

# PROSVETA

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## NEMCI PREBILI RUSKO ČRTO PRI STALINGRADU

General Bismarck pa-  
del na egipčki fronti  
NAPAD NA JAPON-  
SKE TRANSPORTE

Moskva, 8. sept.—Nemške na-  
padne čete so prebile rusko  
trdnjavsko črto pri Stalingradu,  
industrijskemu središču ob reki  
Volgi, v dveh krajih, pravi u-  
radni komunikate. Sovjetske čete  
so se morale umakniti na druge  
pozicije na zapadni strani me-  
steja.

Komunikate dostavlja, da je na-  
pad na trdnjavsko črto podpira-  
lo čez tisoč bombnikov. Nemško  
poveljstvo se ne zmeni za ogrom-  
ne izgube in meče sveže čete v  
soj, da zlomi odpor ruskih  
trnovcev.

Na južozapadni strani Stalingra-  
da so Rusi odbili vse napade

sovjetnika na svoje pozicije in  
vrgli nazaj z velikimi izgu-  
mi. Več tisoč nemških voja-  
gov je padlo v bitki z Rusi.

Mogočna nacijska oborožena  
na naskakuje Novorosisk, rusko  
mornariško bazo ob Črnom morju.  
Oklopne kolone so prebile  
mimo linijo v enem kraju. (Ber-  
linska radiopostaja je naznala  
izpodbijajočo Novorosiska zadnjo  
potrebo.)

Podiranje nacijskih kolon  
v Groznem, središču oljne  
polje, ob progli železnice Ro-  
ma-Baku je bilo ustavljeno. So-  
vjetske čete so v protinapadu  
na Nemce nazaj in reokupirale  
več strategičnih točk.

Kairo, Egipt, 8. sept.—Britska  
mornarica je potisnila osiščene  
silne po poveljstvu feld-  
maršala Erwina Rommela nazaj  
na točke, kjer se je pričela osi-  
šna ofenziva zadnji teden. Rom-  
mela sila je utrpela ogromne  
izgube. Vojno poročilo pravi,  
da je padel na egipčki fronti  
general George von Bismarck,  
veljivnik nemške oklopne divi-  
cije. On je bil bratranec kance-  
la Otona von Bismarcka, u-  
stanovitelja modernega nemške-  
ga imperija.

Washington, D. C., 8. sept.—  
Ameriški letaliči so bombardira-  
li japonske transporte, ki so sku-  
šali izkreati čete na nekaterih  
stotih Solomohove grupe, poro-  
čata mornarični departement. Bom-  
be so potopile več transportov z  
vojaki vred.

London, 8. sept.—Angleški in  
ameriški letaliči so izvršili nove  
napade na nemška industrijska  
središča v Poruruju in nacijske  
uze v Franciji, Holandiji in Bel-  
giji. Bomba so padale na Rot-  
terdam, holandsko loko, kjer so  
vele ladje delnice. Porušile so  
več militarističnih objektov in  
zanesile ogromne požare.

Argentina hoče  
ostati neutralna

Buenos Aires, Argentina, 8.  
sept.—Predsednik Ramon S. S-  
Castillo je v svojem govoru po-  
novno naglasil, da Argentina hoče  
ostati neutralna v sedanjih voj-  
nih. On je zavrnal očitke, da je  
njegova vlada proti sodelovanju  
z drugimi ameriškimi republika-  
mi, ki so pretrgave diplomatične  
odnose z naslednjim, priznal pa je,  
da stališče njegove vlade vpliva  
na narodno gospodarstvo.

Sovjetska vlada odlikovala  
angleške častnike

Ankara, Turčija, 8. sept.—  
Wendell L. Willkie, ki je dospel  
sem iz Kaira, je povedal časni-  
karjem, da je feldmarsal Erwin  
Rommel, vrhovni poveljnik osi-  
ščne armade v Egyptu, izgubil 40  
odstotkov tankov, ko je skušal  
zdrobiti britske črte v Egyptu  
zadnji teden. On sam je videl  
razbitje osiščne tanki. Willkie se  
je ustavil v Ankari, na svoji poti  
v Moskvo, kjer bo izročil Roose-  
veltovo poslanico Stalinu.

## Proslava dneva SNPJ sijajno uspela

Veličastna manifestacija  
zavednega članstva

Naša vsakoletna slavnost dneva SNPJ, ki smo jo na delavski  
praznik oziroma zadnjo soboto, nedeljo in ponedeljek obhajali v  
Clevelandu, je nad vse pričakovanja dobro izpadla. Zavedno  
članstvo je spet prišlo skupaj, da da duška lojalnosti in spodbava-  
na do svoje dobre organizacije ter že bolj utrdni vero v nje bratske  
ideale in plamenitosti principa.

Kakor rečeno, je proslava trajala tri dni in ljudje so spet prišli  
od vseh vetrov ter ob blizu in daleč kljub teškim vojnim razme-  
ram in čeprav je bilo za bolj oddaljene dokaj neprilik s prevosom.  
Poznalo se je vedno, da je veliko naših mladih fantov poklicnih  
k vojakom in pogrešali smo jih, toda udeležba je bila kljub temu  
ogromna. Videli smo spet mnogo starejših znancev in novane spoz-  
nali mnogo drugih ter z njimi sklenili nove prijateljske vezi.  
Prišli so in bližnjih krajev vse, ki so mogli in mnogi vse za en  
dan ali toliko časa, kolikor so mogli, prišli pa so mnogi tudi iz  
oddaljenih krajev in člani so prihajali in obhajali vse tri dni, kajti  
marsik je bil zadržan zaradi dela, da se ni mogel udeležiti takoj  
spodetka, zoper drugi pa so se morali radi dela vrnilti predno je  
bilo slavnosti konč. Toda udeležili so se. Vsi so hoteli pokazati  
dobro voljo in to je največ vredno. Zaupanje v jednoto, trdna  
vera v nje ideale in principe, lojalnost in kooperacija—to so tiste  
dragocene reči, ki so najvaješnije za vsako tako organizacijo in  
naše članstvo je na tej slavnosti vse to spet tako lepo in veličastno  
demonstriralo! Zanesljivo se lahko veže, da je bilo skoraj tri dni  
okoli šest tisoč članov navzočih in to je za te čase res veliko.

O podrobnosti programa, ki je nastopal iz pomembnih in času  
primernih govorov, glasbenih točk, plesnih in akrobatičnih pred-  
vajanj ter drugih umetnosti, bomo podrobno poročali v eni pri-  
hodnjih številkih Prosveta. Za danes naj omenimo samo, da je bil  
vse program ne samo dobro zamisljen, temveč tudi izvrstno izva-  
jan. Pomemben pa je bil slišati nedeljski program, ki je bil razen  
govorov glavnega predsednika in mesingove župana Lauscheta, ki  
je tudi načlan, ter vodje programa hr. M. Petrovicha. Izključno  
dragočne reči same nezne mladine. To je bilo za mnoge ne samo ne-  
kaj novega, temveč tudi lepega in učitnega. Prav pa prav je bil  
mladinski program za vse globoka prirčna gibanjenost in nadve-  
radostno prisotenje.

Tako je bila proslava letočnega dneva SNPJ ne spet vesela  
pobratimila in veliki narodni tabor slovenske Amerike, temveč  
tudi lep in dragocen moralni uspeh. Da bi bilo še mnogo takih!

## Konvencija angle- ških strokovnih unij bunda aretiran

Londonski list  
kritizira Citrina

Chicago, 8. sept.—William Ber-  
nard Wernecke, bivši uradnik  
čikaške podružnice Nemško-ame-  
riškega bunda, nacijske organi-  
zacije, je bil aretiran na obtožbo  
kršenja nabornega zakona, ker  
se ne registriral za vojaško služ-  
bo. Aretacija je sledila navalu  
federalnih detektivov na njego-  
vemu domu pri Wadsworthu. De-  
tekativi so našli zaloge orožja in  
strelivalca.

Wernecke je z namenom, da  
se izognie vojaški službi, ustanov-  
il "episkopalno cerkev" in se  
proglasil za pastorja. Detektivi  
so v teku preiskave ugotovili, da  
ta cerkvena organizacija je le na  
papietu.

Newel McCartney, čikaški od-  
vetnik, je bil tudi aretiran in bo  
danes nastopal pred federalnim  
komisarjem E. K. Walkerjem.  
McCartney je obtožen, da je ob-  
javljil in razširjal poročila, ka-  
terih namen je bil oviranje ope-  
racij ameriške oborožene sile.  
Federalni oblasti so izjavile, da  
sta oba, Wernecke in McCartney,  
imela zveze z nariškimi  
grupami.

Times trdi, da britske unije  
podpirajo delavsko stranko, ki  
kooperira s Churchillovo vlado.  
In Citrin je s svojo taktiko us-  
tvaril mnenje, da je CIO rebelna  
delavska organizacija in kot ta-  
ka na more biti priznana. Kopi-  
je lista z obodbo Citrina so bile  
poslane delegatom, ki reprezen-  
tirajo britske strokovne unije  
na konvenciji.

Willkie govori o velikih  
osiščnih izgubah

Ankara, Turčija, 8. sept.—  
Wendell L. Willkie, ki je dospel  
sem iz Kaira, je povedal časni-  
karjem, da je feldmarsal Erwin  
Rommel, vrhovni poveljnik osi-  
ščne armade v Egyptu, izgubil 40

odstotkov tankov, ko je skušal  
zdrobiti britske črte v Egyptu  
zadnji teden. On sam je videl  
razbitje osiščne tanki. Willkie se  
je ustavil v Ankari, na svoji poti  
v Moskvo, kjer bo izročil Roose-  
veltovo poslanico Stalinu.

## GREEN IN MURRAY ZAGOTOVILA PODPORO VLADI

Delavci se ne bodo upi-  
rali stabilizaciji mez.

## OBNOVA MIROVNIH POGAJANJ

Omaha, Neb., 8. sept.—William  
Green, predsednik Ameriške de-  
lavške federacije, je v svojem  
govoru na delavskem shodu v  
tem mestu dejal, da bodo orga-  
nizirani delavci doprinošči žr-  
tevi za zmago Amerike v tej voj-  
ni, podpirali program Rooseveltove  
administracije v svojem lastnem  
interesu in blaginje naroda v tem kritičnem  
času.

"Popolnoma sem uverjen, da  
bodo ameriški delavci storili vse,  
kar se zahteva od njih," je reklo  
Green. "Vse naše svobodčine,  
med temi one glede vzdrževanja  
delavskih organizacij, zavise  
od izida sedanjega vojnega. Unije so  
se že odpovedale pravici do stav-  
ke in zagotovile vsestransko ko-  
operacijo vlad in vojnih priza-  
devanjih. One se ne bodo upi-  
rale stabilizaciji mez."

Green je dejal, da se bodo mi-  
rovna pogajanja med voditelji  
ADF in CIO skoraj obnovila,  
obenem pa je izrekel upanje, da  
bodo uspešna.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 8. sept.—Phi-  
lip Murray, predsednik CIO, je  
ponovil zagotovilo, da bodo čla-  
ni unije CIO delavci obljubo, da  
se ne bodo zavlekati k stavkam  
kot sredstvu za izvajevanje svojih  
zahtev, dokler bo trajala vojna,  
in, skrbeli, da bo ameriška  
oborožena sila dobivala orožje,  
strelivo in vse, kar potrebuje, v  
borbi proti osiščnim silam. Gle-  
dalo bodo, da se produkcija orožja  
dvigne na največ možno  
stopnjo.

Murray je govoril pred veliko  
delavsko množico, ki se je zbra-  
nila na shodu po paradi na delav-  
ski praznik. "Mi smo v vojni  
proti brutalni sili, ki hoče uni-  
čiti demokratični način življe-  
nja," je dejal. "Tam mora biti  
končana s popolno zmago Ameri-  
ke in njenih zaveznikov. Ko-  
operirali bomo z vsemi, ki za-  
sleduje iste cilje."

Washington, D. C., 8. sept.—Paul  
V. McNutt, načelnik komisije za  
mobilizacijo človeške sile,  
je prepovedal premeščanje  
delavcev, ki so upošleni v jek-  
larski, kovinski in lesni indus-  
trijski v dvanajstih državah. No-  
ben ne bo smel pustiti dela in  
iskati drugega brez dovoljenja.  
Države, za katere velja odredba,  
so Arizona, Colorado, Idaho,  
Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Cali-  
fornija, Nevada, Oregon, Washington,  
New Mexico in Texas.

Central City, Pa.—Dne 2. t. m. je  
po prestani težki operaciji  
na svojem domu nenadno umrl  
Mary Vidmar, po domači Međ-  
narodni, iz Begun pri Cerknici.  
Stara je bila 65 let in v Ameriki  
je bila mnogo let. Bila je mati  
deseterih otrok, od katerih  
jih živi še 7. Poleg njih zapušča  
moža. Ta je članica ABZ. —  
V Windberju je Mary Jordan  
srečno prestala težko operacijo  
in se zopet vrnila domov. Ona  
je aktivna članica društva 421  
SNPJ.

Is Penn

Central City, Pa.—Dne 2. t. m.

je po prestani težki operaciji

na svojem domu nenadno umrla  
Mary Vidmar, po domači Međ-

narodni, iz Begun pri Cerknici.

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V Windberju je Mary Jordan

srečno prestala težko operacijo

in se zopet vrnila domov. Ona

je aktivna članica društva 421

SNPJ.

James G. Patton, predsednik

Spiške unije farmarjev, je v

imenu članov svoje organizacije

izjavil, da je za izvajanje Roose-  
veltovih programov, katerega

je orisal v svojem govoru po

radi, glede kontrole cen polj-  
ških pridelkov, dočim je Splošna

unija farmarjev izjavila, da

bo podpirala Rooseveltovo. Slednji

so se pridružili tudi nekatere

druge farmarske organizacije.

Albert S. Gross, predsednik

National Grange, je dejal, da ne

more podpirati nobenega pro-  
grama, ki bi oviral produkcijo.

Ce bo kongres poddeli izjemno

obiščenje Rooseveltu glede kontrole

&lt;

# Vesti z jugoslovanske fronte

## Poročila Jugoslovanskega informacijskega centra in drugih virov

Jugoslovanski gerilci zavzemajo laške utrdb

Moskva, 14. avg. (ICN).—Radiopostaja "Svobodna Jugoslavija" je oddala dne 12. avgusta sledče uradno poročilo:

Vrhovno poveljstvo gerilskih in prostovoljskih armade poroča, da se razvija že več kot 20 dni huda bitka v odseku Kupres-Bugojno. Posebno divji so bili boji dne 6. avgusta, ko je ena naših napadalnih brigad ubila v predmetju Kupresa preko 200 "ustašev" in zaplenila precej bojne opreme. Stevilni so bili tudi "ustaši" ranjeni v teh bojih. Dne 4. avgusta so se oddelki pete gerilskih napadalnih brigada spopadli z nemško kolono pri Sarajevu in ubili 32 nemških vojakov. Med uplenjeno bojno opremo so bile tudi strojne puške.

Belokrajinski gerilci s pomočjo petega oddelka slovenskih gerilcev nadaljujejo uničevanje obkroženih laških posadk in zavzemajo posamezne, samotno ležeče utrdb. Razen trdnjave Dras so belokrajinski gerilci zavzeli tudi utrdbu v Rožnem Dolu in Ratek. Poslednjega so vzelii z napadom, v katerem je bilo ubitih 30 laških vojakov in ravno toliko ranjenih.

Drugi gerilski oddelki je zavzel laško utrdbu Zaic in ubili 20 laških vojakov in častnikov. Naše izgube v teh bojih so bile izredno majhne in štejejo le tri mrtve in 9 ranjenih gerilcev.

V . . .

**Paveličev zakon o hrvaškem državljanstvu**

London, 17. avg. (Brzozavno poročilo JIC).—Pavelič je izdal nov zakon, naperjan proti srbohrvatskemu narodu in njegovim predstavnikom.

Wiener Tageblatt prinaša iz Zagreba sledje novico:

"Na podlagi novega zakona, ki rešuje vprašanja hrvaškega državljanstva, izgubi hrvaško narodnost vsaka oseba, ki je zapustila domovino iz rasnih ali političnih razlogov in z njo tudi vsi člani njene rodbine, tudi oni, ki so ostali doma".

Na podlagi tega zakona nameval Pavelič preganjati predvsem rodbine članov jugoslovenske vlade in številnih hrvaških emigrantov v obeh Amerikah, ki se skupno s svojimi bratimi Srbi in zdrženimi narodi bore proti nacistični tiraniji in njene muhiacu Paveliču.

V . . .

**Nemcem še primanjkuje vojakov**

Donauteitung poroča: "Pooblaščenec nemškega ministrstva zunanjih zadev pri vrhovnem poveljstvu nemških čet v Srbiji poziva vse osebe nemške narodnosti iz letnikov 1897 do 1924, ki so bile poprej jugoslovenski državljanji in se že vedno nahajajo na zasedenem ozemljju, da se javijo pri nemškem vrhovnem poveljstvu v Srbiji."

Torej od 18. do 45. leta—videti je, da Nemci na vse krijejo sicer novih rekrutov!

V . . .

**Hrvaško časopisje priznava obsežne boje v vzhodni Bosni**

Hrvaški Narod prinaša poročilo o vzhodni Bosni: "Prišli smo tudi skozi Romunijo (gorksi masiv pri Sarajevu), kjer bi se imel nahajati oni izmisljeni aerodrom angleških padalec. O tem aerodromu so krožile mnogobrojne laži in izmišljajoči londonskega radia in jugoslovanske vlade v izgnanstvu.

Srečavamo smo tudi kmete, ki so se vračali v svoje osvobojene domove. Blizu Sokolca so se odigrale prave bitke s četniki, ki so se žilavo branili. Od tam so se umaknili na Drinu, kjer so imeli na neki žandarmerijski postaji svoje banditsko sodišče, ki je sodilo in kaznovalo nedolžne ljudi. Blizu Han Krama so zbrali četniki svoje poslednje sile in se obupno branili.

V Zagrebu priovedujejo, da tam komunisti vedno vladajo in da je nemogoče, da bi človek prepozna tiste kraje, ne da bi ga napadli. Na moje vprašanje o tej zadevi so mi odgovorili, da so komunisti zdaj potolčeni.

Na koncu smo prispevali v Han-

Pjesak, kjer se nahaja kraljevsko letovišče, zdaj preurejeno v izvrstno vojašnico za vojsko in žandarmerijo.

V . . .

**Železniški promet v Bosni**

Železniška zveza med Sarajevom in Višegradom je zopet pravljena. Promet je bil prekinjen za več mesecov, ker so četniki porušili mostove in poškodovali večji del proge. Kakor hitro so bili vzhodni predeli tege ozemlja očiščeni od gerilcev, se je začelo popravljanje železniških tirov in porušenih mostov. Ta popravljalna dela so zdaj dosegli, tako da bodo mogli ti oplenjeni in opustošeni kraji dobivati hrano in druge potreščine preko Sarajeva.

V . . .

**Bolgari so dobri učenci**

Havas javlja iz Sofije: "Sledec vzgledu svojih sedanjih vzrokov se je bolgarska vlada odločila, da dobe oblasti, okrožja, našebine, reke, planine, in doline v veliki Bolgariji "čisto bolgarska imena". Tudi osebe bolgarske narodnosti in sploh vse, ki so bolgarskega porekla, a imajo tudi nemški vojaki, da utrdi v zadnjem kotu mesta z namenom, da počaka na prihod laških ojačenj.

Ta skupina se je obupno branila prav do 7. avgusta. Naši topovi so z direktnim strelenjem z naslednjim bližine tako porušili nekatere teh utrdb, da je strelenje iz njih prenehalo. Dne 7. avgusta so gerilci z napadom zavzeli vse utrjene postojanke in ujeli veliko število fašističnih vojakov, tako da je število ujetnikov narastlo na 400 laških vojakov, 250 "ustašev" in 35 Nemcov.

V . . .

**Nemci zavzamejo pozorniški front na Gorenjskem**

Kaernter Zeitung poroča, da je novi predsednik koroške vlade (Regierungspräsident) nastopil svojo službo. Gauleiter dr. Reiner mu je ob tej prilici govoril o "posebnih nalogah" na Gorenjskem, ki jih bo treba na vsak način izvesti. "Te probleme je treba razvajljati za vsako celo in jim posvetiti vse svoje sile. Novemu predsedniku vlade želim uspeh in srečo pri izvrsavanju njegove službe."

V . . .

**V Sloveniji vlada prava narodna vojska**

Moskva, 15. avg. (ICN).—Radiopostaja "Svobodna Jugoslavija" je oddala sledče uradno poročilo vrhovnega poveljstva četniške in prostovoljske armade z dne 10. avgusta o bojih v Sloveniji:

Srditi boji proti zasedbenim četam divijojo po vsej Sloveniji. Dne 5. avgusta so se gerilci Močevega oddelka spopadli z laško kolono preko 2000 vojakov in četnikov ter v bitki pri Kopravniku ubili približno 50 sovražnikov. Isti gerilski oddelki je usmrtili pri vasi Mača Gora še osem laških vojakov.

Peta skupina Delenovih gerilcev je javila podrobnosti o svojih bojih v teku meseca julija. Pošli so več ducatov kilometrov železniških prog, pognali v zrak 20 mostov, uničili 10 lokomotiv, vrgli iz tira 13 vlakov in usmrtili ali ranili več stotin laških vojakov in oficirjev.

Nad ozemljem, ki se ga je Lahom v teku zadnjih 20 dini posrečilo zopet zasesti, je začela razsati nezasiljana strahovlada. Posebni oddelki, sestavljeni iz zločincev, požigajo vasi, morijo moške prebivalstvu in odvajajo ostale kot sušnje Bog ve kam v Italijo. Odpeljali so že na Laško vse prebivalstvo mnogobrojnih belokrajinskih vasi. Toda slovenski kmetijki jih skoraj vse zverinsku strahovanju junaško nadaljuje svoj odpor.

Iz mnogih ogroženih vasi je Ljubljasto pobegnilo v gozdove in odvedlo s seboj vse potrebno in celo živino. V mnogih vasilah so zbrali kmetske v oborožene ljudske obrambne čete, ki neprestano napadajo in motijo laške kolone, rukijo ceste, zidajo utrbe in kopljajo jarke. Odposlanci kmetrov iz takih vasi prihajajo dnevno na povelenjstvo slovenskih gerilskih skupin in prosijo za orožje, da bi se branili in borili proti plenjenju in nečovjeku nastopanju osvojevalcev. Celokupni slovenski narod stoji danes v junaškem boju za svojo čast, svobodo in pravico do narodnega življenja.

V . . .

**Bosanci porazili naslednje čete**

Moskva, 15. avg. (ICN).—Radiopostaja "Svobodna Jugoslavija" je oddala sledče uradno poročilo

Clanice ženske organizacije v Long Branchu, N. J., pripravljajo živila.

## Od časa do časa

poroča in komentira

Milan Medvešek

Narodni dan SNPJ je v mnogih ozirih sijajno uspel. Ko pišem te vrstice, sta končani dve prireditvi: sprejemni večer s plesom in nedeljski festival. Pri prvi kakor tudi drugi prireditvi je bilo navzočih ogromno število oseb. V tem trenotku mi ni mogoče podrobnejše opisati tega slavlja. Vse se je izvršilo v lepem redu; nedeljski program je bil lep in pester. Pri programu je sodelovala izključno mladina SNPJ iz Clevelandu in drugih krajov. Prireditve je dosegla svoj visek, ko je stopil na oder mlad, močan mož—clevelandski župan Frank J. Lausche, sin slovenških staršev. Glasilo se je, da je ta kraj društvo 250 SNPJ, pravilno pa bi se moral glasiti, da je v Granite Cityju društvo št. 230. Toliko v popravek, da ne bo kakšne kritike od članstva.

Milka Posavec, tajnica,

Braddock, Pa.—Pozivam vse člane društva 300 SNPJ, da se udeležite prihodnje seje v nedeljo, 13. septembra, ob dveh pooldine. Rešiti moramo mnoge stvari v korist članov in društva. Torej pride gotovo na prihodnji sej.

Anton Rosane, tajnik.

Granite City, Ill.—V mojem zadnjem naznalu je nastala pomota. Glasilo se je, da je ta kraj društvo 250 SNPJ, pravilno pa bi se moral glasiti, da je v Granite Cityju društvo št. 230.

Toliko v popravek, da ne bo kakšne kritike od članstva.

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ZENITVENA PONUDBA

Vdovec srednje starosti se želi seznaniti s Slovencem ali Hrvatom v starosti 45 do 55 let. Katera resno misli, naj se prijavi na naslov: VDOVEC, II, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.—(Ad.)

POZOR ROJAKI

Postavljam in popravljam PEČI za centralno kurjavo (Furnaces) in te le za nedoločen čas, pozneje jih ne bo mogoče dobiti več. Torej ne odlajajo. Izdelujem tudi NOVE strehe in popravljam stare. Se priporočam za naročila.

FRANK AVBEL, Crafton Branch, R. D. 5, Box 414, Tel. Carnegie 2074

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

hudem položaju. Ako hočemo premostiti globok prepad, ki zija pred nami, se moramo zvariti vsi svobodoljubni elementi v eno samo močno falango!

\* \* \*

Sovjeti bijo že 15 mesecev boj proti Nemци in malone proti vsej okupirani Evropi. Bojujejo z veliko spretnostjo in s pogumom. Toda utrpi so doseči strahovite izgube v močju industriji. V tem položaju, v smrtno nevarnem položaju, aperišajo za odprtje druge fronte v zapadni Evropi.

Svobodoljubnega človeka skrbijo za odlažanje z drugo fronto. Ta skrb se je sicer s sestankom Churchilla in Stalina malo ublažila, toda od tega sestanka je poteklo že precej časa in tako skrb zoperata narašča.

Eso je gotovo: Ako Nemci premagajo Rusijo in zasežejo ruske oljne vrelce, potem je malo ali pa nič izgleda za zmago zavezniških sil nad osiščem. Toda upati je, da do tega ne pride in da bodo zavezniške sile pravčasno udarile tam, kjer se bo osišče najmanj nadejalo in naredile konec grozni, barbarski, nacijaški nasilnosti v Evropi in ostalem svetu.

Ray Travnik, distriktni podpredsednik SNPJ, je odšel pred kratkim k vojakom. Ray je drugi glavni odbornik SNPJ, ki je bil poklican v vojno. Prvi je bil Mike Kumer. Kdo bo tretji? Travniku želim vso srečo in da bi se kmalu povrnil med nas!

\* \* \*

Sezona piknikov je končana. Na farmi SNPJ, na kateri se je letos vršilo mnogo uspešnih piknikov, boste še vedno našli dobro postrežbo in kadar imate priliko, pohitite tja.

\* \* \*

**V blagi spomin obletnice prerane smrti**

Leto dni je minulo od kar je premisil moj ljubljivi in nezabiljeni soprog in oče.

**SIMON GROSEL**

Umrl je dne 13. septembra 1941

**ZAPISNIK**

je Jugoslovanskega pomožnega odbora, slovenska sekacija, katera se je vrila dne 8. avgusta 1942 v konferenčni sobi SNPJ v Chicagu. III.

Glavni predsednik JPO, SS odpre sejo ob pol deseti uri po poldne. V svojem nagovoru pozove, da je sklical to sejo radi pomožne akcije, kakor tudi radi nepravilnega poslovanja ožrega odbora za politično akcijo, ki je bil izvoljen dne 7. junija 1942 v Clevelandu, Ohio. Opiše, zakaj je sklical konferenco v Clevelandu in kaj so bili zaključki iste. Nadalje poroča, da je prejel kot predsednik širšega odbora politične akcije dve resignaciji od članov ožrega odbora, to je od brata Etibina Kristana in od brata Ivana Moleka, urednika Prosvete. Ker je nujno, da se ponovno uredi poslovanje političnega udejstvovanja, je sklical današnjo sejo.

Na seji so navzoči: Vincent Cinkar, zastopnik Slovenske narodne podporne jednote, Joseph Zalar, zastopnik Kranjsko-slovenske katoličke jednote, Jano N. Rogelj, zastopnik Ameriške bratske zveze, Marie Prisland in Josephine Erjavec, zastopnici Slovenske ženske zveze, in Leo Jurjevec, zastopnik Zapadne Slovenske zveze.

Brat Rogelj mi je poslal nekaj "V" plakatov. Ti plakati so bili odpodani tajnikom postojank, da jih po raznih prostorih in lokalih razobesijo.

Zelo razveseljivo novico sem prejel od brata Jos. Zorce, tajnika postojanke štev. 9, Waukegan, Illinois. Brat Zore mi poroča, da se bo pri prihodnji kampanji "Waukegan-North Chicago Community War Chest" uključilo \$1500.00 tudi za našo pomožno akcijo. To ni samo razveseljivo, pač pa tudi častno. Brat Zore in ostali člani postojanke št. 9 zaslužijo vse priznanje in poohvalo.

Waukegan-North Chicago, Illinois, je znana napredna slovenska naselbina. Da v tej naselbini živijo zavedni Slovenci in Slovenke, je bilo že neštetokrat dokazano. In kot se je to pokazalo iz izkazala ob raznih drugih slučajih, kadar je šlo za narodno stvar, tako so te zavedne in narodne slovenske korenine pokazale tudi pri naši pomožni akciji. Ta postojanka je že poslala našemu blagajniku lepo vsoto denarja. Poleg tega se bo pa v Št. 23. avgusta velika prireditve, katere čisti dobiček je namenjen našemu narodu v starem kraju. Čast, komur cast!

Mesečna poročila državnemu tajništvu, Washington, D. C., so bila redno vsaki mesec poslana, zakar imam na rokah potrdila, da so bila poročila prejete. Predsednik Cinkar nadaljeva o delovanju ožrega odbora, ki je zašel iz tira pri svojem novanju. Prvi pogresek, katerega je napravil ta odbor, je, ki ni v soglasju s sugestijami, ki so bile podane na seji 7. junija v Clevelandu. Nadalje ta odbor ni poslal nobenega zapisa članom širšega odbora ter ni povabil zunanjih dveh članov ožega odseka na seje, niti ni obveščal o svojih zaključkih. Tudi Kristanova rezolucija, ki je sprejeta na seji, ni bila takoj razposvana na določena mesta, kakor je bilo sklenjeno, ampak je vzel skoraj mesec dni, da bo doble prizadele stranke in institucije. Njegovo mnenje je, da smo prehitro izvolili te odbornike in da nekateri izmed njih niso imeli nobenih mandatov in niti niso bili povabljeni na sestanek v Clevelandu. Zato je treba, pravi predsednik, da se o tem temeljito pogovorimo in pravimo, kar smo zagrešili ali amudili.

Potem poroča, da na današnjo sejo ni povabil nobenega zastopnika zamejnje jugoslovanske vlaže v Ameriki, ker mu je bilo tako naročeno. Takisto je odgovoril telefonično dr. Čoku, ki ga je vprašal, ako bi se mogel udeležiti današnje seje, da ne more prisostovati.

Mnenje navzočih je, da najprej preidemo na zadeve, ki se tičejo naše pomožne akcije.

Sledi poročilo glavnega tajnika Joseph Zalarja, ki se glasi:

Seja 8. avgusta 1942,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Poročilo tajnika JPO-SS:  
Od minule seje našega odbora do danes je bilo šest nadaljnjih postojank ustanovljenih. Te po-

štovane so:  
Štev 26. Indianapolis, Indiana, poslovnična izdana 15. maja.  
Štev 27. Strabane, Pa., poslovnična izdana 20. maja.  
Štev 28. East Helena, Montana, poslovnična izdana 17. junija.  
Štev 29. Barton, Ohio, poslovnična izdana 6. julija.  
Štev 30. San Francisco, Calif., poslovnična izdana 10. julija.  
Štev 31. Eveleth, Minn., poslovnična izdana 13. julija.  
Do sedaj imamo skupaj 31 po-

štovani.  
Pred par dnevi sem prejel tu-

di pismo brata C. Grmek, So. Chicago, Illinois, ki mi poroča, da bodo tudi v South Chicago organizirali odbor naše akcije.

Pripomniti moram, da sem imel zadnje čase precej veliko dela in korespondence, toda nič zato, vse je bilo z veseljem storjeno, in to še posebno, ker vi dim, da zanimanje za našo pomožno akcijo od dne do dne na-

Nato poda obširno poročilo direktor publicite, zakaj smatra delovanje pomožne akcije za počasno. Vzrok temu je tudi akcija slovenskih župnij, katero propagira slovenski duhovnik Ambrožič. To nam kaže, da mi Slovenci v Ameriki nimamo enotne pomožne akcije, kar je menda glavni vzrok, da naša slovenska sekcija JPO ne kaže pravčanega uspeha. Njegovo mnenje je, če se bo to še nadaljevalo, potem ne bomo mogli pokazati uspehov v bodoče. Z dvema pomožnima akcijama je naš slovenski narod v Ameriki razdeljen na dva tabora, zakar imajo ljudje dober vzrok, da ne prispevajo tako kot bi mogli.

Poročilo se sprejme.

Zastopnica Marie Prisland poroča o zanimanju Slovenske ženske zveze, ki se po svojih podružnicah udejstvuje pri posameznih lokalnih odborih, a poleg tega še aktívna glavna tajnica Josephine Erjavec vedno apelira v mesečniku Zarji za denarnine prispevke. Poroča, da so ti prispevki dosegli že vsoto \$1000. Na zadnji seji glavnega odbora pa so odobrile še nadaljnjih \$200 v pomoč nesrečnih in gladnih rojakov v staru domovini. Glavnemu blagajniku izroči ček za \$1200, kar navzoči vzamejo z vsej seljem in odobravanjem na znamenje.

Glavni tajnik čita pismo mestnika Collier's, od Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in državnega tajništva v Washingtonu. Glavni predsednik omenja, da je dobil odgovor iz Washingtona na telegram, s katerim smo na pripomoglo v prvočinku ponovno posredovali v prid primorskih Slovenscev. Vsi odgovori so povoljni.

Predsednik čita resignaciji Etibina Kristana in Ivana Moleka, ki navaja vzroke, zakaj podaja resignacijo. Odbor je razmotril o podanih resignacijah ter prišel do zaključka, da ne sprejme istih, ampak jih bo predložil na seji širšega in ožrega odbora, kjer bo podano poročilo političnega udejstvovanja JPO-SS.

Zastopnica Marie Prisland prečita sledete:

Iz zapisnika seje glavnega odbora Slovenske ženske zveze dne 30. julija 1942:

"Glavna predsednica poroča o sejstankih JPO-SS, katerih se je vrila v soboto zvečer, 22. avgusta. Vodi jo predsednik Matt Petrovich. Zapisnik prejšnje seje je prečitan in sprejet s popravki. Predsednik prečita pismo izvršnega odseka SNPJ, v katerem nam poročajo, da so do dali vsoto \$100 za kritie stroškov za nedeljski program mladine.

Tajnik prečita imena in številke društev, ki so se do danes priglasila za pomoč na tridnevni slavnosti SNPJ 5-6-7. septembra. Enajst društev bo posredovali v prid primorskih Slovenscev.

Zastopnica Marie Prisland prečita sledete:

Iz zapisnika seje glavnega odbora Slovenske ženske zveze dne 30. julija 1942:

"Zastopnica Marie Prisland prečita sledete:

Poročilo je bilo sprejeto.

Ustimenno poroča, da si je nabavil pisemski papir, katerega je naročil pri Avsec Bros. v Jolietu. Tiskarna je to delo načrtala, da bo v tem v svojem imenu in imenu odbora prav izkreno zahvalil.

To je moje poročilo za sedaj. O gotovih zadevah bom pozneje poročal.

Josip Zalar, tajnik JPO-SS.

Poročilo je bilo sprejeto.

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Glavni blagajnik Leo Jurjevec poroča, da je sedaj v blagajni pomožne akcije \$23,465.24. Omeni tudi, da je bil v državi Colorado, kjer se je udeležil dobro oglaševane prireditve JPO-SS, ter tam govoril o pomenu našega ožrega odbora, ki naj dolobi datum in pripravi vse potrebno za Slovenski narodni kongres v Ameriki.

V informacijski odbora prečita predsednik poročilo v angleški sekcijski Zajedničarja, ki opisuje situacijo v Washingtonu pri zamejni jugoslovanski vladi. Isto tako se prečita poročilo iz uradnega glasila Srbskega narodnega zaveza, ki opisuje sorazmerje Srbov napram Slovencem in Hrvatom. Obe poročili se vzameta na znamenje.

Prečitano je pismo ministra Snoja, ki apelira na pomožni odbor, da bi nakazal nekaj denarja v pomoč rojakom v domovini, katerega nabirajo lokalni odbori. Zadrževanje denarja v blagajnah lokalnih odborov ni v soglasju sprejetih sklepov in uradnega dovoljenja iz Washingtona.

Blagajnik tudi sugestira, da bi ta odbor sklenil, naj bi vsaka organizacija, ki je včlanjena pri JPO-SS, poslala na svoje člane pisma s priloženimi kovertami, da naj prispevajo v blagajno pomožne akcije. O tem se razvije razprava, ki pa pokaze ovire, ki bi se težko premstile. Zato se o tem ne sklene nič definitivnega.

Nato poda obširno poročilo direktor publicite, zakaj smatra delovanje pomožne akcije za počasno. Vzrok temu je tudi akcija slovenskih župnij, katero propagira slovenski duhovnik Ambrožič. To nam kaže, da mi Slovenci v Ameriki nimamo enotne pomožne akcije, kar je menda glavni vzrok, da naša slovenska sekcija JPO ne kaže pravčanega uspeha. Njegovo mnenje je, če se bo to še nadaljevalo, potem ne bomo mogli pokazati uspehov v bodoče. Z dvema pomožnima akcijama je naš slovenski narod v Ameriki razdeljen na dva tabora, zakar imajo ljudje dober vzrok, da ne prispevajo tako kot bi mogli.

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## Bodoča oblika demokracije

Svetovno znani angleški učenjak Julian Huxley je pred kratkim narisal objektivno podobo sveta, v katerem se nahajamo danes.

Cloveško gré danes skozi največjo socialno revolucijo v zgodovini, katera se vleče že od prve svetovne vojne. Komunizem v Rusiji, kenalizem v Turčiji, fašizem v Italijini in Španiji, nazizem v Nemčiji, newdealizem v Ameriki, ekspanzionizem Japonskev — vse to so simptomi te revolucije.

Revolucija izvira iz poloma ekonomskega individualizma in političnega nacionalizma, ki sta bila oblika sveta v 19. stoletju; z drugimi besedami (po besedah Petra Druckerja): s prvo svetovno vojno je bankrotiral ekonomski in nacionalni človek, ki je bil porojen pred 100 leti iz francoske revolucije, katera je upopravila fevdalnega človeka.

Kdo bo po današnji revoluciji nasledil ekonomskega in nacionalnega človeka? Huxley odgovarja: socialni človek. Pohod v to smer se opaža že tri desetletja. Vsa gibanja poudarjajo nekakšen kolektivizem in proč od individualizma. Gospodarski motivi se umikajo socialnim motivom.

Cloveške sile, ki zavedno ali nezavedno vrše to revolucijo, so pa že od začetka v konfliktu med seboj glede vprašanja: Kakšna naj bo bodoča družba socialnega človeka? Demokratična ali totalitarnična (diktatorična)? — Ruski komunisti so se prvi odločili za diktatorično in za njimi so šli turški kemalisti, italijanski fašisti, nemški nacisti in japonski ekspanzionisti; Amerika, Anglija in Francija so se postavile na stran demokracije.

Ta razvojenost je povzročila današnjo (drugo) svetovno vojno, v kateri je Francija, razvojena v sebi, kmalu obležala in Rusija je bila proti svoji volji porinjena na stran demokracije. Ni izključeno, da ne bi Rusija izšla iz te vojne demokratična.

Vojna bo torej odločila obliko bodoče družbe socialnega človeka. Kolektivizem bo demokratičen. Kakšna pa bo ta oblika demokracije v bistvu? Do zdaj je ni še nihče točno definiral. Demokracija se neprestano razvija in izpreminja. Za časa ameriške izjave neodvisnosti in francoske revolucije je pomenila nekaj drugega. Tukrat se je demokracija lahko istovetila z liberalizmom, to je svobodno trgovino, svobodnim (privatnim) kapitalom in parlamentarno vlado.

Ta primitivna oblika demokracije ne drži več. Iz svobodnih in tekmovalnih trgovcev in podjetnikov se je razvil korporacijski kapitalizem, ki je sam na sebi največje napredovanje demokracije; prav tako ni več parlament sam po sebi bistvo demokracije, ker tudi diktature si načelajo "volitive" in zbornice za okras.

Prvotno geslo demokracije (liberalizma): Svoboda, enakost in bratstvo je že davno izgubilo pravi pomen. Svoboda je nekaj veljala pred vsem za ekonomskega človeka, da je svobodno razvijal in vodil svojo privatno ekonomijo; enakost je veljala v političnem smislu za državljanega srednjega sloja (buržoazije) in princip bratstva se je izrazil v glavnem v dobrodelenosti.

Geslo demokracije "svoboda, enakost in bratstvo" lahko ostane, ampak pomen teh besed bo popolnoma drugi. Svoboda v novi, to je bodoči obliki kompletno in mednarodno demokracije bo pomenila kulturno svobodo posameznika in posameznih narodov; enakost bo pomenila potencialno enakost najširih ljudstev, za katera bo družba v splošnem odgovorna, da jih ščiti in dvigne na višjo stopnjo; bratstvo bo pa pomenilo domačo in mednarodno gospodarsko kooperacijo, katera naj nadomesti nacionalni in internacionalni kapitalizem.

In kaj bo kriterij (merilo) bodoče oblike kompletne in mednarodne demokracije? Bazični (temeljni) kriterij na vse črti mora biti blagostanje posameznika za njegov najpopolnejši razvoj.

Ta kriterij je docela nasproten kriteriju totalitarične (diktatorične) oblike družbe, ki postavlja državo oziroma stranko na posameznika. Država je vse! Posameznik je le zobček v kolesu!

Bodoča demokracija pa bo rekla: posameznik je vse! Posamezniki sestavljajo človeško družbo, če torej hočemo, da bo družba prosperna in srečna, mora najprej prosperirati in biti srečen sleherni posameznik!

Posameznik je torej končno merilo za demokracijo, toda posameznik se ne more svobodno in popolnoma razviti drugače, kadar je organiziran družbi, katera zajamči slehernemu posamezniku vsa razpoložljiva sredstva za razvoj in uživanje življenja. Ampak jamstvo velja le do gotove meje, če katero ne sme stopiti nihče, če družba hoče, da se demokracija ne pretvorji v anarhijo. Svoboda posameznika bo v demokratično-kolektivni družbi zelo omejena zato — da ne bo nihče kalil zadovoljnosti in srečne nobenega posameznika.

To je Huxleyjeva podoba bodoče univerzalne demokracije. Naškromno mnenje je, da bolj praktičnega socializma v ogrodju ni še nihče naslikal. Ni treba, da se to imenuje socializem. Ime samo ni nje — stvar, jedro je vse.

Socialni človek prihaja. Ampak, da bo socialni človek vsestransko na boljšem kot je sedanj ekonomsko izkoriscen človek, mora biti resnično svoboden, enakopravien in bratski. To pa je močno le v družbi kompletno demokracije.

Razmisljam o tem in delajmo na tem! —

## Glasovi iz naselbin

## O pikniku društva 223

Hermisie, Pa. — Je že bolj pozno, toda bom vseeno poročal o pikniku društva 223 SNPJ. Da sem pozen s tem poročilom, je kriva lenoba, ki je mati vseh pregeh. Tam kjer sem bil 23. avgusta, to je na pikniku društva 223 v Greensburgu, dan res ni bil bogove kako pripraven za piknikovanje, kajti je skoro vse popoldne. Proti večeru se je vreme zjasnilo in ljudje so prišli na piknik ob bližu in daleč, tako da je res izgledalo, da smo cela družina SNPJ.

Tam spet ni manjkalo znancev in prijateljev. Prav tako se mi je zdelo kot takrat pred 21 leti, ko je bila moja ocet. Tam na Carbon Hillu se mi je zdelo vse domače. No, pa saj so bili skoraj vsi tisti na pikniku kot na moji svatbi. Manjkal je le oni, ki so se preselili v večno lovišče, ampak teh nismo mogli obuditi, da bi se enkrat zabavali z nam. In v resnici je bila prava harmonija naših članov. Imeli smo se dobro veseliti do zadnjega. Godci so prestavljali naše noge s polkami, da nismo nič čutili revmatizma. In plesalo je stare star in mlado.

Mislim, da je tudi oni, ki je prodajal tikete in pušil tisto dolgo cigaro, napravil dobro v prid društvene blagajne. Priporočal bi, da bi mu član prihodnji kupil še boljšo cigaro kot jo je zadnjekad. To je bil naš pristni Dolenjec Fr. Bregar iz Hedenvillia. On je tesar, mizar, zidar in menda vse, kar je treba komu napraviti, kajti on menda zna vsa rokodelstva.

Drugi podjetnik ali obrtnik na tem pikniku je bil L. Palčič z ženo. Ona dva imata "beer tavern" tam pri Woolworthovih tovarni med Greensburgom in Hedenvillom ob cesti 119. Ga priporočam rojakom, ki potujete po tej cesti, da ga obliščete in vam bo gotovo dobro postregel, kot je meni in več drugim našim dobrim sotrudnikom na tem pikniku. — Frank Fink, 200.

Nekaj dobrih nasvetov  
Slovan, Pa. — Na zadnji seji našega društva 241 SNPJ je bila razprava glede slabě udeležbe na sejah. Društvo na primer šteje 130 članov, seje se pa udeleži največ osem do deset članov. To je res žalostno in čudno. Kaj je krivo temu? Jaz mislim, da sliši odnosa uradnikov do članov.

Večno kritiziranje članov na seji in jih obdelavati z raznimi prijutki je vzrok, da se člani obigijo sej. Uradniki, bodite bratski in privočite prijavoš besedo članom, mlajšim in starejšim vseh narodnosti. Tudi cej jih osebno ne marate, prijavna beseda je vedno na mestu, in tudi nekaj pravic jim privočite, ne pa samo dolžnosti, pa boste videli, da bodo kooperativi z vami. To je tudi potrebno, kajti društvo blagajna se krši in je treba nekaj ukreniti. In storiti se naj kaj takega, kar je privlačno in tudi vedja prilika za agitacijo in napredek društva. To je tudi mogoče storiti pri društvu, ki šteje 130 članov, ne pa delati starokopitno in snostavno povrati asesment za domačo blagajno. To ni častno za vodstvo in ni nobene privlačnosti za večje navdušenje med članstvom do društva.

Na vojaškem dopustu so se nahajali po deset dni naši članovske skupaj. Med njimi je bil tudi moj nečak Frank Anzlovar iz društva New Hampshire. Za spomin mi je prinesel lep "pillow case", ves popisan od vojakov iz njegovega taborišča. I skrena hvala, Frank! Spominjam se te vedno, kakor tudi br. Franka Mladnika, ki služi v Louisiana, Johna Mladnika iz Mississippija in Henryja Piricha. Vsi ti fantje izgledajo dobro, samo muči jih domotočje in ločitev od svojcev. Zato bi bilo dobro, da bi se teh mladih članov-vojakov tudi mi spominjali v gmotnem oziru, ker so moralni vse. Tako bi vsaj vedeli, da tudi mi mislimo nanje.

Karoline Papash, 241, zapisnikarica

## Evelshtske novice

Evelsht, Minn. — Iz našega mesta se zelo malokdo oglaši. Bom pa jaz malo poročala in kogar veseli, naj čita, da pa tudi dobro. Naša produkcija železne rude je zelo velika. Vozijo jo od nas vsak dan dolgi vlaki. Rovi obratujejo stalno in večinoma na tri žite, tako da so delave tudi ob nedeljah na delu. Kdo bi si lahko kaj prihranil, pa je vse tako draga po prodajalnah.

Kar se tiče farmarstva, tudi nekaj prideval. Letos krompir lepo kaže. Bojanec je, da ne prične gniti, ker že en teden dežuje vsak dan, če ne podnevi, pa ponori. S krompircem je prav tako kot je bilo v starem kraju med vojno: opoldne olupljen krompir, za večerjo pa so rekel, da bodo skuhal selje in v obličah krompir. Tako se je "rihta" lepo spremnila.

We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

K vojakom jih je že tudi dosti odšlo iz našega mesta. Zmira gre došti Slovenci, ker nas je največ tukaj in vsakdo ima precej veliko družino. Samo da bi se kmalu vrili zdravi in veseli.

Tudi nesreča ne počiva. Zadnji mesec je v jami hudo pobilo Antona Novaka, člana društva 69 SNPJ. Zlomilo mu je nogo in tudi drugače je pobit. Leži v bolnišnicu.

Tudi za star kraj smo po hišah pobirali prispevke za tiste reveže. No, nekaj smo le dobili. Vedno je došli kolekti vsake sorte in da se preveč ne zamerimo, damo enkrat enim, drugič drugim, da vsem ustrezeno.

Da ne boste misili, da je место Eveleth najzadnje, naj omenjam, da smo imeli zadnji mesec dve konvencije. Prva je bila 16. avgusta Ameriške ženske zveze,

druga pa je bila dva dni, 29. in 30. avg., od minnesotske Jugoslovanske zveze. Konvencija je bila zaključena z banketom, na katerem je bila zelo dobra postrežba.

Pri našem društvu 130 SNPJ je priljivo dobro napredujemo. Od meseca marca pa do 31. avgusta smo dobili v oba oddelka 52 novih članov in članic. Tukaj so vsteti tudi člani, ki so prestopili iz mladinskega v odrasli oddelek. Tri člane smo prepustili moškemu društvu št. 69. Za vse to gre priznanje naših predsednic v glavnih odbornici Uršuli Ambrozic. Priznanje pa tudi našim materam-članicam, ki so vpisale svoje otroke ali vnuke v društvo. Ali bomo napredovalo še drugo polovico leta? — Bomo s pomočjo zadevnih članov.

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Zadnji klic bivših rudarjev Milwaukee. — Po dolgem odmoru sem si osvojil nekaj proučega. V nedeljo, 13. septembra, na Charles Vogelovem grobu na Liberty ave. Vabimo vse člane in članice in prijatelje, da se udeležete tega piknika.

Andrew Sprgar.

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Naša prihodnja seja se vrši 14. septembra ob polosmih zvečer v dvorani SNPJ. Prosimo, da se udeležite kar največ močno. Slišale boste poročilo naših predsednic v glavnih odbornicah.

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REPORT OF SICK BENEFITS PAYMENT

Payment of August 20, 1942

1 Michael Koder \$24, Mary Rakovic \$20, Ruth Mrak \$20, John Lazar \$20, Janko Gun \$20, Anna Ursini \$20, Julian Jartz \$20.

2 Max Pristernik \$14, Louis Tersner \$14, Frank Bergant \$13, Stephen Rupar \$10, Andrej Jam \$18.

3 Nick Rudelick \$18, Catherine Cernely \$6.

4 Mary Schreiner \$17, Anton Struci \$20, John Jaklic \$14, Andrew Rutar \$20, John Retelj \$14, Mary Zuker \$14, Amalia Bizjak \$24, Joseph Smorovnik \$35.

5 Peter Celis \$20, John Svet \$20, Mary Simonic \$30.

6 Anton Znidarsich \$30.

7 Frances Hemphill \$30, Ernestine Grlic \$33, John Malnar \$30, Anton Logar \$30, Frank Vodisek \$10.

8 Rose Sobolewski \$9, Frank Joleric \$22, Joseph Riher \$34, Joseph Hrbar \$35, John Nemancic \$3, John Nemancic \$3, Joseph Gimpelj \$20, Joseph Gimbelj \$20.

9 John Paulenich \$14, Jacob Kriznik \$20, Jacob Kriznik \$20.

10 Anna Mraovcic \$15, George Miketic \$18, Gregor Markota \$20.

11 Frank Zuzik \$15, Frank Metelko \$20.

12 Pauline Bacani \$20, Anna Zarket \$20, Agnes Lovko \$20, Louis Ceglar \$27, Ernest Krall \$14, Frank Pancar \$22, Eugene Genari \$6.

13 Martin Novak \$14, Caroline Novak \$20, Andrew Kuhar \$14, Stanley Novak \$16.

14 Frank Kotar \$15, Frank Percun \$20, Joseph Greber \$20.

15 Rose Gerguric \$15, Joseph Colnar \$20.

16 Stanko Starcevic \$14, Frank Bole \$20, Rose Choy \$12.

17 Eugene Genari \$6.

18 John Pribil \$20.

19 Louis Znidarsich \$20, Mele Turkoly \$7, Margaret B. Dolosich \$14.

20 Josephine Steber \$5, Doris Steber \$20.

21 Anthony Cvetkovich \$20.

22 John Buzar \$14, Frank Grgruric \$15, Frank Grgruric \$20, Frank Orsbeck \$20, Frank Orsbeck \$78.

23 Sam Sabolovich \$15, Agata Kosich \$20.

24 Lawrence Turisch \$20, Frances Bizar \$42.

25 Stanley Zryd \$16, Tony Buh \$12.

26 Andrew Mohorovic \$27.

27 Michael Erjavic \$28, Frances Andriasic \$20, Olga Kolor \$20, Ferdinand Meyer \$40.

28 Louis Marchek \$72.

29 Frank Medich \$14, George Milos \$14, Martin Potocak Jr. \$40, Joseph Polich \$20.

30 Simon Markovic \$20, Angela Jaric \$12, Andrew Unetic \$60, Sophie Glust \$40.

31 John Rogic \$20, John Zupanec \$20, Jennie Boncina \$20, Charles Sizik \$20, Josephine Brezec \$20, John Zidolak \$20.

32 John Hatala \$23, John Andrek \$22, Frank Andolsek \$26.

33 Frank Kovac \$16, Nick Gorske \$13, Louis Kovac \$16, George Klubovac \$60, John Sluga \$72, Mary Cordas \$12.

34 Matt Rozmus \$11, Barbara Jandrasich \$13, Anton Skafar \$42, Joseph Paunec \$20.

35 Mike Rozman \$17, Anton Kuznik \$17.

36 Anna Kozak \$10, George Trbovic \$4.

37 George Rospana \$13, Helen Sili \$12, Mele Turkoly \$7, Margaret B. Dolosich \$14.

38 Josephine Steber \$5, Doris Steber \$20.

39 Frank Jankovic \$10, Catherine San-koff \$20, Anna Zavle \$20, Apolonia Wenzel \$18, George Klubovac \$60, John Sluga \$72, Mary Cordas \$12.

40 Louis Znidarsich \$18, Steve Predan \$14.

41 John Kovach \$22, Anna Prince \$60.

42 Martin Goseca \$14,50, Mike Turko-vich \$14.

43 Joseph Botala \$20, Anton Obrovnik \$20.

44 Frank Vrabel \$14, Peter Wurzinger Verbov \$27.

45 Frank Skerl \$23, Dorothy Yurich \$40, Anton Popcar \$4, Frank Vrabel \$20, John Zupanec \$20, John Dujak \$20, John Bratina \$20.

46 Frank Mayer \$12, Louise Kausek \$20, Frances Kausek \$17,50, Johanna Jert \$15, Karl Stoker \$14.

47 Anna Furtak \$20, Josephine Put-gel \$10, Gertrude Kuzma \$24, An-

48 John Kozak \$17,50, Lazo Gurich \$20.

49 Frane Novak \$48.

50 John Kovac \$20, Mary Cebulj \$20.

51 John Kovac \$20, John Kovac \$20.

52 Anna Furtak \$20, Josephine Skoda \$20, Mary Sebenik \$40, Mary Bebenik \$20, Srdjan Smrdel \$35, Amilia Matic \$16,50, Emaelle Fabian \$12.

53 Ivan Tomac \$12, John Udovick \$20, John Udovick \$20, John Rosane \$6.

54 John Kosaric \$15, Frank Barbas \$20, John Kosaric \$14,50, Frank Barbas \$20.

55 Lena Lukner \$40.

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# PROSVETA

## ENGLISH SECTION

For Members of Slovens National Benefit Society and American Slovanes

PAGE SIX

Enlist in SNPJ Victory  
Campaign  
It Will Help Your Country

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

## Labor Knows What Is at Stake

Sixty years ago, on September 5, 1882, the first Labor Day parade to demonstrate trade unionism as an integral part of a free people in a democracy marched the New York streets.

Since that memorable day Labor Day has become a traditional annual observance with the ever growing ranks of the American labor movement. Organized labor in America has gone a long way during the last sixty years. It has been a difficult struggle. The words and deeds of the pioneers of the movement have made it possible for millions of workers to enjoy the economic betterments of today.

This year Labor Day was not celebrated in the fashion of other years. This year Labor remained on a job it has never deserted: it stayed on the job of producing the essential materials of national defense; it worked longer hours to speed the production of munitions and countless other essentials of modern warfare.

Labor has never faltered in its loyalty to the causes of the United Nations. Labor believes in democracy—labor believes in America and in itself.

When the Axis aggressors attacked America nine months ago, Labor answered the challenge to democracy. Since that black day hundreds of workers died side by side with hundreds of soldiers and sailors at the Pacific outposts; since that day many workingmen have died that freedom might live—that America might remain the Citadel of human Hope and Liberty.

In the all-out war effort thousands of members of the Slovane National Benefit Society are doing their part in war industries and hundreds of our young soldier-members are in the U.S. armed forces.

Yes, Labor knows what is at stake in this total war—knows that there can be no compromise with nazi-fascism.

\* \* \*

This is the people's war. American labor unions are wholeheartedly behind the United Nations' war effort, because they know that the war against nazi-fascism is labor's war. They know that fascism and naziism must be defeated if democracy and the free labor movement are to survive, and they are determined that the Axis slave system shall be defeated.

As the foundation stone of liberty, America has maintained intact the right to organize and bargain collectively, guaranteed in the National Labor Relations Act. The membership of unions has steadily increased, until today organized labor in the United States is eleven million strong.

Immediately after the declaration of war, American labor voluntarily agreed to forego all strikes and lockouts, to refer all disputes to the National War Labor Board, appointed by President Roosevelt. The NWLB is composed of an equal number of representatives of labor, industry, and the public, and all of its decisions are obeyed, and industrial strife has been reduced to a negligible factor, the labor haters notwithstanding.

Yes, Labor knows what is at stake in this war!

\* \* \*

In this war for national existence, American labor has sought no special privileges or relief from common sacrifices. As the largest group in its national life, the workers of America are proud to be part of every community effort in civilian rationing and civilian defense, in every drive to sell War Bonds, every product of the factory assembly lines, every convoy of merchant ships.

In the battle for production, the workers gave up the privilege of striking, in order to protect their right to strike. In the battle against inflation, they seek a stabilization of wages, in order to protect their right to better their own conditions after the war.

America labor has broken all records in production of war materials. Labor will meet President Roosevelt's goal for 1942, and labor will meet the far greater production goals for 1943.

All this and more is American labor's willing share in the fight of all free men—to live and work in a peaceful world of their own making and their own choosing.

## Young Americans

DETROIT, MICH.—At the SND on John R., a farewell party was given in honor of Ray Travnik, Ralph Dolence, Frank Gaber, John Potocnik and Sam Kavasic on Sunday, Aug. 30. Many people came, and the capacity of the hall was over-taxed. Every boy going to the army gave a talk. Later on, everyone in the place seemed to be on the dance floor, but the bumps were taken with a smile.

The departure of Ray leaves a gap which will be difficult to fill. He has been one of the Young Americans' most active members, lending his ability in the interests of both the lodge and Slovane people.

A small group of us remained until 2:30 a.m. singing old Slovane songs.

## Sygan Lodge No. 6 Will Sponsor Two Dances

SYGAN, PA.—Have you heard of the good times we are having at our dances? Come to our dance Saturday, Sept. 12. Paul Dolinar and his polka-orchestra will provide the entertainment for the evening.

Also, on Saturday, Sept. 19, Joe Kramer's orchestra now under Les Fauluk will give its best as usual.

So come all and have a good time dancing, bowling, sitting around, or just for a change of scenery.

LEONA M. WIRANT, Lodge 6

—BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS—

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN \*

## Veronians Will Have Opening Day of Their New Clubhouse Sunday, Sep. 13

VERONA, PA.—Although only temporarily situated, because of priorities on various items that the Veronians need in their New Club and also because of summer slipping away fast, the Veronians have decided to hold their opening this Sun., Sept. 13.

Festivities will begin at 9 a.m. (Yep, nine o'clock in the morning.) So come early and spend many hours with the Veronians. A good orchestra will furnish music for the afternoon and evening sessions on that day; also, plans have been made to have other things to occupy, Sept. 13.

### Bowler, Attention!

A special meeting will be held at the Veronian Club Wed., Sept. 16, at 8 p.m. The purpose of this meeting will be: to find out how many men and women are going to tow in the Duck-Pin League, and also to find out if enough transportation will be available to take our bowlers up to the Springdale Bowling alleys. All persons wanting to bowl please attend because teams will also be picked at this time.

### Guess Who

Do you whistle a lot, and can you play the harmonica? If you do both then the person in today's quiz might be you. Do you know the name of the orphanage that is located across from the Oakmont Country Club? If you do then you will have the first name of this person. For the final clue to this person that wears glasses, the last name begins with the initial D. Last week's answer, Tillie Martin.

### Veronian Meeting

The Veronian meeting time has been changed for 2:30 p.m. Sun., Sept. 20, so as not to conflict with the awarding of that grand sum of one thousand dollars. The time of the drawing will be at 7 o'clock promptly. A social will be held after the drawing for the many people that will be here for the event. A good orchestra has been obtained for that evening. So to all our Veronian members, let's try to surpass the mark of our last meeting by attending the one on Sept. 20 at 2:30 p.m.

### Blessed Event

At the Allegheny General hospital on Aug. 30 at 9:20 p.m. Michael Sepelyak, the Veronian softball catcher, waited breathlessly, for news of whether it would be a boy or girl. When it was announced that he was the father of a baby boy his face beamed, and smilingly but nervously replied, "I knew it would be a boy." The Veronians congratulate you and the Mrs. (who is getting along nicely).

### Our Juveniles

Climbing steadily, is our Juvenile department that before this month had only 44 members, which is far too low considering that we have 150 adults in our Lodge. Why not start to have meetings for our Juveniles here at our Club? I think that the best policy is to get them into the habit of attending meetings now while they are still young, so later when they become of the transferring age, they will know how to conduct themselves and not be shy when older people are present at meetings. During our Victory Membership campaign let's not only think of getting adult members into the Lodge, but let's also concentrate on the Juveniles. After all twenty years from now when we will sorta have those cranky bones, these youngsters will step in to fill our shoes. Also keep in mind that you get War Savings Stamps and Bonds for every Juvenile as well as the new adult members during our present Victory Membership Drive.

**Veronian Nicknames**  
Of course he is a redhead but that isn't the reason Frank Bergovich is called "Copper." It seems that quite some time ago Frankie was picking copper that telephone men had left behind. Who would come along but Leonard Jakovac, another Veronian who started calling him "Copper," the nickname fitting perfectly.

**Men's Clean-Up Day**  
You men that belong to the Veronian Lodge ask yourself this question, "What am I doing to help get our Club rounded into shape so it can look like something?" I'll answer that for you. Just about 10 members are working hard to improve our Club while the other 140 are doing nothing. You invested into the Club by giving a loan, didn't you? Well, then, why not start coming down to your Club to do a little work on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the days set aside for just that purpose, and also come down to patronize your club. Of course we are doing all right so far as business is concerned, but that isn't the point. We want to improve our Club every week. What do you say, gang, let's meet on Tuesday and Thursday evenings

And my brother? "Everything is swell," he wrote to us. "They give us good eats, and ice-cream, too. Tell Ma not to worry, because I don't have time to be lonesome." Ma doesn't find much time for relaxation now, because she's in the war, too, and war is a grim business.

ADOLPH KOSS, 564.

**Final preparations** were made for our picnic which is to be held at Chas. Vogel's Grove, Liberty Avenue, Union, N.J., on Sunday, September 13. From Elizabeth take No. 8 bus to Liberty Avenue and turn left to Grove. From Irvington Center take Vauxhall Bus to Morris Ave—then two blocks right to Liberty Avenue.

We ask all members and their friends to come to our picnic. A good time is guaranteed—as there will be plenty of good music, polkas and all by Brother Joe Kaltnekar.

JENNE POETER, 756.

JOHN J. SPILAR, Secy.

## Veronians Annex 2nd Consecutive Nat'l Title

### Mehelic Hurls Two No Hit Contests

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—With Mehelic starring in an iron man role the Veronians swept on to their second straight SNPJ National Softball Championship. Mehelic, the Veronians' star pitcher, twirled both contests and allowed nary a base hit. Showing excellent control and amazing speed throughout both games, the opposition were set down on strikes with consistent regularity. Paired up with Lodge Danicas in the first contest saw sixteen batters whiffing the ozone. While Mehelic twirled steadily his mates vigorously pounded both Indianapolis hurlers for thirteen runs.

The championship fray with the Wolverines of Detroit was a complete rout. Eighteen men were called out on strikes. The champs ran the bases ragged running up a total of eighteen runs. The crowd was treated to a star one man show from this lad from Verona, Pa. Congratulations to the Veronians and pitcher Mehelic who set a new SNPJ all star record which should stand up for a long time.

JOHN J. SPILAR,  
Dist. Rep. No. 3.

## Gowanda Boosters

GOWANDA, N.Y.—Again I am busy pushing the keys on the old typewriter, trying to jot down a few lines for the local persons to read if they can make sense out of it.

The Boosters held a wiener roast Aug. 30 at Forty park; reports have it that it was very well attended. Boy, when there is something like that around everybody comes. Why not come to the meeting like that?

I wonder who was the guy that was dishing out the pijača, or should I say the cooler-offer? I really missed it, but on account of business, Klukic. Why not take the cooler back, Ernie, where it came from and not let it stay out in front where everyone sees it; looks sort of fishy, doesn't it?

Well, I wonder if Herman Serjak has finally walked the "last mile" with Ann. I understand it is to be September 26, and the best man is a real man. I don't think I'll ever get married; it seems you have to wait too long after the diamond has been given to the loved one. This is a military secret, but the best man is usually the next guy to get hitched, so, you better watch out, Stan P.

Traveled down to James City (Pa.) last weekend and had a wonderful time there. Want to thank the Mr. and Mrs. Rossmans and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Roliks for the fine hospitality. The Roliks boys gave us a real good bunch of polkas to dance to; too bad that Tony is so bashful. Down here at James City happened to run into the Paulenichs from Sharon, wasn't much surprised to see them 'way out here. Seems that those darn Chevys break down every time you go somewhere, hey Stan?

Some of the names that were not published who attended the Booster picnic in July were not known at the time but now they are: Millie Skerel, Anne and Pauline Snyder, James City, Pa.; from 'way down Mary Simcic and Eddie Brunet exchanged marriage vows and became man and wife. Although I've already congratulated them, I can now do so in behalf of Little Fort. Best wishes for future happiness!

The Joe Zupanics are the proud parents of a baby girl. Congrats and best wishes—Little Fort has its first death in the Juvenile department—Baby James Prosen. We extend our deepest sympathies to the Prosen family.

We hear that Ed Laben has returned from the hospital and is now recuperating at home. We hope this means you're better, Eddie, and hope you will get well much faster.

MILLIE SIMCIC, 568.

## Little Fort News

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—With the excitement of Labor Day over, one can settle down to regular routine. There was a lot of excitement in the Simcic household over the weekend. On Saturday, September 5, Mary Simcic and Eddie Brunet exchanged marriage vows and became man and wife. Although I've already congratulated them, I can now do so in behalf of Little Fort. Best wishes for future happiness!

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LOUIS SELAN JR., 728.

## Attention, Bowlers!

### Attend League Meeting

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Is your lodge going to have a team in the Greater Cleveland SNPJ League? Send your representative down to the regular monthly meeting of the Athletic League Friday, September 11, at the Slovens Home on Holmes Avenue. The bowling season is now officially under way. Enter your teams, elect the officers and get the league rolling.

Saturday, September 12, the Athletic League will sponsor another get-together social at the SNPJ Farm. There will be free beer and sandwiches for the small admission price of a quarter. Joe Francel's shapely Trio will furnish the music.

JOHN J. SPILAR, Secy.

## Eighth Annual National SNPJ Day in Cleveland Was a Huge Success

SNPJers and Friends Present from Many States: Attendance Estimated at Nearly Six Thousand: Veronians are 1942 Softball Champs; Comets and John Dolence Win Nat'l Golf Titles

It was estimated that nearly 6000 members and friends gathered at Cleveland last weekend, September 5-6-7, to celebrate the annual National SNPJ Day for the eighth consecutive year.

States known to have been represented there are Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The largest groups, of course, came from the nearby towns and cities of Ohio and Pennsylvania, while such distant SNPJ centers as Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Waukegan, Milwaukee, and others had splendid representations. They traveled mostly by train and automobile.

### WELCOME DANCE

The WELCOME DANCE Saturday evening at the Slovens National Home on St. Clair Avenue, where, with the exception of the sports events, the entire three day program was carried out, was jammed to overflowing as more than 1500 were admitted in the spacious auditorium. The music of Johnny Pecon and his Orchestra thrilled both dancers and listeners all through the exciting and enjoyable hours of the evening.

### SPORTS EVENTS

This year, as last, the Veronian softballers of Verona, Pennsylvania, dominated play from the first inning to the last of both games in which they participated. In the opening game they met and defeated the Danica Lodge team from Indianapolis and, in the second and final game, did likewise to the Wolverines of Detroit, winning the games by one-sided scores. Having won the traveling trophy three times (1939-1941-1942), they will henceforth remain in their possession permanently.

The National Golf Tournament, the first ever staged by the Society, was participated in by forty golfers, numbered among whom were the "cream" of the SNPJ. Play was conducted over the difficult Mayfield Heights Country Club course early Sunday morning and afternoon, and when all had completed their round of eighteen holes, the results showed the COMETS (715) of Universal, Pa., with an aggregate score of 333, four less than their nearest opponents, to give them the first National Golf Championship of the SNPJ. In the individual event, John "Pee-wee" Deience, once again proved his expertise in this field of sport by shooting a low 77 and thereby won for himself the national golf crown of the Society. Beautiful trophies were awarded to the champs at the FAREWELL DINNER on Labor Day afternoon.

### JUVENILE PROGRAM

The grandest event of the three day celebration and reunion was not the Welcome Dance, or the sports attractions, or the Farewell Dinner and its special features, but it was the Juvenile Cultural program staged Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the Slovens National Home. It consisted of more than twenty-five different numbers, all performed by juvenile members of the local SNPJ lodges and lodges in Johnstown and Sharon, Pennsylvania, and Girard and Salem, Ohio. It was praised by everyone as the show of the shows. It displayed a variety of talent, including vocal and instrumental music, acrobatic dancing, gymnastics, baton twirling, drills, etc. All were successfully presented. Yes, you who stayed at home and who had the chance to be there, missed a grand and inspiring spectacle, one which I hope will be repeated again in 1943, wherever the National SNPJ Day will be held . . . The addresses delivered by our Supreme President, Vincent Caiskar and Mayor Frank J. Lausche, and the introductory remarks by the Chairman of our Supreme Finance Committee and President of the Cleveland SNPJ Federation, Matt Petrovich all were fitting for the occasion and splendidly received. The whole Juvenile program went over with a VICTORY impression and spirit that will remain with us for a long time to come. Congratulations are extended to each and everyone who participated in this feature, and particularly to Supreme Board member Rudolph Lisch and his Committee co-workers who had

# This Week

By Louis Beniger

The Labor day weekend traditionally closes vacation time for adults and children alike. While many remained at their war work throughout the summer this year, many others found it best to travel only nearby places, and the registration book at the Main Office of our Society reveals fewer visitors in 1942 than in previous years, which is another sign of the time.

Looking back to June, the first summer month, I recall that in Cleveland, on June 7, at the meeting of the Slovene Section of the Yugoslav War Relief a special committee was elected to undertake the task of launching a political action in the interest of our people in conquered Slovenia. Nothing has been accomplished so far, but it is expected that a real political action will be launched at the conference of the Yugoslav Relief Committee in Chicago on Saturday, September 12.

July opens with the bang of the Fourth, which somehow always finds me in Wisconsin. This year we spent the Labor day weekend there also, in the Swiss town of New Glarus, which is situated some thirty miles southwest of Madison. It was settled by colonists of the Swiss Canton of Glarus in 1845, and even today more than 90 per cent of the population is Swiss. Each year on the Labor day weekend the community presents Schiller's historic play, "William Tell," in a natural outdoor theater. The citizens of the town play all the parts. Each year the presentation draws many from near and distant points, and this was true this year also.

Early in August I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Ivan M. Cok and his daughter Marica. Dr. Cok is here from Yugoslavia in the interest of our people across the sea in general and of our Primorje in particular. His home is in Trieste and he is only too well acquainted with the terror which our people have suffered there under Italian rule. In my opinion, Dr. Cok deserves the full support we Americans can give him in his work to help liberate our unfortunate people in Primorje from the rule of Italian fascism and Germanism. Words of sympathy in this case are of no avail; it is action, political action, which must be undertaken immediately that will

help the happiest memory of the summer is that of our visit with John Kristan and his wife at their home in Grand Haven, Michigan. When in company with Kristan, the men fly like minutes and one wishes they could somehow be stretched to last longer. They accompanied us for a brief visit to Louise Harmon's pleasant resort at nearby Spring Lake, and as we drove along the road which was to take us back to Chicago the next day we could not help thinking that perhaps next summer there would be no trips away from the city, nor even any time for

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**Chicago Slav Youth to Aid Russian Relief**

CHICAGO.—Chicago youth of Slavic descent have formed a committee to aid Russian War Relief, Inc., according to an announcement by the agency today. Young delegates from lodges, sokols, churches, and other societies are scheduled to meet at the offices of the Chicago Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., 80 E. Jackson Blvd., at 8 p. m. Thursday, September 10, to plan a fund-raising campaign among Chicagoans whose ancestors came from the Slavic lands now overrun by our common enemy. A popular Ukrainian-American dance group will be a feature of the Youth Victory Jubilee at ACWU Auditorium, 233 S. Ashland Blvd., September 26, for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

(Continued from page 4)

**INDIVIDUAL PRIZE WINNERS**

Name and Lodge	Score
1. John Dolence (14)	77
Prize \$3.50	
2. Phillip Bayt (75)	78
3. Frank Berkovich (75)	78
Prize \$2.75	
4. John Richter (75)	81
Prize \$2.50	
5. Louis Zupancic (56)	83
6. Wes Deems (75)	83
Prize \$2.00	
7. Mike Rognoli (75)	84
8. Alex Kusarovich (75)	84
9. Louis Kumer (75)	85
10. Joseph Horvat (6)	85
11. Frank Ivancic (57)	86
12. Stanley Zagore (604)	86
Jacob Dzubane (6)	81
Frank Hanjan (14)	86

BE 100% WITH YOUR



# Spirit-O-Grams

By Whoosit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Those attractive trophies to be awarded to the winners of the SNPJ Juvenile literary and drawing contest, are worthwhile striving for, a possession you Juveniles will always be proud to exhibit.

It's the responsibility of you parents of our SNPJ Juveniles that your child reads the interesting Juvenile magazine, Mladinski List. Encourage them to contribute their bit in writing or drawing as it will educate them, developing fine and active SNPJ members for our Adult Dept., enabling them to shoulder the burden when you and I come to the end of the road.

Much credit must be given to our Juvenile "star" writers whose articles appear in almost every issue. Ernestine (15), Georgie (10), and Johnnie Mocivnik (13) from way down in Jenny Lind, Ark. Keep it up, youngsters. When you graduate into the Adult Dept. we'll be reading your weekly Prosvera articles.

How about the Spirits Juveniles, Kacins, Ducotes, Susin, Mayer, Lucas and others getting their pens a-moving?

**Facts and Figures**

Here's an interesting article of Aug. 26, that appeared in the St. Louis Labor Tribune, facts which are actually happening:

"The uncalled for and discriminatory employment policies of many of our local war industries has created a situation in St. Louis which is full of dynamite and the people of our city are getting d— sick and tired of it.

"We in the labor movement know why thousands upon thousands of young people with rural backgrounds have been brought into St. Louis through the misleading and solicitations by certain local war firms. It was simply to pile up a vast reserve of unorganized labor, trained at the government's expense, with which to force down the prevailing wage rates that were established here by our bona fide labor unions after many years of effort and struggle. These workers were also expected to be an open shop back log through which certain reactionary business interests expected to oppose the labor movement in the days of postwar construction.

"As John J. Church, Sec'y of Bdgs. Trades, told a Tribune reporter, that Labor most certainly does not hold any brief against those young people who come from rural areas of Missouri, Ill., Ark., Kentucky, Mississippi and other states. They have a perfect right to seek work which pays what to them seems high wages. Because of this influx from the farm and small towns there is a serious farm labor shortage, which in turn may mean a food shortage and might create conditions which could seriously impair our national morale and lose the war. The registration records revealed, the Draft Board members pointed out, that thousands of young men were here from rural areas to take jobs in local war plants.

"These young men were seeking exemptions from military service on that account. The board members told the company's personnel executives then that they would not give these physically fit young war workers deferred classifications if the practice of importing such workers did not stop, as long as there was a local labor supply. However, our local residents who were born here many of whom are taxpayers, just don't seem to be able to get such work especially if the questionnaire they fill shows that they are, or were union members. As a result of this untenable discrimination the housing conditions have become most serious in St. Louis and St. Louis county."

This and That: Did you read Elisa

Maxwell's column who states: "My No. 1 Hero in the European war is Gen. Mihailovich, the Jugoslav guerilla chief." She says, "Think of this heroic Jugoslav, a country occupied by one of the largest military forces in the world, yet its patriots are able to defy and rout the Axis enemy—almost with their bare hands."

Yes readers! Give what you can, when you are asked for donations, buy War Stamps and Bonds with every dime and dollar you can spare.

Bro. John Rhodus, our Spirit city fireman, has enlisted for the Navy's Avi. Divs., has passed all tests and is waiting for the word "Go." Bro. Ed Hervatin has received his army notice, and Anne Spiller's brother Joe left September 4 for the armed forces. To these young men who are sacrificing their lives for us, we say lots of luck and keep your chin up, and we'll do all we can on the home front. You'll always remain in our hearts as brothers of our great organization, the SNPJ.

Sis. Tillie Duco is our Champ Canner, thus far has near 500 qts put away. Quite a Victory. Bro. John Zimmerman deserves a prize for his 8 ft. dahlias. Tony and Mildred Gregor, Clifford Latz, Ray Ark, and others.

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I have two brothers in the service. One is in the Army and one is in the Coast Guard. I miss them very much.

Our next meeting will be Monday evening, Sept. 14, at 7 o'clock at the Slovene National Home. Be sure to be there. I'll be seeing you at the meeting.

# Juvenile Circles

**"Jolly Juveniles" Circle No. 24 Will Meet on Sept. 14**

WAUKESHA, ILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, the members of the Jolly Juvenile Circle, No. 24, sang for the Jugoslav Relief Fund. There were very many people present. A group of ladies wore their narodna nosa and also some of the children. We wish to thank Mrs. Stritar, our Circle Manager, for teaching us the songs which we sang on this occasion.

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## So Sorry; Training to Blast Tokyo



This message was Greek to these young student fliers at the Army Flying School in Lubbock, Tex., until Ng Wo (left) of San Francisco, soldier at this advanced bomber training school, translated the symbols to mean something like this: "The Lubbock Army Flying School is training enlisted men and officers to fly big bombers so that they may blast Tokyo from the face of the earth." The officers are Second Lt. Egbert M. Eidsen of Centerville, Ark. (center) and Robert F. Heller of Oak Park, Ill. Ng Wo was born in Canton, China, and came to the U. S. sixteen years ago. (Central Press)

## The Post Office Worker

The Post Office Employees have been seeking an increase in pay for the past two years. Volumes upon volumes of written appeals in behalf of bills introduced in Congress to grant post office employees a raise got nowhere. This, despite of the generous public support extended to the post office worker. Labor unions, civic organizations, churches, and radio commentators have protested the continued delay in solving this most pressing domestic problem. To this date no raise has been forthcoming. The plight of the postman has grown. The shadow of indebtedness and want has been cast across his household. These hard working and markedly devoted servants of the people are helplessly standing by watching their families trying to get by on 1925 wages for a 1942 cost of living.

The Post Office Clerk, Carrier and Laborer have received no increase in seventeen years. During the depression years the Postal employees took a 27 per cent cut in salary.

In the past eight months the cost of living alone has risen 15 per cent. Daily the prices of commodities are reaching out to the heavens. There is no possible way for the Post Office Worker to make ends meet than to secure a pay increase. While prices have been spiraling upward, the standard of living is being disastrously lowered. We say that this is not the way to consider the postman, the man who is always on duty. Through rain and shine the mails move on. Every new task that is assigned the Post Office Department is handled by the employees with zeal and determination to help the country in its gigantic war effort. Out of meager earnings they buy what War Stamps they can. They serve the community well. Speed and proficiency is the byword.

It is high time that Congress enact legislation to grant the Post Office Worker a pay raise. Congress can raise the wages of the Post Office Employee. Write your Congressman and Senator to favor an immediate pay raise for Post Office Employees. You will be aiding a just cause.

## RENT RACKETEERING

Recently Bread & Butter broke the story of a new technique being used to evade rent ceilings. New and old tenants were made to go through mock purchases of dwellings in which they had to give as down payments promissory notes calling for monthly payments much higher than those authorized by the rent ceiling (see Bread & Butter, July 24, 1942).

We are glad to report that OPA has been investigating this kind of racketeering and is now drafting amendments to existing maximum rent regulations designed to curb such evasions.

OPA reports from one area showed that a tenant who had been paying \$35 a month before the rent ceiling went into effect had his rent reduced to \$27.50 under the maximum rent regulation. But now he is paying \$50 a month after "purchasing" the house at a highly inflated price.

And according to OPA officials, the phony sales contracts invariably contain strict recapture clauses so that after the war the house can be taken away from the tenant if he fails to keep up the exorbitant monthly payments.

OPA intends to set forth stringent regulations governing the initial payment required to purchase a house so that all but bona fide purchasers will be discouraged. At the same time, it plans to limit monthly installment payments to amounts no higher than the rent ceiling so that landlords will have no incentive to push phony sales.

OPA might also consider forbidding the payment of "rewards," which is becoming widespread in communities where the housing shortage is acute.

People who are desperate for dwelling space advertise "rewards" for information leading to the renting of an available house or apartment. Their motive is understand-

## Why Democracy?

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**—Among the younger generation of many nationalities—Americans included—there was and still is some discussion about Democracy and Dictatorship. This is intended mainly to clarify some of the points and shifts that the wind of time brought about the surface trying at the same time to evaluate one and the other as social forces using them, if possible, in our national and international affairs. Especially was this discussion accentuated at the time of the Russian Revolution and its subsequent evolution—the Moscow trials of recent years and then the Soviet pact with Nazi Germany and finally the Russia fighting on the side of the United Nations.

Most of the discussions however well intended did not bring forth much clarity that was expected—not from the younger generation. The reason for its shortcoming, I presume, lies in the fact that their elderly leaders were, for one reason or other, themselves not clear about these two shifting terms.

There is, however, the older generation, the older branch of having-something people who were also talking about these two terms but for entirely different reason. They know their subject well and are always unanimous in their decisions about the meaning of democracy and dictatorship, because they themselves are preaching and practicing both, but on their own terms. These are the people who have things at stake; people who own the big dailies and big magazines; people who are proud of their republican form of government but not a bit proud of their present government officials in Washington; people who are waiting only for a chance to do what the present-day Washington has done for the common people, for the majority. Their conception of democracy and of dictatorship is always unanimous and clear to them, not so to the younger generation I already mentioned. They are in a whirl of mixups.

Observing this mental entanglement and mixup of terms and their meanings, one almost feels the tragic frustration of the literal term clarity. Yes, one is almost willing to give up the effort to follow the evolutionary trend but leave the entire problem to be left aside and to be cleared up sometime by the unexorable logic of spontaneous social forces which are, of course, indifferent and brutal but very much compelling and efficient for all concerned—at least in one way—to start things talking clearly from a new angle. Yet one refuses to yield to such thoughts, believing that everything must be tried out sensibly in a democratic manner. As Pearl S. Buck says—democratic, but daring democratic way.

But let's for a time forget terms at the hands of minorities and try to clarify terms of democracy and dictatorships from the viewpoint of majority, the everyday plain people. To understand these two terms better, let's analyze them as instruments connected with place and time and not simply as two abstractions handed down by some high priests of politics—economic science of bygone days. Altho all due respect and thanks to them for their initial work and patterns which they left behind for us, we have to continue on our road of travel with our own timely vehicles and size up our problems and their solution as we go.

Patterns of ideas and philosophies based on knowledge to be used in phases of our life for our advancement should be indoctrinated not dogmatically, for sure (they'll be sooner, or later anyway) but you can't indoctrinate or extend the tactics to achieve same results on ideas and philosophies everywhere, because the tactic is an article of domestic concern and can not be in all instances extended, transplanted or enforced over our boarder lines as much as we would like to.

What then is democracy?

More skeptical thinkers say that remains largely the twilight of faith and hope. Progressive and more positively minded thinkers say, however, that democracy is a social force or instrument that will—when properly understood and used intelligently—bring us all the desire the human race needs and cherishes; a continuation of processes of human activity broken off at the fall of decaying aristocracies and their hangovers; a management born and reborn at the hand of industrial development and daily affairs of man from few to more and more; a management of human affairs by the people and for the people and not for a few among them.

By all true logic the political and therefore economic translation, the term democracy means therefore majority. In Russian language this term is translated as Bolshoi.

What is dictatorship?

Our dictionaries say that dictatorship is the office of an official that dictates and directs—either himself or with his associates in business. A dictator may be in a steel mill, mine, railroad, steamship or the head of a real estate concern. In Russia the dictatorship in this respect is almost identical to democratic dictatorship in mills and mines here. In America and in some other demo-

cratically marked countries the people choose their representatives to government but have no right to elect anybody as associates to the factories and farms. No, especially not where majority of them are not organized and do not belong to the unions.

To make up for that shortage on the part of democracy, the present government has sponsored and provided from Congress certain laws, giving the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively. It's now up to the workers to do their share and make most of these provisions to further their interests in the direction of cooperation and management of industries. So long as this is not done on the part of the workers the question of industrial democracy must remain obscure.

In a democracy as ours, where everything is considered in terms of growth (empirically), progress by trial and error (but this mode is changing, especially since the present war) most things concerning industry and life generally are left to individuals and groups, subject only to certain state and national regulations and laws which tend to keep the shell of state and society together. Unless emergency exists the state remains weak. Life as a whole has been accepted as a gamble and responsibilities rest in the individual. Schools and courts are supposed to do the rest.

In a dictatorship like Russia the state is all powerful both—in industry and responsibilities for society. Gamble for living in Russia is taboo; taboo at least in a general way, but not absolutely, because friendship, blood relationship and other considerations are often stronger than taboos and fundamental principles must thus suffer. But in this respect the democratic marked countries fare no better, and often time are much worse off.

There as here these principles are widely violated. Friends and people weak in character will find always means to shield their kind, and corrupting officials here and there are a daily occurrence. It's corruption of this kind that blasted the great Roman empire out of existence. Courts have to act if culprit is found or it did not hang itself in the meantime.

Some three years ago Soviet Russia held a court to try some men accused of treason. Many were found guilty and some were shot. Impartial reports gathered since then say that many were guilty, but the accused had many friends outside Russia and they accused the Soviets of railroading them. Of course, their right to protest was not questioned. But as to the rights of Soviets to try, convict and punish traitors no one with fair mind would make a challenge, because those rights are well recognized and carried out by all governments.

So far we dug in and discussed a few angles on fundamentals to see what our conclusion on terms of democracy versus dictatorships would be. Let's go a little further and ask ourselves a little more: Can we see any possible difference or discrimination, say between Soviets and Nazifascist dictatorships? You may just say—not much. But there is a difference—a bigger meant difference; not a big difference in the sense of ruling, but the difference in intensity. Not intensity in a small way but intensity in a big broad way.

As has been already stated, we all adhere to certain principles. We use principles to solve problems. The dictionary again tells us that a principle means a cause or origin; a general truth; a fundamental law; a rule of action; uprightness—an element.

Our principle here would be therefore in place to observe that Soviet Russia with its ruling party can not be judged from the viewpoint of race or color but by its honest and sincere intent to help the Russian people to defeat the old Russian rule and despotism and to fight back any outside power that was willing to stop them, to help to restore the old regime or invade their country for conquest. With this in our mind we must ask ourselves: "Were the Soviets schooling their military might for aggression and conquest as is the case in Nazi Germany? The proof for an affirmative answer to this question is lacking, even though we know that the Soviets did some invasions in case of Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia and Finland. But this seems now to have been only a precaution to that what ultimately came out to be—a safeguard

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cratically marked countries the people choose their representatives to government but have no right to elect anybody as associates to the factories and farms. No, especially not where majority of them are not organized and do not belong to the unions.

against a German invasion. Besides this the Soviets thought that those territories were under Russian rule before.

It is true that Stalin and the governing party in Russia were aiming to arouse workers the world over with appeals to overcome their masters and emancipate themselves from the duality of wage and master terms and conditions into one common people-term and establish a cooperative commonwealth, something like they have seemingly achieved, but the working program was left—not always successfully, to be sure, to the members of local scene.

These members of local scenes have, for instance, mixed up and used two principles to solve one problem, instead of using one only. Such tactics can't work in a country where the ballot box has been recognized as instrument to make changes in government. Such attitude only ridicules the action, destroying at the same time a first principle which makes for character.

Soviet Russia under peculiar background and circumstances in 1917 may have had chosen a different step to its power, altho it may have had things prolonged. But as long as she has this power and has achieved many praiseworthy steps to its further development and management, no one has a right to challenge her sincerity as far as things done are concerned.

Would the Soviets do more and better if they would act differently? No one knows. We must judge Russia by her deeds—human deeds, pregnant will, all fine and noble, but also not so fine possibilities.

Just for these and many other very valid reasons, we should cease criticizing the Soviets where critics hurt their honest intent and give comfort to Russia's enemies everywhere—even our exalted republicans. On the other hand, as citizens of a democracy in which ultimate proof we believe, we must sternly refuse to accept any notion that a dictatorship, no matter how appealing in its initial goodness may sound, has any advantage over democracy.

Democracy means more and more cooperation; more and more democracy. Dictatorship means absence from cooperative planning—less and less freedom and more and more dictatorship.

Freedom, personal and economic, relative or initial in its measure it may be, existing or anticipating of more and more as the days go by, is a first principle—we feel it when we are conscious of it, and feel it even more so when freedom is gone before our eyes. Curtail it and in it you will find a Tartar ready to rebel and fight for it over and over again.

It seems to me that for just this reason the great Russian people started to realize how necessary it is for them to adopt a democratic constitution of which I heard will be applied as soon as this war is over.

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Freedom, personal and economic, relative or initial in its measure it may be, existing or anticipating of more and more as the days go by, is a first principle—we feel it when we are conscious of it, and feel it even more so when freedom is gone before our eyes. Curtail it and in it you will find a Tartar ready to rebel and fight for it over and over again.

It seems to me that for just this reason the great Russian people started to realize how necessary it is for them to adopt a democratic constitution of which I heard will be applied as soon as this war is over.

A MEMBER OF SNPJ.

## Jugoslav Relief Committee

(Slovene Section)

August, 1942

July 18, 1942—Balance \$23,077.44

July 25—Joseph M. Sasek,

E. Helena, Montana:

Anton Miheicich ..... 5.00

John Smith ..... 5.00

Jack Skof ..... 5.00

Frank Hrella ..... 5.00

Rudolph Cvar ..... 1.00

Mr. in Mrs. J. M. Sasek ..... 2.00

Frances Lessar ..... 50

Frank Perich ..... 2.00

Frank Prebil ..... 1.00

Frank Gorsich ..... 1.00

Mrs. Frank Stanich ..... 1.00

Cecil Champa ..... 1.00

Victor Stipich ..... 50

Mary Maronick ..... 50

Mrs. Ludvig Andolsek ..... 50

Mr. John Petek ..... 50

Harry W. Smole ..... 1.00

Mrs. Joe Hrml ..... 1.00

Frank Verzuh ..... 2.00

Jack Dean ..... 1.00

Joe Juricich ..... 1.00

Mrs. Steve Juricich ..... 1.00

Agnes Gradišar ..... 1.00

John Novak ..... 1.00

Joseph Perko ..... 1.00

Mary Padboy ..... 1.00

Mrs. Božija ..... 1.00

George Vlasic ..... 1.00

Mrs. Joe Langenfus ..... 1.00

Mrs. Mike Trusich ..... 1.00

Anton Suhadolnik ..... 1.00

Joe Levar ..... 1.00

Frank Hudoklin ..... 1.00

John Gruber ..... 1.00

Frank Marrinac ..... 1.00