

**AVSTRALSKÉ ČETE
UTRDILE ZASE-
DENE POZICIJE****Pritisk na japonske trd-
njave na Luzonu se
povečal****KITAJCI OKUPIRALI
OTOK WEICHOW**

Manila, Filipini, 2. jul.—Čete sedme avstralske divizije, ki so invadirale vzhodno obalo otoka Bornea pri Balikpapanu, so konsolidirale zasedene pozicije. Izgube v zvezi z invazijo so neznatne, ker so se morali Japonci umakniti z utrjenih postojank pod točo izstrelkov in bomb. Uvod v invazijo so bili napadi z morja in iz zraka.

General Douglas MacArthur, poveljnik invazijskih sil, je naznanil razcepitev japonskih armad na Borneu, Tarakanu in Brunejskem polotoku. Taktična kontrola južnozapadne Pacifika je v rokah zaveznikov.

Čez tristo ladij in transportov je pripeljalo avstralske čete, ki so se izkrcale na vzhodni obali Bornea. Poročilo pravi, da so se izkrcale na otoku tudi holandske in indijske čete.

Kontrola bogatih oljnih polj na Borneu je cilj zaveznških operacij na otoku. Ta polja so producirala čez milijon ton olja letno v predvojni dobi.

Pokrajina Sanga-Sanga je zadnja na Borneu, ki je še pod kontrolo japonskih sil. Avstralske čete so zasedle oljna polja pri Sereji in Miriju zadnji teden.

Okinawa, 2. jul.—General Stilwell, poveljnik desete ameriške armade, ki je okupirala ta otok, je dejal, "da se je položaj japonskih sil poslabšal. V operacijah na Okinawi so enote ameriških sil na kopnem, morju in v zraku kooperirale in izvojevale odločilno zmago. Ponovno je bilo demonstrirano, da Japonci niso kos Američanom."

Stilwell je prevzel poveljstvo desete armade, ki je bil ubit general Buckner. Zadel ga je drobec šrapnela tik pred porazom japonskih sil na Okinawi.

Ameriški letalci so se dvignili s svojih baz na Okinawi in napadli japonsko brodogradilno in kitajskih vodah. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz poroča, da so bombe potopile in poškodovale 23 japonskih ladij in parnikov. Drugi roji ameriških letal so metali bombe na japonske vojaške objekte na Formozu.

Manila, Filipini, 2. jul.—Ameriške čete in filipinski gerilci so povečali pritisk na tri japonske vojaške trdnjave v severnem delu Luzona, največjega otoka Filipinske grupe. Več tisoč sovražnikov, ki so pobeželi iz doline Cagayar v hribe, je v pasti in nevarnosti uničenja.

Japonske izgube na Filipinskih otokih, odkar so jih ameriške čete invadirale, znašajo 419.035 ubitih in 9744 ujetih vojakov.

Cungking, Kitajska, 2. jul.—Kitajci so okupirali otok Weichow v bližini južnega kitajskega obrežja po osvojitvi Luichow, pristaniščnega mesta v provinci Kwangsi. Weichow leži v Tonkinskem zalivu med Luichowom in francosko Indokino.

Komunike kitajskega poveljstva omenja prodiranje čet v Indokino. Kitajci so zasedli tri mesta po invaziji Indokine. Kitajska ofenziva na sto milj dolgi fronti ob meji Indokine se nadaljuje.

Ameriški vojniki se vračajo domov

Pariz, 2. jul.—Čez pol milijona ameriških vojakov, ki so se borili proti Nemcem v Evropi, bo dospelo domov do konca tega meseca. Do 20. junija je 310.000 vojakov odpotovalo v Ameriko iz Evrope.

**Byrnes imenovan za
državnega tajnika****Bivši senator
nasledil Stettinusa**

Washington, D. C., 2. julija.—Predsednik Truman je imenoval Jamesa F. Byrnesa, bivšega senatorja iz Južne Karoline in člana federalnega vrhovnega sodišča, za državnega tajnika. On bo nasledil Edwarda R. Stettinusa, ki je resigniral po zaključku konference Združenih narodov v San Franciscu.

Nominacija Byrnesa bo danes predložena senatu v odobritev. Gotovo je, da bo soglasno odobrena. Byrnes je dobil najvišjo pozicijo v kabinetu in je prvi na listi kot naslednik predsednika, če slednji umrje, na podlagi zakona, ki je zdaj v veljavi.

Byrnes je star 66 let. Rojen je bil v Charlestonu, S. C. Za kongresnika je bil prvič izvoljen l. 1911. L. 1930 je bil izvoljen za senatorja. Služil je drugi termin kot senator, ko ga je predsednik Roosevelt imenoval za člana federalnega vrhovnega sodišča l. 1941. Naslednje leto je resigniral kot član sodišča in prevzel načelnostvo vojnih agencij.

Pričakuje se, da bo Byrnes začel čisto v državnem departamentu. Mnenje prevladuje, da bo odstranil Archibalda MacLeish-a in Deana Achesona državnega podtajnika, ki sta znana kot progresivca.

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**MNENJE NEM-
ŠKEGA GENERA-
LA O NACISTIH****Himmler je skušal po-
snemati Hitlerja****RUSKO LJUDSTVO
INTELIGENTNO**

Frankfurt, Nemčija, 2. jul.—General Sepp Dietrich, ki je prišel iz krogov strokovnih unij stare weimarske nemške republike, in se potem pridružil nacistom, je pred ameriški vojaškimi častniki razkril, kaj misli o svojih kolegh in voditeljih nacistične stranke. On je bil intimiten prijatelj Ernesta Roehma, ki je bil likvidiran v krvavi čistki l. 1934, in poveljnik nemške oklopne divizije na zapadni fronti.

O Himmlerju, načelniku Gestapa, nacistične tajne policije, je dejal, "da je skušal posnemati Hitlerja. Utešiti ni mogel svojega apetita po oblasti. Bil je požeruh in izsiljeval je denar od vseh. Jaz sem imel več praask s Himmlerjem."

"Goering? On je lenuh in klovn. Držal je vrečo in je lahko storil, kar je hotel. Njemu ne želim ničesar dobrega."

"Robert Ley, vodja nacistične delavske fronte, je bil sanjač, toda dobre nature. On je storil veliko za nemške delavce."

"Člani generalnega štaba—Keitel, Model, Buehle in vsi drugi niso imeli bojnih izkušenj. Jodi ni nikdar vodil niti stoltni je. Samo Zeidler je bil izjema in je vedel, kaj se dogaja."

"Hitler je vedel manj nego člani krožka, ki so ga obdajali. Hitlerjeva smrt? On ni padel v akciji. Hitler ni nikdar zapustil svojega zavetja pred bombami."

"Reinhard Heydrich, rabelj, ki je bil umorjen v Čehoslovakiji, je bil velika svinja. Kar je dobil, je zaslužil."

Dietrich se je pohvalno izrazil o ruskem ljudstvu in vojaki. Dejal je, da je inteligentno in dobre nature. Častniki in vojaki so se hitro učili. Hitler in njegovi pajdaši so podcenjevali udarnost ruskih armad, kar se je maščevalo nad njimi. Ti so odgovorni za katastrofo, ki je zadela Nemčijo."

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Domače vesti**Naročnikom**
Radi državnega praznika Neodvisnosti Prosveta jutri ne izide. Ured.**Oblak**
Chicago.—V petek je obiskal gl. urad rojak Rackar iz Clevelanda v spremstvu zeta Jacka Habata in njegove žene iz Berwyna, v pondeljek pa Frank Gerzetic iz West Allisa, Wis.**Rojenice**
Painsville, O.—Pri družini Alojz Gerželj so se oglasile vile rojenice in pustile krepkega sinčka. Oče je predsednik društva 355 SNPJ, mati pa članica in enako postane tudi sinček.**Padla na bojišču**
Ely, Minn.—Družini Anton Mikolich iz Elyja in Martin Pečarič iz Wintonia sta bili obveščeni po vojnem departamentu, da sta padla njuna sinova na filipinskem otoku Mindanao. Joe J. Mikolich, star 28 let, je padel 8. maja, drugi dan pa njegov prijatelj John Pecarich, star 31 let. Bila sta tri leta skupaj. Pecarich zapušča starše, dva brata (oba v vojni) in tri sestre, Mikolich pa očeta, štiri brate (dva v vojni) in štiri sestre.—Poročila sta se Josephine Mavetv in Lt. Tauno Maki iz Wintonia. Nevesta je hči znane Mavetvove družine, ki je vsa pri SNPJ. Mladi zakonski par se nastani v Spokaneu, Wash., kjer ženin služi vojaško.**Padel v Nemčiji**
Detroit.—Družina John Lamuth je bila obveščena, da je bil 1. maja v Nemčiji ubit njen sin Emil, ko je bil na straži v taborišču v Zellu. Zadel ga je krogla iz revolverja, ki se je ponesreči sprožil nekemu vojaku. Star je bil skoraj 24 let in rojen v Lawrenceu, Pa. Pri vojakih je bil od oktobra 1942 in preko morja od lanskega septembra. Član SNPJ je bil od rojstva. Poleg staršev zapušča sestre.**Nov grob**
Carlinsville, Ill.—Dne 12. jun. je umrl v bolnišnici Jefferson Barracks v St. Louisu Steve Kosanovich, star 56, rodum Srb in član društva 561 SNPJ. Tukaj zapušča ženo, v Peoriji brata, in starem kraju pa dva brata.**Nov grob v Penni**
North Braddock, Pa.—Dne 23. jun. je po kratki boleznii umrl Frank Remus, rojen tukaj in star 25 let. Zapušča starše, dva brata in štiri sestre. Bil je član društva 35 SNPJ.—K mornarici je šel Louis D. Karish. On je deveti član društva 35 v službi Strica Sama.**Iz Clevelanda**
Cleveland.—V bolnišnici Glenville se nahaja Fanny Perencevic, roj. Zavrizek, ki je srečno prestala težko operacijo.—Poročila sta se Al Rudman, sin Francisa Uhan, in Elsie M. Desmond, hčerka družine Anton Hrvatini iz Collinwooda, kakor tudi Frank J. Petric iz Rosie Lukane iz Collinwooda.**V bolnišnici**
Duluth, Minn.—V bolnišnici St. Mary's je dobro prestala operacijo žena Marka Slogarja iz Elyja.—V isti bolnišnici je že daljša časa žena Matha Pluta iz Chisholma.**Šef višiške policije aretiran**
Rim, 2. julija.—Joseph Aine Darnand, šef policije bivše lutsarske francoske vlade v Vichyju, ki je na listi vojnih zločincev, je bil aretiran v severni Italiji in izročen francoskim avtoritetam. Z njim vred je bila aretirana njegova tajnica. Darnand je obtožen, da je poslal čez 174.620 francoskih delavcev v Nemčijo, kjer so morali garati kot sužnji v vojnih tovarnah. Darnand se je skrival v Bergamio, italijanski vasi v bližini švicarske meje. On bo odveden v Francijo, kjer bo postavljen pred sodišče, ki mu bo naložilo kazen. Ta bo najbrže smrt.**AMERIKA ZA UNI-
ČENJE NEMŠ-
KIH INDUSTRIJ****Člani zavezniške komi-
sije se sestanejo
v Berlinu****PREPREDENJE NO-
VEGA KONFLIKTA**

Frankfurt, Nemčija, 2. jul.—Nemške težke industrije, dominantni faktor v dveh svetovnih vojnah, bodo uničene za vedno, če bo sprejet predlog reprezentantov Amerike v komisiji za povojno kontrolo Nemčije. Ostale velesile, ki imajo reprezentante v tej komisiji, so Velika Britanija, sovjetska Rusija in Francija.

O ameriškem predlogu, ki predvideva zdrobitev nemške industrijske potencialnosti, da ne bo nikdar več ogražala svetovnega mira, bo razprava, ko se sestanejo člani komisije štiri tedne v Berlinu. Kakšno stališče bodo zavzele Velika Britanija, Rusija in Francija, ni znano, toda mnenje prevladuje, da bodo storile korake, da se Nemčija uniči kot industrijska država.

Ce bo ameriški predlog sprejet, bodo zdrobljeni nemški industrijski imperiji, kakršni so Krupp, I. G. Farber in Stahlwerke, ki so oboroževali nemško vojno mašino, katera je dominirala Evropo. Zagovornik načrta glede uničenja nemških težkih industrij je general William H. Draper, načelnik ekonomske divizije v štabu generala Eisenhowerja.

Gotovo je, da bo odločitev glede uničenja nemških težkih industrij padla na konferenci članov komisije za povojno kontrolo Nemčije.

"Ekonomska razorožitev je potrebna," je rekel general Draper. "Vojna potencialnost Nemčije mora biti uničena. Nemški industriji so spoznali, da ne bodo mogli voditi svojih poslov po starem običaju. Upali so, da bodo zavezniki popustljivi, a so se zmotili. Oni že vidijo plaunje na steni. Slutijo, kaj jim prinaša bodočnost, katere se boje. Nemške industrije bodo morale producirati potrebščine za zavezniške okupacijske sile in prebivalce dežel, ki so bili žrtve nacistične agresije."

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**Truman se vrnil
v Washington****Debata o čarterju
svetovne organizacije**

Washington, D. C., 2. julija.—Predsednik Truman se je po trinajstih dneh odsotnosti vrnil v Washington. On je imel govor na zaključni seji konference Združenih narodov v San Franciscu. Iz tega mesta je odpotoval v Kansas City in Independence, Mo.

Truman bo danes predložil čarter senatu s priporočilom, naj ga ratificira, kar se bo zgodilo. Debata o čarterju se je pričela v senatu zadnji petek.

Predsednik je po povratku v Washington podpisal načrt, ki določa podaljšanje veljavnosti zakona glede kontrole cen za nadaljnje leto. On bo imel važna posvetovanja s člani svojega kabineta glede priprav za sestanek med njim, maršalom Stalinom in premierjem Churchillom. Konferenca velike trojice se bo vršila v bližini Berlina.

Živilska administracija je prišla v območje Clintona P. Andersona, ki je bil zadnji soboto zaprežen kot poljedelski tajnik.

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**KAMPANJA ZA
KONTRURO EV-
ROPSKIH DRŽAV****Anglija in Rusija sku-
šata raztegniti sfero
vpliva****FORMIRANJE
POKRAJINSKIH
BLOKOV**

Washington, D. C., 2. jul.—Po nekaj tednih veselja, ki je sledilo brezpozojni kapitulaciji Nemčije pred zavezniki, je nastala zaskrbljenost, kar je posledica tekme med Veliko Britanijo in sovjetsko Rusijo, ki skušata raztegniti sfero vpliva na evropske države. Stara igra politike moči se je ponovila.

Nekateri vidijo možnost konflikta med Veliko Britanijo in Rusijo. Obe se igrata z usodo malih držav, kar lahko ukreše iskro novega požara. O Ameriki je gotovo to, da ne želi izmenjati ene vojne z drugo.

Dasi London in Moskva naglašata, da britske in ruske sile drže kose raztrgane Evrope le začasno, je očitno, da se ne bo ne Velika Britanija in ne Rusija odpovedala ozemlju, ki ga držita. Popolni vojaški, industrijski in socialni polom Nemčije je povzročil tekmo formiranja pokrajinskih blokov. Splošno se priznava, da Nemčija ni več v vrsti velesil in da najbrže ne bo nikdar več dosegla statusa velesile.

Pred izbruhom vojne v Evropi je bilo trinajst držav na ozemlju med Arktikom in Sredozemljem, v katerih je živelo čez 115.000.000 ljudi. Danes so vse te države z možno izjemo Grčije pod vplivom sovjetske Rusije. Ruske sile drže tudi nemške pokrajine do reke Elbe in kraje ob Baltičkem morju.

Proti Rusiji ima Velika Britanija svoj blok. Njene čete so v Franciji, Belgiji, Italiji, Grčiji, Danski in Norveški. London je priznal, da so močne sile v Italiji in Grčiji. Premier Churchill je strl revolto grških levičarjev, toda dežele ni pomiril. Sedanja grška vlada se vzdržuje na krmilu s pomočjo britske oborožene sile. Portugalska je v britskem bloku in možnost je, da bo prišla v ta blok tudi Španija, katero vlada diktator Franco.

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IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

O zaključkih konferencie v San Francisku

do vprašanja: Ali je nova politična organizacija potrebna?

V SANSu so vključeni vsi prevladajoči ideološki elementi ameriških Slovencev od ene ekstrema do druge, od dobrih katoličanov do dobrih svobodomolcev. Vsi so se združili za skupni cilj: osvoboditev Slovenije in Jugoslavije, reorganiziranje stare Jugoslavije v novo demokratično, federativno državo, za tako obliko nove vlade, kot jo določi narod sam...

In ker so se v Jugoslaviji enakolično ideološki elementi strnili v enotno Osvobodilno fronto, brez razlike na politične smernice katere so zavemale njihove stare stranke, in smo mi tukaj na podlagi naših resolucij moralno podprli to enotno fronto, so nekateri gospodje obrnili SANSu hrbet in mu očitali da je začel s svojega pota, da se ne ravna v smislu kongresnih resolucij ter da podpira "komuniste" v borbi proti "veri in cerkvi." Ker ta očitanja niso imela nobene podlage in se služila le njihovemu ameriški da oslabijo Slovenski ameriški narodni svet ter napravijo zmešnjavo med takozvanimi "katoliškimi" ljudmi, a s svojci propagando niso uspeli, je bilo v obliki na tej konferenci, toda kljub temu so bile vse zapreke odstranjene in soglasno je bil sprejet in podpisan zadnji tekst čarterja.

Te vzroke so našli v gotovih "izjavah treh političnih strank," katere so baje podpisali vidni funkcionarji, intelektualci, senatorji in poslanci, katerih imena pa so radi "varnosti" zamolčali. S to "izjavo" so hoteli prestrašiti one ljudi pri SANSu katere so potrebovali na svoji strani za protipropagando. Tu di ta nakana ni uspela in SANS je na konvenciji v Clevelandu septembra meseca lanskega leta še bolj zedinil svoje vrste in utrdil vero svojih članov, da zavzema pravo stališče. Zaključki zaveznikov na konferencah v Teheranu, v Jalti, reorganiziranje nove jugoslovanske vlade in priznanje jugoslovanske vojske kot del zavezniške vojske ter končna osvoboditev Slovenije in Jugoslavije—vse to so jasni dokazi, kako pravilno je bilo naše stališče in kako pravilno smo razumeli razvoj osvobodilne in politične borbe v Jugoslaviji.

Kaj je torej namen nove politične organizacije? Slovenskim katoličanom v Ameriki dokazati, da so vsi omenjeni dogodki bili le gola izmišljotina! O tempora, o mores! Ali je še kaj ljudi na svetu, ki verujejo da svet ni res okrogel, temveč ploščat? Zgleda, da hoče neka, takega dokazati ta nova organizacija.

Toda pravi namen si lahko sami mislimo. Slovenija je tekora štiriletno osvobodilne borbe in okupacije doživela neizmerne slavo, obnem pa tudi velike sramoto. Slavo so ji prinesli njeni herojski borci v Osvobodilni fronti, njeni padli junaki kojih trupla so raztrešena po krajini Gorenjski, zeleni Dolenjski, po krasnem Stajerju, divni Koroški in zaslužnjem Primorju. Sramoto pa so ji prinesli bivši politični in duhovni voditelji ter njihovi pomagači ki so se v kritični uri slovenskega naroda obrnili proti narodu, se udinjali sovražno in mu pomagali v vojski proti zaveznikom in proti svoji lastni osvoboditvi. Oni so to storili odprto in brez sramu, nekateri pa radi "akomodacije," da projektirajo svoje osebne interese. Ti zadnji so tvorili tisto "sredino," ki nima karakterja in je na razpolago vsakemu vladarju.

Vse te skupine in posamezniki so se bali osvoboditve, ko bodo morali narodu dajati odgovor za svoje postopanje, in se pobegnili—največ v Rim. In za te uboge reveže, ki jih kriva Zvezta slovenskih župnij tudi med ameriškimi Slovencev nabirala prostovoljne darove. Imenujem jih "reveže," kajti v primeri z borbenimi junaki Slovenije niso imeli ti ljudje ne duše, ne srca, ne narodne zavesti, ne voščenosti.

Med njimi so tisti, ki so nedavno v Ljubljani prisegli zvestost Hitlerju in slavili njegovo rojstni dan, ki so trdili



Zvezni vrhovni sodnik Robert H. Jackson, katerega je predsednik Truman imenoval za glavnega tožilca nemških vojnih kriminalcev.

ljudstvu, da so zavezniki na njihovi strani, in to ob času, ko so po belogardističnih gnezdih padale ameriške in angleške bombe. Ti ljudje, ki se še vedno nazivajo za Slovence, se skrivajo za svoje "katoliške ozadje" in hočejo potem svojih agentov v Ameriki dokazati, da se bo Slovenija nad njimi maščevala radi njihove katoliške "vere in cerkve." Ne povedo pa resnice, da upajo s posredovanjem Rima preprečiti, da bi jih slovenski narod ne sodil za njihova protinarodna, izdajalska in protikrščanska početja za šasa okupacije.

Duhovnik Franc Gabrovšek, ki je že poprej kot jugoslovanski plačanec vodil v Ameriki kampanjo proti Novi Sloveniji in Novi Jugoslaviji ter proti SANSu, je brezdomno pri sejanju slovenski vladi na črni listi z Rožmanom, Krekom in drugimi vred. To pomeni, da ameriški Slovenci ne morejo pričakovati od njega nič drugega kot ponovne napade in rovarjenje zoper slovensko vlado, kateri so se še njegovi nekdanji predstojniki globoko poklonili. In to nas pripelje do "katoliškega dneva" v Jolietu in ustanovitve Slovenske katoliške lige, katero je zasnoval gospod Gabrovšek in katera bo plesala tako, kakor bo on žvižgal. Ali dela nepristransko za korist slovenskega naroda v stari domovini, ali v korist onih, ki so v strahu pobegnili predno je slovenski narod mogel obračunati z njimi?

Slovenski dan v Clevelandu. Prihodno nedeljo se vrši Slovenski dan na obirnem prostoru Društvenega doma v Euclidu, predmestju Clevelanda. Sklicujejo ga vse SANSove podružnice in sodelujejo vse napredne kulturne skupine. Kmalu po eni uri popoldne se prične program, na katerem nastopijo najboljši zbori in solisti, ki jih poredi ameriška Slovenija, obnem pa tudi dobri govorniki. Staro domovino bo zastopal J. Stane Krašovec, član jugoslovanske delegacije na konferenci v San Francisku, ki se je ves čas udeleževal v osvobodilni borbi. Možnost obstaja, da bo navzoč na shodu tudi poslanik Stanoje Simič, ter svetnik dr. Slavko Zore. SANS bosta zastopala častni predsednik Louis Adamič ter predsednik Elbin Kristan. Navzočih bo tudi več drugih izvrševalnih odbornikov SANSa, ki se bodo mudili na seji v Clevelandu.

V nedeljo bomo na dostojen način proslavili osvobodjenje Slovenije in Jugoslavije in pokazali, kako globoko mi Amerikanci cenimo in občudujemo ta veličastni prepoved slovenskega naroda, ki je v svoji najhujši uri pokazal svojo veličino in voljo za svobodo, demokracijo, edinstvo ter bratstvo narodov Jugoslavije.

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih citate vsak dan?

STEKLO NA OPRAVI JE OKRASEK IN NOVOST! Vsak kos vašega pohištva lahko okrasite z ogledalnim steklom, še posebno omare in male mizice. Mogoče bi radi izvedeli za tovrsto tako poslužno, ta je: Normal Glass Company, 7539-32 St. Halsted St., Chicago. Vrhna stekla za omare stanejo po \$3.00 in več. Naš zastopnik pride k vam, da pomei in vam pove ceno njih doma narejenih stekel in ogledal.—Pokličite STEWART 6040. Prosto, brez obveznosti za poslugi.

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 23. junija 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of June 16, 1945

- 5 Anna Ursini \$5, Frances Kurnik \$5. 12 Frances Kamnik \$5. 15 Mary Carlson \$20, Mary Carlson \$5, John Alaut \$21. 18 Anne Antkowiak \$20, Joseph Pouhe \$17.50. 22 Kata Mihelich \$14. 23 Margaret Urek \$20, Katharine Popovich \$27, John Hode \$36, Louis Hren \$72, Joseph Zitnik \$28. 45 Ernest Kralj \$25.50, Frank Fevic \$22, Nellie Wood \$20, Nellie Wood \$5, Louis Kasek \$22.50. 52 Mary Vilec \$5. 54 Mary Krapanza \$5. 56 Joseph Reck \$14, Nicholas Matanich \$23, Anna Kosub \$20. 60 Geraldine Sikora \$20, Geraldine Sikora \$5. 62 Anton Getzel \$14, John Cerne \$15. 68 Frank Zupancic \$10. 80 Mary Urbanc \$26, Mirko Palian \$27, Mary Palian \$31, Blaz Mihalic \$40, Mary Delost \$24. 81 Vincent Cestnik \$5, Frances Segota \$21, Marko Faygel \$14, Vincent Ravnikar \$42, John Majer \$75.50. 83 Peter Miksic \$45, Nick Mataja \$22, Martin Muhar \$50. 85 Edna Starek \$5, Assunta Mihalic \$5. 90 Joseph Zupan \$24. 97 Peter Verinjak \$12. 98 Christine Miklavcic \$5. 100 Jacob Lehan \$26. 102 Frances Serdar \$38, Angela Strutz \$64. 103 Ludmila Albin \$5. 113 Mary Inthar \$50. 117 John Gerkman \$14, John Gerkman \$14, Anton Katerle \$26. 119 Ivana Zeleznik \$25, Frances Klavzer \$27, Josephine Podjoo \$27, Magdalena Drinka \$11. 120 Matilda Molinek \$31, John Kozelicki \$40, Tony Pardich \$40, Wilma Mand- \$17.50. 125 Jacob Tullac \$40. 131 Marcella Gradiscek \$5. 137 Vida Lander \$5. 138 Jennie Lajovec \$27. 139 Anna Pozar \$40. 141 Theodor Kosanovich \$23. 142 Antonia Jerkic \$5. 143 Anton Mether \$26. 150 Frank Znidarsic \$14. 152 Mary Oblak \$31. 162 Dorothy Litzinger \$5. 172 Lucy Rozich \$20, Lucy Rozich \$5. 176 Frances Kaurich \$5. 179 Frances Droiz \$5. 186 Frances Slemec \$22, John Trunkel Sr. \$15. 204 Kathryn Vrataric \$22, Joseph Slapar \$5.50, Joseph Slapar \$11, Nick Guenace \$28. 210 Mary Ozanic \$30. 214 Josephine New \$20, Zvonimir Kruljac \$18. 218 Martha Hafner \$20, Martha Hafner \$5, Mike Verbo \$40, Anton Monnik \$30, Blaz Denezavich \$36, Jivo Evanoff \$20, Frank Mihovec \$48, Louis Prosek \$35, Joseph Zajc \$30, Joseph Zajc \$22.50, Milich Vuksich \$66. 219 Frances Mekota \$26. 220 John Gudac \$8, Mary Zerjav \$20.50. 225 Frank Schweiger Sr. \$13. 228 Paul Laska \$40. 231 Mary Laska \$40. 232 Mildred Nokovich \$11.50, Steve Vukas \$29, John Pirih \$46.50. 244 Bernice Zagar \$20, Bernice Zagar \$5, Louise Frustek \$31, Anton Jankel \$36. 247 Mike Sankovich \$14.50, Mary Levar \$21, Olga Maljevack \$24, Louis Rudolf \$40, Ignac Mihelcic \$42, John Mihelcic \$22. 251 Agnes Petek \$12, Agnes Petek \$12. 252 Anton Kozar \$18, Anna Grahek \$14, Anton Brajer \$16, Melba Petek \$18. 253 Frank Jurak \$22. 257 Mary Krizmanic \$22, Jakob Gustincic \$24. 263 Frances Shivor \$5. 273 Teresa Djalak \$14. 275 Joseph Milavec \$22, Frank Spendal \$26. 278 Josephine Drobnich \$26, Frank Rems \$11, Joseph Balant \$30. 286 John Razvoza \$12, Thomas Majnik \$25, Frank Jenko \$3, Frank Jenko \$3. 288 Zora Rajak \$14. 304 Bernardine Lauchesi \$5. 306 Joseph Vilastelich \$14, Matejko Drasic \$28, John Drasic \$28. 317 Dorothy Skerly \$40. 321 Olga Ciklon \$5. 322 Molly Kallio \$5, Mary Nisula \$5. 325 Margaret Ulmer \$26, Margaret Ulmer \$5, Carl Stanic \$26. 363 Jacob Tusher \$26, Louis Koshir \$31. 382 Jane Petermel \$5. 389 Julia Pugal \$40. 391 Mary Bizack \$17, John Bizjak \$42, Jacob Debevec \$27. 403 John Bernovich \$30, Marko Katich \$6, Anton Marcella \$20. 405 George Rodetich \$24, Milan Mrkalj \$8.

406 Helen Kriz \$5, Bernice Korosac \$5, Draga Cirkovich \$28. 411 Joe Kastelic \$21. 424 Helen Jakovac \$28. 426 Elizabeth Hrvatic \$22. 430 Andy Karol \$52, Obren Bjelica \$15. 431 Anton Cindric \$24. 434 Valerida Cop \$23, John Iglic \$22. 446 Mildred Kopryva \$5. 447 Mary Letzer \$5. 454 Sophie Reknich \$5. 484 Kathryn Debevec \$5. 486 Peter Prpih \$15.50, Joseph Pavletich \$22. 505 John Piskur \$42. 513 Martin Blatnick \$28. 518 Teresa Kuretsch \$24, Mary Planky \$14, Anton Steffler \$25, Anton Steffler \$25. 524 Antonia Miller \$11. 525 Frances Iler \$5. 544 Karl Princic \$26. 547 Boja Grahovac \$15. 549 Anton Kukman \$49, Cvjeta Cuckovich \$9. 559 Katherine Taylor \$5, Mary Pietczynski \$5. 560 Mate Puljan \$22, Rudolph Ozanich \$50, Rok Gecan \$28. 561 Steve Kosanovich \$28. 566 Anna Muhic \$20, Louis Malovac \$28. 568 Dorothy Pierman \$49. 582 Jakob Tomljenovic \$28. 586 Jennie Fedock \$5. 611 Caroline Phillips \$14. 613 Anna Mulick \$26, Steve Grubreich \$26. 619 Sandor Bartokovic \$28. 634 Lillian Roniker \$14. 635 Helen Hooper \$5. 667 Hermine Messeg \$16. 679 Rose Komadina \$5. 680 Frances Mestek \$10. 685 John Simoch \$29. 687 Louis Miklavcic \$28. 689 Emil Perlich \$22, John Firek \$12, Jerry Klun \$26, John Krusman \$28, Tony Nemanich \$42. 699 Mary Yanchar \$22. 709 Joseph Boyer \$22. 710 Mary Steo \$26. 712 Pauline Langenroth \$5, Louise Glavach \$5, Dorothy Glavach \$22. 714 Loretta Scott \$20, Loretta Scott \$5, John Hribernik \$28. 723 Frances Remer \$28. 729 Mary Malkovich \$20. 732 Matilda Petek \$25. 743 Mary Kliskinic \$28. 757 Ruby Mazarine \$15, Gran Warren \$26. SKUPAJ—TOTAL \$5,640.50. LAWRENCE GRADISEK, taj. bol. odd.—Sec'y S. B. Dept.

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POMOČ ZA JUGOSLAVIJO. Detroit, Mich.—V mesecu juniju so darovali za jugoslovansko pomožno akcijo sledeči: Martin in Julija Menton \$25; po \$5: Jennie Janezich, Joseph Topolac, John Plahar, Katherine Krainz, Anton Samec in Charles in Hana Gaber; dva po \$3, trije po \$2 in eden \$1. Skupni prispevki znašajo v mesecu juniju \$73. Najprisrčnejša hvala vsem darovalcem! Obleko so darovali mnogi rojaki, le žal, da nimam imena

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AUTOMOBILE POTREBUJEMO. Plačamo najvišjo ceno za vašo karo, brez izjeme v kakem stanju je. Kličite SAGINAW 4884. Pridemo osebno k vam.

LOTA NA PRODAJ. V Wauwatosa, Wis. (Milvausko predmestje); široka 50 in dolga 120 čevljev, na vogalu West Nash in 9th St. Za nadaljna pojasnila: Jacob in Anna Krek, lastnika, 2439 So. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. Telefon Rockwell 6289.

ZVEZE Z JUGOSLAVIJO. Od časa, ko je bilo prejšnje naznanilo poslano na liste, so se zveze v Jugoslavijo toliko spremenile, da sedaj naša pošta sprejema navadna pisma in dopisnice kot je časopisje pojasnilo. Sedaj je torej mogoče pisati in brzojaviti.—Zveze za pošiljanje denarja in paketov za enkrat še niso upostavljene. Potovanje tudi še ni odprto.

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Centralni odbor ameriških Slovencev v Clevelandu za jugoslovansko pomoč priredi "SLOVENSKI DAN" 8. JULIJA 1945. Na prijaznih prostorih Društvenega Doma na Racher Ave. PROGRAM: Proslava znanje nad fašizmom in nacizmom. Petje—skupno zajo slovenski pevski zbori. Govori: Govorniki nekateri direktno iz stare domovine. Zabava na prostem, ples v dvorani. Na ta dan pobitimo vsi zavredni Slovenci na to pomembno proslavo iz Clevelanda, okolice in bližnjih mest. Vas vabi za odber—JOSEPH OKORN, tajnik.

vseh na razpolago. Imena onih, za katere vem, bom navedla. Sicer pa ve za imena sestra Lia Menton, tajnica podružnice št. 1 SANSa, in sicer do časa, ko je bila poveljena od busa. Torej darovalci oblek, ki so mi znani so: družina H. Kramar, družina John Berlign, Vovk in Mary Benedit. Nekateri prinesejo obleko v Slovenski narodni dom, a ne puste nobenega znaka; da bi vedeli, kdo so darovalci. Da bodo vsa imena objavljena v časopisu, prosim ponovno, da mi sporočite imena darovalcev, da se izključijo sumnje o morebitni diskriminaciji darovalcev. Kathrine Krautz, tajnica.

Društvene vesti

West Allis, Wis.—Članstvo društva št. 104 SNPJ ponovno vabim, da se številno udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v petek, 13. julija; pričetek točno ob osmih zvečer v Krajevni dvorani. Sporočam, da sem se preselil bliže dvorane, kjer imamo društvene seje, in v primeru, da me ne bi mogli najti, kar vprašajte brata Franka Kralja in vam bo pokazal, kje stanujem. Moj novi naslov je: 1208 So. 60 st., West Allis. Joseph T. Turck, tajnik.

Cleveland, O.—Članstvo društva št. 53 SNPJ naznanjam, da se bo vršila redna mesečna seja kot običajno v nedeljo, 8. julija, v spodnji dvorani SDD, 15335 Waterloo rd. Prošeni ste, da se seje številno udeležite; pričetek ob pol desetih popoldne. Ne pozabite velikega javnega shoda, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo popoldne na vrtu Društvenega doma v Euclidu, O. Oni, ki nimate avtomobilov, vzemite bus na East 185 in Nottingham in se peljite do Muskoka ave., od tam

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih citate vsak dan? Vablilo na federacijsko sejo. Moon Run, Pa.—Prihodnja seja federacije društev SNPJ v zapadni Penni se bo vršila 22. julija v Društvenem domu v Syganu, Pa. Pričetek zborovanja ob desetih popoldne. Opozorjam društva, da pošljejo čim več zastopnikov, kajti ukrepali bomo o mnogih važnih zadevah. S slučaju, da ne bi kakšno društvo prejelo povelilnice, ste prošeni, da upoštevate to naznanilo kot uradno vabilo. Nadalje prosim tajnike društev SNPJ, kateri mi še niso poslali imena članov-vojakov, da to storite takoj. Kakor vam je že znano, je naša federacija sprejela na letni seji predlog, da nekaj pripravijo v počast vojakov, ko se bodo vrnilo domov. Jacob Ambrozich, tajnik.

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V blagi spomin šeste obletnice smrti. Šest let je že minulo, od kar je za vedno preminul naš dragi soprog in oče FRANK MESTEK. Minulo je šest let, od kar je bela čena smrti izbrala Tebe za svojo žrtv, ter navdala nas s tugo. Ljubi moč in skrbni oče, več ne čuje se Tvoj glas, od kar so položili Tebe v krsto in odnesli proč od nas. Počivaj v miru in vobu tihem.—Za Teboj žalujoci: Ivana Mestek, soprasa, sin in hči v Yaegertownu, Pa.

V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti. odkar je 30. junija 1944 na bojišču v Italiji izgubil svoje mlado življenje v starosti 22 let in 9 mesecev naš ljubljeni sin in brat S/SGT. ALBIN KNAUS. Leto dni je minulo, odkar smo Te za vedno izgubili. Naše srčne rane so še nesaceljene. ki so nam bile sadane ko nas je doletela strašna vest da Te ni več med živimi. Ljubljeni sin ne pozabni sin, obupni so naši klici in solze Te več ne sbrude k življenju, toda v naših srcih živi naš spomin na Tebe in bo živ, dokler se tudi mi ne snidejo s Teboj. Albin, počivaj mirno in lahka naš Ti bo tuja zemlja. Za Teboj neustaljšivo žalujemo Trojji starji Joseph in Mary Knaus in Trojje sestre Mary, Josephine in Emily. Traunik, Michigan.

pa hodite po Muskoka ave. do Društvenega doma. Frank Barbič. Bon Air, Pa.—Apeliram na vse člane in članice društva 254 SNPJ, da mi vrnejo neprodane knjizice in listke za vojni bond ne kasneje kot v nedeljo, 8. julija pred sejo, ker na tej seji bomo oddali dva bonda. Ta korak smo storili, da pomagamo naši blagajni in Stricu Samu. Torej tisti, ki niste še vrnilo listkov in knjizic, prosim, da to storite do 8. julija popoldne. Sylvia Skedel, tajnica.

Federacije SNPJ

VABLILLO NA FEDERACIJSKO SEJO. Moon Run, Pa.—Prihodnja seja federacije društev SNPJ v zapadni Penni se bo vršila 22. julija v Društvenem domu v Syganu, Pa. Pričetek zborovanja ob desetih popoldne. Opozorjam društva, da pošljejo čim več zastopnikov, kajti ukrepali bomo o mnogih važnih zadevah. S slučaju, da ne bi kakšno društvo prejelo povelilnice, ste prošeni, da upoštevate to naznanilo kot uradno vabilo. Nadalje prosim tajnike društev SNPJ, kateri mi še niso poslali imena članov-vojakov, da to storite takoj. Kakor vam je že znano, je naša federacija sprejela na letni seji predlog, da nekaj pripravijo v počast vojakov, ko se bodo vrnilo domov. Jacob Ambrozich, tajnik.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih citate vsak dan?

Dr. John J. Zavertnik PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. 3724 W. 26th Street. Tel. Crawford 2212. OFFICE HOURS: 1:30-4 P. M. Except Wed. and Sun. 8:30 to 8:30 P. M. Except Wed., Sat. and Sun. Residence: 2219 S. Ridgeway Ave. Phone Crawford 8440. IF NO ANSWER—CALL AUSTIN 5700

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Cetrți julij—dan novih zvezd na zastavi

Cetrți julij je od časa do časa pomenil v naši zgodovini več nego samo praznovanje dneva Neodvisnosti, kajti to je obenem dan, ko so bile dodane na našo zastavo nove zvezde, novih ali dodatnih držav Unije.

V letu 1818 je bilo v Uniji dvajset držav. Poleg prvotnih 13 so bile tudi že vključene države Vermont kot tudi šest drugih držav, priključitev katerih je pričala, da so pionirji v o-

Tekom nadaljnjih nekaj desetletij so bile dodane nove zvezde na zastavo in te niso pomenile zgolj ekspanzije mlade republike, pač pa so obenem poglobile razkol med svobodnimi in sužnjedržnimi državami Juga.

V letu 1819, ko je bila priključena Uniji država Alabama na jugu, ter država Illinois severno od reke Ohio, je bilo na zastavi enajst zvezd, ki so predstavljale enako število svobodnih držav in enajst zvezd držav, v katerih je bilo suženjstvo še zakonito.

V svrhu uravnovešanja med sužnjedržnimi in svobodnimi državami je prišlo v kongresu do kompromisa. Šest držav od naslednjih sedmerih, ki so bile priključene Uniji, je bilo sorazmerno porazdeljenih v pogledu vprašanja sužnosti — država Maine je bila svobodna, dočim je bila Missouri, v predelju Louisiane, sužnjedržna država; Arkansas, tudi v predelju Louisiane, je pripadala k sužnjedržnim, a Michigan, v severozahodnem predelju, pa je bila svobodna; Florida, katero smo dobili v letu 1819 od Španije, je bila sužnjedržna, a Iowa, v predelju Louisiane, pa svobodna država.

V letu 1845, ko je bila priključena Florida, se je pridružila tudi velika država Texas. Nekaj let pred tem je dobila svojo neodvisnost od Mehike, ali priključitev k Združenim državam se je zavlekla za nekaj let, ker je Texas hotela pristopiti k Uniji pod pogojem, da obdrži zakonitost sužnjedrštva, kongres pa je bil vsled tega zaskrbljen. Toda zadeva se je kmalu uravnovesila. Združene države so se bojevale z Mehiko radi iz-

vam pa ni držala dolgo ter ni imela prilike ustvarjati nevarnih problemov, kajti kmalu zatem je civilna vojna izravnala vprašanje sužnosti za vedno.

In medtem, ko je trenje med severnimi in južnimi državami neizogibno vodilo v vojno, so pa stari in novi priseljenci nadaljevali pionirsko prodiranje proti zahodu. Wisconsin je dodala svojo zvezdo na zastavo dve leti pred priključitvijo Kalifornije in dve leti zatem je zasijala na zastavi tudi zvezda Minnesote. Tekom civilne vojne so bile pridodane samo tri zvezde, ena za državo Kansas, druga za West Virginijo, ki se je ločila od odpadle države Virginije, a tretja za državo Nevada.

Ob zaključku civilne vojne se je pričelo množiti prebivalstvo v prej redko naseljenem predelju zahodno od reke Mississippi. Mnogo prej, v začetku 19. stoletja, so sledili indijanskim potom preko velikih planjav in skozi prehode Rocky Mountains številni raziskovalci in lovci, ki so šli za dragimi kožami za krzno. Ozke steze in sledi pa so se kmalu razširile v ceste, ko so pričeli voziti proti zahodu takozvani "covered wagons."

Ni bilo dolgo in zgrajene so bile ceste, pregrajene s mitnicami. Po teh potih in cestah so redno vozili poštni vozovi, ki so prevažali potnike, blago in pošto. Temu je sledila doba gradnje železnic—ter zadnje serije bojev z Indijanci, kar je značilno, da je bila ekspanzija proti zahodu uspešna.

In medtem, ko so se selili v nove in še nerazvite predele farmarji, živinorejci, iskanci zlata, rudarji, gozdarji in drugi, so se pričele tudi množiti zvezde na zastavi Združenih držav. Med leti 1867 in 1890 so se priključile Uniji sledeče države: Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota ter Idaho. V letu 1896 je bila s posebnim odlokom kongresa imenovana državam tudi Utah, toda šele potem, ko so prebivalci

Glasovi iz naselbin

SLAVNO SLOVENSKEGA DNEVA ZA POMOČ JUGOSLAVIJI

Cleveland.—V nedeljo, 8. julija bomo ameriški Slovenci izrazili hvaležnost našim rojakom v domovini, kateri so se junajsko borili skozi štiri leta proti našemu krutemu sovražniku in kateri so pripomogli zaveznikom do hitrejših zmage nad nacifašisti v Evropi. Ti ljudje so zastavili vse svoje imetje, svoje življenje, ko so se uprli sovražniku, ko je napadel našo staro domovino. Prenesli so vse gorje fašistične krutosti in izšli iz boja kot zmagovalci.

Ves svet je občudoval hrabrost in žilavost tega našega naroda in občudujemo te borce brez dvoma tudi ameriški Slovenci, ki poznamo življenje našega naroda v domovini še od bližje. Zato smo lahko tudi mi ponosni in ni več kot prav, da se spomnimo na te naše borce za pravično stvar tudi ameriški Slovenci, ki smo preživeli to vojno brez posebnih izgub in zaprek.

Da smo tem junajškim bratom hvaležni in da jih občudujemo, pa še ni dovolj. Njih mesta, vasi in pokrajine so razdejane in opustošene vsled dolgotrajne vojne in potrebujejo naše materialne pomoči, katera mora priti od nekod, ako nečemo, da bo ta narod izumiral vsled pomanjkanja hrane, zdravil in ob-

leke. Zato nas veže sveta dolžnost, da tem ljudem priskočimo na pomoč takoj in ne čakati, da nas bodo prosili ali opominjali oni, ki so v nujni potrebi. Sedaj ni čas za brezbržnost, ker zavedati se moramo, da brezbržneži in vsa nasprotstva ideološkega značaja s svojim zadržanjem le nadaljujejo z uničevanjem, namesto da bi gradili tam, kjer je pustil pregnani sovražnik. Zato glejmo, da ne bomo naselili ljudem te vrste in pretipljivo si žilo človekoljubnosti in bodimo ljudje, pa rabimo malo več razsodnosti.

Priredbo slovenskega dne je organiziral centralni odbor clevelandskih podjetnikov SANSa, kjer sodelujejo Progressivne Slovence, Ženska zveza, številna kulturna in podpora društva ter narodne institucije. Slavje se bo vršilo na prostorih Društvenega doma na Recher Ave. v Euclidu. Program se bo začel ob dveh popoldne. Pripravljalnemu odboru se je posrečilo, da je preskrbel dovolj jedate in pijače. Trgovci so razumeli naš dober namen in ugodili naši prošnji s pijačo in jedajo, prav tako tudi vladni racijski odbor. Naši trgovci in posamezniki so tudi darovali od sedaj nad šestdeset raznih predmetov, kateri bodo oddani na priredbi.

Na to slavje pridejo tudi razni gostje širom Amerike. Eksekutiva Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta bo imela svojo sejo v soboto, 7. julija v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave., in ti odborniki bodo

Mladinski krožek (Perfect Circle) št. 26 SNPJ, Chicago



Nova generacija jednotarjev. Na sliki je videti člane mladinskega krožka št. 26 SNPJ, ki so na svoji sadnji oriredbi na materinski dan zopet podali uspešen program. Na programu "When Ma and Pa Were Young" so nastopili prav taki, kot jih vidite na sliki. V sprednji vrsti od leve na desno so: Donald Hines, Frank Sternisha, Doris Trojar, Joanne Rak, Evelyn Ures, Mildred Pokorny, Richard Zasadil (šenin), Myra Beniger (nevesta), Carlotta Kaiser, Marlene Pokorny, Marilyn Reven, Ellen Andres, Norman Sodnik; druga vrsta: William Kovacic, Thomas Hines, Rose Podbevsek, Helen Cech, Ruth Przak, Lewis Reven, Ellen Obluck, Charles Jordani, John Rokavec; tretja vrsta: Edward Podbevsek, Warren Obluck, Frederick Reven, RobAnn Sannemann, Sylvia Trojar, Ella Mae Selak, Dorothy Galavan, Josephine Blanssek, Grace Ann Gerdanc, Myra Andres, Ann Sannemann (voditeljica krožka), Ruth Medic (pomožna voditeljica); Edward Udovich.

te države opustili prakticiranje poligamije (mногооženstva). Zadnje tri zvezde, ki so pomnožile številke zvezd na ameriški zastavi na 48, so prispevale s svojo priključitvijo države Oklahoma, Arizona in Nova Mehika—prva v letu 1907 ostali dva v letu 1912.

V teku 150 let so vztrajni in zaupanja polni ljudje razširili meje prvotnih trinajstih držav Unije prav do Pacifika. Bili so to ljudje različnih narodnosti in izvorov. Toda navzlic temu, da so naselili ves kontinent, je pa na zvezdnati zastavi še vedno dovolj prostora za dodatne zvezde. Katera zvezda bo dodana ob priliki praznovanja Cetrtega julija v katerem od bodočih let? Ali bo Alaska, ali Havajski otoki, ali morda Porto Rico? Ali bo morda država Texas določila, da se poslužijo svojih posebnih pravic, ki jih ji je dodelil kongres v letu 1845 in potom katerih smo razdelili površino svoje zemlje v štiri dodatne države ter tako dodati štiri zvezde na enkrat na zastavo Združenih držav?—FLIS.

posetili tudi priredbo slovenskega dneva. Kot govornik nastopi pisatelj Louis Adamič, predsednik Etbij Kristan, euclidski župan Kenneth Simms in govornik iz stare domovine, kateri je bil aktiven ves čas v Osvobodilni fronti v Sloveniji; pozdravit nas pride tudi višji jugoslovanski častnik, kateri je bil navzoč pri prihodu prve slovenske federalne vlade v Ljubljani.

Večkrat smo si želeli, da bi slišali koga, ki je bil v domovini za časa vojne, da bi nam povedal o resničnih dogodljajih in položaju v splošnem. Sedaj bomo imeli priliko, da bomo slišali ustmeno sporočilo, ki nam ga bo podal zelo sposoben govornik iz starega kraja, ki bo govoril iz svojih izkušenj.

Skupno nastopijo in zapoje clevelandski pevski zbori: Glasgona Matica, Zarja, Loška dolina, Planina, Jadran in Slovan in zapeli bodo v moškem zboru lepo pesem Jadransko morje, Svobodo in Slovenec, Srb, Hrvat. Skupne zbere bo dirigiral poznani pevski učitelj Frank Vautar. Tamburaši hrvatskega tamburaškega zbora Sloga bodo pa zaigrali ameriško in slovensko himno ter nekaj drugih zbranih skladb.

Direktorij Društvenega doma je nam obljubil prostore brezplačno za ta dan, zvočnike bo dal in uredil pa mr. Stanovnik, poznani popravljalec radioaparatur. Tako je vse pripravljeno in odbor pričakuje vas vse na slovenskem dnevu v Euclidu.—Za odbor—

Louis Kaserle.

ZA PRELOŽITEV KONVENCIJE

Barberton, O.—To pišem 26. junija in še ne vem, ali se bo konvencija naše jednote vršila ali bo preložena. Jaz mislim, da bi ne bil nič več kot pravilno, da se konvencija preloži na poznejši čas, ko se bo lahko vršila brez ovir. Za jednoto menda ni nobene nevarnosti, če se konvencija preloži; saj imamo dobra pravila in tudi dober glavni odbor. Ni potrebno nič drugega kot da gl. odbor predloži članstvu na splošno glasovanje potrebnih predlog, da bodo pravila zakonita in tudi glavni odbor do časa, dokler vlada ne prekliče transportne omejitve, oziroma do časa, ko se bo lahko vršila konvencija.

Priporočam gl. odboru, da bi prekleal zdravniško preiskavo za vojake, ko se vrnejo v civilno življenje. Najbrže bo malo tako zdravih, da bi se hoteli podvreči zdravniški preiskavi. Alois Ocepik, tajnik društva 48.

AGITIRAJTE ZA PROSVETO!

Bolgarija in njeni mednarodni odnošaji

Napisal Constantine Poulos

Sedanja bolgarska zunanja politika je usmerjena močno v rusko smer, toda vzroki tega so mnogo globlji kot dejstvo, da se nahajajo ruske čete na Bolgarskem.

Bolgarski narod se ne more znebiti strahu, da utegneta Velika Britanija in Zedinjene države Amerike podpirati grške teritorialne zahteve napram Bolgarski. Obenem pa se ljudstvo v polni meri zaveda dejstva, da pripada Bolgarija v tej dobi "interesnih sfer"—dokler na ta formula veljala v mednarodni politiki—v področje ruskega sveta.

Tudi močnega in vplivnega komunističnega gibanja ne velja pozabljati v zvezi s tem, kajti to gibanje si prizadeva prikrojiti bolgarske zahteve potrebam in zahtevam Rusije.

Prepričanje, da utegne Sovjetska Rusija zagovarjati in ščititi Bolgarijo o priliki mirovne konference, ima ogromen vpliv na razvoj in smernice bolgarske zunanje politike in je eden najvplivnejših faktorjev, ki drže skupaj takozvano "domovinsko fronto" navzlic prevladovanju komunistov.

Vprašanja reparacij niti vlada niti narod ne vzemata resno v obzir. Jugoslovanska vlada je poslala v Sofijo posebno komisijo za reparacije, ki si prizadeva na vso moč, da bi rešila vsaj nekaj jugoslovanskega imetja, ki je bilo odneseno iz onih predelov jugoslovanskega ozemlja, katere so bolgarske čete zasedle, ko je bilo treba razbremeniti nemške okupacijske sile. Ta misija do zdaj baje ni imela mnogo uspeha.

Glede reparacij za Grčijo pa Bolgari sploh ne razpravljajo, ker se nadejajo, da jim bo uspešno izogniti se jim popolnoma. Zelo verjetno je, da bodo Bolgari odgovorili na grške teritorialne zahteve s protinapadom, in sicer tako, da bodo stavili svoje lastne zahteve na grška ozemlja. Trenotno se vsi bolgarski politiki in uradniki vlade skrbno ogibajo razpravljanju o bolgarskih zahtevah do izhoda na Egejsko morje.

Samo socialisti, komunisti in levičarski agrarci si zares žele—med vsemi političnim strankami na Bolgarskem—mirnih in odkritosrčnih odnošajev z Grčijo. Toda njihova težka naloga prevzgoje naroda v smotru razumevanja neobhodne potrebe, da se balkanski narodi sporazumejo med seboj, je silno otežkočena radi prenapete grške propagande. Grška vlada sama podpira hujkanje in proklamacije kot: "Naprej v Sofijo!" ... ali "Zažgimo Sofijo!" ... ali "Grki morajo zasesti Bolgarijo za 55 let!"

Za gospodinje

Pogostoma se v hiši nabere star kruh, tako da gospodinja ne ve, kam z njim. Pa se lahko porabi na razne načine. Pred vsem se lahko naredi drobtine, ki ostanejo dolgo dobre, če se prav shranijo. Nadalje je suh kruh izvrsten za razne nadeve. Če ni še tako suh, da se drobi, se lahko ocvre (French toast; v Ljubljani so rekli "pohane šnite").

Ocvrt narezan kruh

Ubij jajce in stepi v štirih žlicah mleka. Na ognju imej mast v železni ponvi. Namoči v jajcu zrezan kruh, da se jajce prime obeh strani, položi kos za kosom v razbeljeno mast. Ko zarumeni na spodnji strani, obrni, posuj z rjavim sladkorjem in pokrij, da se sladkor raztopi, medtem ko spodnja stran kruha zarumeni. Posuj s cimetom in daj na mizo z marmelado ali z zakuhanim sadjem ali sadnim sokom. Cimet se lahko opustil, če ga ne maraš, prav tako se lahko rabi bel sladkor namesto rjavega, ki pa daje boljše okus. Vsaka marmelada in vsako sadje se vjema s tem cvrtjem. Dokler je na ognju, je treba paziti, da se ne prismoji; če je treba, dodaj masti in znižaj vročino.

Krušni puding

maslec (pint) mleka pol masleca drobtin ali pa 5 kosov zrezanega suhoga kruha dve žlici masla tri žlice sladkorja četrt žličice soli eno žlico sladkornega praška.

Polij kruh z mlekom (ali pa, če rabiš drobtine, namoči te v mleku) raztopi maslo in polij kruh z njim, posoli, dodaj sladkor in vmešaj rumenjake, pa prihrani beljake. Deni to v podolgasto posodo za male torte ali pa v globoko pločevino za paje in namaži s marmelado, ki ti je najljubša. Peči okrog 20 minut v vročini 350 st. F. Medtem naredi trd sneg iz beljakov in ko ga tepeš, mu primešaj sladkorni prašek (powdered sugar).

Nakupiči sneg na pečeni puding, rahlo izravnaj z vilicami in daj zopet v peč, da zarumeni.

Če imaš rada, lahko vmešaj v puding, preden ga daš v peč, rozine, zdrobljene orehe, zrezane mandlje, kuhane češnje ali marelice, naložene breskve, fige ali sploh sadje, ki ti je najljubše. —C. G.

Nemške priprave za odpor v Alpah

Innsbruck.—ONA — Hitlerjevi načrti za odpor v Alpah niso bili le prazne sanje, temveč so bili tudi v industrijskem pogledu izdelani v mnogih podrobnostih.

Na Tirolskem in na Bavarskem odkrivajo zaveznike čete vedno nove podzemeljske tovarne, iz katerih je jasno razvideti, da so Nemci trdno računali na to, da bodo vzdržali zavezniki naval mnogo dalje časa kot jim je uspelo. Pri Jenbachu se je nahajala podzemeljska tovarna za letala s pogonom po raketen načelu. V tej tovarni je delalo 4000 oseb.

Ameriški polkovnik Frye je dejal naslednje: "Ako bi bili razpolagali Nemci le še z dodatnimi tremi meseci, da pripravijo vse potrebno v teh goratih krajih, ni mogoče premeriti, kako dolgo bi se bila vojna še vlekla."



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Vabilo na LETNI PIKNIK, katerega priredi Westmorelandska federacija SNPJ v nedeljo, 15. julija v Beachwood Parku blizu Pleasant Valleyja, Pa.

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

Odložitev konvencije

Članstvo naše jednote je zadnji teden najbrže z zadovoljstvom vzelo na znanje soglasen sklep glavnega odbora, s katerim je odložil 13. redno konvencijo. V danih razmerah sploh ni bilo drugega izboda. Glavna tehnična ovira je seveda vladna restrikcija glede potovanja delegatov po železnih, s katero so ustavile vse konvencije z več kot 50 člani. Ampak so še druge ovire.

Ena teh je, za nas zelo važna, slabo razpoloženje članstva napram konvenciji. Nikjer n' opaziti kakšnega večjega navdušenja ali zanimanja za konvencijo. Prejšnja leta je bila Prosveta skozi mesece pred konvencijo natrpana z živahnimi razpravami in priporočili konvenciji. Letos je bilo še zelo malo teh razprav. Čeprav kak član ali odbornik kaj sugerira, ne dobi odmeva. Vse to pomeni, čeprav bi se vršila konvencija v smislu prvotnega zaključka, bi bila bolj mrtva.

To flegmatično razpoloženje članstva ima seveda svoje vzroke. Odkar je vlada izdala restrikcije glede konvencij, je nastal velik dvom tako med glavnimi odborniki kot med članstvom na splošno, da se bo letos mogla vršiti naša konvencija. Ta dvom je zadnjih par mesecev stopnjeval v prepričanje, da se konvencija ne bo vršila. In kadar taka slutnja prevladuje, to neizogibno izpodbija tla vsakemu zanimanju za predkonvencijske razprave.

Tega dvoma in visenja v zraku je zdaj konec. Zdaj vse članstvo ve, pri čem smo. (Gotovo so se globoko oddahnili tudi Minnesotčani, predvsem članstvo v Elyethu!) In dasi je gl. odbor že na zadnji seji resno dvomil—z njim vred tudi upravni odsek—mu ni preostajalo drugega kot instruirati gl. urad, da gre naprej s pripravami za konvencijo v smislu pravil in illinoiskega bratskega zakona. Ta zakon je bil nedavno amandiran v državni zbornici v toliko, da so vse illinoiske bratske organizacije, ki so slično prizadele kot je naša—teh je štiri ali pet—lahko odložile konvencije.



Kdaj se bo vršila naša 13. redna konvencija, seveda ni nič gotovega, oziroma je gotovo le to, da se mora vršiti v teku enega leta po datumu, ko bo zvezna vlada preklicala svoje restrikcije glede konvencij. Kdaj bodo preklicane, je vprašanje. S strani raznih poslovnih skupin, predvsem hotelirjev v večjih mestih, je velik pritisk na Washington za preklic te odredbe. Po pismu od vojnega konvencijskega odbora, ki je bilo objavljeno zadnji teden v obilglatni Prosveti, lahko sodimo, da bo ta odredba mogoče preklicana proti koncu leta ali v prvih mesecih 1946.

Ker moremo računati s to možnostjo, moramo torej računati tudi s tem, da se bo naša 13. redna konvencija vršila v drugi polovici prihodnjega leta. Če pride do preklica omenjene odredbe proti koncu tega leta ali kmalu po novem letu, tedaj se bo naša konvencija morala vršiti prihodnje leto v smislu amandiranega illinoiskega zakona.



Zdaj stojimo pred dvema problema. Eno vprašanje se tiče podaljšanja življenja glavnemu odboru, drugo pa delegacije, ki je bila izvoljena pri pravkar zaključenih volitvah.

Kar se prvega vprašanja tiče, se bo glavni odbor na prihodnji seji znašel pred veliko zagonetko. Zivljenje sedanjemu glavnemu odboru namreč uradno poteče 31. dec. 1945, ne pa pravilom. V smislu točke 139 so sedanja pravila "veljavna in obvezna s 1. januarjem 1942" naprej. To pomeni, da so v veljavi toliko časa, dokler jih ne nasleda nova pravila, sprejeta na 13. konvenciji. Sedanjih pravil torej ne bo treba podaljševati s splošnim glasovanjem.

Zagonetka je, ali se z odlogom konvencije avtomatično podaljša tudi življenje gl. odbora? Dejstvo je, da organizacija ne more biti brez gl. odbora in upravnega odseka. Toda amandirani illinoiski zakon nikjer ne določa, bodisi direktno ali indirektno, glede statusa glavnega odbora organizacije, v tem primeru naše jednote, ki je bila prisiljena odložiti konvencijo. Toda zaključek zadnje konvencije je jasen in definitiven: uradi vseh glavnih odbornikov potečejo 31. dec. 1945.

Ker si gl. odbor sam ne more podaljšati življenja, bo stori najboljše, da članstvu predloži predlog na splošno glasovanje. Če tega ne stori, tedaj jednota lahko izpostavi legalnim komplikacijam. V primeru kake tožbe bi namreč lahko nastala bujno-legalistično dilakoncepativo, da-li ima jednota glavni odbor ali ne. Splošno glasovanje bi s podaljšanjem življenja gl. odboru odstranilo vse take možnosti.



Nekaj sličnega je tudi s pravkar izvoljeno delegacijo. Tretja točka pravil pravi: "Volitve delegatov in namestnikov za redno konvencijo se vršijo na redni ali izredni seji (društva) med 1. majem in 30. junijem konvencijskega leta." Radi odloga konvencije, letos ni konvencijsko leto, toda delegacija je bila izvoljena leta 1945 za trinajsto redno konvencijo, ki se ne more vršiti pred jesenjo 1946.

Ta točka pravil je jasna, toda kljub temu je zadeva komplicirana. Po striktni interpretaciji te točke, bi pravkar izvoljena delegacija avtomatično odpadla, ker se konvencija ne bo letos vršila. Na drugi strani je argument, da je bila delegacija izvoljena za 13. redno konvencijo; in ker bodo z odlogom konvencije pravila enostavno podaljšana, je po mnenju nekaterih avtomatično podaljšana tudi delegatska doba med volitvami in konvencijo. Z drugo besedo: sedanja delegacija je veljavna za prihodnjo konvencijo, pa naj se vrši čez eno ali čez pet ali deset let.

To vprašanje bo moral rešiti glavni odbor na prihodnji seji, kajti edino on je kompetentni tolmačiti pravila. Pravico ima seveda, da tudi to vprašanje predloži članstvu na splošno glasovanje, kar bi bilo mogoče še najbolj modro.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

V NEDELJO NA
SLOVENSKI DAN!

Cleveland.—Že je bilo precej reklame po naših časopisih za veliki Slovenski dan, ki se vrši v nedeljo, 8. jul. v Euclidu, predmestju Clevelanda. Toda ne bo nič preveč, če ponovno opozorimo naš narod širom Clevelanda in okolice, da se vsi udeležimo tega važnega dneva, na katerem bomo manifestirali našo slogo in pomoč našemu narodu v starem kraju.

Tukajšnje SANSove podružnice, ki prirejajo ta veliki dan, pričakujejo lepo udeležbo. Narodna dolžnost slehernega Slovenca in Slovenke je, da se v nedeljo zberemo na vrtu Slovenskega društvenega doma na Reher ave. v Euclidu. Na tem vrtu je kot v prosti naravi, čeprav se nahaja v sredini naselbine. Razvedrila bo za vse dovolj. Sprečali se boste s prijatelji in znanci, s katerimi se mogoče niste videli že nekaj let.

Imeli bomo tudi baterijo dobrih govornikov. Nastopili bodo: pisatelj Louis Adamič, Etbin Kristan, Mirko Kuhel in Stane Krašovec iz stare domovine.

Prosimo vse družstvene tajnike, ki so imeli v prodaji one listke, da jih poravnajo najkasneje do 6. julija, prav tako družstvene zastopnike in člane naše podružnice št. 48.

Proslava se prične ob 1. uri popoldne. Na delu je več odborov, ki bodo skrbeli, da ne boste žejni ne lačni. Za vse bo preskrbljeno. Tudi ples za mladino—sploh za vse, ki jih bodo srbele pete. Naj bo to res dan slovenskega naroda v Clevelandu in okolici. Pridite vsi in vse, kajti prostora je dovolj za tisoče ljudi. Če vam je kaj za prostost in pravo združenje naroda v Sloveniji, boste gotovo navzoči.

Zdaj pa še nekoliko pojasnila k dopisu v 124. št. Prosvete, v katerem je poročilo o "uspešnem shodu" z dne 17. jun. Dopisnik ni mogel drugače kot da si je dal duška, ko je zapisal: "Toda v zvezi temu je shod skušalo ovirati nekaj oseb, ampak niso uspeli. Shod je zahteval narod in ne posamezniki. Ne katere je peklo dejstvo, da je bil v odboru tudi neki hrvaški komunist, pa so si predstavljali, da bomo uprizarili kar celo revolucijo..."

Eden med tistimi "nekaterimi" je bil tudi podpisani. Ampak resnica je, da v principu ni nihče nasprotoval shodu. Nekateri smo le nasprotovali prvotnemu namenu, po katerem naj bi bil to protestni shod. In ugovor je bil radi tega, ker je prišlo navodilo iz glavnega urada SANSa, da v dani situaciji protestni shodi niso na mestu, ker bi lahko več škodovali stvari kot koristili.

Ko sem bil obveščen, da pridemo skupaj vsi uradniki SANS-ovih podružnic in centralni lokalni odbor, da se pogovorimo o shodu, je bilo na sestanku vse kaj drugega kot odborniki podružnic. In ker verujemo v organizacijo, smo nekateri tudi vztrajali, da moramo v svoji seriji imeti nekakšno disciplino, ker brez te ne bomo veliko dosegli. Če vsak na svojo stran vleče, s tem le povzročamo zbežanost med narodom. Kaj bi na primer bilo z Jugoslavijo, če bi Osvobodilna fronta ne verovala v disciplino? Z drugo besedo, mi "nekateri" smo le hoteli, da se upošteva pismo iz gl. urada, ne pa da drvimo čez drn in strn, kakor so hoteli drugi "nekateri". Ti so seveda podarjali, da bomo praznovali osvoboditev Jugoslavije. Mi smo pa dejali, da Jugoslavija še ni svobodna in tudi ne bo toliko časa, dokler še vedno ječi Koroška in del Primorske.

Žal mi je, da v teh časih prihajamo s tem v javnost, ampak pisec teh vrstic ni tega kriv. Poročevalcu o uspešnem shodu ni bilo treba obelati v javnosti lokalnih sporčkov. Bili smo na shodu in tudi prispevali in to naj bi bilo v zadoščenje vsem. Hoteli ste imeti shod in imeli ste ga. Rekli ste mu jugoslovanski shod. Toda če bi ne bilo Slovencev, bi bil shod fiasco. Ampak pozabimo to, ker to je sedaj za nas preteklost. V ne-

deljo pa glejmo, da se vsi udeležimo velikega Slovenskega dneva v Euclidu.

J. F. Dura, tajnik
št. 48 SANS.

NEKOLIKO KRITIKE

Ml. Olive, III.—Popolnoma se strinjam z br. Langerholcem in br. A. Ermencem, kar se tiče kritike glavnega odbora. Oni sploh nočejo vedeti, kdo je od koga odvisen. Predsednik priporoča, naj se nadaljuje s pripravami za konvencijo, čeprav sam dobro ve, da je ne bo le-tos. Razlogi so nam znani, nje-mu gotovo še bolje. Gotovo mu je tudi znano, da so s pripravami tudi stroški. Dogaodi se tudi, da mora kak usiljiv član dobro potretati, če hoče dobiti čast delegata. Taki delegatje z veseljem vzamejo na znanje priporočilo, naj se nadaljuje s pripravami za konvencijo.

Br. A. Ermenc ima dober upogled v SNPJ. Ne strinjam se pa z nekimi glavnimi odborniki, ki enostavno zasmehuje konvencijsko priporočilo. Istega mnenja je nas gotovo še več. Obenem pa svetuje, naj se delegat nariči, da zborujejo deset ur dnevno, dasi gotovo sam ne veruje v to. France pa je gotovo pozabil na eno bolj važno priporočilo, in to je, naj se opusti enodnevno veseljačenje, kar bi zmanjšalo stroške za nekaj tisočakov. Vem, da slednje ne bo mnogim po godu. Resnica v oči bode, kot pravi pregovor.

Od moje strani priporočam isto kot pred zadnjo konvencijo. In to je, naj se dnevno nakazujejo pri društvih, ker ta so bolj zmožna vedeti, kakih dnevnic je upravičeni njih delegat. Nisem pa bil uslišan pri prejšnjem uredniku, da bi to prišlo v javnost, menda zato ne, ker sem rekel, da je preveč demokratično, da si delegatje sami volijo dnevnic. Po mojem mnenju bi bilo to v korist jednoti in proti vsiljivim delegatom, ki so za velike dnevnic.

Andrew Mar.

DVE PRIREDBE

Hermine, Pa.—V tem okrožju bomo v kratkem imeli dve važni priredbi. Prva se vrši v Claridgu v četrtek, 12. julija, ob 7. zvečer. Na tej priredbi bodo predvajane filmske slike, ki prikazujejo, kako sta ruska armada in Osvobodilna fronta spodili sovražnika iz našega jugoslovanskega ozemlja.

Shod je aranziral Združeni odbor jugoslovanskih Američanov iz New Yorka. Film bo predvajal njegov zastopnik in tudi napravil kratek govor. Vstopnina je dolar, toda dohodek bi šel v dobro namene—v korist revežem v starem kraju. Odbor westmorelandske federacije, ki je zboroval 24. jun., je sprejel povabilo Združenega odbora za aranziranje in sodelovanje s tem shodom, od vas, prijatelji svobodne Jugoslavije pa je odvisno, kako bo priredba uspešna.

Odbor federacije toplo priporoča vsem članom in drugim rojakom, da se udeležijo te priredbe. Pravijo, da so filmske slike o bojih v Jugoslaviji zelo zanimive. Poleg tega pa bomo tudi slišali, kakšen načrt bi bil najboljši za Evropo in za svetovni mir. Narodi morajo spoznati in tudi vedeti, kaj hočejo, potem pa pritiskati na državni-ke, da bo svet rešen teh grozot. Torej vsi na plan in na 12. julija zvečer na svidenje v Claridgu. Kdor nima vozila, naj mu bo na znanje, da vozijo busi s Clay ave., Jeannette, v Claridgu.

Druga priredba bo pa letni piknik naše westmorelandske federacije SNPJ. Vrši se v nedeljo, 15. julija, v Beechwood parku med Pleasant Valleyjem in Harrison Cityjem. Za dobro postrežbo bo vse pripravljeno. Oficijsko se piknik prične ob dveh popoldne, ampak lahko pridete že prej, ker park je naš ves dan. Za primer dežja je dosti strehe, če bo vročina, se boste lahko hladili pa v hosti. Na tem pikniku bomo imeli tudi govorniški program, ki ga bo vodil predsednik federacije br. John Fradel. Najprvo se bo podpisani izkažali svojih gre-

SNPJ zopet vložila \$380,000 v vojne bonde



Gornja slika je bila sneta v gl. uradu jednote, ko sta gl. predsednik Vincent Cainkar in gl. tajnik Fred A. Vider izročila Donaldu J. Lotrichu ček za \$380,000, katere je jednota investirala v sedmo vojno posojilo. Br. Lotrich je tajnik lepo napredujočega Jugoslovanskega hranilnega in posojilnega društva z uradom na 2610 S. Lawndale ave. in član finančnega odseka SNPJ. V zvezi s to transakcijo je poskrbel, da je jednota dobila primerno publiciteto tudi v ameriškem tisku.

hov, za njim bo nastopil gl. podpredsednik jednote br. Michael Kumer, ki je bil lansko jesen častno odpuščen iz armade. Potem pa bomo slišali Joškota Ovna iz Chicago. On je dobro znan "old timer" in ga vsi čišla-jo kot najboljšega slovenskega govornika navadne šole. On je že preptoval veliko sveta tukaj in v Evropi in ima za seboj bogate izkušnje, obenem pa tudi dar govornika, ki ga kinca s svojim humorjem.

Za plesalce bomo imeli tudi dobro godbo, Frankov trio iz Claridga, ki bo na mestu že ob dveh popoldne. Prosim vas torej, prijatelji, da 15. julija napolnimo Beechwood park do zadnjega hrasta. Saj se bliža konec vojne in smo lahko nekoliko bolj veseli, kakor smo bili pred leti. Vse članstvo na dan! Vabljeni so tudi starši, ki so žrtvovali svoje sinove v tej vojni za svobodo narodov.

Anton Zornik,
tajnik federacije.

SMRT ČLANICE IN DRUGO

Cleveland.—Pri društvu 135 SNPJ smo spet izgubili članico. Smrt je pobrala sestro Frances Zorn, ki zapušča sedem odraslih otrok, tri hčere in štiri sinovi. Sinovi so vsi v vojni. Vsi štirje so bili na zapadni fronti. Alfred je še v Nemčiji, Joseph, Edward in Fred so pa na poti proti Japoncem, kakor tudi zet Leo Zupan, tako da pet zvezd krasi Zornovo hišo. Noben sin se ni mogel udeležiti maternega pogreba. Pogojno jo je prav to spravilo v prerani grob, ker je toliko žalovala za svojimi sinovi. Sla je za svojim možem, ki je umrl pred dvema letoma in pol. Časten ji spomin in družini moje sozljaje. Zanj žaluje tudi njen brat Peter Ličen, predsednik našega društva.

H koncu naj omenim, da je naše društvo naraslo v mladinskem oddelku za štiri člane. To so Margie (?) in Freddie Oblak ter Edward in Johnny Just. Slednja sta dvojčka in mislim, da se naše društvo zdaj prvič postavi s njima. Čestitke staršem! Te člane sem pridobila k 35-letnici našega društva.

Mary Oblak, tajnica.

NARODNA ZAVEST

PETRA LUSTRIKA

Cleveland, Ohio.—"Ne le kar veleva mu stan, kar more, to moč je storiti dolžan."
Če se kdo zaveda globokega pomena tega izreka, je to brezdvomno naš narodni dobrotnik in zaveden Slovan Peter Lustrik, ki mi je ponovno daroval čedno vsoto \$500.00 za SANS in pomožno akcijo. Njegovi dose-danji darovi v ta namen segajo v tisočake. On ni nikakšen milijonar, temveč le lastnik skromne strojne tovarne, ki si jo je zgradil s svojo marljivostjo.
Imamo mnogo imovitejših rojakov, kateri niso še niti centa prispevali v ta ali kakšen drugi narodni namen. Imamo slovenske tovarnarje, kateri vposlušajo veliko več delavcev kot mr.

Lustrik, ki pa kljub temu še živimo samo od njih obljub. Še več imamo tudi rojakov, ki premorejo 50 in več tisoč dolarjev, pa cvilijo kot bi jim drl kožo s telesa, ake jih vpraša za narodni davek. Iz docela drugačnega testa je pa narejen naš Peter Lustrik. On daje večje vsote, od časa do časa brez vsakega pritiska, ker ima plemenito srce in globoko razumevanje za nujne potrebe križanih Slovencev v domovini, in za lepo bodočnost nove, prerone in demokratične Jugoslavije.

Hvala ti, Peter, in tvoji marljivi soprog. Le tako naprej. Naš narod vama bo trajno hvaležen za vajino požrtvovalnost in delo. Imejta prijetno zavest, da sta storila svojo narodno dolžnost v večji meri kot vsak drugi Slovenec v Ameriki.

Na svidenje dne 8. julija, ob priliki Slovenskega dneva na vrtu Slov. društvenega doma na Recher ave. v Euclidu!
Za podružnico št. 39 SANS—
Krist Stokel, 28.

POMOČ ZA STARI KRAJ

Imperial, Pa.—V naši naselbini smo do zdaj nabrali za vojne sirote v stari domovini 406 funtov obleke, 40 funtov raznih jestvin in \$168.25 v gotovini. Vse nabrano smo odposlali na prej. Denar smo poslali tajniku SANSa in prispevali so ga sledeči:

Društvo 106 SNPJ \$100, Mary Ergen \$10; po \$5 Frank Vidrich, Frank Augustin, Louis Augustin, Anna Yamnik, Margaret Yamnik, Jennie Zefran in Anton Polšak; eden \$3, trije po \$2, eden \$1.50, po dolarju enajst, po 50c trije in eden 25c.

Obleko in denar so nabirale: Katarina Vidrich, Elizabeta Augustin, Frances Sladich, Dorothy Tavcar, Jennie Trusnovic, Mary Polšak, Anna Gorenc pa samo obleko. Iskrena hvala vsem darovalcem in nabiral-kam. Hvala tudi Mary Ergen, ki nam je dala trok na razpolago. Nabiranje je bilo splošno za vse sirote in smo kampanjo zaenkrat zaključili. Če bo potrebno za staro domovino, bomo pa še šli na delo. Kadar bo odprta tudi paketna pošta, bo lahko vsakdo poslal svojim ljudem. Se enkrat hvala vsem, ki so pomagali pri tem delu za trpeci narod.
Mary Polšak, 106.

PIKNIK VOJAŠKEGA SKLADA

Gowanda, N. Y.—V Gowandi se je nekako pred dvema letoma izvolil odbor, ki reprezentira pet tukajšnjih društev, ki zborujejo v Slovenskem domu. Njegova naloga je bila, da prične graditi sklad za naše člane-voja-ke, kadar se vrnejo iz vojašine. Do sedaj se je nabralo \$700.
Odbor si je za določil vsoto EN TISOČAK. Radi tega prire-ja piknik v ta namen dne 8. julija na navadnih gowandskih pikniških prostorih. Pričetek ob eni uri popoldne. Odbor je pre-

skrbel, da bo zabava za vse, kakor tudi za plesateljne ob godbi Harmony Boys. Prigrizek in seveda precej ječmenovca za vse.

Omenjena društva s slovenskim klubom imajo okrog 125 fantov, ki so raztreseni po vsem svetu, da ne samo branijo naše ameriške pravice, nego da bi jih tudi raznesli med tužne narode. Pravice, katere naši bratje in sestere niso še pikoli uživali, dočim jih mi uživamo, odkar nas je pripeljala barka čez morje. Vsakega zavednega Slovenca in Slovenke je dolžnost, če se zaveda trpljenja naših fantov vojakov in pravic, katerih smo deležni tukaj, da se piknika udeleži ter v prvi vrsti pokaže, da je patrio-tičen in pomaga odboru pri njegovem samaritanskem delu, odboru, ki že skoro dve leti dela brez vsake plače. Pridite in se zabavajte v korist vaših mož in sinov na pikniku dne 8. julija do poznega večera.—Za odbor—
John Matekovich.

POZIV ČLANSTVU DRUŠTVA ŠT. 747 SNPJ

Milwaukee, Wis.—Ker zadnje čase nekateri člani jako zanemarjajo društvene seje, jih s tem pozivom opozarjam, da se bolj redno udeležujejo sej, kajti le na ta način je mogoče poslovati in delovati v prid društva in članstva.

Pred nami je tudi piknik oz. proslava desetletnice združenja našega društva z jednoto in ne bi bilo lepo, da ne bi te obletnice proslavili in zaeno tudi malo utrdili našo društveno blagajno, kajti članstvo jako nerado plačuje društvene doklade.

Priporočam, da bi segli po listkih, za katere bomo izdali denarne nagrade in tudi zvezni vojni bond za \$25. Prav tako tudi potrebujemo pomoč pri nabiranju oglasov, kajti to je preveliko delo, da bi ga naložili samo pripravljalnemu odboru. Da ne bo pozneje razočaranja, naj vsak član dobi vsaj en oglas, in sicer še pred koncem meseca julija.

Od celokupnega članstva je odvisno, da dosežemo povoljni uspeh in obenem nudimo udeležencem dobro postrežbo. Zaba-va se bo vršila 19. avgusta v Kozmutovem parku, So. 92 in W. Beloit rd.

Dne 29. julija se bo vršil na istem prostoru tudi piknik mil-vauske federacije. Na rokah imam še vedno listke za denarne nagrade. Kupite jih in se gotovo udeležite omenjenih priredb, vsaj smo vsi potrebni nekoliko užitka in razvedrila.

Opozarjam tudi one člane, ki tako radi pozabijo plačati mesečni asesment, da ga plačujejo bolj redno, kajti jaz zelo nerado suspendiram člane, posebno se sedaj ne, ko je vsak zaposlen čez glavo in ni vzroka za suspendacijo.
Helen Ambrozich, tajnica.

Društvene priredbe

VABILO NA PIKNIK

Kenosha, Wis.—Članstvu društva Ilirije št. 38 SNPJ je na junjski seji zaključilo, da pridemo letni piknik. Ta se vrši v nedeljo, 8. jul. v dobro znanem Washingtonovem parku, vogal Washington rd. in 22. ceta, na prostoru št. 2 v dolini.

Članstvo je uljudno vabljeno, da se udeleži tega piknika, ker ta je samo enkrat v letu. Uljudno vabimo tudi druge Jugoslovane iz Kenoshe in okolice, posebno pa članstvo društva Slovencev iz Racina. Veselilo nas bo, če nas pridete obiskat. Piknik se prične ob eni polpodne in traja do poznega večera. Imeli bomo vsega dovolj za suha grla in prazne žodece. Tudi bomo lahko prepevali pod košatimi drevesi. V nedeljo torej vsi na naš piknik. Vabi odbor.
Frank Zerovec.

V Prosveti so dnevna svetovno in delavske vesti. Ali jih čitate vsak dan?



Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR

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

Podpredsednika

MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik... CAMILUS ZARNICK, drugi podpredsednik...

Districtalni podpredsedniki

JOS. CULKAR, prvo okrožje... JAMES M. GLEGLICH, drugo okrožje...

Gospodarski odelci

MATH PETROVICH, predsednik... VINCENT CAINKAR, drugi odelci...

Porotni odelci

ANTON SHULAR, predsednik... FRANK VRATARICH, drugi odelci...

Nadzorni odelci

FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik... JOSEPH FIFOLT, drugi odelci...

Glavni zdravnik

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

IZKAZ IZPLACANIH NAGRAD

agitorjem, ki so v času jubilejne kampanje ob 40-letnici SNPJ pridobili nove člane v mladinski odelci in oddeleki odraslih članov:

Report of Payments of Campaign Awards

The following payments were made for new members admitted into both departments of the Society during the 40th anniversary membership campaign.

REDNE KAMPANJSKE NAGRADE REGULAR CAMPAIGN AWARDS

Št. društva - Ime agitatorja Lodge Name

Table with 3 columns: Lodge, Name, Amount. Lists names and amounts for regular campaign awards.

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Table with 3 columns: Lodge, Name, Amount. Lists names and amounts for regular campaign awards (continued).

ZAKAJ BI SE PREJ NE PREPŘICALI?

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik

Izvršni odelci je kolikor mogoče previdno postopal v zadevi sedanje negotovosti glede konvencije naše jednote, kateri se je imela vršiti v tem letu, ki je pa sedaj odgodena.

Vzlic prazni in pripravah izvršnega odelca za konvencijo, kakor tudi za odgoditev iste, je bilo par članov tako nestrpnih, da je hotelo v javnosti napraviti vtis, češ, da izvršni odelci in glavni odbor namenoma "tišita", da se mora konvencija v tem letu vršiti, ne da bi se bili prej poučili, kaj je na stvari resnice.

V naši organizaciji je vedno prevladovalo demokratično načelo, da odloča večina v društvih, kakor tudi v organizaciji kot taki, pa če tudi se ta tradicija komu zdi "čudna demokracija".

Če bi se bili predhodno poučili, kaj je na stvari resnice, če bi ne prejeli zadovoljivega odgovora, bi se lahko opravičeno obrnili v javnost. Tako postopanje bi bilo pravilno, bratsko in dostojno, s kakršnim bi se prizadeti lahko izognili nepotrebnim sumnjam.

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Članstvu v blagohotno pojasnilo

V Prosveti se je zadnje čase pojavila kritika o postopanju glavnega odbora glede priprav za našo trinajsto redno konvencijo, ki bi se v smislu naših pravil in sklepov zadnje konvencije morala vršiti to leto.

Res je, da je bilo tekom časa nekaj razprav v Prosveti glede tega vprašanja in sugestije, da naj se konvencija preloži na drugo leto ali na povojni čas, so bile brezdvomno dobro namenjene.

Kakor hitro smo izvedeli, da je vladni urad za kontrolo prevoza izdal odredbo, s katero je drastično omejil konvencije, smo se obrnili do illinojskih državnih oblasti glede tega vprašanja.

Kakor hitro smo izvedeli, da je vladni urad za kontrolo prevoza izdal odredbo, s katero je drastično omejil konvencije, smo se obrnili do illinojskih državnih oblasti glede tega vprašanja.

"We are suggesting in all such cases that the groups concerned defer plans to hold a meeting until later in the year, at which time, transportation conditions permitting, we will be glad to reconsider the application."

V pismu od državnega zavarovalnega departamenta je bilo tudi omenjeno, da nameravajo zakonodajni zbornici predložiti spremembo zakona, tako da bo v bodoče načelnik tega oddelka imel v izrednih slučajih kot so vojne potrebe, epidemije in slično, pravico izdati dovoljenje za preložitve konvencije.

Section 285. Meetings. The meetings of the supreme or governing body and the election of officers, representatives or delegates, shall be held as often as once in four calendar years.

Section 2. Whereas, due to the present war and the directive of the War Mobilization Director with the approval of the President of the United States, calling for a cessation of group meetings, an emergency exists and this Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Kakor je iz gornjega razvidno, smo bili ves ta čas sami v negotovosti, dali bo naša konvencija to leto, ali jo bomo smeli preložiti na drugo leto ali ne; marsikaj v zvezi s tem je bilo skrajno neprijetno, zlasti ker pravila določajo, da se morajo volitve delegatov za redno konvencijo vršiti meseca maja in junija.

Iz gornjega je pač lahko vsakemu dovolj jasno, da glavni izvršni odelci ni samoljubno preziral nikogar in konvencije ni niti najmanj vsiljeval, pač pa se je ravnal po pravilih in zakonih ter navodilih oblasti.

V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik

IZREDNE KAMPANJSKE NAGRADE

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN AWARDS

Table with 3 columns: Lodge, Name, Amount. Lists names and amounts for special campaign awards.

SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$4,842.50

SPREMENBE PRI DRUŠTVIH

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Table with 2 columns: Lodge No., Name. Lists membership changes for June 1945.

Fraternalism's Proud Heritage

WRITING IN THE MAY issue of the Fraternal Age, monthly journal of the fraternal benefit system, Walter C. Below, Vice President of the National Fraternal Congress of America, points out that the "family tree" of fraternalism can be traced to the very beginning of time.

For example, in ancient times, men banded together in groups against a common enemy.

Then, in the middle ages, trade guilds were formed. Their purpose was to better their trade, to enjoy festive occasions, and to render assistance to members in times of sickness and misfortune. Trade guilds were really forerunners of modern labor unions and fraternal aid combined.

Later, the British friendly societies followed, and they dedicated themselves to the relief of members and their immediate relatives. They insured money for the funeral expenses of the husband, wife, or children of a member and payment of money upon the death of any of these. They aided in the relief and maintenance of members when on travel.

Therefore, it was only natural that fraternalism should spring up in America among people whose desire for a better, fuller life had led them thousands of miles to a strange country to establish new homes.

These people, immigrants from various European countries who sought refuge and freedom and economic betterment in the New World, found themselves wholly unprotected against exploitation as well as against misfortune and sickness.

IT WAS IN 1868 THAT John Upchurch, seeing the need for fraternal insurance and a promotion of culture, greater privileges and opportunities among the working class, formed a fraternal society.

It is interesting to know that the fraternal society founded by Upchurch was the social center of its members, just as our own SNPJ lodges are today the social centers of their members in every Slovene community where our lodges exist.

The first fraternal society was founded on a non-profit basis, controlled by the members, and its executive powers were placed in the hands of officers elected by the members themselves.

It is on this same principle that the modern fraternal societies operate today.

Because the members themselves elect or are responsible for the election of their officers, there is an economy of management which is reflected in the rates for insurance.

Fraternalism is truly democracy in action!

Fraternalism is proud of its heritage, proud that since its inception in this country it has stayed abreast with changing conditions and new life insurance plans, new measures of safety, which have made one of the soundest financial institutions in the country today.

Today fraternalism is one of the most modern, benevolent and strongest institutions of its kind in the world.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, fraternalism has gone far during the seventy-seven years since John Upchurch organized the first fraternal society.

Not only have the American fraternal societies kept pace with, but they lead all the world in fraternalism and fraternal protection. Fraternalism prides itself on the fact that its progress is largely due to its own initiative.

From the time in 1886 when sixteen fraternal societies, having a combined membership of 535,000 persons and life insurance in force to the amount of about one billion, two hundred million dollars, first organized the National Fraternal Congress until the present day, the NFC has asked and received legislation which will further secure the interests of its members.

Today there are 207 fraternal benefit societies in this country, with a combined membership of over 8,000,000 people, carrying more than seven billion dollars of legal reserve life insurance.

Our own Slovene National Benefit Society is an invaluable asset to the welfare of our people in this country. Besides offering fraternal benefits to its members, it also caters to their cultural and social needs along the lines of progressivism. Because its membership is composed exclusively of workers, it has always championed their cause, and as such it will continue in the future.

New York All-American Lodge 580

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The weekend of June 15-17 was an exceptionally busy one. On Friday evening Lodge 580 had their regular monthly meeting at the Slovene Hall.

Although the meetings were changed from Sunday afternoon to Friday evening, the attendance still does not show improvement. We can understand it was a very warm evening, but realize, too, that it was just as warm for the officers and those members that do attend regularly.

The next meeting is scheduled to take place on Friday, July 20, and we sincerely hope then we shall see increased cooperation.

On Saturday, June 16, a combined meeting of both lodges 140 and 580 was held in order to elect a delegate and alternate to the 13th regular SNPJ convention. Jennie Padar was elected delegate and Walter Derganc alternate.

Congratulations are in order for our recording secretary, Jerry Corel, who has recently become a proud papa. It's another boy and we hope he shall soon be enrolled in our Juvenile department. By the way, it is worthwhile to attend meetings just to listen to the splendid manner in which our recording secretary portrays the minutes.

On the sick list are Sisters Evelyn Noller and Elinor Kodrich. Our President, Sister Cecilia Murin, had her tonsils removed recently and is back at work again. Sister Katherine Kirk is planning a vacation in

Pennsylvania visiting her Mom and friends.

On Sunday, June 17 a rally was held in Manhattan Center in New York City. At that time Messrs. Ebin Kristan, M. Kuhel and Rogel were present as SANC representatives.

On Sunday June 24 the annual Outdoor Picnic of the New York All Americans was held and although it was a financial success the attendance was not as anticipated. The day was a beautiful one and I am sure those who did attend had an enjoyable day.

A big thanks goes to Ludwig Mutz, Anton Puch, Frank Padar, John Kirk, Jerry Corel, Katherine Kirk and Katherine Stuart for taking care of the various necessary tasks at the picnic.

Those who did not make their returns are asked to do so as promptly as possible. We understand many of our members are working in still busy war plants and cannot attend meetings or lodge affairs, but please understand that by at least purchasing a fifty cent ticket you can still help our Lodge, and still have plenty stored away for your "old age."

The lucky winners were Jerry Keane, Ronnie Stuart and J. Hagan. For all those members and friends who did aid in any way is extended a sincere gratitude.

Next meeting for Lodge 580 is scheduled for Friday, July 20, at 8 p. m. JENNIE H. PADAR, Financial Secretary.

Washington Columbians, Lodge 760

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Columbians were very saddened to hear of the death on June 15, 1945, at Lafayette, Indiana, of Mrs. Anna Sadler, mother of Brother Ralph Sadler. The body was taken to Calumet, Michigan, for interment on June 18. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to Brother Ralph Sadler and his family at the loss of their mother.

Brother and Sister Fishenden were very happy to have as their guest on June 17, Brother Frank Padar of Brooklyn, New York, a member of Lodge 580, New York All Americans. Brother Padar is in the Armed Forces and is presently stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where he is attending officers' candidate school. Further visits with Brother Padar are looked forward to with pleasure.

We are of the opinion that there must be numerous SNPJ members who are at present located in and around Washington, D. C., who perhaps have not had an opportunity to learn that there is an SNPJ lodge here. If such is the case and any of them are interested in knowing of affairs that may be sponsored by the Columbians, they should contact Sister Amelia A. Fishenden, Secretary, 1419 North McKinley Road, Arlington, Virginia, telephone Glebe 5417.

JAMES J. FISHENDEN, President, Columbians, 760.

Gowanda News

GOWANDA, N. Y.—It looks like the last of the rain has fallen for a while and the good old summer weather has finally arrived. With this nice weather it means that picnics are once again being held.

The first Slovene picnic of the year will be held by the Slovene Club Victory Fund on July 8 at Mentley's Grove. There will be plenty of beer to quench your throats along with plenty of other refreshments. The first attraction of the day will be the softball game to be played between the Gowanda All-Stars and Salamanca at two o'clock. There will also be games for the others. Music for dancing will be by the popular Harmony Boys orchestra and I know they'll keep your feet a-going. Proceeds of this picnic will go to the soldier's fund. Here's hoping to see a large turnout as everyone is invited.

Congratulations to the following who have been engaged: Melia Selan to D. Mosher of Cattaraugus, Adeline Walgus to Lt. Ted Paleic, and Rose Korbar to Seaman Irving Kubasiak, Gowanda.

Also glad to see M/S Emil Kaluza home after serving five and one-half years with Uncle Sam's Army. He has been discharged under the point system. He fought in North Africa and Italy.

The latest army inductees are Charles Rote, Frank Kordan, and Joseph Leonard. Good luck, fellows. Others who have been home recently on furloughs are Seamen John Kokek, Tony Bratosh, and Lts. Ted Paleic, Albert Luine and Justice Selan (Army Nurse).

Also wish speedy recoveries to Mrs. Chas. Sternisha Sr. and Joseph Widway Sr.

The other night something was seen that looked like a bear crawling up the back steps. Got the shotgun and was just ready to fire when on closer examination, it was found to be no other than our Mayor Hidi. Now, Mayor, you shouldn't go around scaring neighbors like that. I bet he's still trying to figure this one out.

The Boosters and Dawn of Liberty Lodges will hold their annual two-day picnic on July 21 and 22. I'll tell you more about this in the next letter.

So long for now and hope to see all of you at the picnic July 8. VIOLET WIDGAY, 325.

Spellbound

Old Mrs. Migglies managed to get along in the world in spite of her educational deficiencies, says a London paper. One day she was called upon by a lawyer to sign an important document.

"You sign it yourself, sir, an' I'll make me mark," said Mrs. Migglies. "Since me eyes gave out I'm not able to write a wurd."

"How do you spell it?" asked the lawyer, his pen poised above the document.

"Spell it whatever way ye please," said Mrs. Migglies. "Since I lost me teeth there's not a wurd I can spell."

Not for Shoppers

"According to the law of supply and demand—" began the husband, who liked to explain things.

"No one demands anything at a store now, dear," she interrupted, "it's the law of supply and request."

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Junior All Americans Juvenile Circle 50 SNPJ

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Junior All Americans had their final meeting before the summer vacation on Sunday, June 10, which was also "Children's Day." The business part moved along smoothly and after the meeting a birthday party was held for George Mikoley.

This month is a busy one as we find that John Wolf graduating from Bushwick High School, Dolores Mikoley from Junior High School, and Loretta Seebacher, Josephine Peshel and Tony Stare graduating from Grammar School. The others shall move up one term each and school shall be out on June 29. Then begins the ten week summer vacation. Some plan to work for the summer, some shall leave the city for their summer homes, some will join their parents on their allotted vacations while the others shall stay in the city and keep cool at the local beaches and parks.

The Junior All Americans shall again convene on September 9th. Then shall be started another season of regular activities. Plans are in the making for increased activity and separation of age groups. A boat-ride up to Bear Mountains is scheduled for Sunday, September 16th. More details shall be given at a later date.

Thus Circle 50 earns a vacation after ten months of achievements and a presentation of a successful Juvenile Comedy Circus.

JENNIE PADAR, Mgr.

Strabane Pioneers

STRABANE, PA.—Softball has again come to be a favorite sport locally and a City Softball League has been formed. The SNPJ has entered a team in the league under the sponsorship of Hintons. Our team is now leading and is the main contender for first place in the first half of the season.

Tenpin bowling has always been the main interest among us and this year we are proud to report we have had our share of winning trophies which are on display in the club room. A sizeable sum of money awards and five trophies were the result of the National Telegraphic Bowling Tournament. Besides that, the men and women teams took first and second place in the local Federation Bowling Tournament. For those events beautiful trophies were also received.

Best of luck is extended to the Army inductees, Louis Moze Jr., John Nagode, James Zaman and Tony Rupnik who was assigned to the Marines.

James Tomic and daughter have left for a trip to visit with Mrs. James Tomic who has been residing there for several years. Bill Tomic and Frank Tomic attended the meeting of the SNPJ fraternal organization in Cleveland, Ohio.

Seaman Second Class Joseph Mavrich, who is stationed at Seattle, Washington, with the U.S. Navy, is spending a leave at home. Home recently on furloughs were Pfc. Joseph Sterle, Pvt. Joseph Senkin, S/c Ludvik Germovsek, Seaman 2/c Charles Kaminski, and Seaman 2/c Edward Klobucher. All have returned to their camps for further duty.

M.M. 3/c Frank Podboy and S.F. 3/c Joseph Progar, local members of the U.S. Seabees, have recently been transferred to the Philippine Islands.

Lt. Frank R. Krulce, a member of the bomb squadron, has been transferred from England to France. Pfc. Anthony Mavrich has been awarded his fifth bronze battle star, now entitling him to wear the silver star. He is a member of Cavalry unit of General Courtney Hodges' First Army and is now stationed in Czechoslovakia.

Word has also been received that Joseph Krulce, who is in Germany, has also been awarded a bronze star.

We are receiving pleasant surprises as some of our boys are returning home from overseas duty to receive a well deserved rest before being reassigned for further duty or to be discharged. S/Sgt. Rudolph "Er" Krulce, one of Strabane's first overseas veterans, arrived home from Italy and has been granted a thirty-day furlough. During his twenty-nine months of overseas duty he took part in the African, Sardinian and Italian campaigns. He will report for further duty to Greensboro, North Carolina.

Pvt. Tommy Plove, who was a prisoner of the Germans for almost a year and a half before being liberated by the Russian forces, is now home to spend a 72 day leave.

On the basis of the point system Cpl. Joseph Cornell was recently given an honorable discharge from

Elizabeth Lodge 540 Will Meet Sunday

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Hello everyone from Lodge 540. The last meeting was held Sunday, June 10, with the best attendance we've had yet this year. This was the meeting where elections for the delegate to SNPJ convention were held. Anthony Pezdirc was elected delegate and Joseph Cipoth alternate. Thanks go to each and every member who attended.

At this meeting we had two guest members from Newark lodge 756, Leo and Mike Bizjak. A discussion was held whether all SNPJ lodges in this district should get together and sponsor a benefit dance or picnic for SANC. All members of Lodge 540 agreed and a committee of three was appointed by the president, which will get in touch with other committees from other lodges. They are Mary Pezdirc, Joseph Domina, and Joseph Pasarich. Any ideas for this coming event should be presented to the committee, and let's see of we can get together and make a great success out of this benefit affair. It will be greatly appreciated by our Yugoslav friends.

On our sick list we had Mary Skarl Jr. She spent some time in the hospital and we all wish her a complete recovery soon.

Congratulations and best wishes go to Michael Bratnik and Helen Cvetkovich who were married June 30, also to Andrew Painter and his bride.

Service News: John Bratnik, Frank Skarl, George Cerne and Louis Bettayas are still in the European area; Joseph Pasarich in Marianas Islands. John Pasarich, Philippines; Frank Pasarich, Radar School in Hawaii; Theodore Cipoth at a naval base in Oregon; Frank Skarl sent some Nazi souvenirs home to his family, which proved interesting to all who saw them. Sorry to say Tony Skarl is still reported missing. Good luck, fellows, always.

The next meeting will be held Sunday, July 8, at 2 p. m. All are urged to attend. Please pay your monthly dues on time always. Happy vacations and summer time to all.

Publicity Committee, ANNE PEZDIRC, 540.

Frisco Meet Pledges Jobs, Social Gains

A major part of the task before the United Nations Conference on Intl. Organization was successfully achieved this week at San Francisco with unanimous agreement by the 50 nations on the blueprint for the economic and social council.

Importance of the council's role in the world security organization is undisputed by any of the delegates here, who recognize that it is idle talk of preserving world peace without hitting at the basic causes of war. The council is on a par with the security council, the general assembly and the world court.

Aims of the council are: "1. Higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development.

"2. Solutions of international economic, social, health and other related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation.

"3. Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex."

The delicate problem of the role of the Intl. Labor Organization in the council was skirted by not naming specific organizations.

This was a defeat for the British, who wanted the ILO specifically mentioned as an organ of the economic and social council. Opposition to inclusion of the ILO was based on the fact that it is a tripartite organization, not exclusively a worker's organization, and that it does not include either the Soviet Union or the CIO.

Solution or a highly controversial question—the role of the proposed World Federation of Trade Unions—was seen in a provision authorizing the council to consult "with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the council." This clearly would include such organizations as the AFL, CIO and WPTU.

the United States Army at Fort Dix, N. J. He had a total of 105 points to his credit. Cpl. Cornell entered service on July 2, 1941 and is a veteran of the New Guinea, Papua and Netherlands East Indies campaigns.

We are all proud of the boys and are looking forward to seeing them all home soon.

HELEN TERSHEL, 589.

Ease and fame bring sloth and slumber.

—BUXTON.

Golden Eagles

COUNTRY FAIR, JULY 7
GIRARD, OHIO.—Here is your opportunity to purchase needed household articles—some not now obtainable in your neighborhood stores—and at the same time aid the Circle in increasing its treasury for postwar activities.

Some of our SNPJ members—those who have always been generous in their donations on behalf of any SNPJ events—have contributed pillow cases, bed sheets, home canned peaches, cakes, poticas, numerous items of canned food, etc.

These donations have been made at a personal sacrifice for articles like bed sheets and pillow cases are as rare as meat points at the end of a month.

The Fair invites your participation in a variety of events and displays. The large hall will contain the linen table as well as the baked goods.

One room will serve as headquarters for sandwiches, ice cream, pop, and various other refreshments while the third room will feature a game wheel which is the favorite of thousands.

Here you will be able to take home many items which are on the ration list—but, of course, no points will be required at the Fair.

The affair could not be sponsored without the combined contributions of many SNPJ people.

The policy committee, consisting of Mary Macek, Frances Matekovich, Frances Hribar, Mary Leskovic, Frances Prevec, Sophie Tancek and Mary Bogotay, and the Circle Managers Mary and Frank Rezek, extend grateful thanks to all those who loaned their aid on behalf of the Circle's latest social effort.

All out then to the Girard Slovene Hall on July 7 at seven o'clock. Be there early to make the first selections—and remember that your neighbors are also welcome.

OFF THE RECORD: What does the future hold for us? Many wonder. Many predict, many hope.

Our labor organizations are in for a terrific fight. They will be dragged across the coals while union membership is strong, union interest isn't. Only a relative few are driving labor policies. Many gains obtained in recent years were the result of governmental gifts. They were not and are not the result of direct labor-management negotiations. Stubborn resistance by management can now be expected. Too many people are asleep—intent principally upon individual interests.

War has invented many productive speedups—more work with less labor. Management has been liberal with money because it wasn't management's money. Total peace will present a different picture.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—June is the month of weddings and the start of summer vacations. So far we have the report of one wedding. On vacation at this time are Mr. and Mrs. Joe Currie and daughter, who will spend the next few weeks in northern Minnesota. Hope the fishing is good, Joe. Besides Mrs. Currie's parents residing there and the host of friends they have up there, they should have one enjoyable time. Having spent a few summers up there myself, I will vouch for Minnesota for a vacation.

Secretary Frances Debelak is spending a few days in Lincoln, Ill., with relatives and friends.

Again I make a plea to all you Badgers who have any news which you think would be of interest to the readers, please forward the news to our secretary and it will be sure to reach my hands. Particularly we would like to get news concerning our members in service. It is rather a tough problem to try and keep the column going by your lonesome, so want you all pitch in and get your news to our sec? Thank you.

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

July 28—This is the date of the annual SNPJ federation picnic. The place is Kozmut's Grove located at 92 and Belpit Rd.

Aug. 19—Vijolica Lodge No. 747 will hold their annual picnic in conjunction with their 10th anniversary. This affair will also be held at Kozmut's Grove. Keep these dates in mind.

Members in Service
Pfc. Johnny Gorishek was in on a furlough recently. Johnny is now an M. P. guarding the locks in northern Michigan.

Tony Spruck has also left us after spending 30 days with his folks and many friends. Tony is on his way to the Pacific area. We wish you luck, Tony, and don't forget to drop the lodge a line so we can do a little corresponding.

Wrong Place
Two American soldiers boarded a bus in Piccadilly. One went on top, the other inside. The latter offered their fares to a man in uniform, saying: "Two to Trafalgar Square."

"Excuse me," was the reply. "I'm not the conductor. I'm a naval officer."

The American went on to the platform of the bus and called up to his friend: "Say, Buddy, come down. We're not on a bus; we're on a battleship."

Management isn't in business to provide jobs—it is in business to provide profit!

Our people should awake, rub their eyes and look around them to see what is going on.

Eagles' meeting is scheduled for Sunday, July 8, at two o'clock. Mary and I will be in Milwaukee the week of July 8 for a vacation. We hope to see some of our friends there and nearby. FRANK REZEK, 643.

1ST ANNUAL AMERICAN SLOVENE GOLF TOURNAMENT

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Something new has been added in the line of sports in the Midwest—an American Slovene Golf Tournament, a tournament in which all Slovenes can participate. This tourney is not restricted to Slovene residents of Waukegan and North Chicago, but is open to all Slovenians residing in Chicago, South Chicago, Joliet, Milwaukee, West Allis, Indianapolis and other cities.

Eligibility: Participants have to be of Slovene extraction, or in the case of husband and wife, at least one has to be Slovene.

This tournament is open to all men and women. Entry fee is \$2, which includes green fees, prizes and for refreshments on the course.

The course selected is the Suburban Country Club, Green Bay Rd., Waukegan, Ill. Date—July 29, 1945.

If golfers plan to stay all day, a chicken dinner can be had. No dinner will be reserved without a reservation. So if you desire a dinner, be sure you send your reservation to Miss Edith Dobnikar—1032 Lenox Ave., North Chicago, Ill., by July 21.

The committee has also decided that all class "A" golfers (70 to 83) will be paired in foursomes, and will be given a starting time. Out of town golfers are asked to include handicaps on the entry blank. Class "A" golfers will be notified of their starting time by mail.

Committee is working hard to line up a fine array of prizes. So golfers do not hesitate. This is the beginning of this tournament, let's all sign up and make a grand start of it. There's always fun among a bunch of Slovenes, so let's make a big day of it. Make up your foursomes now and enjoy a day of fun and prolic at the Suburban Country Club.

Tournament Committee: Chairman, Frank Ogrin Jr., Co-chairman, Frank Grum, Edith Dobnikar, Marg Gerzel, Math Kirn, Joseph Zorc, Eddie Slabe, Uro Zupancic and Ignatz Gerzel. The Committee, EDITH DOBNIKAR, 1032 Lenox Ave., North Chicago, Ill.

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

From Germany and the rest of Europe come interesting stories, and the daily press is full of behind-the-scenes accounts of what went on in diplomatic circles.

For instance, the Chicago Daily News is currently publishing "Ciano's Diary," in which he tells some of the goings-on behind the scenes. Ciano, you'll remember, was Mussolini's son-in-law and his foreign minister who was liquidated by Mussolini and Hitler last winter.

Count Ciano's notes bring to light some of the most treacherous plotting by Fascists and Nazis against Europe in particular and against the whole world in general. He also reveals the savage jealousies between the two dictators, and how Mussolini had to toe Hitler's line.

Thus Mussolini found out that Hitler was planning to annex not only Slovenia along with Trieste, Pola and Fiume, but also the Italian province of Lombardy. And all this while Mussolini was scheming to take Slovenia, Croatia and Dalmatia under his protecting wing.

Because the diary is copy righted, with all rights reserved for all countries, including right of translation, no direct quotations can be used for reprint.

Among other things, which show the sinister workings of the Nazi-Fascist mind in all its nakedness, are several notes concerning Yugoslavia.

Ciano mentioned the fact that Dr. Ante Pavelic, the Croat quisling, was not the only one who received money for his diabolical work against Yugoslavia. Pavelic was then in Italy as the tool of Mussolini devising plans to establish a dictatorship in Croatia.

On the other hand, Vladko Macek, Croat peasant leader, was at home in Zagreb and Belgrade, receiving funds from the Italian government in 1939, to do practically the same thing against the Serbs and the rest of the Yugoslavs.

Thus Macek, who had long been parading as a progressive, actually allied himself with the greatest enemy of his and our nation—the Italian fascists who were treacherously plotting to annex our lands for Italy.

At one point, Ciano states that Mussolini considered the Italians as a "race of sheep," deploring their unwillingness to fight but ignoring the fact that it was his corrupt fascist system that made them sheepish.

Last week the Stockholm (Sweden) Tidningen said it had received information placing guilt on the Nazi regime for the Katyn forest massacre in 1939, when some 10,000 Polish Army officers were said to have been murdered.

Tidningen is crediting its information to a former Nazi Elite Guard commander, who said the bodies found in the forest actually were inmates of a German concentration camp. "They were killed, dressed in old Polish uniforms and transported to Katyn to create the impression they had been slaughtered by the Red Army," the paper said.

It must be remembered that Polish demands for investigation of the Katyn "incident" led to the break in relations between Russia and the Polish government-in-exile.

Whether the reactionary Polish government knew the facts or not, it certainly was willing to do anything to discredit Russia, as later events have plainly shown in the trial of the 16 Poles in Moscow.

Whether the reactionaries are willing to do anything to discredit Russia, as later events have plainly shown in the trial of the 16 Poles in Moscow.

Get Ready to Meet Both Inflation and Deflation, Warn Co-ops

COLLEGE CAMP, Lake Geneva, Wis. (CLNS)—The cooperatives of America should get ready to meet the threats of both inflation and deflation," Dr. Theodore Shultz, economist of the University of Chicago, warned the National Staff Conference of Cooperatives here June 20.

Outlining the economic conditions which face America in the post war world, Dr. Shultz pointed out ten factors which threaten a stable post-war economy. "We as people are unprepared to meet our 250 or 300 billion dollar debt," he said.

Questioned about favorable factors in the postwar situation the Chicago economist listed stronger monetary control, greater social maturity, greater recognition of the nation's ability to produce abundance to meet national needs, and a growing awareness in some quarters of the world for a rational economy. The greatest single unfavorable factor, said the economist, is our failure as a nation to establish "reflexes" necessary for a human and humane society.

Dr. C. L. Scharle, of Ohio State University told a joint session of the Co-op Personnel Directors, Editors, Educational Directors and Sales and Advertising Directors of cooperatives in the Cooperative League and National Cooperatives that a growing recognition of the need for adequate personnel selection, training and placement was one of the most encouraging factors in present cooperative developments. Dr. Scharle outlined the organizational factors involved in satisfactory management of any business institution and recommended careful planning in personnel structure.

Don't Worry
Don't worry if your job is small, and your rewards are few; Remember that the mighty oak Was once a nut like you.

Minutes of Meeting of SNPJ National Athletic Board

Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1945

The meeting is called to order by Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile an Athletic Director of the Society, at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, June 16, 1945, in the Slovene Workmen's Home, Cleveland, Ohio. In attendance are the following representatives of the National Athletic Board: John Loushe, Frank Tomsic, John J. Spilar and Marco Shappeck. Absent from the meeting is Frank Lotrich, representative of the 4th District.

Chairman Vrhovnik appoints Bro. Spilar to record the proceedings of the meeting. He explains the reasons for the meeting and briefly outlines the present outlook on sports in the SNPJ. He expresses the hope that the meeting will accomplish its main purpose, that of solving the problems which will come before the board and of finding new ways to encourage and stimulate interest in sports among the lodges and membership. He then calls upon the members to give reports for their respective districts.

Bro. Loushe, representing the 1st District (Eastern Pennsylvania and New York), reports that the prospects of organizing or improving the sports activities of the SNPJ in his district were not at all promising at this time and doubts very much that there will be any great change for the better for at least another year. The district failed of representation in the National Telegraphic Bowling Tournament because of the fact that there is very little ten-pin bowling in that area, the sport being confined chiefly to duck-pins. However, to off-set some of these unfavorable conditions, the Juvenile Circles are active to some extent in sports and during the past seasons a duck-pin league of four teams has been in operation under the sponsorship of Friendly City Lodge (684). He concludes with the hope that he will be able to report better results next time. Report accepted.

Bro. Tomsic, representing District No. 2 (Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia) gives a lengthy review anent the duck-pin and the telegraphic ten-pin tournaments which were staged at Sygan and Strabane, respectively, emphasizing the success of each event both from the moral and financial standpoint. It is his opinion that sports activities in his district, taken as a whole, will not show much improvement this year, although right in his own locality (Strabane and vicinity) plans have been completed for participation in a local softball league, and the general outlook is again excellent for bowling sport in the coming season. Juveniles, he explains, are particularly active in sports there. Social activities have been unusually successful in spite of wartime drawbacks. He will continue to give his best to the promotion of SNPJ sports in his district and expresses the hope that this meeting will reach decisions beneficial to future SNPJ sports. Report accepted.

Bro. Spilar, reporting for the 3rd District (Ohio and Michigan), reviews at some length the success of the Cleveland SNPJ men's and women's bowling leagues in the past season and points out the good effects the weekly gathering have had on the members and lodges participating, socially and athletically, and in enrollment of new members. A dance sponsored by the Cleveland SNPJ Athletic League for the benefit of fourteen teams in the two bowling leagues netted a profit of nearly \$300.00. The Athletic League also donated \$100.00 to the local prize fund of the National Telegraphic Tourney which was an outstanding success. The Cleveland bowlers, according to his report, were well satisfied with the conduct of the tournament and complimented the Board and its Athletic Director for the fine work and splendid results. Report accepted.

Bro. Shappeck, representative of the 5th district (Wisconsin and Minnesota) submits his report orally as did the members preceding him. He states that since his elevation to the Athletic Board in February, his work has dealt almost entirely with bowling, especially the telegraphic tourney. Considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing the Milwaukee tournament rounding up the bowlers. However, fourteen teams in all were entered, which was several more than originally anticipated. A trip on his own expense was made to Sheboygan, Wis., but without desired results. While there was some disappointment among a few of the members, because of the ruling against combining bowlers from different lodges on the same team, nearly everyone was pleased with the prize list and the manner in which the telegraphic tournament was publicized and conducted. Due to conditions over which we have little control, the baseball sport (softball) is not contemplated for this season. The many members in the armed services, many other too busy at regular jobs, and the members being widely scattered, not only limits but prevents such activities at this time. Juvenile Circle activities have been abandoned temporarily, but expects them to be revived in the near future, he concludes. Report accepted.

Bro. Vrhovnik informs the meeting for record that no report of any kind had been received from Frank Lotrich representative of the 4th District (Illinois, Indiana and Missouri), although it was yet possible that he might attend the meeting

later since no excuse had been given for his absence.

Bro. Matt Petrovich, Chairman of the Supreme Finance Committee and President of the Cleveland SNPJ Federation, enters the meeting room at this point and is introduced to the members of the board. Before leaving he is invited to say a few words and responds briefly, complimenting the members on their efforts and urging them to do their best in drawing up a program of sports practical for the time.

Chairman Vrhovnik thanks him for his visit and invites him to return later should time permit.

A discussion then begins on the kind of national bowling tournament the society should sponsor in 1946. All members participate in expressing their views. It is the general opinion of the board that, while it is the desire of some members to return to the old method of deciding the SNPJ bowling championships, that is, of traveling to a central location where all can roll their games on the same alleys, on the other hand all were agreed that the conditions, even if the ban on traveling restrictions were lifted prior to next spring, would not be favorable enough for such a tournament.

A motion is made by Bro. Tomsic, seconded by Bro. Shappeck, that a national telegraphic tournament again be held in 1946. The motion carried unanimously.

Copies of the rules, which governed this year's telegraphic tournament, were then passed out to the members by the chairman and read section by section.

It was suggested and so moved that the tentative date for the tournament be set for the last week-end in April, 1946. Approved.

An amendment to section 3 of the rules is proposed by Bro. Shappeck, seconded by Bro. Loushe, as follows: When a lodge is unable to form an only team, either five-man and/or five-woman, to represent it in the national bowling tournament, it shall have the right to use one bowler from some other SNPJ Lodge to complete the team. In each case, however, the Athletic Director must be notified before permission can be granted.

In the discussion which follows, it is agreed that under no condition will bowlers from different lodges be allowed to combine as partners in the Doubles event. The proposed amendment is put to a vote and passed unanimously.

Bro. Vrhovnik informs the Board that there have been a number of requests suggesting that the next national bowling tournament be conducted in two classes, for example, class A and B, with the good bowlers segregated in the first group and the mediocre and poor in the second. After considerable discussion of the plan, in which all four district representatives voiced their opinions as being not in favor of the idea, Bro. Tomsic moves that the one class tournament, similar to those held in the past, be retained for 1946. This motion is seconded and approved.

A suggestion is made to increase the donation from the SNPJ Athletic Fund for the national bowling tournament. In its present form Section 14 provides a maximum of \$800.00 for 100 teams or more. It is brought to the attention of the meeting that total entries in this year's tournament numbered 127 teams, which means that nothing was received for the 27 teams exceeding the 100 mark. It is moved, therefore, by Bro. Tomsic that the amount of the SNPJ Athletic Fund towards prizes for each additional team over 100 entries. Bro. Shappeck seconds the motion. Approved.

Revisions in the scales of donations were also proposed and accepted by the Athletic Board for the Midwest and Eastern SNPJ sectional bowling tournaments, as well as the national duck-pin tournament annually held in Western Pennsylvania. The revised scales are as follows:

vided in the ABC rules, shall be admitted into the SNPJ national league.

The rules, once they are prepared and approved by the Athletic Board, shall apply to the national league the same as if all teams were located in the same city, rolling on the same alleys and on the same day.

The schedule shall be arranged by the Athletic Director and the season shall commence with the first week when all the teams will be active in their respective league and end the week when the first league closes its season.

A weekly fee of 50c shall be paid by each bowler, this to be kept by the team captain until the end of the season when the full amount shall be sent to the Athletic Director for final distribution. The prize fund may be further augmented by a donation from the SNPJ athletic fund.

The official score sheets shall be sent to the Athletic Director right after the games each week and signed by the team captain. The standings and news highlights will be published weekly in the Proserta.

The rules, prize list, complaints, etc., shall come under the jurisdiction of the National Athletic Board and the Director.

In bringing the outline of this plan to a conclusion, Brother Vrhovnik explains that, if the league is successfully organized for the 1945-46 season, action could be taken next year to organize a league of this kind also for the women bowlers.

A long discussion dealing with various phases of the proposed plan is held. All are of the opinion that such a league would create a new interest, especially among the bowling fraternity of the Society, even though the teams would not actually meet each other during the season. There would be certain inequalities which would have to be overlooked and certain obstacles which would have to be minimized. Time and experience could no doubt provide the real test.

The final decision of the Board, in regard to the proposed plan for a national bowling league, is that the Athletic Director shall continue study of the plan and, when all necessary information is prepared, to present it to the prospective lodges through the channels of correspondence and the Official Organ, and in that way learn if the league can be organized and successfully operated during the coming season.

The rules governing softball activity are passed upon without change. This year, as in 1944, lodges or juvenile circles, who have active teams, are entitled to donations not to exceed \$50.00 a season for the promotion of this sport in their respective communities.

Bro. Tomsic states that there was some discussion of staging a sectional golf tournament in western Pennsylvania at a recent meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Federation of E. S. Lodges in his district. He inquires if any provision has been made in the past covering donations for tournaments of this type.

Bro. Vrhovnik informs him that there is none as yet, but if the members of the Board desire to set a fixed amount, this is the time to do it.

After a brief discussion on the subject, a motion is made that sectional golf tournaments, conducted on a team basis, shall be entitled up to \$5.00 from the SNPJ Athletic Fund for each team of four golfers. The motion is carried.

There being no further business, Bro. Shappeck moves that the meeting be adjourned. The motion is passed. The meeting is adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Michael Vrhovnik, Athletic Director
John J. Spilar, Recording Sec'y.

Big Fish Eat Little Fish

The enemy of small business is big business. When that bare fact sinks home, the NTEA will vanish like a snowball in you-know-where.

And, as will be shown later, it is a fact that cooperatives, by re-distributing purchasing power among the people who need it and use it, have saved the lives of many more small businesses than they have taken over.

In Sweden the leading businessmen, far from attacking cooperatives, speak favorably of them. They have realized that as the cooperatives increased the purchasing power of the low-income groups, the volume of profit business climbed with that of the cooperatives. Anders Orne, a Swedish cabinet member, points out that despite the growth of Swedish cooperatives to a point where they are doing about 20 per cent of the total retail business in the country, "there have never been so many private traders and employees in our country as there are today, and they have never been more prosperous (apart from present wartime difficulties)."

It is absolutely true that cooperatives, in the final analysis, are the last bulwark of enterprise that is really free.

Swedish cooperatives, by the way, are not required to pay income taxes on their patronage refunds. Nor are British cooperatives.—National Association of Cooperatives.

	Midwest & East.	National
20 teams.....	\$100	20 teams.....\$100
25 " " " " " " " "	125	30 " " " " " " " " 150
30 " " " " " " " "	150	40 " " " " " " " " 200
35 " " " " " " " "	175	50 " " " " " " " " 300
40 " " " " " " " "	200	60 " " " " " " " " 400
50 " " " " " " " "	& up 250	70 " " " " " " " " & up 500

A motion was made by Bro. Spilar that individual bowling tournaments, Doubles or Singles, shall not receive financial support from the Society's Athletic Fund in the future. Brother Shappeck seconds the motion. Approved.

Bro. Vrhovnik proposes the organization of a national SNPJ bowling league of eight or more teams and offers the following rules as a suggested basis of the plan. . . .

Each team, accepted into the SNPJ national league, shall represent the Society in a well-known bowling league in the city where located. Each shall be composed of the best bowlers available, all of whom must be members of the SNPJ.

The local leagues, in which the SNPJ teams shall bowl, must be sanctioned by the American Bowling Congress. In order to equalize competition as much as possible and, at the same time, maintain a high caliber of bowling, teams with no higher than class A average, as pro-

The Pains of Private Enterprise

A Mixed, Planned Economy Is Necessary to Progress

By Mark Starr

And the fat cat licked its chops and removing a few stray yellow feathers from its whiskers said, "Yes, I believe in canaries."

And the head of the billion-dollar corporation read from his prepared manuscript, "Yes, I believe in small business and in enterprise, private, free and competitive."

Any similarity between this parable and the daily grist of speeches and articles on free enterprise is definitely intended to call attention to the semantic antics of the majority of leaders in the public life of the USA in the year 1945.

The questions arise: How long can we stand such blindness to the facts of history and modern life? Where will public enterprise and public ownership find their deserved champions? Have we ever tried to measure what the anarchy of private enterprise has cost the American commonsense? For example, have the enthusiastic champions of "free enterprise" seen *The River* and its dramatic pictures of the exploitation and ruin created by free enterprise in the Mississippi River basin? Even Henry Wallace, glorifying the results of the Homestead Act in a recent widely advertised article, appears to overlook the dark side of our methods of land settlement. From the early exploitation of the soil and forests down to the modern development of radio, the community has had to step in to save us from the ravages of Free Enterprise, unlimited.

Free enterprise on the airwaves created bedlam until the government took the 106 possible radio channels and, by careful planning, allocated them to 900 stations. Who other than the federal government could have undertaken such a job? And although somewhat restrained, it is "free enterprise" which too often makes the night and day hideous with its artful combination of truth and deception in boosting laxatives and vitamins and exploiting the fears and hopes of the credulous.

"Man's self-interest is God's providence," said the disciples of Adam Smith, but experience proved that this self-interest of one man had to be curbed to prevent the death and destruction of other men in the matter of regulating food and drugs. Only one Southern Congressman gave theoretical public adherence to his willingness to be poisoned rather than submit to government control of the quality of drugs and foods.

Just now it is an intellectual fashion to exaggerate the dangers of regimentation and social planning. Professor Hayek's fear that we are on the road to serfdom has been widely accepted by superficial thinkers. Because Nazi "Socialism" and Bolshevik Communism meant regimentation, then all schemes of public ownership and all proposals of planning are supposed to lead to dictatorship and the suppression of the individual. All granting of powers to the federal government is supposed to lead inevitably to the creation of a service state in which the bureaucrat rules and individual liberty has disappeared. We might as well logically argue that a knife has the same function in the hands of a death-dealing maniac and of a life-giving surgeon.

The archaic theoreticians always find it convenient to ignore the poverty, waste, pain and war produced by the anarchy of private enterprise. They also conveniently ignore that the choice which faces the United States in the basic industries is a choice between government controls and controls exercised by privately-owned corporations and cartels. They apparently think that we can go back to Adam Smith despite the tremendous changes which have come to the world in the two centuries, 1744 to 1944.

Those who claim that individual free enterprise has produced our modern powers of productivity ignore essential facts and also ignore the tremendous losses and suffering due to free enterprise. Half of arable soil of the United States has been eroded and destroyed by the wasteful methods of land settlement in the United States. Loneliness and waste of human life, particularly of the women folk of the early pioneers, can be well seen in such books as Hamlin Garland's *Son of Middle Border* and Rolvaag's *Giants in the Earth*. If immigration and settlement had been planned instead of developed by the gambler psychology of the gold rush, the immense resources of the United States would not have been wasted in such disastrous fashion. Such assets as have been preserved have been saved by government control and regulation.

Individual enterprise raped the soil of the United States and now the government has to step in to save us from the dust bowl. The forests of the United States were cut over and ruthlessly destroyed and now the government has to tackle the problem of conservation and afforestation. The fertile soil has been washed down from the hills to silt up our rivers and create dangerous floods until the government comes in to erect great dams such as the TVA and Boulder Dam and build levees on the rivers to save us from the sad results of free enterprise.

From the government-subsidized

Procurement: Army Way

By Howard Sinclair

Upholders of a "benevolent totalitarianism" often point to the army as an example of efficiency under "state" or government control. Many people have gained the impression that the United States Army is "slow but sure."

You hear it said that it takes the Army a week to do a day's job, but that at the end of the week the job is sure to be done, and done right.

Actually the Army contains all the defects of a totalitarian bureaucracy because that is precisely what it is.

A few recent examples of the working of "procurement" illustrate this. Here, as in all other divisions, confusion reigns supreme.

In this field there are five different military agencies bidding against each other for many items. A group of three manufacturers some time ago limited supply to about half the output needed by the armed forces. Consequently the Army Air Forces, the Army Ground Forces, the Army Service Forces and the Navy through their own procurement agencies, bid up the price so the manufacturers could sit back and wait for the most favorable conditions.

Bureaucracy On Its Own

Not only has each branch of the service its own procurement agency but several of the units within various branches of the service maintain a separate procurement unit. During the early stages of the war the Signal Corps procurement men (the Signal Corps is a part of the Army Service Forces but has its own procurement men) bought up all the radio tubes they could get and the bulk of these tubes were never used since they "didn't know what they were buying."

Of course this produced a civilian "shortage." According to one officer in the Signal Corps procurement outfit, "We bought everything we could get our hands on."

Then because it was inadvisable to list several items of which only comparatively small stocks were obtained, in their catalog, these small lots of tubes were junked.

All in the Catalog

Cataloging properly all the items used by the Signal Corps was delayed until the inefficiency of the system was apparent to all. Every piece of equipment, however small, ordered by any unit of the Signal Corps had to be ordered by number from one of the various Signal Corps catalogs.

When the army found that 4,000 lb. power units were being ordered simply because there was no parts catalog number for a single valve, they speeded up work and brought their catalog up to date.

In order to facilitate and simplify the cataloging process, there began a "reduction of items program" whereby four or five separate catalogued items were reduced to one item. This meant that purchases formerly made from five different plants were now given to one major manufacturer. This led to concentration of ordering among the large industries and further pushed the concentration of production into the hands of the big industrialists at the expense of the "little business men."

There is little cooperation between procurement agencies and the War Contracts Terminations Office. As a result of this lack of coordination one example will show what is happening. The Signal Corps places orders for a certain type of radio equipment.

Representatives of the War Contracts Terminations Office called on a manufacturer and negotiated an agreement whereby production was changed to take care of civilian contracts for radio parts. Just after civilian production had begun the Signal Corps procurement man walked in on the manufacturer to see about expanding the contract.

The procurement man did not even know that the contract had been terminated and actually called with the idea of procuring an additional supply of the material which was now out of production because of the termination of the contract by the War Contracts Terminations Office.

The Army of course has the argument both ways. It can pull every boner in the book, yield every advantage to big business build its red tape bureaucracy, and by its very totalitarian nature, prevent any exposure of its activities from coming to light.

Attention, Members SNPJ Lodge No. 686

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Notice to all members of Lodge 686: I will be on vacation from July 1st thru the 14th. No one will be at home for these two weeks to collect dues. See you all at the July meeting, Sunday, the 15th. ANN KOMATZ, Sec'y.

A Comeback

A wise fellow stepping up to the line as it stopped the other morning, said to the driver: "Well, Noah, you've got here. Is the ark full?"

The motorman answered back: "Nope, we need one more monkey. Come on in."

Confidential Documents

Last week the F.B.I. arrested two State Department employees, a naval lieutenant, and three New Yorkers, connected with the magazine "Amerasia." As the name indicates, the publication is largely devoted to discussions of relations between this country and Asia.

The charge leveled against all six is the theft of "confidential documents" from the State and Navy departments.

That sounds serious. Perhaps, so far as the six prisoners are concerned, it is serious. Not having the evidence before us, we can't say. But this we know, as every newspaper man in Washington knows: "Leaks" from every agency of government, including the State Department and the War and Navy departments, occur so often that they are commonplace.

If one official desires to "slug" another, he slips a "confidential document" to some newspaper columnist or radio commentator. The practice is not confined to rows between officials. It is used to curry favor with the scandal-mongers and thus gain the "right kind" of publicity, and it comes in handy if an official wishes to spread propaganda without assuming responsibility.

Of course, it's an evil practice, but just why the "small fry" apprehended last week are consigned to the homegoose, while the big offenders are permitted to wander around loose, is an interesting point which has not been explained up to date.

—Labor.

On Pay Day, Buy Bonds

—ON PAY DAY, BUY BONDS—

I Dare Militarists to Let People Decide the Issue of Conscription

By Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (Ranking Member, Senate Military Affairs Committee)

(Concluded)

Physical education is important to a good national defense, but very little of it can be absorbed in one year of compulsory military training. Elementary and secondary schools and colleges should expand their facilities to the limit to provide for a real physical educational program.

Long experience has proved that both physical fitness and the democratic concept are more readily attained through competitive sports. America leads the world in competitive sports. Competitive sports not only provide a safety valve for school and community rivalry, but they have made America the land of good sportsmanship. A point that is usually overlooked in this connection is that the spectator gains almost as much from competitive sports as does the participant. Why substitute goose-stepping for a character-building system such as this? Why substitute Fascism for Democracy?

Compulsory military training has another frightful weakness. In the formative period of their development, young men are delicate pieces of machinery. It is so easy then to upset their lives and get them off the beam. A year in a boot camp would help many and ruin many, just as military service always has ruined countless young men. When the Johnnies come marching home—and may God speed the day!—we will discover that many have been emotionally upset and others absolutely ruined. When military disciplinary restrictions and restraints are lifted, we may anticipate a wave of irresponsible conduct.

The reason for this is that military discipline is an imposed discipline and is not therefore character-building. It works well in war while rigid restrictions are necessary. Suddenly remove the restrictions and its victims flounder. Discipline that is really worthwhile is self-imposed discipline.

Approximately 2,500,000 girls and boys become 18 years of age each year in the United States. Military training today costs the taxpayers about \$2,000 per trainee. If 2 million youngsters receive military training each year the cost will approximate 4 billion dollars. The total annual cost of all elementary, secondary, and college education, public and private, in the entire United States is only \$3,181,364,876 per year. Little wonder American educators are shocked to see Congress contemplate such a gigantic sum for one single year of basic military training.

As a matter of fact, basic military training represents the least of our military problems. Contrary to public opinion there is always time after a war starts to arrange for it if we have a good organization from which to begin. The National Guard specializing in making military training available to boys in their own home towns has proved its worth.

Numerous privately operated military schools scattered over the nation, the ROTC and the CMTC and our own military academies, Annapolis and West Point, have given us the greatest military leaders in all the world and in all the world's history.

Against whom do we need a gigantic army of foot soldiers anyway? Certainly not against Germany and Japan! Certainly "unconditional surrender" will not permit war machines in those countries to rebuild. Then, against whom are we rearming? Against Mexico? South America? China? Britain? Russia? Let the proponents answer. **An Issue for 1946**

If national security requires a larger Army and Navy than we had before the war, let's have them by all means. There are hundreds of thousands of young men who are anxious for military service just as there are hundreds of thousands of young men who want to be farmers or mechanics or teachers or scientists. In peace time there have always been an abundance of voluntary enlistments for military service. Make such service attractive; pay the men something, teach them something, and Uncle Sam will be swamped with volunteers.

Personally, I want to await the return of the veteran. I want to await the peace terms. If we get a bad peace; if Germany and Japan are not made impotent to wage war again; if the peace terms should produce a new crop of bitter world rivals and should, for instance, make Britain and Russia mortal enemies—then I shall vote and work for every defense measure that the seriousness of the situation might require.

In 1946 the United States will elect a new Congress. By that time the present wars will have ended. War hysteria will have subsided. Our heads will be cooler; our judgments better. The veterans will be home. Let the question of compulsory military training become the issue in 1946. Let the people of the United States decide that issue then. I dare the proponents of compulsory military training to leave the decision to the people.

Survive Hardships

The American Red Cross announces that over 99 per cent of American prisoners of war have survived their hardships in German prisons, and now are gradually returning home.

The report emphasizes that the chief victims of Nazi atrocities were Germans who refused to bow to Hitler and "slave workers" who offended their German masters.

Waste

As two flies were enjoying a promenade on the ceiling, one said: "Aren't those human things silly?"

"How do you mean?" asked the other. "Well," said the first, "they spend a lot of money building a beautiful ceiling like this, then they go and walk on the floor."

THESE JAPS PREFER TO LIVE



A JAPANESE DOCTOR, who was captured by U. S. forces on Okinawa, treats some of his wounded countrymen, also prisoners. The faces of the captives facing the camera have been obliterated by the army censor to prevent Jap reprisals on their relatives.

UNRRA Will Deliver 3,895,000 Tons of Supplies to Liberated Countries

WASHINGTON—In a report submitted recently to the committee on supplies of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy director general for supplies, stated that preliminary estimates of supply and shipping requirements for the second half of 1945 to six liberated European countries receiving UNRRA assistance total 3,895,000 gross metric tons valued at \$913,000,000, to be supplied by contributing countries, including the United States.

"This is more than three times as large as the program through June, when supplies delivered or on their way to countries receiving UNRRA assistance will have totaled 1,229,113 metric tons valued at \$256,300,000," Mr. Hendrickson said in his statement as relayed to the Office of War Information.

Out of the 3,895,000 tons of supplies from July through December 1945, if the quantities can be obtained, Albania would receive 91,000 metric tons valued at \$19,000,000; Czechoslovakia 884,000 tons valued at \$196,000,000; Greece 1,034,000 tons valued at \$171,000,000; Italy 99,000 tons valued at \$29,000,000; Jugoslavia 858,000 tons valued at \$242,000,000; and Poland 829,000 tons valued at \$256,000,000, the Hendrickson report revealed.

"What will actually be shipped and when it will be shipped," Mr. Hendrickson pointed out, "will depend on a number of factors, including availability of supplies and shipping, port facilities and transport facilities to carry them inland." In the last analysis, he declared, "the success of the program will depend on the extent to which UNRRA will receive the full and unequivocal support of its members, especially of the major supplying governments."

By the end of June, the report sets forth, the relief and rehabilitation supplies financed by UNRRA and delivered or on their way to the countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance will amount to 1,220,000 tons distributed as follows:

Czechoslovakia 76,743 tons valued at \$28,600,000; Greece 786,138 tons valued at \$132,400,000; Italy 78,630 tons valued at \$13,400,000; Jugoslavia 199,001 tons valued at \$47,900,000; Poland 88,938 tons valued at \$33,400,000; and UNRRA camps in the Middle East 1,663 tons valued at \$600,000.

In addition, approximately \$10,000,000 worth of supplies were procured directly from the military nearest to the Middle East camps, while supplies were also delivered for the emergency relief program in western Europe, and medical supplies and seed have been shipped to China.

—OWI.

Co-op Training School Will Open July 22

MADISON, WIS.—Men and women of the labor movement responsible for consumer action and other community development work for their unions are now enrolling for the Co-ops and Labor Institute to be held as a section of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here, July 22—August 4, according to the school's director, E. E. Schwartrauber.

This will be the second such institute at the U. of W. campus to be sponsored by labor unions and consumer co-ops in the middle-west. The first was held in 1944.

Faculty members for this year's intensive training in the techniques of developing and using cooperatives include Donald Montgomery, consumer counsel to the United Auto Workers, CIO; Cecil Crews, training director of Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.; Clayton Fountain, of the auto worker's consumer division; C. J. McLanahan, acting director of Rochdale Institute, national training center of the co-ops; Mrs. Helena Wilson, international president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; and Walter Nordstrom, Racine, Wis., tradeunionist and cooperater.

Special speakers include Arnold S. Zander, general president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; William Brennan, international organizer, Retail Clerk Protective Ass'n, AFL; and Ernest Calloway, educational director of United Transport Service Employees, CIO.

Cost for the two-week school, which will put equal emphasis on "how to organize co-ops and on the history and objectives of organized labor and of cooperatives, will be \$50, which covers tuition, meals and lodging. Applications may be made to the School for Workers, 1214 Johnson St., Madison 5, Wis.

Courses covered include the history of consumer cooperation, the past and present use by organized labor of consumer co-op techniques, and the methods of organizing co-ops and of making them successful. All institute activities are in the mornings in order to allow for plentiful recreation in the Madison vacation-land.

Goldwyn's Point of View

A budding dramatist walked into Sam Goldwyn's office one day and laid a thick manuscript on his desk.

"Mr. Goldwyn," he said, "I have here a comedy that will have them rolling in the aisles."

"Fine, fine," said the producer, nodding.

"Not only is it screamingly funny, but it has a message."

Goldwyn shook his head and pushed the manuscript back to the writer. "For me," he said, "you should write something funny. Messages are for Western Union."

Hatred is the vice of narrow souls.

—BALZAC.

To All Friends of South Slav People!

Jugoslavia has suffered tremendously and though the horrors of war have passed, destruction and privation remain. The survivors are striving for a new life with the same determination with which they fought for their freedom. The many years of struggle have brought the people starvation, hunger and sickness emerging from the chaos of war. Tuberculosis is cruelly decimating the living.

There are no sanatoria or hospitals for tuberculosis in Jugoslavia. All of them have been destroyed or plundered. Diphtheria has increased to over twenty times its prewar level in Norway, according to the Epidemiologic Bulletin of the U. N. R. R. A. What must be the actual figures in Jugoslavia, the most exhausted country in Europe! The people who were without anesthesia for the wounded, without drugs for the sick, will become easy victims to typhoid fever, dysentery, pneumonia, typhus—the new enemies—invisible, cowardly and fatal. Bravery and courage do not count here. Epidemics have always been more devastating than battles.

MEDICAMENTS, SERUMS, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ARE URGENTLY NEEDED!

You cannot fail in this great and responsible task.

You cannot stop your efforts because the guns are silent.

There can be no reconstruction in Jugoslavia unless the remaining human resources are saved!

The situation is grave, and our responsibility sacred.

You have shown an exemplary spirit in winning the war. You must not fail in saving the heroic Jugoslav people who won the admiration and sympathy of the world.

Help! Collect! Every penny counts! Send individual and collective contributions to:

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 58 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Milislav Demerec, President Zhivko Angelusheff, M. D. Chairman Medical Div. The American Association for Reconstruction in Jugoslavia, Inc.

Back Door Draft

By William Becker

Are the Army and Navy going to pull a labor draft through the back door? This question must be asked in view of the continued drafting of men—skilled men. The Navy yards, and some Army establishments are reported to be very short of manpower. As Senator Morse has pointed out this is due partly to the Navy wage policy. Is the aim to fill these jobs with draftees—at much lower wage rates?

We learn, for example, that at the same time the Philadelphia Navy yard is beginning to use German prisoners for labor, the shipyard workers laid off by private yards in that area are being drafted.

We find, too, that many older men are being kept in army camps at various jobs, and have no hope of discharge, despite their age and long service in the army in this country.

Old Army Game

We find, too, that the practice of having civilians working at civilian wages and draftees working at army pay, along-side one another, is growing in army camps.

If there is work to be done—as contrasted to fighting and other normal military enterprises—it should be done by civilians, who are free to say whether or not they will take the job at a given rate of pay and with freedom to quit too.

VA and Personnel

In this connection, the hearings on the Veterans Administration revealed that a growing percentage of the workers at VA hospitals were enlisted military personnel—mostly in the limited service category. (Of course, this worker-shortage would have worked tremendous hardship on veterans if conscientious objectors had not chosen it for detached service.)

But, in regard to the military personnel, Representative Kearny had this to say: "All of these men are greatly dissatisfied and not interested in their jobs as hospital help. They enlisted to fight as part of the regular Army, they will tell you, and are not content with working in hospitals."

Certainly wounded vets deserve better care than they will get from forced labor. As with all other jobs, the government hospitals can get adequate help if they will pay decent wages.

If a kind of backdoor labor draft is the prospect, it should be seen for what it is—a wage cutting program, hiding behind military necessity. It's time for labor to raise Cain about forced labor—whatever the source.

How True

Professor—What is the most potent poison?
Student—An airplane; one drop and you're dead!

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

One reader of World Events asks: "Are the United States and Britain justified in demanding a more representative government of Poland?"

Is the Soviet Union right? Are the U.S.A. and Britain right? This question illustrates the whole controversy of which San Francisco represents but a trivial part. The discussion over Poland is one aspect of the redistribution of European power.

Five years ago Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Germany and Italy were major European powers. Today two of these powers have been reduced to vassalage through military defeat; a third, France, has been thrust down to the position of pitiable weakness demonstrated recently in the controversy over Syria. This development leaves two major powers in Europe.

Europe is one of the world's most important power centers. It has rich resources, a highly developed productive plant and a large population of well trained people. Thus Europe is a potential source of both wealth and income.

Whose wealth? Income for whom? Quite naturally, the peoples of Europe would like to own their wealth and enjoy their income. But many of them are desperately poor, largely unorganized and lacking in the final essential of political power, the capacity to wage successful war. Both the Soviet Union and Great Britain possess this capacity. It is therefore the spokesmen of these two countries who are deciding the fate of other Europeans.

For example, of Poles. Poland is a territory lying between the eastern Russian sphere and the western British sphere of European influence. Poland is a buffer state and, as a buffer state, is subject to influence and pressure from both its powerful neighbors. Has Moscow or London more influence? Which can exert the greater pressure? The answer to these questions will determine the fate of Poland.

A farmer whose buildings are between two rival armies is in much the same position as the people in a buffer state. If the buildings are strategically located they will be occupied by one side or the other. They will be fought over and probably destroyed during the combat. Which side is right?

From the standpoint of the farmer, they are both wrong. From the standpoint of morality and decency they are both violating the basic principles of human well-being. But from the standpoint of law, the army that wins the battle will be right and the one that loses it will be wrong. At the end of the war, if the farmer is fortunate enough to be alive, he will be compelled to petition the victor for the privilege of reoccupying his farm.

A farmer may have worked his land ever so faithfully, have labored ceaselessly to erect and maintain his buildings and have tended his animals and harvested his crops with loving care. But, unless he lives in a community that is prepared to maintain law and order, he and his will be in constant jeopardy. Local

His Position

A man who had been arrested on suspicion was appearing before the magistrate.

"What were you doing when the policeman came?" asked the judge.

"Waiting, sir," replied the prisoner.

"What were you waiting for?"

"For money."

"Who was to give you money?"

"The man I had been waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"Enough of this tomfoolery," snapped the magistrate, who by now was very angry. "What do you do for a living?"

"I'm a waiter, sir," replied the innocent man.

Buy a Share in America

It will cost money—lots of it—to buy the ships, planes, tanks and guns needed to defeat enemy aggressors. Our government calls on you to help—now. Do your part by buying War Stamps or Bonds every payday.

PROMPT PUBLICITY IN PROSVETA

When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for ALL long articles is Monday of each week, and for short notices Tuesday forenoon of each week; time your mail according to distance from destination.

Write legibly in ink on ONE side of the paper ONLY or, still better, typewrite your letter, double spacing it; use standard size paper—8 1/2 x 11.

3. Give FULL name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany EACH letter; no anonymous contributions will be considered.

4. Unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.

5. The editor reserves the right in accordance with the SRPJ by-laws to accept or reject any letter or article intended for publication.

6. Address all communications intended for the paper—NEVER to individuals—ALWAYS to:

government is designed to achieve such a purpose and, by and large, over considerable portions of Europe it succeeds in doing so.

Poles, Czechs, Hollanders or any other inhabitants of small European countries may work and build and tend with utter faithfulness but, until they succeed in setting up a United States of Europe, strong enough to restrain its most powerful members and solicitous enough to protect the rights of its weakest members, the small states and peoples of Europe will be the victims of power politics. What law and order can achieve through local government, a European federation of nations can achieve through continental government and a world federation can achieve through world government.

Restricted Mail Service to Jugoslavia Open

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

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

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

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

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

Couldn't Ask for More

Bobby Coultrin, big league baseball scout, nominates for the title of the world's laziest man a pitcher he encountered in Arkansas, while umpiring a game there.

"This pitcher took his stance facing the plate and never altered direction in the slightest degree. During the course of the game he addressed me on the hill, speaking out of the corner of his mouth: 'Anybody on base?' I answered: 'One.' When he followed this with the query, 'Which base?' I was pretty sure I had met my champion. 'Second base,' I answered. And his third question clinched the title: 'How big a lead has he got?'"

POSTAL REGULATIONS

A SUGGESTION: Postal regulations prohibit publishing or mentioning in any way items covering raffles or games of chance, in newspapers. Papers containing this information are refused admittance to the mails. Our members will, therefore, kindly eliminate such subjects from their articles.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Members who submit items such as a "Card of Thanks," a "Memorial," a "Surprise Party Notice," a "For Sale Ad," or any other similar item for publication in Prosveta, please note that all such items are considered advertisements and are charged at regular advertising rates. No such items, therefore, can be published free of charge.

Philip Godina, Manager.



LT. BERNICE EGE, Army Nurse Corps, of Fulton, Ill., checks a patient's pulse count in the darkened ward of a hospital in Alsace. Her patient is Pvt. Parks Fox, of Kannapolis, N. C. American Red Cross nurse recruitment committees have redoubled their efforts to fill the Army Nurse Corps quota of 66,000 nurses by June 1.



MARIA A. QUEZON, 16-year-old daughter of the late President of the Philippines, Manuel Quezon, has completed her Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Aide training and is now serving as a volunteer in a Los Angeles hospital. She is shown pointing out her native islands to a member of the Volunteer Special Services Corps of the chapter. She hopes to return to the Philippines some day and start a Nurses' Aide Corps there. With the same thought in mind, 21-year-old Zenaida Quezon, Maria's younger sister, is taking her Aide training now.