

Stanje obleganja oklicano v glavnem mestu Hindustana

Izgredi med muslimani in Hinduti se nadaljujejo. Policijske in vojaške enote poslane v akcijo

New Delhi, Indija, 9. sept.—Avtoritete so oklicale stanje obleganja v New Delhiju, glavnem mestu Hindustana; indijskega dominiona, kjer se izgredi, požigi in plenitev trgov na nadaljujejo. Policia poroča, da je bilo najmanj 300 ljudi ubitih v bitkah med Hinduti in muslimani v zadnjih 48 urah.

Policijeske in vojaške enote so še v akciji. Metale so ročne granate in streljale na izgrednike. Stari del mesta, središče izgredov in bitk, je v plamenih. Požari so uničili hiše v več mestnih predelih.

Vladi Hindustana in Pakistana, muslimanskega dominiona, sta naznani, da bodo člani oboroženih tlop v vzhodnem in zahodnem delu province Punjab arirani in poslani v koncentrična taborišča. Letalske kompanije so preklicale vse potle letal, ker se je napetost počela.

Novi navali so bili izvršeni na trgovine v osrčju New Delhija. Poročilo pravi, da so izgredniki opiljeni najmanj 50 trgovin. V akcijo je bila poslana osebna straža lorda Mountbattena, britiskega generalnega governerja indijskega dominiona.

Policijeske avtoritete poročajo, da so izgredniki s streh hiš stre-

Uporaba sile v Palestini potrebna

Posebni odbor objavil poročilo

Lake Success, N. Y., 9. sept.—Posebni odbor Združenih narodov za Palestino je v svojem poročilu naglasil potrebo uporabe sile na široki podlagi v svrhu uveljavljanja ukrepov, ki naj bi zagotovili mir v Palestini v prehodni dveletni dobi. Odbor je prej priporočal razkosanje Palestine na dve neodvisni državi, židovsko in arabsko.

Odbor je priznal, da ne more dati nasvetov generalni skupčini Združenih narodov, ki se bo sestala na zasedanju ta mesec, glede rešitve palestinskega problema. Skupčina bo morala sami najti rešitev.

Poročilo odbora je takoj ob sodil arabski svet za Palestino. Poudaril je, da je absurdno, nepraktično in nepravično. Vsak poskus ustanovitve židovske države v Palestini bo vodil v konflikt, prelivanje krvi in morda v tretjo svetovno vojno.

Večina članov odbora se je izrekla za ustanovitev arabske in židovske države v Palestini v septembru leta 1949. V prehodni dobi naj bi prišlo v Palestino 150,000 židovskih beguncov. Član arabskega sveta so obsodili priporočilo odbora.

"Arabi ne bodo nikdar prisuli na ustanovitev židovske države," so izjavili. "Edina za Arabe sprejemljiva rešitev je razglasitev Palestine za suvereno in demokratično arabsko državo. Noben žid ne sme stopiti na palestinsko ozemlje v prehodni dobi. Arabci so pripravljeni na borbo do zadnjega moža za obranitev arabskega značaja Palestine."

Domače vesti

Smrt pionirke

Springfield, Ill.—Dne 1. sept. je umrla Mary Kramar, starca 75 let in doma in Dule pri Litiji. Bila je članica in ustanoviteljica društva 184 SNPJ, dobrodelne tajnice in sedaj podpredsednica. Tukaj je živila 42 let. Započela moža, enega sina in tri omožene hčere. Pokopana je bila po civilnih obredih. Društvo jo bo pogrešalo.

Is Cleveland

Cleveland.—Družini Joe Novak in Anton Debelak sta dobili prvorjenčke.—Edward Gabrenja, star 23 let, je vložil tožbo proti športniku Joe Gordonu, kateri ga je napadel, mu zbil en zob in ga poškodoval.—Po-

ročili so se Herman Duke in Esther Cimperman, Dorothy Polk in Ray Cipriani ter Elmer Pintar in Josephine Meršnik.—Dne 3. sept. je umrl Frank Francelj, star 52 let. Tukaj zapeča eno sestro in eno nečakinjo, v Strugah na Dolenskem pa štiri sestre.—Dne 11. julija je v Californiji nagle umrl Frank Jelucić, star 58 let, ki je pred več leti živel v Maple Heights, Ohio. Doma je bil iz Rodiha pri Divači in v Ameriki 40 let. Bil je član društva 28 SNPJ in SDZ. Zapeča ženo, enega sina in eno sestro.

Vest iz Karachija, glavnega mesta Pakistana, pravi, da so muslimani načnili na železniško postajo in ubili dvanaest oseb. Hinduti beže iz Karachija.

Zdravila se kvarijo v Grčiji

Poročilo člana ameriške misije

Atena, Grčija, 9. sept.—Zdravila in druge potrebitvine, ki predstavljajo vrednost do pet milijonov dolarjev, se kvarijo v nezavarovanih skladisčih v Atenah in drugih grških mestih. Poslala jih je v Grčijo pomožna organizacija Združenih narodov UNRRA.

To dejstvo je razkril dr. Oswald Hedley, član ameriške pomožne misije v Grčiji, v svojem poročilu. "Skladisča v Atenah, Patrasu, Solunu in drugih mestih so natrpana z zdravili," je dejal. "Grki sploh ne vedo, kaj naj storiti z njimi."

Hedley je dejal, da je našel 10 ton klinin in 5,000,000 pilul tege zdravila v skladisčih v Atenah. Kljub temu ameriške avtoritete kupujejo klinin za grško armado. Klinin je zdravilo proti malariji.

Skladisča so natrpana tudi z zdravniškimi aparati in instrumenti. Grčija jih sploh ne more rabiti, ker nima dovolj bolnišnic. Cepila in druga zdravila so se pokvarila v skladisčih.

RAZGOVORI O USTANOVITVI ZAČASNE VLADE V KOREJI ODLOŽENI

Washington, D. C., 9. sept.—Razgovori med reprezentanti Amerike, Rusije, Velike Britanije in Kitajske o ustanovitvi začasne vlade za združeno Korejo so bili odloženi, ker je Moskva zavrnila povabilo ameriške vlade, naj se udeleži konference.

Besednik državnega departmента je dejal, da se razgovori ne morejo vršiti brez udeležbe Rusije. Citiral je poročilo sovjetske časniške agencije Tass, da je sovjetska vlada zavrnila tudi sugestijo glede ustanovitve dveh korejskih zbornic v južni in severni Koreji. Južna Koreja je pod ameriško okupacijo, severna pa pod rusko okupacijo.

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Nemika raketa poslana v zrak

Washington, D. C., 9. sept.—Mornarični departmet je naznani, da je bila prva nemška raketa tipa V-2 poslana v zrak z letalonosca Midway zadnjo soboto. Letalonosce se je nahajjal na Atlantiku več sto milij od ameriškega obrežja. Raketa je dosegla višino samo šest milij in eksplodirala. Maksimalna hitrost, katero preleti raket, je 200 milij. Mornarični mornarični departmet niso hoteli pojasnit, zakaj je raketa eksplodirala v neznatni višini šestih milij. Podadmiral Daniel V. Gallery je označil preizkušnjo za uspeh.

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Vzpostavitev kontrole cen

Senator Kilgore napadel republikance

Washington, D. C., 9. sept.—Senator Kilgore, demokrat iz West Virginije, je naznani, da bo zahteval vzpostavitev kontrole cen, ako bo sklicano izredno zasedanje Kongresa v svetu diskuzij in odobritev programa nadaljnje ameriške pomoči državam v zapadni Evropi.

Senator je na sestanku s časniki napadel voditelje republikanske stranke in jih obdolžil odgovornosti za draginjo, ker so s svojim pritiskom na Kongres unicili kontrolo cen. Napad se smatra za uvod demokratske kampanje proti republikancem.

Kongresnik Price, demokrat iz Illinoisa, je podprt senatorjevo odborom republikanske stranke, katere voditelji so trdili, da se bodo cene znizale z odpovedjo kontrole cen. Delavski tajnik Schwellenbach je naznani, da bo imel serijo radijskih govorov, v katerih bo kritiziral rekord republikanskih kongresnikov in senatorjev.

Kilgore je dejal, da se bo moral Kongres baviti z vprašanjem restavriranja kontrole cen, če se ne bodo življenjski stroški znizali. Dostavil je, da bo moral predsednik Truman pritiskev na Kongres za restavriranje kontrole cen v interesu stabilizacije ekonomije.

Senator Taft, republikanec iz Ohio, je v svojem govoru v Columbusu, O., ponovil izjavno, da je proti sklicanju izrednega zasedanja Kongresa, ker nobeno notranje vprašanje ne zahteva takojšnje Kongresne akcije.

Delavski voditelji so predstavili izjavno, da se bo zadevna provizija protidelavskega zakona neustavna.

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URADNIKI UNIJ CIO NE BODO PODPISALI IZJAV

Zadevna provizija protidelavskega zakona neustavna

SEJA PODPREDSED. NIKOV V PITTSBURGHU

Philadelphia, Pa.—(FP)—Philip Murray, predsednik Kongresa industrijskih organizacij, je dejal pred časniki, da uradniki Unije CIO ne bodo podpisali izjavno, da niso komunisti, do 25. septembra v smislu provizije Taft-Hartleyevega protidelavskega zakona.

Murray je dejal, da so podpredsedniki izrazili mnenje, da je zadevna provizija protidelavskega zakona neustavna. Napisano je preizkušnjo protokomunistične provizije pred sodišči, ni pa razkril, kdaj bo predstavil.

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Vaše pravice pri socialni zaščiti

Na tem mestu smo že večkrat pisali o potrebi izboljšanja zaščite na socialni zaščiti. V mislih imamo zvezni zakon, ki je bil sprejet pod "new dealom" in je stopil v veljavo leta 1940. Glavna hiba tega zakona je prvič v tem, ker ne krije vseh delavcev in drugič, ker določa prenizko pokojnino za stare delavcev.

Danes ne bomo o tem pisali, marveč o pravicah, ki jih imajo pod tem zakonom zavarovani delavec in njih družine.

Kot je razvidno iz raznih poročil, je mnogo delavcev in njih družin, ki so v popolni temi glede svojih pravic pod tem zakonom. Najbrže je med njimi tudi mnogo naših članov—zato pišemo te vrstice. Sicer se bomo omejili le na nekatere točke, kajti ta zakon tudi nam ni znau v vseh podrobnosti. (To pravimo, da ne bi zaradi!). V resnicu morejo dati točne informacije o tem zakonu le oni, ki se z njim bavijo, to je uradniki Social Security Boarda, ki ima postojanje po vseh državah in vseh večjih mestih.

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Povprečnemu delavcu, ki plačuje svoje doneške (odtrgani so mu od place) v sklad socialne zaščite, je znano le to, da je upravičen do nekaj mesečne pokojnine, ko doseže starost 65 let. (Kotiklo znaša ta pokojnina, je odvisno od delavčevega zasluga in koliko let kdo plačuje v ta sklad. To more določiti le Social Security Board, ki vodi točne račune posameznega zavarovanca.) Ni pa vsakemu znano, da je do polovice vso možje pokojnine upravičena tudi njegova žena, ko doseže predpisano starost—65 let. Svet socialne zaščite je sicer priporočal kongresu znižanje starosti za žene na 60 let, toda to priporočilo še čaka na polici.

Ko zavarovani delavec doseže 65 let in se odloči, da gre v pokoj, to je pusti delo, naj to prijavi na bližnji urad Social Security Boarda. To naj stori tudi v primeri, da gre v pokoj samo začasno, ali pa, ako dela samo nekaj dni v mesecu in ne zasuži več kot \$15 na mesec. Dokler dela stalno, odnosno zasuži več kot \$15 na mesec, ni delezen pokojnine. Do pokojnine je upravičen (po 65. letu starosti) tudi v primeri, da je začasno odslojen, kakor tudi v primeri, ako ne dela vsled bolezni. (V nekaterih državah, na primer v Illinoisu, v primeri brezposelnosti tak delavec lahko prejema oboje: brezposelnost podporo in pokojnino.) Kadar prične zopet delati, pokojnina preneha. (Kako je z ženin pokojnino v primeri, da mož dela in sta cba po starosti kvalificirana, da jo prejemata, se informirajte pri Social Security Boardu.)

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To je ena stran tega zakona, ki se tiče delavcev, zavarovanih za socialno zaščito. Druga stran se pa tiče pravic družin zavarovanih delavcev. Ako na primer zavarovani delavec (ali pa delavka) umre pred 65 letom starosti—lahko še mlad—je njegova družina upravičena do neke odškodnine ali zavarovalnine iz skladu socialne zaščite—za pogrebne stroške in morda še kaj več. Osiroleti mladoletni otroci, ki izgube bodisi zavarovanega očeta ali mater ali pa oba, so upravičeni do neke redne mesečne podporo iz skladu socialne zaščite, dokler ne dosežejo polnoletnosti oziroma, dokler ne prično delati—mladoletni otrok, ki izgubi zavarovanega očeta ali mater in ki zasuži več kot \$15 na mesec, ni delezen te podporo.

Tiste vdove, ki so zadnjega leta prejeli "smrtnino" (lump sum) iz sklada socialne zaščite za umrlim možem, so zdaj upravičene tudi do svoje redne pokojnine, ako so stare 65 ali več let, odnosno, ko dosežejo te starost. Ta spremembu je v veljav, dokar je kongres zadnjič nekoliko izboljšal ta zakon glede vdov.

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To so v glavnem informacije, ki smo jih želeli podati našemu članstvu, ki je večinoma krito tudi s tem zakonom. In pod ta zakon spadajo vsled tega, ker naši člani v pretežni večini delajo v industrijskih, ki jih krije ta zakon. Kadar dela za vladu, opravlja domača hišna dela (službeničad) ali pa na farmah, je izven tega zakona. Prav tako ta zakon tudi ni obligaten za majhne delodajalce, ki upošljajo manj kot šest delavcev. Lahko pa jih zavaruje. Vseh delavcev, ki so izven tega zakona, je čez deset milijonov in je skrajni čas, da bi bili tudi ti ljudje kriti. Ampak kongres ni o tem do zdaj hotel ničesar storiti, ker je povsem v službi velebitnisa in reakcije. Ljudski interesi so mu deveta brigata.

Prav tako se kongres tudi nič ne zmeni, da bi sprejel Wagner-Dingell-Murrayev zakonski osnutek za uvedenje splošnega zdravstvenega zavarovanja s prosto zdravniško oskrbo in hospitalizacijo za vse—za delavce, farmerje, poklicne sloje in njih družine. Eden od vzrokov, da o tem zavarovanju ne mara nič slišati, je v tem, ker mu nasprotuje ne samo skoro ves privatni biznis, posebno po velekapital z vsemi privatnimi zavarovalninskimi družbami vred, marveč tudi vse tako zvane ameriške bratske organizacije, ki so reakcionarne do mozga.

Na drugi strani se naša jednota bori za čim boljšo in čim polnočno socialno zavarovanje na vseh področjih življenja od vsega svojega začetka. Pokojni Jože Zavertnik je v Prosveti večkrat zapisal, da bi ne bilo ničesar boljšega, ako bi v tej deželi dobili tako socialno zakonodajo, da bi tudi naša jednota ne bila več potrebljena našim ljudem. Tega načela se SNPJ še vgodno drži in upamo, da se ga bo držala, dokler bo obstajala.

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To članek bom zaključil z nasvetom, naj noben član ali članica ne zanemari svojih pravic, ki jim jih daje zakon socialne zaščite. Kadar dosežeš 65. leto in mislite iti v pokoj, ali pa po dosegli te starosti izgubite delo, čeprav samo začasno, takoj vložite prošnjo v bližnje urad Social Security Boarda za pokojnino. Prav tako v slučaju, ako v družino poseže smrt in pobere zavarovanega člana, kajti v tem primeru so dediči lahko upravičeni do neke smrtnine, kakor že zgoraj pojasnjeno. To ni nobena dobrodelnost (charity), marveč za vse to plačuje vsak zava-

Glasovi iz naših naselbin

VELIKA SLAVNOST DNEVA SNPJ NEPRIČAKOVAN DOBRO USPELA

Cleveland. O.—Ne vem, kje bi pricel. Torej dolgo pričakovana slavnost gl. dneva SNPJ, katera se je vrnila v Clevelandu 29., 30., 31. avgusta in 1. septembra, je res ne pričakovana dobro uspeha, naj si bodo priredbo v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave., ali pa piknik na izletniški farmi SNPJ, kateri se je vrnil 1. septembra.

Največji uspeh smo imeli s piknikom, kajti zbralo se je skupaj tisoče in tisoče posetnikov z vseh strani in krajev Amerike. To so bili člani in članice SNPJ in tudi drugi ljudje. To je bila množica veselih in krajnih ljudi, ki so se v krogu svojih sorodnikov, sošolcev, prijateljev in znanstvenikov zaznamovali. Kdor je imel čas in prišel s hribčka opazovati to velenje v ogromno množico, se je moral diviti ob pogledu na vse.

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Pisec teh vrstic se je pripravljal na izletniško farmo s svojim dobrim prijateljem Johnom Zamanom ob pol dveh popoldne. Takoj sem se prijavil za odmerjeno mi delo, in sicer pri starosti oz. načelniku prodaje trošnih listkov Ludviku Medvešku. On mi je takoj nakazal za \$50 teh listkov s pripomočkom.

Videl sem pridno delati tudi predsednika izletniške farme Blaža Novaka, Johna Šorca, daje sestri Skuk, Mulej, Jozefine Zakršek in njeno manjšo mamo mrs. Meznarsich, Jozefine Močnik, Viktorijo Poljsak in mnogo drugih.

Kakor sem že omenil, vseh imen ne morem omeniti, kajti jih je veliko, torej mi oprostite. Toliko ljudi napočititi in nasiti, ni lahko, ampak je treba veliko dela in priprav. Vse se je začelo v najlepšem redu. To naj bo v zgled tistim prisotnim klerikalcem, ki nas hočemo prikazati za komuniste in ne vem še vse ka.

Dasiravno sem bil tako zelo zaposlen z mojimi številnimi prijatelji vred, nisem bil radi tega nič hud in ne jezen, ampak prav nasprotno, bil sem zelo vesel in zadovoljen. Moji možgani so tako hitro in sigurno delovali, da vyleč veliki prodaji, ni bilo nobene pomote. Reci moram, da sem na tej veliki priredbi napravil rekord v prodaji trošnih listkov. Toda ne smem pozabiti, da je bilo na tem pikniku še več drugih prodajalcev in prodajalk teh trošnih listkov, in vsi so bili zelo pridni. Najbolj pa mi je bila za petami sestra Mary Somrak. Ce bi se kaj obotavljala, pa bi me prekosi. Zanj pa je bil tajnik našega društva 147 Leo Poljak, kateri je bil tudi posetnik našega gazde Ludvika Medveška. Srečni smo bili, da smo imeli Ludvika na takoj odgovornem mestu, ki ga je tako točno in pravilno izvršil.

Zelo pridna je bila tudi moja pomočnica, s katero sva imela v oskrbi zunanjost gostilno, ki se je imenovala "pri figa birth".

Cleveland. O.—Želim poročati nekoliko o novem pevskem zboru Triglav, čigar člani so po vescini tudi člani SNPJ.

Na zapadni strani Clevelanda je lepo število Slovencev in imajo vse vredno delati tudi v primeri, da je bilo v soboto zvezni tudi člani SNPJ.

Za ples bo igral Srnovršnikov orkester. Starejši člani, ki ne bi hoteli plesati, se bodo pa lahko zavabili in kramljali v pričakovanju, kakor tudi člani SNPJ.

Milwaukee. Wis.—Približno v sredi tega meseca se bo pričela konvencija naše sosednje podprtne organizacije Jugoslovanske podprtne zveze Sloge. Delegacija bo zborovala v Međimurje, Mich.

V veliki večini je članstvo te podprtne organizacije tudi včlanjeno pri SNPJ. Pred mnogimi leti, ko smo bili še mladi fantje in dekleta, danes pa smo plešasti in sivilska, torej pridobišči pred 40 leti, tedaj smo bili še vsi jednotarji.

Toda v tisti dobi je bila moda med Slovenci, da so hoteli v vseki državi in vsaki večji slovenski naselbini ustanoviti kakšno novo podprtne organizacijo. Ta tekmovalna v ustanavljanju novih organizacij so se vrnila na proslavi dneva SNPJ.

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Milwaukee. Wis.—Približno v sredi tega meseca se bo prič

Slovenska narodna podpora jednota
2657-28 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvenčni odbor

| | |
|--|--|
| VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| ANTON TROJAN, gl. pomočni tajnik | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| MIRKO KUHEL, gl. blagajnik | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| LAWRENCE GRADISKEK, tajnik bol. odd. | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| MICHAEL VRHODNIK, direkt. mled. oddel. | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| PHILIP GODINA, upravitelj Prosve | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| ANTON GARDEN, urednik Prosve | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |

Podpredsedniki

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RAYMOND TRAVNIK, prvi podpredsednik | 7925 Middlepointe, Dearborn, Mich |
| JOSEPH CULKAR, drugi podpredsednik | 417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa. |

Družinski podpredsedniki

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| JOHN V. CEBULAR, prvo okrožje | 7126 Shalerose St., Philadelphia 24, Pa. |
| FRANK GRADISKEK, drugo okrožje | Box 52, Hermine, Pa. |
| JAMES MAGLIC, treće okrožje | Box 1, Oakdale, Pa. |
| JOSEPH PIFOLT, četvrto okrožje | 1227 E. 60th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio |
| JOHN SPILLER, peto okrožje | 2079 Randall St., St. Louis 15, Mo. |
| URSULA AMBROZICHE, šeste okrožje | 418 Pierce St., St. Louis, Minn. |
| JOHN PETRICH, sedmo okrožje | 3420 Carmona Ave., Los Angeles 16, Calif. |
| FRANK POLSKA, osmo okrožje | 200 3rd St. W., Roundup, Mont. |

Gospodarski odbor

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| MATH PETROVICH, predsednik | 2652 E. 15th St., Cleveland 10, Ohio |
| VINCENT CAINKAR | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| F. A. VIDER | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| MIRKO G. KUHEL | 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| JACOB ZUPAN | 1600 S. Lombard Ave., Berwyn, Ill. |
| RUDOLPH LISCH | 700 E. 260th St., Euclid, Ohio |
| DONALD J. LOTRICH | 1937 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |

Porotni odbor

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ANTON SHULAR, predsednik | Box 27, Arma, Kansas |
| FRANK VRATARICH | 315 Tener St., Luverne, Pa. |
| ANDREW VIDRICH | 700 Forest Ave., Johnstown, Pa. |
| JOHN KOBE, SR. | 208 So. 62nd Ave. W., Duluth 7, Minn. |
| CAMILUS ZARNICK | 3064 W. 97th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio |

Hudobni odbor

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik | 3301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| MICHAEL R. KUMER | Box 64, Universal, Pa. |
| MATTHEW J. TURK | 3649 E. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. |
| LOUIS KAFAREK | 18901 East Park Drive, Cleveland, Ohio |
| ANDREW GRUM | 11135 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich |

Federacije S. N. P. J.

POZIV NA FEDERA- CIJSKO SEJO

Vinden, Ill.—Naznanjam društvo SNPJ v centralnem Illinoisu in St. Louisu, Mo., da se bo vršila federacijska sejo 14. septembra v Gilješiju. Vršila se bo pri Johnu Rugiu, 900 N. Clinton st., začetek ob desetih dopoldne.

Vabiljeni so vsi zastopniki, kakor tudi posamezni člani. Na dnevnem redu bomo imeli razne zadeve, med njimi, ali bomo še nadalje vršili dole, ali bomo zapri knjige. Nasledno bomo imeli pravico izraziti svoje mišljene v prid federaciji. Udeležite se to važne seje v velikem številu.

Frank Liersch, tajnik-blagajnik.

ZAPISKI SEJE ZAPAD- NE PENNSYLVANSKE FEDERACIJE SNPJ

N. Breddock, Pa.—Seja federacije društva SNPJ zapadne Pennse se je vršila v nedeljo 27. julija 1947 v Slovenskem domu v Ambridgeu, Pa.

Predsednik Anton Cipek odpre sejo ob 10.30 dopoldne. Odbor je ves načrt.

Zastopnik se je sledil zastopnikom.

Anton Cipek odpre sejo ob 10.30 dopoldne.

V nedeljo, 28. sept., se bo vršila seja Slovenskega ameriškega dneva. Namen te seje bo, začrtati smerov slovenskemu radio-programu kateri se oddaja sedaj vsako nedeljo dopoldne ob 10:30 do 11. ure (nov čas) na postaji WPIT v Pittsburghu. Federacijo bodo zastopal br. Anton Cipek, Jakob Ambrožič, John Kvartec in Anton Rožanc. Odobri se tudi \$100 v podporo za nadaljevanje slovenskega radio-programa.

Prišlo je do precej obširne debata.

Florian Pishak, zapisnikar.

Br. Cipek želi, da se ga oprost od popoldanske seje, kar se storil, in popoldansko sejo vodi sestra Mary F. Prašnikar, podpredsednica federacije. Br. Geo Smrekar poda prece obširno poročilo o konvenciji SANSA, kar se vzame na znanje. Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila 24. avgusta v Blainu, O.

Odborniki so vsi navzoči. Čitan je zapisnik seje, ki se je vršila 24. aprila, na Windsor Heightsu, W. Va., in soglasno sprejet. Predsednik poroča, da sta se in Jon Škofov v uredirila in denar zapisala na drugo imenico, tako da je vse v redu.

Sledi poročilo tajnika in blagajnika. Nadzorniki so pregledali knjige in jih našli v redu. Poročilo sprejet.

Poročila društvenih zastopnikov.

Za društvo št. 4 poroča, John Mauri: Pri društvu ne zaznamuje posebnega napredka; umrl je en član. Za

Za društvo 13 poroča Sustarsie in tajnika: Društvo dobro napreduje in pridobi se sedem novih članov.

Za društvo 258 nima zastopnikov.

Za društvo 268 nima zastopnikov.

Za društvo 333 poroča Paul Ilovac: Šteje člani so vseki prestope liste v društvu št. 13.

Za društvo 407 poročajo, da je vse po starem, pridobili pa so par novih članov. Pri društvu 662 vse po starem. Zastopnik društva 628 ni navzoč. Za društvo 640 pa poroča Mary Holub, da so pridobili 16 novih članov in da vedno delujejo za napreddek. V mesecu septembru bodo zopet sprejeli tri nove člane.

Nato je sklenjeno, da gosta Louis Pavlinich in F. Pishak k društvu 536 in povprašata, zakaj je prenehalo delovanje pri federaciji. Stavljen je predlog, da daruje federaciji \$25 Narodnemu odboru za svoboden tisk. Protipredlog se glasi za \$10, ki je z vescino glasov sprejet. Dalje je sprejet predlog, da federacija prispeva \$5 za C. R. C.

Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vredno četrtjo nedeljo v januarju v Boydsvillu. Ker je dnevnii red izčrpan, zaključi predsednik sejo ob eni popoldne.

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Zapisnik polletnega zborovanja glavnega odbora Slovenske narodne podporne jednote

(Nadaljevanje z 12. strani)

Nadzorni odsek je nekaj časa res pregledoval odklonjene dopise—na predlog, da naj glavnemu odboru poroča, da li urednički po našem mnenju pravilno postopa ali ne. Na februarški seji to leto smo tisti sklep ukinili. Lahko pa se vsak določnik pritoži na naš odsek v smislu pravil, to je, da so tisti, ki ga dolži prestopkov, spada v razsjevanje pod našo instanco.

Vsi odklonjeni dopisi so nam bili tudi sedaj predloženi in nadzorni odsek smatra, da se je urednik ravnal po svoji uvidvenosti kot smo to ugotovili v naših prejšnjih poročilih.

Matthew J. Turk, član tega odbora, se je pritožil, da je bil ignoriran v slučaju, ko so državni nadzorniki insurance departmenta države Illinois sklicali sestanek glede njihovega poročila o stanju naše jednote, o našem glasilu itd. Sestanek so sklicali v downtownu in našemu glavnemu uradu naročili, v kolikor je o tem znano predsedniku nadzornega odseka, naj se povabijo na to konferenco vsi glavni odborniki.

Iz gl. urada jem je bilo pojasnjeno, da bi bilo to tako zamudno in dragi, torej ali bi se zadovoljni, če se bi pozvali vse oni odborniki, ki žive v okolici Chicaga, oziroma v Chicagu.

Bilo je v izvršnem odseku tako sklenjeno in povabljeni so bili na tisti sestanek z auditorij insuranc departmenta države Illinois vsi razen br. Turk.

On se pritožuje, oziroma navaja v svoji pritožbi, da včas skoro nasproti gl. urada, pa so ga prezrli, čeprav ga poznamo. On dolži prizadeti, da so ga namenoma prezrli.

Zaslišali smo brata gl. predsednika Cainkarja in gl. tajnika F. A. Vidra, da naš odbor ni dobil od njunih izjav zadovoljivega vtiča. Kajti krvida za to je bila zvracana z drug na drugem. Radi tega je naš odsek sklenil predlagati tej seji gl. odbora, da naj izvršni odsek pedno odloči, kdo izmed njegovih članov naj bo sklicevale kakake take seje, konference ali kar si želi bodi. Tako potem ne bo nobenega izgovorja, kdo je česa krv in kdo ni.

Druga pritožba M. J. Turka je bila, da ni dobil oziroma ni imel prilike dobiti poročila državnih nadzornikov. Vrnili so ga iz gl. urada z vsemi kritikami v originalu, ne da bi prej vzel fotostatični posnetek tistih pol. Mi imamo tak stroy, če bi vzel saj kritične stavke iz njihovega poročila, ne bi stalo preveč, je dejal M. J. Turk v svoji pritožbi—če, da je bil tudi v tem slučaju zapovedljivo.

Nadzorni odsek v celoti ni o tem ničesar ukrenil, ker je smatral, da bodo kaj več ob tej zadevi poročali merodajni izvršni odborniki. Razprave pa je bilo o tem na naši seji precej. Kajti račun državnih nadzornikov je značil naših ugotovitvah \$4,590 in še nekaj drugih stroškov je bilo zvraven, vriši tega pa smo čuli nepravilno, da ni bilo med odborniki pri tem pregledovanju nič kaj prave kooperacije. Zato omenjanje te stvari tu vam, da se stvari razjasnilo, raješ kot da pa se bi širile jednotni kvarne govorice.

Pred našo sejo je prišel — ne po naši želji — spor glede zavarovalnega načina na poslopje, ki jih oddaja jednota.

To zadevo smo, imeli v enem dnevu v pretresu dvakrat.

Predložil jo je brat M. J. Turk.

Pojava jeval je na njegovo očitke brat gl. tajnik F. A. Vidar.

Stališče gl. nadzornega odseka, od kar ima sedanega predsednika, in menda tudi že prej je bilo, da naj bi bili glavni odborniki le glavni odborniki, ne pa se vmesavali v trgovske zvezze z jednoto. Kajti iz malih naročil nastane lahko kaj večjega, potem afera in slaba volja ter razočaranje med članstvom. Sedaj vsega tega še ni.

A vendar smo iz teh sporov uvidele, da je ustremno predlagati vam v odobritev tole:

Nihče, ki me je član nadzornega odseka, že po pravilih ne sme biti uposlen v glavnem odboru in izmed nas tudi nihče ni.

Ni pa v pravilih določeno, dali sme imeti kak naš član (to je nadzornega odseka) kupcijske zvezze z jednoto. Mi želimo, da glavni odbor odloči o tem. Naše mnenje je, da člani nadzornega odseka ne smemo imeti nikakršnih kupcijskih vez z jednoto.

Br. M. J. Turk, ki je član tega odseka, je izjavil, da s tem popolnoma soglaša, toda da zahteva, naj se to pravilo uveljavlja za vse glavne odbornike. Odbor je s tem soglašal in vam predlagata tak sklep.

Ko pride našo poročilo na dnevni red, boste o tem vi odločili.

Pregledovanje

Pri pregledovanju so nam bili na uslugo vse izvršni odborniki. In prav to ugotavljajo naši ravniki izvedeni. In ob enem poddarjajo, da so poslovne knjige vseh oddelkov vzorne.

To je vse naše poročilo.

Frank Zaitz, predsednik; Michael R. Kumer, Matthew J. Turk, Louis Kaferle, Andrew Grum, odborniki.

Soglasno sprejet predlog, da se poročilo vzame na znanje; o priporočilih in predlogih se vrši razprava pod zadevno točko dnevnega reda.

Br. gl. tajnik predložil poročilo br. gl. zdravniku Dr. John J. Zaverntiku, ki se glasi v prostem prevodu:

Poročilo gl. zdravnika

Cianom gl. odbora SNPJ:

Naslednje želim postaviti svoje poročilo kot glavni zdravnik S.N.P.J. za dobo zadnjega oziroma preteklega polletta, t. j. od 1. januarja do 30. junija 1947:

Predlog za prestop v jednoto mi je bilo predložen 707; 696 sem odobril na podlagi zdravniškega izpravevila, 11 sem jih moral odkloniti. Prošenj za zvišanje zavarovalnine sem prejel 35; 3 sem odklonil, ostale odobrene.

Operacijskih kaznac mi je bilo predloženih 565; 532 sem odobril v soglasju z določbami pravil v izplačilo, 89 sem priporočil izvršnemu odseku v odobritev, 35 slučajev sem moral odkloniti, ker se izkazavale samo manjše operacije, za katere pravila ne določajo nikakršne operacijske podpore.

Odškodninških listin sem prejel 20, t. j. za izgubo udov, oči in voda; v pet slučajih zdravniška izpraveva niso izkazavala nad 98% izgube vide ali poškodovanega dela.

Dve zahtevi za opravljeno sem dobil v predlog, kateri sem odobril pod pogojem, da tudi izvršni odsek odobri izplačilo, kot to določajo pravila.

V zadnjih šestih mesecih sem dobil v predlog štiri prošenja od članov veteranov, ki so bili poškodovani na bojiščih; na podlagi zdravniškega izpravevila niso izkazavala nad 98% izgube vide ali poškodovanega dela.

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Po končanju zadnje vojne naši člani prejemajo veliko pisem od svojih sorodnikov, ki bolehalo na eni ali drugi bolezni in prosijo, da naj jim ponudi zdravila, katerih ni mogoče dobiti v sta-

PROSVETA

Br. Petrovich se pridružuje izvajjanju br. Lischa, enako podpira predlog br. Lischa br. Vider, F. Spiller, Zarnik, Vratarich, Garden, Kaferle.

Br. Lotrich izvaja, predno gremo v stroške za načrte, ki je vendar potreben, da se odloči, kje naj nova stavba, vseledi tega je popolnoma na mestu, ako izvršni oddelek pripravi inicijativo in jo predloži članstvu na splošno glasovanje; ko članstvo to vprašanje reši, teda naj se pa pričnejo delati načrti; predlaga, da izvršni odsek predloži zadevo kraja, kje naj bo novi glavni stan jednotne načrte, da je treba določiti zaključek glede vlaganja društvene gotovine.

2) Gledo prestopkov navedenih pod točko dve v obožnici, je naš zaključek enak kot za točko št. 1).

3) Raba dvorane od njegove hčere brez načrtnine pogostuje kot je bilo dovoljeno od društva.—Ker preizkovalni odbor ali odsek od društva sam ni soglašal glede tega prestopka je naš odsek mnenja, da je njegova hči bila brezvredno upravljena do teh svobodščin, ker je davorana rabila v interesu društva, in zaključek našega odseba je, da je ta očitek brezpostremljen in ako je bila kakšna podlaga za obožnico, t. j. določila biti vložena ob času, ko so prišli na sled nerdenosti, ali je bila kakšna podlaga za obožnico, t. j. določila biti vložena takoj, ko so prišli na sled nerdenosti, in ne šele sedaj.

4) Da je br. Sasso priredil igro tombola (bingo) sam zase. — Br. Sasso je izjavil, da te igre ne bo več obdržaval. — Zaključek našega odseka je, da bi ob obožnica za ta prestopki morala biti vložena takoj, ko so prišli na sled nerdenosti, in ne šele sedaj.

5) Izročitev ključev šele na pritisk od strani mirovnega sodnika in odvetnika, vseledi tega odseka so nastali stroški \$25.00. — Naš odbor je mnenja, da bi se vsa ta zadeva lahko rešila mirnimi potoni in brez vsakih stroškov, ako bi prizadete stranke ne bili tako sproglavljene.

Konečni zaključek tega odbora je, da je izrek, katerega je napravil gl. potrotni odsek, v korist društva, občetno in organizacije v splošnem, in priporoča, da gl. urad pripravi takšna pisma in jih od časa do časa pošilja tajnikom s pojasnilom, da naj jih razdelijo med one, ki še niso člani jednote.

Br. Lisch predlaga, da se vadi obožnica za ta prestopki morala biti vložena takoj, ko so prišli na sled nerdenosti, in ne šele sedaj.

Br. Zaitz predlaga, da se vrši kakšna seja, konferenca ali sestanek, naj izvršni odsek določi, kdo naj pozove gl. odbornike na nameravano konferenco ali sestanek, da ne bodo nastala kakšna nesoglasja kot se je pripetilo pred nedavnim. Br. Petrovich je pojasnil, da so pravila v tem oziroma dovolj jasna in niti potreba nobenega zaključka.

Br. Spiller pojasnjuje za nadzorni odbor, da ka-

darkoli se vrši kakšna seja, konferenca ali sestanek, naj izvršni odsek določi, kdo naj pozove gl. odbornike na nameravano konferenco ali sestanek, da ne bodo nastala kakšna nesoglasja kot se je pripetilo pred nedavnim. Br. Petrovich je pojasnil, da so pravila v tem oziroma dovolj jasna in niti potreba nobenega zaključka.

Br. Vider se vrši kakšna seja, konferenca ali sestanek, naj izvršni odsek določi, kdo naj pozove gl. odbornike na nameravano konferenco ali sestanek, da ne bodo nastala kakšna nesoglasja kot se je pripetilo pred nedavnim. Br. Petrovich je pojasnil, da so pravila v tem oziroma dovolj jasna in niti potreba nobenega zaključka.

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PROSVETA

ENGLISH SECTION

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1947

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

LODGE YOUNG AMERICANS

VIEWS AND REVIEWS OF SNPJ ACTIVITIES

By Michael Vrhovnik

CIRCLE DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE

In this issue of the Prosveta we begin the publication of the minutes of the Juvenile Circle Directors' Conference of the SNPJ which was held on Friday and Saturday, August 29-30, 1947, in the Slovene National Home, St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. This will be the first of a series of installments which will appear in the Official Organ each week until the entire minutes have been published.

We girls have many old and new bowlers this season. So far we have 7 girl teams. And the Wolverine girls have 5 teams entered. So we certainly should have a great deal of enjoyment out of bowling this season. And of course there are many men's bowling teams also. Anyone interested in bowling and hasn't been placed on a team as yet contact Joe Golia or myself.

Attention, girls: Isabell Tschitsch, our former secretary of the Girls' Bowling League, wishes to have all the Wolverine and Y. A. girls to be at the alleys at 3 p.m., Sept. 14, in order to have an election of officers etc. Please be there early.

A speedy recovery to our member Mary Napotnik who is in the hospital recuperating after an operation. An entertainment committee meeting was held on Sept. 5. Plans are being made for winter entertainment.

Everyone get out for our meeting and out to the alleys on Sept. 14. HELEN STIMAC, 564.

Lincolnites Plan Fall Dance

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—On Saturday night, Sept. 27, the Lincolnites will sponsor a Fall Dance at the Dom. John Gorsek's orchestra will furnish the music, with dancing from 9-12. Admission 60c, including tax. We invite all our members and friends to be with us for this first social affair of the fall season.

At our August meeting we were all sorry to have to accept the resignation of Sec'y Rudy Kerar. He has served us well for three years, and in behalf of the membership I should like to say "Thanks, Rudy, for a job well done."

Mary Ann Felber was elected Sec'y. Her address is 2537 S. 7th st. So members, remember that when paying dues. Better yet, why not show up at our meetings and pay your dues there? Sis. Felber was sec'y once before for a period of three years, and we know she will handle the job capably.

For the month of Sept. only our meeting will be on the third Sunday, Sept. 21, as final arrangements for the dance must be completed at this meeting.

Last month after our meeting we all went to Lincoln Park for a basket supper and a general good time. The ladies "took" men in another ball game and had so much fun that all were agreed we should play them again. It was more like a circus and provided as many laughs as any, what with the ladies grabbing the barmen, carrying the bat around, etc. Even the spectators got a hearty laugh.

See you at the meeting, Sept. 21. MARY BRINOCAR, 567.

Ramblers' Spotlight

OAKMONT, Pa.—Rambler events for next few weeks include opening of bowling season Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 7 p.m., Grant's Alleys, Hulton Road, Oakmont. All members who would like to participate in this popular winter sport are asked to be on hand at that time.

Sunday, Sept. 14, at Blackburn's golf course, the Ramblers will stage their first inter-lodge golf tournament. About twenty members will vie for the honor of becoming "Links Champ of Lodge 713." May the best man win. All golfers will meet at Hulton corner at 7:30 a.m.

The regular monthly meeting Sunday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 p.m. Final preparations for our dance will be made. It is your duty as members to attend this meeting, make suggestions and offer your assistance where help will be needed, to assure that this dance is a success.

Our main criticism of the championship games was the size of the crowd. It was very disappointing to see so few people at the games. Perhaps, the weather the night before had something to do with the poor attendance for it was doubtful to some that play would be permitted due to the soggy condition of the field. On the other hand, it is the opinion of the writer that had the place and time of the game been publicized in the Prosveta at least a week in advance, the attendance would have been greater and, therefore, more befitting of a championship contest and the caliber of performance displayed by the teams. We noticed also that the playing field had not been lined off as the rules provide and, also, that the Badger players wore nothing on their shirts to indicate who they represented, while the Reveler uniforms advertised more than is permissible under present SNPJ rules.

The Comets, Lodge 715, Universal, Pa., copped both team and individual titles in the National Golf Tourney. The team, consisting of Max Kumer, Joe Bertovic, Robert Klobcic and John Richter, shot an aggregate actual score of 333 over a rain-soaked course, with Bro. Richter shooting a brilliant 76, individual lower weather conditions. In the National Balina Tourney, Lunder-Adamic, Lodge 28, Cleveland, Ohio, men's team won

Lodge 640 Will Hold Early Fall Dance Saturday

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio.—Attention, everyone, on Saturday, Sept. 13, Lodge 640 will hold their early autumn dance at Boydsville Hall, Stop 16. Music will be furnished by the ever-popular Lew Waters from Harmarville, Pa. So, why don't you all put on your dancing shoes and come to Bridgeport for an evening of fun with the Cardinals.

There will be plenty of refreshments for the old and the young. I am sure you will all have a grand time. We Cardinals will do all we can to show you a grand time. So come all of you. We are especially waiting for the gang from Lodge 589 of Strabane. Remember, you owe us a return visit. Frank Tomasic and Tony Progar, are you still keeping your promise or did you forget? Millie and Frank Podbov, we are also waiting to see you here at the Cardinals' dance on this nite. I sure hope that we can see a large gang from 589.

All nearby Lodges of the Ohio valley are cordially invited to attend this gala affair, as everyone will have a good time. C. U. at the hall on Sept. 13. Any of you outside friends that don't know anyone, just ask for Lou Gorence and Mary Holub, they will be glad to take you around and get acquainted with all the Cardinals.

A CARDINAL.

Lodge 615 Slates

Dance October 25

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—SNPJ Lodge 615 held its regular monthly meeting Aug. 17. The attendance of the adults was pretty fair, but the juvenile attendance was rather poor, not enough to hold a meeting. I urge you parents, to please send your children to the meetings and help Sis. Guizzo to organize a good Circle here in the west.

Handcraft should be promoted and developed both as an exhibit and a contest. The cultural festival should be organized to draw the best talent from the Juvenile Circles of the Society. A social event should be linked with the festival program as a grand climax. Such a program, extensive though it may seem, once properly organized, would prove a magnet to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our youth and would directly and indirectly encourage them to take a greater interest in the SNPJ. Such an affair could be held in conjunction with the National SNPJ Day or separately. It would, of course, have a much greater effect if scheduled to take place during the National SNPJ Day when thousands of our members come together in reunion and would have opportunity to view the handcraft exhibit, attend the festival program and dance, and witness the sport and recreational activities. There is no denying the fact that our National SNPJ Day activities need to be "polished and bolstered," and one good way of doing this is by replenishing the ranks of the participants with new blood, especially young blood from the ranks of youth.

We are in a critical period of history and the SNPJ, as an organization constantly at work to improve conditions under which people are forced to live, is needed more today than any time since it was founded forty-three years ago. We can and must preserve the principles, ideals and purposes upon which it was established. We will succeed if the minds of our young people can be directed to a genuine interest in the progress and welfare of the Society. Our Juvenile Circles form a sound medium through which many of them can be reached. Let us, therefore, get solidly behind our Juvenile Circles and our youth leaders for they are doing a mighty important job in building and preserving a bigger and stronger SNPJ for the future. Organize a Juvenile Circle in your lodge!

NATIONAL SNPJ DAY EVENTS

The Ninth National SNPJ Day is now a celebration of the past. It has been written into the records and reported to the membership as our most successful post-war affair. Thousands of our members and friends, who came from several states, attended and participated in the gala four-day program, August 29-30-31 and September 1, 1947. The dance on Saturday night, despite a heavy downpour of rain all through the early evening hours, the main program and dance on Sunday, and the huge picnic at the Cleveland SNPJ Park on the following Monday (Labor Day) were attended by capacity throngs which had all the ear-marks of similar gatherings in the years before the war. Young and old joined happily together in reviving this annual pre-war event in a grand and successful style.

The Cleveland Federation of SNPJ Lodges, under whose auspices the National SNPJ Day was conducted, did a masterful job of providing excellent service and the very best of hospitality, and so deserve the congratulations of the entire Society on the outcome of this gigantic undertaking. To plan, prepare, publicize and run an affair of this kind requires a small army of willing workers and, of course, the very best of leadership. The results prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that our Cleveland lodges not only have sufficient manpower and able leadership, but what is equally important, the spirit of SNPJ is still strong in their hearts.

THE NATIONAL ATHLETIC EVENTS

The sports program did not measure up to original expectations. This was particularly true of the balina and golf tournaments which attracted a very small number of entries. The softball play-offs, however, were run off as scheduled with four teams participating for the national championship. The semi-finals saw the Revelers, Lodge 889, Ambridge, Pa., defeat Triglav, Lodge 82, Johnstown, Pa., in a well-played game by the score of 4 to 2, while the Badgers, Lodge 584, Milwaukee, Wis., walloped the Loyalties, Lodge 590, Cleveland, Ohio, in a one-sided affair, 13 to 2.

Brothers and Sisters, please don't hesitate if you are asked to help in the dance. We have the same few each time so come and volunteer your services and help out a good cause.

Our regular meeting will be held on Sept. 21 at 2 p.m. I wish to remind some of you that all dues should be paid by the last of each month. So please get those dues to me on time. See you all at the Sept. 21 meeting.

MARY KOTCHNIK, Sec'y.

Combined Picnic At Meadow Lands

MEADOW LANDS, Pa.—Lodges 259 SNPJ and 75 AFU are sponsoring a picnic on Sunday, Sept. 14, at the Club Grounds. All proceeds to go into the building fund. So come all you members and friends from far and near and help make this picnic a success.

COMMITTEE.

Lodge No. 5 SNPJ Holds Dance

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Lodge Naprej 5 SNPJ will hold a dance Saturday, Sept. 27, in the auditorium of the Slovene National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave. Srnovranki's orchestra will play for the dance. There will be plenty of refreshments for everyone. Members and friends are invited to come and have a good time.

COMMITTEE.

The championship trophy, while the ladies' team of Zdruljeni Bratje, Lodge 26, also of Cleveland, came out on top in the women's division. Congratulations to the winners of the golf and balina tournaments!

Judging by the results of our National SNPJ Day events this year, more attention will have to be directed in the future to the organizational structure and publicity of our sport activities. Entry blanks and invitations will have to be sent out early enough to allow the lodges at least two meetings to act upon them. No conflicting sectional tournaments of any kind shall be permitted. Sending teams to the National SNPJ Day, appropriating money for prize funds and trophies etc., entails a large expense on the part of the Society for which there should be a much greater return in spectator interest and player participation than was shown this year. There shall have to be a big improvement in 1948 in the sports department to warrant the expenditure of money involved.

Golden Eagles

GIRARD, Ohio.—We are practically a stranger to these pages but with one thing and another, it is more or less difficult to sit down and report the news of one's community, especially if there isn't too much to report in the first place.

Meeting attendance has been stable and satisfactory but sponsorship of affairs is something else again. The summer months did bring out an effort for a softball team, but it seems that there aren't just enough players to maintain a constant schedule.

We anticipate but little in the way of bowling for the coming fall and winter months. It seems that everyone is bent upon the ways of an individual and little time is loaned to the ways of cooperative effort.

Girard is rapidly becoming a town with numerous SNPJ members who are content with their pipes and bedroom slippers in the comfort of their living rooms.

After a great deal of delay and friendly argument, Joe Leskovac assumed the chairmanship of our annual Fall Dance scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 1st. Joe will select his own aids and is now in the process of contracting an orchestra. Joe is an enthusiastic worker and he will do his best in arranging the dance, but he will require help and lots of it. Do your best if Joe requests that you work on the committee. The dance will be at the local Slovene Hall.

This next paragraph will be devoted to the possibility of a SLOWENIAN WORKERS HOME or its counterpart.

At our last meeting, Ed Prevec made a motion that we work with Lodge 49 in seeking ways and means to construct or purchase property of our own. This type of discussion has been going on for several years but nothing definite was accomplished. A hall of our own is required it for no other reason than to provide a meeting place for the young folks.

At present, our Juvenile Circle is practically eliminated from the scene of things because of a lack of place to meet. No Circle can be successful if it merely meets once a month for a meeting and then disbands for the remainder of the month.

One can argue pro and con as he or she pleases but I maintain that a prime requisite of a successful Circle is a meeting place where the young are welcome and can come and go at will!

Off the Record—Joe Leskovac has just announced that the Henry Ricci-Stan Kobal orchestra will play for the Nov. 1st dance.

The Matt Golob family spent a week's vacation here with us.

On Labor Day, we made the trip to the National SNPJ Day affair at the Farm. The short time we were there we saw few Girard people. The Bogatays, Krvinas, the Leskovac Brothers, Umekas were about all we saw. The Ujicich-Fabec group stopped in to say "hello" on the way to Cleveland. They came from Pittsburgh and were getting an early start. Frank Gradisek from Herminie, Pa., and a district vice-president was a recent visitor. Also Bill Kainitz and family.

Loretta Racich is now home after a summer long vacation in Pennsylvania. Our Secretary, Mary Selak, is slowly recuperating at home. She will be back on the active list again soon.

FRANK REZEK Jr., 643.

LEONA M. WIRANT.

SNPJ Wolverine Lodge

DETROIT.—Many Wolverine and Young American members followed the crowd of fellow members to Cleveland over Labor Day to participate in the huge SNPJ Day affair. This was indeed a most successful affair and already we are looking forward to as good a one in Milwaukee next year.

Without any sleeping accommodations, our party of six decided to take a chance on securing rooms after reaching there. This was only accomplished by the very capable handling of the housing chairman, Ann Opeka, to whom we six Wolverines are deeply grateful.

The Cleveland Slovenes should be very proud of their SNPJ farm and their newly redecorated hall on St. Clair. The farm is a wonderful project and when completed will be an ideal spot for all SNPJ members. After seeing these two places we Detroit Slovenes have renewed our hopes of attaining practically the same thing in Detroit sooner or later. In the guessing contest at the picnic on the SNPJ farm Bertha Bernick was one of four to guess the number of stones in the jar.

Sunday, Sept. 14, is to be a very busy day for the Wolverines. At 4 p.m. the All Slovene Bowling league will get under way at the Palmer Park alleys. We are shy two girls to complete our fifth team. If you reconsider please contact Lena Yerman or me. Immediately after bowling the Wolverines' monthly meeting will take place at John R. Hall. Let's have a record attendance at this meeting.

On Sunday, Sept. 21, a group of Loyalties under the sponsorship of Frankie Yankovich, will invade the Detroit area for a ball game. The game will be played at 1 p.m., twelve men on a team, very easy pitching, and every man must be over thirty years of age. These rules were made by Yank and the two Detroit managers, Bernick and Blake. Six Wolverines and six Young Americans will make up the Detroit team. Two half barrels of beer and a dinner will be the grand prize. The place is John R. Hall with Yenky's music for entertainment after the game.

At present, our Juvenile Circle is practically eliminated from the scene of things because of a lack of place to meet. No Circle can be successful if it merely meets once a month for a meeting and then disbands for the remainder of the month.

Wolverine dates to remember are our Harvest Dance combined with our drawing to be held at the West Side Hall on Oct. 18. Drawing prizes

IMPERIAL, Pa.—Back to the Lucky Stars again. Just a reminder of the 17th Anniversary dance on Saturday, Sept. 20. Do not fail to come, far and near.

Was kept sort of busy last few weeks but want to thank all who helped make the Juvenile Circle Dance a success. Loads of thanks to Mrs. Taucher and Ann Tuminski who helped in the kitchen. The winner of drawing was John Matroy of Imperial.

Went to Cleveland to the Circle Directors' Conference, heard a lot of interesting topics and some very good ideas, and displays of other Circles. Met and had room with Ann Stromar of Detroit, a wonderful gal. We had a grand time together. Also Leona Wiran of Sygan. (Did you get any of the photos, Ann?)

Belated birthday greetings to Ann Tuminski. Congratulations to Bertha Stearns who was married Aug. 23. Get Charles in there, Bert.

On the sick list were Frank Andreini and Mary and Millan who is still on, wishing her a speedy recovery.

Again it will soon be time for bowling. All interested in bowling be at meeting Sunday, Sept. 14. Also juveniles who are interested, get in touch with me. Again just a reminder, don't forget Imperial Sept. 20. Lucky Star Anniversary dance.

POLLY SLADICH, Sec'y.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Our congratulations to Eugene Nowak and Jeannette Gaber who were married Aug. 30.

A new addition at the Fred Chernie home is a baby daughter. Congrats to Fred and Irene.

Emil and Stella Weisner have transferred to the lodge in Crivitz, Wis., where they have been making their home for some time.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Joseph Zezel whose father passed away recently. Also to Tony Tutin whose dad passed away in Penna.

Al Maren, Wally Remic and Frank Plesnik spent the Labor day weekend in the wilds of northern Wisconsin. Quite a gang went to Cleveland for the big SNPJ Day. Our boys lost out in the baseball playoffs and we congratulate the winners.

Some of our boys also took in the Golf Tourney held in Waukegan. My sleuth tells me that Doc Kriskovic, Frank Stiglich, Tony Paulin, Johnny Rebernisek, Joe Ambrosch, Joe Barbarich, Matt Levor, and Tony Verbeck were the boys that made the trip. As for the scoring, nary a word up to this late date. And what oje always

Minutes of the First SNPJ Juvenile Circle Directors' Conference

Held August 29-30, 1947, at Slovene National Home on St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

The first SNPJ Juvenile Circle Directors' Conference is opened by Brother Vincent Cainkar, Supreme President of the Slovene National Benefit Society at 9:15 a.m., August 29, 1947, in the Slovene National Home, 6411 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Supreme President asks all present to rise and give the Society greeting. This having been done, he then extends greetings to the Conference delegation on behalf of the Supreme Board and Society, and expresses hope for a successful conference whose decisions and recommendations will be beneficial and encouraging to the Juvenile Circles and the Organization in general. Upon concluding his remarks, he surrenders the gavel to Brother Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of SNPJ, as official Chairman of the Conference, having been appointed as such by the Supreme Executive Committee.

Brother Vrhovnik thanks Supreme President Cainkar for his greetings and good wishes and continues with the program of the Conference. He reports that the Executive Committee empowered him to select a recording secretary for the Conference and he succeeded in getting Sister Ann Sannemann, Director of Circle 26, Chicago, Illinois, to accept this important and responsible assignment. He asks for a motion of consent and approval of this action by the delegation. Sister Mary Aidich, Circle 54, Springfield, Illinois, so moves, and the motion is carried.

The Chairman explains that, since it is necessary to have a Credential Committee for a meeting of this kind, he took it upon himself with the knowledge of the Executive Committee to appoint Brother Tony Dolence, Circle 39, Bon Air, Pa., and Sister Frances Petro, Circle 19, Strabane, Pa., and recommends approval of their appointment. Sister Ursula Ambrozich, Circle 48, Eveleth, Minn., makes a motion to that effect which is seconded and approved.

The same action and course is asked for Sister Marian Adams, Circle 2, Cleveland, Ohio, appointed as Chairman of the Handcraft Exhibit. Brother Joseph Batis, Circle 52, Hermonie, Pa., so moves, and the motion is carried.

The Credential Committee reports that 28 Circles are represented at the Conference, two less than are listed in the program roster. Absent are Sisters Frances Novak, Circle 21, Sharon, Pa., and Jennie Padar, Circle 50, Brooklyn, N.Y. Both, however, are expected to be present.

The Credential Committee further reports that there is an alternate for Sister Amelia Kos, Circle 55, Cuddy, Pa., who is not able to attend the Conference. Her substitute is Sister Agnes Mehok, Assistant Director of the Circle. It is moved by Sister Polly Sladich, Circle 60, Imperial, Pa., and so carried that Sister Mehok be the accredited representative of Circle 55 to the Conference.

The Credential Committee also reports that Sister Mary Wolf, Director of Circle No. 66, Southview, Pa., organized after July 1, 1947, desires to represent the Circle at the Conference. Since the rules governing the Conference provide that only those Circles, established prior to July 1, are entitled to a representative at the Conference, the Chairman asks the delegation to act upon the eligibility of Sister Wolf. After a brief discussion, Sister Ann Bricey, Circle 47, Johnstown, Pa., makes a motion to give Sister Wolf full rights as a Conference representative. Approved.

Brother Dolence, reporting for the Credential Committee, reads the roll of Circle Directors who are accredited representatives of the Conference. Each stands and is introduced to the delegation as his name is called. They are as follows:

1—Eva Balich, Waukegan, Colo.
2—Marion Adams, Cleveland, Ohio
4—Marie Ermenc, Milwaukee, Wis.
7—Frances Matekovich, Girard, O.
10—Mary Kordan, Salem, Ohio
15—Mary Bozich, Verona, Pa.
19—Frances Petro, Strabane, Pa.
21—Frances Novak, Sharon, Pa.
24—Dorothy Gabrosek, Waukegan, Ill.
26—Ann Sannemann, Chicago, Ill.
28—Rose Bujok, Roundup, Montana
29—Ann Stromar, Detroit, Mich.
36—Leona Wirant, Sygan, Pa.
39—Tony Dolence, Bon Air, Pa.
47—Ann Bricey, Johnstown, Pa.
48—Ursula Ambrozich, Eveleth, Minn.

49—Mary Bavdek, Krayn, Pa.
50—Jennie Padar, Brooklyn, N.Y.
51—Helen Ribarich, Avella, Pa.
52—Joseph Batis, Herminie, Pa.
53—Leo Stonich, Pueblo, Colo.
54—Mary Aidich, Springfield, Ill.
55—Agnes Mehok, Cuddy, Pa.
56—Josephine Struble, Aliquippa, Penna.

59—Mary Vidmar, Johnstown, Pa.
60—Polly Sladich, Imperial, Pa.
61—George Nace, Latrobe, Pa.
62—Anthony Tome, Bridgeville, Pa.
63—August Stremikis, Willard, Wis.
64—Theresa Mazon, Hostetter, Pa.
65—Mary Wolf, Southview, Pa.

Bro. Dolence informs the delegation at this point that only Sister Jennie Padar is absent from the Conference.

Chairman Vrhovnik then brings to the attention of the delegation the need of a Vice-Chairman to assist in the conduct of the meeting. It is moved by Sister Ermenc that a Vice-chairman be elected. Motion is carried.

Nominated for Vice-chairman of

the Conference are Ann Bricey, Ann Stromar, George Nace, Ursula Ambrozich and Joseph Batis.

Bro. Dolence moves and is seconded that nominations be closed. Carried.

Brothers Nace and Batis accept the nomination, with all others declining. The Chairman thereupon appoints Sisters Ermenc and Gabrosek to serve as tellers, to distribute, collect and count the ballots cast and report the result of the election for the first week in April, 1947.

The tellers report as follows: Bro. Batis received 19 votes and Bro. Nace 9. Bro. Batis is elected Vice-chairman of the Conference.

The Chairman then introduces Bro. Math Petrovich, President of the Cleveland Federation of SNPJ Lodges, who extends greetings and welcome to the Circle delegation on behalf of the Federation, and gives a short and inspiring talk to the Directors.

The Chairman thanks Bro. Petrovich for his attendance and his fitting remarks.

Supreme President Cainkar is next called upon to address the Conference. His subject is "History of SNPJ," a summarization of outstanding events and progress of the Society from the time of its organization up to recent years.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE SNPJ HISTORY

On April 6, 1904, the representatives of nine independent fraternal lodges, located at as many Slovene settlements in different states of this country, assembled in Chicago, Illinois, and founded the Slovene National Benefit Society, a new and progressive organization that was to be ideologically different and better than all other then existing fraternal societies and organizations of this type, and as such to grow big and strong.

The Society has been commonly known as the SNPJ ever since its establishment which is the abbreviation of its original Slovene name, "Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jednot."

Summarizing the history of the Society, one cannot give it much justice without recalling some of the phases of immigration and settlements of Slovenes in this country, for they are closely related to each other.

The first Slovene immigrants, pioneers of our early settlements, who came to the United States in that first great tide of immigration following close upon the end of the Civil War were, with few exceptions, all young and religiously inclined. With them came the clergymen who zealously endeavored to get them under their selfish control, that is, not only their parishioners, but also every other individual and organization; in fact, all the life of our people.

The consequences growing out of such conditions were dark and deplorable. There was very little cultural life in any of our communities, and still less of any educational activity. There were no fraternal lodges and no fraternal gatherings like we have now, the church and the saloon were our social centers; and when the fraternal movement finally arose, it was centered within very narrow boundaries of the church. Every lodge or order had to bear the name of some saint, their members were garbed in uniforms of Austrian army officers and carried sabres; and lodge officials were adorned with gold emblems and insignia on their coats.

There were also, at that time, a good number of free-thinking and progressively inclined individuals among us, who looked upon all that with resentment and disgust. They had a different conception of a real fraternal society that our working people really needed. They were of the opinion that religion was a private matter of each individual and should be kept out of the business of our fraternal benefit organizations; that uniforms of army officers and glittering sabres are symbols of reaction and war and therefore, anti-fraternal in character; that these antiquated clerical and monarchial traditions copied from foreign despots and tyrannical rulers were un-American and surely did not fit into the life of our people in this country where the opportunity for freedom of expression and conviction existed, and so much less into our fraternal benefit organizations.

The number of disqualified people was growing from day to day, the oppositionists to such orders of things were getting more sympathizers and followers in practically every community.

The conditions for establishing a new fraternal order, entirely different from any of the then existing, were thus becoming ripe, and so in the fall of 1903 there was organized in Chicago a new independent fraternal order which soon thereafter became the nucleus of the SNPJ. Within six months similar organizations sprang up in the following cities and places: La Salle, Ill., Johnstown, Pa., Steel, O., Cleveland, O., Morgan, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., So. Chicago, Ill., and Yale, Kansas. For these nine and Yale, Kansas, fraternal orders, striving towards a

common goal and adopting the same basic principles, Chicago, with its independent new fraternal order, "Slovenska," which later became local Lodge No. 1 of the SNPJ, was the core of the potential central organization; it conducted correspondence with the remaining lodges and sent them instructions. The leaders of these organizations discussed plans for a new central society, and when all preparations were completed, they called the first convention

consisting of twelve delegates for the first week in April, 1904.

The first convention was held in the old "Narodna dvorana," a then Czech social center located on the corner of W. 18th street and old Racine ave., in Chicago. This group of twelve men comprised the official founders of the Slovene National Benefit Society. Eleven of them were elected to the first Supreme Board of the new organization. The convention met from April 6 to 9, inclusive. It adopted the constitution and by-laws for government of the Society, based on progressive principles and broad rights of members. It chose "Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jednota" as the name under which the new organization was to be known.

Among special important and far reaching decisions made by the first convention was undoubtedly the incorporation of centralized sick benefit system into Society's business. Centralized sick benefit as we know it now, was non-existent in those days. To the old line insurance companies the proposition did not seem profitable enough and they would not bother, while in the fraternal societies all matters pertaining to the sick benefit were left to the individual local branches, whose treasuries, as a rule, were too weak to take proper care of all their sick members.

The adoption of centralized sick benefit system was, therefore, a revolutionary step among the fraternal organizations. It was a step in the right direction and soon proved to be not only very essential among Slovene immigrants, but also of historical importance in the growth and development of the Society. A central sick benefit fund made it possible for our local lodges in smaller communities with limited treasury to render a substantial brotherly assistance to their members in need, and augmented their growth.

Another important factor that helped much in the development and rapid growth of the Society was the incorporation of free thought principles into our constitution. That, too, was new and different from all other fraternal societies. It opened the door to all liberal minded and progressively inclined individuals, and appealed especially to those who sought freedom from clerical influences and obligations.

The delegates of the first convention were strong believers in fraternity and equality, and so they decided that insurance for all members and their monthly contributions into the central treasury shall be alike, regardless of age. The mortuary insurance decided upon was \$500, and sick benefit \$6 per week for the first six months' period of illness. Regular monthly assessment amounted to only \$1 per month. A provision was also made for levying of special assessment in case a deficit occurred in the central treasury.

In the following year, 1913, the membership of the SNPJ increased by 1,804 new members, and the organization was composed of 200 branches with 11,214 members in the adult department and 1,407 members in the juvenile department. Its assets at the end of the year totaled \$118,406.25.

Another important general referendum was held in 1914, which fundamentally changed the system of insurance in the SNPJ. The members, by a large majority, decided that the Society become affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America and that it employ an age scale for a basis in payment of assessments. Four classes of death benefit insurance were approved: \$150, \$600, \$1,000, and \$1,500; and three classes of sick benefit: the one, two, and three dollar per day classes. With this, a general assessment for all members alike, which had been in practice made by this convention, in contrast to the new system, every member paid according to an age-rate scale, calculated upon the amount of the insurance.

In the ten years of its existence, the SNPJ grew from 9 to 220 branches, and from 276 members to 12,218. It paid out a total of \$576,133.25 in various benefits.

The sixth regular convention was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the fall of 1915.

This convention, attended by 121 delegates, was important for the reason that it decided to change the weekly organ, "Glasilo," into a daily newspaper, "Prosveta." Soon after the convention there was a general referendum upon the question of a merger with other societies and orders, and the decision of the sixth regular convention that the SNPJ merge with any other organization of free thought principles providing it was free from deficit, was approved. This convention also decided that a building be purchased or erected for the home of the Society.

In 1916, the SNPJ conducted an extensive campaign for new mem-

bers and subscribers to the daily "Prosveta." The campaign was successful, the Society securing over a thousand new members and 1160 new subscribers for its publication. About 87 new branches were organized, and at the close of 1916, the Society had 18,437 members in both departments.

While the number of branches steadily increased, many of the older members of the Society withdrew. However, it was soon compensated for its loss. At the fourth regular convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1919, the SNPJ had grown to 114 branches with 4,519 male members and 274 female members.

The fourth convention adopted many changes. The women of the Society were for the first time given equal rights with men, and this for the first time in any similar organization. They were entitled to all benefits and privileges extended to male members, and subject to the same obligations. The convention approved childbirth benefit for female members.

The jurisdiction of the Society now extended to Canada. Its official organ, "Glasilo," which for first two years had been issued once every month, was changed into a weekly newspaper of large size. The monthly assessment was \$1.25 per member, and the sick benefit \$1.00 per day for first six months and \$0.50 per day for the second six months' period. The two classes of insurance, \$600 and \$1,000, adopted by the third regular convention were discontinued, and the \$600 benefit insurance for every one alike was accepted.

Immediately following the fourth convention new members joined the Society in great numbers; new branches were formed every month.

In two years following the Cleveland (fourth) convention, the number of lodges had increased to 169, the membership to 7,356, and assets \$500.00. The membership of the SNPJ in the year 1917 exceeded 21,000 in both departments; the number of branches grew to 360. The SNPJ had already surpassed all the remaining independent Slovene organizations in America in the number of its members.

At the time of the seventh regular convention, which assembled in Springfield, Ill., in September, 1918, the SNPJ numbered approximately 23,000 members in both departments.

It was attended by 164 delegates, who passed upon the following decisions: (a monthly magazine for juveniles in both the Slovene and English language); a students' fund for SNPJ members attending schools of higher learning; "Knjizevna Matica" for the issue and distribution of fiction and educational literature; a permanent position with office in the Society headquarters; for the supreme president; and a sick benefit department with its own secretary, apart from the other Society departments.

The fifth regular convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1912, the SNPJ numbered 188 branches and 8,832 members. This convention, which consisted of 114 delegates (six of whom were women) and the supreme officers, accepted new reforms, widening the democratic aspect of the Society.

It gave the members right of initiative and referendum; it accepted a resolution whereby the editorial policy of the official organ became Socialistic, it laid down rigid rules against strikebreakers. The monthly assessment was increased to \$1.40 per month; however, the benefits remained practically the same. The provision giving members engaged in dangerous occupation or in police or military service the right of passivity was then adopted.

The size of the official organ was increased to eight pages, and the Supreme Board was vested with the right to employ a manager of publications. A motion to establish a juvenile department of the SNPJ was passed.

Following this convention, in the fall of 1912, the first general referendum was held—the first referendum to take place in the history of any Slovene national benefit society in America. The members voted on four questions: the election of members to the auxiliary board, the question of building new Society headquarters, the approval of a juvenile department, and the election of a manager of publications.

In the following year, 1913, the membership of the SNPJ increased by 1,804 new members, and the organization was forced to sell bonds in order to meet its obligations. The supreme secretary reported that whereas the average number of deaths had been 9 out of every 100 members, there were in 1919, 18.8 or approximately 19 out of every 1000 who died. The increased death rate somewhat affected the membership of the Society.

Added to this was the fact that after the War many of the members returned to their native country. However, the Society recovered from these losses within a short time, and preserved its solvency throughout.

The second special convention held in March, 1921, in the Society headquarters in Chicago was attended by 50 delegates and officers. An agreement was accepted for a merger with the Slavonic Workingmen's Benefit Union, which had previously combined with the St. Barbara lodge and the Slovene Labor Benefit and Pension organization.

The final merger of these organizations was effected at the third special convention in September, 1921, in Cleveland, Ohio, with delegates from both organizations. Action was also taken to include the SSPZ and JSKJ in the merger, and the plans drawn up included all of the four organizations; however, certain factors at the time of the merger prevented a complete union as planned.

The total membership resulting from the merger was over 39,000 members in both departments, and the combined assets were over one million dollars.

The convention for the merger also adopted five classes of sick benefit—from one to five dollars per day—and five classes of death benefit insurance (\$250, \$600, \$1,000, \$1,500, and \$2,000). Changes were made in the fund for disability and operations, and a special benefit fund for students and members in financial difficulties, as in time of strikes, was established.

Following this convention the SNPJ developed rapidly in all respects. In 1922 it had 42,969 members in both departments, 498 active branches, assets nearly one and a half million, and an increase of 3% in its solvency.

In 1923 the members by general referendum repealed the five-dollar sick benefit class and decided that all classes of sick benefit should be self-sustaining. It further decided that all members of the Supreme Board be elected by general referendum. The decision of the previous convention for an Old Peoples' Home and an SNPJ printing were approved.

At the beginning of 1924 the Society grew to 50,189 members in both departments, 503 branches, and approximately two million dollars in assets.

In this year the SNPJ set up its own printing and constructed a new building for offices of the secretary and "Prosveta," with two halls—a smaller one on the lower floor for meetings and entertainment and a large hall on the upper floor appropriate for all kinds of concerts, plays, entertainments, and large assemblies. Over \$100,000 was invested in the new building, which was officially opened December 21, 1924, with a ceremonious program.

The eighth regular convention was held in Waukegan, Illinois, in September, 1925. It was composed of 294 delegates and officers—the largest in the history of the SNPJ. Great animation characterized the convention.

It provided for a finance committee of the Supreme Board for the purchase of bonds and investments of money of the Society; it combined the one, two, and three dollar classes of sick benefit into one fund; it overthrew the decision for an Old Peoples' Home; it abolished the fund for students; and it increased the salary of the manager of publications by 50%.

The convention also approved all the decisions drawn up by the Supreme Board in respect to participation in the Slovene Republican Alliance for purposes of propaganda for a Jugoslav Socialist Republic. A resolution was passed authorizing the SNPJ to appropriate \$10,000, if necessary, at the time of negotiations for peace terms. This amount was never advanced, conditions making it unnecessary. It was further decided that the Society send \$1000 from the funds of the juvenile department to Slovenia for the victims of the War. A motion was passed that the SNPJ pay one-half of the death benefit of members killed during the War, and that it admit any member upon returning from service with all previous rights after submitting to a medical examination; and wounded or crippled soldiers without medical examination for death benefit only.

Soon after the eighth regular convention the SNPJ took an important step—again the first of its kind among Slovene organizations in America. The first English-speaking branch was organized in Chicago, with the name "Pioneer," No. 559. Similar branches rapidly followed in other larger localities and a section of the weekly official organ was printed in the English language, under the title "The Young SNPJ." One year later (1926) there were

Strugglers-Star-Gazette**News and Comments**

By J. F. Fifolt

Dance. Friday, Sept. 12

CLEVELAND, O.—To say that the National SNPJ Day was a great success is just putting it mildly. It was super-colossal! It was a great undertaking and to chairman Matt Petrovich and his committee a word of praise and a great big thank you is in order.

It was not an easy task and if some of you found conditions a little bit trying, please try to understand that the committee did the very best they could under the circumstances.

One of the busiest ladies that your scribe has ever seen was Josephine Tratnik who was trying to do two jobs at one time and almost succeeding at that. She informed us that a capacity crowd was in evidence at the dance on Saturday night despite the steady downpour of rain and hail, and they came from all over.

Amongst old-timers that we spoke to was none other than Joe Culka and his charming wife from Johnstown, Pa., and maybe some day soon we will take that trip up and down those hills, Joe and Elsie.

That dynamic speech on Labor by Mike Kumer really kept the audience so quiet that you could almost hear a pin drop. And to think that Mike still remembered us after an absence of about ten years. Milan Medvesek still the same as ever and beaming all over because he had a chance to come back to Cleveland to renew old acquaintances. Mike Vrhovnik without his camera seemed lost and more people remarking about it.

While looking around for "Oh" Valencheck yours truly came across Rose Mary and Al Raines looking over the SNPJ Farm . . . thinking of buying it. Rose and Al? Met more members but space does not permit mentioning them all. So from the Strugglers may we say a great big "Thanks!" to all who were instrumental in making this the most successful SNPJ Day!

Out of the Bowling-Bag

Yes sir! We dood it! Started the Ladies' bowling league on Friday, Sept. 6, at the Slovene Home Alleys. Due to conditions beyond control we have to bowl a split-shift, that is, one-third of our bowling will have to be done on Saturday nite at 7 and the other two-thurds on Friday nite at 9.

This schedule did not appeal to some girls so they dropped out and naturally that left some teams without the full quota. Only two Struggler girls showed up and we bowed the Utopian No. 4 team but that did not stop us from having a good time. I will say right here and now that the Utopians have a wonderful sense of sportsmanship and we really enjoyed bowling with you girls.

And now aside to our Struggler girls: If you wish to bowl with us you still have a chance but do not delay too long as time is limited. If interested, please call IV. 2743 and we will see what we can do for you.

The men's teams are starting Sunday, Sept. 14. Team No. 1 starts at 5 p.m. and Team No. 2 starts at 7 p.m. All bowlers please be on time!

Strugglers' Newsy-Notes

Got a date for this Saturday nite, Sept. 13? Yes, you have one with us! We are having our wiener and corn roast at Sabel's Picnic Grove on Bishop and White rd.

About the corn, well, we will have to see—that half storm of last Saturday damaged quite a bit of it so we'll just wait and see if Walter Lamme can round up some.

All members will receive free refreshments (hot dog variety) and the liquid refreshments will be served at a nominal fee. Let's see how many will be present. You all know of the good times we have when a group of Strugglers get together . . . singing Slovene songs, renewing old acquaintances and maybe "Papa" Sijovec will take a few pictures around the camp-fire. Here's a personal invite for you and I do mean YOU! May we expect you?

ANNE S. ZELE, Rec. Sec'y.

Spirit-O-Grams

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It was beastly hot the last time I wrote and am sorry to say it hasn't improved much yet. We are well broiled by now. But as long as we still have some sense of humor left to kid about it we'll survive. However, sometimes I wonder, the heat must have got the best of the scribe that should have had an article in last week.

Our outing at Spring Lake was a grand success. Quite a number of Spirits and their friends enjoyed a day of swimming, eating, playing and just gobbling. Everyone present had a grand time, and so did I. But I suffered for it the following week. I'm glad nature provides a new skin when you abuse what you have by broiling it in hot sun and hail. While we had hoped for a little noise to show our appreciation at their arrival it was a little more than we bargained for. The boys who trekked out to the golf course had "duky" weather.

The dance Saturday evening at

Anniversary Remembrance

CUDDY, Pa.—The SNPJ Anniversary celebration held in Cuddy Aug. 31-Sept. 1 was a huge success. Lodge 319 wished to thank especially the Vagabonds for doing their part in entertaining the crowd so well, along with their manager, Bill Maeck, and also all you people who came out on the Sharon bus, such as the Sharon Keystoners, Cardinals from Struthers and the Golden Eagles from Girard, and also all of you other people from the neighboring lodges for helping us make this anniversary the success it turned out to be. This was one of the largest crowds we have ever had here in Cuddy and we of SNPJ 319 mark this an anniversary that we will never forget.

Ids and Alvin Baumgarth are enjoying a vacation. I hope it's cool wherever they are. Received a nice letter from the Rugehs in Edwardsville. Gee, I hope they can come in sometime to meet more of our members. Geo. and Dell Markoff sent a post card from Colorado Springs. They are enjoying their nice, cool vacation.

Frank Roseman is still confined in the Lutheran Hospital. If you can't drop in for a visit, send him a cheer card anyway. He is a loyal Spirit and has contributed more to our lodge financially in gifts than anyone member. He is down now, so let's show him our appreciation by cheering him a bit.

Sister Mary Petrovic is still on the sick list. Send her a card of cheer. What say?

Another meeting is just around the corner. Let's resolve to attend. It may be comfortably cool by then. Haven't seen the Gasporiches, F. Kokals, Moodys, Kaunta, Youngmans and Rhodus lately. Hope you all can make it this time.

By the time this article appears in print another holiday will have passed. At time of writing I'm looking forward to two pleasant days down on the farm. Speaking of farms reminds me of the Lepolds. Hello, there! When harvest is over, perhaps you can manage to drop in for a hello. What say?

So long for now, more next time. If I haven't bored you, dear readers, too much, I'll come again in a few weeks for a friendly chat. Best of luck to you all and cheerio.

PETER VUKELICH, Sec'y.

Did you know that in case a qualified employee should die, leaving no survivor entitled to monthly benefits at the time of his death, a Lump Sum Benefit may be paid to the widow (or widower) or to the person paying funeral expenses? For additional information on Old Age and Survivors Insurance contact the nearest field office of the Social Security Administration.

SOPHIE VERTOVSEK

TO SAVE OUR REAL WEALTH

A timely warning that concerns every American comes from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. In the September issue of *Country Gentleman* he points out that the post-World War I plowup of the Great Plains which brought the Dust Bowl of the 1930s is being virtually repeated.

"We all may not share in the get-rich-quick profits now being sought on the thinner, sandier lands in the Plains—lands that are safe only when under sod—but we certainly all will get the bill for the ultimate troubles that some reckless operators are now busy piling up for us," the Secretary writes.

He adds that "the problems ahead are going to be real and tough. I wish I knew the answers."

The answers should be sought, on a national scale, by Congress when it convenes again in January. For dust bowls are but one of the more spectacular forms of loss of American soil productivity. Appalling amounts of even our most fertile farmland have been carried away. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service reported in 1945, after a 3-year survey, that more than 90 per cent of the nation's farm land needed soil conservation treatment.

"Soil erosion has become one of America's major problems," says Prof. Theodore W. Schultz of the University of Chicago in "Agriculture in an Unstable Economy." He states that "much of the cost of soil erosion escapes the private ledger of individual farmers, to be borne subsequently by society. This means that the price of the farm product does not include all its costs."

It is true, as Secretary Anderson says, that "we did learn many lessons during the Great Drought, and to some extent the high-stake gambling with Plains land is counterbalanced by better farming methods . . ."

In addition to education of individual farmers, however, democratic ways must be found to make conservation adequately national; to curb the "suitcase farmers" who mine the land and then leave their acres to blow away the sort of agricultural stability that counteracts wastage. One road to stability is extension of the work of the Farmers Home Administration, aimed at developing more scientifically operated family-size farms.

Is this "bureaucratized meddling?" On the contrary, it is the way of survival. The newest edition of Paul S. Sears' important book, "Deserts on the March" (University of Oklahoma Press, 1947) asserts:

"The government cannot stay out of farming any more than the farmer can stay out of government. The bond is primordial. Civilized government is as truly a farm product as corn meal. It was not until farming made possible cheap and abundant food that men had energy to spare to become civilized."

If we allow all our topsoil to go down the drain in the years ahead, our civilization will be in peril. It has happened to earlier civilizations than ours.—(Chicago Sun)

Lincolnite News

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Our next meeting will be held on Sept. 21. Our Fall Dance will be held Saturday, Sept. 27 at the Dom, 11th and Kansas, with John Gorsek furnishing the music. There will be prizes and surprises so come and bring your friends and let's make this a big success. A part of the proceeds will go to the bowling teams.

The Lincolnite bowling teams opened the winter season at the Spillway Bowling Lanes on Sangamon Sept. 2. The ladies team comprises of Mary Aldich, Frances Lazar, Freda Klasin, Irene Allard and Capt. Lucille Cunningham.

Playing on the men's team this season are Joe Aldich, Frank Klasin, Frank Strukel, Jimmie Shaffner, and Capt. Doug Davenort.

Both teams won their first three game series in the opener. They will play every Tuesday evening, alternating beginning at 6:30. Come out and give them your support.

The lodge regrettably accepted the resignation of Rudy Kerar, who is to be complimented on the commendable way he has handled the secretarial position for the last three years. We feel sure that our newly elected secretary, Mary Ann Feller, will carry on in the same manner. Good luck to you, Mary.

LUCILLE CUNNINGHAM, 567.

Chicago SNPJ Bowling Leagues Open Season

Chicago SNPJ Lodges will be well represented on the bowling lanes this season, with no less than ten of the thirteen lodges in the city entering one or more teams in the three SNPJ leagues. Altogether forty teams have been organized, eight more than last season.

The Southside SNPJ Inter-Lodge League will open its second season this Saturday evening, September 13, with eight teams taking to the lanes at the Rosaline Recreation Alleys, 3713 E. 106 Street, starting at 7 o'clock. With all four lodges (8-100-490-610) represented, another exciting campaign is expected.

Next Sunday, September 14, the Westside SNPJ Inter-Lodge Bowling League, composed of ten men's and four women's teams, representing six lodges (1-86-131-559-631-632) will meet in the season's first engagements at the Lawndale Bowling Lanes, 3818 W. 26th Street. These Sunday afternoon sessions will begin promptly at 1 o'clock which means that it will be necessary for all bowlers to be on hand at least 15 minutes before bowling time.

The Westside men's league has been enlarged, the woman's league has been added, and the teams for the most part have been improved over the previous season. There are, however, still a few vacancies which need to be filled on several of the teams, so anyone who desires to bowl either in the men's or women's Westside Inter-Lodge League, who is not yet assigned to a team, is asked to come out next Sunday afternoon and report to Joe Jereb, secretary of the league. Other officers of the league are Edward Mijalski, Chairman, and Martin Bergles, Vice-Chairman.

The Pioneer 559 intra-lodge league got off to an auspicious start last Tuesday evening at the Lawndale Bowling Lanes, with sixteen teams, twelve men's and four women's squads, rolling the first games of the current season. Frank Kuhne is this year's secretary and Edward Mijalski is, also, the Chairman of the Pioneer League.

SNPJ bowlers in Chicago, as well as in other towns and cities where our lodges are established, form a

THE UPPER CRUST



"Yes, we are back in the strikebr — I mean — business again these days."

DOLLARS OR SOCIALISM

By BLAIR BOLES

WASHINGTON.—In the Anglo-American talks on the United Kingdom's dollar crisis the issue was the future of socialism as well as the future of Britain. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, the chief American negotiator, has implied that much of the \$3,750,000,000 which America lent Britain in July, 1946, has been frittered away as a result of the economic experiments of the Labor government.

The hostility toward socialism shown by the United States representatives in these talks and in the concurrent talks on the Ruhr reveals a dangerous confusion in this country's thinking about the use of the dollar in foreign affairs. Snyder and his friends regard the dollar simply as a monetary unit to be invested for the purpose of making more dollars. The State Department, on the other hand, regards the dollar as a major political instrument of our foreign policy, to be used for the strengthening of an ally in the long contest with the Soviet Union.

The first effect of Snyderism would be to deprive the United States of British aid in its attempt to stop the spread of communism and of Russian influence. Two years ago British voters put the Labor government in office in the expectation that it would institute socialist planning. The surest method for driving British socialists, and socialists in other countries, to tolerate Communists is to insist that the socialists accept capitalism. Snyder's preoccupation with finance hides from him the whole phalanx of considerations that guide people in their political choices.

Snyder is not alone in his myopia. Ambassador Robert Murphy in Berlin has rebuffed those who advocate the nationalization of the Ruhr coal fields, which under private management and ownership contributed to the growth of Hitler's totalitarian state. Ambassador James Clement Dunn has tried to keep the Italian government free from socialist influences. In a apparent agreement with Snyder that government controls delay recovery, Ambassador Jefferson Caffery in Paris a few days ago criticized the French, whose government applies economic controls, on the ground that they were not advancing their own recovery. As a result of these misguided pressures, Europe's Socialist parties are dividing like starfish. Washington makes it easy for Moscow teams.

In the face of the Treasury attitude, Sir Wilfrid Eady could not expect immediate substantial assistance when he arrived in Washington. The essentials of the problem could be simply stated. Britain had already drawn on the \$3,750,000,000 in such large amounts that it would be exhausted by October, 1947, instead of lasting until 1950 as the United States had expected. Britain requires dollars to live. Almost a third of its imports—articles of first importance, including food—come from the United States. And it is one-way traffic. The United States in 1946 sold to Britain goods valued

at \$226,900,000 and bought from Britain goods valued at \$23,400,000.

When Sir Wilfrid arrived in Washington, the amount of credit left to Britain had fallen to \$850,000. While he was here, it went down another \$150,000,000.

The severity of the crisis was recognized well before July 15 of this year, but on that day, in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement, London made its sterling indebtedness abroad convertible into dollars, and the situation became immediately worse.

The relief that the United States gave Britain after two days of discussion in Washington simply restored the situation existing before July 15. Washington agreed that London could halt conversion.

Throughout the conversations Britain took the attitude that it was merely setting forth its position without asking the United States to make any further concessions, but it managed to indicate that it would like to keep the privilege of preferential trading within the British Commonwealth and also to buy when possible from countries which did not demand dollars, even if the price of goods should be higher.

The war drained our scrap reservoir. Bringing home the war scrap is just as much a government responsibility as was the winning of the war. But the war scrap is not being brought home because the job is left to private enterprise to get it back, and private enterprise can't do that job. Much of it has already been lost, but what remains should be brought home at Government expense without regard to price or profit.

The steel industry had its way in 1945. The Government pulled out.

But instead of carrying out its

promise to make fair distribution to all customers, it has permitted black marketers to flourish. The auto industry has been getting only 35% of total flat steel output, as against 44% before the war—a difference which spells a lost production of 360,000 cars in the first four months of this year.

Instead of bending every effort

to keep every ton of pig iron and

steel capacity working, the industry

has concentrated on making money.

It rejected the President's plea to

reduce prices, and now, when it is

making profit at the highest level in its history, it raises prices \$5 to \$10 a ton.

The kind of power that dictates

these policies is brought home to us

in the following statement made to

the Small Business Committee

by the president of a small fabricating company which depends on the big companies for its supply of semi-finished steel:

"Your committee is well aware

of the fear which makes evidence

hard to get. Many small business

men are unwilling to talk because,

if they should, they fear that such

steel as they are now able to secure

through the black market, or from

their mill suppliers, will be shut off altogether, forcing them out of

business.

STEEL SCARCITY CAN LOSE US THE PEACE

By WALTER P. REUTHER

DETROIT.—MONOPOLY is more than a word. When the few men who control the giant steel corporations of this country can sit down and make plans for the future which will throw 14 million people out of work, we see monopoly as a fact—a fact to reckon with.

When these same men tell us that the present shortage of steel is nothing to worry about—"just one of those things"—and refuse to take steps to increase steel output to the highest possible level, monopoly again is more than a word. It is a fact that is robbing auto workers and many other workers of the chance to put in a full week's work for a full week's pay.

In testimony before the Senate Small Business Committee a few weeks ago I charged that the steel monopoly is planning scarcity as a device to increase its profits and to tighten its monopoly control over this basic industry. It plans to produce from 56 to 80 million tons of steel per year by 1950, against a present output of 85 million tons and a war peak of around 95 million tons.

England does not produce enough coal to keep the factories of its great industries running at full production. Steel and textile plants are getting from 33 to 75 per cent of the coal they need. The government has set the modest figure of 200,000,000 tons as its output goal for the "coal year" ending next March, but the mines are not meeting their quotas. The coal that is mined, moreover, contains a higher percentage of impurities than pre-war coal, so that the actual usable output is considerably less than the official figures.

Such power must be curbed. The hope of free men throughout the world depends today more than anything else upon proof that we in America can produce to the limit of our capacity and can do so under the system of political freedom which we enjoy and intend to preserve.

If America fails now, millions of people throughout the world will take the fatal road out—they will cash in their liberties for a loaf of bread. If all the rest of the world goes that route, our future in this country becomes very dark.

Steel production is at the core of the problem. Everything we do depends on steel. Old customers have been cut off. Black market speculators have obtained millions of tons to peddle at two, three, and four hundred dollars a ton. Steel making capacity has been reduced by some five million tons.

Supply has fallen far short of needs, as auto workers living on three-day weeks can testify. Steel ingot capacity still standing could produce 91 million tons, but only 85 million are being produced. Sheet rolling mills which depend on big companies for steel have been unable to get enough from their old suppliers to keep going at full capacity.

Blast furnaces have been abandoned, others are closed down, creating an artificial shortage of pig iron at a time when we are suffering a severe shortage of steel scrap. Blast scrap is short because the war drained our scrap reservoir. Bringing home the war scrap is just as much a government responsibility as was the winning of the war. But the war scrap is not being brought home because the job is left to private enterprise to get it back, and private enterprise can't do that job. Much of it has already been lost, but what remains should be brought home at Government expense without regard to price or profit.

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The steel industry had its way in 1945. The Government pulled out. But instead of carrying out its promise to make fair distribution to all customers, it has permitted black marketers to flourish. The auto industry has been getting only 35% of total flat steel output, as against 44% before the war—a difference which spells a lost production of 360,000 cars in the first four months of this year.

Instead of bending every effort to keep every ton of pig iron and steel capacity working, the industry has concentrated on making money. It rejected the President's plea to reduce prices, and now, when it is making profit at the highest level in its history, it raises prices \$5 to \$10 a ton.

The kind of power that dictates these policies is brought home to us in the following statement made to the Small Business Committee by the president of a small fabricating company which depends on the big companies for its supply of semi-finished steel:

"I think it must be frankly admitted that what is known about the functions of the brain and nervous system does, to a certain extent, tend to make it difficult to believe in immortality of personal consciousness."—Charles A. Young.

"Your committee is well aware of the fear which makes evidence hard to get. Many small business men are unwilling to talk because, if they should, they fear that such steel as they are now able to secure

through the black market, or from

their mill suppliers, will be shut off altogether, forcing them out of

business.

The Supreme Board, at the meeting held February 14, 1947, decided that the subscription rate for the Daily Prosveta would be increased \$2.00 per year for all subscribers.

This also includes all subscribers that have 5 members in the family, therefore, kindly take notice that you, too, must pay \$2.00 for your subscription to the Daily.

By decision of the Executive Committee, in no case can you include more than 5 members from one family, regardless of the number of members in the family, and these should all be from one same address. The other members not included should receive their Weekly so that they, too, may know what is going on in the Slovene National Benefit Society.

Taking note of this, we ask you kindly to send us an additional \$2.00 for your subscription.

PHILIP GODINA, Manager.

Pipe Down, Mr. Johnson.

Americans were shocked last week at the bellicose note sounded by one of their representatives before the United Nations. Speaking on the daily-more-desperate situation in Greece, Herschel Johnson, our deputy delegate to the Security Council, angrily pounded the table and shouted, in effect, that the United States was prepared to fight, and fight alone, if necessary, to protect Greece from her Communist-dominated neighbors.

Johnson should be called on the carpet at once. We can't believe that he speaks for the American people, or Congress, or even the Administration when he cracks the big stick over the heads of our colleagues on the Security Council.

We know of no recent enactment which transfers the nation's war-making powers from Congress to Mr. Johnson; nor can we find in the mood of Congress or the country any sanction or support for war-like utterances and threats to bypass the machinery of international co-operation.—(The Progressive)

foreign-trade gap reflected British failure to produce goods for export in the quantity needed, and this production failure indicated some vital flaw in the national economy. The question before the negotiators in Washington was whether the British failure to produce up to its needs was the result of the Labor government's program or of conditions beyond the control of that or any other government.

In a plea for free enterprise echoing the sentiments of Secretary Snyder, Winston Churchill on August 23 put the onus for Britain's plight on Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet. Since this issue of the efficiency of socialist governments is sure to be emphasized when Congressional consideration of the Marshall program gets under way, the justice of the Churchill charges and the Snyder hints should be examined.

Some light on the question can be obtained by an analysis of Britain's basic production problem, coal, for Attlee has nationalized the coal mines.

England does not produce enough coal to keep the factories of its great industries running at full production. Steel and textile plants are getting from 33 to 75 per cent of the coal they need. The government has set the modest figure of 200,000,000 tons as its output goal for the "coal year" ending next March, but the mines are not meeting their quotas. The coal that is mined, moreover, contains a higher percentage of impurities than pre-war