da boš in pohabljeni članovi-vojaki dobre zadostno vladno podporo in da ne bodo vsi padli po zdravniški podpori.

Pred par leti, ko je bila v modri visoka bolniška podpora, smo imeli dokaj deficit v bolniškem skladu. Treba je bilo večkrat poseti v žep in plačati izredni asesment. Malo smo podgnrali in plačali in jednota je kljub temu rastla in napredovala.

Ce bi ti naši herojski, toda nešrečni bratje res ogražali stabilnost bolniškega sklada in bi bilo vsled tega treba kriti primanjkljaj z izrednim asesmentom, ali je kje član, ki bi protestiral, ako bi bilo treba plačati par kvodrov izrednega asesmenta? Upam, da ne.

Najbrže je precej članov, ki niso podpisali "waiverja", s katerim bi se odpovedali vsem izplačilom iz odškodninskoga sklada in bolniških podpori vsled leženj ali pohabljenosti, dobrijen v vojni. Ampak te člane bomo morali vzeti nazaj za isto zavarovalnino kot so jo imeli pred odhodom v vojno, in to brez ozira, če so zdravi ali ne.

Kaj bodo rekli ti naši sinovi, ko se vrnejo v civilno življenje bolni in pohabljeni, ako jim bomo povedali, da jih po sklepu glavnega odbora ne moramo več, čeprav so se bojevali za svobodo Amerike in so imeli več ali manj rezerve v bolniškem skladu? Mar naj jim rečemo, da jednota ni kriva vojne in nima napram njim nobene obveznosti, razen v slučaju, če umrejo?

To so stvari, katere bo treba rešiti na bolj bratski način; če ne prej, pa na prihodnji konvenciji.

Nedavno smo čitali, da je v Detroitu nagnil umrl John Berling, ki se je zelo udejstvoval na kulturnem polju. On je bil tudi v Kansasu splošno poznani. Koliko je delal in se trudil na polju petja in dramatičke, vedeni tudi oni, ki ga osobno niso poznali. Torej naj bi mu nekdo, ki ga je od bližu poznal, napisal lep neklog. Časten spomin temu kulturnemu delavcu, prizadetem pa sožalje!

John Shular, 206.

**Pripomba tajnika bolniškega oddelka:** Sklep gl. odbora dolgača zdravniški preiskava le za one člane, ki so se nahajali izven Združenih držav. Namen tega je, da se zavaruje razrede bolniških in odškodninskih podpor morebitne nevarnosti. Kako resne so te nevarnosti, ne bo mogoče ugotoviti toliko časa, da se vrnejo vse člani in bomo imeli na rokah vse potrebne podatke. Upamo, da število pohabljenih ali nezdravljivih slučajev ne bo veliko, in bo mogoče rešiti to vprašanje v prid vseh prizadetih.

Pred leti smo imeli določbe v pravilih, po katerih je bil član, ako je stopil v vojaško službo, avtomatično črtan iz jednote, in vse podpore s smrtnino vred so odpadle. Sedaj so pravila toliko izpopolnjena, da smejo ostati člani in so poleg določenih ugodnosti deležni podpore, dokler se nahajajo v Združenih državah.

Tudi smrtnine se izplačujejo na podlagi predpisanih certifikatov. Vzrok, da ni mogoče plačevati podpore vojakom za bolezni in poškodbe, dobljene na bojiščih, je radi visoke rizike in ker so prispevki za podporo določeni le za normalne razmere. To pomeni, da bo hoteli plačevati podpore članom-vojakom, brez oxira na posledice in število bolezni in poškodb, bi bilo treba računati na višji asesment v dolarjih na mestu kvodrov.

Vojna je nevarna igra, kar lah-

## PODRUŽNICE SANSA ŠE VEDNO POTREBNE!

Člani Slovenske narodne podporne jednote in narodno četeči rojaki tega kontinenta so v obči in mnogi se podpirajo gmočno kakor tudi moralno našo politično organizacijo Slovenski ameriški narodni svet in s tem tudi demokratični preustroj federirane nove Jugoslavije. Toda ko je bilo naznanjeno, da je vojna v Evropi končana, so se v nekaterih naselbinah—kot poročano—podružnice SANSA takoj odločile, da prenehajo z vsemi aktivnostmi, češ, da je z završitvijo vojne v Evropi dovršeno tudi delo omenjene organizacije.

Ampak, prijatelji, ravno obratno je resnica! SANSA je baš sedaj novi Jugoslaviji bolj potreben, kakor kdaj od njegove ustanovitve, in večje usluge ne morete storiti onim, ki še vedno strežejo po življenju mladi in prerojeni Jugoslaviji, kakor če prenehate z vsemi aktivnostmi v času, ko se oblikuje usoda njene bodočnosti. Le nikaj ne si nihče ne udaja iluzijam, da je tam že vse doseženo ali določeno, mi pa gremo sedaj lahko v pokoj v zavesti, da smo naše delo opravili.

Največja nesreča bi bila za bodočnost Jugoslavije in neodpostljiv greh na naši strani, ako bi v teh časih, ko se vse nazadnjače skupile grupirajo in organizirajo, kakor tudi vodijo dobro zamišljeno propagando med člani ter našimi rojaki za ukinjenje naših političnih aktivnosti pri SANSA, podlegli njihovi propagandi.

Slovenski ameriški narodni svet ne bo mogel uspešno pobijati elemente ljudstvu nasprotnih interesov in zagovarjati upravljene zahteve naših bratov onkraj morja, ako ne bo denarnih sredstev, ki so v teh časih neobhodno potrebna. Možno tudi je, ako prenehamo z našimi političnimi aktivnostmi sedaj, da bi lahko vse naše doseženje delo v pomoč jugoslovanskemu ljudstvu na političnem polju bilo brez pomena, kajti nasprotniki bi momente lahko izabilni v protinardone in protidemokratične namene in si lastili upravičenost za svoje postopanje.

Ne pozabimo incidentov med zavezniki radi Trsta in Primorja! Anglija sedaj več ne potrebuje hrabrih jugoslovanskih čet, ki so toliko pripomogli do hitrejšega skravanja fašizma v Evropi, in to je jasno pokazala. Dolžnost SANSA je in bo, da ameriški javnosti predstavi resnico glede krajev slovenskega Primorja, o katerih hčajo nekateri časniški poročevalci publiko dokazati, da so po narodnosti italijanski.

Apelira se na podružnice SANSA, v katerih je aktivno mnogo naših članov, da naj ne nasedejo ali podležejo zavajalcem, ki so pridno na delu, da porušijo naše orožje v obrambi krvavega našega naroda v času naševeje potrebe, istočasno pa gradijo svoje politične organizacije.

SANSA delo se ni dovršeno. Kadar bo, boste obveščeni! Medtem pa pojrite na delo in mu pomagajte finančno in moralno še v večji meri, da se tako čim prej uresničijo naše želje in upri trpečega jugoslovanskega naroda.

Ker je sedaj tudi razpisano sedmo vojno posojilo po federalni vladi in ker je to ena najboljših investicij na eni strani, na drugi pa bomo pripomogli do hitrejše zmage nad japonskim imperializmom, se priporoči vsem članom, in imajo na naspolago finančna sredstva, da investirajo denar v omenjene zadolžnice.

F. A. Vider, gl. tajnik.

ko vsak član dobro razume, in radi tega moramo biti previdni. Okrog šest tisoč naših članov je v vojaški službi v sedanji vojni. Torej vzemimo za primo, da bo pohabljenih in nezdravljivih deset odstotkov, to je šeststo, kar se prav lahko zgodi; ako bi vsi prišli na bolniško listo, bi se izplačila v podporah približno podvojila in obstoječa rezerva ne bi dolgo zadostovala. Navedeno število slučajev je lahko pretirano za polovico, a tudi v tem slučaju bi nastale potežkočne in nevarnosti za bolniški sklad.

Obenem želim ponovno opozoriti na dejstvo, ki je zelo važno. Razmere so danes popolnoma



BOR MY DADDY!  
MEATS



We can, We Must  
**WE WILL**

PUT OVER THE MIGHTY  
SEVENTH WAR LOAN

Our fighting men still need the weapons, the ammunition, the food and supplies to win this war once and for all. And they still depend on us, you and me at home, to help pay for these vital materials.

There will be one less War Loan this year, so to do our share we must buy bigger War Bonds now, during the 7th War Loan! Of course, you aren't asked to give your money—the War Bonds you buy are an investment, your money will be returned, \$4 for every \$3, at maturity—but they must be bought!

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THE ENLIGHTENMENT

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L.M.

Datum v oklepaju na primer (May 31, 1945), poleg vašega imena na naslovu pomeni, da vam je s tem datumom potekla naročnina. Ponovite jo pravočasno, da se vam list ne ustavi.

## Ko se vrnejo fantje—

Konca vojne v Evropi so bili sigurno najbolj veseli oni, ki imajo svojce v oboroženi sili in na bojiščih. Človek, ki je direktno pričazet—v tem primeru starši, bratje, sestre, žene, zaročenke ali celo otroci—veliko globlje dojme veseli ali žalostno novico kot pri oni, kogor družinske vezi niso povezane z onimi, ki so bili poslani na kravne bojne poljane širom sveta. Ne občuti tistih intimnih osebnih skrbib in bolesti kot oni, ki imajo svoje drage v armadi ali morarici, ali celo v peku vojne. Ako od vojne oblasti prej niso prejeli one vesti, ki razkolje sreco, konec vojne zanje pomeni, da se jim odvali velika skrb, ki jih je mučila noč in dan, in da je končno prisel čas, ko smejo pričakovati veselega trenutka, ko se bodo objeli s svojim dragim sinom ali hčerkom, bratom ali sestro, možem ali očetom, zaročencem ali zaročenko.

Mnogi, žal, niso bili ali ne bodo toliko srečni. Okrog 200,000 družin je v tej deželi že prejelo usodno vest, da je njih dragi dal življene za domovino... in to tisoče in tisoče milij preko morja, bodisi v Evropi, Afriki, Aziji, na tem ali onem pačificnem otoku, o katerem prej najbrže niso nikdar slišali, ali pa kje v hladnih valovih na morju. Za te družine konec vojne ne pomeni konec žalosti in tuge. Tem družinam bo le čas mogel izbrisati rane.

Se veliko večje je število družin, ki so bile obveščene, da je bil njih dragi ranjen, mogoče težko ranjen in bo za vse življene vojni invalid, ali pa pogrešan. Število teh, ranjenih in pogrešanih do danes znaša okrog pol milijona. Žal, da se velika večina pogrešanih ne bo nikdar več povrnila... in marsikdo niti ne iz ujetnosti...

To človeško ceno je Amerika do danes plačala v tej vojni—okrog milijona ubitih, ranjenih, pogrešanih in ujetih. Edino toljilo je v tem, da bi bile v priči obsežnosti vojnih operacij te žrtve lahko se veliko večje. Saj je poročili iz starega kraja mala Jugoslavija plačala v svoji štiriletni gerilski vojni z dvema milijonom življenj. To so resnici ogromne žrtve—proporčno ne dosti manjše od ruskih.

Ako bi Amerika proporčno utrpela enake izgube, bi se njen prebivalstvo skrčilo za okrog 15-16 milijonov oseb—približno toliko kot šteje prebivalstvo Illinoisa, Indiana in Ohio. To bi bile strašne izgube. Iz tega si lahko tudi predocimo človeške izgube Jugoslavije. Amerika seveda lahko utripi še velike izgube na Pacifiku predno bo poražena Japonska; gotovo je to, da bo plakala še marsikatera družina, še marsikatero dekle...

★ ★ ★

Čas, ko se vrnejo fantje iz vojne, je torej že precej daleč, kajti nič ne ve, koliko časa bo še trajala vojna na Pacifiku. Kot je zadnjič naznal generalni štab, zaključek vojne v Evropi pomeni povrnitev v civilno življene le za okrog dva milijona mož—približno vsak šesti vojak. Za vse ostale se bo vojna še nadaljevala, kateri tudi za nove voklicance, ki imajo nadomestiti—izgube.

Prvi od teh dveh milijonov, ki bodo odpuščeni iz armade, so se že začeli vračati v civilno življene. Toda kakor prihajajo vesti iz raznih krajev dežele, je bilo njih veselje kratko, kajti niso našli takega življenga, takih delavskih ugodnosti in sijajnih plač kot jih je slikala kapitalistična propaganda.

Kakor čitamo v dnevnem in delavskem tisku, se je realno civilno življene za mnoge spremenilo v razočaranje. Vsled lažnjive propagande v meščanskem tisku so vojaki na splošno pod vtipom, da vsak delavec zaslubi najmanj sto dolarjev na teden in dela je na izbiro. Resnica je seveda precej drugačna. Takih, ki zaslubijo po sto dolarjev na teden, in to z "overtajmom," je med delavci zelo malo—dva ali trije od vsakih sto. Okrog dvanašt milijonov delavcev in delavk zaslubijo manj kot po 65 centov na uro—manj kot \$25 čistega na teden.

Lahko si torej predstavljamo razočaranje vojnega veterana, ko mu pri iskanju dela ponudijo 55, 60 ali 65 centov na uro. "Hell, pri vojakih sem čital, da vsak delavec zaslubi najmanj sto dolarjev na teden. Zdaj, ko sem vprašal za delo, so mi pa ponudili 55c na uro, in povrhu bi od tega moral plačati še 20% dohodninskega davka. In končno, ko sem povedal, da sem bil na fronti, se dela nisem dobil..."

Tako smo čitali zadnje dni v nekem čikaškem listu. Omenjen je bilo, da se je vojni veteran tako razčil, da je vrgel zaslubo kolajno in reko. Rečeno je bilo tudi, da imajo take izkušnje mnogi veterani pri iskanju dela. Podobne stvari smo čitali tudi v več drugih listih.

Bati se je, da bo velika večina vojakov zelo razočarana, ko se vrnejo v civilno življene. Več milijonov teh fantov, ako ne pretežna večina, ni pred odhodom k vojakom imelo nobenega dela. K vojakom so bili potegnjeni bodisi iz vrst brezposebnih, katerih je bilo leta 1939 še okrog deset milijonov, ali pa po izdelanju šole. Ker niso imeli nobenega poklica v tudi ne dela v kakem podjetju, jih delo v smislu veteranskega zakona nikjer ne čaka. Kjer ga dobe, so povsod novinci; ktor je navaden delavec, težak, mora pričeti tudi ob najnižji plači. In tega dela je največ na razpolago—pričaja čas, ko tudi tega ne bo.

Marsikater vojak se bo vrnil v drugačno življene kot je sanjal po Afriki, Evropi, Indiji, Burmi, Kitajski ali po džungelskih otokih na Pacifik; pa tudi po vojaških taboriščih v tej deželi. Razočaranje bo veliko. Ampak kapitalizem ne nudi danes in ne bo nudil v bodoče nič drugega kot razočaranje za delovno ljudstvo, vključivši vojne veterane. Izhod iz tega razočaranja, iz te džungelskih civilizacij je le v novi socialistični družbi, v kateri ne bo glavnem smotrit profit za nekatere, marveč socialna pravičnost in blagostenje za vse ljudstvo.

## Glasovi iz naselbin

## NAŠE SLOVENSKO PRIMORJE

Cleveland, O.—V prvi svetovni vojni je bila zadana velika rana na slovenskem narodnem telesu. Naša lepa Vipavska dolina (slovenska California), sončna Goriška, ves Kras s Trstom vred in del Notranjske, je bil žrtvovan na oltar vojnega molaha.

V času prve svetovne vojne je laška vlad flirtala na eni strani z Avstrijo in Nemčijo, na drugi pa z zaveznički in se pogajala z večjo vojno nagrado. Kramarska Anglija je znala pridobiti Italijo, da ji je obljubila našo lepo Primorsko na račun letih trpljenja in gorja. Nekaj dni potem pa smo čitali, da so novozelandske čete, menda na pritisk italijanskih imperialistov, tudi vkorakale v Trst potem, ko so ga skoraj že domala Jugoslovani osvobodili. Prav tako so prišli tudi v Gorico in nekateri druge kraje. Po poročilih, krovitičnih in pristranskih, dobitva svet vti, da je Italija naša zaveznička, Jugoslavija pa sovražnica. Ko človek čita takra poročila, se ne more zdržati, da se ne bi ironično nasmejal. Zadeno pa se človek vprašuje, ali mislijo iz Jugoslavije napraviti drugo Grško? Ali je mogoče, da bi kaj podobnega incinirali v Jugoslaviji? Ali bo ponovno imperialistična in klerikalna reakcija uspešna? Taki in slični občutki človeka prevzamejo, ko vidi vse to kramarsko manevriranje.

V prvih svetovnih vojnih letih je bilo naravnost neznenost. Mnogo nedolžnih ljudi je bilo pobitih samo zato, ker so bili zavedni Slovenci in se predznili govoriti svoj materinski jezik. Trpljenje našega primorskega naroda pod Italijo v zadnjih 25 letih je bilo naravnost neznenost. Mnogo nedolžnih ljudi je bilo pobitih samo zato, ker so bili zavedni Slovenci in se predznili govoriti svoj materinski jezik.

V prvih svetovnih vojnih letih je bilo na stotine ameriških državljanov, ki smo bili bivši avstrijski podaniki, v ameriški armadi se zavedali, da je v njih boril, ker smo se zavedali, da je prišel čas, da se osvobode narodi izpod Avstro-Ogrske in se združijo v zasnovo federativno, demokratično jugoslovansko republiko, zato je zlasti delovala tedanjega organizacija JRZ, "kateri je načeloval naš veliki bojevnik za delavske in narodne pravice Etbin Kristan. Vzlic velikemu trudu od naše strani je imperializem zmagal."

Naš primorski narod je moral pod fašisti veliko ricinovega oja izpit, veliko laških krogelje pretrgal nit življenga našim ljudjem, da so tako naredili prostor za lačne Italijane. In tuberkulozni italijanski učitelji so pljuvali slovenskim solarkem v usta same zato, ker so bili otroci slovenskih mater. Gorja, skozi katero je šlo naše primorsko ljudstvo vsa ta leta, se ne more popisati. Vendar pa so vse vztrajno prenašali, kajti pogum jim je vlivala zavest, da bo prišel tudi za njih dan svobode, rešitev njihovega peklenškega trpljenja. Njihovo kulturno življenje je bilo popolnoma zatrlo, katerega so imeli veliko še pod blivjo Avstrijo. Ni bilo vasi, da ne bi imela svojega izobraževalnega društva, ki je gojilo godbo, petje, dramatiko, telovadbo itd. Prav tako so bili primorski Slovenci močno organizirani na zadružnem polju. Imeli so tudi svoje bančne zavode in velike knjižarje. Zlasti Gaberščekova v Gorici je bila znana. Imeli so tudi svoje časopise v Trstu in Gorici in sicer vselej rešeno. Upam, da ne bo jugoslovanska vlada popustila niti za las.

Dolžnost ameriških Slovencev je, da pomagamo pri realizaciji cilja jugoslovanske vlade. Danes je nastopal čas, primorski rojaki, da tu vi dejansko nastope in žrtvujete, da se ureščate s prejšnjimi skozi stoljetja in uničilo, da smo še vedno tu in da želimo živeti kot miroljubni narod. Mi zahtevamo samo svoje in nič drugega, zaen pa želimo živeti kot bratje z ostalimi narodi. Obenem pa bomo demonstrirali, da smo proti vsaki imperialistični grabežljivosti.

Dr. Smoldlak je dejal: "Ostanite ono stran Jadrana in prijeti si bomo." Soča, hči planin, je naša, Gorica je tudi naša, kadar pravi ovem pesem, da Gorica brez Slovencev ni Gorica.

Tako nam pripravuje zgodovina. In danes imamo celo med nami osebe, ki nam skušajo do kazati, da je problem Trsta težak, češ, da je v njem italijanska večina. Slovenci smo vedno preveč skromni in popustljivi in se vse preveč nenaščemo. Meni se vidi, da imamo vse premalo na rodne zavesti in to nam ni v čast, temveč nas kaže kot slabične, hilapce. Popolnoma se strinjam z jugoslovansko vladno, ki je izjavila, da se Trst proglaša za avtonomno mesto v okviru Jugoslavije. Po tej metodi bo tržansko "vprašanje" enkrat za vselej rešeno. Upam, da ne bo jugoslovanska vlada popustila niti za las.

Dolžnost ameriških Slovencev je, da pomagamo pri realizaciji cilja jugoslovanske vlade. Danes je nastopal čas, primorski rojaki, da tu vi dejansko nastope in žrtvujete, da se ureščate s prejšnjimi skozi stoljetja in uničilo, da smo še vedno tu in da želimo živeti kot miroljubni narod. Mi zahtevamo samo svoje in nič drugega, zaen pa želimo živeti kot bratje z ostalimi narodi. Obenem pa bomo demonstrirali, da smo proti vsaki imperialistični grabežljivosti!

Za podružnico št. 48 SANSa: Joseph F. Durn, tajnik.

PROČ Z MALODUŠJEMI

Detroit, Mich.—Mesto da bi se radovali osvoboditvi naših domovin, smo ameriški Slovenci skrajno ogroženi nad žaljivimi izpadli na Tita in s tem na vse rodoljubne Jugoslovane. Italijske, ki so s svojim zločinskim dučejem zahrabnilo Britanijo in Ameriko napovedalo vojno, mučili in ubijali nedolžne po zasedenem ozemlju, sramotili Roosevelta in Churchilla, sedaj pa britanske in ameriške čete čuvajo in podpirajo italijanski imperializem!

Svoje zveste zavezničke Jugoslaviane, ki so brez moderne orožja, s strašnimi človeškimi žrtvami in brezprimernim junakom, da je vrgel zaslubo kolajno in reko. Rečeno je bilo tudi, da imajo take izkušnje mnogi veterani pri iskanju dela. Podobne stvari smo čitali tudi v več drugih listih.

Bati se je, da bo velika večina vojakov zelo razočarana, ko se vrnejo v civilno življene. Več milijonov teh fantov, ako ne pretežna večina, ni pred odhodom k vojakom imelo nobenega dela.

K vojakom so bili potegnjeni bodisi iz vrst brezposebnih, katerih je bilo leta 1939 še okrog deset milijonov, ali pa po izdelanju šole. Ker niso imeli nobenega poklica v tudi ne dela v kakem podjetju, jih delo v smislu veteranskega zakona nikjer ne čaka. Kjer ga dobe, so povsod novinci; ktor je navaden delavec, težak, mora pričeti tudi ob najnižji plači. In tega dela je največ na razpolago—pričaja čas, ko tudi tega ne bo.

Marsikater vojak se bo vrnil v drugačno življene kot je sanjal po Afriki, Evropi, Indiji, Burmi, Kitajski ali po džungelskih otokih na Pacifik; pa tudi po vojaških taboriščih v tej deželi. Razočaranje bo veliko. Ampak kapitalizem ne nudi danes in ne bo nudil v bodoče nič drugega kot razočaranje za delovno ljudstvo, vključivši vojne veterane. Izhod iz tega razočaranja, iz te džungelskih civilizacij je le v novi socialistični družbi, v kateri ne bo glavnem smotrit profit za nekatere, marveč socialna pravičnost in blagostenje za vse ljudstvo.

drug proti drugem demagogirali, rotili se, prepričali, kdo bo glavni zastavonoš, in končno klicali celo Boga na pomoč. Danes teh zvezdnikov "njema više." Danes je bolj potrebno kot kdaj poprej, da strnimo skupaj svoje vrste v močno organizacijsko in gremo energično na del ter pomagajmo rešiti naše zaščitne brate in sestre, da nam bo treba v bodočnosti več prejemati žalostnih pisem o trpljenju in zatiranju naših primorskih bratov in sester. Faktorji Jugoslovanskega primorskega združenja naj izročo dotedni narod v splošnem.

Ko smo čitali, da je Titova armada zasedla Gorico in Trst in druge kraje slovenskega in hrvaškega Primorja, se nam je srce radovalo in že smo bili skoraj prepričani, da je končno naročila svoboda slovenskemu in hrvaškemu narodu po tolikih letih trpljenja in gorja. Nekaj dni potem pa smo čitali, da so novozelandske čete, menda na pritisk italijanskih imperialistov, tudi vkorakale v Trst potem, ko so ga skoraj že domala Jugoslovani osvobodili. Prav tako so prišli tudi v Gorico in Trst in nekateri druge kraje. Po poročilih, krovitičnih in pristranskih, dobitva svet vti, da je Italija naša zaveznička, Jugoslavija pa sovražnica. Ko smo čitali, da je zadana Slovenija naša, kaj je zadebla Jugoslavija?

Kaj pa oni naši rojaki, ki so v preteklosti obljubili stotake, kakor hitro bo bila osvojena naša rodna gruda? Sedaj je čas, da vsi brez izjeme damo in pripravimo začetek v zgodovini naših slovenskih narodov. Na mirovni konferenci bodo Slovani pod vodstvom sovjetov podobni delegatih, ki so imeli v resnicah enako priliku, da bodo radoči med društvom, ki stejejo po petsto članov, vsled volitev delegatov.

Vsak član ali članica bi imela v resnicah enako priliku, da bodo radoči med društvom, ki stejejo po petsto članov, vsled volitev delegatov.

Pozabiti ne smemo, da je na čelu Jugoslavije mož, ki ni le načelni junak v vsej zgodovini južnih Slovanov, temveč tudi dalekovidni državnik. Zavedati se je treba, da bo moral sedaj reakcionalni sili kaj popustiti, da se prepreči krvolitje, to še ne znači, da so dolgoletne težnje vseh poštenih Slovencev izgubljene.

Na mirovni konferenci bodo Slovani pod vodstvom sovjetov podobni delegatih, ki so imeli v resnicah enako priliku, da bodo radoči med društvom, ki stejejo po petsto članov, vsled volitev delegatov.

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|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik | 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.     |
| JOSEPH FIPOLT           | 1237 E. 9th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio           |
| ANDREW GRUM             | 17182 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich.             |
| JOHN OLIP               | 231 So. Prospect Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill. |
| FRED MALGAL             | 25 Westclox Ave., Peru, Ill.                 |

## Glavni zdravnik

|                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| DR. JOHN J. ZAVERNIK | 2219 So. Ridgeway, Chicago 23, Ill. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|

## NOVOPROSTOPLI ČLANI

## NEW MEMBERS

| Lodge                | No. | Name                 | Death Cert. | Sick   | Bene.  | Bene. |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| ADMITTED MAY 1, 1945 | 3   | Sterle Louise T.     | 109218      | \$ 500 | \$ 100 |       |
|                      | 6   | Litvak Michael       | 109220      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 7   | Malaker Martin       | 109222      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 10  | Potochnik Frank Jr.  | 109223      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 12  | Rudeklich John       | 109224      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 17  | Udovich Ann          | 109225      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 18  | Gratchner Mary Lou   | 109226      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 29  | Anzel Eleanor Ann    | 109227      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 30  | Robert L.            | 109228      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 33  | Zupan Margaret       | 109229      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 34  | Grosfeld Marshall    | 109230      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 35  | Yerman Joseph J.     | 109231      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 36  | Hogler Ernest        | 109232      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 39  | Sobol Stanley        | 109234      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 52  | Skerber Alaina       | 109235      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 53  | Petrunic Anna Mary   | 109237      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 58  | Strnad Louis         | 109238      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 60  | Krivanek Mary        | 109240      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 65  | Petach John A.       | 109241      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 68  | Erster Arthur A.     | 109242      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 70  | Ivanic John Leo      | 109243      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 71  | Karacof Louise       | 109244      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 72  | Slavely James        | 109245      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 73  | Strnad Louis         | 109246      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 74  | Bartol Henry         | 109247      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 75  | Kos Mary Ann         | 109248      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 76  | Oswald Olga F.       | 109249      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 77  | Zorn Alfred          | 109250      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 78  | Bizjak Bertha P.     | 109254      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 79  | Cavdek Victor        | 109255      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 80  | Mihalich Viola       | 109256      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 81  | Orebovec Dorothy     | 109257      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 86  | Muci Elizabeth       | 109258      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 87  | Hribar Mollie M.     | 109259      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 88  | Kerzich Frank J.     | 109263      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 89  | Tomljanovich Vinko   | 109264      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 90  | Sadler Emily T.      | 109265      | 500    | 1.00   |       |
|                      | 91  | Doshen Helen E.      | 109266      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 92  | Mikeleic Ruth F.     | 109267      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 93  | Volk Frances D.      | 109268      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 94  | John Joseph          | 109270      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 95  | Bartol Daniella      | 109271      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 96  | Prelar Elsie         | 109274      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 97  | Cokel Robert         | 109285      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 98  | Toine Rachel D.      | 109286      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 99  | Tomic Andrew         | 109287      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 100 | Muddy Sophia         | 109293      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 101 | Zrnich Stanley       | 109297      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 102 | Susjan Charles A.    | 109298      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 103 | Srebot Adeline R.    | 109311      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 104 | Mocivn Ernestine     | 109314      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 105 | Zauber Inez          | 109315      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 106 | Smole Rudolph        | 109317      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 107 | Paukovich Pete       | 109318      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 108 | Brensch Josephine    | 109319      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 109 | Gali Stev Jr.        | 109320      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 110 | Mesel June           | 109323      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 111 | Stefanich G.         | 109326      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 112 | Olnick Hilda         | 109328      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 113 | Opstrany Mary        | 109330      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 114 | Bahn Anne Lillian    | 109331      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 115 | Marchian Anthony L.  | 109332      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 116 | Bobak Chlodja Paul   | 109335      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 117 | Yankovich Gladys     | 109336      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 118 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109337      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 119 | Maleško Josephine D. | 109338      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 120 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109339      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 121 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109340      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 122 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109341      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 123 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109342      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 124 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109343      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 125 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109344      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 126 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109345      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 127 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109346      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 128 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109347      | 1.00   |        |       |
|                      | 129 | Bobak Chlodja        | 109348      | 1.00   |        |       |

# PROSVE TA

## ENGLISH SECTION

PAGE SIX

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

TUESDAY, MAY 23

### The Problem of Istria and Trieste

LAST WEEK WE said that Slovenia was liberated by the Jugoslav Army of Liberation after four years of Italian and German rule of terror.

We also said that Slovenia, as it existed in 1941, was not only liberated but at long last united with all of its component parts stolen from her in 1918. These lands comprise the Slovenske Littoral (Primorje) with Trieste and Gorica, including Slovenia Carinthia.

Liberation of Slovenia came during the closing phases of the war in Europe when Hitler's war machine was being crushed by the mighty Russian and Allied armies inside Germany, while surrender terms were in the process of being signed. At that time the Jugoslav troops were mopping up the remaining pockets of Nazi resistance in various parts of Slovenia.

Also, at that time the Jugoslavs had penetrated to Tržič (Monfalcone) near the Soča (Isonzo) river, and it was there that they made a junction with the New Zealand troops of the 8th Allied Army driving north. And it was at this juncture that Field Marshal Alexander, British commander of the Mediterranean, began to press his dictatorial demand that the Jugoslavs withdraw from the entire Slovenske Littoral to prevent frontiers.

This dictatorial demand was promptly countered by Marshal Tito who pointed out that it was his army that drove the enemy out of the territory which rightfully belongs to Jugoslavia.

As things stand now, the Jugoslav troops are still in the disputed territory, although it is obvious that a compromise has been reached on joint occupation. Thus, the territory is occupied by the Jugoslav and British troops as well as by American troops. It is likely, therefore, that a number of our Slovene American boys, some of them no doubt members of our Society, are now in Slovenia.

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LOUIS ADAMIC, writing in the New York PM of May 20 (his complete article appears elsewhere in this issue), brings out several poignant facts which throw considerable light on the subject in question.

For instance, he points out the fact that ethnically the proportion in the disputed territory is about 700,000 Slavs as against some 300,000 Italians and Italianized Slavs.

Of course, Trieste is the sharp point of the dispute. "The question is," says Adamic, "Does the city belong to the country around it, or vice versa? The Italians have been proceeding on the assumption that the country belongs to the city" . . . but "the Jugoslavs developed the opposite view—that the city is part of the country, that it depends on the hinterland, that this is especially true of a port like Trieste. The history of Trieste bears them out . . . their argument wins over the Italian one."

The Slovneens know only too well that in 1918 Italy instituted a ruthless campaign of denationalization in the Slovenske Littoral. The Slovneen language was eliminated from local government offices, courts, schools, and even churches. People were forced to adopt Italian names and were punished if they gave Slavic names to their children. Yes, even the names on tombstones were eradicated and replaced with Italian names.

And we must not forget that this began under Carlo Sforza, then Italy's foreign minister, before the Fascist era—the same Sforza who likes to parade as a "liberal." This fact plainly shows that the aggression against the Jugoslav territory and Jugoslav culture was Italian before it was Fascist.

★ ★ ★

THE SLOVENEES also know only too well that under Mussolini, Slavic minorities in Italy received worse treatment than any other minority group in Europe. Thousands of our people were killed and tortured, while others were thrown into concentration camps on the Lipari Islands.

But the prewar terror in Slovenske Littoral was "mild" compared to the Italian behavior in Slovenia during World War II, when they destroyed hundreds of villages and towns, shot thousands as hostages and killed other thousands in cold blood.

It is a well known fact that during the war the Jugoslavs engaged more than 20 enemy divisions in Jugoslavia—more than all the Allied divisions in Italy put together. Yet, our State Department and the London Foreign Office now, when the fighting is over, are openly siding with Italy, a defeated enemy!

On this point the Chicago Sun of May 21 writes: "Jugoslavia should have the most convincing assurance that her case for sovereignty over the city (Trieste) will receive fullest American and British consideration in the peace settlement."

"It is a case of assuring Jugoslavia that . . . the 'fix' is not in for Italy," writes the Sun editorially, adding:

"It is also to be hoped that Field Marshal Alexander will be instructed to avoid in future inflammatory language such as he used against Marshal Tito in a political attack camouflaged as an order of the day to Allied troops. After Jugoslavia's enormous sacrifice and heroic contribution for victory, to compare her leader with Hitler and Mussolini within two weeks after V-E Day passes understanding."

Yes, understanding! Do the British care to "understand" the problem of Istria and Trieste in its true light? Thus far their actions speak louder than words.

Ed Johnson, correspondent of the Chicago Sun, in a dispatch from Trieste dated May 24, writes as follows:

"It is my opinion that an effort is being made to belittle the Jugoslav contribution to the war against Germany . . . that this is a deliberate propaganda campaign, and that it has been deliberately inspired."

"It is my opinion that an official of the American State Department who specialized in Balkan affairs spoke the truth when he told me more than a year ago that the American and British policy of giving aid to Tito was the policy of Churchill and Roosevelt, and was not the policy of the British Foreign Office or the American State Department . . . that an effort would be made to discredit Tito before his own people and to re-establish a reactionary government in Jugoslavia. Such an effort seems now to be in progress . . ."

### Notations

By FRANCES L. RAK

CHICAGO, ILL.—We attended quite an interesting meeting of Perfect Circle last Saturday. The attendance was good. Reports were made on the Parents' Day program and very favorably, too. In spite of the heavy expense, the children made very good profit. It was decided to buy a \$25 war bond to help in the 7th Mighty Drive. Discussions were on buying the gym equipment, the Circle pins, the photos taken of the children on the program, and about a picnic to be held soon after school will be out (last week in June).

**Personals.**—Fawn Zavertnik graduated from eighth grade last week. Our congratulations. A speedy recovery to RobAnn Sannemann who has been under the care of a physician the past week.—Exactly 247 tickets were sold by Perfect Circle members with Carlotta Kaiser having the distinction and honor of selling the most—30. RobAnn Sannemann followed with 21, while Marilyn Reven is credited with 20. Joanne Rak sold 18 and Evelyn Ures is credited with 11. Doris and Sylvia Trojar sold 21, Edward and Rose Podbevezek 18, Eileen and Myra Andres 13, Marlene and Millie Pokornay 11, and Frederick and Lewis Reven 10.—Richard Miken was proposed by Charles Zordan and was accepted as a Perfect Circle member.

**Majski Glas.**—Proletarec has been publishing annually Majski Glas in time for May Day celebration. This year the magazine is observing the Fortieth Anniversary of Proletarec. There are many well known contributors which adds to the richness of the magazine. Among the contributors we have three Pioneers, namely, Mary Omahen Mohar, Louis Beniger and Louis Zorko. You can purchase copies of the magazine at the low cost of only 35 cents at the Proletarec office, 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., or buy one from any representative.

**Proletarec Picnic.**—Friends and sympathizers of Proletarec are reminded to keep in mind the date of their annual picnic. It is scheduled to take place at Kegel's Grove, Willow Springs, Ill., on Sunday, June 17 (Fathers' Day).

**Pioneer Picnic.**—It isn't too early to start making plans to attend the annual Pioneer picnic. The selected date is August 4 at Pilson Park, 26th & Albany. Special concessions will be set up for the benefit of our homecoming war veterans. The committee will soon start its job and will need a lot of cooperation. May we count on you?

This Friday evening, June 1st, at 8:15 p. m., at the Slovneen Labor Center, the first Pioneer picnic committee will meet. All those interested are invited to come and help make plans.

**Servicemen.**—We've been told that Enno Pechnik is furloughing here after 28 months service in Italy. We hope he enjoys his 45 days.—Pfc. Frank Groser never forgets us either. We had another V-Mail from him dated the day before V-E Day in Germany. Frank says he doesn't want to complain about things for he's getting along good as ever, but would prefer to be in good old Chi again.—After traveling all over Germany to join up with his outfit after being hospitalized, Cpl. Henry Rak says it took him four hours to read all his mail (he didn't get any for two months). Hank is with the 1st army now and in all likelihood we'll be seeing Hank before he goes to the Pacific.—Then we've finally heard from S/Sgt. Larry Langerholz (Johnstown, Pa.) from France. His letter was dated the day before V-E Day and reports an interesting and quiet voyage. Larry says you can buy the towns out with a cartoon of cigarettes.—Oh! oh! the mailman has just arrived and we've been told that Larry is now a father. His wife, Pauline, gave birth to Larry Jr. on May 22. Congratulations to both!—More Johnstown news is that the Kamnikar family has finally heard from their son Ludwig, who was a prisoner of the Germans. We hope he'll return real soon.

**All-A-Round.**—We urge all-out response to the Mighty 7th War Loan now in progress.

Dorothy Sodnik won a "suggestion" award in her department at Sears, the place of her employment.—Erlma Vertin has been very active in union activities at the place where she is employed.

Please, Officer

"Excuse me, Mr. Policeman, said the meek-looking little man, 'but I've been waiting here for my wife for over half an hour. Would you be good enough to order me to move on?'

ON PAY DAY, BUY BONDS

### Utopian News

CLEVELAND, O.—The regular monthly business meeting of the Utopians, SNPJ lodge 604, was held Saturday evening, May 19, at the Slovene Home. The attendance improved slightly over last month. Bro. Henry Zorman was elected to represent us as delegate to the coming national convention; as alternate, Bro. Anton Gerchman was elected.

Bro. Michael Vrhovnik and his capable assistants are to be highly praised for their remarkable accomplishments on the recent telegraphic tournament. We take off our hats to you gentlemen; you have brought many SNPJ members closer together. Your judgement of the prize list and choice of trophies was keen.

The winter and spring festivities of the Utopians have come to a great and successful end for this season. We are about to enter our summer program. Members that were unable to attend our Saturday night socials can now take advantage of this summer plan.

On the third Sunday of the months—June 17, July 15 and August 19—we will have an outing on each of these days. An outing to which you can bring the kiddies and a host of friends. The place is Stiffler's Grove on Highland Road, approximately two miles from Euclid ave. Many Utopians attended our outings the last September and needless to say, it was a tremendous success.

There is ample parking space, a fine baseball diamond, tables and benches at which you can devour potato and klobase, or what have you. Lots of shade and shelter and so forth. This is an ideal picnic ground and not too far to drive.

We would like to see our friends of our neighboring lodges, the Loyalties, Strugglers, Comrades, Spartans and the Lunder-Adamic at these affairs too. You are invited, one and all. Remember the dates, June 17, July 15 and August 19.

At the close of our aforementioned business meeting we had another of our popular socials. What happy people. This lasted 'till the wee, wee hours of the morn.

**NOTE-WITS:** Matt Lenassi, Hank Zorman, Rudy Lisch and Rudy Zupon warbling familiar Slovneen ditties. Ever smiling, "Whitey" Priemisch and sis-in-law Agnes the center of attraction. (Please see us more often.) "Tina" Lisch trying desperately to dance betwixt ducat selling chores. "Whitey" Matthews fondly caressing the Utopian team trophy. Jennie Gerchman and Krolik serving hot dogs and klobase. The most sought member, "Pinky" Spilar, we want our prize money. Joey Francel and wife celebrating their ninth wedding anniversary. Impresario Lefty Miklavcic and the Mrs. beaming. Caravan golf winner, Stan Zagore said "hello." Congrats, Stan. Also present, Stan and Mrs. Benedict. Stan left for the Navy on the 22nd. Best of luck to you from all the members. Mr. and Mrs. Vollman in radiance. Eddie and Fran Tomsic, Albina Vehar, Pauline Spik and Antoinette Skok were dazzling.

Don't forget to see us on June 17 at Stiffler's Grove. We'll be looking for you.

GEORGE J. JELINEK, Pres.

### Comrades' Notebook

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Correction: Dani Fifolt and Joe Sircel were elected as delegates and Jennie and Sophie Koren as alternates for the coming convention.

Regardless of whether or not the convention is going to be held, some of the proposed changes in the by-laws should be printed in the Prosveka for discussion.

**SNPJ Juvenile Chorus:** We are happy to announce that Frank Plut has taken over the direction of the SNPJ Juvenile Chorus. He will be assisted by his wife Amelia, accompanist. We'll try to give you a thumbnail sketch of his life in one of the forthcoming issues. We know that the two of them will do a good job. Former members as well as new members are invited to show up on Friday evenings.

J. F. FIPOLT.

### SNPJ Lodge 144 Will Meet Sunday, June 3

YORK RUN, PA.—At the regular meeting of SNPJ lodge 144 on May 20 we decided to have our next regular meeting on the third of June instead the 17th of June, in order that we may have an election of a delegate and an alternate to the national convention. The Secretary wishes each and every member to attend this meeting.

MICHAEL SEPIC, Sec'y.

The public is wiser than the wisest critic.—Bancroft.

### Trieste: A Vital Challenge to the Big 3

#### Are British Trying to Weaken Tito —And Where Do We Come In?

By LOUIS ADAMIC

(The following article by Louis Adamic appeared in the Sunday edition of the New York PM of May 20)

Trieste was bound to burst on the world's consciousness immediately after V-E Day. It is, of course, one of several European boundary problems.

But Trieste is something else besides: a focal point in the whole delicate international situation today—as Greece was last December and January (and still is, or Britain wouldn't be keeping 74,000 troops there), and as the Dardanelles, Palestine, Hong Kong and Korea probably will be a few months or a few years hence.

First, as to the boundary problem: It is not merely a question of which country—Jugoslavia or Italy—shall have the city of Trieste, whose original Slavic name is Trst. It takes in almost the whole of Istria, the peninsula which juts into the northern Adriatic, and the Slovneen Littoral region north of Trieste between the prewar Jugoslav boundary on the east, and the River Soča (Isonzo) on the west.

The current over-all name for these territories is the Julian March (Venetia Giulia). The other fairly large city in it, also in dispute, is Gorizia (Gorizia). The winter and spring festivities of the Utopians have come to a great and successful end for this season. We are about to enter our summer program. Members that were unable to attend our Saturday night socials can now take advantage of this summer plan.

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GEORGE J. JELINEK, Pres.

Between the two wars and particularly during World War II, the Jugoslavs developed the opposite argument—that the city is part of the country, that it depends on the hinterland, that this is especially true of a port like Trieste. The history of Trieste bears them out. So far as I am concerned, their argument wins over the Italian one.

How did the wide ethnic divergence between city and country in the Julian March come about?

Twelve hundred years ago some of the forebears of the present Jugoslavs, migrating from Russia across the Balkans and Central Europe, got as far west and south as the Po Valley.

Slovenian historians hold that Trst—or now, Trieste—was initially a Slavic village, started approximately 1000 years ago on a spot in the direct line of gravitation of Central European people toward the sea.

Venice, trying to control the Adriatic (as Italy tried after World War I), became Trieste's bitter rival.

Finally in 1382, in order to slip out of Venice's grasp, Trieste voluntarily became a part of Austria. This, say contemporary Jugoslavs, signifies that Trieste never was part of Italy, commercially or otherwise.

By the 19th Century nationalism was asserting itself. It was inimical to the Hapsburg scheme of things, so they—divide et impera—set one nationalism against the other. Since the Italians were numerically negligible while the Slavs were a threat, Austria favored the Italians.

#### World War I

In the meantime, people in the rural sections stuck to their stubborn Slavic-peasant ways.

Before World War I and its early days, Italy had an alliance with Austria and Germany, but betrayed them in return for the terms in the secret London Pact of April 26, 1915, under which Britain, France, and Czarist Russia agreed that after victory they would get large sections

of

Slavic solidarity.

Russia was a great friend of new Jugoslavia, but when it came to the peace conference would she be in position—within the whole complexity of other problems—to support a consideration of the Jugoslav claim against Italy? What was (what will be) Russia's role in the Jugoslav-Slavic conflict?

Will we pick on technicalities like those arising out of the Trieste liberation by the Jugoslavs and on "incidents" which may or may not have occurred in the intensely dynamic situations, and use them as pretexts for weakening Tito and the Jugoslavs, anti

**Our Front**

By Louis Beniger

Trieste is still one of the burning problems in Europe, and will continue to be until a just settlement is made.

It is quite clear now who perpetrated the Trieste crisis. It was created by British imperialism through the Foreign Office in London. Field Marshal Alexander's use of Nazi methods in trying to scare Marshal Tito into withdrawing his troops from Trieste and Istria was an order dictated in London and carried out by Alexander.

What business have the British in Trieste, anyhow? One might just as well ask, What business do they have in any of their numerous far-flung colonies? They simply make it their business, and it is up to the people directly concerned to tolerate them or oust them, if they can.

And here is the real hitch: If they can. The American colonists did oust them in 1776, but others have never been able to wiggle out of their grip, but some day they will...

In the case of Trieste, the British want complete control of the Mediterranean. That includes all the lesser seas along with the Adriatic.

Trieste is a vital seaport and outlet for all of Central Europe. The fact that it is located on Slovene soil does not bother British imperialists in the least. They fear that under Yugoslavia the port would come under the influence of Russia. In short, they fear Slavic solidarity and the resultant Slavic influence in Europe.

Can the British stop the reawakening of Slavs in Europe? All signs show that the Slavs, who are by far the most numerous race in Europe, can not—and must not be stopped.

"Their day is come," as Anton Aikars, the epic Slovene poet predicted in his poem, "Our Day is Come," at the turn of the century.

What about our own State Department? How does it behave in the Trieste matter? Independently?

On the contrary. The State Department is faithfully following the British foreign policy. Thus we see that Mr. Grew, Undersecretary of State, promptly reacted and sent a sharp note to Tito demanding the withdrawal of his troops from the Slovene territory they had just liberated.

Mr. Grew did not question whether this was a wise thing to do but merely followed the British. This was also the case when Italy raped Ethiopia in 1935 and again in 1936 when Britain and the United States helped to kill the Spanish Republic. There was only one bright exception, in 1931, when the United States rebuked Japanese aggression in Manchuria, independently, while Britain was appeasing the Japs.

At any rate, I trust that the Jugoslav will not be frightened out of their justifiable demands in regard to Trieste and its hinterland. The focal point, of course, is the city and its port. It belongs to Jugoslavia!

(Read this writer's editorial on the opposite page of this issue.)

**Juvenile Circles  
of the SNPJ****Juvenile Circle No. 10 Observe  
Mother's Day**

SALEM, OHIO.—On May 13, the Juvenile Circle No. 10 and the members' parents celebrated Mother's Day with a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stokovic. The program opened by all singing "America" in English and Slovene, also "Mother" and a number of other songs.

In addition, pieces appropriate for Mother's Day were recited by several children including 3-year-old Helen Stokovic. Johnny and Henry Koran played a duet, "Pod mojim okencem," on the accordion and saxophone. Mrs. Anna Stokovic and Mrs. Ella Koran are celebrating their birthdays this month and a cake was presented each one, after which we all sang "Happy Birthday to You."

Lunch was served, then dancing was enjoyed by the grownups, while the children played games. Mrs. Frances Umetich and daughter Hermine, mother and sister of Mrs. Stokovic, were guests. Thank you one and all for the wonderful cooperation.

Mrs. MARY KORDAN, Mgr.

**Jolly Juveniles, Circle No. 24  
Meeting June 6**

Waukegan, Ill.—The Jolly Juveniles, Circle No. 24, will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday, June 6, at the SNH, at 7 p.m. It will be a monthly business meeting. The members planning to attend are urged to sign up with Mrs. Koncilia if they haven't already done so, as she has promised to have the team lineups and balsa schedule ready for us by June 1st. At the June 14 meeting movies will also start at 7 p.m. at the SNH. (Next week: Chicago trip, pictures, etc.)

MILLIE GREGORIN.

**BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS**

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT CONVENTION**

Since we frequently received requests to explain whether or not the thirteenth regular convention will be held this year, we are herewith quoting a reply just received from the Illinois Insurance Department, which is as follows:

"We would suggest though that the officers give consideration to having everything in readiness to assemble the delegates on short notice should the ban be lifted. In case any definite ruling is submitted to the department we will immediately notify our domestic societies."

In accordance with the reply received from Springfield, Illinois, there is nothing else for us to do about this matter but to go ahead with our plans for the convention and we recommend that the lodges and delegates do likewise. We have power to do no more than has been done up to date in this connection, and the membership should take this into consideration.

F. A. VIDER, Supreme Secretary.

**Melting Pot of Society, Nation and World**

By Michael Vrhovnik

Years ago the Slovene National Benefit Society consisted of a membership made up almost entirely of Slovenes, who emigrated here from their native land, and their American-born children. The doors of the Society were practically closed to persons of any other nationality. But with the establishment of the first English-Speaking Lodge nearly twenty years ago and the necessary change in the By-laws which came a short time later, a gradual transformation from that policy has been taking place and growing stronger and more prominent with each succeeding year.

Today, the SNPJ is to a small extent a "melting pot" comprised for the most part of members of Slovene and other Jugoslav extraction, inter-mixed with a good scattering of members of other nationalities who have been attracted into the ranks of the Society through friendships, marriages, social and sport activities, and the sound insurance protection and benevolent assistance offered at reasonable rates on a cooperative basis for the entire family. Other reasons can be cited, but these, in the opinion of the writer, are some of the more outstanding ones.

It is noticed that more and more the trend in the SNPJ, as in every similar organization, is towards "Americanization." Slowly but surely we are being assimilated by the environment in which we live and by our daily associations in places of employment, schools, churches and recreational centers. It is "give and take" process in which the Society is being converted or transformed by an irresistible power, real Americanism in the making, a force that is absorbing and molding into a single mass all the different elements which make up the vast melting pot of the nation. No exceptions are made. All are forced to go along regardless of origin.

There is nothing we can do, nor is there anything else we want to do, but accept this natural course of growing into a nation of one people, despite world wars and other international conflicts which tend to re-open old sores and distort the importance of national and racial differences. The trend is, in fact, even more far-reaching than that, for we are gradually moving toward the ultimate goal of ONE PEOPLE IN ONE WORLD IN THE MELTING POT OF NATIONS, as envisioned through the United Nations Conference for International Organization which now, and for the past month, is laying the foundation for a more permanent peace at San Francisco.

Our Children, born and schooled in America, except for a very small percentage, know no other language except that commonly spoken by the American people. That this is so certainly is not the fault of the Society, nor entirely the fault of the parents, or that of the children, themselves. Perhaps, the simplest explanation one can offer is that we are living in America, your country and mine by birth or adoption, where the language commonly used in everyday conversation and taught in our schools is basically the English language, and where it is the exception rather than the rule for one to know how to read and write or even speak in more than one language, just as is true of the common people in every country of the world.

Another reason one might advance for this condition is that the heads of the average family have been too busy working, thinking and worrying about the economic security and health of their dependents and themselves to give much serious thought to the study of a second language. Their children, too, because of instability of home-life and too few comforts, were influenced to search for employment as soon as possible. Economic necessity, all too often, forced them to leave school against better judgment to pursue means of livelihood in the mills, factories, mines, and elsewhere. The study of languages, even when taken as a subject in school, has seldom been applied to useful purpose, and in a great many cases forgotten within a few years. Exceptions, of course,

are the people who travel extensively.

MICHAEL R. KUMER.

**National Athletic Board to Meet**

A meeting of the SNPJ National Athletic Board will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, June 16, in the Slovene Workingmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Road, at 10 a.m. (EWT).

Members who desire to submit suggestions for the board's consideration at this meeting are kindly requested to do so prior to the date set by mailing same to the representative of the board in your district or to the Athletic Director.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK,  
Athletic Director.

**Tough**

Diner—This is a small piece of steak you have given me.

Waiter—Yes, sir, but you'll find it will take you a long time to eat it.

As we enter the inner ring of the Japanese defense, more and more exertions and sacrifices will be demanded of all Americans. Our boys are doing the fighting for us. Let us supply them the things they need in order to bring the Japanese enemy of human freedom to his knees as soon as possible. BUY WAR BONDS! SAVE YOUR MONEY! HELP PREVENT INFLATION! —OWI

**FLASHES**

By Donald J. Lotrich

CHICAGO.—The Pioneers will begin to work on the 1945 picnic which is scheduled for Saturday, August 4, at Pilson Park when the committee meets this Friday, June 1st, at the Center. All who can should join this committee. We will require a lot of members to perform the necessary tasks prior to the picnic and extend an invitation to all active members to join the picnic committee. The time of the meeting will be 8:15 p.m.

In order to secure the proper date and place for the 1945-46 Pioneer Bowling League, we are calling all bowlers to a meeting this Friday, June 1st, at 7:30 p.m., also at the Center, 2301 S. Lawndale Ave. When we consider what an important activity bowling has been for the Pioneers it is certainly proper that we select the time and place for the next league season. More than 80 bowlers, nearly 10% of our adult membership, participated in our league and tournaments last year. We expect even a larger number next season. Those who haven't received their bowling prize money will be able to get it at the meeting Friday. Let's have a good response.

Kathryn (Zietz) Taylor gave birth to a baby boy last week, the first in the family. An application for membership has already been signed up. The father is with the Air Forces overseas. A baby boy was born in the family of Emil and Margaret Setine, their second child. A membership application, likewise, has been completed. Congratulations!—Tom Lazar and John Peter Nel Jr. have reported well and thus, taken off the sick list. In the meantime, we added Joseph Krasovec and Andrew Spudich to the sick list. Joe lives at 3744 S. Wenonah Avenue in Berwyn and Andy Spudich lives at 2436 S. 56th Avenue, Cicero.—Antonia Rihel has left for Arizona. Her husband John has gone along but will return in a couple of weeks. They expect to make their permanent residence in Arizona later.

Our boys are beginning to come home now from the European theater of operations. Our first visitor was Enno Pechnik, who spent a lot of time in Africa, Corsica, Sardinia, and Italy. He is an instrument technician and has been in the line of duty for a long time. Enno has put on some weight and the Italian sunshine gave him a nice coat of tan. He related some interesting stories about the power of the U.S. Air Forces and how they prepare for an attack on certain objectives. In the case of Ploesti oil fields, the Americans actually had a dummy replica built in Africa where they learned to scoop over it in extremely low flying. This enabled them to knock out the oil fields in a short time. Of course, the losses in such cases are high but good results are obtained.—A note from Lennie Alpern tells us that he is running the Beach Resort at Tichigan Lake.—A note from Andy Grum tells us that he expects to get into another business soon. His cousin, Rudolph Grum, was recently released from a German prison camp.

Advertising hasn't gone to war. At least Mary Sheridan reports in her column Your Money's Worth in the Progressive the fabulous sums being spent by the various firms for advertising. It is bad enough that Procter & Gamble spent 18 million dollars in 1944 for advertising. And yet, there were times when you couldn't buy their product. General Foods spent over 13 million and General Motors over 12 million. All of these large bills were eventually paid for by the people of this country thru large war contracts.—After the war golfers will be able to secure gold balls which will travel farther and bags which will weigh 60% less. Bathers will be able to get bathing suits which will stay dry and plastic items will add color. At least, say the people who handle sports goods.

Memorial Day 1945 should enable many an American to look back upon the sacrifices made by countless millions in the present war. These people have given up their lives so that the rest of us can live and enjoy the many fine things this world has to offer, and we mustn't forget it. We must realize the extent to which we are indebted to all of those fine American boys lying under the sod in one foreign country or another and to the other soldiers of decency who have given up their lives for the sake of progress, and liberty. This is the day on which we must stand firm that they shall not have died in vain, that we shall learn something from this struggle, and that our posterity will live better because of what we, too, shall have done.

On the second day of the invasion of France his battalion had started across the English Channel, but their ship was sunk before they reached the other side and how they ever got across is a miracle. For days they had to hide in sand and behind rocks until their battalion was rearmed again. After this episode there was one hazardous mission after another for him and he was often behind enemy lines for long periods of time.

In December, 1944, he became a Corporal and taught other volunteers the tricks and trade of Rangers.

Perhaps one of the happiest moments of his life was in January, 1945, when he was in a rest camp somewhere in Germany and he found out that his cousin, John Lazar Jr., was at another camp not far away. So Ryder made arrangements for a pass and the next day he walks in camp to surprise his cousin. This was one happy reunion. They spent one night and one day together talking over old times, taking a few snapshots, etc. Little did they know that this was their last meeting.

On March 17, 1945, that dreaded telegram arrived telling us that our beloved nephew and cousin John (Ryder) Lazar was killed in Germany March 6. About a month later a letter came stating that after accomplishing a very hazardous mis-

**In Memoriam**

(Concluded)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—As Frank and John stepped out of the car they were all smiles and seemed so happy to have arrived at their new home. My heart ached to think how hard it must have been for their parents to leave such young boys, Frank now 16 and John 13, maybe never to see them again.

It didn't take long for them to get accustomed to the American ways of living. Naturally it was hard for a while, because they couldn't speak English. But since they could speak both Slovene and Italian they were able to converse with many people. We immediately began talking to them in English so that in September, when school started, they would know some English.

During the summer months they enjoyed working around the house, helping with the garden, cutting grass, etc.

In their new home Frank and John had four cousins to get acquainted with, namely, Mary, John, Dom and Frank. Mary and Dom are married, so this left John and Frank at home. Now we had a problem: There were three (3) Johns, two (2) Franks in the Lazar home; so to distinguish between them we had Uncle John as "Senior," Cousin John as "Junior," Cousin Frank was "Biggs" and Frank we nicknamed "Fritz" and John was given the name of "Ryder." The reason for John's nickname was that he especially liked the comic strip "Red Ryder" in the daily paper, so therefore his cousin thought it would be an appropriate name for him. He was called by his nickname by everyone, and even in his army life he was called "Ryder" by the boys.

September came and school bells rang again, so Fritz and Ryder were started at Ridgely school. Ryder was placed in the 6th grade. They were both treated nice by everyone, and they were well liked by the teachers and principal.

It wasn't very long before they learned to speak English well. Ryder especially spoke without much accent, and by the time he was eighteen he spoke so well you would never have known he came from Europe.

Ryder's hobbies were swimming, playing baseball and going to shows. The Memorial swimming pool is located near home, so he spent many hours during the summer months swimming.

Time elapsed and Ryder graduated from Ridgely Grade School and later attended one year at Lamphier High School. He then started to work at the Champion Garage where he learned the trade of repairing damaged autos. He liked his work very well. The following few years while he was working, we believe, were the happiest of his life; as he now had a small savings of his own, and he had fun going out with boys and girls of his own age.

In November, 1943, he was drafted into the Army. He was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, for basic training. Here his group was sent out on strenuous army maneuvers.

He spoke of his training being a rough experience, but he never complained. His work in the army was driving army vehicles and transporting anti-aircraft gun crews from place to place. While in training he had one 10-day furlough in December, 1943, and then in February, 1944, before he was to leave for overseas, he came home for a few days. His young friends had a farewell party for him and he seemed so happy, but our hearts were sad when he had to leave for camp, not knowing how long it would be until he would be back with us again. A few weeks after his return to camp he was sent to England. During his stay there he volunteered to become a Ranger and was put through a special training course. Going to England marked his third trip crossing the Atlantic.

On the second day of the invasion of France his battalion had started across the English Channel, but their ship was sunk before they reached the other side and how they ever got across is a miracle. For days they had to hide in sand and behind rocks until their battalion was rearmed again. After this episode there was one hazardous mission after another for him and he was often behind enemy lines for long periods of time.

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**Official Proceedings**

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Meeting of April 11**

Meeting is called to order at 1 p.m. in presence of all executive officers. Minutes of the March 28 meeting are approved as read.

President reports that Leo Smajag accepted the job as janitor and will start to work April 14. Report accepted.

He further reports that he discussed with the attorney the question of the amendment for postponement of the convention which is before the state legislature. The attorney believes that the amendment will pass within a short time. The general opinion prevails that the matter should rest pending further development.

He recommends that since no cleaning was done on the building last year because of labor shortage, this should be done this year. He is empowered to hire necessary labor to do the work.

He further reports that he prepared a resolution against taxing fraternal societies in Wisconsin and sent copies to lodges in that state with the instructions to send same to their representatives urging them to vote against the proposed bill.

He also reports that he attended an emergency meeting of the Slav congress in Cleveland on April 7-8, which dealt with certain decisions made at the Yalta conference in order to offset the sinister propaganda of the reactionary forces. For this reason, it is necessary to mobilize all progressive elements to combat this propaganda and support the good work made at Yalta and all the great efforts of President Roosevelt for a just and lasting peace, the groundwork for which will be made at the San Francisco conference. Meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

**Meeting of April 23**

President calls meeting to order at 1 p.m. Present are all executive officers and minutes of the

# What Happened to That Revolution?

By Stuart Chase

Three or four years ago it was the fashion to proclaim "the revolution." Tycoons, Senators, commentators, editors, announced it, as well as lesser fry like sociologists and authors. Here, for instance, is the late Gen. Hugh Johnson in his column in November, 1941: "We are witnessing a profound revolution in our politics and our economy which is moving at hurricane speed . . ." Here is Walter D. Fuller, then chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers: "We can point to past accomplishments of free enterprise until hell freezes over, but people are concerned about future, not the past . . . This country cannot return to the good old days because those days just weren't good enough." Here is Anthony Eden: "The old world is dead; none of us can now escape from revolutionary changes if we would."

I could paper a drill hall with quotes like this, collected between 1939 and 1942. Then in 1943 the climate of opinion, as the professors call it, began to change. Now one small voice let out a chirp, chirp for free enterprise; presently another, a little more emphatic. The tighter the nation was welded into a total war economy, the more peeps began to be heard about the good old days, growing steadily louder, deeper and older. At the height of the laissez faire boom, one could pretty definitely locate the perfect state in 1849, the year Cobden succeeded in getting the Corn Laws Repealed. Our reigning ideology had retreated almost 100 years.

As the harsh realities of postwar cut-backs draw near, the fashion is falling a little, but still nobody seems to mention revolution, not even Mr. Wallace. Labor leaders praise the logical facilities of the free market only less fervently than officers of the Chamber of Commerce. Where is that revolution anyway? Did it fall into a culvert, or was it, too, just a passing fashion in the ideological parade?

If it was a mere fashion, then my map of the world is seriously askew. The revolution has been a benchmark for me ever since I met Thorstein Veblen in 1919. After 1932, when the banking structure of the Republic went over like a house of cards, I was more convinced than ever. When the boys began to acclaim the revolution in 1941, I felt that my judgment was confirmed. When they forgot all about it a few months later and went whooping after Cobden and Bright, I tried not to take my eye from the ball. Now the revolution is in visible eruption in Greece, Italy, France, Belgium. Presently all Europe will be afame.

"Revolution" is perhaps an unfortunate label, for it calls to mind the classic picture of ragged proletarians singing the *Internationale*, and mounting the barricades. To me, however, the word means the celebrated Industrial Revolution, moving at a more rapid tempo. It is the power age, forcing men into new habits, patterns, institutions.

The idea of the paradox of plenty has now got around. Most people in Western countries are not throttled down. People are on the march to demand full employment, all-out production, economic security.

Underneath the economic lies the social revolution. The machine is responsible, too, for this. Millions of people do not know where they belong any more. Perhaps even worse than the physical misery of unemployment is the fact that it takes away an individual's function. Throughout the ages, human societies, even the most primitive, have had a place for their members. Even the Untouchables had their accepted place.

Now, for the first time in human history, people without work have no status at all, while the fear of losing both the work and the status touches nearly everyone in a factory culture. So people are restless, marching, looking for the certainty, the place, which their forefathers knew and which they have lost.

That is what I mean by "the revolution," whatever it may have meant to Gen. Johnson and Anthony Eden. So defined, the war is only a by-product of this deeper rhythm. The war, in a curious perverted way, provided a temporary answer. Here in America in 1940 were 4 million young people without work, without hope, redundant and unwanted. "Bums and loafers" was one favorite term for them. "Soft" was another. Now, in 1945, they are so many Galahads, the lean, hard men of the foxholes, the conquerors of Iwo, the saviors of the Republic. The very same young men. The war rescued them from the social refuse heap, and raised them to a high and shining place. They are paying dearly for it in death and wounds, but to many the price is not too great.

The revolution, as defined, certainly helped to produce Mussolini, Hitler, Franco. Fascism could never have had what successes it did, except through its attempt to give the revolution an outlet and an answer. Some of its economic methods were sensible—such methods as discarding the gold standard, and figuring in terms of men and materials rather than money. Its political methods were ingenious and foul.

In default of other programs, however, people—youngsters, white

collar folk, farmers—were drawn into the political vacuum, and gave the fascist salute. Here were vigorous leaders, prepared to act—dynamic men who were going somewhere. They promised jobs for all, security, and admission to the master race. This, the little people may have thought, is better than dry rot, better than starving in the presence of abundance. In Germany, the fascist appeal was heightened by the bitterness remaining from the terms of the Versailles treaty.

With the world map of revolution to guide one's thinking it is perplexing to lay it down beside the maps prepared at Teheran, Yalta, Dumbarton Oaks. Very little seems to square up. Our political leaders in the democracies apparently take no stock in the revolution, or in the war as a function of the revolution. They seem to be operating in another universe altogether.

Here are the Big Three mopping the Nazi Party, after pounding Germany to submission with 11-ton bombs. The United States is out to "win" the war in good old Harvard-Yale terms, and to kick a few extra goals by demanding Unconditional Surrender. In general, the war is reported like a football game, with so many yards gained, and so many statistical points scored. The belligerents are clearly in the last quarter of this game, with all the statistics in our favor.

Presently the final whistle blows, and we have won the game! Now to tear up the goal posts and join the snake dance. The Nazis are scuttling, and Hitler, his arms folded like Napoleon, has jumped off the high cliff at Berchtesgaden. It is all over, at least in Europe!

Or is it? Adolph Hitler is gone, but will the causes which produced Hitler have gone? Will the revolution have gone? If so, why is it being already so furiously in all the "liberated" countries?

If the leaders of the democracies have even discussed this question, let alone devised an answer, I am not aware of it. What Britain and the United States to date have done, as an inevitable part of the war, to be sure, is to exacerbate the revolution by bombing the industrial and transport underpinning out from under Europe. People on the continent, especially in Italy, are more placeless, insecure, bitter, hungry, and jobless than they were in 1939. The revolution has boiled up to a more ominous level. This revolution, remember, ignores national boundaries. It shows itself in human beings on the move, whatever language they may speak. As we study this map, nations begin to disappear. Instead we see the 380 million tormented men, women, and children of Europe.

Mr. Churchill never uses such a map. He inherited one from the Duke of Marlborough, drawn in the prancing stage of nationalism and expanding empire. If Mr. Roosevelt used it, he didn't often mention it. Stalin, however, must have one and takes a look at it from time to time. From his unilateral maneuvers in Poland and the Balkans, it is clear he knows that the revolution is boiling, and he seems to be trying to put it to use. We will come back to this point.

In the United States, the press and the air waves are now filled with plans about what we are going to do to Germany, and how we are going to join an association to shoot up aggressor nations, and how the Big 3 are going to safeguard peace in our time. We are busily training young men to untrain the young men of Germany, assuming any young men are left in Germany.

One does not need to quarrel with these projects; perhaps they can be helpful in the years to come. But against our original map, these things show up as secondary. One finds almost nothing, in the press or on the air waves or in the releases of the State Department, about answers to the revolution. To the outstanding question of our time, nobody in authority seems to be paying the slightest attention.

Our leaders offer no program to relieve the pressures which produced Mussolini and Hitler. They propose to punish the Nazis, which again is satisfactory; but how is it going to give employment, security, and status to the people of Europe? They propose to get rid of fascists everywhere. Excellent. But how will that calm the whirlpool of the machine age which threw up fascism? The official program is apparently to stamp out symptoms, without regard for causes.

E. H. Carr, in his book, *Conditions of Peace*, proposed to get at causes. He recognized and defined the revolution, and then came to grips with it in terms of a European Planning Authority to give employment and security to everyone on the continent. This body was to be set up by the Big 3, and supported by their armed forces for as long as necessary—a perfectly realistic move.

For a time, praise for Mr. Carr's program was wide-spread. Now one hears no more about it—only about projects to break up German industry, restore a peasant culture, and so reduce the living standards of all Europeans. Or one hears of jealous spheres of influence, where Russia and Britain pull political wires without reference to what is

## Pinup Baby Given War Bonds



THE WINNER—Little 15-month-old Harry Cheryl Meyer of Trenton, New Jersey, official pinup girl of the USS New Jersey, was made \$3,000 for use in obtaining her future education. Governor Walter E. Edge made the presentation. The child's father, an Army Air Corps pilot, is a prisoner of war in Germany. He has never seen his little beauty queen. She is held by her mother, Mrs. Harry C. Meyer.

happening in the next water valley.

Indeed, it might be Metternich and the Holy Alliance of 1815 all over again. Yet when the concert of Vienna met a century or more ago there was not a railroad, a steamship, a telegraph wire, an electric motor, an oil pipeline, a machine gun, in the world.

Even in the United States, the revolution has been swallowed up in dreams of what someone has called a push-button paradise, completely dominated by private business men. Mr. Wallace and a few others talk about 60 million jobs, but nobody is doing much of anything about them.

Keith Hutchison and other correspondents, reporting from London, find that Britshers expect a brief postwar boom in the United States to be followed rapidly by a "slump worse than that of 1929. In an effort to put off this evil day, it is anticipated that instead of seeking to expand consumption at home, America will attempt to market its surplus products abroad, thereby, in the popular British phrase, 'exporting unemployment.'

Gunnar Myrdal, the distinguished Swedish economist, reporting to the Swedish Government after a careful survey of America, agrees with the British view. "Within half a year to 3 years, the seller's market will change into a slump. This slump may turn out to be a culmination of the deflationary crisis of the early '20's, and the gigantic crisis between 1929 and 1932." A cheery prospect.

No map I have seen shows any escape from shattering depression unless the most energetic steps are taken. Nobody, except possibly Sen. James E. Murray, has taken any steps beyond the love-will-find-a-way philosophy of action.

If America has no program for meeting the revolution at home, how, in heaven's name, can she hope to meet it in Europe, where the crisis is far more advanced?

This brings us back to Stalin. He appears to know, as I said before, that the revolution is boiling hotter than ever. He has long since abandoned the pure Marxian concept of revolution. He knows, I think, that this is a different kind of revolution, in which the middle class is, if possible, even more rebellious than the manual workers.

Whatever kind of revolution he thinks it is, he is using it to strengthen Russia and the Slav bloc. That seems to be his purpose in Poland, the Baltic States, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.

Britain and America have nothing but plebiscites and Sunday-school talk to offer the rest of Europe. Stalin might not be too surprised to see the whole continent turn to Moscow in its agony. Such a tide might result in virtual control by Moscow of some powerful industries in Germany, Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and northern Italy. In any future war, against one country or another, these industries would, of course, prove helpful to Russia.

Somebody in the Kremlin is certainly using the map of world social revolution. There are no signs of such surveys in Washington, and only a few signs in London—and those quite a distance from Downing Street.

Finally, I do not want to be classed with those perennial wise men who preach that we ought to do this, and the government should do that. I do not know what the answer is, or what the government ought to do. It would be a tough problem for a steering committee composed of Socrates, Darwin, and Lincoln.

I would just like to record the conviction that most of the hell and damnation around us in the world today arose from a revolutionary demand, imposed by the advance of the technical arts. Victory in the war is to be welcomed, but it has nothing to do with meeting that worldwide demand. When the war ends, then our real problems will begin.

Well Protected  
How did Jim get that black eye?  
He was waiting at the stage door for a chorus girl, and—  
"And her fiance came along!"  
"No. Her grandson came out and licked hell out of him."

WE'RE OFF TO THE BUTCHER WITH OUR USED FATS...



## WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Neuring

Sombre reports filter through the veils of censorship that shroud events in Europe. Italy is battle-scarred; the poor are hungry and disease-ridden, the rich wallow in flesh-pots, production and transportation are crippled, unemployment is widespread, lack of raw materials and fuels makes industrial resumption unlikely, farms are stripped of animals and machinery. "Well, and why not?" some reader of the daily press will ask. "Is not Italy a defeated enemy country?" Certainly.

Equally disturbing and almost identical reports come from France. Battle damage is not so extensive as in Italy and more material relief has been provided by the Grand Alliance, but fuel shortages, transportation difficulties, unemployment, malnutrition and disease seem to be at almost the same level. Why should such things be? Was not France the most powerful of the pre-1939 continental Allied group and has not France been liberated from Axis occupation? Certainly.

Britain's outlook is anything but bright. Quite irrespective of the considerable war damage and war losses, the British are gravely asking themselves whether they can re-convert to peace and, if so, how.

George Soule, a well trained American observer in London, writes of "Britain's Life or Death Problem" in *The New Republic*. What is this problem? How to export a quantity of manufactured goods that will pay for the necessary imports of foods and raw materials and how to do this in spite of depleted resources at home, depleted investment holdings abroad, a disrupted world market and an unwieldy public debt. If the British can do these things, they will live as a world powers; if they cannot, they drop into the class of has-been empires, like Turkey and Spain. Their standard of living falls. Their population migrates. Their social structure disintegrates.

How is it possible? Is not Britain one of the Powerful Three that are liquidating the Axis and winning the most extensive war in all recorded history? Certainly.

What is true in particular of Italy, France, Britain, Poland, Jugoslavia and Rumania is true in general of Europe. Europe is the sick continent, shattered and bled white by war, paralyzed and prostrated by disunity, fear and hate. The physical destruction in Europe is extensive, but it can be made good. The destruction of plans for betterment, of hopes, aspirations and ideals is immeasurable and, for the time being, perhaps, irreparable.

What ails Europe?

Axial bigwigs, through the 1930's, diagnosed the malady as "plutocracy" or the domination of planetary life by the Anglo-American-French businessmen, fleets and military establishments. By way of remedy, they prescribed the liquidation of the Alliance, the abolition of democracy, and planetary domination by the three totalized Axis countries.

United Nations bigwigs diagnose the malady as Axis aggression. By way of remedy, they prescribed, at Teheran and Yalta, the unconditional surrender of its military forces, the liberation of Axis-occupied countries and the re-establishment of a pro-Anglo-French-American balance of power on the European continent. Soviet military successes have disrupted the prescription somewhat, but it still holds, at least for the Mediterranean and western European areas.

All vestiges of democracy have disappeared from most of Europe—and thus the negative aspect of the Axis prescription for European recovery has been fulfilled.

What remains? Military domination, political dictatorship, economic paralysis, unemployment, hunger, disease, fear, hate, sullen acquiescence and the fierce determination to rebel and seek revenge.

The Axis Doctors of Power, like the Allied Doctors of Power, have no adequate remedy for the European malady because their diagnosis in both cases is faulty. They do not know what ails Europe and therefore are in no position to combat the disorder.

My diagnosis of the European malady is at variance with those of both Axis and Allied bigwigs. As I am not a bigwig, my diagnosis does not get head-line publicity. Nevertheless, it may be sound and hence worth noting.

My diagnosis: Europe is being paralyzed by an insidious, wasting, consuming life-pattern, known among anthropologists and sociologists as "civilization." This life-pattern has appeared again and again among western nations during the past six thousand years. No nation infected by it has ever survived.

What are the characteristic symptoms of civilization? The leaders are preoccupied with the acquisition of wealth that they cannot use and do not need and with the accumulation of power that they are not wise enough to wield; the middle classes are dazzled by the promise of security, comfort, respectability and the chance to enter the ruling classes; the working masses are stupefied with devitalized bread, doped with beer and other drugs, diverted and

murdered? Must its old men, women and helpless children be slaughtered in their homes? Must its culture also be annihilated? Certainly.

The life-pattern of civilization has destroyed communities in the past, future destroy North America or any community that accepts and follows the futile and corroding struggle for wealth and power that is the central theme of civilization.

What can we do, then? If we would escape the fate that is overwhelming Europe, we must modify the life-pattern that has brought European culture to the brink of extermination.

First, we must adopt a new attitude toward wealth. This shift is made comparatively easy by the many changes that have followed in the wake of the new technology.

Abundance must be accepted as the basic principle of our economy. Sharing must be made the foundation of our community. The provision of physical necessities and decencies must be recognized as the primary public service, rendered all in proportion to their needs.

Second, we must adopt a new attitude toward war, which is the main preoccupation of every civilized government and the immediate and obvious cause of the European disaster. War may be personally satisfying to a few because of the promotion and profits, divert attention from home troubles and transfer opposition from the domestic plunderers and exploiters to the enemy abroad. But, in its present total form, it destroys in a few hours what millions of human beings have planned and labored and sacrificed through centuries to bring into existence.

## Sharon Keystoners

SHARON, PA.—Here in Sharon we are celebrating one anniversary after another, and this time it's the Keystoners' 7th birthday, which will be celebrated Sunday evening, June 10, with a dance. Music by our Maestro Jack Persin of Warren, Ohio. It looks as though Jack's orchestra made a contract with Sharon. Not a bad idea at that, since the people are so "crazy" about his music.

Bro. Bill Bickel came home from Germany after being a prisoner of war there for almost two years. Welcome home, Bill! We hear that you have a 60 day furlough, which you well deserve. So please attend the Keystoner June monthly meeting Sunday, June 3, at 7:30 p. m. and tell your Keystoner friends of your experiences.

Mrs. Jack Zagger is in Buhl Hospital with a serious operation. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Stephen Miller (the former Millie Gorence) gave birth to a baby girl in Buhl Hospital a few days ago. Congratulations to the proud parents! They are also parents of two healthy sons. Mrs. Miller belongs to SNPJ lodge 262.

Bro. Johnny Zvarich just couldn't get along without his best buddy, Bill Macek, so he also joined the Navy Coast Guards, and have just recently received a letter from him stating that he's okay and likes it very much. Won't you drop him a line: C/P John Zvarich, S/S/L C. Hanna M.P.O., Detroit 22, Mich. Have been in Lakewood, Ohio, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Novak and son Gerald, all three members of Keysoners lodge, who will probably soon transfer to some Cleveland lodge. They are getting along very nicely and miss the friends in Sharon and Farrell very much. Their address is: 1638 Winchester Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Drop them a line sometimes.

Many friends are asking me for Ann Pauline McShaw's address, who with husband and baby resides at R.D. 1, Box 729-A, Petaluma, Calif. We all miss your company. Ann.

A group of Slovene ladies got together one afternoon and evening and washed the walls at certain rooms at the Slovene Dom, before Mother's Day concert took place. The ladies who were so kind are Frances Gorenec, Gertrude Novak, Frances Novak, Mitzie Novak, Mitzie Germadnik, Mary O'Korn, Yolana O'Korn, Mrs. Bickel, Mrs. J. Steiby and Angeline Malovich. They surely did a swell job and the Slovene Dom should be proud to have such willing workers as these ladies. Domača potica and soft drinks were served by Mrs. Novak.

Juvenile Circle's 6th anniversary concert and Mother's Day celebration, which was held at the Slovene Dom on Mother's Day, was a huge success. The hall was packed to capacity. The concert was opened by the Strossmayer Singing Club of Youngstown, Ohio, singing the national anthem and