

Največja zračna armada napadla japonska mesta

Napada se udeležilo tisoč pomorskih letal in čez 600 vleverbomnikov

LETALCI VRGLI ČEZ 5000 TON BOMB

Guam, 24. jul.—Zgodaj v torek zjutraj se je spustila nad Japonsko do danes največja zračna armada, ki je zmetala čez pet tisoč ton bomb na tri mesta. Napad se je udeležilo čez 1600 bombnih letal, med njimi več kot 600 vleverbomnikov B-29 in tisoč pomorskih.

Tarča tega napada so bila mesta Osaka, Nagoya in Kure. Osaka je drugo največje mesto na Japonskem in je imelo tri in četrtna milijona prebivalstva. V Kuri pa je glavna baza japonske bojne mornarice.

Leta admiral Halseyja, povojnika tretje pomorske flote, so pričela z napadi pred dnevnim svitom, okrog poldne pa je prihrumelo nad Osako in Nagoya čez 600 vleverbomnikov z Marijanskim otokom in zmetalo 4000 ton bomb na mesti. Med temi so bile tudi dvetonske bombe.

Bombardiranje mesta Kure se je nadaljevalo ves dan. Tarča so bile pomolske naprave in skladiščne bojne mornarice.

V zadnjih 15 dneh, odkar je treta pomorska armada stopila v ofenzivo in tudi iz bližine obstrejala obrežna mesta, so zračne in pomorske sile zmetale več kot 30,000 ton bomb in granat na japonska mesta. V tej ofenzivi je bilo razbitih 556 japonskih letal, 416 ladij pa popolnjeni ali poškodovanji.

Na južnem Pacifiku pa so ameriška bojna letala potopila 13 japonskih ladij, 109 pa poškodovala, se glasi poročilo gen. MacArthurja, ki ima glavni stan v Manili na Filipinah. On tudi poroča, da so avstralske čete na Borneu napredovala nadaljnje tri milje severno od Balikpapana, središče oljne industrije. Avstralska letala in bojne ladje pa so napadla Sandakan, 450 milj severno od Balikpapana.

Cungking, 24. jul.—Kitajske armade so pognale Japance osem milj preko meje province Fukien in Kwantung in so oddaljene le 32 milj od Swatowa, velike japonske baze v južno-centralnem Kitajskem. Mesto Swatow leži ob morju in je važno pristaniško mesto v rokah Japancev, toda široka pokrajina vseeno krog je v rokah Kitajcev.

Kadar pade to mesto, bo tudi odprta pot za ameriško invazijo.

Kitajci oblegajo tudi Kweilin v provinci Kwangsi, kjer je bila do lanske japonske ofenzive velika ameriška letalska baza. Kitajske čete se nahajajo osem milj od tega mesta.

V Burmi pa so anglo-indijske čete ubile 500 Japancev in preprečile več tisoč mož zajeti armadi predor iz pasti pri reki Sittang.

Več delovne obleke za moške

Washington.—Vladni odbor za vojno produkcijo je naznani, da bo tekstilna industrija zvišala proizvodnjo blaga za moško delovno obleko—hlače, srage, jopiče, rokavice in 11 drugih vrst.

Tovarne so dobile več bombaža za proizvodnjo civilnega blaga.

Posvetovalna komisija razpuščena

London, 24. jul.—Velika trojica—Truman, Stalin in Churchill je odločila, da razpusti posvetovalno komisijo, ki je zborovana v Londonu. Glavna naloga te komisije je bila, da izdeluje načrt za okupacijske zone Nemčije in da pripravi pogoje premirja.

Oboje se je že izvršilo in njeni delo je končano.

Velika trojica "mrzlično dela"

Nemški premog za Francijo in druge države

Berlin, 24. jul.—Velika trojica v Potsdamu hiti z delom, "da se kar poti." Poleg novice, da je v pondeljek zvečer Churchill priredil državni banket za visoke diplomate vseh treh sil, je bila to edina uradna vest iz Potsdama—da velika trojica "tira naprej (driving ahead)."

Iz drugega vira se poroča, da Stalin in Truman postala zelo dobra prijatelja. Truman je baje brez večjih težav dosegel pri Stalini zelo važne koncesije—več kot je pričakoval. Kakšne so te koncesije, da li so v zvezi z vojno na Pacifiku, da bi ne bili poslanici na Pacifik. Ti vojaki so ocvidno siti vojne.

Cilj te čistke je bil tudi uničenje črne trgovine, ki se je začela širiti po vsej okupacijski coni—v resnici širom vse Nemčije.

Zato čistka je bila mobilizirana vsa okupacijska armada—pol milijona mož. V soboto zjutraj so se vojaki navalili na vse vasi, trge in mesta in pričeli preiskavo od prve do zadnje hiše. Ustavili so vsako osebo tudi na poti ali cesti.

Med 11,000 Nemci je ta ogromna in povsem nenadna čistka povzročila veliko presenečenje. Ljudje so kar strmeli, toda upirali se skoraj ničlene. Kmalu so bile vse ječe napolnjene do zadnjega kotička. Mnogi a-retiranci bodo po izpraševanju izpuščeni, mnogi pa ostali v jeki. Neoddano orožje se zmatra kot največji prestopek, ki je strogo kazniv.

Vsa ta ogromna čistka je bila gladko izvršena. Oddanih je bilo le malo strelov in ubit je bil le en Nemec.

Neki višji oficir je dejal, da je ta čistka odkrila več zločinov in prestopkov. Pristavil je, ako bi bila v Ameriki napravljena tako hlačna preiskava v enakem velikem obsegu, bi odkrila več zločinov.

Američani aretilali 80,000 Nemcev

Preiskavo so napravili v vsej okupacijski coni

Frankfurt, Nemčija, 24. jul.—Pol milijona ameriških vojakov je zadnjo soboto in nedeljo napravilo veliko masno preiskavo po vsej okupacijski coni in preiskalo sleherno hišo v sleherni vasi in mestu. Velika čistka je bila namenjena iskanju orožja in nacije. V tej čistki je bilo aretilano več kot 80,000 oseb, med njimi mnogo SS-ovcev.

Aretirani je bil vsakdo, pri katerega so našli orožje, kontrabandno blago ali pa nepravilne identifikacijske papirje. Rok za oddajo orožja je potekel 15. jul., toda je bil podaljšan za en teden.

Med asortiranimi aretilanci so bili SS-ovski oficirji (nacijska elita garda) v nemški uniformi, prav tako tudi vojaki ali civilisti v ameriški uniformi. Ti so se zgovarjali, da niso imeli druge oblike.

Prijetih je bilo tudi več ameriških vojakov, ki so si sami vzeli "dopust" in se skrivali, da bi ne bili poslanici na Pacifik. Ti vojaki so ocvidno siti vojne.

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Pravda napadla ameriško reakcijo

Kritizira tudi Greene in Hooverja

Moskva, 23. jul.—Pravda, glasilo ruske komunistične stranke, je v nedeljski izdaji priobčila članek, v katerem je oster napadal na "ameriške reakcionarje". Obtožila jih je, da namenoma skušajo podcenjevati tekoči konferenci velike trojice v Potsdamu in delajo razdor med Rusijo in Ameriko.

V tej skupini "reakcionarnih politikov" sta uključena tudi William Green, predsednik ADF, ter višji predsednik Herbert Hoover. Kritizira tudi nekatere kolumniste, ki "sugestirajo, naj Amerika porabi gospodarsko moč in izsilji od zaveznikov ugodne pogoje za ameriške kapitaliste."

Obtožila jih je, da namenoma skušajo podcenjevati tekoči konferenci velike trojice v Potsdamu in delajo razdor med Rusijo in Ameriko.

Washington, 24. jul.—V zveznem senatu se je zadnji pondeljek začela debata o čarterju Združenih narodov. Prvi dan je govorilo osem senatorjev, vse za sprejetje čarterja. Debato je odpril senator Connally iz Texasa; on je načelnik odseka za zunanjost zadeve in je v San Franciscu kot delegat tudi pogral sestaviti čarter. Pričakuje se, da bo senat še ta teden glasoval in sprejel čarter z večino.

Kitajski grozi lakota

Cungking, 24. jul.—Premier Stalin je v odrebi dneva izjavil, da bo sovjetska Rusija zgradila močno bojno mornarico, nove letalske baze in izvežbala potrebno moč. Stalin je podal svojo izjavbo na praznik ruske mornarice.

V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik

ZAKON BI POTISNI DELAVCE V PRISILNI JOPIČ

Trojica senatorjev umaknila predlogo

SPLOŠNA OPOZICIJA V SENATU

Washington, D. C.—Dr. William M. Leiserson, večšč v področju delavskih odnosov, je ostro odsodil zakonski osnutek, ki ga so ga skotili senatorji Ball, Hatch in Burton, kateri bi potisnili delavce v prisilni jopič, aka bi bil sprejet.

Leiserson je dejal, da je tisti osnutek največje bedastotoča. Omenjena trojica senatorjev je skušala porinuti svoj osnutek, ki so ga izdelali najeti advokati, skozi senatno zbornicu pod takozvanom zavajalno šifro "Federal Industrial Relations Act." Pod pritiskom močne opozicije, ki je nastala v senatu, je omenjena trojica končno položila svojo predlogo na politico.

Omenjeni osnutek, ki bi bil sprejet, bi tako rekoč ubil znani Wagnerjev delavski zakon, oslabil bi protinjunkcijski zakon, omejil bi stavke, odpravil bi unijske in zaprte delavnice, dovolil bi prosekucije unij in njih voditeljev na debelo, oropal bi milijone delavcev njihovih legalnih pravic in bi bila mnoge druge načine omogočil, da se bi sanje sovražnikov delavstva uresničile.

Leiserson je poučaril, da bi tak zakon povzročil vrsto protounijskih tožb, ki se bi vlekle najmanj deset let, kar bi pomenilo pravcati kaos, ker bi paraliziral obstoječe delavskie zakone in pridobitev. Sprejetje takega zakona bi vrglo iz tira ves sedanji sistem delavskih odnosov v industrijskih predstavnikih.

Zadnjih dnevih so pristaši režima

v tem mestu priredili protestni shod proti ameriškemu poslaniku.

Tega shoda se je udeležilo

okrog tisoč oseb.

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Ko doseže delavec 65. leto, ali umrje

(Przedel Social Security Board)

Mnogi delavci se ne zavedajo, ko plačujejo takozvani "social security tax", da s tem plačujejo za svojo lastno protekcijo na stara leta, ampak tudi za zaščito svojcev v slučaju smrti rednika ali glave družine. Posledica te nevernosti je, da posamezniki in družine, ki so upravičene do posmrtnine in izplačil v slučaju smrti družinskega prehranitelja, ne vlože zahteve za iste in tako izgube izplačino, do katere so sicer upravičeni.

Federalno zavarovanje za starost ni zgolj program za zaščito starih ljudi, kot napačno menijo mnogi delavci; to je v resnici družinski zavarovalni program. Mesečna izplačila se ne nakazujejo le zavarovanemu delavcu samemu, ko doseže 65. leto svoje starosti, ali pozneje, ampak tudi njegovi ženi, ko ta doseže 65. let, ter tudi otrokom pod starostjo 18 let. Še več, v slučaju smrti zavarovanega delavca—neglede na starost ob času smrti—je njegova družina upravičena do posmrtninskega izplačila.

Ako umri delavec zapusti družino, to je ženo z nedoraslimi otroki, je ona upravičena do podpor in ravno tako otroci do svojega 18. leta. Ako pa vdoma nima nedoraslih otrok, prejme ob smrti moža gotovo vsoto posmrtnine, in ko doseže 65. leto svoje starosti, začne prejemati mesečna izplačila, toda to le v slučaju, da se medtem ni vdružič poročila. V slučaju pa, da umri delavec ne zapusti svoje lastne družine, žene in otrok, tedaj se njegovi starši upravičeni do njegove posmrtnine in mesečnih izplačil, ozir. mesečne podpore.

Podporni nakazila—bodisi mesečna ali posmrtna—so izplačljiva samo, ako je bil prizadet delavec zavarovan, to se pravi, ako je plačeval določene doneske za Social Security. O tem seveda ne morejo odločati šele njegovi preostali. Zato je moral poskrbeti on sam ter delodajalec ali pa podjetje, kjer je bil uposlen; deh se je družini tudi obrniti v slučaju, da domači ob njegovem smrti niso gotovi, je li bil zavarovan ali ne. Vse tozadne informacije bo dobila družina na razpolago brezplačno.

Svet za socialno zavarovanje želi posebno podprtati važnost tega, da slednji delavec pove svoji družini, je li zavarovan ali ne, kajti vsak delavec, ki je bil od 1. januarja 1937 naprej uposlen, bodisi v privatni industriji ali podjetju, je imel priliko, da si izposluje socialno zavarovanje, in vsak delavec se lahko tudi informira o pravicah, ki so tem v zvezi.

Priporoča se tudi slednji dru-

žini, ki zgubi svojega hranitelja ali člena družine, ki je imel socialno zavarovanje, da nemudoma stopi v stik s pristojnimi uradami socialnega zavarovanja v svojem kraju. Mesečna nakazila se izplačujejo le za tri mesece nazaj, kar pomeni, da ako se svoji umrela zavarovanega delavca prislagajo za upravičeno mesečno podporo še tri mesece po smrti zavarovanega, tedaj avtomatično zgube pravico do enega meseca podpore. Z ozirom na posmrtninska izplačila pa tozadna postava določa čas dveh let, tekmo, katerem so domov pogoreli. Enako je s socialno zavarovalnino. Milijone je delavcev, ki so izpostavljeni nevarnosti, da ne bodo mogli nuditi prekske svojim družinam, ko bodo ostali ali pa v slučaju smrti. Lahko rečemo, da je neprimereno večje število onih, ki jim lahko pogore hiše. Toda princip je bistven isti. Zbiranje malih prispevkov od mnogih pomeni, da se končno zbere skupaj sklad, iz katerega je mogoče izplačevati podporo in pokojninska ter posmrtninska nakazila starim delavcem, ki gredo v pokoj, ali pa delavskim družinam v slučaju smrti zavarovanega delavca.

V slučaju privatne zavarovalnine lastnik zavarovalne police plača sam za protekcijo, ki jo ima v tem; v slučaju socialnega zavarovanja pa je stvar drugačna—delodajalec pomaga plačevati zavarovalninski donesek, in ako treba pomaga tudi zvezna vlada. To omogoča delavcu, da ima več protekcije nego bi si jo v pogledu zavarovalninem mogel preskrbeti z enako vsoto plačevanja kot jo plačuje vladi.

Več je tudi, da vsak delavec, ki plačuje doneske za socialno zavarovanje, skrb zato, da ima vedno pri rokah karto, na kateri je njegova zavarovalna številka, ker brez te številke je bolj težko iskat informacije, ki jih morda želi kdo iskat z ozirom na njegovo socialno zavarovanje.

Več kot 70 milijonov delavcev v privatni industriji in podjetjih si je že prisluzilo pravico do izplačil socialnega zavarovanja na stara leta, ali pa izplačil svojcem v slučaju smrti delavca. Navliz temu pa je še vedno mnogo ljudi v tej deželi, ki sploh ne razumejo, kako deluje to socialno zavarovanje. To nepoučenost je pripravljena dejstvu, da je so-

cialno zavarovanje v Zdr. državah še mlado . . .

Socialno zavarovanje deluje v resnici na isti podlagi kot privaten zavarovanje—na principu raztegnitve tveganja. Nesreča se lahko pripeti komukoli izmed nas, ali istočasno doleti nesreča navadno le nekateri izmed nas. Vzemimo za primer ogenj. Vsakdo, ki ima hišo ali dom, tvega, da mu istega lahko uniči požar—v resnici pa zgori razmeroma majhno število domov in hiš.

Če torej mnogi plačujejo zavarovalne premije proti požaru, nastane sklad, iz katerega je mogoče nakazati zavarovalnino tistim, katerim so domovi pogoreli. Enako je s socialno zavarovalnino. Milijone je delavcev, ki so izpostavljeni nevarnosti, da ne bodo mogli nuditi prekske svojim družinam, ko bodo ostali ali pa v slučaju smrti. Lahko rečemo, da je neprimereno večje število onih, ki jim lahko pogore hiše. Toda princip je bistven isti. Zbiranje malih prispevkov od mnogih pomeni, da se končno zbere skupaj sklad, iz katerega je mogoče izplačevati podporo in pokojninska ter posmrtninska nakazila starim delavcem, ki gredo v pokoj, ali pa delavskim družinam v slučaju smrti zavarovanega delavca.

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Delodajalec in delavec plačuja enake doneske davka za socialno zavarovanje delavca. Sedaj plačuje delodajalec en odstotek za vsakega delavca, ki prejema do tri tisoč dolarjev plače ali meze na leto. Delavec istotako plačuje po en odstotek od svoje plače, ki presega tri tisoč dolarjev letno. Toda odstotek plačevanja bo zvišan do tri cente do dolarje za obe stranki v okrog leta 1949.

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Lt. Col. Frank Martinčičem, ki je bil

priročen v Prosveti, je bilo izpušča-

no eno ime, namreč bi se moralo na

koncu glasiti: Žaluoči ostali: Andy

in Mary Martinčič, starši. Mary,

Roz. Angela in SOPHIA, sestre;

Dorothy rojena Sterling, žena in

Caroline, hčerka v Meadowlands,

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MARTIN SPOLAR

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goruv. Rojen je bil leta 1889 v selu Guče, po domače Logarjev

pri Brodu na Kupi na Hrvaskem. Pogreb se je vršil 18. marca t. l.

po katoliškem obredu in bil je pokopan na Smock pokopališče. Sr-

ca hvala vsem, ki ste ga obiskali ob njegovem mirivščem odu-

vsem, ki ste položili krasne vence in cvečice ob njegovih krstih, ter

vsem, ki ste dali avtomobile na razpolago in ga spremili na njegov

Slovenci v Nemčiji

V Ameriko prihajajo številna poročila o Slovencih, katere je Hitler izselil iz raznih delov Slovenije v Nemčijo, kjer so morali služiti kot delavci-sužnji v tovarnah, premogovnikih in na deželi ter pomagati pri delu za zakladanje nemške vojne mašine. Na tisoče naših ljudi je tudi bilo odpeljanih v koncentracijska taborišča, kot politični ujetniki in mnogo izmed teh je pomrlo.

Danes obstajajo po raznih delih Nemčije številna zbirališča, kjer ameriške, angleške in ruske vojaške oblasti skrbijo za te nesrečne in jih pripravljajo za povratek v domovino. Mnogi imajo svoje sorodnike tudi v Ameriki in želijo imeti poročila o njih. Naš častni predsednik Louis Adamčič je prejel nekaj pisem od ameriških vojakov, ki se sestali v temi slovenskimi krezdromi in želijo Adamčiču sporočiti svoje vtise o naših rojakih. V naslednjem objavljam izčrpke iz dveh zelo zanimivih pisem.

Hoteli so jih ponemčiti

Mrs. Anna Simon, iz Seattle, Wash., piše tole: "Ne vem komu bi naslovila te vrstice, ki bodo gotovo zanimala Louisa Adamčiča. Moj sin, prostak v ameriški vojski, služi v Nemčiji. Želim prepisati iz njegovega pisma par vrstic:

"V neki vasi so bili v lajeru Alzacijski in Lorenci, ki so bili pod sumnjo, da niso 'dobri' Nemci. Namen je bil ponemčiti jih. Na njihovih kartah je bilo zapisano 'Verdeutschungsfahig' (pospolni za ponemčenje)." V isti vasi je bilo taborišče, v katerem se je nahajalo 200 Slovencev. Njihov položaj je bil isti. Nekateri izmed njih so vedeli o Louisu Adamčiču in bili so najbolj bistroumna skupina ne-Slovencov, kar smo do tedaj nateleti . . ."

Iz teh vrstic je razvidno, da je bilo v tej skupini največ slovenskih intelektualcev, ki so pozvali ali slišali o Adamčiču. Žal, da ta Amerikanec ni naš vedel imen.

Slovenci v Hesselbergu

Hesselberg je malo taborišče 65 milij jugozapadno od Nuerenberga na Bavarskem. Tukaj se nahaja 300 Slovencev, največ iz Korške. Naslednji imajo svoje rojake ali znance v Ameriki in jih iščejo. ALOJZ ŠEGA iz Krškega išče MARIJO TOMAZIN, Meadow Lands, Box 85, Pa.

Družina MOČILNIK iz Libuč pri Pliberku, Koroška, išče PAVLA KUMERJA, Milwaukee, Wis. Družina BRUGGER iz Brda, Koroško, išče VALENTINA BRUGGERJA, VINCENTA RAUTARJA in FRANKA RAUTARJA, vsi trije iz Milwaukee.

Družina TRABESINGER iz Loge vasi, Koroško, išče ANDREJA MOSIERJA, ki se nanaša nekje v Illinoisu.

DRUŽINA ŠUŠU iz Hodis, Koroško, išče ALBERTA SCHELANDRA iz Chicaga.

Družina LEPUSIČ iz Št. Jakoba, Koroško, išče MARIJO STORNIK iz Chicaga.

JANEZ KLANŠEK iz Komende, Gorenjsko, išče FRANC PROSENA iz St. Louis.

Pismo za omenjene rojake naj bodo poslana na: Sgt. Charles W. Karr, 3974207, Co. A-634 T. D. Bn., APO 403, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Kaj piše Sgt. Karr
Na Bavarskem, Nemčija,
23. junija 1945.

Dragi g. Adamčič:
Upam, da mi dovolite sporočiti vam svojo izkušnjo, katera mislim vas bo zanimala, kakor tudi ljudi, ki so povezani s tem dogodom.

Ko se nahajam v vojaški službi v bavarskem delu Nemčije, vidim, da se nahajamo bližu visokega hriba po imenu Hesselberg. Moja kompanija se nahaja v manjhnem mestecu in stanujemo v Wassertrudingrebu, ki je samo šest milij od tega hriba. Ta hrib omenjam iz razloga, ker je tam taborišče presejencev, kjer se nahaja kakih 300 Slovencev. Taborišče se nahaja v gozdu blizu vrha Hesselberga in je samo 65 milij jugozapadno od Nuerenberga. Obesem sem, da je mnogo takih taborišč, da presejence po vsej naši Nemčiji; to taborišče se gospoljivo preprečili s krvjo pri-

borjeno svobodo, edinstvo in bratstvo narodov Jugoslavije.

Glavna govornika sta bila dr. Slavko Zore, svetnik pri jugoslovenskem veleposlanstvu v Washingtonu, in g. Stane Krašovec, član jugoslovanske delegacije na konferenci v San Franciscu, ki sta govorila v imenu Slovenije in Jugoslavije; v imenu SANSA sta govorila častni predsednik Louis Adamčič in predsednik Ebin Kristan.

Smatra za izredno prijetno. Ta hrib so Nemci preje rabili za vežbanje pilotov za brezmotorna letala (gliders), ker ima zelo pripraven obronek za spuščanje takih letal. Okolina je vsa ravna, polna rodovitnega polja, kjer raste lepa pšenica in seno, kamor so se letala spuščala.

V tem taborišču so nekaj stanovali ti letalski učenci, a je bilo sedaj oddano Slovencem za zbirališče vseh ljudi, ki so bili raztreseni po tej okolici kot suženski delavec zadnja štiri leta. Člani večine družin so zopet skupaj po tri ali štiriletnem delu na kmetijah, v trigh in mestnih tovarnah. Taborišče je razdeljeno v tri velike barake, ki ima vsaka po šest sob, razen ene, kjer se nahaja dvorana za zabavo, na drugem koncu pa velika kuhinja. V teh dveh barakah so ljudje razdeljeni po raznih sobah in vsaka služi poprečno za 25 ljudi. To je precej tesno in po vojaškem načinu.

V sredini taborišča je velik vrt, poln različne zelenjave, ki so jo ljudje posadili. Sedaj uživajo to salato, čebulo in redkvico. V sredini pa veličastno plapolpa jugoslovanska zastava z zvezdo, kot bi jo hotel videti Tito, aka bi bil tukaj.

O Judežih

Dr. Metod Mikuž, bivši škofijski tajnik in glavni verski referent pri Slovenski narodni osvobodilni vojski in partizanskih odredih, je napisal za letosnjico Veliko noč zanimiv članek pod naslovom "Judež." Ta članek je prikladen za vse Judeže, tudi za one v Ameriki-ekrog Ameriške Domovine in Obzora—ki med nami širijo propagando, ki prihaja naravnost od ljudi, izdajalcev, katerim je dr. Mikuž "posvetil" svoj članek. Takole je zapisal:

"Kmalu bo Velika noč. Kot po vsem svetu, bodo tudi pri nas po cerkvah prebirali pasijon, kjer je zapisana žalostna zgodba o Judi Iškarjotu. Kako bo takrat pri srcu vsem tistim, ki bodo morali spoznati in videti tej ogabni osebi samega sebe in v njem še bolj ogabnem dejanju svoje delo—izdajstvo? Morda, pravim morda, bo tako, kot je bilo Judežu v noči med prvimi Velikimi četrtkom in Velikim petkom."

Komu dopadljivo delo je izdati sovražniku v roko svojega bližnjega, svojega brata, svoj dom, domačo vas in svoj narod? Kako malo bi nam mogel sovražnik, če bi ne bilo tebe, slovenski izdajalec! In ta izdajalec je za bore judeževe groše prodal sebe in s svojim pristom pokazal na to, kar je bilo nekdaj njegovega, svojega lastnega brata in sestra, mama in očeta. Nič drugega si ni mogel misliti pri tem, kot le pobijte jih, ne maram več ne enega ne drugega. Več kot gotovo je, da jih v resnici ne maram, saj mu je bila njihova poštenost, dobrota in ljubezen močan trn v peti, ker ni sam hotel biti nikdar ne dober ne pošten. Prav zato je izdal vse to, ker mu je bila neprestano živa vest in neprestan opomin njegovemu napačnemu in zgrešenemu življenju.

Ne jokamo in tudi hudo nam ni za nobenim izdajalcem. In narodu ni ne danes ne jutri žal, da jih bo izgubil. Kajti njegeva last in vrednost so prenehali biti že pred leti, ko še ni bilo nobenega vidnega sovražnika. Že takrat so bili vsi ti ljudje hudobni in nicedvredni, takdo, da je nad njimi zmajal z glavo vsak dober in pošten človek! Če pogledamo njihova imena in obraze in ce smo poznavali njihovo prejšnje življenje, moremo danes povsem mirno reči, da ni prav nič čudnega in da je prav razumljivo, da so zašli na tak pot. Tudi takrat, ko jih je domovina dvakrat klicala na pravo pot in jim dvakrat ponujala roko v spravo in odpuščenje, smo vedeli, da bodo ostali to, kar so; gluhi, nespre-

jemljivi za dobro in odpuščajoči besedo. Še smejni so se nam in norčevali iz nas.

No, in za temi nam danes res ni žal. Tudi sejalec, predno gre sejet, odberne žito in vseje samo dobro. Nam tako ne bo treba nobenega izbiranja in kar je plevela, ne bomo sejali na svobodne njive novega življenja. Eno samo smetnjava zrnje bi lahko pokvarilo vso njivo.

Hudoben človek, če nima prav nobene dobre volje popraviti se, ostane hudoben in takemu je kaj lahko postati in ostati izdajalec. Tudi Judi Iškarjot je bil tak in kraljev je od skupnega apostolskega denarja in ta denar—čeprav samo 30 srebrnikov, vrednost zapuščene in neobdelane njive—ga je pripeljal na izdajalsko pot. Ali ne izdajajo in so izdajali vsi slovenski izdajaleci za denar? Bilo jim je že dovolj celo samo obljubljeno in potem nikdar izplačano plačilo. Zakaj? Ker so bili poprej ali tatovi ali uživalci vseh sort in oblik in nepošteni ljudje. Rabili in navezani so bili na denar in sovražnik jim ga je dal. Ne sicer veliko in povrh še slabu oblike, slabu hrano, slabu orojie in še veliko slabih reči. Že na tem pa lahko vidimo vso bednost slovenskega izdajalca!

Morda jih sicer v cerkvah izmenujo Kristusove Junake ali kaj tem podobnega, a kaj jim to pomaga, če o tem niti sami niso prepričani in tudi gospodne, ki jim to govorijo. Morda gredu k spovedi in k obhajilu, a kmalu potem jim ni prav nič ubiti nedolžnega človeka, posili ženo, ali dekle, in še mrtvim izstakniti oči.

Prepad, kliče prepad, je zapisano v sv. pismu. In to se bridko uresničuje vsak dan pri vseh slovenskih izdajalcih. Njihova prva in v volji in v srcu nepoštena tativna ali drugi zločini so priklicali nove, ti zopet nove in—najazdne so si spletli iz vse-

**Sgt. AUGUST THALER**

U. 978 Engineering Maint. Co. Sup. Com. Eng. je bil odlikovan s "Purple Heart" in Bronze Star in 3 Campaign Star medaljami za njegovo izvrstno delo v vojni.

On je bil pozvan v armado 1. novembra 1943. August Thaler je član društva št. 388 SNPJ od rane mladosti in je sin mr. in mrs. John Thaler v Jereju, W. Virginia. Društvo mu čestita in želi srečo in zdravje.

Mrs. Rose Selsk.
tajnica št. 388.

ga tega še kot vrhunc vsega prežalostno krono narodnih izdajalcev.

In konec teh ljudi? Vidimo ga vsak dan, ko pada izdajalec od poštenne krogle našega borcev. Morda muhasta usoda le izbira in nameniti takega samo tistim, ki so manjši in z manjšo odgovornostjo. Vseh pravih in velikih izdajalcev, pa naj nosijo kaščno koli, magari generalsko ali duhovniško oblike, pa bo njihov konec podoben koncu njihovega velikega mojstra Judeže, ki se je obesil in tako umrl najbolj žalostne in grde smrti."

Mirko G. Kuhel. tajnik.

Federacije SNPJ**ZAPISNIK CLEVELAND-SKE FEDERACIJE**

Cleveland, Ohio.—Sejo otvoril predsednik M. Petrovich v soboto, 23. junija, ob osmih zvečer v SND na St. Clair ave.

Zapisnik zadnje seje prečitan in sprejet s popravkom, da so bili zastopniki društva št. 614 in 442 navzoči na majski redni seji.

Za farmski odbor poročajo, da letos ne bodo zgradili novega poslopja na izletniškem prostoru SNPJ, ker ne morejo dobiti dovoljenja. Zgradili bodo le začasno majhen prostor, da bo lahko dalj letos postrežbo patronom farme.

Za mladinski pevski krožek poročajo, da se bo vrnila zadnja plesna vaja v poletju v petek, 29. junija, potem pa se bo pričelo zopet z vajami v mesecu septembru, koncert pevskega krožka pa se bo vrnil meseca februarja 1946.

Zastopniki št. 53 poročajo, da nameravajo ustanoviti nov mladinski krožek. Pri društvu 135 so izgubili s smrtno sestro Frances Zorn. Od društva št. 614 poročajo, da podpirajo farmaki odbor, da zgradi novo zgradbo.

Anthony Bosich, tajnik.

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Mir ali militarizem?

Zadnji četrtek je zvezni senat po štiridnevni debati sprejel tako zvani bretonwoodski načrt za ustanovitev mednarodne investicijske banke in mednarodnega valutnega sklada. Zdaj je na vrsti čarter (pravila) Združenih narodov, ki je bil izdelan na konferenci v San Franciscu.

Tem čarterju, na katerem bo sponeta nova liga narodov, se mnogo piše in govorji. Senat ga bo sprejel z veliko večino glasov, ker v deželi ni take opozicije kot je bila proti ameriškemu vstopu v Ligo narodov po zadnji vojni. Proti temu čarterju je le najbolj zagrizena reakcija, ameriški prototipi nemškega nacizma in italijanskega fašizma. Ta mrka reakcija se zdaj zbirja okrog nacionalistične stranke, katero je ustanovil bivši senator Raynolds iz Južne Karoline.

Bila je velika bojanje, da načrt za novo svetovno organizacijo ne bo dobil v senatu potrebne dvetretjinske večine glasov. Zato je nastala agitacija za spremembu vse kongresne procedure v zvezi s sprejemanjem mednarodnih pogodb. Ta agitacija je naglašala, naj se pravica glede sprejemanja teh pogodb razširi tudi na nižjo zbornico in za sprejetje pogodb naj bi zadostovala navadna večina glasov obeh zbornic.

Ampak ta bojanje se je pozneje popolnoma razblinila. In razblinila se je vsled splošnega ljudskega sentimenta v deželi, ki vidi rešitev pred tretjo svetovno vojno le v novi svetovni organizaciji, ki naj bo bolj efektivna kot je bila pokojna Liga narodov. Danes je v Ameriki velika večina prebivalstva za to, da Amerika sodeluje na vsej črti v novi svetovni organizaciji za ohrano miru. Zato je bil bretonwoodski načrt sprejet v obeh zbornicah z veliko večino glasov. Zato bo tudi načrt za novo ligo narodov zlahkoto prodri v senatu. Seveda ne brez debate.

★ ★ ★

Napačno in zgrešeno bi bilo mišljenje, ki bi videlo v novi svetovni organizaciji, kakor jo predvideva sedanji čarter, sigurno gancijo za mir. Žal, da taka organizacija ni bila začrtana v San Franciscu; še več: tudi ne vemo, ali pride kdaj do take organizacije, to je do prave svetovne federacije, v kateri bi bile vse dežele podrejene svetovni vlad—prav tako kot so na primer vse države Ameriške unije podrejene federalni vladi na podlagi zvezne ustanove. Le taka svetovna zveza pretežne večine narodov bi mogla biti garancija za trajen svetovni mir.

Ce kdaj pride do resnične svetovne federacije, je v naročju bogov. Danes še ni nobenih izgledov zanj, in tudi ne v dogledni bodočnosti. Dokler bodo narodi insistirali na svojo "suverenost" in odklanjali podvreči se višji, mednarodni suverenosti kot enakovpravni in enakovredni člani svetovne človeške družbe, toliko časa tudi ne more priti do prave svetovne federacije. In dokler ne bo prišlo do nje, bo obstajala tudi nevarnost za nove vojne, za nova pokola.

Ta nevarnost bo posebno obstajala, ako bodo narodi, veliki kot mali, tudi v bodoče iskali svoje zaščite v militarizmu—v čim večjih armadah, ki bodo na eni strani le žrle narodno bogastvo in sadove deha, na drugi pa dajale povod za imperialistične ekspansije, kar je končno pravi namen vsake oborožene države. Slednje je posebno resnica za vsako do zob oboroženo velesilo. In dokler bo ena od teh sil oborožena do zob, bodo tudi vse druge sile, velike in male.

V zvezi s tem je značilno to, da se konferanca v San Franciscu ni čisto nič pečala s tem vprašanjem. O potrebi splošne razorozite po tej vojni ni na konferenci Združenih narodov nihče govoril. In govoril ni menda zato, ker danes nobena izmed treh odločajočih velesil ne kaže nobene volje do te potrebe za splošno razorozite po tej vojni in ustvaritev resnične mednarodne armade za pravo kolektivno čuvanje svetovnega miru.

Današnja politika vseh treh velesil je faktično usmerjena na vzdrževanje velikih armad po tej vojni. Komaj pred par meseci je Rusija uvedla obvezno vojaško vežbo in tudi za mladoletne dečke od 15. leta naprej. V Ameriki so na delu močne sile, ki zahtevajo uvedenje prisilne vojaščine tudi po vojni. Enako tudi v Angliji.

★ ★ ★

Za razvoj in stabilnost nove svetovne organizacije je to slabo znamenje. Če bo nova svetovna organizacija sponeta na morju bajonetov, na kupu "suverenih" armad zmagovalih velesil, se bo z njo prav tako zgodilo, kot se je s pokojno Ligo narodov: v grobjo bo prej ali slej položila nova svetovna vojna, še veliko strašnejša od sedanje. Ljudstva bodo postala nič drugega kot sujeni militarizmu.

Kar se tiče nove svetovne organizacije, znana kot Združeni narodi, mi torej nimamo nobenih iluzij. Na splošno njen čarter ni slab, veliko boljši od dumbartonskega osnutka; v njem so izražene tudi lepe, visokodocene besede, skozi ves čarter je tudi prepletena dominantna želja človeštva: Ustvarjanje in ohrana svetovnega miru. Bila bi velika tragedija, ako bi ga senat ne sprejel, kar se k sreči ne bo zgodilo. In tragedija bi bila v tem, ker potem bi bilo še manj upanja, še manj izgledov za ohrano miru po tej vojni.

Toda če se človeštvo hoče izogniti tretji svetovni vojni, tedaj mora s sprejetjem tega čarterja napovedati neizprosen boj vsakemu militarizmu, pa naj bo ameriški, angleški, ruski, francoski, kitajski, japonski, nemški ali kakršne koli druge nacionalistične barve. Vsa zgodovina nas uči, da za obajo: za militarizem in mir ni prostora. Če zmaga prvi in se v "zmagovitih" državah po tej vojni razbohoti kot se je pod kajzerji in pod Hitlerjem v Nemčiji in pod Hirohitom na Japonskem, bo položil v grob prej ali slej tudi Združene narode.

Glasovi iz naselbin

POROČILO IZ PUEBLA

Pueblo, Colorado.—V soboto večer, 30. junija, je pri nas v Narodnem domu predaval o starosti domovini Stane Krašovec, ki je bil jugoslovanski delegat na konferenci v San Franciscu. Ker je bil njegov govor že parkrat opisan v Prosveti približno kot je govoril pri nas, bom omenila samo, da je bil predmet njegovega govorja največ Osvobodilna fronta.

Ugajal mi je, ker ni prosjačil, ni ternal; ves njegov govor je preveval ponos, katerega kolikor toliko lastujemo vsi Slovani. Povedal je, da je slovenski narod napredoval v vojnem času toliko, za kar bi mu vzel 200 let v normalnem času. Priporovedal je o programu, napredku in kulturi naših Slovencev. Ko smo odhajali iz dvorane, smo imeli nekoliko drugačno sliko našega naroda pred očmi, kot si jo predstavljamo iz naših časopisov. Narod trd, žival, ponosen, ki ne prosi milosti, ampak zahteva pravice.

Po njegovem govoru je apeliral na zbrano občinstvo, katero se je udeležilo nepričakovano dobro na takem kratek poziv, John Grm, da naj rojaki posežejo v žep in pomagajo potrebnim v domovini.

Za njegov prihod, kakor tudi odziv rojakov, gre največ zasluge Johnu Stonicu.

Dne 1. julija je bila obdržana seja našega društva. Čeprav prestavljenia z druge sobote na prvo nedeljo v mesecu, se je udeležilo približno prav toliko članov kot vedno. Vsem tistim, ki še vedno trdijo, da ne vedo, se še enkrat naznana, da bo prihodnja Orlova seja v nedeljo, 5. avgusta, ob dveh popoldne. Tajnica bo v dvorani četrte ure po 12. uri.

Rose Radovich.

ZAHVALA

Broughton, Pa.—Na tem mestu se iskreno zahvaljujem vsem, ki se so udeležili pogreba za mojo pokojno soprogom, kakor tudi onim, ki so dali na dan pogreba svoje avtomobile na razpolago in jo obiskali, ko je ležala na mrtvaškem odu. Prav tako se najlepše zahvaljujem za cvetlice, ki ste jih poklonili v zadnji pozdrav.

Še posebej pa se zahvaljujem za krasni venec društva št. 52 SNPJ, katerega je bila članica. Vse priznanje in zahvala SNPJ za točno izplačitev smrtnine.

Na kratko: moja srčna zahvala vsem skupaj! Žalujoci soprog Frank Slajpah.

SLOVENSKI DAN

Barberton, Ohio.—Naznanjam vsem rojakom in rojakinjam v Barbertonu in okolici, da bo priredila tukajšnja podružnica št. 51 SANSa Slovenski dan, in sicer dne 5. avgusta na dobro poznanem Novakovem prostoru, na Shermanovi cesti; pričetek ob eni popoldne.

Pripravljalni odbor je pridobil na delu in bo vsem dobro posredel, žejnem in lačnim.

Ob tej prilici boste tudi slišali govornika, kateri bo pojasnil, kako koristno delo vrši organizacija SANS.

Zavedajmo se, da smo Slovenci in delujimo za osvoboditev trpečega slovenskega naroda v starih domovini.

Anson Yakich.

O ZAKLJUČKIH SLOVENSKEGA DELAVSKEGA DOMA

Springfield, Ill.—Kot je bilo določeno, se je gl. letna seja delničarjev SDD vršila 8. julija t. l. Prvotno je bilo mnenje odbora, da bi počakali z zadevami, katere so resno zahtevala spremembe v Domu, do letne seje, katera naj bi zadevo izvršila. Ker pa je bila gl. letna seja še preoddaljena, ni odboru nujesnor drugega preostalo, kot izvršiti zaključek, katerega je tudi izvršil na redni mesečni odboru, na mesec marca t. l., to je, da je odslobil dosedajnjega najemnika Doma.

Drugi mesec, 14. avg., to je v torem, bo imel krožek seboj z eni popoldne v Narodnem domu. Potem bo pa sel skupno v park Mineral Palace. Vsak se bo zavabil po svoje, "lunch" bo pa skupen.

Dne 5. avg. bo imel krožek javni ples v Narodnem domu. Člani društva Orel, kakor tudi ostalo slovensko občinstvo, je počabileno, da se plesa udeleži.

V nedeljo potem bo ples društva Orel v prav istem prostoru. Za oba plesa bo igral Joe Peček ml. in njegov orkester. Kar se tiče tega plesa, niso člani društva Orel samo povabljeni, ampak je njihova dolžnost, da se udeležijo in pripeljejo s seboj.

Da je bil odbor v pravem in na mestu s svojim zaključkom, je dokaz, ker se je v kratkem

času priglasilo za pristop več novih članov oziroma delničarov, kar se lahko šteje za napreddek Doma.

Gori imenovana sprememba je pa tudi prinesla mnoge druge notranje spremembe, katere bodo prinesle brez dvoma ugled Slovenskemu delavskemu domu, več zanimanja in več pravila v vseh ozirih, kar se je sedaj opaža.

Glavna letna seja se je tudi bavila z mnogimi drugimi zadevami in ena teh je bila, da ustavimo gospodinski klub v 12 članicami, kateri bo nedvomno velik pripomoček pri Domu v vseh ozirih.

Prva seja imenovanega kluba se je vršila 11. julija zvezčer in je pokazala precej zanimanja in dobre volje za delo in napredek SDD, kar je bilo razvidno iz po-govorov omenjenih članic po končani seji.

Nadalje je tudi seja odredila, da se nadalje ostane v veljavni odredbi, to je, da se seje odbora vršijo vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu ob dveh popoldne.

Po končani seji se bo pa pričela prostota zabava s plesom v spodnji dvorani. Delničari so pa prošeni, naj posejijo vsakokrat tako zvano domačo zabavo, katere čisti doček je namenjen v korist SDD.

John Goršek, zapisnik.

NOVICE IZ EVELETHA

Eveleth, Minn.—Letos imamo vreme zelo čudno; je bolj mrzlo kot gorko. Enkrat kaže topomer 90 stopinj nad ničlo, čez nekaj dni pa pada na 46 do 48. Vrtovi so še vedno lepi. Paražniki najbrže ne bodo dozoreli, ker je preveč mraza, razen če bomo imeli lepo jesen. Krompir pa je zelo lep. Na zelenjavi je dosti mrčesa, ki jo je kar brez pointov.

Pri našem društvu počasi napredujemo, a gotovo. Od novembra leta smo udeležili 15 novih članov v oba oddelka, štirje pa so pristopili iz mladinskih v odraslih oddelkov. Danes šteje naše društvo v obeh oddelkih 395 članov.

Zadnji smrtni slučaj smo imeli 1. julija meseca lanskoga leta. Smo lahko veseli, da smo v toliki meri zdrave.

Družina Steve Pollak je dobila zadnji teden sinčka in ker je mati članica našega društva, bomo zopet dobiti enega novega člana v mladinski oddelku. Danes šteje naše društvo v obeh oddelkih 395 članov.

Sedaj pa naj poročam, da je sestri Jennie Mikulich 18. junija umrl mož v bolnišnici. Bolan je bil nekaj mesecev.

Star je bil 64 let. Započa ženo, hčer, katera je po poklicu bolničarka in se sedaj nahaja kot poročnica v službi Strica Sama na Filipinskih otokih, sina, ki je doma, ter sestro in brata v Clevelandu in enega brata v Milwaukeeju.

V Evelethu je živel 40 let. Bil je član društva št. 69 od začetka. Doma je bil iz Loškega potoka na Dolenjskem.

Brat Sadmarin je s solzami v očeh poklical svojo ženo in ji dejal, da je potrebno, da pomagam našu narodu, kateri se bori za svoboščino, nakar sem mu odgovoril, da zbiram denar in obleko za naš herojski narod v Jugoslaviji, kateri potrebuje pomoč.

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Darovali so sledči: Josip Simčič \$15, John Srok \$10, Josip Sadmarin \$7 in Petar Ivanac \$5;

nadalje so prispevali: ena oseba \$2.50, pet po \$2 in štiri osebe po \$1. Skupni prispevki značajo \$53.50. Ta denar je postal brat Ivanac komiteju za jugoslovenski relief, 58 Park ave., New York, N. Y.

Petar Ivanac.

NAZNANILO

Chicago, Ill.—Društvo v klubu v So. Chicagu naznanjam, da bo priredilo društvo Delavec št. 8 SNPJ zabavo v korist svojim članom-vojakom v SO-BOTO, 3. NOVEMBRA, v Hrvatskem domu, 9618 Commercial ave.

Radi tega prosimo bratska društva in klube, da pazijo na ta datum in ne prirejajo svojih priredb na ist

Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jed
no
2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave.
Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni odbor

Podpredsednik

MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik
CAMILUS ZARNICK, drugi podpredsednikBox 64, Universal, Pa
3579 W. 66th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Distrizkti podpredsedniki

JOSEPH CULKAR, prvo okrožje
JAMES MAGLICH, drugo okrožje
RAYMOND TRAVNAR, tretje okrožje
JOHN SPILLER, četrto okrožje
URSULA AMBROZIC, peto okrožje
EDWARD TOMSIC, šesto okrožje417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
R. D. No. 1, Oakdale, Pa.
7929 Middlepointe, Dearborn, Mich.
3079 Randall St., St. Louis 16, Mo.
418 Pierce St., Eveleth, Minn.
823 W. 7th St., Walsenburg, Colo.

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1937 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
700 E. 260th St., Euclid 17, O.

Porotni odbor

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JOSEPH FIPOLT
ANDREW GRUM
JOHN OLIP
FRED MALGA3301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
127 E. 60th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio
2118 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich.
231 So. Prospect Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill.
23 So. Westclox Ave., Peru, Ill.

Nadzorni odbor

FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik
FRANK VRATARICH
ANDREW VIDRICH
JOSEPHINE MOČNIK315 Tener St., Luzerne, Pa.
700 Forest Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
772 E. 185th Street, Cleveland 19, Ohio

Glavni zdravnik

DR. JOHN J. ZAVERNIK

2219 So. Ridgeview, Chicago 23, Ill.

JEDNOTNIH AKTIVNOSTI NE SMEMO
ZANEMARITI!

F. A. Vider, gl. tajnik

Tisti člani, ki se zanimajo za jednoto, njen glasilo in razna druga vprašanja organizacije, ste brez dvoma opazili, da od zadnjega konvencije nismo v glasilu imeli nobenih posebnih razprav o važnih predmetih, kakršnih smo bili vajeni tekom zgodovine te ustanove in kar je med nami vzbujovalo zanimanje za jednoto in ji dalo življenski razmah. Kakor počasi usahne rastlina, pa bila še lepa ali močnejša, ako se jo prepusti svoji osudi; kakor prične razpadati hiša, se je zo zanemarja, ista usoda tudi lahko zadene podjetje ali organizacijo, ako ni za isto potrebnega zanimanja.

Prvino, kakor tudi potrebno je, da smo člani delavnih ter aktivnih v politični, kakor tudi pri pomožni akciji za naše rodne brate in sestre onkraj morja—sicer nas v to veže bratska in humanitarna dolžnost—vendar pa pri tem ne smemo zanemarjati organizacijo, katera je duša političnega gibanja SANSA med ameriškimi Slovenci, in to je baš SNPJ.

Braje in sestre! Uspešno, kakor tudi plodovito delo v interesu SANSA od naše strani, more biti le tedaj, če kažemo živahnost in aktivnost v lastni organizaciji. Le ugledna in popularna bratska organizacija med tukajšnjim delavnim ljudstvom more nuditi tisto potrebno oporo prejeno Jugoslaviji, ki jo resno potrebuje v teh izrednih in kritičnih časih. Silno propagando Vatikana, kateri je v smrtnem strahu za finančne vire v deželah, v katerih so bila ljudstva pod njegovo kontrolo do vojne, je mogoče uspešno povijati le s tistimi sredstvi, ki dosežejo ljudske mase, predvsem publikacije. Jednota ima ta sredstva!

Maršal Tito je na sestanku z jugoslovanskimi cerkvenimi poglavji povedal, da vlada želi, da se jugoslovanska duhovščina reformira v toliko, da bo bolj narodna in manj vatkanska—italijanska. Taka reformacija pa pomeni manjše dohodek za Rim, kar je najtemeljitejši vzrok razkačenosti Vatikana in slovenske duhovščine do nove jugoslovanske vlade ter partizanov. Ampak, kakor si je bila ruska pravoslavna cerkev sama kriva, kar jo je doletelo, tako si v svoji zaslepljenosti po bogastvu gradi isto pot tudi katoliška hierarhija.

Nekateri člani radi pišejo o sedanjih dogodkih ter domovini in še z večjim zanimanjem čitajo poročila, ki so od tam pričela prihajati, kar je naravno in ničlej jem tega ne šteje v zlo. Ali vendar bi se včasih lahko tudi omenilo jednoto na pristojnih mestih, katera ima končno več zaslug za uspešno politično gibanje SANSA, kakor kateri koli posameznik.

Brat Durn, tajnik društva št. 53 v Clevelandu, se je v svojem dopisu v zadnji izdaji uradnega glasila spomnil tudi jednote in je med drugim tudi zapisal: "SNPJ nosi pri tej organizaciji največje breme," in misli je imel politično organizacijo SANSA.

Omenjene besede so tako resnične, da si jih marsikdo lahko zapomni, ker, če bi članstvo SNPJ ne bilo dalo tako močne opore SANSA kot jo je in jo še vedno nudi, je gotovo, da bi omenjeni organizaciji ne bilo mogoče izvršiti dela, potom katerega se je marsikoga v tej deželi izven slovenske javnosti pravilno poučilo o sedanji situaciji in razmerah v Jugoslaviji, kar mora končno koštati jugoslovanskemu ljudstvu v domovini in obči.

Taka organizacija kot je Slovenska narodna podpora jednota, katera je že mnogo koristnega storila za ljudstvo tudi izven svojega delokroga, zasluži oporo vseh napredno mislečih rojakov, na katerih ustanovo je članstvo lahko tudi ponosno.

Toda, kot že omenjeno, poleg aktivnosti v prid rojakom v domovini, kateri želimo tako novo domovino, v kateri bo kruha za vse in da se jim ne bo treba potiskati po svetu, kot smo bili primotni mi, ne pozabimo tudi na svojo organizacijo in pri vsaki priliki skušajmo poagigitirati za nove člane.

Aktivnosti za jednoto moramo poživiti mi sami člani!

Statistični podatki petindvajsetih najmočnejših komercijalnih insurance družb in petindvajsetih največjih bratskih podpornih organizacij, ki smo jih ravno prejeli, jasno govorijo, kaj je boljše za ljudstvo: privatno ali javno, oziroma ljudsko lastništvo zavarovanja. Povprečni upravni stroški 25 privatnih insurance družb v letu 1944, ki so imele skoro do dve milijardi dohodkov v omenjenem letu, znašajo na vsakih \$1000 zavarovalnine \$4.36, medtem ko znašajo upravni stroški bratskih podpornih organizacij v istem letu na \$1000 le \$2.62. Ljudje, zavarovani pri komercijalnih družbah za zivljeno, morajo plačati \$1.74 več letno na vsak tisoč dollarjev zavarovalnine kot pri bratskih podlavorjih organizacijah. Katero insurance organizacije nudijo podlagi navedenih števk, ni posebno težko ugotoviti.

**POROČILO O NAKAZANI
BOLNIŠKI PODPORI**

Nakazani dne 15. julija 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of July 15, 1945

1 Frank Rakovic \$48, Nick Krzanic \$54, Louis Mohor \$41, Anton Novak \$38.

2 Vejna Harties \$20.

3 Mary Kovach \$18, John Hribar \$36, Bartol Culjak \$21, Jacob Krasoved \$17.50, Peter Chepules \$17.50, John Markes \$34.

4 Edward Vicic \$10, Anna Rupar \$8, Edward Pavletich \$37, Kristina Bregant \$24, Jernej Prelovec \$60, John Alafus \$25, Anton Baseli \$14.50, Valentine Meder \$24, Frank Janmik \$27, Mary Ule \$14.50.

5 Anton Potocan \$14.

6 Mary Kocjanec \$28, Mildred Cummings \$4, Nellie Lantz \$14, Antonio Gasser \$15.

7 Mary Malovich \$26, Josephine Dillon \$8, Ignatz Franck \$12, Joseph Smith \$14.

8 Frank Ramus \$11.

9 Mary Taucar \$33.

10 Stojan Bish \$99.

11 John Tovornik \$16, Ernest Krall \$14, Frank Pevic \$10.

12 Anton Tomazic \$25, John Dixer \$26.

13 Dorothy Mehle \$20.

14 Anna Bozik \$28.

15 Dorothy Omahan \$20, Alice Zabovnik \$22, Peter Banich \$14, Peter Banich \$22, Mary Jermenc \$28, Emil Gutierrez \$26, Caroline Novak \$20.50.

16 Anna Bastine \$20, John Likovich \$14.

17 Mary Russo \$20, Edna Rauth \$16.

18 Frank Mikolic \$20, Frank Krasevec \$22, John Turk \$25, Ann Smrek \$24.

19 Johanna Rahme \$24, Jernej Bezlaj \$40, Steve Juravics \$30.

20 Anton Snajdar \$29, John Starovich \$7, Anton Volkovic \$14, Anton Adams \$16.

21 Vicencija Kokalj \$28.

22 Michael Cenc \$30.

23 Fred Matasic \$14, John Slapsek \$42, Frank Vipotnik \$53, Benedicta Koza \$24.

24 Rose Kastelich \$24, Francis Lander \$22, Frank Zalaznik \$13.

25 Anna Milnar \$35.

26 Johana Turk \$29.

27 Toivo Holland \$20.50, Nikola Majljkovic \$20; Joseph Prevetz \$19, Ignac Klamnik \$26, John Spenko \$31, John Rajkovich \$36, Rudolph Camp \$34, Angelo Krajin \$31.

28 Anton Zadrin \$15.50, Frank Sternica Jr. \$5.

29 Anton Zeinikar \$25, Joseph Verhovsek \$21, Frank Kopar \$40, Frank Koc Sr. \$30, Louis Iskra \$50, John Fabec \$30.

30 John Urbas \$17, Andrew Puz \$26, Anton Tonnic \$51, Anton Jelenic \$56, Joseph Novak \$28, Joseph Florjanic \$32.

31 Anna Johnson \$27, Mary Krizman \$20, Agnes Kralj \$34, Florence Smuk \$18, Anna Kinkela \$33.

32 Joseph Grancar \$26, Mary Branovich \$35.

33 Alice Doherty \$20.

34 Joseph Stajdohar \$30.

35 Steve Blagotinik \$15.

36 Helen Banich \$39.

37 Dragutin Peretic \$15, Anton Premrov \$17.50.

38 Jennie Trojca \$13.50, Frank Bismark \$46.

39 Victor Vouk \$31.

40 Angela Oshaben \$21, Angela Oshaben \$21.

41 Stella Costello \$27.

42 Ivan Kosakovic \$22.

43 Andrew Pende \$30.

44 Anna Pintar \$30.

45 Steve Grozniak \$15.

46 Anton Krmotic \$23.

47 John Kocvar \$13.50.

48 Mary Russ \$22, Michael Nagode \$20.

49 Frances Radovanovich \$19, Nick Guccane \$16.

50 John Borich \$15.50, Anna Novak \$28.

51 Rosalie Fish \$20, Joseph Kofol \$14.

52 Steve Vukelich \$57.

53 Joseph Porenc \$6.

54 Mary Ozanic \$27.

55 Frances Kralj \$31.

56 Steve Devic \$10, Frank Vukelich \$27.

57 Mary Bogina \$16, Ignatz Burgar \$42.

58 Fortunat Macek \$20, Michael Nagode \$50.

59 Michael Bubas \$66.

60 Frank Pavlenic \$15.

61 Frank Vidmar \$26.

62 Helen Magagnotti \$36.

63 Joseph Krstolich \$29, John May \$35.

64 Anna Grajcar \$12, Mary Pucel \$35.

65 Joseph Reegan \$19, Joseph Pelan \$14, Jacob Primovic \$28.

66 Rose Germ \$14, Prince Yukica \$50, Mildred Kaluncic \$10.

67 Anna Kropushek \$28, Anna Kropushek \$28.

68 Michael Kralj \$75.

69 Peter Hevalo \$55, Matt Susak \$50.

70 Martin Klemenc \$7.50.

71 Enrico Lorenzelli \$23, Theresa Tibbles \$21, John Delot \$15, Paul Matajic \$33.

72 Joseph Zupanec \$14, Joseph Stegnar \$22, Joseph Stegnar \$22, Nick Semper \$11.

73 Mandie Gerovac \$38, Mary Novak \$22, Katherine Sertich \$22.

74 Anna Zabovic \$26, John Ribich \$31, Joseph Rosek \$18.

75 Genevieve Novak \$12.

76 Mary Grzely \$20.

77 Valentine Mainwick \$34, Vid Podvezek \$14, Angie Repova \$20, Mary Sternard \$21, Frank Cvetenick \$28.

78 John Slosar \$1.00, John Jordan \$1.00, Jacob Pompe \$17, Jacob Pompe \$14, Cecilia Derlink \$31.

79 Max Millian \$12.

80 Adolph Tomic \$26.50, Adolph Tomic \$26.50, Matt Kralj \$24, Cecilia Resavage \$28, John Koderman \$54.

81 Peter Ljiesjevic \$14.

PROSVETA

ENGLISH SECTION

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

Price Control and Black Market

RECENTLY, price control was continued for another year after Congress adopted a compromise of the House and Senate bills, which is as it should be.

The inflationary Wherry amendment was eliminated and so was the Dirksen amendment which would have made the enforcement of price control impossible. But the Barkley amendment which guarantees profits to meat packers on separate categories of livestock was adopted; this will mean bigger profits for the packers.

The Patman amendment removing quotas on non-federally inspected slaughterers was also enacted. This amendment has dangerous black market possibilities, since there is no specific reference to red points transfer and it allows virtually unregulated interstate commerce in meats. Finally, an ambiguous version of the Andersen amendment was passed. This requires the Secretary of Agriculture to give prior approval to OPA price ceilings and regulations affecting processors of agricultural commodities.

The important goal achieved by consumers and their supporters in Congress was that price control is continued for another year and that the most dangerous and crippling amendments were defeated. To that extent consumers won a victory over the enemies of price control. But as in the previous two years, price control has been weakened because the people did not make themselves sufficiently heard and felt in Washington.

President Colston Warne of Consumers Union, who was active in the fight conducted by consumers, stated that "price control will be weaker," but added that "the weakness isn't half as serious as it would have been had not consumer and labor groups expressed their strong opposition to dozens of amendments submitted by inflationary forces."

He correctly said that "the meat packers have won through approval of the Barkley amendment, and the black market has been the winner in the removal of quotas from non-federally inspected slaughterers."

* * *

AS IN THE PAST, the job is now up to consumers and OPA to make price control work, so that black marketeers will be curbed.

Consumers must become more active in fighting the black market and bringing pressure to bear on Congressmen acting as front men for special interest groups. OPA must crack down on violators, as well as resist all efforts for inflationary price increases, especially on reconversion products.

In signing the bill, President Truman said: "I am very happy to sign the stabilization extension bill. For the past three and one-half years we have succeeded in stabilizing the cost of living despite the greatest war of all times. This has been of immeasurable benefit not only to all of us here at home but to the war effort itself."

The President appealed to the people for support in maintaining price control. He said: "I am confident that the public will support the stabilization program with renewed vigor. Each one of us must refrain from making unnecessary purchase of scarce goods and every one of us must put as many dollars as possible into war bonds. In this way we can speed the day of victory and make sure that peace will bring sound and lasting prosperity."

In spite of OPA price control and ration regulations, there are many "Black Market Areas" throughout the country doing profitable business.

* * *

A CASE HISTORY of a black market meat area of 5,000 square miles in upstate New York has been made public only recently.

An eight day survey by the authorities disclosed "wild, uncontrolled disregard of price control and ration regulations and of proper sanitary conditions" by black market meat operators.

The survey stated: "Farmers, cattle dealers, 'moonlight' or 'apple tree' slaughterers, licensed slaughterers, and slaughterhouses and retailers were linked in the black market chain. The survey staff observed no attempt of OPA, state or local authorities to interfere with illegal operations in the Black Market Meat Area. Nor did these authorities take even elementary precautions in some sections of the Black Market Meat Area to assure proper sanitary conditions in the processing and disposal of meat."

The survey covered twelve livestock auctions. OPA regulations on the sale of live cattle were violated in nine of them. Scales were not used, estimated weights were not announced, and prices were paid in excess of OPA's overriding ceilings, and no one was concerned about any OPA enforcement.

Slaughterhouse violations were declared to be even "more scandalous." The survey staff also visited 105 retail stores in 43 communities; 48 of the stores had no meat; 50 of the 57 other stores were violating OPA regulations.

The black market situation is serious everywhere and it is up to consumers to effectively combat it.

Sharon Keystoners

SHARON, Pa.—When it comes to report sad news, I suppose any writer hates the job of doing it. But whether sad, good, or bad news, it is the reporter's job.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rupert and family, the Keystoners send their deepest sympathy.

Sad news to the entire Shenango Valley community in the death of Elizabeth Supert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Rupert, and sister of well-known Henry Rupert of Detroit, Mich., and of Lt. Martin Rupert who has been reported killed over Germany.

"Betty," as most people called her, was 24 years old, and very active in church work, very active in sports and will be missed by all that knew her. She attended most of the S. N. P. J. dances and doings, although she didn't belong to the S. N. P. J. on account of her bad heart. She died of a heart attack.

Besides her parents, brothers Henry and Martin, she is also survived by two more brothers, Joe in the U. S. Navy who came for the funeral, and Mike who was honorably discharged.

from the Army. Also two sisters, Antoinette and Sue. Antoinette, who is a nurse in Waukegan hospital, was also home for the funeral, and is now spending her vacation with her parents.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rupert and family, the Keystoners send their deepest sympathy.

We also extend our sympathy to the Zager family for the loss of their father who passed away on July 16.

He was very much liked by all that knew him, and belonged to the S. N. P. J. lodge 262 for 35 years. His wife died about 12 years ago.

He is survived by 3 sons, Louis at home, Frank in the army, stationed in Germany, and Albert, who is a Keystone stationed in Utah and came home for the funeral and is also spending 21-day furlough.

Two daughters, Mrs. Anna Zickar and Mrs. John Novak Jr. (Mary), Louis Zickar Jr., air cadet and once in our Juvenile Circle, was home for one day and couldn't stay for the funeral.

So again, to both families, our profound sympathy.

Home on furlough from the Navy

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Away for a few days are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bolka who are spending a little time in Indiana. With them is Frank's dad from Minnesota. Both families will hold a big reunion somewhere in the wilds of Indiana. Have a good time all, and tell us about it when you come back.

There must be a number of Badgers on or about to go on their vacations. Let us know about it and we will gladly give you a line in good old Prosveta.

A few Badgers have also entered the business world these last few months. One of them is Albert Maren. Al's new spot is located at 3225 W. Burleigh st. There you can get the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. Two bowling alleys are also at your disposal. When in that neighborhood, drop in and say hello to Al. The welcome mat is always open for you Badgers and your friends.

Dates to Remember

July 27—This will be your last reminder to attend our regular monthly meeting. Let's have a big turnout for a change. The last few meetings have not been up to par. This warm weather should be a real incentive to get some of you old-timers out of hibernation. Come on Vic, Frank, the Glavica boys and some of you others. Let's all get on the band wagon and make this the meeting of the year.

July 29—This is also your last reminder to attend the SNPJ Federation picnic. This affair will take place at Kozmut's Grove, 92nd and Beloit. The weatherman has promised nice weather for this day. So come one and all for one grand time. Don't forget to bring the kiddies along as some special treats are in store for them.

Aug. 12—This is the date of the local singing society "Naprej" annual picnic. This will also take place at Kozmut's Grove. This progressive group deserves your support. This is one gang that is always willing to render some of their well known songs at social affairs. So keep this date in mind.

Aug. 19—Lodge Vijolica will hold their annual picnic in conjunction with their 10th anniversary. A fine time is promised to all who attend this affair at Kozmut's Grove.

Sept. 19—This will be the date of our own Badger picnic. This will also take place at Kozmut's Grove. More details in later issues.

Members in Service

We were hoping against hope that our good luck would last for the duration of the war. We are referring to the return of all the Badgers fighting in this war.

The sad news has come to us that we lost our first member in this war. Bro. Herman Jerkich lost his life fighting with the infantry on Luzon. Herman was 20 years old. He had been in the service about 7 months and only recently went overseas. Home on furlough in February, Herman with brother Tony, who is in the Navy, attended the Badger meeting. Herman is survived by his parents and brothers Tony and Joe. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Home on leave from the Navy is Dan Bjeljac, EM 1/c. We were certainly glad to hear that all is well with Danny. Most of you have probably read of the disaster that befell the aircraft carrier Bunker Hill in your local newspapers. Danny was on that ship when she was hit by the Jap suicide planes. In strong language it was just plain hell. Danny will report back to his ship on Aug. 1 on the West Coast where she is in drydock being repaired. By September he expects to be on the high seas again. Good

(Continued on p. 7)

are Tony Garm and John Valentic. John is home for the purpose of being best man at his brother Frank's wedding, which took place July 21, and is married to Irene Antus, a fine Slovak girl. Welcome home, boys. Congratulations to Irene and Frank. We'll be glad to have you in our S. N. P. J. lodge, Irene.

Juvenile Circle Outing

Sunday, July 29, the Juvenile Circle picked out for their outing. All children belonging to Circle 21 must meet at manager's home at 8 a. m. sharp.

The truck will leave at 8 o'clock sharp. The wiener roast will be held in the evening, and the truck will come to take the children home at 10 p. m. There will be a mus-hall game between the girls' and boys' teams. So, polish up! There will be prizes for different games and swimming meet.

The Circle will provide all the refreshments. Any one not belonging to the Circle and wanting to go on this outing, is also welcome. As the Circle children say, "Try to keep us home!"

FRANCES NOVAK, Pres.

COMRADES' Pioneer Picnic NOTE BOOK

By J. J. Filotti

CLEVELAND.—The unexpected visit of Otto Tekautz, made up for the somewhat small attendance at our July meeting. Otto and his wife were vacationing. Otto looked the same as he did when he left Cleveland for Chicago, many years ago, with the exception of the midriff which was somewhat larger. He formerly held various offices in our lodge and also was one of Cleveland's most active young Slovenes. We're glad you dropped in, Otto.

A few Badgers have also entered the business world these last few months. One of them is Albert Maren. Al's new spot is located at 3225 W. Burleigh st. There you can get the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. Two bowling alleys are also at your disposal. When in that neighborhood, drop in and say hello to Al. The welcome mat is always open for you Badgers and your friends.

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Our Front**N. Y. All Americans**

By Louis Beniger

Last Monday, the Chicago Daily News published the last installment of "Ciano's Diary" which it has been frontpageing for about a month. Count Ciano, Italian foreign minister and Mussolini's son-in-law, kept a diary that has proved quite revealing. It is a story of plottings against the small and big nations on a diabolical basis; it is a tale of debased officials in the high courts of the now defunct Nazi-Fascist oligarchy; it is a story that tells why the two rotten dictatorships were so pernicious.

Ciano also mentions in his diary how the Italian command was planning to exterminate the Slovene nation thus making "room" for Italy's expansion. The plan was made by Mussolini, assistant secretary of the fascisti party.

On Oct. 12, 1939, Bombeles, envoy of dr. Vladko Maček, Croat leader, sent a report to Ciano on the situation in Croatia. In it he revealed that "agitation (in Croatia) is strong, and the money sent by us (by Italy) has intensified it to the point of serious incidents between mobilized Croats and their Serbian officials."

Of course, this is all "a thing of the past," but it weighs heavily on all concerned . . .

Last week I received an interesting letter from Joseph Pogorel, member of SNPJ lodge 230, from Germany.

Joe is a brother of Anne Spiller, wife of John Spiller, supreme board member of St. Louis, Mo. One of Joe's interesting letters to his sister appeared recently in Prosvesa. He has seen Dachau, Munich, Nuernberg and Innsbruck.

"Yes," writes Joe in his letter, Stanley Hribar, describing conditions in Dachau in Prosvesa, was 100% right. (Stanley's home is in Girard, Ohio.) Concerning the Yugoslavs, they all had a rough time from the Germans. The SANCO and Jugoslav Relief have done superior work for our people. Also the Red Cross helped a lot.

I ran into and liberated quite a few Serbians. One question they always put forward to me was, "Where is the King?" meaning King Peter. This I couldn't answer because at that time we had to worry about our lives.

"It seems to me that they were not in favor of Tito, and what a question to ask! Not in the least worried about their own safety and the terrible ordeal they went through—or did they?"

"Another instance which happened near Schweinfurt just before we took it," writes Joe.

"We captured around 40 Germans, about half were SS troops and the rest were anti-aircraft boys (flak); on that last half were about 8 men who had German uniforms on, but having a shoulder patch inscribed with 'Croatian.' I was burned up when seeing this. I ripped the patches off and threw them on the ground. I kept one and sent it to my mother (Josephine Lachner).

"At this point we stayed for the night. Here I found many discarded uniforms with the same insignia. My thoughts wandered to the expression, 'Who in the hell are we fighting?' I never did get an explanation on this. But I do know that most of the Slovenes and Croatians had 'hell' under the Nazi regime. I know one thing, the Germans will remember this war for a long time."

"At the present time we are near Innsbruck, Austria, in the Tyrolean Alps. What sensational scenery! When I'll get home, I don't know. I've got 66 points. I'm in the 42nd Infantry Division (Rainbow) under the command of Maj. Gen. Collins of Chicago . . ."

Yes, the boys will have much to tell when they finally get back.

reseren Benefit Picnic Sunday

CHICAGO.—Get into your automobile, or climb aboard an Odgen bus, and come out to Kegel's Grove in Willow Springs, this Sunday, July 29, to help make the reseren Servicemen's Benefit Picnic, a success.

A picnic is always a lot of fun, but it is even more so, when you know that every penny of profit will go to the men in service.

Everything has been planned, and worked out, down to the last detail, so we need the support of all of us, to really make it a memorable and successful occasion.

Thanks to our local Rationing Card, sandwiches with MEAT inside will be sold at the kitchen, of course, the bar will also be open. Music will be furnished by ever popular Mozinas, playing dances that everyone can dance to. Added to all this, we are giving free charge, as much fresh country as anyone wants. You couldn't ask for anything more.

We plan to spend this Sunday with our friends, out at Kegel's Grove, where a good time will be waiting for everyone.

Remember, it's for the servicemen, there isn't a worthier cause you could support.

EDWARD UDZVICH.

Men's civil manners live in brass; our virtues we write in water—Shakespeare.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The regular meeting of SNPJ lodge 580 was fairly attended on Friday evening, July 20. It is nice to note the slight improvement at least. As always, much was discussed and the picnic committee gave in their up-to-date report. Many members have not made their returns as yet and are urged to make them to the secretary immediately. Every ticket must be accounted for, and each member's cooperation is asked.

Sisters Evelyn Noller and Elinor Kordich remain on the sick list and since the last report, Brothers Frank Sotorschek and Victor Bazyk have reported ill. Members who can, are urged to visit our sick Sisters and Brothers.

The George Curda family are spending a few weeks in Chicago vacationing. Sister Frances Intabartola is spending a few weeks visiting her family and friends at Fire Hill, Pa. Indirectly we were informed that Brother Albert Skaryna has returned from overseas very recently.

Brother Frank Padar is sweating out his last few weeks as officer candidate at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and expects his gold bar on August 11. He wrote of spending a most pleasant visit with the Fishermen family of Arlington, Virginia.

Sister Angela Catuoso has transferred to lodge 326 of Uniontown, Pa., with her children. Sister Ann Majowka is expecting her hubby home any day with a discharge from the air corps. He has a lovely daughter waiting that he has never seen.

Lodge 580 was awarded ten dollars as a result of entry in the membership campaign of the SNPJ held last year. Members are reminded that the New York All Americans are always anxious to increase their membership if there is a membership drive on or not.

Congratulations are extended to Helen Dermotta and "Chuck" Wagger of the "Junior Bright Spots" Lodge of Library, Pa., who were recently wed.

On Tuesday, July 17, a special meeting was summoned by Louis Adamic as chairman of the American Committee for Jugoslav Relief. He presided over the meeting and presented many influential guests who told of their experiences. Just to mention a few of the accomplishments I shall note a few of the many materials that have been sent to Jugoslavia and are presently being used by those heroic people. This information is especially intended for those who said it couldn't be done and those who refused to do.

It is indeed a pleasant sight and we hope, too, that before much more time does elapse the west coast shall have reason to be just as attractively decorated. The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island is welcoming our fighters home from one half of the war, one half of our complete victory.

The strike of the newspaper handlers and deliverers left us without our daily newspapers for two weeks. You have to lose something before you really miss it or know how much it means in your life. Well, this we found out quickly enough but it seems since this is often referred to as the "comic sheet era" more people missed "Dick Tracy" and "Little Orphan Annie." Well, it's all over now that the men are back at work, but we hope once the whole situation is settled the strikers too shall be satisfied.

Friday, August 17, is the date for the next meeting of Lodge 580.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ**Circle No. 21 Planning Outing Sunday, July 29**

SHARON, PA.—The All-Around Juvenile Circle is off on another outing. It will take place Sunday, July 29, and will last all day. The "kids" will enjoy swimming, walks, games, etc., and then in the evening we will have a wiener roast and sit around the fire.

All the members are asked to be at the Mgr. Francis Novak's home early. The truck will be at the Manager's home at 8 a. m. to pick up all the children and take them to the scene of our outing. Fruitsmilk.

A special meeting was held July 25 discussing the outing and what articles each member will bring. At our last meeting \$1 worth of war stamps and a Victory pin was awarded to Frances Luhn for contributing to The Voice of Youth. We are very proud of her.

John Novak, the Circle's secretary, was absent as he is at Camp Kionshawas comp. with the Boy Scouts. We hope he is enjoying himself and that he will be with us shortly.

Our boys' mushball team is getting along splendidly and they are very proud of their blue and gold sweaters and caps. Their ages are ranging from 12 to 15. They would also like to know if any of the other Circles would like to play against them. If so, will you get in touch with the Circle?

FRANCES K. BAHOR, Pres.

Circle No. 11 Will Hold Outing Sunday, July 29

FRANKLIN, KANS.—The Jolly Kansans, Juvenile Circle No. 11, met at the Franklin Community Hall.

Vice President Donald Giniardi conducted the meeting in absence of the president.

Bob Fedell, new member, was introduced.

The secretary and treasurer's reports were given.

Old business was taken up and we discussed the picnic which we will sponsor on July 29 at the Sterile Grove in Edison. In case of bad weather the picnic will be held at SNPJ Hall in Yale. There will be plenty of refreshments that the old folks like, so don't forget to attend this outing where you will meet your old friends.

Various prizes were won by Rose Burger, Bernice Frost, Donald Giniardi, and the writer.

Our next meeting will be held at the Franklin Hall on August 12, so don't forget to attend members.

We would appreciate all the help for our picnic July 29 at Sterile's.

FRANCES SLANSEK, Rec. Secy.

Perfect Circle No. 26 Will Meet Saturday, July 28

CHICAGO.—Last Wednesday, July 18, Marion Cervena, Dorothy Galavan, Grace Gerdane, Ella Mae Selak, Sylvie Trojar, and Edward Udvovich met at Ann Sannemann's home to prepare the decorations for the Servicemen's booth. Stars were drawn and cut, the names of all Pioneer servicemen were typed and red, white, and blue crepe paper was stretched and cut into strips. After this was completed, soda was served, and most of us went home.

Thursday, July 26, the Circle again will go to the Museum Movies and afterwards those who can will go to the beach. Bring your parents along and make a day of it. You'll have loads and loads of fun and a suntan will come into the bargain, too.

There are still some members who haven't yet picked up the pictures of "When Ma and Pa Were Young." You can get it at the regular meeting July 28. This meeting, as usual, will be held at the S. N. P. J. hall at 10:30 a. m. By the way, how are you coming along in the Relief Work? Several of the members have been making nice progress.

SYLVIA TROJAR, Sec'y.

Preseren's Picnic

This Sunday, July 29, is the date of Preseren's Picnic.

On August 2nd, "Youth takes to Wings," the story of flight, from birds to planes, will be featured;

on August 9, "King and the Scullery Maid" and a cartoon will be presented. Admission is free.

Personals

—Both Myra Andres, age 11, and Ellen Andres (sisters), age 8, celebrated their birthdays on same day last Wednesday with a lawn party. Lots of pretty gifts and outdoor games, after which their mother served a delicious luncheon. That apple and cheese strudel were just too delicious. Charles Zordan has returned from Kansas after a three weeks' vacation. Marilyn Reven, too, has returned after her week's vacation at grandma Reven's and she's getting ready for another trip to Michigan, a lucky girl!

Various postcards from Paw Paw, Mich., where she and Theresa Huan spent the weekend.—Louis Zorko had his vacation the past week.

—Wilma Gratchner and her sister Lee Jachino are spending a week at a cottage in Antioch, Ill.—Ruth Medic, too, is on vacation.—Little Doris Reven had her tonsils removed last Friday and we understand she's just "tops."—Pete Elish of Canonsburg, Pa., contributor to Prosvesa and a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, was in Chicago for a brief visit.—Rose Juran of Cleveland was also a Chicago visitor last week. We hope their stays were pleasant.—Leo Komarich made a trip to Milwaukee for the firm for which he works.—Ernestine Pagen is on her vacation this week.—Stephanie Rodman brought some very good cherries to Pioneer meeting last Friday; she received them from the California Rodmans.—Last Sunday while in the company with the Leo Komarichs at Calumet Beach and Park—who do we meet but Louis Kosele and Mirko Kuhel and party.

—Frank and Frances Stark for delightful refreshments served after last Tuesday's executive meeting.

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SYLVIA TROJAR, Sec'y.

Jolly Juveniles Preparing for "Penny Carnival"

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Since the last time I wrote to the Prosvesa, the Circle has been very busy working and planning for the "Penny Carnival" which is to be held on September 1st at the SNH.

The Circle meets every Thursday

at 7 p. m. and the members are

working hard to make the "Penny

Carnival" a success.

—Mary Andres has charge of the

kitchen—and we've been told that

"specialty" of the day will be a

chicken dinner! Plan to have your

evening meal in dining room; serv-

ing will start at 5 p. m. and on the

dot as the kitchen committee starts

functioning before noon on that day.

Mary Verznik has charge of the

dining room and all waitresses.

Steve Cerkoney and John Rak are

in charge of the bar; they'll do all

in their power to give service to

satisfy all.

Ann Sannemann has complete

charge of children's games with

some great prizes. Because it will

be more fun if the children don't

know all the games they'll be kept

secret, all except the tug-o-war and

that pie eating contest. The first

50 children admitted will get a

ticket for the pie contest, so kids

will be there early, and will there

be fun!

Perhaps the "busiest" place at the

park might be the Servicemen's

booth. The Perfect Circle group

plays balloon at the SNH balloon

aliens. There are quite a few that

attend but we could use the rest

who don't come and are missing a

lot of fun.

Every Tuesday the older group

plays balloon at the SNH balloon

aliens. There are quite a few that

Better Nutrition For All-Better Market for Farmers

By George Aiken and
Bob La Follette

In the years ahead, the greatest single problem of the Nation's farmers will be to find markets for all they can produce. Food production last year was more than a third higher than the average for the 5 years before the war. This level of output is more likely to go up than go down in the future, even after emergency war and foreign relief needs have ceased.

Of course, it would not work exactly this way in all instances. Sometimes the increased food consumption might be a little less than the Government contribution, but, in general, the Government money would be used for food; that is, for better diets, and larger markets for farm products.

Operation of the program could be relatively simple. It would not in any sense be a relief program; no "means test" or long investigations by welfare agencies would be necessary. A simple declaration of income, similar to that required in connection with the Federal income tax, would be sufficient.

Any family would be eligible to buy coupons by paying the required percentage of its income. This would be in marked contrast to the food stamp plan, which in almost every area was limited to families receiving public assistance.

Participation would not be limited to people in cities and towns. Many farm families are poorly nourished, too. Some of them, of course, could best help themselves by raising more family food. The Food Allotment Bill has special provisions for taking homegrown food into account.

What of the possibility that the program might provide Government food handouts to people who won't work? The number of such families is undoubtedly small, and the question of whether lack of enough food is not a prime cause of shiftlessness is itself debatable; but a special provision of the bill is a safeguard against such a misuse of funds.

A minimum charge is provided for the food coupons. No matter how small its income, no family may obtain coupons for less than a fourth of their face value. As an additional safeguard, employable male participants may be required to register with an employment agency.

The Food Allotment Bill is based on the conviction that adequate diets for all families and better markets for farmers are in the national interest, and that it is a national responsibility to assist consumers and farmers in achieving those ends.

The Food Allotment Bill would enable lower-income families to increase their food purchases, and thus improve their diets.

It lays equal emphasis on consumers' need for better nutrition and farmers' need for broader markets, in the belief that efforts to help either consumers or producers of food, independent of the needs of the other group, would in the long run be self-defeating.

The basic principles of the food allotment program are simple.

The first step is to determine scientifically the level of nutrition needed to keep an average person strong and healthy, and to translate that nutrition level into actual amounts of lower-cost foods.

The second step is to determine the value of the low-cost adequate diet periodically at current retail food prices. This cost, on a yearly basis, would be known as the "food allotment."

The third step is to supplement the buying power of families that are not able to afford low-cost adequate diets.

In carrying out the third step, needless red tape that would limit the effectiveness of the program must be avoided. At the same time, Federal funds must be used in the most effective way to raise levels of nutrition and improve farm markets. To meet these difficulties, the food allotment program utilizes the fact that on the average, lower-income families spend about 40 per cent of their incomes on food. Under the proposed program, participating families would continue their normal spending for food. The amount contributed by the Government would be used to buy additional food.

This would be accomplished by offering any family an opportunity to buy for about 40 per cent of its income food coupons with a face value equal to the food allotments for all members of the family. Thus, while the value of the food coupons remained fixed, the amount that a family would pay for them would be determined by its money income. The Government would be bearing the difference between the family's contribution and the face value of the food coupons.

For example, suppose the food allotment per person was \$15 a month. In that case, a family of 4 could buy food coupons worth \$60.

If the family had an income of \$100 a month, it could get the coupons by paying 40 per cent of its income, or \$40.

If the family income were \$125, it could buy the same number of coupons for \$50. But if its income were \$150, the family would have to pay \$60 for \$60 worth of coupons, and therefore would find no advantage in participating.

A family of 5 with an income of \$150, however, would again benefit by buying \$75 worth of coupons.

Thus, the Government's contribution would largely represent a net increase in family food consumption.

1942, for example, participating families probably would have bought 60 per cent more tomatoes and citrus fruit, 30 per cent more milk, meat, poultry, and fish, and substantially larger amounts of vegetables and other fruits, eggs, and potatoes and sweet potatoes. Purchases of other foods, such as grains, fats and oils, and sugar, would have remained about the same.

What could farmers expect in the way of better prices and incomes? The food allotment program not only would increase consumer food expenditures by about the amount of the direct Government contribution, it also would tend in many instances to strengthen food prices throughout the market.

It has been estimated that a Government contribution of one billion dollars to a food allotment program in 1942 would have increased farm income from food products by about one and one-half billion dollars.

The food allotment program is especially important as a means of carrying out the Government's commitment to support farm prices and farm income after the war. The soundest way of doing this is by insuring a large and stable market for agricultural products. We cannot long avoid a balance between supply and demand.

Shall we reach this balance by a compulsory crop reduction program to reduce supply or by a voluntary food consumption program to raise demand? The second way—and the way provided in this bill—is certainly better both for farmers and for consumers, and it would lighten the burden of price support operations.

Additional measures to support prices of some farm products would, of course, be necessary, but if the food purchases of low-income families were maintained at a reasonable level, the problems of price support would be manageable.

Obviously, in either depression or prosperity, the food allotment program would be no cure-all for farmers. Markets for cotton, tobacco, and other non-food products would not be affected. Demand for wheat and some other commodities would be stimulated only a little, if at all. Price support programs for certain commodities in weak demand, and other mechanisms for guiding production in the best direction, encouraging soil conservation, and for other purposes, still would be needed.

On the other hand, for the products that would be most affected—meat, milk, eggs, and poultry, fruits and vegetables—farm prices would be strengthened substantially. Farm incomes would be strengthened even more, by the increase in marketing.

Many of the producers of commodities not directly affected by the food allotment program would benefit through increased opportunity to shift to production of foods whose demand was stimulated by the food allotment program. This would be of special importance in reorienting the agriculture of the cotton South and of other areas where new markets must be developed for food products.

Granting the need for the food allotment program over the long pull, why be in a hurry to start one now, when the demand for so many foods is greater than the supply? There are 2 reasons why delay would be costly.

First, the need of better nutrition is considerable, right now in the midst of war prosperity. An estimated 2½ to 3 million families this year would gain by participating in the food allotment program, because 40 per cent of their incomes are not enough to buy proper food for the household.

Many families living on pensions or small wages, like retired couples, unskilled workers, families with many small children unable to migrate to war production centers, have not benefited from the general rise in wages under the war effort.

In some neighborhoods ration points are not being used up because people can't afford as much food as they are entitled to buy. These families need assistance now for the sake of their own health and of the morale of sons, fathers, and brothers in the service.

Second, a start must be made now so that the program will be able to assist the much larger number of families that will need help later. Whether we achieve national full employment after the war or not, the process of industrial conversion is going to bring unemployment problems in many areas.

Perhaps these difficulties will be localized and temporary; they will be none the less acute. They are beginning to show up in a few places already and will spread widely during the next few months. Running a successful food allotment program will be a large administrative job—one that cannot be coped with overnight. If it is to accomplish its purpose 6 months or a year from now, the groundwork must be laid as soon as possible.

This is a new kind of program. It is substantially different from the pre-war food stamp plan. It should be started soon, in order to develop and perfect the necessary administrative details and to acquaint consumers and farmers with its opportunities before the problems of nutrition, farm surpluses, and price support become acute.

How would the food allotment program affect the Nation's levels of diet? Again the best way to find out is to go back to what would have happened in the past.

Had the program been in effect in

HELICOPTER FOR LUZON WOUNDED



ARMY EXPERIMENTS with helicopters have led to actual use in war, as is revealed by this photo of a helicopter landing on a field near Manila with casualties straight from the battle lines. Quick removal like this to fully-equipped hospitals has helped save many lives during the Pacific campaign. Signal Corps photo.

(International Soundphoto)

Official Proceedings

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting of June 6

Meeting is called to order at 1 p. m. at which all members of the committee are present. Minutes of the previous meeting are approved as read.

The bids for cleaning and painting the interior and exterior of the building were presented. The committee accepted the bid from Ray N. Elvart & Co.

Pres. reports about remodeling the former SSPZ building recently sold. The committee decided that before any action is taken, the president, secretary and treasurer should investigate the remodeling which is being undertaken, and then the finance committee should make the decision.

Secretary reads a report of Louis Dornik, secretary of lodge 326, who was delegated to examine the damage done by fire to members of the lodge 570 in Masontown, Pa. Upon the report presented approved \$250 to the Wallencheck family and the Cegar family \$350.

Lodge 747 will mark the 10th anniversary of the merger with SNPJ and they asked for an ad; approved.

He reads the part of the letter received from the insurance department which contains the answer to the question asked them in reference to the forthcoming convention.

Their reply was that they "have no way of telling whether or not the Federal Government will relax the ban on conventions in time for the Society to hold the required meeting. As you may know, our Code was amended recently. House Bill No. 284 carrying an emergency clause was signed May 8, 1945, by Governor Green which immediately changed Section 285 of the Illinois Insurance Code (Meetings) granting the societies the right to continue operation under their present officer personnel for not to exceed one year from the date the official ban on travel and convention assemblies is lifted by the Federal Government."

We would suggest 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."

Secretary submits a letter from Secy. of Lodge 250 concerning a dispute. Brother Spiller is appointed to try to bring about a closer understanding among the lodge officers.

Secretary reports that the Society invested \$380,000 plus what the officers and employees purchased, in the 7th War Loan drive.

Secretary of Sick Benefit reports that Anna Bizjak, member of Lodge 537, filed an application for compensation claim from the sick benefit fund which was approved.

Juvenile Director reports that a new juvenile circle was organized in Springfield, Illinois, by the members of Lodge 567 and they asked for a donation, for which \$25 is approved.

The committee also approved the list of awards for the last 40th anniversary campaign as presented by president and juvenile director.

Operation and special benefit claims were also approved upon recommendation by the supreme medical director (details in Slovene minutes).

Meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

Meeting of June 27

Meeting is called to order at one p. m. in presence of all committee members. Minutes of the previous meeting are approved as read.

Secretary submits the question of double juvenile certificates suggested by one of the lodges; decided that before any action is taken, the actuary should be consulted and information obtained.

Treasurer submits a letter from Lodge 408 asking him to speak at their 25th anniversary and show our films, which is granted.

Discussion on the part-time work of treasurer; secretary suggests that the treasurer should work at least two days together at the main office; treasurer explains it would be difficult to make such arrangement at SANC; no action is taken.

President reports that the printshop foreman quit due to poor health and lack of cooperation; manager explains the difficult problem because of shortage of help and lack of cooperation; secretary states he tried to persuade the foreman to stay since he was a good worker and a booster for the organization; head editor explains there was no lack of cooperation but rather his poor health and a desire to change the job for a better one for his decision.

Operation and special benefit claims were approved upon recommendation by the supreme medical director (details in Slovene minutes).

Meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

Vincent Cainkar, Pres.

F. A. Vider, Secretary.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

There are two main areas of Big Three disunity. The first has to do with the administration of Germany and the second with the Pacific war. Theoretically, German administration is in the hands of an Allied Control Commission. Practically, each of the four occupying powers is going its own way in its own occupation zone. As for the Pacific war, after years of conflict the United States and Great Britain are fighting against Japan, with whom the Soviet Union is still allied.

On May 4th discussions began between the French and the Syrian and Lebanese governments. One week later, French military reinforcements began to arrive and negotiations were broken off. On May 20th anti-French demonstrations broke out. The British blame the French for the Levant crisis.

These specific areas of Big Three disagreement arise, not only out of divergent interests, but more particularly out of the acceptance of the principle of national sovereignty. During the entire history of the United Nations, the principle of national sovereignty has been upheld and defended by representatives of all the major powers. In the past two years the principle has been expanded into regionalism, or spheres of influence, each under the direction of a major power. It seems probable that the regional principle was accepted at Teheran and implemented either there or at Yalta by an agreement under which the Americas became the United States sphere and East Europe the Soviet sphere, leaving West Europe and the Mediterranean to Great Britain. Active measures were taken by the Soviet Union in the summer of 1944 to occupy its area with military forces. In December 1944 British action in Greece earmarked that country as a part of the British sphere. The United States proceeded, unchallenged, with its private war on Argentina and, immediately before the San Francisco conference, called together a Pan-American group in Mexico City, secured the adoption of a regional agreement and carried this agreement through the San Francisco conference.

Within their respective regions the Big Three are practicing unilateral action in very much the same way that a sovereign state acts within its own frontiers. The Soviet handling of Roumania, the British handling of Italy and Greece in the autumn of 1944 and British action in Syria in 1945, like United States action in Argentina, were accepted just as the handling of any domestic issue is accepted by the government of a neighbor state. There was obvious disagreement between the United States and Great Britain over Italy. Such protests are frequently made, however, when a domestic action of a government infringes the interests of a neighboring government.

Nothing was done about the Levant crisis at San Francisco, although the shooting occurred while the delegates were drawing up a charter to guarantee world peace and security. No agreement has thus far been reached between the parties as to the nature of the conference that is to discuss the issue.

Yet the issue remains and threatens. It was acute in February. In May it reached the shooting stage. The Levant issue is one out of many that are spreading disunity among the master nations.

San Francisco has not laid the foundations of peace. Rather, it has accepted the present social system, confirmed and validated its chief features and justified the contention that the western world is in a period of permanent war which will be ended only by an alteration in the social system.

Anyone who has doubts about the certainty of another general military struggle should read the testimony of the United States war-navy bureaucracy before the House committee that has been considering post-war military conscription. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff, the Commander of the Fleet, the Commander of the United Nations forces in Europe and a host of others presented a united front for conscription as a permanent policy.

The militarists insisted that the object of the policy was the preservation of peace, but it seems much more likely that W. T. R. Fox was right when he wrote, "Victorious generals and admirals have a way of casting a speculative eye upon their partners in victory in order to discover their probable opponents in the next war." (The Super Powers, N. Y., Harcourt, 1944, p. 101).

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear son and brother

S/Sgt.

ANDY MARSH



who gave his life in defense of his country, two years ago, on July 25, 1943. The plane he was in and another, made a crash landing in the waters off Cuba, in order that they wouldn't drop the bombs they were carrying on the people on the beach below when they ran into engine trouble.

Honored among the nation's heroes lies our loved one.

Beneath a simple soldier's cross, his crown;

And we who knew and loved him here can say,

A simple love, a simple trust, a simple duty done.

Sadly missed by his parents, brothers, sisters and many friends Meadowlands, Pennsylvania.

Applications for assessment loan and special benefit were approved (details in Slovene minutes).

Meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

Vincent Cainkar, Pres.

F. A. Vider, Secretary.