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PROSVETA

GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

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AMERIŠKE BOMBE SPET PADALE NA JAPONSKA MESTA

Jeklen obroč okrog japonske sile v dolini Cagayan se zožil

TOKIO PRIZNAL IZGUBO OKINAWA

Guam, 26. jun.—Do 500 ameriških letališč trdnjav in razstrelivih bomb na japonska industrijska središča, ki so bila že prej tarča bombardiranja iz zraka. Sodi se, da so bombe v tem in prejšnjih napadih porušile čez 120 štirjakiških milj predelov japonskih industrij.

Ameriški letalci so vrgli čez tri tisoč zažigalnih in razstrelivih bomb na japonska industrijska središča, ki so bila že prej tarča bombardiranja iz zraka. Sodi se, da so bombe v tem in prejšnjih napadih porušile čez 120 štirjakiških milj predelov japonskih industrij.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in general Douglas MacArthur sta napovedala postritev letalske ofenzive. Vsa velika japonska mesta in industrijska središča bodo razdejana.

Radio Tokio je končno priznal izgubo Okinawe, strateškega otoka, ki leži 325 milj od japonske celine. Besednik vlade je dejal, da Japonska stoji na križpoti življenja ali smrti.

Japonci so izgubili čez 110,000 vojakov v bitkah z Američani na Okinawi. Število vključuje ubite in ujetе. Japonsko poveljstvo je naznanilo, da je bil ubit na Okinawi general Mitsuru Ushijima, poveljnik vojaške posadke. Ameriški pomorščaki še niso našli njegovega trupla.

Uradna časniška agencija Domej je ponovno opozorila ljudstvo na nevarnost invazije japonske celine. Ta je tudi naznanila, da bo ljudska armada, katere je bila formirana za obrambo Japonske, pod direktnim poveljstvom cesarja Hirohita. Noben član te armade ne sme biti ujet ali nečastno umreti.

Ameriške sile na Okinawi so zdobile organiziran japonski odpor zadnje sredo.

Manila, Filipini, 26. junija.—Jeklen obroč okrog ostankov japonske sile v dolini Cagayan na Luzonu, največjem otoku Filipinske grupe, se je zožil. Okrog 20,000 japonskih vojakov je v pasti in nevarnosti uničenja.

General MacArthur poroča, da so enote ameriške pehotne divizije in filipinski gerilci zdobili odpor japonskih sil v severnem delu doline Cagayan. Prej so okupirali Tuguegarao, glavno mesto province Cagayan. Znamenja kažejo, da bodo operacije ameriških sil proti sovražniku kmalu zaključene s popolno zmago.

Avstralske čete prodirajo proti Miriju, središču oljnega polja na otoku Borneu. To leži na severnem obrežju otoka.

Ameriški in britski letalci so bombardirali japonske vojaške objekte in naprave na zapadnem obrežju Bornea in Balikpapan, mornarično bazo. Drugi roji letal so napadli japonsko brodogradnjo v bližini tega obrežja. Bombe so potopile tri japonske parnike, šest pa poškodovale.

URADNA ODGODITEV KONVENCIJE

Clanstvu na znanje!
Meseca januarja tega leta je department za obrambo in transportacijo v Washingtonu izdal prepoved glede obdržavanja konvencij vseh onih organizacij, katerih delegacije štejejo nad 50 članov, v katero kategorijo spada tudi naša jednota in katere konvencija bi se imela na podlagi pravil in v smislu zakona vršiti to leto. Ker pa omenjena prepoved še ni preklicana in kot je iz odgovora, ki smo ga prejeli od omenjenega departmenta razvidno, ista tudi še ne bo preklicana v doglednem času, ni izvršnemu odseku kazalo drugega, kot dati vprašanje odgoditve konvencije glavnemu odboru v odločitev.

S tem se uradno naznanja, da je glavni odbor potom referendumu glede vprašanja odgoditve trinajste redne konvencije soglasno zaključil, da se trinajsta redna konvencija, ki se je imela pričeti dne 13. avgusta tega leta v Evelethu, Minnesota, odgodi, kar pomeni, da se konvencija Slovenske narodne podporne jednote letos ne bo vršila, kot je to določila zadnja konvencija in sicer iz že pojasnenih razlogov. To pomeni, da ostanejo v veljavi sedanja pravila in drugi veljavni sklepi ter zaključki zadnje konvencije, kakor tudi izvršni in glavni odbor ter drugi odseki.

Prosimo, da to uradno naznanilo blagovoljno upoštevate člani, izvoljeni delegati in namestniki delegatov, kakor tudi vsi društveni odborniki. Kdaj se bo konvencija naše jednote vršila, bo članstvu že pravočasno naznanjeno.

VINCENT CAINKAR, predsednik
F. A. VIDER, tajnik.

V naslednjem priločujemo pisma, ki smo jih v zvezi s to zadevo prejeli od zavarovalniškega departmenta države Illinois in vojnega komiteja glede konvencij iz Washingtona, ki se glasita:

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Department of Insurance
Springfield, Illinois
dne 6. junija 1945

Slovenska narodna podpora jednota
2657-59 South Lawndale Ave.,
Chicago 23, Illinois

Pozor: Mr. F. A. Vider, gl. tajnik

Conjeni:

Na Vaše pismo z dne 1. junija 1945 Vam odgovarjamo, da v smislu amandiranja 285. člena Illinoiskega zavarovalniškega zakona, ni treba vprašati za dovoljenje odgoditve konvencije vaše organizacije. Kar mi želimo je, da se pravilno in popolno obvestijo lokalna društva, kakaj da je konvencija odgodena in priporočamo, da se tako naznanilo tudi objavi v uradnem glasilu, da se članstvo seznanji s podvzeto akcijo.

Vgrasali smo druge organizacije za kopijo naznanila, ki so potrebna za arhiv tega oddelka in želimo, da se tudi vi po tem navodilu ravnete.

S spoštovanjem.
(Podpis) E. F. BARNES
vodja bratskega oddelka.

WAR COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS
Washington, 25. D. C.
dne 13. junija 1945

Slovenska narodna podpora jednota
Mr. Vincent Cainkar, predsednik
2657-59 South Lawndale Avenue
Chicago 23, Illinois

Conjeni g. Cainkar:

Prejeli smo Vaše pismo z dne 7. junija, v katerem vprašate, če je upanje za kakšno olajšavo ali popustitev glede omejitve obdržavanja konvencij, od kar je vojna v Evropi končana.

Mi ne pričakujemo nobenih sprememb iz osira na zadnje restrikcije, ampak celo postoji možnost, da bo treba sedanje odredbe poostriži radi sahtev od strani vojaških oblasti po več transportnih sredstvih. Višek po tej sahtevi bo dosežen proti koncu leta 1945 in potem kalpada, more priti potreben popust v transportaciji.

Vsled sedanjih razmer ponovno priporočamo, da odgodite Vaše načrti za obdržavanje konvencije vaše jednote v mesecu avgustu, kot začasno določeno in počakate, da bodo sedanje omejitve toliko izboljšane, da se bo zagotovilo obdržavanje konvencij.

Priloženo pošiljamo posebno kopijo pisma in eno kopijo tega pisma smo pa tudi poslali na zavarovalniški department države Illinois.

S spoštovanjem
(Podpis) FRANK PERRIN, tajnik.

Priloženo
Državnemu Zavarovalniškemu oddelku
države Illinois

Generalna stavka oklicana v Trstu

Trst, 26. jun.—Uradniki zavezniške vojaške vlade skušajo vzdržati ustroj, v čigar področje spada razpečavanje živil in drugih potrebščin, v zvezi generalni stavki, ki je ustavila delo na pomolih, promet in obrat v tovarnah.

Stavka je bila oklicana v znak protesta proti vojaški vladi, ki je razpustila vse civilne policijske organizacije v Trstu. Te so tvorili Slovenci in Italijani. Policijsko oblast so prevzelo

VODITELJI UNIJE OBSODILI PROTI-DELAVSKI NAČRT

Prisiljena izravnavati sporov med delavci in delodajalci

OPOZICIJA PROTI REGIMENTACIJI

Washington, D. C., 26. jun.—Voditelji treh največjih delavskih organizacij so ostro obsodili zakonski načrt, ki je bil predložen senatu. Izjavili so, da bi načrt uničil vse koristi in pravice, katere garantira delavcem Wagnerjev zakon.

Avtorji načrta, ki določa amandiranje Wagnerjevega zakona, so senatorji Hatch, demokrat iz Nove Mehike, Burton, republikanec iz Ohia, in Ball, republikanec iz Minnesote. Ta predvideva med drugim ustanovitev odbora petih članov, ki naj bi absorbiral federalni delavski odbor, vojni delavski odbor in spravni biro delavskega departmenta. Načrt določa tudi prisilno izravnavo sporov med delavci in delodajalci.

Rudarska unija UMW, Kongres industrijskih organizacij in Ameriška delavska federacija so obsodile načrt in naglasile, da je njegov namen zasuzenje delavcev. William Green, predsednik ADF, je dejal: "Teje senatorji, ki nimajo praktičnih izkušenj na polju odnosov med delavci in delodajalci, so skrojili prisilni jopič za delavce in zdaj ga jim hočejo natkniti, da se ne bodo mogli gibati, v obliki zakona. Namen načrta je vladna regimentacija delavcev v mirnem času in uničenje pravice kolektivnega pogajanja."

Philip Murray, predsednik CIO, je dejal, "da smoter načrta je iztrganje srca iz Wagnerjevega zakona, oviranje naporov organiziranja delavcev in kolektivnega pogajanja."

Rudarska unija je označila načrt za skemo ropanja revežev in grmadenje profitov izkoriščevalcev delavcev, zaeno pa izraža začudenje nad predrznostjo avtorjev načrta, ki hočejo uničiti vse pravice, katere so delavci izvojevali v zadnjih letih.

Rusija se udeleži konference v Londonu

London, 26. jun.—Rusija se bo udeležila konference, na kateri bo razprava o kaznovanju vojnih zločincev. Ta se bo vršila v Londonu. Vodilni zločinci na listu zaveznikov so Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop in Rudolf Hess. Rusijo bosta zastopala na konferenci I. T. Nikičenko in N. Trajnin.

Ameriški material priha v Rusijo

Washington, D. C., 26. jun.—Leo T. Crowley, načelnik administracije za ekonomsko pomoč, je na zaslišanju pred kongresnim odsekom za apropiacije dejal, da Rusija še dobiva ameriški material na podlagi posejilno-najemniškega zakona, toda v manjšem obsegu. Ta gre ruski armadi, ki je na straži proti Japoncem na Daljnem vzhodu.

Rusija dominira novo poljsko vlado

London, 26. jun.—Adam Praeger, minister za informacije v poljski ubežni vladi, je dejal, "da je nova poljska vlada, katere je bila formirana v Moskvi, pod dominacijo Rusije. Ako jo bodo zavezniki priznali, bodo s tem sankcionirali komunistično diktaturo na Poljskem. Ustanovitev nove poljske vlade je odprto kršenje zakonov poljske republike."

Domače vesti

Pošta odprta v Jugoslaviji
Chicago.—Čikaška pošta je dobila obvestilo iz Washingtona, da so zopet upostavljene poštnе zveze med Ameriko in Jugoslavijo. Pisma se zdaj zopet lahko pošiljajo v Jugoslavijo v mejah kot so obstajale pred vojno. Sprejmejo se pisma do dveh unč; poštnina za prvo unčo je pet centov, za nadaljnjo unčo pa tri cente. Za dopisnico (ne ilustrirano) je poštnina tri cente. (Prevod tega poštnega naznanila je na drugem mestu Prosvete, originalno besedilo pa v angleški sekciji.)

Odpučen iz vojaške službe

Chicago, Ill.—Theodore Gradšek, član društva 131 SNPJ, je bil častno odpuščen iz vojaške službe dne 23. junija. V vojaški službi je bil čez štiri leta in imel čin narednika (sergeant). Večji del se je nahajal v Angliji, Afriki in Italiji. Njegovi starši in prijatelji mu priredijo časten sprejem prihodnjo soboto zvečer pri Paulu Bergerju.

Nov grob v Minnesoti

Ely, Minn.—Tukaj je umrl za pljučnico Frank Samec, star 49 let in rojen na Elyju. Bil je član društva 20 SNPJ 24 let, kakor tudi ABZ in uposlen pri Oliver Mining Co. 24 let. Zapušača ženo in dva mladoletna sinova.

Nov grob v Waukeganu

Waukegan, Ill.—V petek je umrl Rudolph Skala, star 59 let in doma iz Ljubljane. Bolehal je dalj časa radi uljesa na pljučih in bil tri tedne v bolnišnici v Chicago. Bil je aktiven na kulturnem polju kot pevec in igralec, pri Slovenskem domu, zadrugi in samostojnemu društvu, čigar član je bil, prejšnja leta pa tudi v socialističnem gibanju. Zapušača ženo Rozo.

Nov grob na zapadu

Red Lodge, Mont.—Dne 17. jun. je umrl v bolnišnici John Mayer, star 69 let in doma iz Svednjega Križa pri Žužemberku na Dolenjskem. Zapušača ženo, sedem odraslih hčera in sina in več vnukov, v Bear Creeku, Mont., pa brata. Član SNPJ je bil okrog 35 let.

Na dopustu

Fairport Harbor, O.—Domov k svojim staršem je prišel na dopust iz Nemčije Viktor Bajc, član društva 355 SNPJ. Doma bo 30 dni in pravi, da bodo šli potem na Japonec. On je služil v 1., 3., 7. in 15. armadi pri diviziji Blackhawk.

iz Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Staršem Henry in Dolores Kozlevčar iz Collinwooda je v bolnišnici umrla pet tednov stara hčerka, ki zapušača tudi dve sestrici in več sorodnikov.—V mornariški bolnišnici v Cornwallisu, Oregon, se nahaja E. I. c. Frank G. Jagodnik, sin družine Frank Jagodnik iz Collinwooda. On je zbolel na otoku Nova Kaledonija. Pri mornarici se nahaja 15 mesecev.—Josephine Zaman iz Collinwooda je bila obveščena, da je bil 12. apr. na Pacifiku ranjen njen sin F. C. I. c. Joseph A. Zaman, ki se zdravi v bolnišnici v Pearl Harborju. Pri mornarici je že od novembra 1942.—Iz armade so bili častno odpušeni: John J. Benec (Collinwood), Albert L. Cimperman, Albert Nasse, Raymond P. Mestek, Michael J. Valentič (Collinwood), William F. Rode, Frank J. Lustig (Newburgh), Albert J. Skully, Joseph Somrak, iz Evrope pa se je vrnil s 86. divizijo Pfc. Joseph Kozar iz Collinwooda.—Iz bolnišnice, kjer je preстал težko operacijo, se je vrnil na svoj dom Anton Stefančić.—Iz nemškega ujetništva, kjer je bil 17 mesecev, se je vrnil S. Sgt. Anthony Malavasič, sin družine Anton Malavasič iz Collinwooda.—Pri družini Urbanik v Collinwoodu so se oglasile vile rojenice in pustile sinčka.—Poročila sta se Lillian Glick in George Strainič.

Omejena poštna zveza z Jugoslavijo

Odredbine pred ustavitvijo pošte v veljavi

WASHINGTON, D. C., 26. jun.—Poštni department je naznanil obnovo omejene poštnе zveze s Jugoslavijo. Zadevna odredba je stopila v veljavo 21. junija. Pošiljajo se lahko neilustrirane dopisnice, pisma, ki ne presegajo dve unči teže in tlakane stvari do enega funta teže. Poštnе odredbine so iste kot so bile pred suspendiranjem poštnе službe med Ameriko in Jugoslavijo.

Tlakane stvari so omejene na časnike, katere izdajatelj v tej deželi pošilja direktno izdajateljem, agentom ali naročnikom v Jugoslaviji, in na druge tiskovine v soglasju s pogoji, ki se aplicirajo na to in jih izdajatelj ali trgovaška firma direktno pošilja.

Dostavljanje ali ponovno pošiljanje tlakanih stvari v Jugoslavijo je prepovedano. Publikacije, ki vsebujejo tehnične podatke, morajo sadostiti licenčnim pogojem znanje ekonomske administracije. Pošiljanje registriranih pism, poštnih nakaznic in paketov še ni vpostavljen. To velja tudi za račno pošto.

Poštnina za dopisnice je znanka za tri cente, za pisma pa pet centov za prvo unčo teže in tri dodatne cente za drugo unčo.

Prelom med Anglijo in poljsko vlado

Premier Arciszewski bo podal izjavo

London, 26. jun.—Pričakuje se, da bo Velika Britanija pretogala odnošaje s poljsko ubežno vlado, kakor hitro bodo objavljena imena nove poljske vlade, ki je bila ustanovljena v Moskvi. Člani te bodo odpotovali v Varšavo.

Ubežna vlada, katere predsednik je Tomasz Arciszewski, in njeni podporniki bodo izgubili diplomatski status, ko bo Velika Britanija priznala varšavsko vlado. Ti bodo postali privatni poljski državljani, bivajoči kot tujei v Angliji.

Arciszewski je naznanil, da bo objavil izjavo s pojasnilom o stališču svoje grupe in smernic, katerih se bo držala, ko bo vržena v politično pozabnost. Komentar britskega zunanjega urada je priznal, da bodo prišli na površje resni problemi z likvidacijo poljske ubežne vlade.

Ezen izmed teh problemov je usoda okrog 150,000 poljskih vojakov, ki so v Angliji, Italiji in državah zapadne Evrope. Ti vojaki so prisegli lojalnost ubežni vladi. Preklic priznanja pomeni konec finančne pomoči, katero ubežna poljska vlada dobiva od Velike Britanije. S to pomočjo se je vlada vzdrževala na krmilu.

Ujeti Japonci pridejo v Ameriko

Washington, D. C., 26. jun.—Državni department je naznanil, da bodo civilni uslužbenci japonskega poslanštva, ki so bili ujeti v Nemčiji, odvedeni v Ameriko. Vsi bodo nastanjeni v hotelu Bedford Springs, Bedford, Pa. V hotelu bodo ostali, dokler ne bodo dovršene priprave za izmenjavo.

Velika železniška nesreča v Perziji

Teheran, Perzija, 26. junija.—Najmanj 50 ljudi je bilo ubitih in čez sto ranjenih, ko je potniški vlak skočil iz tira in se razbil. Nesreča se je pripetila v južni Perziji.

ČARTER SVETOVNE ORGANIZACIJE ODOBREN

Konferenca Združenih narodov dovršila svoje delo

GOVOR PREDSEDNIKA TRUMANA

San Francisco, Cal., 26. jun.—Konferenca Združenih narodov, ki predstavlja 90 odstotkov prebivalstva sveta, je soglasno odobrila čarter svetovne organizacije, ki bo skrbelo za vzdrževanje in zaščito miru, preprečevanje agresije in katastrofe tretje svetovne vojne. Organizacija bo imela zaoslobo v skupni oboroženi sili Združenih narodov.

Čarter, osnovan na načrtih, ki so bili odobreni na konferenci v Dumbarton Oaksu zadnje jesen, je rezultat naporov delegacij 50 držav. Konferenca Združenih narodov, ki se je pričela 25. aprila v San Franciscu, bo danes zaključena. Poljska bo postala članica svetovne organizacije. Čarter bodo podpisali reprezentanti nove poljske vlade, ko pridejo v Ameriko.

Sinoči je bilo naznanjeno, da bo Kitajska prva podpisala čarter, Amerika pa zadnja. Kitajska je dobila to čast, ker je prva postala žrtev agresije s strani fašistične sile—Japonake. Cereimonije v zvezi s podpisom čarterja bodo trajale najmanj osem ur.

Čarter tvorijo trije dokumenti, spisani v angleškem, ruskem, francoskem, španskem in kitajskem jeziku, ki so priznani kot uradni. Kljub napovedi pesimistov in izolacionistov, da se bodo pojavila trenja in razkol v enotnosti Amerike, Rusije, Velike Britanije, Francije in Kitajske na konferenci, bo ta zaključena v atmosferi popolnega sporazuma in harmonije. Prvič v zgodovini je bila postavljena podlaga organizaciji, ki bo s svojo oboroženo silo vzdrževala mir.

Peti armadni zbor se vrne v Ameriko

Pilzen, Čehoslovakija, 26. jun.—Peti ameriški armadni zbor, ki je prvi dospel na evropska bojišča v tej vojni, bo odpotoval domov po treh letih bivanja v Evropi. Enote tega zbora so zbrane pri Pilzenu, odkoder bodo odpotovale v francoske luke, kjer se bodo ukrcale na parnike. Kakšna naloga jim bo poverjena po povratku v Ameriko, ni bilo naznanjeno. Peti zbor se je nahajal v Čehoslovakiji, ko je Nemčija brezpogojno kapitulirala pred zavezniki. Ta zbor se je udeležil ofenziv v Normandiji, severni Franciji, Porenju in centralni Evropi.

Stavka voznikov tovornih avtov zlomljena

Chicago, 26. junija.—Urad obrambne transportacije je naznanil zlom stavke voznikov tovornih avtov, ki je nastala pred desetimi dnevi. Uradniki neodvise uniže so pozvali stavarke, naj se vrnejo na delo. Stavka je bila zlomljena s pomočjo vojakov, ki so prevzeli delo voznikov, ko je armada posegla v konflikt med unijo in kompanijami. Stavka je bila oklicana v znak protesta, ker je bila zahteva za zvišanje plače za pet dolarjev na teden odbita.

IZ URADA Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Slovenski dan v Clevelandu

V nedeljo, 8. julija se bo vršil na vrtu in v dvorani Slovenskega društvenega doma v Euclidu slovenski dan. Sklicujejo ga vse podružnice SANSa iz Clevelanda in okolice in sodelujejo tudi številna kulturna in podporniška društva. Centralni odbor objavlja, da bo izvajal zelo pešter program, na katerem nastopijo slovenske pevске skupine in posamezniki, kakor tudi prvovrstni govorniki. Radi teh razlogov ne moremo objavljati imena predstavnikov nove jugoslovanske vlade, ki so bili povabljeni na to prireditve in ki se bodo odzvali. Omenimo lahko le to, da bo najbrž nastopil kot govornik tudi eden izmed aktivistov Osvobodilne fronte Slovenije, kateri je bil navzoč pri svečani manifestaciji slovenskega naroda v Ljubljani ob prihodu prve slovenske federalne vlade. V imenu SANSa bosta govorila tudi častni predsednik Louis Adamič in predsednik Etnih Kristan.

Slovensko občinstvo iz Clevelanda in okolice bo imelo priložnost dokazati s svojo navzočnostjo, da se strinja z delovanjem naše organizacije v korist svobodne, demokratične Slovenije in njene države v demokratični, federativni Jugoslaviji. Ta manifestacija ameriških Slovencev, ki so neposredno podpirali veličastno borbo slovenskega naroda za svobodo in demokracijo, bo dokaz našim častnim slovenskim in jugoslovanskim gostom, da mi ameriški Slovenci globoko spoštujemo in cenimo krvave doprinese slovenskih in jugoslovanskih junakov ter da se z osvobodeno Slovenijo radujemo njihove velike zmage.

Osmega julija bo slovenski dan, slovenski praznik. O njegovem uspehu nimamo dvoma. Ameriški Slovenci, na dan!

Seja eksekutive SANSa

V soboto, 7. julija se bo vršila v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Avenue redna seja izvrševalnega odbora Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta. Poleg rednih članov bo navzoč tudi častni predsednik Louis Adamič. Pričakuje se, da bo večina teh odbornikov ostala čez noč v Clevelandu in se udeležila proslave slovenskega dne.

Še glede Trsta in Primorja

Ameriški listi so 21. junija objavili začasno mejo med angleško-ameriško-jugoslovansko okupacijsko cono Slovenskega Primorja in jugoslovansko cono.

Dasi so nekateri slovenski listi hoteli pojasniti našim ljudem, da je sporazum glede okupacije tega ozemlja le začasen, to se reče le za dobo med osvoboditvijo in končno rešitvijo novih italijansko-jugoslovanskih mej pri zeleni trzi, se nam zdi, da s svojim pojasnilom niso uspeli. Prava razjasnitev je sledeča:

Vsa Istra in Slovensko Primorje, vključivši Trst, Gorico in slovensko ozemlje v Furlaniji in Režiji, je razdeljeno v dve coni, vzhodno in zapadno. Vzhodna cona spada izključno pod jugoslovansko upravo, zapadna pa pod združeno ameriško, angleško in jugoslovansko vojaško upravo.

Dne 20. junija smo poročali v tej koloni, da je 80 odstotkov Istre in slovenskega Primorja pod jugoslovansko upravo, 20 odstotkov, vključivši Trst, Gorico in Pulj pa pod zavezniško upravo. Sporazum, ki ga je za feldmaršala Alexandra podpisal dne 20. junija v Trstu general-lajtnant W. D. Morgan, v imenu maršala Tita pa general-lajtnant Arso Jovanović, faktično predvideva isto mejo, kot jo je SANS objavil. Meja se prične pri mestecu Milje (Muggia) ob Jadranu in loči 10 milj široki pas med obalo in linijo Herpelje-Kozina (Erpella-Cosia), Stanjel (San Danil), Rihenberga, Sv. Lucija, Gorica, nato ob vzhodnem bregu Soče do Kobarida in Boveca, kjer prekorači Sočo in drži naravnost do vasi Rateče na italijansko-avstrijski meji. Razen Pulje je ves ostali del Istre in Primorske v jugoslovanski coni okupacije.

Med zavezniškimi četami je tudi 2000 jugoslovanskih vojakov, ki bodo okupirali ozemlje ob Soči med Gorico in Tržičem.

Ker je feldmaršal Alexander potom angleškega in ameriškega poslanika v Belgradu zahteval, da se morajo jugoslovanske čete umakniti nazaj čez jugoslovansko mejo, sedaj pa je pristal na zgoraj opisano razdelitev, je pač jasno, da so zavezništvo pri kompromisu največ popustili. Bredvomno je pri tem popustu vsaj deloma pomagala Amerika ter da naši apeli niso bili popolnoma zaman.

Jugoslavija pa svojih zahtev po Trstu in Gorici ni opustila in se bo borila za vse ozemlje, ki je jugoslovanskega značaja in ki pravično pripada Jugoslaviji. Če analiziramo besede, ki jih je izgovoril višji oficir britske trinatsete armade, ki jo opisal narodnostne, ideološke in gospodarske potežkoče na okupiranem ozemlju, lahko pridemo do mišljenja, da i vojaške oblasti smatrajo okupacijo Trsta in Gorice za neopravičeno. Dejal je namreč, da bo "okupacija najbrž spravila zavezniško vojaško vlado (AMG) v veliko zadrego."

Kako je bila osvobodena Ljubljana

Prve jugoslovanske čete, ki so vkorakale v Ljubljano 9. maja, so bile makedonske. To se pač čudno glasi, a je resnično. Ta armada, v kateri so bile tudi srbske, hrvaške in druge skupine, je bila pod vtisom, da je mesto zavzela slovenska vojska VII. korpusa (dolenjski), kot je bilo poročano po radiju. Radijska vest je bila strateškega pomena, da se razbije moralna nacijskih, domobranskih in drugih skupin v okupiranih krajih. V bojih za Ljubljano je padlo nekaj nad 500 sovražnikov, toda mesto samo ni bilo poškodovano.

Ljubljana je sprejela zmagalce z nepopisnim navdušenjem. Ni ga bilo okna v Ljubljani, kjer bi ne visela slovenska trobojnica z rdečo zvezdo, ko je prispela osvobodilna vojska. Z njo je dospela tudi nova slovenska federalna vlada in prevzela administracijo.

Kongresni trg je bil nabit do zadnjega kotička, ko je prvak slovenskih pesnikov Oton Župančič v svojem zgodovinskem govoru "izročil Slovenijo" novi narodni vladi. Istočasno je deklamiral svojo pesem, ki jo je zložil baš za ta velikianski trenutek. Z balkona poslopja vsenučlišča so potem nagovorili ogromno množico predstavnikov vlade, predsednik Boris Kidrič in drugi. Narod je pozdravljal svoje osvobodilce s takim navdušenjem, kot se ga slovenska zgodovina ne spominja. Narod je vriskal in ploskal, jokal in se objemal ter z burnimi ovacijami dajal duška svojemu nepopisnemu čustvu.

Ko je množico pozdravil zastopnik ruske vojaške misije in čestital slovenskemu narodu za njegovo veličastno borbo in izrekel iskrene želje za srečnejšo bodočnost ter prijateljstvo in bratstvo vseh slovenskih narodov, je bil neprenehoma pretrgan v gromovitimi ovacijami. Ko je po končanem govoru ta utrjen vojak stopal z govorniške tribune, so mu lile solze po licih in svojega občutka ni prikrival.

Med zmagovalci se je vrnil v Ljubljano tudi dr. Metod Mikuž, kateremu je ljubljanski škof prepovedal opravljati med partizani duhovniško službo. Njegova prva pot je bila v škofijsko stolnico. Razume se, da ga izdajca Rožman ni čakal. Čakali pa so ga drugi duhovniki in predstavniki škofije ter mu navdušeno zatrjevali, da "prepoved" nič več ne velja. Dr. Mikuž pa je gospodom kanonikom in drugim sprejemnikom odgovoril, da prepoved "nikoli ni veljala," ker je ni upošteval. Drugi dan je imel mašo zadušnico za vse padle partizanske junake v škofijski cerkvi. Ljudje so se udeležili tega cerkvenega obreda v toliki množici, da so napolnili vse ceste in prazne prostore okrog stolnice.

To so pač čudni "komunisti," ko se spominjajo padlih tovarišev z mašo! Več dni po tej slavnosti se je morala večina Ljubljancev zdraviti za "hripavico," ki jo jim je zavidalo izražano navdušenje.

V Ljubljani izhajata sedaj le dva lista—"Slovenski poročevalac" in "Ljudska pravica." Prejšnji listi so "pomrli" z okupatorji in njihovimi slugami vred. Uredniki so pobegnili z Nemci ali pa zaključili, da nova vlada ne bo dovolila izhajanje listov, ki so spreminjali barvo po "potrebi."

V Sloveniji je sedaj glavni problem popravljanje cest, železnice in mostov ter odstranjanje min. To delo opravlja vojaščina in uporablja ujetnike, nemške, bele, plave in vseh drugih barv.

To je izžerpek poročila, ki ga je podal očividec. Natančne informacije bomo objavili, čim jih prejmemo.

Slovenski ameriški narodni svet še ni dokončal svojega dela. Na obzorju so se pojavili črni oblaki, ki nosijo v svojem ozadju prikrito nevarnost za polje, ki ga je obsejal in obdelal naš SANS. Zbuditi je treba naš narod, da se obvaruje škode pred nevihto. Zvoniti je treba pred točo.

Da nadaljuje svoje delo v korist svobodne Slovenije in svobodne Jugoslavije, potrebuje vaše gmotne pomoči. Naše članice opozarjamo, da se zavedajo te svoje dolžnosti ter da ob vsaki priliki izrečejo dobro besedo za našo organizacijo, za one slavne sinove Slovenije, ki so priborili narodu svobodo in priliko do vesele bodočnosti.

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.

Za gospodinje

Zelenjava in povrtnine

Ali veste, kako se kuha špinata, karfiola, zelje, grah, korenje itd.?—Neumno vprašanje! To je tako enostavno, da se ni treba učiti...

Pa vendar ni. Včasih se je nemara res lahko reklo tako, ampak časi se izpreminjajo—tudi v kuhinji. Danes vemo o zelenjavih več, kot so vedele naše mame, katerih pa nikakor ne smemo dolžiti, ker celo učenjaki niso vedeli marsičesa, kar vedo danes.

Skoraj vse, kar raste na polju in vrtu, obsega—ena stvar več, druga manj—mineralij, škroba (starch), raztopljivih proteinov, vitaminov, celuloze in drugih snovi. Sestavljene so rastline, kakor človeško ali živalsko telo iz neštetihih stanic (celic), obsegajočih nekakšno vodeno materijo, v kateri je v raztopljenem stanju sladkor, protein, škrob in mineralije. Najvažnejše mineralne snovi so prav pod kožo, prav tako vitamini, ki so v večji ali manjši množini v vseh zelenjavah in katerih neizmerna važnost za človeško zdravje in

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Če imamo to na umu, bomo razumeli, da je pri kuhanju zelenjave veliko vprašanje, kako ohraniti redilne in zdravju koristne snovi.

Namakanje

Namakanje zelenjavo je opravljeno le tedaj, ako je preveč zvenela in se je vsled tega skrčila. To naj se nikdar ne stori, kadar je na primer korenje olupljeno ali zelje zrezano, zakaj v vodi se bodo gotove snovi raztopile in bodo izgubljene. Zlasti je napaka, olupiti krompir, pa ga potem namočiti, ker mu to vzame okus in tudi najvažnejše hranilne snovi.

Kuhanje

Če kuhaš zelenjavo, jo daj v slan krop. Ne rabi mrzle vode, razen če je povrtnina stara in v tem slučaju vzemi malo pecivne sode namesto soli, da se skruti trda, olesenjena tkanina. Posebno važno je, da ne rabiš preveč vode. Nalij je le toliko, da je zelenjava komaj pokrita. Pri kuhanju izveče voda namreč mnogo hranilnih snovi in zato je škoda vsake vode, ki se gljije v lijak, kadar se je zelenjava kuhala v njej. To je kakor da bi metala dobro hrano proč. Porabiš jo lahko za kakšno juho ali omako, lahko jo tudi spraviš za poznejšo rabo in v njej zopet kuhaš kakšno povrtnino.

Lupljenje

Najbolje je, pustiti vso zelenjavo, ki se kuha, neolupljeno, razen čebule, paradiznikov, kumar in kumaram podobnih povrtnin.

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vrtnin. Za osnaženje rabi krtačo in ne bodi pri tem preveč usmiljena. Saj nočeš kuhati blata, peska in podobnih dobrin, v katerih se morda skrivajo mali, nedolžni črvički, polžki in gosenice. Sicer razna plemena vse to jedo, ampak mi se še nismo privadili pečenim mravljam in kuščarjem.

Mladi listi pese, repe, karfiole in zunanji listi vseh solat se lahko skuhajo. Rabiyo se lahko za zelenjavo, bodisi vsaka vrsta zase, ali pa namešano. Ni še dolgo, ko, ko bi se bila Američanka na vso moč začudila in mislila, da jo vlečeš, če bi ji rekla, da se iz retkivega listja, dokler ni prestaro, lahko pripravi dobra špinaca. Sedaj se tudi one uče.

Če moraš zelenjavo olupiti, ker jo rabiš kot dodatek, na primer za sočno pečenko, tedaj je priporočljivo, da spraviš olupke. Lahko jih boš porabila na primer za juho iz zelenjave. V teh olupkih je veliko hranilnih mineralnih snovi. Če jo pa kuhaš neolupljeno, tedaj olupki niso nič več vredni.

Odkar se je spoznala važnost lupin, ni nič nenavadnega več, da vidiš koga jesti kuhan ali pečen krompir z lupino vred. On že ve, kaj dela.

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njave, toda vajeni smo tega tako, da bo reforma zelo počasna in težavna. Najboljši način je parjenje, ker se pri tem nobene hranilne snovi ne izgube in večina povrtnin, prirejena na ta način, je bolj okusna. Za to je potreben parni kotliček in posoda, ki pristaja vanj. V kotlu naj bo toliko vode, da se ne pretaka v notranjo posodo, kadar vre in pokrit mora biti tesno. Za parjenje je treba nekoliko več časa kot za navadno kuho. Kadar je zelenjava osnažena, jo je treba posoliti. Če se pari, majhen krompir, sladak krompir, grah, fižol v stročju itd., se lahko doda maslo—količina je odvisna od množine zelenjave—in malce popra.

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John Millarich

Umrli je 21. junija 1944. Leto dni že Tebe hladna zemlja krije, a žalosti v srcih naših konca ni, od kar usoda v juniju je nas zadela, življenje naše je grenko. Naš spomin na Tebe bo živ in v srcih naših do konca naših dni. Počivaj v miru.—Žalujoči ostali: Angela Millarich, soproga; John, sin; hčere Anne Millarich in Ange Hill v Enumclaw, Wash.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjamo sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem, da je neisprosna smrt pretrgala nif življenja našemu ljubljenu edinemu sinu in bratu **LT. COL. Frank Martincheck** Ob času smrti se ni bil popolnoma 31 let star. Njegov usodni dan je bil 20. februarja 1945, bil je ubit od sovražnikove japonske krogle na otoku Iwo Jima. Opisali bi njegovo življenje podrobno, pa je isto že bilo opisano v listih po drugih ljudeh, za kar jim lepa hvala. Radi bi se zahvalili vsakemu posebej za mnoga socialna pisma in vsem, ki so nam bili ob strani v urah naše velike žalosti. Toda bi bilo preveč imen, ako bi vsakega posebej imenovali. Najlepša hvala vsem skupaj za vašo uljudnost in sočlanje do nas. Tebi, ljubi sin in brat, odšel si od nas za vedno, težko, težko bomo prenašali te bolečine, usoda, ki je nas zadela, je zelo grenka. Frank, Ti si mrtvi, mi pa še živimo, a naše življenje je prazno brez Tebe. V duhu živim in boš živel med nami, naša ljubezen do Tebe nam ostane v spominu do konca življenja našega. Počivaj v miru v zemlji tujji!—Žalujoči ostali: Andy in Mary Martinčić, stariši; Mary, Rozi in Angela, sestre; Dorothy, rojena Sterling, žena in Caroline, hčerka. Box 506, Meadowlands, Pennsylvania.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjamo sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem tužno vest, da nas je za vedno zapustila naša ljubljena soproga, mati, hčerka in sestra **MARY MAVRICH** (poročena POPOVICH) Umrli je 1. junija 1945 in pokopana je bila na katoliškem pokopališču v Canonsburgu, Pa. Rojena je bila v vasi Pasjek na Primorskem 15. nov. 1912. V Ameriko je prišla 11. maja 1913 s stariši. Bolea je bila tri mesece. Bila je članica društ. št. 589 SNPJ in Ženske zveze. Najlepša hvala vsem za sožalje, simpatije, obiske ob mrtniškem odru in za spremstvo na mirovdvor. Najlepša hvala vsem za darovane cvetlice in za naše druženje in počivanje v sosedem. Še enkrat najlepša hvala vsem in za vse, ko ste nam pomagali na en ali drugi način in nas tolažili v urah žalosti. Tebi, draga, ljubljena hčerka, soproga, mati in sestra, želimo, počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bude ameriška gruda.—Žalujoči ostali: Charles Popovich, soprog in Marlene, hčerka; Joseph Sr. in Mary Mavrich stariši; Joseph Jr. in Leonard Mavrich, brata; Josephine, sestra in Verall Dan, nečakinja v Strabanu, Pa.

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Na svetu je prostora za vse

Ko so po prvi svetovni vojni zmagovalci in premaganci sedli za zeleno mizo, da sklenejo mir, so tisti mir diktirali interesi zmagovalcev; interesi premagancev niso prihajali v poštev. Zato je verzajski mir že ob spočetju nosil v sebi kal smrti in tako zvana mirovna doba je bila v resnici zgolj doba priprav za novo vojno—vojno, ki bi odločila, kakor prva, kdo bo imel prvo besedo na svetovni gospodarski pozornici. Kajti vojne so se v resnici vodile vedno zaradi gospodarskih vprašanj—zaradi vprašanj življenjskega prostora in materialnega obstanka. Slednje je za človeka največje važnosti, kajti brez hrane ni mogoče živeti in potrebna je streha, obleka itd. Z razvojem civilizacije te potrebe le naraščajo. To seveda ne pomeni, da so vsled tega vojne neizogibna nujnost. Kajti vojne so zgolj posledice dejstva, da se človek še vedno oklepa pravila iz živalskega sveta, po katerem močnejši ubije šibkejšega, večja riba pogoltne manjšo. Na ti podlagi pa ni mogoč noben trajni mir.

Na svetu je približno dva tisoč milijonov ljudi. Znanstveniki računajo, da je na našem planetu prostora in sredstev za materialni obstanek za petkrat toliko ljudi, če ne več. Vendar ni človeška zgodovina nič drugega kot neskončen niz krvavih bojev za "prostor pod soncem"—najprej za lovišča, potem za polja in pašnike in pozneje za surovine in trge. A na svetu je vsega preveč za teh dva tisoč milijonov ljudi! Paradokso, smešno nasprotje, kajne? Seveda. Ampak samo zato, ker človek do danes ni še spoznal preprostejšega dejstva, da je na svetu prostora in kruha za vse in da bi se vsa ta vprašanja lahko rešila v splošno zadovoljnost z malenkostnim naporom, čim bi zavrgel tisto nesrečno divjaško pravilo, po katerem gre vsa beseda močnejšemu.

Mir, ki je bil zvarjen po premirju v jeseni leta 1918, je bil slab mir, nemogoč mir, krivičen mir. Bil je imperialistični mir. In imperialisti ne znajo sklepati pravičnih mirovnih pogodb. Za zapadni svet je bil ta mir nemara boljši kakor bi bil mir, narekovan od cesarske Nemčije; toda bistvene razlike bi ne bilo, kajti kakor bi drugi slonel na rivičah, tako je tudi prvi ustvaril zgolj pogoje za nezadovoljnost in novo trenje med narodi.

Bil je ta mir, ki je ustvaril pogoje za Mussolinija in Hitlerja in za današnji krvavi pokol. Če bi ne bili ti mirovni kovači tako slepi in bi priznali dejstvo, da je na svetu prostora za vse in da je vsak človek, vsako ljudstvo upravičeno do poštenega obstanka, bi svet danes ne poznal krvavih srag pod strašnim bremenom medsebojnega uničevanja, temveč bi porabljal vso to silno energijo in vsa ta ogromna sredstva za izboljšanje svojega položaja in za boj proti boleznim, zajedalcem in drugim sovražnim naravnim silam.

Toda zgodilo se je in pretakati solze nad prelitim mlekom je brezplodno. Skušnje so vredne le toliko, kolikor se človek iz njih nauči. Današnji pokol je res nekaj nepopisno strašnega, ampak če se bo človeštvo iz njega naučilo, da je treba postaviti medsebojne odnose na poseben drugačen podlagi kot do sedaj, se utegne naposled spremeniti v največji blagoslov in

dovolj prostora za vse in ob kašči, v kateri je dovolj vsega za vse. Prepričati mora svet, da je skrajni čas, da se pri sklepanju mirovnih pogodb zavzame stari izrek "Gorje premaganim!" Kajti danes je jasno ko beli dan, da ne more biti na svetu trajnega miru niti blagostanja, dokler se ne prizna načela, da je na svetu dovolj prostora za vse in da imajo vsi pravico do tega prostora.

Če bo bodoči mir sezidan na taki podlagi, bomo lahko rekli, da niso bile zaman vse strahote in trpljenja naših dni. Ampak če bi se spet ponovila zgodovina in bi se mir koval po starih receptih, tedaj bi morali z žalostjo ugotoviti, da je bila vsa ta človeška kri prelita zaman, da so bile zaman vse te strašne žrtve, ki jih doprinaša človeštvo dandanes.

Zato je potrebno, da z vsemi močmi delujemo, da se kaj takega nikdar več ne ponovi.

Glasovi iz naselbin

LIST ZA LISTOM PADA
Detroit, Mich.—Nebo je bilo prepreženo s težkimi sivimi oblaki. Droben dež je rosil, ko smo se zbrali v pogrebem zavodu, da spremimo našega vzornega člana, brata Johna Berliga k zadnjemu počitku.

Sredi številnega cvetja, ki je jasno pričalo, kako smo Te vsi ljubili in spoštovali, si ležal z izrazom nepopisne spokojnosti in blaženosti. Mehki akordi harmonija so tolažljivo vplivali na zbrane. Pogrebna slavnost se je pričela. Mladina je prva spregovorila zadnji pozdrav svojemu nesebičnemu pevovodji. V zbranih besedah je Adolf Koss, voditelj naše napredne mladine, navedel velike zasluge blagopojnikja na socialnem in kulturnem polju.

Dolga leta je bil John Berlig neumorni pevovodja "Svobode". Znal je navdušiti našo mladino za lepo slovensko pesem. Po naključju sem zvedela, da je tudi uglasbil nekaj svojih del. Poklonil mi jih je. Poskusila sem jih na piano. Ljubke in mehke so, polne tiste nežne požrtvovalne ljubezni, ki jo je gojil do svoje družine, naroda in vsega, kar je lepega in plemenitega.

"Vigred se povrne", je nežno in božajoče zapel zbor "Svoboda". Marsikatero oko se je orosilo. Mnoge sestre so pa pritaženo zaihtele. Dolga vrsta pogrebcev se je začela pomikati proti pokopališču Woodlawn. Ko smo prispeli na lice mesta, se je vtila ploha. Nekaj jih je ostalo v avtih, drugi smo se pa staničili pod šotor, da izkažejo poslednjo ljubav in objujemo s cvetjem njegov poslednji domek. V imenu društva 121 SNPJ se je poslovil brat Jos. Smoltz, v imenu s. kluba 114 JSZ pa sodrug Math Urbas.

Dragi John, odšel si za vedno. Tvoja plemenita dela bodo živela! Postavi si si spomenik s svojo izredno plemenitostjo. Sladko spavaj v objemu matere zemlje v sredi zelenja, pestrega cvetja in krlatih pevcev. Tvoji vobče spoštovani in priljubljeni družini naše iskreno sožalje!

(Napisano v bolnišnici.) Za SANS št. 1:

Lia Menton.

O pogojih premirja z Italijo

Milan. — ONA — Maršal Alexander je v neformalnem razgovoru s poročevalcem ONA dejal, da meni, da so razlogi, zakaj pogoji premirja z Italijo niso objavljeni, političnega, ne pa vojaškega značaja. Odkar je bilo premirje podpisano, je bilo že mnogo razburjenja radi njega.

Mnogi krogi v Italiji so danes prepričani, da bodo pogoji premirja med drugim osedlali Italijo s Savojsko dinastijo, ter da bo moral oditi 150.000 Italijanov na bojišča na Tihem oceanu. Dalje, da bodo morali ostati italijanski ujetniki na Angleškem in v Rusiji deset let kot suženjski delavci. Da ima Anglija pravico zasedati italijanska pristanišča za dobo 99 let. Da bodo Angleži zasedli nekatera italijanska mesta za dobo 25 let, ter da bodo ostale italijanske kolonije obnemem v Sicilijo in Sardinijo za stalno pod angleško kontrolo...

Razmerje med Washingtonom in Moskvo

Napisal Donald Bell

Izboljšanje odnošajev med Moskvo in Washingtonom nikakor ni naključje—nasprotno, dokler so se razvijale stvari popolnoma svobodno, je bilo naše razmerje do Rusije vsak dan slabše. Čim pa je predsednik Truman posegel vmes, je imel takoj naravnost čudovite uspehe. To ni bilo prvič, agirala na glasove iz Washingtona.

Tudi napovedani sestanek treh velikih prvakov v bližini Berlina je odziv Rusije na predloge iz Washingtona. Znano je, da je Churchill večkrat predložil, da bi se veliki trije zopet sestali—celo v govorih v angleškem parlamentu je priporočil tak sestanek. Toda Stalin je bil očitno mnenja, da čas še ni bil zrel za to in je spremenil svoje naziranje šele, ko je prispej v Kremlin posebni poslanec predsednika Trumana.

Ali naj verjamemo, da je znal predsednikov poslanec tako prepričljivo govoriti, ali je to nekaj doslednega in namernega v ruski politiki?

Brez dvoma, izbor poslancev v London in v Moskvo je bil spreten. Hopkins je velik prijatelj Churchilla, tako da britanska vlada ni mogla sumičiti, da bi utegnil pripravljati teren za skupni nastop Zedinjenih držav in Rusije proti Angliji. Davies pa je bil vedno navdušen zagovornik rusko-ameriškega sodelovanja, tako da tudi Stalin ni mogel imeti nobenega strahu.

Kljub temu pa je jasno, da osebnosti obeh poslancev nista mogli privedi do tolike spremembe. Očividno je, da si Rusija prizadeva z vsemi svojimi silami, da bi dosegla večje mere medsebojnega razumevanja, prav posebno z Zedinjenimi državami. V tem svetu treh velikej Rusija noče biti v nevarnosti, da ostane osamljena napram anglo-ameriški skupini, katero bi podpirale skoro vse države sveta. V tem slučaju bi Rusiji vedno pretihla nevarnost, da pride do protikomunistične križarske vojne, do tretje svetovne vojne.

To je vzrok, da skuša Stalin ostati prijatelj vsaj z eno anglosaško velesilo. Najbolje je biti zaveznik najmočnejše velesile—to so Zedinjene države. Ako bi se to izkazalo nemogoče, bi Rusija poskusila skleniti sporazum z Anglijo, toda to bi bilo mnogo težje, kajti Britanija in Rusija imata mnogo spornih zadev v Evropi in na Srednjem vzhodu, katere bi bilo treba rešiti, dočim med Rusijo in Ameriko ni nobene neposredne sporne točke. Amerika more stopiti v spore z Rusijo le, ako se potom svojih zaveznikov zaplete v konflikte teh zaveznikov z Rusijo.

To je bila nevarnost, ki je grozila, ko je nastopil Truman. Britanija je bila poglobila spor radi Poljske, ko je naznanila, da bodo dobili Okupacijski konvencije kot svojo okupacijsko cono, Britanija je dovoljevala poljski zamejni vladi, da nabira vojake med ujetniki in suženjskimi delavci, katere so zavezniki osvobodili v Nemčiji. Cilj tega je bil, da podpre to vlado napram Rusiji. Saj so celo Angleži sami priznali, da ne bi kazalo uporabljati teh čet v neposredni bližini ruske okupacijske cone—tako splošno znan je bil protiruski značaj teh poljskih čet, da je bilo vsakomur jasno, da bi se bilo bati incidentov.

V teku zadnjih tednev je bilo mnogo razpravljanja o tem, ali naj Zedinjene države tudi nadalje podpirajo britansko politiko ter tako ustanove anglo-ameriški blok, ali naj si prizadevajo raje igrati vlogo posredovalca med Rusi in Angleži. Tretja možnost bi bila, da Amerika začne zasledovati svojo lastno politiko tudi v Evropi. Toda vloga posredovalca nikakor ni v protislovju z ustanovitvijo lastne ameriške politike. Zedinjene države bodo le pridobile na vplivu, ako si bomo prizadevali ublažiti spore med evropskimi državami.

Poleg tega pa so nam potrebni dobri in prijateljski odnošaji ob enem z Rusijo in z Veliko Britanijo. Nobena stvar nam tega ne onemogočuje. Mi ne moremo ostati na strani—pač pa moramo zastaviti svoj vpliv tako, da bosta Rusija in Anglija sprejeli razsodne in pametne rešitve svojih sporov. Vse kaže, da je Kremlin pripravljen plačati za naše prijateljstvo.

To prijateljstvo je tudi edino jamstvo, katero imamo, da ne bo prišlo do protisovjetskega

Dražja Jovanović ujet

Ženeva.—ONA.—Dražja Jovanović, jugoslovanski Darland, je bil ujet v Bregenzu v Avstriji, ko se je poskušal izmuzniti preko švicarske meje s pomočjo ponarejenega potnega lista. Bil je minister za javno varnost v kabinetu srbskega kvizlinga Neddića.

Vest iz Grčije

Atene.—ONA.—Grško vrhovno sodišče je potrdilo obsodbe na smrt treh grških patriotov, o kateri so trdili grški levičarski krogi, da je bila posledica krivih prič in maščevalnost.

Za gospodinje

Torino jagne
 Gotovo ste že videli o Veliki noči, o kakšnem godu ali drugem prazniku na mizi lepo majhno jagne z belo volno in vsi gostje so občudovali to čedno živalico. Marsikatera gospodinja je že vprašala, kako se to naredi in dvomila, če ni pretežko. Pa ni. Le treba je imeti model, ki se dobi v vsaki boljši trgovini s posodo. Ker pa se ta reč ne dela vsak dan, je prav lahko mogoče, da vam ga posodi prijateljica, ki ga ima. Sestavljen je iz spodnjega dela in pokrova.

Za testo potrebujete:

- poldrugo kupico belega sladkorja
- pol kupice masla
- dve jajci
- kupico kislega mleka
- žličico sode
- malce soli
- žličico cimeta, klinčkov in muškata
- dve in pol kupice moke
- kupico orehov
- kupico rozin
- žličico pecivnega praška

tri četrt žličice soli kupico mleka

Vmešaj maslo in polagoma dodajaj sladkor, da dobro naraste in bo zelo lahko. Dobro stepi jajce in primešaj. Presej moko, pecivni prašek in sol ter primešaj maslu polagoma nekoliko močne zmesi, pa malo mleka in nadaljuj to, dokler ne bo vse porabljeno. Vskokrat, kadar dodaš, stepi. Vlij gotovo testo v posodo za vdolke (cup cake pan), tako da bo vsaka vdolbina dve tretjini polna. Peci v topli pečici—375 st. F. 18 do 20 minut. Ta množica ti bo dala 14 do 16 bobenčkov. Če jih prav narediš, bodo zelo lahki in okusni. Najboljši so, dokler so še topli.

Za tiste, ki nimajo lanskega letnika ali pa so že pozabili, ponovimo v naslednjem navodilo za pajevu skorjo.

1 kupico presejane tortne moke

pol žličice soli

tretjino kupice masti

dve do tri žlice hladne, najbolje ledene vode

Presej moko še enkrat s soljo. Stresi na desko. Nadrobi v moko mast in mešaj z dvema nožema ali pa s testnim mešalnikom, tako, da ostane nekaj masti v drobcih, velikih kakor velik grah. Dodaj malo vode in mešaj nalahko z vilicami; kadar se ti zdi dovolj zmešano, pogradi testo nalahko s prsti. Čim se testo drži skupaj, ima dovolj vode. Posuj desko toliko z moko, da se testo ne bo prijemalo. Razvaljaj od grede na vse strani in potlej pokrij ponev rahlo. Kar visi čez rob, lepo odreži.—C. G.

Društvene priredbe

VESELICA DRUŠTVA 358
Power Point, O.—Društvo 358 SNPJ je sklenilo, da priredi plesno veselico 3. julija zvečer v klubovih prostorih. Zabava se prične ob 8. uri. Igrale bodo Bergantove hčerke, torej bo godba domača. Ves prebitok od te veselice bo šel za reveže v Jugoslaviji, kjer v resnici potrebujejo podpore. Zatorej ste vabljeni vsi in naj se udeležijo vsako, komur je le mogoče. S tem boste pomagali revežem v starem kraju.—Za odbor—

Thomas Mercina, tajnik.

SLOVENSKI DAN

Fredericktown, Pa.—Federacija društev SNPJ za okraja Fayette in Green se pripravlja za Slovenski dan, ki se bo vršil v soboto, 30. junija, in nedeljo, 1. julija, v dvorani De Gregori, Republic, Pa.

Začetek priredbe bo v soboto zvečer. Za ples bo igrala trojica Les Foulk. Naslednjega dne pa bodo imeli vsi priliko, ki bi se preveč segreli na veselici, ohladiti se v spodnji dvorani, kjer bo vsega na razpolago, pijače in jedca.

Vabimo članstvo SNPJ v tej okolici in ostale Slovence, da se udeležijo te proslave in nam pomagajo do večjega uspeha. Polovica dobička je namenjena za SANS, druga polovica pa za federacijsko blaginjo.

Na svidenje v soboto, 30. junija, v Republicu, Pa.

Anton Skvarč, tajnik.

VABILO NA VELIKO SLAVNOST 35-LETNICE društva "POSTOJNSKA JAMA" št. 138 SNPJ

katera se vrši v Strabanu, Pa., 4. julija 1945

Začetek ob 2. uri popoldne v društveni dvorani z nastopom članov mladinskega oddelka včlanjenih v krožku št. 19 SNPJ s pestrnim programom: z igro "We the People," deklamacijami, petjem itd.

Nato nastopijo govorniki in gl. odborniki SNPJ. Glavni govornik bo br. Frank Zaitz, pred. gl. nadzornega odbora iz Chicaga.

Po končanem programu se vrši velika vrtna veselica in ples v Drenikovem Parku.

Društveni odbor, skupno s gospodinjstvom odsekom društva je pridno na delu, da bodo vsi posetniki dobro in točno postreženi.

Za plesalce bo na razpolago izvrstna godba.

K obilni udeležbi od blizu in daleč vabi društvo št. 138 SNPJ. Pridite vsi!

ODBOR.



POČUTIM SE IZVRSTNO! Zahvala Hoboko

Ako se vas drži sapeha in vas dela miserno, nervozno in iz reda in če trpite valed glavobola, smrdljivega diha, ledoladne nerednosti, neprebrnost, izguba spanca, pomanjkanje apetita ter se čutite v ledodu sabašni valed plina in zasotlosti—tedaj vam miče Dr. Peterovo dolgo preiskovano Hoboko. To je več kot navadna odvajalna—je zdravilna tonika—je suš 18 naravnih korenin, soli in cvetja. Hoboko pripravi zamazana čreva k delu, pomaga prajeno in gladko odvajanje sabašnih ostankov; odlene plin sapeha in povrne ledodu prajano gorakoto. Ako želite ponovno uživati veselje, odpravo zaprtosti nerednosti in ponovno udobnost vašega ledoda ob istem času—tedaj si n a h a v i t e Hoboko se danes. Posoj: rabihte kot pred pisanu.

Ako ne morete kupiti tega v vaši okolici, pišite na "Spisništvo Hoboko" ponudilo in dobili boste za—

NAMEČEK 60c vredno

DR. PETER'S LECIVY OLEJ LIGNEMENTA—antipneumotična pomaga proti bolečinam revmatizma in artrisa, lubinim mličinim bolečinam, za okorele in bovine mišice—izključuje in izrinje ost. DR. PETER'S MAGOL—skladne pomagalke skatatični zrakomni neredom v ledodu kot kislinna neprebrnost in pekočice strca.

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Vojna na Pacifiku

Okinawa je po skoraj trimesečnih bojih končno padla. Žrtve so bile velike na obeh straneh. Ameriške izgube znašajo čez 45,000; od teh je bilo do 19. jun. 15,431 ubitih in pogrešanih, okrog 30,000 pa ranjenih. Se večje so japonske izgube: okrog 110,000 ubitih in ujetih.

Te številke in sploh vsi boji na Pacifiku porajajo težki misli. Japonci se bore s takim fanatizmom kot ga zgodovina najbrže ne pozna. Od 110,000 mož na Okinawi se jih je predalo le okrog 7,500, vsi drugi so bili ubiti. Zadnjih par dni bojevanja je po poročilih mnogo Japoncev raje poskakalo v morje kot bi se pustili ujeti. Znano je, da Japonci tudi pomore svoje ranjence, ako bi imeli pasti v sovražnikove roke.

To so pokazali na vseh otokih. Raje padejo za "domovino" kot bi se podali; prej se bodo tudi sami pokončali kot bi imeli pasti v ujetništvo. Na nekaterih otokih so sploh pomorili tudi lastne civiliste, odrasle in otroke, samo da ne bi padli v roke Američanom. V očeh Japoncev, sploh v očeh vse vojne folklore je to veliko—junaštvo.

Japonske izgube pri Okinawi so v resnici večje kot povedo gornje številke. Američanom namreč ni znano, vsaj ne točno, koliko znašajo japonske izgube v zraku, predvsem tako zvanih "kamikazov" ali samomorilnih letalcev, ki pilotirajo posebna "samomorilna" letala. Ta letala so nekaj sličnega kot so bile nemške V-bombe. Razlika je v tem, da japonska samomorilna letala vodijo nalašč za to trenirani pilotje, ki se prostovoljno priključijo za—smrt. Nemške raketne bombe pa je vodil mehanizem.



Naravno je, da je z glicerinom naloženo letalo, ki ga vodi pilot, veliko bolj učinkovito orodje kot so bile nemške V-bombe. To je razvidno tudi iz velikih izgub ameriške mornarice pri Okinawi. Te izgube v ubitih in pogrešanih so faktično vočje kot so bile na otoku samem. Dasi ni bilo nobenega spopada med ameriško in japonsko bojno mornarico, je naša mornarica pri tem otoku izgubila do 19. jun. 8,441 mož—4,270 ubitih, 4,171 pogrešanih, kar pomeni, da so našli grobove v hladnih valovih. V bojih na Okinawi je bilo ubitih 4,417, pogrešanih pa 2,573 ameriških vojakov; približno 20% manj kot na morju.

Skoraj vse te izgube na morju je pripisati japonskim "kamikazom." Zelo velike so tudi izgube bojne brodnjave. Kakor poroča John Lardner v Chicago Sunu z dne 16. jun., je bilo samo v prvih devetih dnevih po invaziji Okinawe potopljenih ali poškodovanih 79 ameriških ladij, 52 po samomorilnih letalcih. Koliko znašajo poznejše izgube ali poškodbe brodnjave, javnosti ni znano. Gotovo je to, da so zelo velike, kajti vse ladjedelnice na zapadu in Pacifiku so natrane s poškodovanimi ladjami; te prihajajo celo v ladjedelnice na južni in vzhodni obali.

Soditi po tem Lardnerjevem poročilu, imajo Japonci tisoče samomorilnih letal. Pravi, ko je bil on na Okinawi, so Japonci izgubili skoraj tisoč teh letal na teden. Pretežna večina teh letal seveda ne doseže svojega cilja, kajti so prej sestreljena po ameriških letalcih ali protiletalskih topovih. Toda svoj cilj doseže dovolj kamikazov, da prizadevajo ameriški mornarici težke izgube v moštvo in brodnjavi.

V iste svrhe kot samomorilna letala uporabljajo Japonci tudi motorne čolne in barke in celo plavajoče "človeške bombe."

Vse to so znaki, da je japonski narod zastrupljen z neko samomorilno manijo. Zastrupili so ga japonski militaristi, ki so iz te imperialistične vojne za "azijsko soprospéritéto" napravili nekakšno sveto vojno. Ta samomorilna manija nedvomno postaja toliko večja kolikor bližje japonske celine prihaja vojna. Za obrambo te zemlje v slučaju invazije je gotovo pripravljenih umreti milijone Japoncev.

To pomeni, da Ameriko čakajo še velike izgube. Z invazijo gotovo ne bodo prej poskušali, dokler iz zraka ne razbijajo in ne požgo vsa važnejša japonska mesta. Če bo japonskemu ljudstvu to odprlo oči, da spozna, kaj mu prinaša ta blaznost, je uganka. Izkušnje v Evropi vsekakor pokazujejo, kolikor bolj intenzivno je bombardiranje mest iz zraka, toliko več gneva in kljubovanja je v ljudstvu. Tudi na Japonskem ni pričakovati, da bi bilo drugače.



Kot smo zadnje čase čitali v raznih publikacijah, je japonski cesar Ameriki in Angliji ponudil mir. V ta namen da je v Moskvo poslal posebno deputacijo z daljšo poslanico s prošnjo, naj jo sovjetski zunanji urad izroči na pristojno mesto. To vest je prvi objavil Frederick Kuh v Fieldovih listih s trditvijo, da jo je dobil iz "zanesljivih" vladnih krogov na konferenci v San Franciscu. Ker ta vest ni bila dementirana, marveč so jo poznejša poročila še okrepila, je najbrže resnična.

Mikado je baje ponudil pogojno kapitulacijo. V bistvu so njegove točke slične anglo-ameriški-kitajski deklaraciji, ki so jo pred par leti objavili Roosevelt, Churchill in Kaišek po konferenci v Kairu. Mikadova ponudba se na podlagi teh poročil glasi, da je Japonska pripravljena izročiti svojo bojno mornarico in letala, izprazniti vsa ozemlja in otoke, ki jih je okupirala od leta 1932, tudi Mandžurijo in Formoso in se umakniti v svoje stare meje. Edini pogoj za to kapitulacijo je, da zmagovalci ne okupirajo Japonske. V obratnem primeru da je Japonska pripravljena še na 20-letno vojno, v kateri bodo ogromne žrtve na obeh straneh.

Mi ne vemo, koliko je resnice na tem. Toda nobenega dvoma ni, da Amerika lahko skrajša vojno na Pacifiku, ako čim prej objavi glavne točke, na katerih je pripravljena skleniti mir z Japonci. Glavna točka mora vsekakor biti popolna likvidacija japonskega militarizma in imperializma, kakor tudi zapadnega imperializma. Ako ne pride do tega, potem bo vsa ta gigantična borba zaman.

Glasovi iz naselbin

GLAS IZ KANADE

Toronto, Kanada.—Veliko se je in se še piše v današnjem času o prihodnji konvenciji SNPJ, katera bi se imela vršiti to leto, kako znižati stroške in obnem tudi, kako bo radi transportacije delegatov itd. Pred kratkim se je neko tudi ustrašil, da mogoče ne bo za zadosti mesa. (Ako je zadnje, se priporoča, da se vrši prihodnja konvencija v Kanadi, kajti tukaj nimamo odmerkov za meso ali cigare, pač pa jih imamo za pijačo, kar bi skoro gotovo vplivalo na delegacijo in bi ne bilo nekaterim povolji.)

Torej imamo veliko takih za pretek v sedanjem času, katere delajo preglatvice za prihodnjo konvencijo. Radi tega je priporočljivo, da se isto preloži za poznejši čas. Vsaj kolikor je slepati iz dopisov Prosvete, se članstvo strinja s tem, da se isto preloži, kar je tudi pravilno, kajti ako se preloži za leto dni, je upati, da s tem ne bi škodili članstvu ali pa jednoti. Končno bi se pa tudi dobil izhod, da se znižajo toliko zaželjeni stroški v tem času.

Na primer sedaj imamo načrt br. J. Kobeja, kateri je do sedaj najboljši, kar jih je bilo pričoenih v Prosveti, ako gremo na to, da se znižajo konvenčni stroški. V drugem slučaju pa skoro gotovo, da ne bo ugajal vsem članom, kajti to je gotovo, da s tem bi bili izvoljeni delegatje vedno pri društvu, katero ima največje število članov, kar bi zopet povzročilo nezadovoljstvo med društvu, to je v dotičnem okrožju, v katerem bi bila vsteta majhna društva. To se je ponovilo tukaj v Kanadi še vsakokrat, kadar se je volilo delegatja za konvencijo; vedno je poslan delegat iz ene in iste okolice. In to še sedaj, ko imamo na vsakih sto članov enega delegata, Kobejev načrt, kateri je za 500 članov v enem okrožju, bi delal pa še več nezadovoljstva. Pač pa naj bo omenjeno, da z dobro voljo in slogom se lahko vse zadovolji.

Torej ako se vrši prihodnja konvencija SNPJ, je tudi upanje da se za isto zanimajo vsi člani, namreč kaj nam prinese jednota v bodoče. Kakšna bodo bodoča pravila, da-li se kaj črta, spremeni ali doda.

Ker se pa nahajamo v času svetovnih sprememb, je skoro gotovo, da tudi prihodnja konvencija uvidi potrebo, da gremo tudi mi kot članstvo jednote z duhom časa v boljše bodočnost. Ker je jednota slovenska narodna ustanova, ustanovljena na bratski podlagi, kar pomeni, da smo vsi člani delničarji jednote in kot taki imamo tudi vsi enake pravice pri nji. Potem se moramo zavedati, da je naša dolžnost, da isto spoštujemo s tem, da se zanimamo; kar je dobrega, naj se obdrža, slabo se pa nadomesti z dobrim, kajti eno in isto je skoro nemogoče, da se pokaže vedno praktično. In le tedaj dobimo najkrajšo in pravo pot v prid članstvu in jednote v bodoče.

Kakor že omenjeno, da se nahajamo v svetovnih spremembah, naj tukaj omenim, kaj se radi istih sprememb, odkar so se začela ustanavljati društva tukaj po Kanadi. V začetku priseljevanja smo imeli Slovenci

tukaj veliko zadovoljstva in spoštovanja do jednote, kar pa je nam pozneje pokvarila velika brezposelnost l. 1930-39. In na žalost smo bili povečini, kakor po navadi, tujezemci prvi, ki smo izgubili vsakdanji zaslužek. In tako je bilo veliko novih priseljencev, kateri niso mogli dobiti dela, da so morali pustiti jednoto, in drugim zopet ni bilo mogoče, da se včlanijo v isto. In tako, namesto da bi napredovali s članstvom, smo nazadovovali. Seveda poleg tega so se nekateri novi priseljenci, kateri niso imeli zaslužka in ne denarja, poslužili prilike, da izkoristijo vse, kar se je dalo, da se preživijo, in so se v tem oziru tudi poslužili jednote, kajti to jim je bilo nekaj domačega v tujini. Tega bi ne bili storili, ako bi imeli kake druge dohodke.

Torej tako smo nazadovovali, namesto da bi napredovali na članstvo; poleg tega smo dobili slab ugled pri jednoti in obnem tudi primanjkljaj, katerega smo morali pozneje plačati z izrednim asesmentom. Končno smo pa tudi še tisti dobro stoječi člani, kolikor jih je ostalo, imeli poleg izrednega asesmenta še razliko v valuti do 30c, kar je tudi pomagalo, da je veliko dobrih članov pustilo jednoto.

Kar se tiče zadnjih par let, bi bili mi tukaj v Kanadi lahko vsaj deloma doprinesli in popravili to napako, ako bi imeli proste roke pri agitaciji za novo članstvo, kar pa je bilo nam zadržano tri leta zabranjeno. S tem pa ni rečeno, da je že prepozno, in radi tega se pričakuje, da se ta zadeva reši čim prej mogoče.

V slučaju, ako se konvencija ne vrši to leto, se priporoča, da glavni ali pa izvršni odbor jednote na prihodnjem sestanku vzame v prebris in reši to zadevo, kajti mišljenje veliko članstva, kakor pisca teh vrstic je, da se je ta stvar nekako brezbrizno zavlekla za cela tri leta, in je upati, da se jo čim prej mogoče popravi.

J. Sheryak, 648.

DELNIČARSKA SEJA SDD

Springfield, Ill. — V nedeljo dne 8. julija se bo vršila glavna letna seja delničarjev Slovenskega delavskega doma, pričetek iste ob drugi uri popoldne. Torej naj si vsak delničar ali delničarka šteje v dolžnost, da se seje zagotovo udeleži, ker bo več važnih zadev na dnevnem redu, in tudi bo podano poročilo letošnjega poslovanja. Iz tega je lahko razvidno delničarjem, da bo ta seja važna in da je potrebno, da je vsak delničar navzoč na seji ter tako pripomore, da bo seja uspešna in vseh ozirih. Po seji pa bo za vse delničarje nekoliko prostega razvedrila in zabave.

Mnogokrat se tudi sliši, da ta ali oni želi postati delničar, toda ga nihče ne vpraša za pristop. Na tem mestu naj bo povedano, da vsak rojak oziroma Jugoslovčan naj čuti v sebi dolžnost postati član ali delničar S. D. doma, ne da bi ga kdo opominjal, ker dom je ponos springfieldski slovenski naselbin in tudi za skupne koristi, samo potrebno je skupnega delovanja. Dom ne more služiti nobenemu posamezniku, pač pa

skupinam kot so naša šodporna društva in druge nam koristne ustanove. Da se pa to doseže, je potrebno, da postane vsak rojak član ali delničar te prekoristne ustanove.

Torej kdor želi postati član ali delničar doma, naj se priglasi tajniku Louisu Aidichu za pristop, kateri potem predloži vsakega novega člana odborovi seji za sprejem. Vsak nov član plača, takoj ali pa po obrokih \$15.00 za delnico, toda vsaka delnica pa mora biti plačana v teku (pet) mesecev od dneva prijave za pristop. Po preteku tega časa postane prijava neveljavna, in prizadeti izgubi pravico do vsote, kolikor je vplačal. Ko je določena vsota za delnico plačana, delničar prejme delnico in s tem dnem postane deležen vseh pravic, katere ta korporacija nudi delničarjem. Dokler pa delnica ni popolnoma plačana, se vsak delničar smatra kot pasiven član.

Člani ali delničarji propadle korporacije SND, ako želijo postati člani sedajne korporacije SDD, pa morajo doplačati \$5.00 na prejšnje delnice, in za nje tudi veljajo vse iste določbe kot so že gori navedene. Torej kdor nosi v sebi čut za napredek in ponos springfieldske slovenske naselbine, naj se prijavi za pristop, ne da bi ga kdaj moral pozivati, in postane član SDD.

John Goršek st., zapisnikar.

KOMPROMIS V BELGRADU

Detroit, Mich.—Prvo razočaranje po oblastnem in ohoem nastopu britanske in ameriške vojne komande proti zavzetju in okupaciji jugoslovanske vojske Trsta, slovenskega dela Koroške, se je nekako pogojevalo. Napadi ameriškega tiska na Tita so prestali, še predno so bili arogantni britski in ameriški generali primorani iti v Belgrad na pogajanje z istim Titom, ki so ga malo prej nesramno žalili. Kompromis je bil sklenjen. Z velikimi črkami so oglašali zmago britske kramarije nad Titom. Če se pogledimo v detajle tega kompromisa, vidimo, da so morali britski in ameriški generali pustiti tri četrtine od svojih prvotnih zahtev v prid Jugoslavije. Tito si je v imenu Jugoslavije glede Trsta in vseh teritorijev, kjer prebivajo Slovenci in Hrvti pridržal vse pravice.

Nedvomno, vršili bodo pred mirovno konferenco veliko propagando, najbolj v Ameriki, sovrážniki Sovjetske Rusije proti zahtevam Jugoslavije Trsta, Istre, Goriške in Koroške. Potrošili bodo milijone za sovražne članke v ameriškem tisku in govore radio poročevalcev.

Ameriški Slovenci, vsaj napredni, združeni v Slovenskem ameriškem narodnem svetu, bomo kot ameriški državljani v stanju zahtevati od državnega departamenta upoštevanje Atlantskega čarterja, ne pa podpirati britski in italijanski imperializem. Javkanje in zabavljanje posameznikov je naš splošni položaj v škodo kot koristi. Če bomo povzdignili glas protesta skupno za pravice našega naroda in stari domovini, se bo slišal daleč, tudi na mirovni konferenci.

Vsi zavedni Slovenci iz Detroita in okolice ste vabljeni na redno sejo naše podružnice SANSa, ki se bo vršila v soboto, 7. julija; začetek ob 7:30 zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu na 437 S. Livermoisa. Na seji bodo čitana zanimiva pisma in važna poročila. Možje, ki so se udejs-

tvili ves čas v osvobodilni borbi v Sloveniji, se sedaj nahajajo v Združenih državah! Na seji bomo razpravljali, kako in kdaj jih bi dobili med nas v Detroit.

Vsi se moramo zavedati, da SANSove podružnice še vedno nosijo odgovornost za SANSovo bodoče delo, uspehe in njegovo obstoj. Mnogo članov še nima plačane članarine za l. 1945. Prošeni ste, da svoj malenkosten narodni davek poravnate na prihodnji seji.

Knjižico "Slovenija v borbi za svobodo" smo prejeli. SANSov glavni tajnik brat Mirko Kuhelj je zelo spretno uredil iz obširnega gradiva, ki je bilo poslano L. Adamiču iz stare domovine. Knjižica je zelo zanimiva, je nekaka mala zgodovina gigantskega boja našega naroda za svojo svobodo. Vsak član in članica jo bo dobil zastonj na seji. Na razpolago bodo tudi najnovejši "Bulletini" Združenega odbora in L. Adamičev članek z zemljevidom Istre in Primorske v "The Worldu". V obseh se pobija lažnjiva propaganda in jasno prikazuje, da so to slovenski in hrvaški kraji. "Bulletini" in "The World" so bili razposlani v stotisočih izvodih vsem državam in vsem odgovornim faktorjem po vsem svetu.

Tajnica naše podružnice Lia Menton je še vedno v bolnišnici (Grace Hospital), s o b a 235. Vsem, ki so ji pisali, jo obiskali in tolažili v težki nesreči, iskrena hvala!

Jože Menton, začasni tajnik.

VAŽNO NAZNAVILNO

Bridgeport, O.—Ker se ni vršila seja podružnice št. 33 SANSa za mesec junij, zato opozarjamo vsa pridružena društva, da se bo seja vršila v nedeljo, 1. julija; začetek ob treh popoldne. Seja se ni vršila v juniju, ker so na tisti dan imela nekatera društva volitve delegatov za prihodnjo konvencijo SNPJ.

Imperialistični nastop Britanije in tukajšnje vlade proti Jugoslaviji je poparil ves jugoslovanski narod. Toda mi moramo nadaljevati z našim delom, dokler ne bo osvobojen zadnji Slovenec oz. Jugoslovčan. Torej pridite v večjem številu na omenjeno sejo. Iz 20-mesečnega nemškega ujetništva se je 18. junija povrnil Frank Matko ml., član društva št. 13 SNPJ. Njegov brat Joseph po činu saržent, pa je bil častno odpuščen, ker je imel dovolj točk v vojaški službi.

Iz vojaške službe je bil odpuščen tudi William Glivar, ki je služil skoro štiri leta na Pacifiku in se udeležil več bojev. On je služil v padalski četi; v njegovi bližini se je razstrelilo osem ročnih granat, katere je zadel strel iz nemške strani, kar je povzročilo oglušenje, toda posluš se mu sedaj polagoma vrača.

Joseph Snoy.

NEKOLIKO ODGOVORA

Ambridge, Pa.—Naj nekoliko odgovorim na komentar gl. tajnika br. Vidra k mojemu dopisu. Ko sem pisala o mladini, nisem imela v mislih mladine od novorojenčka do 18 let starosti. Imela sem v mislih naše vojake, ki po mojem mnenju nimajo nobene ugodnosti pri jednoti. Ko se otrok rodi, mi nesemo petak in ga sprejmemo v društvo; ko je star 18 let, mu odstejemo tisti kredit, da s tem pokažemo, kako smo naklonjeni mladini. A zdaj, ko gredo k vojakom, jim pa pomolimo pod nos kos papirja, tako zvani "waiver", da se odpovedo odškodnini in podpori. Kaj si pa oni mislijo o nas? Kar se tiče odškodnine za izgubljene ude na bojnem polju, to je odgovornost vlade, toda ako bo denarja v rezervi, jim moramo pomagati tudi mi.

Po zadnji konvenciji je bilo veliko pisanja v Prosveti, koliko je jednota solventna in da ima 12 milijonov dolarjev premoženja. In koliko je obresti od tega denarja. Do sedaj so bili dobri časi, ljudje so lahko plačevali svoje prispevke in SNPJ si je lahko napravila lepo premoženje. Mogoče bomo tudi mi dočakali, da se kupi dom za stare ali mlade.

Kar se tiče 20-letnega zavarovanja, mi je dobro znano, saj imamo v hiši dosti polje; ena od teh je bila izdana pred šestimi leti. Moja hči je bila zavarovana na 20 let za \$250 v gotovini. Ako se priporoča, da bi se s 50 leti prenehal plačevati asesment v

smrtninski sklad, bi tudi ne bilo nič slabega, ako je dosti rezerve. Hrvatje imajo že več let prost asesment zadnje štiri mesece v letu. Morajo imeti že previdno poslovanje.

Ako človek napiše par besed o drugi organizaciji, s tem še ni rečeno, da zaničuje SNPJ, katere članica sem že 30 let. V Ameriki imamo svobodo govora in tiska. Ako kdo kaj priporoča za izboljšanje, to še ni zakon. In ako ima jednota na razpolago \$100,000, da kupi vlak, barko ali letalo, kot to priporočajo konvenciji iz Virdena, Ill., je bolj potrebno, da se obdrži ta denar za naše vojake.—Naj to zadenarje. Kar člani poročajo v glasilu, se lahko reši z dopisovanjem pred konvencijo, kakor tudi poravnavi, da se ne bo zavleklo zborovanje. Kar jaz priporočam, pišem samo v svojem imenu, ne v imenu društva Naš dom. Ako bi hotela odgovarjati na vsa vprašanja br. Vidra, bi vzele preveč prostora. Naj še drugi dajo svoja priporočila, da bomo videli, kaj drugi člani mislijo.

Mary Rosenberger, 33.

ODPRTA NOČ IN DAN SO GROBA VRATA...

Johnstown, Pa.—Mnogo ljudi umre za srčno hibo, ali kar je že vzrok hitre smrti, še posebno oni, ki še niso dosegli povprečne starosti in so poleg tega močne in zdrave narave. Poprej nič so bili nikoli podvrženi resnim boleznim in tudi niso uživali alkoholnih pijač, vzlic temu pa jih smrt nenadoma pobere. To se dogaja danes, toda pred dvajsetimi ali tridesetimi leti tega ni bilo v toliki meri. Statistika kaže, da je te vrste umrljivosti tudi pri SNPJ na drugem mestu.

Kaj je temu vzrok? Do sedaj še ni noben specialist definitivno dognal, kaj so vzroki te množice se bolezni. Osebo sodim, da povzroča to bolezen ozdušje velikih industrijskih mest, ki je nasičeno in okuženo z raznimi strupenimi plini, ki jih izločajo razne pogonske sile. Lahko pa je vzrok današnja "moderna" hrana in razne druge posebnosti, ki jih vedno priporočajo kot zelo higienične. Vsekakor bo treba tej bolezni priti na dno, kajti postaja vedno bolj pereče vprašanje, kako jo ozdraviti.

V četrtek, 15. junija, smo bili telefonično obveščeni o nenadni smrti našega prijatelja Johna Jordana iz Windberja, Pa. Vest se nam je zdela skoraj neverjetna, kajti vedeli smo, da je bil zelo zdrav, kakor je večkrat sam naglašal v svoji gostilni, katero je kupil še pred nekaj meseci.

Malo pred smrtjo je potožil soprog, da mu prihaja vroče, narkar se je po nasvetu soproge vlegel v posteljo, čez nekaj trenutkov pa je bilo po njem. Poklicali so zdravnika, ki pa ni mogel drugega konstatirati kot smrt.

Pokojnik Jordan je bil 54 let star, doma iz vasi Jordani pri Kastavi, blizu Reke. V zadnji svetovni vojni je bil ves čas v vojni in preстал veliko britkos v angleškem ujetništvu, v katerem se je nahajal nad 14 mesecev. Mnogokrat se je zgrušal nad surovim postopanjem in stradanjem v angleškem ujetništvu. V ujetništvu so bili večnoma slovenski fantje s Primorskega. Ko se je vrnil iz ujetništva, je bil priča drugega gorja, ki je zavladalo nad primorskim narodom pod Italijo. Kmalu nato se je oženil in l. 1920 odpotoval v Ameriko.

V Ameriki je ves čas pridno delal v premogovniku in si s pomočjo pridne žene ustanovil svoj dom. Gostoljubnost in prijaznost te družine je daleč znana. Njuna vera je bila, da ne sme nihče iti lačen iz hiše.

Pokojnik je bil ustanovni član društva št. 421 SNPJ, v katerem je bila včlanjena vsa družina. Soprogo in hčerka je bil gonilna sila tega društva. Poleg lastne soproge zapušča hčerki Mildred, stara 21 let, in Helen, stara 18 let, brata Daniela in Andreja v Ameriki, v stari domovini pa tudi dva brata in sestro, ako so še pri življenju. Njegov pogreb je bil veličasten, kar pričča, da je bil zelo priljubljen med rojaki.

Žalujejo družini globoko sožalje, prijatelju Johnu pa blag spomin!

Andrej Vidrih in družina.

Alli ste naročeni na dnevnik "Prosveto"? Podpirajte svoj list!



Ameriške čete, ki so po kapitulaciji Nemčije Tja so bile poslano, da pomagajo razorožiti 600.000 prišle na pomoč Norvežanom, se iskrujejo v Oslu. Nemcev.

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



GLAVNI ODBOR
Izvršni odbor
VINCENT ČAIKAR, gl. predsednik
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik

Podpredsednika
MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik
CAMILUS ZARNIK, drugi podpredsednik

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

Gospodarski odbor
MATH PETROVIČ, predsednik
VINCENT ČAIKAR

Porotni odbor
ANTON ŠULJAR, predsednik
FRANK VRATARICH

Nadzorni odbor
FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik
JOSEPH FIFOLT

Glavni skrivanik
DR. JOHN J. ZAVERTNIK

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 21. junija 1945
REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

- 9 Mary Pecar \$22.
16 Matilija Komach \$45.
21 Anton Šušter \$44.
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Table with columns: Vrsta, Ime člana, Društvo, Kraj, Pridobil(a) članov, Nagrada, Special Award. Lists names and amounts for various members.

Total \$1,515.50

THE MIGHTY MARLOAN
Advertisement for Marloan with logo and text.

Odmev iz jubilejne članske kampanje
SNPJ

(Special Awards Winners of the SNPJ 40th Anniversary Membership Campaign)

Spodaj prinašamo imena članov in članic, ki so se v lanski jubilejni kampanji ob priliki 40-letnice jednote povzpeli do posebnih nagrad v pridobivanju novih članov.

Table with columns: Vrsta, Ime člana, Društvo, Kraj, Pridobil(a) članov, Nagrada, Special Award. Lists names and amounts for various members.

Total \$1,515.50

Darovi za stari kraj
Advertisement for donations to the old hometown.

KREDIT ZA ASESMENT ČLANOV MLADINSKEGA ODELKA

prestopil v oddelk odraslih meseca junija
Credit for Assessments Given to Juvenile Members Who Transferred Into the Adult Department in June

Table with columns: Dr. št., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn. Sec'y received, Vredn. Amount. Lists names and amounts for various members.

Društvene vesti

St. Louis, Mo.—Ker bomo imeli v tovarni, kjer delam, skupne počitnice, ki se pričnejo 1. julija, naznanjam članstvu društva št. 107 SNPJ, da bom šel 2. julija na počitnice, zato bom pobiral zadnji asesment v nedeljo, 1. julija. Kdor ne bo plačal asesmentov do osmih zvečer 1. julija, bo suspendiran in ne bo mogel plačati do prihodnje seje, to je 15. julija.

Sacramento, Cal.—Naznanjam članstvu društva št. 549 SNPJ društveni sklep, ki določa 25c društvene doklade v mesecu juliju. Ta denar bomo porabili v desetih mesecih, ker razdelimo vsak mesec dva dolarja med članice, ki se udeležijo seje.

Na zadnji seji, ki se je vršila 17. junija, je bila lepa udeležba. Navzočih je bilo 40 odstotkov dobrostojećih članov. Vzrok so bile volitve delegata in namestnika za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ. Upam, da bomo imeli po vojni furiji stoddotno udeležbo in večji napredek.

West Allis, Wis.—Članstvo društva št. 104 SNPJ ponovno vabim, da se številno udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v petek, 13. julija; pričetek točno ob osmih zvečer v Kraljevi dvorani.

Na seji 11. maja smo izvolili delegata in namestnika za prihodnjo konvencijo, zato je priporočljivo, da se članstvo udeleži...

Ček prejel tajnik

Table with columns: Dr. št., Ime člana, Ček prejel tajnik, Vredn. Sec'y received, Vredn. Amount. Lists names and amounts for various members.

Društvene priredbe

Unlontown, Pa.—Kot je bilo že poročano, priredi federacija društev SNPJ v okraju Fayette in Green veliko dvodnevno slavnost, ki se vrši v naselbini Republic v soboto in nedeljo. V soboto zvečer, 30. junija bo plesna veselica za stare in mlade, v nedeljo bomo pa praznovali slovenski dan. Imeli bomo svežo pečenko in jagjetino in tudi za suha grla bo dobro preskrbljeno.

Federacija torej vabi vse članstvo in drugo občinstvo na veliko udeležbo. V soboto in nedeljo se zgrnimo v Republicu iz vseh naselbin tega okrožja, da bomo častno in veselo praznovali slovenski dan. Igrala bo dobra godba. Vabi—Odbor federacije.

VESELICA DRUŠTVA 90
Hackett, Pa.—Društvo 90 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico v soboto zvečer, 30. jun., v tukajšnji dvorani. Za ples bo igrala godba Jovea Koračica. Zatorej vljudno vabimo vse okoliške rojake, da nas posetite, kakor tudi vse članice našega društva. Na zadnji seji je bilo sklenjeno, da plača vsak član toliko v blagajno kolikor znaša vstopnina; izvzeti so samo bolniki in vojaki. Torej je bolje, da se vsi udeležite veselice, ker plačati bo morali itak vsako. Na svidenje v soboto na veselici.

Greensburg, Pa.—Članstvo društva Naprednost št. 223 SNPJ je na zadnji seji sklenilo prirediti piknik, in sicer dne 1. julija; začetek ob dveh popoldne na kranjskem hribčku. V primeri slabega vremena bomo šli pa v zavetje, saj je blizu poslopje Antona Blatnika in več drugih. Na piknik so vabljeni vsi člani in članice. Pripeljite s seboj tudi svoje prijatelje in znance, da se bomo malo skupaj povsneli. Torej ne pozabite—1. julija vsi na piknik društva št. 223 SNPJ! Mary Russ, tajnica.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali lih čitate vsak dan?

Cooperative Hospital Success

WE ALL KNOW THAT science is playing a major role in modern warfare. Important as tactical and strategic warfare may be in waging a successful military campaign, no offensive can be a success without the aid of science, that is, without the application of technological developments and scientific research in the particular field.

In this respect—in scientific warfare—mankind has made a tremendous progress during the past hundred years.

In other words—science has taught us, the so-called "civilized" nations, how to kill people wholesale, but to save lives only retail.

While it is true that medical science has also made great strides in recent years, it nevertheless lags far behind the science of effective killing, in that it has failed to meet the actual needs of the people. While we are willing to spend billions of dollars to defeat the enemy on the battlefield, we are reluctant to spend a few millions to conquer diseases.

In fact, it would not be so bad if common people could at least obtain the "retail" medical care, but they are not.

For example, statistics show that in the United States 250,000 babies are born annually with no physician in attendance.

Probably half of the 60,000 lives lost annually to tuberculosis could be saved if proper medical attention were given soon enough.

Moreover, studies show that only about one-fourth of the dentistry needed in America is actually obtained.

★ ★ ★
WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF this deplorable situation? And what is the remedy?

One of the main difficulties is that many people cannot afford proper medical care on the one hand, and doctors are prevented by ethics from seeking out patients who may need them. Thus the doctor's skills are wasted and the patient's need goes unserved.

A second tragic fact is that about 98 percent of doctors' effort is devoted to curing people after they fall ill, and only 2 percent devoted to keeping them well in the first place.

Finally, as Hugh Richards points out in the United Auto Worker, "doctors' bread is buttered on the side of people's misery." Under the existing system of medical care, if everyone were healthy, doctors would starve, he correctly concludes.

What can be done to right these defects in our system of medical care?

It seems that the farmers around the little community called Elk City in Oklahoma have found the answer. Inspired by Dr. Michael Shadid—an immigrant from Armenia whose awareness of medical inadequacy caused him to renounce a \$15,000 annual practice—2,400 Oklahoma farmers invested \$50 each to establish a consumer cooperative hospital and clinic, one of the best equipped small-town setups in the United States.

A staff of full-time doctors and specialists was engaged, whose salaries range from \$4,200 to \$8,400, plus a 15 percent bonus, and who enjoy one month's annual vacation with pay.

★ ★ ★
THE PRIME MOTIVE of these scientists, thus relieved of financial worry and bill collecting, became that of keeping the farmers and their families in the best of health.

Each family pays from \$24 to \$27 per year, eliminating doctor bills, but must pay small daily charges for hospital care and certain related services. It is to be noted that similar plans now established elsewhere charge higher dues and eliminate most or all fees, thus completely protecting families from the disaster of large medical bills at times when the patient, if a breadwinner, is least able to pay them.

Thus we see that Elk City is now able to enjoy the services of a full staff of specialists, whereas previously no urologist, brain man, or orthopedist practiced nearer than 100 miles away.

Through regular physical examinations, these doctors are able to detect and prevent ailments in their early stages. And many an Elk City farmer owns his farm today because he was not forced to mortgage it to pay doctor and hospital bills.

What Elk City has been able to accomplish, others can copy to their full advantage.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Attendance at our June meeting was 'way below par. But lack of numbers did not deter the spirited discussions that made the meeting very interesting.

The various committees made their reports and the problem of the juveniles was discussed thoroughly. Nothing definite as yet has been decided on, but some plan of action will be submitted at our next meeting. With the help of the parents this problem should be ironed out and our Circle put back into activity. This is the future blood of our organization, so let us all get behind this movement and start it off with a bang.

Glad to see Bro. Frank Schneider at the meeting. Also Sis. Evanech who has been missing these last few months. Any plan to induce more members to attend the meetings will be given serious consideration.

Dates to Remember
July 27—That is the date of our regular monthly meeting. At the usual place, S. 6th and W. Bruce.

July 28—The SNPJ federation will hold its annual picnic on this date. The place is Kozmut's Grove, 62nd and Belmont. The parents are asked to bring the kiddies along as a program will be lined up for them plus the usual refreshments. So keep this date in mind.

Aug. 19—Lodge Vjolica 747 will hold its annual picnic on this date in conjunction with their 10th anniversary. Kozmut's Grove will be the place.

Members in Service
Sis. Evanech reporting on the serv-

ice letters had some interesting news to report. Most welcome of all was the fact that Bill Sem expects to be home for good in the near future. The boys are all high in the praise to those who take a little time out to write to them. Any news from home is good news to them. Many have asked if they could possibly get more comics and green sheets sent to them. Also the weekly news magazine that comes with the Sunday Journal. Let's all get together and do our share. You can leave the papers at the Secretary's place and they will be taken care of.

Home on leave is N. R. M. Billy Ambrosch. Billy has just returned from 10 months of patrol duty on South American shores. Having nearly 3 years in the service Billy will report to Memphis, Tenn., after his furlough is over. Good luck, Billy, and hope we see you soon again.

A card comes from Sis. Jos. Smanz from Lawton, Oklahoma, where she is spending her vacation. Hubby Johnny Smanz is in Uncle Sam's Army in nearby Fort Sill, going thru his basic training. Mrs. Smanz writes that Johnny is in good shape. He states that he misses good Milwaukee very much. We can understand that, Johnny. Let's hope for an early ending of this war so all the boys can come home.

Reminding one and all to get into the habit of attending our regular monthly meetings and paying dues on time.

SALTY, 584.

Restricted Mail Service to Jugoslavia Open

Effective at once, plain post cards, letters not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, and printed matter up to 1 pound in weight are accepted for mailing to Jugoslavia.

The printed matter service is restricted to: a) periodicals and newspapers mailed directly by a publisher in this country to a publisher, agent, or subscriber in Jugoslavia; b) other articles conforming to the conditions applicable to printed matter, mailed directly by a publisher or commercial firm.

Forwarding or remailing any article of printed matter for Jugoslavia is prohibited. Publications containing technical data must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Registration, money-order, air-mail, and parcel-post services are NOT available at this time.

Postage rates: Post cards (non-illustrated), 3c; letters, 1st ounce, 5c; 2nd ounce, 3c.

Strabane Pioneers

STRABANE, PA.—In celebration of the 35th anniversary of the SNPJ Lodge 138 in Strabane—a gala day is in the making for this coming July 4.

The Juvenile members of Circle 19 are busy rehearsing a patriotic program which will consist of a pageant on the spirit of America called "We, the People", bound by music and songs both Slovene and American, dances, recitations and a monologue.

The program will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Wed., July 4, and will be free of admission. Guest speakers chosen for the occasion are, Frank Zaitz of Chicago, James Maglich of Oakdale, Michael Kumer of Universal and John Koklich of Strabane.

Following the program a picnic and dance will be held at Drenik Park with music played by the well liked Jackie Martincic and his orchestra. In case of rain the affair will be held at the hall.

So that none will be hungry the SNPJ Ladies Auxiliary is preparing a menu to satisfy all. Lodge 138 and Circle 19 sincerely extend an invitation to all members and friends from far and near to attend this celebration in honor of their 35 years in progress.

FRANCES PETRO, 138.

Gowanda News

GOWANDA, N. Y.—The Slovene Club Victory Fund is having a picnic at Mentley's Grove on Sunday, July 8. The grounds will open at noon with a softball game as the first attraction of the day. There will also be games for the kiddies as well as the grownups. Plenty of refreshments and drinks will also be on hand. Music for dancing will be by the popular Harmony Boys orchestra. The proceeds of this picnic will go to the soldiers' fund. Everyone from far and near is invited to this grand affair.

Gowanda has lost three Slovene boys in the European and Pacific theater of war. They are Mirko Pavlin, Bill Kordan, and Leo Selan. Deepest sympathy is extended to their families and we know that these boys did not die in vain. May they rest in peace.

Wish speedy recoveries to Mrs. Frances Majcen and Jacob Krall Sr. V-E Day stirred up quite a bit of excitement in this little town. If you want more details about it you'll have to see our Mayor of Hidi Bohinc. Guess we girls will have to take better care of him as he almost landed in "heaven" that day. Pretty close shave, huh, Mayor?

The annual two-day picnic of the Boosters and Dawn of Liberty lodges will be held on Saturday and Sunday, July 21 and 22. More details about this picnic will be given at a later date.

So long until next week and keep buying War Bonds to help speed V-E Day.

VIOLET WIDGAY, 325.

Attention, Members SNPJ Lodge No. 107

ST LOUIS, MO.—Attention members of SNPJ Lodge No. 107. My vacation starts July 1st, so please see that your dues are paid by July 1st at 8 p. m. If they are not paid by then, I will have to suspend you, because from July 1st till July 15 I will not collect any dues and your trip will be useless. So please remember July 1st is your last day to pay dues.

CIRIL MEDVED, Sec'y.

Report on 40th Anniversary Campaign Awards

Enrollment and Cancellation Record Reviewed

Regular and special campaign awards, totaling nearly \$5,000, were mailed to lodge treasurers last week from the office of the Supreme Secretary. The membership campaign, you will recall, was conducted in honor of the 40th anniversary of the SNPJ from April through November 1944, a period of eight months.

The final results of the campaign showed that a total of 3578 members was enrolled—2301 juveniles and 1275 adults, including transfers from the juvenile department. These were the figures reported during the month of December, a short time after the campaign closed.

Now, seven months later, we are happy to report that the number of members enrolled in the 40th Anniversary Campaign, still in good standing, total 3501, only 75 or 2.1 percent less than were originally reported in December. The 2 percent cancellation rate, covering a period of 13 months since the campaign started, can be considered exceedingly good for these times. The lodge secretaries, contestants, and other members deserve congratulations on choice of prospects as well as the very favorable cancellation record.

The statistics further reveal that 54 of the canceled members were juveniles and 31 were adults. Also that 28 of the juveniles and 16 of the adults were canceled prior to the expiration of the six months minimum membership which would entitle those, who secured them, to an award.

Special campaign awards, totaling exactly \$1,515.50, were distributed among the ninety (90) contestants, each of whom enrolled 10 or more new members. These awards ranged from a minimum low of \$5.00 to a maximum of \$125.00. Except for the top four prizes, which amounts were set in the rules, all the others were scaled downward in proportion to the number of members each contestant enrolled.

A complete list of the winners, the final membership totals after deduction of canceled members, and their respective awards appear on page 5 in this issue of the Prosveta. You will note in comparing this list with the original published last December that there are no changes in the standings of the leaders, and only a few in the lower brackets.

Besides the special campaign awards, a total of \$3,427.00 was distributed in regular prizes. More than 400 members shared in the distribution. Not all regular prizes have been paid, however. It is expected that at least \$500.00 more will be awarded when all reports have been received from the lodge secretaries. Let this be a reminder that unless reports of new members are sent to the main office, payment of regular prizes shall be withheld. Use the official campaign report form furnished for this purpose.

We bring to a conclusion this final report on the results of the 40th Anniversary Campaign and payment of awards, proud of the enrollment record and the low cancellation rate. We hope that the lodge secretaries will be able to hold with a minimum of difficulty the great majority of new members for many years to come. Again congratulations and many thanks to all who helped and shared in this success.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK,
Campaign Director.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO, ILL.—We had a short meeting of the picnic committee last Friday evening at the Center. We didn't go into too much detail as yet, but there's definite progress on the Servicemen's Booth which will be undertaken by Perfect Circle members. Ann Sannemann will line up some children's games for the afternoon entertainment.

As announced before, the picnic will take place at Pilsen Park on Aug. 4th. Ray Rodman's orchestra will be featured for dancing.

Our picnic committee was enlarged by three more members, namely, Mary Andres, Wilma Gratchner and Stephanie Rodman. Let's have more come out for our next meeting, July 13.

Graduations.—The past week many of us were busily attending commencement exercises of our various SNPJ youth. We were delighted with all exercises, especially those in which our own Perfect Circleurs took part.

From Farragut High School there were many Slovene graduates. Thomas Erznosnik, president of class and Edward Udovich, who ranked fifth in the class of 255 graduates, were among them. Edward, you all know, is the president of our own Perfect Circle and we were watching the procession with great anxiety. From the list of graduates we found other Slovenes, such as Adeline Fister, Mary Lou Gratchner, Angeline Pluth, and Ann Videgar. We'd like to congratulate all of them and wish them much success in whatever they undertake.

Among the Burns Grammar School graduates we also have a Perfect Circle member. She is the treasurer of Circle and vice-president of her class, none other than Myra Beniger. Myra was chosen to play the piano, and "The Butterfly" by Lavallee it was. We were very proud of Myra on her graduation day! Dr. and Lillian Zavertrnik's daughter, Joan Zavertrnik, was the other SNPJ graduate from Burns. Congratulations to you both.

Then Gary Grammar School had three Perfect Circleurs graduating. Sylvia Trojar, who is the secretary of Perfect Circle, was an honored

young lady there and rightly so. Sylvia gave the welcome speech which was delivered exceedingly well, and not too much of a surprise to us as when she was presented the American Legion Award. We certainly were happy about it. Ella Mae Selak and Robert Galavan were the other two Circle members who were in this graduating class. Congratulations to you all.

Another grammar school graduate is Stephen Cerkoney Jr. Congratulations. Bill Rovasic is now an alumni of Crane Tech. High school for a year. Did you know that Ruth Medved rated third in her high school class (Harrison H) a couple of years ago? What good scholars we have at Perfect Circle.

Servicemen.—Jack Brancel who was a prisoner of war in Germany stopped off in Chicago and then went on to Taylorville, Ill., to see his folks.—Frank Zordani has left for Camp Fannin, Tex.—Charles Rak is furloughing in Chicago and then for the weekend he went to Nokomis to see his parents and sister.—Larry Langerhole is now in the 3rd army and is stationed near Nuernberg, Germany.—Stanley Pevc of West Newton, Pa., now has over twenty missions in B-29 over Japan.—Ann Sannemann's brother Adolph (Murph) Zasadil who was wounded in Germany was sent to Okmulgee, Okla., hospital for further recuperation.

All-A-Round.—Congratulations to Tony and Mary Andres on their 15th wedding anniversary, also to Lil and "Butch" Zasadil on their eighth anniversary.—Ida Simon and Mayme Cerkoney crocheted and donated a beautiful tablecloth to SANC. Receipts were over \$600, which is very good indeed.—Simon Trojar, who is employed as a civilian radio worker for army at Belleville, Ill., was in city to see his niece Sylvia graduate from Gary School.—Julia Skocir has her vacation this week.—Ann Videgar, the Farragut Hi graduate, was the recipient of a lovely bouquet of mums given by some unknown admirer.—The John Raks are spending the weekend at parents' in Nokomis, Ill.

CONVENTION OFFICIALLY POSTPONED

Notice to Membership

In January of this year, the Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C., banned conventions of all organizations, the delegation of which is represented by more than 50 members. This regulation directly affects our Society; according to the by-laws and statutes of the State of Illinois, we were to hold a convention this year. Because the aforementioned ruling is still effective and will be, as per recent letter of said office, for some time to come, the supreme executive committee had no alternative but ask the supreme board for its decision on the matter.

Consequently, official notice is given hereby, that the supreme board's referendum vote in regard to the 13th regular convention of SNPJ, which was to be held in Eveleth, Minnesota, August 13, 1945, resulted in a conclusion that the said convention will not take place this year, but will be postponed to a future, as yet undecided date, due to the above mentioned reasons. This means that the present by-laws, decisions and provisions adopted at the last convention, as well as the executive committee, supreme board and other committees, shall remain in effect.

General membership, elected delegates, their alternates and lodge officers please consider this notice as official announcement. Membership will be notified in due time of the new date of the convention.

VINCENT CAINKAR, President
F. A. VIDER, Secretary.

Following are letters received in this connection from the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois and from the War Committee on Conventions, Washington, D. C.:

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS June 6, 1945

Slovene National Benefit Society
2657-59 South Lawndale Avenue
Chicago 23, Illinois

Attention: Mr. F. A. Vider, Supreme Secretary

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1945, we wish to advise that it is not necessary to request postponement of your Society's convention, due to the amendment of Section 285 of the Illinois Insurance Code. We ask, though, that proper notice be sent to the local lodges advising them, fully, why the convention has been postponed; and we advise placing a notice in your official publication so that the membership will be familiar with the action taken.

We have asked the other Societies to supply us a copy of such notice for the records of this Department, and we ask that you do likewise.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. F. Barnes
Supervisor—Fraternal Division

EFB:H

WAR COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS WASHINGTON, 25, D. C. June 13, 1945

Slovene National Benefit Society
Mr. Vincent Cainkar, President
2657-59 South Lawndale Avenue
Chicago 23, Illinois

My dear Mr. Cainkar:

We have your letter of June 7th in which you inquire as to the possibility of relaxing the present restrictions on group meetings in view of the end of the war in Europe.

We anticipate no change in the present restrictions, in fact, there is every possibility that it will be necessary to make them more drastic due to the increasing military demands for our transportation facilities. The peak of this demand should occur some time late in 1945 and relaxation of the present restrictions must of necessity occur after that date.

Under these circumstances we must again request that you defer plans for your meeting, tentatively scheduled in August, until such time as the present restrictions have been so modified as to reasonably assure that the meeting may be held.

We enclose an extra copy of this letter for your convenience and have also forwarded a copy to the State Insurance Department, State of Illinois.

Very truly yours,
Frank Perrin,
Secretary

Enclosure
CC: State Insurance Department
State of Illinois



Our Front

By Louis Beniger

Last Saturday I went to see "Crisis in Trieste" at the Telenevs theater in downtown Chicago.

Although the flash is rather brief, it shows the beautiful panorama of Trieste with its gulf and hilly background. I noticed that along the waterfront there is a number of tall buildings and the entire view presented Trieste as a big city, which boasts one of the most important harbors and one of the largest harbors in Europe.

Next came a glimpse into the streets adjoining the harbor. Slovene soldiers of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation were marching through the streets. They were fine specimens of our small but proud nation. On the buildings and across the streets could be seen Slovene signs reading "Zivio Jugoslavija!" and similar inscriptions. Special patrols were guarding all street intersections and corners.

In the main harbor I saw the big ocean liner Rex tipped over along with other smaller ships.

Thus, although but for a brief moment, I was transported to Trieste, and the occupation of Trieste by Yugoslav troops itself was regrettable enough very short-lived, indeed.

As things stand now, Trieste is under British-American occupation, with a token representation of 2,000 Yugoslav troops west of Trieste.

While the entire Istrian Peninsula proper, with the exception of the naval base at Pola, is under Yugoslav occupation, only about half of Venezia Giulia is under Yugoslav. This arrangement puts the eastern half of the province in Yugoslavia and the western in the British-American zone of occupation.

Thus we see that the most important part of Venezia Giulia, including Trieste, Gorica, Kobarid and Trbiž (in Carinthia), is not under Yugoslav but under British-American occupation.

The eastern half of the province gives Yugoslavia the city of Postojna with its world famous caverns, and the city of Idrija, with its extremely important quick silver mines.

Of course, the present line of demarcation is a temporary one, and Yugoslavia has not relinquished her claim to the western part of the province, which is Slovene in every sense of the word!

The so-called Polish problem has finally been settled, unless new developments pop up once again.

The settlement followed closely the trial of 16 Poles in Moscow. All 16 had confessed to a list of charges and some pleaded guilty. Of course, the anti-Soviet elements here and abroad were terribly disappointed because none of the guilty were executed but instead were given relatively mild sentences.

Soviet Russia can afford to be lenient towards its enemies and traitors, now that it has crushed its most powerful enemy on the battlefields of Europe.

At any rate, it is possible that within a few days the new Polish government in Warsaw will be recognized by America and Britain.

At this point it is timely to nail down one historic fact, and that is, that Poland never had a quisling under Nazi domination, as other occupied nations had them, simply because Hitler never asked for one, claiming Poland for his own domain.

Household Hints

Painted walls behind sink or range may be waxed so that water and grease spatters may be wiped off easily.

A quart of milk per day furnishes from one-fourth to one-half the quantity of vitamin B1 that is needed by a growing child or adolescent girl.

Some foods containing calcium are milk, cottage cheese, dried beans, eggs, green cabbage, broccoli, collards, kale and mustard and turnip greens.

A relish tray featuring contrasting colors and textures is an excellent means to "fill in" a slim meal. Raw, crisp, bright carrot sticks, shiny, chewy, black ripe olives, crunchy, golden toasted salted almonds does it.

For badly stained table linens, mix one cup of bleach into wash water, wash linens 10 minutes and rinse several times.

Soak clothes only about 15 minutes, as excessive soaking will weaken fibers and make fabrics greyish.

As curtain materials are scarce and expensive, make your old curtains last longer by turning them top to bottom. If possible change them from sunny windows occasionally to windows where the hot sun will not hit the material.

Applying liquid wax to floors with an insect spray is more economical and thorough than applying it with a brush.

Has your brown sugar become hard and lumpy? Put it into a bowl and cover with a damp cloth for ten minutes.

With Our SNPJ Juvenile Circles

New Circle at Springfield, Ill.

A report recently received from Springfield, Ill., the capital city of that great state, conveys the good news of an important event which took place there on Sunday, May 27, 1945. That event was the birth of a new Juvenile Circle, organized by the Lincolnites, Lodge No. 567. By taking this action it became the first English-Speaking Lodge to organize a new Juvenile Circle in 1945.

Much of the credit for the organization of the new Circle goes to two active officers of the Lincolnites, Freda Klasing and Frances Lazar, the Treasurer and President of the Lodge, respectively, and in that order the manager and assistant-manager of the Circle. Because of outstanding work in the membership drive last year in which many new members were enrolled, Mary Brinocar also shares some of the early success of the Circle as do other members who have cooperated and given it their whole-hearted support.

The first meeting of the Springfield Circle, we are informed, took place in the presence of fourteen charter members and their adult leaders. It was this group who laid the cornerstone of Circle No. 54 and upon whom will depend most of its progress during the forthcoming months. One of the first democratic functions exercised by these juveniles was the nomination and election of officers who will serve out the remainder of this year. The successful candidates were the following: President, Shirley Davenport; Vice-President, Mary Lou Elmer; Secretary, Wilma Mae Breenc; Treasurer, Mimi Proctor; Recorder of minutes, Loretta J. Klasing, and Sgt.-at-Arms, Gary L. Lazar. Meetings will be held at the Slovene Home every 4th Sunday of the month starting at 2 P. M. Keep that date in mind, Lincolnite Jrs., and make it your duty to be there bright and early every time.

Now that a successful beginning has been made, onward, Lincolnites, to new and greater achievements in the SNPJ! Let the words and deeds of that great leader of the common people, for whom you were named, inspire and encourage you to live and act in the true spirit of democracy and fraternalism at all meetings, activities and affairs of the Society! Congratulations and best wishes are extended to the Lodge and its Circle!

Pueblo's SNPJ Juveniles

Sunday, May 27, was also an important day for the SNPJ in Pueblo, Colo., for it was on that eventful day that the "Pueblo Youth," Circle No. 53, gave its "debut" program and dance. According to the report written for the Slovene Section of the Prosveta by Sister Rose Radovich, who directed the program with assistance from Louis Malensek, the affair turned out to be a grand entertainment and social success, well planned and much enjoyed by all in attendance. And of special importance to all who are concerned with the future welfare and activities of the Circle, a very handsome profit was realized from the first big affair sponsored by the Circle since its organization in January.

The Pueblo juvenile program featured three one-act plays, entitled "Wildcat Willie," "Be Home by Midnight," and "Baby je bolan" (presented in Slovene). To start the evening's cultural activities off on the right track, John Novak, President of the Circle, gave a welcome speech and followed this with an accordion solo, both superbly rendered. Sandwiched comfortably between the plays was a short skit, "Army Tention," put on by a quartet of boys, and two vocal selections beautifully sung by Mickey Giarratano, fourteen year old grandson of Frank Pechnik, President of the Orel (21) Lodge. It was a grand opening affair for the Circle and, no doubt, the forerunner of many more events of this kind to come in the future.

Less than a week after the above celebration, on Saturday, June 2, the members of Circle No. 53 held a picnic in the city park where, as many of the participants summed it up, "They had the time of their young lives." Nor is this all for already an outing is planned for Sunday, July 8, which is to take place at Rye, Colo., and you can bet that another successful get-together is in store for this active group of SNPJ youth. Congratulations, Pueblo SNPJ! Keep up the good work!

Strabane SNPJ to Celebrate

More than half of the population of Strabane, Pa., which in normal times numbers about 1700 people, are enrolled in the two local SNPJ Lodges. Not only that, it is the only town in the jurisdiction having two active Juvenile Circles, each offering friendly competition to the other for the benefit of all concerned. One is affiliated with the Slovene Speaking Lodge No. 138 and the other with the English-Speaking Lodge No. 589, and both are getting along fine under their present leaderships. On Wednesday, July 4, Lodge No. 138 will celebrate its 35th Anniversary with a huge program and dance. Adult and juvenile members of the lodge are working diligently in preparation for this significant event. Under the direction of Sisters Frances Petro and Justine Sedmak, Circle No. 19 has lined up an interesting patriotic program for the occasion which is sure to please everyone. So, if you're in Western Pennsylvania on Independence Day, plan to spend a part of the day celebrating the SNPJ way in Strabane.

"Country Fair" in Girard, Ohio

Last but certainly not least, the long-awaited "Country Fair," which has received extensive publicity in Frank Rezek's Golden Eagle column during the past two months, will be the big attraction at Girard, Ohio, on Saturday evening, July 7. In staging this affair, the local Juvenile Circle (Dawn of Youth) will mark another important milestone in its active existence. A committee of members from the two local lodges (49 and 643) have been busy for some time working out all the details of the program in collaboration with Brother Rezek and his wife, the Circle's Advisers, with the promise that all will be in complete readiness when the Country Fair opens its doors to visitors from the locality and neighboring towns. Remember the date, Saturday, July 7—and the place, the Slovene Hall at Girard, Ohio.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, Juvenile Director.



Heartily support for the A.F. of L.'s \$1,000,000 Free Trade Union Drive is evidenced here as the Knoxville Building Trades Council contributes \$1,000. Secretary Edward Hampton, left, makes the presentation to John Essary, President of Tennessee Federation of Labor, Witnessing the event are Business Agent Fred Stratton, second from left, Trustees Floyd Shreve, center, and President Paris Cox, all of the Council.

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoosit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our column has been like the gloomy June weather, only 5 sunshine days, and our activity practically on the dull side.

No events have been scheduled for the summer months, unless at our July meeting some plans materialize. Put on your thinking caps, Spirits, and voice your ideas at our July 13 meeting held at Concordia Turner Hall, 13th & Arsenal. It should be our lucky 13th as usual, that is by bringing along new applicants.

Sis. Sophie Vertovsek brings the "Guess Box" for this meeting as she won the last gift. All proceeds go to the Servicemen's Fund which has been building up right along.

Did you read Bro. Vider's article and "What Do They Mean by Saving?" which appeared in last week's Prosveta? Welcome into our midst, writer Irene Rovon. Keep up your column "Reflections," as we need new writers, since we are getting old and weary.

This and That: Bro. John Yurcek has been elected as delegate representing Belleville, Ill., and Spirits lodge at the SNPJ convention, and Bro. J. Toyar of Belleville as alternate.

Sorry to hear Bro. Pete Kokal, stationed in Norfolk, Va., has broken his finger. Here's hoping it's on the mend and that we get to see you soon. His wife Ann is still with at Riley's Kans. We miss him at our meetings, but are glad to see his wife Ida and son Bobby attend. Guess it's a love-to as Bobby cries and cries if he finds out at Spirit meeting and they don't attend. He must enjoy them altho he's only 4 years old.

Lt. Walter Youngman is home on a week's furlough, from Walla Walla, Wash. Walter is a copilot on B-24. Good luck, Walter.

Sis. Lorraine Kountz is on a much needed vacation in Los Angeles, Calif. She is visiting her grandmother and uncle, and is enjoying it so much there that she may not come back to St. Louis. She tells us meat is plentiful there, no line-ups are necessary, and here St. Louis, with all the big meat packing plants, is meatless. Her address is 1263-5th Ave., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Sis. Sophie Vertovsek is residing with her sister Ann in Richmond Heights now. Handsome Bro. Joe Johnson is managing his dad's gas station at Morganford & Arsenal. See'y Odelia Markoff is vacationing from July 1 to 9. How about going on a pony ride, Della, instead of that tiresome daily bus ride?

Wonder where Bro. Lasterni has been hiding? Want to see you July 13. Same for Mary Bursich, Ida Baumgarth, Mary Maurlich, and others. Bro. John Kathan of Lodge 230, stationed in Colorado, has been home on a 2 weeks leave. Best wishes to you, Bro. John Spiller has been accepted as a member of the American Society of Tool Engineers in Detroit, also the Army Ordnance in Washington, D. C.

Poklar Letter

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It seems a time that I write again since a few months have elapsed since the last letter.

At the present time I am home on a 21-day furlough from Italy. It will be over by the time you read this letter. Coming home again after a year and a half overseas in Egypt and Italy, is really a great experience. It's one that I enjoy thoroughly. The trip from Naples, Italy, to Virginia took only nine days. It wasn't bad at all. We had about 8500 troops aboard, which really made for long lines at mess, PX, and everything else. It was pretty rough for three days, but I wasn't seasick, so I enjoyed the trip.

Now that I am home, I find that things aren't changed very much. The U.S. is still the same and the people are still working hard and doing their part in the war. A lot of the things I missed in Italy are very plentiful at home. One thing I don't like is people being over-optimistic about the Japanese war. It seems to me that it will last at least another year, and probably more. They are tough opponents, who don't know the value of life.

While overseas, I did meet different kinds of Slovenes, both in Egypt and in Italy. I wrote about these people before, so I won't go into detail about them again. I enjoyed these experiences very much. I always did want to get "over there" to see the old country and to speak to all my relatives. As it is, I was up past Bologna toward Trieste, but I couldn't go into Istria at that time. The trouble they had up there prevented it.

Slovenia has been well devastated by the Germans and the Italians, so that it is in bad shape. But a very large number of Slovenes escaped to fight with Tito's forces. They formed the nucleus for large Partisan bands. With all the oppression, first from the Italians, then the Germans, the Slovenes never forgot their language. They were always cheerful and happy with plans for the post-war future. I was invited by many of these young people to come to their place after the war, and enjoy their vino, and the good old Slovenian hospitality.

I'll close now. I'll write again soon. Sgt. JOHN J. POKLAR, P. O. Box 2991, Washington 13, D. C.

Juvenile Circles

By Peter Elish

Activities of Juvenile Circle "Jolly Kansans"

FRANKLIN, KANS.—The Jolly Kansans, Juvenile Circle No. 11, met on June 10 at the Franklin Community Hall, with the attendance quite fair.

The meeting was brought to order and conducted by Vice President John Zibert. We regret the departure of our former President Carl Ulepich whose folks moved recently to Wyoming and, of course, he joined them. We will miss him as he served the purpose with our Circle as president, but I think we have a fine replacement, our former Vice President John Zibert. Donald Ginardi was elected Vice President.

Janet Kerns, granddaughter of Manager Mr. Shular, was introduced as a member of our Circle.

The Kansas Federated Lodges made a very generous contribution to our Circle which we appreciate very much and certainly wish to express our appreciation by thanking them for their kind support.

Our Circle decided to sponsor a picnic in the late summer. So we will all have to cooperate in order to have an enjoyable and successful affair. But we can only do this through the support of our entire Circle family. So will all members please report to our next meeting which will be held at the Franklin Community Hall on July 15 at 2 p. m., for important details.

Important topics were read from The Voice of Youth. Carmen Rank was given a gift for contributing articles to The Voice of Youth.

We had a small birthday affair in honor of Lucy Kumer who celebrated her 14th birthday.

Various prizes were won by Ronnie Buss, John Zibert and Bernice Frost.

The meeting adjourned, and refreshments were served. John Zibert furnished a good line of music.

We urge all members to attend our next meeting on July 15 at Franklin Hall. May we see you all there.

FRANCES SLANSEK, Rec. Sec'y.

Perfect Circle Activities and Coming Doings

CHICAGO.—Saturday, June 23, Perfect Circle No. 26 held a regular meeting, and it was an interesting, as well as lucrative one for many of the members. Summer activities were discussed and planned, and we are looking forward to an active, but fun-filled summer vacation.

Jugoslav Relief Several ways to raise funds for Jugoslav Relief were brought up at this meeting, and within the next week or so, plans concerning this will be final and put into operation.

Perfect Circle members have purchased U. S. War Bonds in the last three drives and last week purchased a \$25 War Bond as their part in the Mighty 7th. Last year the Circle donated \$50 to Jugoslav Relief, and now have pledged themselves to do their best in this effort to raise funds for the same cause again.

Contest Winners

The high-light of Saturday's meeting was the announcement sent to me by our Juvenile Director listing the winners of the best letters submitted in the recent "Sweater Letter Contest". There were five letters judged as the best, and two Perfect Circle members were among the winners.

First prize of \$5 went to Edward Udovick, president of our Circle, and 5th prize of \$1 went to our secretary, Sylvia Trojar. Both these members are always striving to do their best, and they have the congratulations of the entire Circle membership.

SNPJ Book Awards

Book awards, which were given as special prizes for contributions to The Voice of Youth and/or Prosveta during the first six months of this year were also awarded. Of the 15 awards so given, 6 went to Perfect Circle members, namely, Myra Bentger, Marion Cervenka, Grace Ann Gerdanc, RobAnn Sanneman, Sylvia Trojar and Edward Udovick. The members were very much enthused over these awards, as they are all confirmed good book lovers. A dozen books were listed, and the winners finally chose their preference. This proved to be rather difficult for most, as the books offered are the kind that any reader of good books would like to have on his shelf. The mimeographed sheets sent to the Circle and the children were very attractive and Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director, is to be commended on preparing this list. It appealed to all and probably will inspire other members to try just a little harder next time.

Voice of Youth Winners

U. S. War Stamps were awarded to the winners in The Voice of Youth contest for the second quarter: \$2 to Sylvia Trojar, \$1 to Myra Bentger, \$1 to Grace Ann Gerdanc, \$1 to Marion Cervenka, \$1 to RobAnn Sannemann, Ellen J. Andres won an SNPJ Victory pin. All the members of Perfect Circle who were so fortunate in winning the above mentioned awards, extend their appreciation to the SNPJ for the opportunities given them to participate in the many contests, and say "Thank you" from all of us!

Servicemen's Booth

Pioneer Lodge 539 of Chicago has asked Perfect Circle 26 to take charge of decorating a special booth, for the benefit of Pioneer Servicemen. This booth will be part of the festivities of the Pioneer Picnic that will be held at Pilsen Park on August 4. The Circle has accepted and a committee have been formulated for this project. More will be heard about it as we go along.

Our Graduates

Seven members of the Circle graduated from various schools during the past few weeks. Those who could get extra tickets, did so and asked me to be present on the all important day. I watched as Edward Udovick, president of the Circle, was initiated into the National Honor Society, the highest honor that can be conferred upon a high school student, and wished him well the night he received his diploma, ranking 5th highest in his class.

Sylvia Trojar gave me quite a thrill when I heard her name called as the winner of the American Legion Award, given to the outstanding member of the graduating class. Myra Bentger, an honor student, and diligent pupil as well as worker of her class, seemed to have given her best performance yet, as piano soloist on the graduation program. Ella Mae Sclak, Johnny Rokavec, Josephine Slansek and Grace Ann Gerdanc, our other graduates also did themselves proud in their respective ways.

These members always try to do their best at home, in school, and for the Circle and the Society, and it always shows up when the time comes for special awards of any kind. To them all, Congratulations and Best Wishes for continued success in the future.

ANN SANNEMANN, Mgr.

This and That

By Peter Elish

The Spirit of Democracy

The German philosopher, Nietzsche, wanted to create a Superman.

"He said, 'Man has yet to be surpassed.'"

To create this specie of superior-man, Nietzsche argued, "Man has to be earthly and all too human."

And this to Nietzsche meant that he must be devoid of all the moral and ethical qualities that civilized man has acquired through civilization, religion and philosophy.

Humility and charity, the basis of Christian concept of life were signs of decadence and weakness.

Democracy, and the rights of man, too, were a mistake, something that was not practical or intended by nature. He called the exponents of Democracy as being false prophets.

His Superman had to be a warrior who had no mercy for the weak and vanquished, and bestial to all his enemies.

Above all, he had to be disciplined and obedient to the will of the state, and to the will of his superiors.

That, in brief, was his Superman. Hitler was an ardent disciple of Nietzsche, and he attempted to put in reality Nietzsche's conception of life in Nazi Germany.

And what happened to these Nietzscheized Supermen? A bunch of former kids from Maine to California, from wheat-fields, coal mines steel mills and office desks over the width and breadth of America, shouldered rifles, and went out and defeated them.

Our product of democracy was too much of a match to the vaunted Herrenvolk. For in his veins flowed the spirit of a free-man, a man who is not humbled by arrogant despots or an unjust caste system; a man who thinks and acts on his own initiative; and a man who knows what the score is because he has access to the truth.

Yes, in spite of all the weaknesses and shortcomings of our democracy, it still is the last great hope of man.

United Slovenes

ST. MARY'S, PA.—On June 17 we held our annual picnic at Zwack's Grove. The weather was ideal, we had a large crowd and the Polish-American orchestra was at its best.

The honor of selling the largest amount of tickets goes to Sis. Anna Jaksetic with the Rollick girls coming in close behind. Michael Bukovic and Peter Garbic kept filling the glasses of everyone who was thirsty, forgetting to drink some themselves, while Ludwig Bon and Mary Burdick were kept busy at the ticket stands. The girls in the kitchen served very tasty sandwiches but were sent out to get a breath of air and dance a few polkas by Pfc. Louis Rollick who said "I will show them how to run the kitchen in G. I. style." You did mighty good, "Barney." No wonder there were so many girls around the kitchen.

It was grand to see so many out-of-towners there including "Big Jack," Frank Zitko, Zots and Costas from Austin, Maljovics from Kane and the large crowd from Crosby. Ridgeway was also well represented and others whose acquaintance was unknown to me. All in all everyone seemed to have a swell time and we wish to thank everyone who in any way helped to make this picnic such a grand success.

"On the Firing Line"

Cpl. John Knouse got his discharge from the army and made his appearance at the picnic, and Sgt. Louis Prudich got discharged the other day. Welcome home, boys.

Alphonse J. Bon has been promoted to the rating of machinist mate third class. He is aboard a destroyer somewhere in the Pacific. Louis Cilladi, F1/c, pens from New Guinea. Silvio Cilladi is in Basic Engineering School. Pvt. Frank Rollick writes from Europe that he hopes to visit the birthplace of his parents before returning home. We are told that Cpl. Frank Unick is in the States and is to be discharged soon.

On June 30, two popular members of our lodge will walk down the middle aisle, Sister Mary Burdick who is going to be married to a former sailor H. P. Jesberger, and Sister Rose Rollick, who is going to be married to Pvt. Michael Wallock. Congratulations.

Our next meeting will be July 16. Please attend.

GABRIEL ULJON, Sec'y 581.

The Road Back

Home, on the other hand, brought some bitterness to Fred C. Pendleton, twenty-two, of 587 West 148th Street, a Negro who found no prejudice while repairing electronic equipment at Pearl Harbor for three years but reported:

Come back and still see prejudice, that's what I can't stand. Overseas, every one is thought of as a man. But the minute we stepped off the plane in California they separated the colored boys from the white boys, and put us in back of the field and in separate eating places.

Go, fight for democracy—and then back to that. I realize democracy is the best thing we've got in the world, but it's not a lot of flaws.

N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Golden Eagles

COUNTRY FAIR GIRARD, OHIO.—Do you want to buy some big, quick drying towels? Are you in need of bed sheets? Are you looking for an assortment of embroidering work? How about some good home baked cakes? And some polka?

These and more can be had on the local Juvenile Circle's Country Fair scheduled for Saturday, July 7, at the Slovene Hall. Be present around seven o'clock and you will be among the first. A table lamp will be given away. Then you can stop at Fish Pond and Ice Cream stand where you will also be able to buy other delicacies.

A program is also being planned. Our former chorus is rehearsing well known Slovene songs. Elaine Augustine will sing and Ivan Jacobs will play his accordion. This affair would not be possible without the cooperation of the members of our Circle and the parents who contributed various articles for the buying public. If any of the parents have not been contacted, please get in touch with the Circle Managers, Frances Matekovich, Mary Macek, Frances Hribar, Sophia Tancek or Mary Bogatay.

During the prewar days our members made a bus trip every year to such places as Cleveland, Pittsburgh, etc., free of charge. Here they visited cultural institutions, radio stations, and in most cases, the important seat of "Slovenianism" in those particular cities. We intend to resume these trips—thus the Country Fair.

Remember to remind your friends that this is a fifth anniversary celebration and that we would appreciate a huge attendance.

Eagles' Meeting Our meeting attendance is constant even if not spectacular. Gerladine L. Verbie was proposed for membership. She is the daughter of Frank and Jennie, two of our members who chartered the early course of the Eagles. Stanley Paulenich, Vice President of the Sharon Key-stoners, was a visitor.

I Dare Militarists to Let People Decide the Issue of Conscription

By Ser. Edwin C. Johnson
(Rankin, Member, Senate Military Affairs Committee)

The launching of public hearings on peacetime conscription before the House Military Affairs Committee this week focuses the eyes of America on one of the great and fundamental battles in all our internal history.

Here is the supreme challenge for the progressive forces of America—to stand up and fight it out with the powerful spokesmen for special privilege and the scheming agents of a brass-hat militarism who are determined to ram this un-American program through Congress while the nation is still fighting a major war, and while millions of American boys in uniform are denied the right to speak up and take a stand.

Compulsory military training in peacetime is one of the most revolutionary and far-reaching steps ever proposed for the United States. Such a measure, if adopted, would affect not only our traditional military policy and the Nation's domestic economy, but would change overnight our international relationships and perhaps in a short time convert us into a predatory country.

Certainly before adopting such a system the Congress will ponder well and weigh carefully its military, psychological, economic, political, and social effect.

Certainly Congress should examine the backers of the proposal and explore some of their motives. America has a well-organized group of capitalists—the dollar diplomacy crowd—who are looking the world over right now for profitable investments for themselves and their clients.

It is their purpose to exploit the world's supplies of natural resources and by utilizing foreign cheap labor seize the world's markets. They must have the protection of our flag. Therefore, they would have a conscript American army to awe and put the fear of God in puny foreign rulers.

Then, we have the rapidly growing American militarist party. Wars always breed strong militarist sentiment. Two major wars in one generation have had their effect. Nations and persons suffer from war dementia. The excitement and glory of war, the stirring drum beat, the irresistible rhythm of marching men, the decorated breast, the acclaim of impressionable feminines, the uniforms and medals and citations do things to the heart strings.

It is a moving, fascinating, emotional, appealing tempo and it has taken hold of a large sector of our citizens. The conscriptors see for America glorious and stern military discipline—unyielding, brutal and domineering, enforcing the will of a benevolent and inspired leader. As was said of Prussia long ago, the United States then will not be a nation that has an Army, but will be an Army that has a nation!

A Question for the People
American Fascists and American Imperialists, and we do have them in quantity, pin all their faith on military force. Might and might alone is all that really counts with them. That United States become a totalitarian state is their passion, and the one way to accomplish that objective is down the deadly road of militarism. Hitler catered to the Junkers, Mussolini to the Italian military clique and Tojo to the Japanese militarists. A Fascist without an Army is as impotent as a bandit without a "rod."

Another large group advocating compulsory military training is composed of the so-called nationalists. Contrary to popular conception, nationalists are seldom pacifists, but more often than not are to be found in the war-mongering ranks. Nationalists are the super-patriots who feel their country is never in the wrong, and who want a great conscript army to take the place of international cooperation and a give-and-take diplomacy.

Many attempts are being made to shush us up. We are being told that the subject of compulsory military training should be left to the War and Navy Departments for decision, that ordinary human beings are not equipped to understand the problem. Nonsense!
This is a basic question of policy

which must be determined by the people, through their elected representatives, and not by a military bureaucracy bent on maintaining and even enlarging its grasp on the nation.

The Military Mind
I have had exceptional opportunities to watch the military mind in action. From where I sit on the Senate Military Affairs Committee I have been able to learn a great deal about the functioning of our military hierarchy. It is most natural for the men graduated by Military and Naval Academies to believe that the Army and Navy are the most important things on earth, and that is precisely why we cannot rely on their judgment on a major issue involving so many non-military factors capable of revolutionizing the whole American way of life.

At present we have hundreds of thousands of commissioned officers (Army, 767,667, Navy 274,448). Before the war we had fewer than 20,000. Many of these new officers want to remain in military service. In peacetime Army officers live the life of Riley. Country clubs have nothing on Army camps! Good salaries, generous retirement provisions, few cares and responsibilities, pleasant surroundings, orderlies and yesmen, security even in the midst of depression, parties galore, and plenty of time for everything. Why shouldn't these officers be for compulsory military training which would enhance their chances of getting and holding a nice, soft, secure job? Once we recognize the professional Army officer's interest in a great peacetime military establishment, we can begin to think more clearly about the issue as a whole.

Goose-Stepping Routine
Many patriotic citizens who have not taken time to think the thing through, mistakenly favor compulsory military training as being a good national defense since the times demand security. We cannot quarrel with their objective but first we should determine what constitutes a good national defense. Well trained, well disciplined, resourceful, imaginative, and vigorous manpower is certainly a factor. I know of no nation or no people challenging our leadership in quality of manpower which we have developed in the traditional American way without compulsory military training.

But a good national defense must envision far more than manpower. Future wars will be won by marching science and marching resources directed by skilled technicians, and not by the number of marching men.

In the midst of this all-out war the Army and Navy have placed thousands of men in American colleges to study engineering and the basic sciences. Our grade schools, high schools, and colleges have made our Army what it is.

(Continued next week)

Carey Says World Labor Movement Basic to Peace

"The economic and social council of the new United Nations organization will not be able to function effectively without the advice of the World Trade Union movement," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a meeting of friends and associates who filled the boardroom at CIO headquarters on June 15th, despite a 90-degree temperature.

"The importance of the council," Carey declared, "is that it exists to remove the causes of war, but it cannot function if there are no non-governmental organizations such as the World Trade Union Conference telling it what the people want."

"To exert an even greater influence for the continued peace of the world," Carey continued, "the WTUC is seeking representation in a consultative capacity not only on the council but also in the United Nations organization as a whole."

Turning to U. S. participation in UNCTO, Carey pointed out that CIO took the active leadership among the consultants to the U. S. delegation, representing 42 organizations.

Carey himself acted as spokesman for the U. S. consultants in asking that experts, consisting of labor, industry and agricultural representatives, be consultants to social and economic conference of UNCTO.

HOW BRITISH SEAS WERE TO BURN



NOW RELEASED is the secret of a British defense against the Nazi invasion that didn't come: the Channel and seas were to be "set afire." Underwater pipes were ready, pressured with oil, and valves were waiting to be opened at the right moment. The surfacing oil was to form slicks (top), patterned close together, and the oil-laden sea was to be ignited by shellbursts into a flaming inferno where no man could live.

Gifts Important in Overseas Packages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the Postal Affairs Section of the Navy Department recently issued a statement regarding the importance of proper selection of gifts for overseas mailing to Navy personnel. In answer to the question which frequently arises—"What Shall I Send?"—the Navy Mail Service stated that extensive surveys have shown that Navy personnel overseas above all want letters—letters giving local news and telling of things done and things planned. Secondly, they want objects with a personal, sentimental appeal such as photographs, snapshots, drawings made by their youngsters, and newspaper clippings that can be enclosed in these letters.

Gifts to Send
An extensive survey has been taken of what sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen serving in forward areas want in their gift packages. Reports have also come in on the type of gifts WAVES, SPARS, and MARINES serving overseas prefer to receive from home.

Such surveys have shown that they positively know what they don't want. Foremost among the Don'ts are cakes, soft candies, cookies, cigarettes, and fancy toilet kits. Foods such as candies and cakes that may have been their favorites when they were home are a battered mass of crumbs or moldy chocolate when they arrive at their overseas destination.

Following are lists of the Do and Don't items to be remembered in the selection of overseas gifts: **Do Mail for Men**—pictures, canned luxury foods (olives, nuts, sardines, etc.), books, writing cases or portfolios, service watches, pipes, pens, engraved identification tags, waterproof wallets, cigarette lighters. **Do Mail for Women**—pictures, books, play clothes, lingerie, stockings, gloves. **Do Mail The Gift They Tell You They Want. Don't Mail to Anyone Overseas at Any Time** soft candy, cakes, cookies, fancy toilet kits, cigarettes.

On ships and at shore stations there are stores which are well stocked with items such as soap, shaving creams, shaving kits, sewing kits, hair tonic, shampoo, lotions, cigarettes, candy, chewing gum, lipsticks, cosmetics, and other personal items that can be easily and cheaply obtained when they are needed.

The limited space in a locker for stowage of clothes and equipment does not permit many personal items being kept so don't load them down with things they'll have to discard. The wisest thing to do is to ask them what they want.

In the conduct of the war, there is no recognition of the seasons of the year and as far as mailing packages to Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel, they may be mailed throughout the year. To assure a gift getting to its addressee, select wisely, wrap securely, and address correctly.

The Mighty 7th

By Vit Galskis
This is the final week in the "Mighty 7th" War Loan Drive.

Already at nearly 90 per cent of quota for individual bond purchases in Chicago and Cook County, bond workers will redouble efforts to put the area over the top. Every activity in the final days of the campaign is to be centered around the sale of E. bonds. Lawrence F. Stern, chairman of the city-county committee, again urged each of the thousands of bond sales workers in the community to point out the wisdom of buying E. bonds now.

"The E bond quota in Chicago and Cook County, \$171,146,000, represents one more challenge to the splendid patriotic spirit always shown by residents of the community," Stern said. "Purchases of E bonds to date in the 7th War Loan have been substantial. We now need just one more push to be sure this phase of the over-all bond quota is entirely successful. 'E's for everything' is the slogan in the last week of the drive. Let's all put it over!"

Shocking "Patriotism" for Profit

A shocking case of patriotism for profit was disclosed recently when the Federal Trade Commission ordered the National Progress League of Chicago to stop "using the name of the Military Order of the Purple Heart to sell books."

The commission said Frank J. Mackey headed the league and "a corporation known as the Disabled Veterans of the World War Rehabilitation Department," which sold books entitled "Progress of Nations" and "Forward March."

The Purple Heart, an organization of wounded war veterans, authorized Mackey to use its name. He sold books on the representation that the money would go to the Purple Heart and for other patriotic purposes.

"The sales of the books amounted to \$650,000," the commission said, "of which the Purple Heart received only \$80,000," or less than 10 cents of each dollar purchasers paid.

Tito Advocates Co-ops in Jugoslavia

In Belgrade, Yugoslav Marshal Tito announced in a radio address on March 9 that "particular attention will be paid to the cooperative movement which will play an important part in the reconstruction of the country."

U. S. cooperators have received "reliable reports," according to Ernest Angel, national secretary of the Freedom Fund, that the Central Provisional Government of Jugoslavia has sent a circular to authorities of all federal units asking them to prepare the creation of all kinds of cooperatives, and that organization and revival of co-ops has been begun.

CIO Blasts Peacetime Draft

A flat stand against legislation now establishing peacetime conscription was taken by CIO this week, in testimony presented for Vice Pres. R. J. Thomas and by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative director.

Both Thomas and Cowan told the House Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy that estimates of the cost of peacetime conscription run as high as \$4 billion a year, and that the U. S. could make a far greater contribution to world progress by guaranteeing a stable economy and decent standard of living at home than spending huge sums on armament and military training.

Testifying for Thomas was Loren Gray, of the CIO Auto Workers Veterans Dept.

"I think," quoted Thomas as saying, "that the only possible excuse for universal peacetime conscription is the threat of immediate or inevitable acts of aggression against us by enemy nations. The only nations in the world whom we know to be our enemies today are either already defeated or about to be defeated. Certainly, unless we intend to accuse one of our allies of treachery in this moment of victory, there is no immediate threat of aggression."

Thomas declared that peacetime conscription "would be a threat to the free and democratic functioning of trade unions."

"We do not see how such a system could have any military effectiveness at all, unless those who have completed their training are subject to periodic recalls to active duty for refresher training and use in emergencies, real or imagined," he said.

"We of labor do not see how any effective guarantees or safeguards could be set up that would prevent the use of those provisions against the legitimate and democratic activities of organized labor and its members."

Cowan declared that the greatest contribution that the nation can make toward world peace is the achievement of full employment.

"We believe," he said, "that the accomplishment of such an end will do more to insure world peace than the building up of our armed might."

"We believe peacetime military training by the U. S. concerns all of the nations of the world. It seems to us that such action at this time by the U. S. would be equivalent to shouting from the house-tops, 'We do not believe it is possible to create a world free from war. So watch out for us!'"

Cowan warned that if Congress passed conscription legislation, money which should go into homes, clothing and food would go into armaments, that taxes would rise, living standards would decline, tensions would increase and reaction would set in.

"Our democratic institutions would receive severe shocks from the unbalance of our economy," he said. "And the dangers from within might exceed the dangers from without."

Need Co-ops, Unions, Says Workers' Leader

NEW YORK—"Among both trade unionists and cooperators there is an attitude of 'either-or' rather than of 'both-and' which is needed if we are to see the rapid extension of the cooperatives among industrial workers," Larry Rogin, educational director of the Textile Workers Union of America, told delegates to the May conference of the League for Industrial Democracy here.

Jacob Baker, former president of the Federal Workers of America, told the conference that "all over Europe cooperative enterprise has met and dealt with cartels. Whether it was binder twine in Denmark, electric light bulbs in Sweden, salt or soap in France, the co-ops have broken monopolies and brought prices to proper levels."

"In Britain and in Europe nothing but the cooperative movement is in sight to protect the world and us as a part of it from the effects of a rapidly developed international cartelization of great segments of industry," Baker said.

Argentine Railworkers Resist Colonel Peron

Argentina's Vice-President Colonel Peron who has been attempting to gain the friendship of the railway trade unionists by devious "promises" was told recently by 200,000 members of Union Ferroviaria Argentina, (Argentine Railway Union) that his "favored" union "is not disposed to tolerate government interference with its internal affairs."

In an act of rare stupidity, Peron, who besides being vice-president of the nation, is also Minister of War and Minister of Labor, sent a huge album to several offices of the Railwaymen's Union in the province of Buenos Aires with the object of collecting signatures as a tribute to himself for the work he is doing for the railwaymen.

However, the album was returned to Peron without a single signature. The majority of Argentina's great trade unions were either dissolved by government decree or have been administered by army officers since the coup d'etat of June 4, 1943.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

Japan is trying to surrender conditionally. Several versions of the Japanese surrender terms have appeared. The Chicago Sun and P. M. printed one, written by Frederick Kuh, with a San Francisco date line of May 8th. Harry P. Howard discussed the matter in the Progressive of May 28. Worldover Press devoted a leading article to the subject in its issue of May 30. F. C. Hanighen commented on it in the May 24 supplement to Human Events. There is reason to suppose that more than one offer has been made. As citizens of a country in which such life-and-death matters are handled in utter secrecy by a tiny oligarchy of political career men and businessmen-turned-diplomats, we are not able to know the facts until the vital decisions have been made. So we are reduced to guess and gossip.

The Suzuki Cabinet, which replaced the Koiso Cabinet on April 5th, was commissioned to make peace. The Suzuki peace offers are reported to include the following provisions: (1) Japan would surrender her entire fleet and air force, (2) Japan would withdraw from the Asiatic mainland, including Manchuria, and from the Dutch East Indies, (3) the Anglo-American forces would agree not to occupy Japan proper. These terms cover all the items listed in the Cairo declaration issued by Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang on Dec. 1, 1943. If that declaration was a statement of Pacific war objectives, the Anglo-American-Chinese governments can achieve them now, and without further fighting.

There is considerable evidence that Anglo-American political and business leaders do not want the Pacific war to end now because the Japanese are not yet willing to surrender unconditionally. Unconditional surrender differs from a negotiated peace in at least one essential respect. A defeated enemy, negotiating, assumes full responsibility not only for carrying out the terms of surrender but for administering its home affairs. A defeated enemy, surrendering unconditionally, assumes no responsibility of any kind.

Unconditional surrender seems to have one great advantage. A victor proposing to exterminate a vanquished enemy can do a more systematic and efficient job before and after the unconditional surrender. The victor who expects to go on living with a vanquished enemy, however, will get far better results from a negotiated peace.

Despite the obvious disadvantages involved in unconditional surrender, Anglo-American interests are sticking to the slogan. The Japanese peace offers have presumably been rejected and the war rambles on.

There are four weighty arguments in favor of continuing the Pacific war. The first is that, if the war goes as far as complete defeat, the Japanese will never be able to make war again. The second is that a thorough defeat of Japan, involving the physical destruction of Japanese industrial and commercial plants and permitting the seizure of the large Japanese merchant fleet and the extensive Japanese business properties outside the Japanese islands, will give American, British, French and Dutch business interests a free hand in the Pacific. The third is that, so long as the war continues, business in the Anglo-American countries will be good, full employment will be assured and the people can hate Japan, instead of turning their attention to domestic headaches.

The fourth is that the military will continue to enjoy the perquisites that are their unchallenged right during wartime and to take a large share in making both domestic and foreign policy.

Lack of space forbids a detailed examination of these arguments. They are well known and widely understood. For the sake of completeness, however, two other items should be listed. (1) The more thoroughly Japan is defeated, the greater the relative strength of the only other first-class power in Asia, the Soviet Union. (2) The longer the war in the Pacific, the greater the drain on Anglo-American resources and manpower, which are the only serious obstacles in the way of the complete domination of Europe and Asia by the Soviet Union.

Another argument is being advanced in favor of bringing the Pacific war to a speedy conclusion, the humanitarian argument. War's end will not only stop killing and thus save lives; it will also stop the rapid and progressive deterioration of human-conduct standards.

World War II has been fought with far greater frightfulness and ruthlessness than World War I because experience has shown that, in terms of victory, ruthlessness pays. In both wars a generation of young people was taught to destroy and kill as a patriotic duty. In all of the warring countries they learned the lesson and put it into practice with increasingly frightful effects.

One of the most recent war episodes illustrates the depths of degradation to which war-making has brought the western world. Major General Curtis E. Lemay called correspondents into his Guam headquarters on May 30 and with figures and photographs summarized for them the damage done by the superfortresses under his command

"Extend OPA" Consumer-Owned Food Stores Urge Congress

CHICAGO.—The extension and strengthening of OPA and the price control system were urged upon middle-west congressmen this week by Central States Cooperatives, speaking for 101 community co-ops in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

The support of OPA was ordered by delegates to the annual business meeting of this federation of consumer-owned food stores in suburban Waukegan, Illinois. The meeting pointed out that OPA has "stabilized prices, saved inestimable millions of dollars, for the buying public, and succeeded in distributing the vast majority of scarce commodities on a fair and equitable basis."

"Powerful groups that would benefit from the relaxation of price controls are endeavoring to weaken by crippling amendments the price control act now up before Congress for extension," the co-ops' statement warns. Cooperators in the Central States Co-ops' region were urged to support OPA and the passage of pending legislation which will extend the price control system.

The action was seen as usual by observers who pointed out that most of the country's food business has been busily snipping at OPA and some large distributors are lined up against the extension of price control. The consumer-owned stores, however, further pledged themselves to "abide by OPA regulations in order that equitable sharing be achieved."

The federation also moved to support legislation to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and to create a federal mutual housing agency to encourage cooperative housing.

Pres. Truman Once Operated a Co-op

President Harry S. Truman made a success of his initial business venture—co-op post exchange—but he failed later on when he went into private business.

As a Fort Hill doughboy, during the last war, Truman and his buddy Eddie Jackson organized and successfully operated a canteen on co-op basis. They sold \$2 "shares" to each of the 1,100 men in the regiment. In six months the "co-op" not only refunded the original investment but distributed \$15,000 in patronage refunds.

Later, also with Eddie Jackson, Truman went into a profit business, started a haberdashery in Kansas City. Caught in the postwar deflation with inventories bought at inflated wartime prices, the business went under in '22. Not wanting bankruptcy, Truman set out to pay the debts, was still paying them when elected U. S. Senator in '34.

AFL Urges Unions Form Co-op Committees

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Trades and Labor Assembly, central body of AFL unions in this city, has recommended to its affiliates the formation of consumer co-op committees and has asked for the names of officers of such committees in order to facilitate sending them information about forming and using consumer cooperatives. The move was initiated by General Organizer William Gydesen.

TRIES TO ALIBI NAZI FILM ROLE



GERMAN FILM STAR Emil Jannings, shown with his wife in their St. Wolfgang Austria, home, tries to explain his appearance in the anti-Nazi film about the Boer War. He was also questioned regarding his activities in the Berlin film industry during the war.