



GLASILO K.S.K. JEDNOTE

DELO OFFICIAL ORGAN IZOBRAZBA

OF THE GRAND CARNIOLIAN SLOVENIAN CATHOLIC UNION

Kranjsko - Slovenska
Katoliška Jednota

je prva in najstarejša
slovenska bratska pod-
porna organizacija
v Ameriki

Posluje že 50. leto

KAMPANJA ZMAGE
naše Jednote je v teku.
Pridobivajte nove člane
mladinskega oddelka!

Entered as Second Class Matter December 12th, 1922, at the Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, Under the Act of August 24th, 1912. Accepted for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3rd, 1917. Authorized on May 22nd, 1912.

OSMO KAMPANJSKO POROČILO

V kampanjskem poročilu minulega tedna je bilo poročano, da je armada generala Germa še vedno na prvem mestu. Omenjeno je tudi bilo, da ne bo pri tem dolgo časa ostalo in to iz razloga, ker smo dobili od zelo zanesljive strani naznanilo, da se je "Foxie" general Zefran zavzel, da mora armada generala premagati. Tajna poročila, ki smo jih prejeli, so bila resnična. General Zefran je pričel z močno ofenzivo in premagal je prvo armado. Tam, kjer je stala armada generala Germa, danes vihra zastava druge armade, kateri poveljuje "Foxie" general Zefran.

Vprašanje nastane, koliko časa bo mogoče drugi armadi obdržati ali držati prvo mesto? General Zefran se ne sme počutiti preveč sigurnega, da bo njegova armada obdržala prvo mesto dolgo časa, kajti vpoštevati mora, da prva armada, če je premagana, s tem še ni rešeno, da je ta armada uničena. Poleg tega pa mora poveljnik druge armade tudi računati na moč ostalih armad. Skratka rečeno, druga armada, čeprav zavzema sedaj prvo mesto, je še vseeno v precejšnjih "skripicah." Nahaja se v zelo kritičnem položaju in če ne bo "Foxie" general Zefran zelo, zelo previden, se zna zgoditi, da bo njegova armada doživela poraz.

Armade so sedaj razpostavljene na sledeči način: 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 6 in 5 armada.

Druge armada je sedaj na prvem mestu. Katera armada bo na prvem mestu prihodnji teden?

JOSIP ZALAR, glavni tajnik.

K. S. K. J. VICTORY DRIVE KAMPANJA ZMAGE K. S. K. J.

May 27th to June 3rd, 1943

REPORT NO. 8

First Victory Army Prva armada	
General John Germ, Supreme President KSKJ.	
General John Germ, glavni predsednik KSKJ.	
Soc. No. (Dr. št.)	Insurance (Znesek)
162	\$ 500.00
169	2,500.00—\$ 3,000.00
Second Victory Army Druga armada	
General John Zefran, First Vice President KSKJ.	
General John Zefran, prvi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.	
157	\$3,500.00
163	3,000.00—\$ 6,500.00
Third Victory Army Tretja armada	
General Math Pavlakovich, Second Vice President KSKJ.	
General Math Pavlakovich, drugi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.	
56	\$2,000.00
81	3,500.00
93	1,000.00
146	1,000.00
156	500.00—\$ 8,000.00
Fourth Victory Army Četrta armada	
General Joseph Leksan, Third Vice President KSKJ.	
General Joseph Leksan, tretji glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.	
110	\$2,000.00
111	1,000.00
152	1,000.00—\$ 4,000.00
Sixth Victory Army Šesta armada	
General Johanna Mohar, Fifth Vice President KSKJ.	
General Johanna Mohar, peta glavna podpredsednica KSKJ.	
85	\$ 500.00
114	500.00
160	500.00
226	2,000.00—\$ 3,500.00
Seventh Victory Army Sedma armada	
General Geo. Pavlakovich, Sixth Vice President KSKJ.	
General Geo. Pavlakovich, šesti glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.	
92	\$1,000.00
171	250.00
204	500.00
206	1,500.00
217	500.00
246	1,000.00—\$ 4,750.00
Total (Skupaj)	\$ 29,750.00
Last Report (Zadnji izkaz)	\$123,500.00
Grand Total (Skupaj)	\$153,250.00

Dalje na drugi strani

Razne kratke vesti

LT. ROBERT A. MOHAR

Sheboygan, Wis. — Prvi sheboyganski fant, ki je bil povišan za poročnika v letalski kadetni šoli, je Pilot Lieutenant Robert A. Mohar, ki je dne 20. maja graduiral v Roswell, New Mexico, ter se je koncem maja nahajal doma na počitnicah za en teden. Od 1. junija naprej je nastanjen v Las Vegas, Nevada.

Poročnik Mohar je sin slovenskih staršev Karola in Johanne Mohar, njegova mati je peta podpredsednica KSKJ in večletna tajnica tukajšnjega društva Kraljica Majnika, št. 157 omenjene Jednote. Delegetje zadnje konvencije KSKJ se ga bodo še spominjali, ko je bil na neki seji predstavljen zbornici, katero je tudi iskreno pozdravil.

Številni prijatelji mu iskreno čestitajo ter želijo vso srečo v bodoče in da bi ga železni ptič povsod srečno nosil in vsledar srečno pristal. Naše čestitke, Lt. Mohar!

SMRTNA KOSA

Chicago, Ill. 8. junija.—Danes zjutraj je na svojem domu, 1904 W. Cermak Rd. preminula Mrs. Agnes Augustin, v starosti 67 let. Pokojnica, kateri je mož umrl pred 19 leti, je bila rojena v vasi Veliko Mraševo pri Cerkljah na Dolenjskem, njeno deklško ime je bilo Retel. Spadala je k društvu Marije Pomagaj, št. 78 KSKJ. Tukaj zapušta sina Franka ter poročeno hčer Agnes Kovačič, enega vnuka in sestro Mrs. Mary Skul v Jolietu, Ill. Pogreb se bo vršil v petek dopoldne iz cerkve sv. Štefana. Naj v miru božjem počiva; prizadetim naše sožalje.

ADAMIČEVA SKICA "MEET A HERO" IMA MILJONSKO CIRKULACIJO

New York City.—Kratka črtica "Meet a Hero," katero je Mr. Louis Adamič najprvo objavil v tedenskem magazinu This Week in katera je bila kasneje uprizorjena po radiu, bo zdaj ponatisnjena v mesečniku Reader's Digestu. This Week ima povprečno 15 milijonov čitateljev, radiooddajo je poslušalo okrog 25 milijonov oseb in Reader's Digest ima najmanj 20 milijonov čitateljev. Črtica končno izide v novi Adamičevi knjigi "My Native Land," ki jo založniki Harper & Bros. postavijo na trg prihodnji jesen.

AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK POSTAL POLTEDNIK

Najstarejši slovenski list v Ameriki "Amerikanski Slovenec," ki izhaja v Chicagu, Ill., je s 1. junijem prenehal biti dnevnik ter postal poltednik; zdaj izhaja samo dvakrat tedensko, ob torkih in petkih, naročnino se je pa znižala na \$4 letno.

Kot vzrok znižanja se navaja pomanjkanje delovnih moči pri uredništvu, pri upravi in v tiskarni.

Petdeset tisoč dolarjev

JANKO N. ROGELJ
direktor publicitete JPO-SS

Mr. Leo Jurjovec, blagajnik Jugoslovanskega pomožnega odbora, slovenske sekcije, mi je poslal tisto veselo in dolgo pričakovano poročilo, katero me je spravilo v pravo pomladansko veselje in razpoloženje. To so pa sledeče besede: **Petdeset tisoč dolarjev.** In da bi dosegli še petdeset tisoč dolarjev, predno bomo zaključili letošnje leto! To se lahko zgodi, ako se bomo vsi zavedali, da dvakrat pomagamo, če darujemo v blagajno JPO-SS.

Prva je Amerika, druga je naša domovina onkraj morja. Denarni prispevki, katere nabira naša pomožna akcija, so najprvo vloženi v ameriške vojne bonde, da pomagajo do zmage pravičnega zavezniskega orožja. Ko mine vojna, potrebovali bodo našo pomoč naši nesrečni in zatirani bratje in sestre v domovini. In potem bomo pomagali vdrugeč. Pomislite to, in lahko boste dali za dvojno, pravično in vsestransko pomoč.

V mesecu maju so prispevali sledeči: Glas Naroda, New York, N. Y., \$9.00; John Dolenc, tajnik društva št. 36 SNPJ poslal \$8.18; Joseph Okorn, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 2, Cleveland, O., \$2,000.00; Joseph Krasovetz, blagajnik podružnice št. 16 SANS, \$50.00; Nick Povše, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 12, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$16.00; Mrs. Emma Shimkus, blagajničarka lokalnega odbora št. 22, La Salle, Ill., \$100.00; Jacob Brijavec, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 32, South Chicago, Ill., \$36.55; John Langerholc, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 23, Johnstown, Pa., \$100.00 (nabral J. Turk); Joseph M. Sašek, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 28, East Helena, Mont., \$110.00; in John Vitez, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 29, Bridgeport-Boydsville, Ohio, \$12.50. Skupni dohodki v mesecu maju—\$2,442.23.

Največji prispevek je dal lokalni odbor št. 2 v Clevelandu, Ohio, ko je poslal kar dva tisoč dolarjev. To je dokaz, da je novi odbor na delu. Ta lokalni odbor je do sedaj poslal že \$7,000.00 v blagajno JPO-SS.

Drugi večji prispevek je pri-

(Dalje na 2. strani)

Nov naslov!

Za točnejše poslovanje je clevelandska pošta razdelila mesto v okraje in vsak okraj ima posebno številko. Vsakdo naj izve od pismonoše, v kateri distrikt spada in potem naj vselej, kadar komu piše, dotičnega prošni, naj pri odgovoru nazaj dodane številko tega okraja.

Poštni okraj B v Clevelandu, v katerem se nahaja tudi Glasilo K. S. K. J., je dobil, na primer, številko 3. Torej prosimo vse one, ki nam pišejo, da v bodoče naslovijo pismo ali karto takole:

Glasilo K. S. K. J.
6117 St. Clair Ave.
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Dvanajst Slovencev ustreljenih radi protinacističnih dejanj

Washington. — Glasom poročil, katera je prejel Office of War Information, je bilo nedavno v vaseh okolice Celovca sojenih od nacističnega tribunala 34 patriotov. Obtoženci, katere označujejo nacisti kot "dezerterje, komuniste in zločince," so se morali zagovarjati radi naslednjih zločinov: Terroriziranja sosedov, umorov Nemcev in takih ljudi, ki so bili zvesti rajhu ter izpodkopavanja reda in miru.

Od 34 sojenih, jih je bilo 12 obsojenih na smrt in takoj ustreljenih. Naslednja imena so bila objavljena: Tomaž Olip, Jakob Oreh, Franc Gregorič, Franc Prisovnik, Florijan Kelih, Barolomej Oreh, Ivan Dujak, Ulrich Kelih, Jurij Paserk, Franc Weinzierl, Miha Zupan in Marija Olip.

Ostalih 24 je bilo obsojenih na ječo od dveh do 12 let in na prisilno delo, češ, da so služili kot informatorji in pomagači oboroženih patriotskih skupin, ki so čestokrat napadale nacistične čete v bližini Celovca, ter da so tudi razdirali prometne zveze.

Glasom časopisja je porušeni 176 vasi in 6,997 domov v Jugoslaviji

Washington. (ONA) — Glasom nekega članka v švedskem listu Industria, katerega je dobil v roke OWI, so okupacijske čete osišča porušile v Jugoslaviji v dveh letih, ki so minila odkar je bila napadena ta država, 1776 vasi in 6,997 hiš.

Članek poroča, da je bilo 28 vasi in 1,972 hiš do tal porušeni v onem delu Slovenije, katerega so anektirali Nemci in 158 krajev in 5,225 hiš v italijanski zoni.

Povrh tega, pravi omenjeni list, je ostala tretjina zemlje v Sloveniji neobdelana.

Poročilo pravi razen tega tudi, da je jugoslovansko prebivalstvo popolnoma izgubilo zupanje v novi denar, katerega izdaja marionetna vlada; narod še vedno hrani velike vsote starih jugoslovanskih bankovcev.

Razpustitev habsburškega bataljona

New York. (ONA) — Po burni šest-mesečni karieri je bil razpuščen avstrijski bataljon, katerega je bil organiziral War Department s sodelovanjem nadvojvode Otona.

Bataljon, ki je bil ustanovljen preteklega novembra, je narejen na ogorčen odpor in je zdaj razpuščen pod isto strogo tajnostjo, ki je zakrivala njegovo rojstvo.

Častnik tabora Alterbury, Indiana, kjer se je vežbal avstrijski bataljon, je preko telefona potrdil Overseas News Agency, da je omenjena edinica razpuščena; podrobnejših podatkov ni mogel povedati.

Ameriki proti sovarnost valed vojna. Vsa državljan je dolžan, da po svoji zmocnosti kupi Obrambne bonde in znanja (Defense Bonds and Stamps).

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA PREDSEDNIKA KSKJ

Polletno zborovanje glavnega odbora se prične v ponedeljek 26. julija, 1943. V poletni sezoni naša društva kaj rada prirejajo svoje slavnosti, bodisi obletnice ali kake druge slične slavnosti. Društva tudi zelo rada vidijo, da se takih slavnosti udeležijo po možnosti glavni uradniki, posebno se v takih slučajih zanašajo, da jih prav gotovo obišče glavni predsednik.

Vojna je povzročila, da je naša današnja transportacija, bodisi na vlakih, na busih ali pa s privatnimi avtomobili zelo nestanovitna, zato se dostikrat takih slavnosti ni mogoče udeležiti. Ker bo polletno zborovanje glavnega odbora naše Jednote v tednu med 26. julijem in 31. julijem, bodo nedelje 25. julija in 1. avgusta zelo primerne za društvene prireditve, ako društva želijo, da jih obiščejo ob takih priložnostih glavni odborniki, še posebno pa glavni predsednik; torej se vam s tem kar ponujam.

Dasi so resni časi, ker je na tisoče naših sobratov in sestra v vojni, moramo vseeno ohraniti tukaj doma moralo in dobro voljo. Zato je prav, da kjerkoli je mogoče, naj se prirejajo društvene prireditve v proslavo ene ali druge vrste. Pri tem naj se nikdar ne pozabi tudi agitirati in pridobivati člane za naš mladinski oddelk. Torej ako katero društvo v okrožju glavnega urada namerava prirediti kako slavnost letos, naj isto priredi v nedeljo 25. julija ali pa v nedeljo, 1. avgusta.

Z največjim veseljem se bom takih slavnosti udeležil, ako me o pravem času pisemno obvestijo, posebno pa, ako bi društveni odborniki za tak dan preskrbeli, da bi zamogel sprejeti pod okrilje KSKJ nekaj desetih novih članov in članic za mladinski oddelk.

Z bratskim pozdravom, za K. S. K. Jednoto:
JOHN GERM, predsednik.

ZUPAN LAUSCHE GOVORIL V SLOVENIJO

Dne 3. junija popoldne je bil oddajan v Slovenijo po radiju na kratke valove govor clevelandskega župana Franka J. Lausche. Govor smo slišali tudi mi tukaj in reči moramo, da je bil govor iskren, poln vzpodbude k vztrajnosti, govor poln tople bratske ljubezni ameriškega Slovence do domovine svojih staršev in dedov.

V kolikor smo si zamogli za pomniti, je govoril župan Lausche te-le besede v slovenskem jeziku:

"Dragi bratje Slovenci in sestre Slovenke!

"V teh težkih urah, ki jih preživljate danes tam onstran morja, vam govorim iz daljne Amerike, hoteč vam vlti s temi besedami novih moči v tej strašni borbi. Govorim vam kot Slovenec in kot župan velikega ameriškega mesta Clevelanda, kjer prebiva do 50,000 vaših ožjih rojakov in kjer je na stotisoče drugih Slovanov.

"Zagotavljam vam, da to dobro ameriško ljudstvo v polni meri doprinaša žrtve za zmago nad osiščem, za svobodo sveta, torej tudi za svobodo Jugoslavije.

"Ko sem bil nedavno v Washingtonu pri predsedniku Rooseveltu in drugih državnikih, sem se prepričal, da je ameriška vlada dobro poučena o vaši težki borbi.

"Velika zavezniška zmaga v Tuniziji je prinesla borbo prav na prag Balkana. Zdobili ste si občudovanje sveta, ko niste klonili glave, ko je bila noč; niste obupali, ko je obupaval ves svet.

"Zato tudi zdaj, ko že vzhaja na obzorju zarja svobode, ne klonite glav, ampak vztrajajte. Amerikanci si pritrjujejo priustih, da bo ostale več za vas in za druge zasužnjene narode, ko bo strto osišče.

"Naj vam povem, da so se ameriški Slovenci organizirali

v pomožno in obrambno akcijo, v kateri je udeleženi 10 bratskih organizacij, zastopajoče nad 200,000 ameriških Slovencev. Vse to za pomoč vam, tam preko morja. Tudi v Clevelandu smo organizirani in sam spadam k taki pomožni akciji.

"Zagotavljam vam, da šteje ameriška bojna sila do deset milijonov mož, ki so opremljeni z najbolj modernim orožjem. In ta naša ameriška sila se veča vsak dan. Ameriški bombniki, skupno z angleškimi in ruskimi rušijo danes osišče. Samo ameriška zračna sila je danes večja in daleč prekaša ono, ki jo ima osišče.

"Naj vam povem, dragi Slovenci, da služijo v ameriški armadi na tisoče fantov slovenskega pokolenja, ki se bore pod ameriško zastavo za svobodo domovine svojih dedov.

"Ne obupajte, imejte pogum in voljo, ker pomoč je blizu. Ura odrušitve prihaja. Ameriška se bori z vso silo, da stre vašega in našega sovražnika."

Lauschetov govor je bil oddajan ob 2:30 in 5:30 3. junija popoldne, vzhodni vojni čas, in sicer so ga oddajale postaje: Boston WRUL in WRUW na 19 in 25 metrih dolžine ter newyorška WNBI na 49 metrih.

Radijski izvedenec, Joseph Zelle, ki je v Clevelandu na počitnicah in ki je tudi poslušal ta govor na radiju, nam zagotavlja, da so govor ljudje v Sloveniji gotovo dobro slišali, ker je bilo tedaj dobro vreme za prenašanje po radiju.

Na gori omenjenih postajah so slovenski programi vsak torek in četrtek ob 2:30 in 5:30 in tako so 3. junija oddajali Lauschetov govor dvakrat.

Ljudje v Sloveniji, ki so poslušali te besede iz slovenske Amerike ob 8:30 in 11:30 zvečer, so bili gotovo veseli, ko so slišali vzpodbudne in prijateljske besede.

(Dalje na 2. strani)

Finančno poročilo K. S. K. Jednote za mesec april, 1943

Financial Report of K. S. K. J. for April, 1943

Table with columns: DOHODKI - Income, IZPLAČILA - Disbursements, Dr. št. Lodge No., and various sub-headers for income and disbursements.

Summary table with columns: 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251.

Skupaj \$50,313.39 \$ 8,046.80 \$17,750.00 \$ 6,400.00 \$ 7,944.17 \$ 66.42 \$ 20.00 \$ 2.53/28,007

Preobstanek 1. aprila 1943 \$4,892,315.65

Table with columns: Prejemki: Prejeli od društev, Obresti, Najemnina, Posojila na certifikate, Prenos iz mladinskega oddelka, Vredne navedbe nepravilne starosti doplačani assement, Vrnjeni assement 70 let starih, Oglasi, Dobiček pri dozorelih obveznicah, Odpisane obveznice, Nevnovčeni čeki, Vrnjena bolniška podpora.

Preobstanek 30. aprila 1943 \$4,925,489.88

JOSIP ZALAR, gl. tajnik.

FINANČNO POROČILO MLADINSKEGA ODDELKA ZA MESEC APRIL, 1943

Table with columns: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251.

Skupaj 10,427 \$2,461.46

Preobstanek 1. aprila 1943 \$257,865.79

Table with columns: Dohodki: Prejeli od društev, Obresti od obveznic, Dobiček pri dozorelih obveznicah.

Preobstanek 30. apr. 1943 \$259,282.73

JOSIP ZALAR, gl. tajnik.

Dobro delo boste storili ako pridobite kakega novega člana (ca) za našo Jednoto.

Razne prireditve Jednotinih društev

13. junija: Piknik društva sv. Križa, št. 214, Cleveland, O., na vrtu Doma Zapadnih Slovencev na Dennison Ave.

20. junija: 50-letnica društva Vitezi sv. Florijana, št. 44, South Chicago, Ill.

Ameriški Indijanci - strah in trepet naših sovražnikov

Napisal John Little

Washington, maja (ONA) - Nemški general Karl von Prutch, je leta 1918, ravno pred predajo nemške vojske, poslal nemškemu glavnemu stanu naslednje poročilo: "Najnevarnejši od vseh ameriških vojakov je Indijanec..."

General v poročilu ne omejuje dogodkov na fronti, ki so mu dali povod, da napiše to zaupno poročilo. Morda je mislil na načine indijanskih izvidnikov o priliki druge bitke za Marno. Tam je ameriška vojska prodirala naprej in njen cilj je bila Marna. Ta lena, toda zelo globoka reka je bila huda ovira; treba jo je bilo prebresti kljub nemškim strojnjam, ki so s svojim ognjem kričle vsak milimeter vode. Indijanski izvidniki pa se niso dali ostrašiti. Kar so storili, je bilo zanje čisto naravno. Ob zori so pod vodo preplavali reko, popeli se na obalo in izvršili napad na nož, posluževaje se vojnih zvijač, s katerimi so zanesli paniko v preplašene nemške vrste. Ko so indijanski izvidniški oddelki izvršili svojo nalogo, je ameriška vojska prekoračila Marno in si tako ustvarila prvo mostišče za svojo veliko ofenzivo.

Mogoče je tudi, da se je nemški general spominjal činov naradnika Joe Oklahombi, polnokrvnega Choctaw-Indijanca od čete D v 141. polku pehote. V dnevnem povelju francoske armade se nahaja v častni citaciji kratek opis dejanja, za katero je bil ta narednik odlikovan. Besedilo citacije je naslednje: "Pod hudim baraznim ognjem je narednik Oklahombi prešel na napad sovražnih postojank in se je prekopal skozi 210 jardov širok pas, bodečih žičnih ovir. Napadel je gnezdo strojnih pušk in ujel 171 sovražnih vojakov. Izvršil je napad na sovražno postojanko, katero je branilo več od 50 streljnic in več možnarjev za strelne jarke. Uplenjeno orožje je takoj obrnil proti sovražniku in pozicijo držal sam skozi 4 dni kljub neprestanemu sovražnemu ognju, ki ga je obsipaval z velikimi šrapneli in plinskimi granatami. Večkrat zaporedoma je preplezal "no man's land," da dobi podatke o sovražnih pozicijah in pomaga ranjenim prijateljem. "Cini narednika Oklahomba stoje na isti višini kot dejanja bolj slavnega in znanega narednika Yorka."

Nedvomno bodo tudi Japonci kmalu dobili taka poročila, kot nemški generalni stan v letu 1918. Japonci so doživeli prvi dokaz ameriških vojaških vrlin na Bataanu. Vojak Charley Ball iz rezervacije Fort-a Belknap, v državi Montana, se je po jarkih in skozi skalovje splazil v ozadje neposredno za

japonsko baterijo; ko je bil opravlil svoj posel, ni bilo več Japoncev; vsaj živih ne. Vojak Ball je bil odlikovan s prvim "Distinguished Service Cross," s prvim, ki je bil dodeljen na Bataanu. Na otoku Midway je major general Clarence L. Tinker, Osage-Indijanec, komandant ameriškega letalstva na Havajskih otokih, tudi pokazal Japoncem, kako hraber in svojim sovražnikom nevaren more biti Indijanec.

Bil je general, pa je vendar odklonil priliko, da ne bi delil s svojim moštvo vseh nevarnosti. Vodil je oddelek letal na napad japonskih vojnih ladij. Padel je, toda predno je padel, sta se pogreznil v vodo dve japonski križarki in en nosilec avionov.

Nedavno so poslušalne postaje v Ameriki zabeležile nemško oddajo dr. Goebbelsa, ki je na široko obravnaval žalostno usodo ameriških Indijancev in rdečkožce pozival, naj se upro ameriškim Zedinjenim državam. Dejstva so najboljši odgovor dr. Goebbelsu. Ako ga zanima, naj ve, da je bilo pred Pearl Harborom v ameriški vojski 4,000 Indijancev, ki so bili vsi prostovoljci. Od Pearl Harborja do danes pa jih je več kot 12,000 obleklo uniformo. Sorazmerno s svojim številom ni pokazala v Ameriki nobena rasa toliko ljubezni do domovine.

Indijanci ne hodijo na nabor za vojaško službo. Oni ne razumejo zakaj treba pozivov za vojaško službo. Ko je izbruhnila vojna, so osedlali vsi sposobni možje plemena Navayo v Gallup, N. M., svoje konje, napolnili torbice s hrano in municijo in odjahali v mesto. Ko so jim povedali, da se je treba najprej vpisati v register, so razočarani zopet odjahali. Mnogi so se prijavili kot prostovoljci, da bi mogli takoj v boj proti Hitlerju, katerega imenujejo "Smrdljive brke."

V državi Montana je mlad mož plemena Sioux besen planil ven iz registracijskega urada. Oči so mu plamtele od jeze: "Od kdaj je tu običaj, da se morajo člani plemena Sioux registrirati?" Obrnil se je in z osmotic svojih prijateljev odjahal k najbližjemu centru za prostovoljce - tam je že bil v spremstvu 14 prijateljev.

Večina indijanskih mladeničev je prostovoljcev. V 180. polku pehote jih je toliko, da je geslo polka pisano v Choctaw dialektu in se glasi: Tanap nanaiaia kia alhaiyaha - kar pomeni: "V miru in vojni, vedno pripravljeni." Toda neverjetno mnogo se jih je tudi prostovoljno javilo v oddelke marinov in v vojno mornarico. Oddelke marinov na zapadni obali je ponosen na to, da ima dve polni četi Chippewa-Indijancev. Precej hrabrih mladeničev se nahaja v pilotski šoli mornarice. Zelo mnogo jih je tudi v mornarici, kjer slede vzhodu svojega velikega Indijanca-pomorskega komandirja F. J. Mee, ki je znan pod imenom "Chief," in je gđaj poveljnik ameriške križarice v Pacifiku.

Signal Corps si prizadeva, dobiti čimveč Indijancev. V zadnji vojni so se v telefonski in telegrafski službi pokazali nenadomestljive. Kadar si dvojica Indijancev predaje vesti v svojem domačem dialektu, so vse šifre nepotrebne.

Sedanja vojna je pokazala novo vrsto Indijancev. Smatrali smo, da so nomadi, ki se nikakor ne morejo prilagoditi naši civilizaciji. Toda danes se nahajajo med njimi že naši najboljši delavci v tovarnah tankov in letal - 2,500 indijanskih mladeničev je tam zaposlenih. Na zapadu iščejo tovarne svoje delavce vedno v indijanskem uradu, bodisi stare ali mlade. Znani CCC Camp in

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta
3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Agitacija je potrebna

Zivahno in neumorno širjenje kake misli ali ideje med ljudmi se imenuje agitacija. Ta si prizadeva predočiti svoj predmet tako, da ga lahko pojmuje vsakdo, ki se zanima zanj. Le dobra in intenzivna agitacija pripravi ljudi k temu, da se zavzamejo za njeno stvar in se je oklenejo.

Agitacija za naše gibanje ni posebno težavno delo, če ve tisti, ki agitira za našo organizacijo, za čim stremi naše prizadevanje.

Slovenski ameriški narodni svet se trudi za doseg tistih ciljev, ki mu jih je določil Slovenski narodni kongres lani v Clevelandu. Ta je tej organizaciji naročil, naj deluje po vseh svojih močeh v prvi vrsti za rešitev slovenskega naroda, potem za njegovo osvobodjenje izpod krutega jarma laških fašistov, nemških nacijev pa madžarskih nasilnikov in končno za združitev vsega slovenskega ozemlja v demokratično in avtonomno Slovenijo, ki naj postane del preurejene, prenovljene, federativne in demokratične Jugoslavije. To je glavni namen tega gibanja, ki bo prenehalo, čim se bodo mogli Slovenci v starem kraju sami potegniti za svoje pravice. Cilji Sansovega delovanja so izključno političnega značaja in tvorijo najpomembnejši pogoj za narodni obstanek in lepšo bodočnost slovenskega naroda v stari domovini.

Če predoči naša agitacija samo to jasno in razločno našim ljudem, pa bodo ti na mah videli različno med Sansovim gibanjem in delovanjem slovenskega pomožnega odbora ter kmalu spoznali, da sta to dve različni organizaciji, ki imata vsaka svoj namen pred očmi. Naša organizacija gre za tem, da bi pomagala bratom in sestram v stari domovini politično — da jih reši narodnega pogina, jim pomaga dobiti svobodo in združiti ves slovenski svet v politično enoto — združeno Slovenijo. Naš pomožni odbor si prizadeva nabrati kar največ denarja, da priskoči okradnemu in oropanemu ljudstvu z gmotnimi sredstvi na pomoč, brško bodo to dopuščale razmere.

Če primerjamo cilje obeh organizacij, vidimo, da obstaja velika razlika med njima. Zato je želeli, da je delo naše organizacije ločeno od pomožnega. To željo je podčrtal in poudaril tudi naš pomožni odbor, ki je nekaj časa vodil tudi politično gibanje, s tem, da je lani sklical Slovenski narodni kongres v Cleveland.

Seveda sta obe organizaciji potrebni in koristni. Zato tudi druga druge ne izpodbija. Saj vidimo, da je dobršno število

članov našega pomožnega odbora tudi v izvrševalnem odboru Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta. In tako so lahko uradni krajevni pomožnih odborov obenem tudi odborniki naših podružnic.

Za našo agitacijo je zlasti to dobro vedeti in vsi naši ljudje si bodo kmalu na jasnem tudi v tem oziru.

Naše delovanje je politično, a prizadevanje našega pomožnega odbora pa podporno. Mi pobiramo prispevke, da moremo z njimi kriti stroške, ki jih napravljajo naša prizadevanja. Pomožni odbor nabira denarja, da ga za sedaj, ko se ne more poslati v staro domovino, spravlja na kup večinoma v obliki ameriških vojnih obveznic ter tako pomaga tudi naši novi domovini v njenih vojnih naporih.

Agitacija se lahko vrši na razne načine: na sejah, shodih, sestankih in prireditvah. Ko greste po hišah pobirat prostovoljne prispevke, se vam nudi lepa prilika za pridobivanje podružničnih članov in članic in za ustanavljanje novih podružnic, ki bi jih ta organizacija rada še letos štela najmanj pet sto.

Še daleč smo od tega cilja. Ali z dobro voljo se da doseči tudi to. Rojaki in rojakinje, agitacija za našo stvar je potrebna. Ne ogibajte se je!

Za boljše poslovanje

Član našega osrednjega odbora Frank Alesh iz Chicaga nam piše tele vrstice:

"Ker želim, da bi bila organizacija Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta uspešna, vam priporočam v namen boljšega poslovanja sledeče: Pri pridobivanju članov sem opazil nedostatke, ki se dajo odpraviti z majhnimi stroški in bi bilo to organizaciji v korist. Priporočam, naj si organizacija preiskrbi nekatere prilagajalne pogoje; na njih naj bi bila natisnjena izjava in pomen te organizacije, potem rubrika, v kateri naj priloženec ali priloženka pove, koliko misli prispevati za organizacijo mesečno ali letno; zatem naj bi bil prostor za priloženec podpis in naslov. Te izpolnjene prigrasnice ali prijave naj bi podružnični tajniki pošiljali v Vaš urad. Tako bi imeli pred sabo natančen pregled obljubljenih dohodkov in bi laže usmerjali agitacijo. Vrh tega bi tudi imeli boljšo kontrolo nad podružničnimi tajniki in člani bi se čutili bolj obvezane za izpolnjevanje dane obljube. Kakor si jaz zamišljam te prijave ali prigrasnice, naj bi bile to tiskovine v velikosti 3 x 5 iz boljšega pa močnejšega papirja, ker bi bile tako trpežnejše za Vaš arhiv."

Shodi, seje, sestanki in prireditve

Naša podružnica, ki se je, kakor pozvamo iz listov, ustanovila dne 28. marca v Strabonu, Pa., iz vseh tamošnjih društev in klubov, a se nam doslej še ni prijavila, bo imela dne 4. julija piknik v Drenikovem parku. Čisti dobiček te prireditve je namenjen Slovenskemu ameriškem narodnemu svetu v podporo. Seje te še neprijavljene podružnice se vršijo vsako četrto nedeljo ob dveh popoldne, in sicer izmenoma — enkrat v dvorani dr. štev. 138 SNPJ, enkrat pa v oni dr. štev. 153 KSKJ.

V Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. v Clevelandu se bo, kakor naznanja podružnica štev. 32 SANS, v kratkem vršila ustanovna seja naše podružnice za tisti okoliš.

Naše gibanje

V dobi od 19. do 26. maja so se nam prijavile štiri nove podružnice, in sicer štev. 50

SANS, Denver, Colo., nastala iz tamošnjih slovenskih društev, potem štev. 51 SANS, Barberton, O., nastala iz dr. štev. 110, 111, in 243 KSKJ, podr. štev. 6 SZZ, dr. štev. 44 ABZ, dr. štev. 48 SNPJ, dr. štev. 28 SDZ in slov. sam. dr. "Domovina," nadalje štev. 52 SANS, Chicago, Ill., nastala iz dr. štev. 100 SNPJ, in pa štev. 53 SANS, Johnstown, Pa., nastala iz sedmih tamošnjih društev. Slovenski ameriški narodni svet je dne 26. maja štel 52 podružnic. Podružnica s številko 48 se do 26. maja še ni ustanovila.

V istem razdobju so nam poslale prispevke sledeče podružnice: Štev. 12 SANS, W. Aliquippa, Pa., \$10.00; štev. 28 SANS, Conemaugh, Pa., \$327.15; štev. 33 SANS, Bridgeport, O., \$17.50 (darovali so: Federacija SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio \$10.00, dr. štev. 536 SNPJ \$5.00 in Louis Pavlinič \$2.50; štev. 53 SANS, Johnstown, Pa., \$143.02.

V smislu sklepa, ki ga je sprejel na svoji zadnji seji gl. odbor Slovenske narodne podporne jednote, je ta naša podorna organizacija darovala \$1,000.00 kot prvi del dovoljenih \$5,000.00 našemu narodnemu svetu v podporo.

Resolucije
Podr. štev. 12 SANS, W. Aliquippa, Pa., je sprejela ob prij-

liki obhajanja SLOVENSKEGA DNEVA resoluciji, ki ju je naša organizacija priporočila v sprejetje.

Takisto je storila podružnica štev. 50 SANS, Denver, Colo., na svojem ustanovnem shodu, ki se je vršil dne 18. aprila tamkaj.

Dr. štev. 205 SNPJ, New Duluth, Minn., se je tudi dne 18. aprila spomnilo svojih bratov in sester v stari domovini ter sprejelo temu primerno resolucijo.

Trditve ameriškega kritika

New York. — Znani ameriški kritik in književnik, John Chamberlain, piše v New York Times-u z dne 22. maja ocmo knjige Henry J. Taylor-a "Men in Motions." V tej oceni se nahaja sledeče zanimivo mesto: "Zakaj se je Rommel ustavil na El Alameinu, ko bi bil ven-

dar mogel prodirati naprej in zavzeti Aleksandrijo in Kairo, še predno bi bila prispela britanska ojačenja na Nil? Javnost je sprejela mišljenje, da mu je zmanjkalo gazolina. G. Taylor tudi izrečno zatrjuje, da niti en sam tanker ni prispel v Tobruk za Rommela. Komanda bombarderjev na Srednjem vzhodu je posvetila vse svoje sile petrolejskim ladjam, pusteč vse druge skozi.

"Glavni razlog Rommelovega neuspeha pa je bil krvavi napad četnikov generala Mihajloviča, ki so med Beogradom in Solunom pretrgali vse prometne zve-

ze v Vardarski dolini. Prvi Rommelovi tanki so zašli v zagato južno od Zagreba. Štiri italijanske in dve nemški diviziji so bile ustavljene in niso mogle skozi tunele in preko porušenih cest."

Pa se spomni neka Mica, tam doma je—Zirovnica, kjer na Notranjskem leži, rihto to so kuhali.

In potem zmečkal vse skupaj, še zabeli, — ne obupaj da ne bo ti šlo vse v tek, je redilno, dober lek!

Za krompir bo smola, zanjka, ker povsod ga skoraj manjka, a korenje pa lahko ti na vrtu zraslo bo.

Res, kako se rihti pravi, meni zdaj roji po glavi... Pa pogruntajte ime minnesotske kuharce!

Pri ugibanju bo muja; to ni minnesotska "buja," manjka ker ji še meso; leksikon povedal bo.

Vsi vremenski vi preroki, pratkarji in pesniki, ste za letos se lagali, niste prav uganili.

Letos tu pri nas že moči in dežuje kar naprej, kot bi dež bil v kontraktu — Spet oblačno je—poglej!

Že od meseca aprila skoro dež je vsaki dan; včasih ploha se ulije, ali pa buči orkan.

Brez grmenja ni seveda, bliska, treska, to se ve; zadnjič toča je klestila sonce ko sijalo je.

V Clevelandu vse marele judje razprodali so; toda rdečih niso imeli, pa brez njih je tudi šlo

Farmarji prav vsi bentijo: "Dežja že preveč je zdaj, za krompir in za koruzo bil premoker mesec maj!"

Sv. Florijan v nebesih, daj, zatvornice zapri, suho in milejšje vreme, v juniju daj lepše dni!

ANEKDOTA
Klara Schumann, žena znane skladateljca, je priredila družabni večer, Schumann, silno utrujen, je sedel v kotu, ne da bi se udeleževal zabave.

"Ali še ni čas, da greva domov?" je zašepetal svoji ženi, "jaz sem strašno truden."

"Ampak, ljubi moj, saj sva vendar doma."

Schumann se je takoj dvignil in odšel proti svoji spalnici.

ZABAVNI KOTICEK

NOVA RIHTA
(Križkraž.)

Zdaj, ko marsikaka žena v misel večkrat zatopljena vam študira: kaj, kako, bi se vendar skuhalo?

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NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

Potriega srca naznanjamo žalostno vest, da je dne 3. maja nagle smrti na delu, zadet od električnega toka nas za vedno zapustil moj ljubljni soprog in naš dragi oče

John Rangus

Rojen je bil leta 1880 v vasi Čadrci, fara St. Jernej na Dolenjskem, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 38 leti. Nekaj let je bil na Calumetu, Mich., in več let v Milwaukee, Wis. Delal je za Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad kompanijo.
Pogreb se je vršil iz cerkve sv. Janeza Evangelista iz J. Kaiser pogrebnega zavoda, pod vodstvom John R. Jelencu dne 6. maja, ob deveti uri zjutraj s sveto mašo zadušnico in od tam pa na Mount Olivet pokopališče, kjer je bil položen k večnemu počitku.
Spadal je k društvu sv. Janeza Evangelista, št. 65 KSKJ in društvu Sloja, št. 1 SPZS.

Prav lepo se zahvalujemo vsem onim, ki so prišli moliti sv. rožni venec. Iskreno zahvalo izrekamo vsem onim, kateri ste pokojnemu piskoniili krasne vence v zadnji pozdrav in vsem onim, kateri ste naročili sv. maše, za dušo pokojnemu.
Zahvala naj velja vsem našim sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem, ki ste se pogreba udeležili in sploh vsem, kateri ste se na en ali drugi način nam kaj dobrega storili, naj vam vsem Bog plača.

Lepo zahvalo izrekamo Mr. John R. Jelencu za lepo izpeljan pogreb enak hvala gospodu župniku Rev. Anton Schifferju za cerkvene pogrebne obrede in sv. mašo zadušnico. Zahvalimo se tudi nosilcem krste, ti so bili vsi društveni člani.
Torej še enkrat, prav lepa hvala vsem skupaj!
Pokojnika priporočamo v molitev blag spomin.

Eridka smrt, kaj si storila, Dober mož in skrben oče, kako neumljen je tvoj meč, Ti si vedno vsem nam bil, zjutraj je mož šel zdrav na delo, prazgodaj Te je smrt odvzela, nazaj med nas ga ni bilo več? v večnost si se preselil.

Žalujoči ostali:
ANNA RANGUS, soproga.
JOHN in VICTOR, sinova.
ANTON, ALOJS, IGNAC, MARY RANGUS, bratje in sestra v Ameriki; FRANC, JOZEF, NEŽA, JOZEFA, bratje in sestre v Evropi.

Milwaukee, Wis., dne 3. junija, 1943.



V BLAG SPOMIN
15-LETNICE SMRTI NEPOZABNEGA SOPROGA IN LJUBLJENEGA NAŠEGA OČETA

John Železnikarja
ki je preminul dne 7. junija, '28

OB TVOJI GOMILI
Srce Tvoje več ne bije, ločil si se le za čas; onkraj lepše sonce sije, tam je pravi dom za nas. Pregloboka ni gomila, previsok ni sveti raj, da ljubezina ne združila, bi nas tam nad zvezdami.— Večno Bog Ti daj plačilo, ker si svetu dal slovo; naš spomin Ti bo v darilo, spavaj v grobu zdaj sladko.

Žalujoči ostali:
SOPROGA in HČERKE.
Barberton, O., 7. junija, 1943.

Preizkušena zdravila proti glavobolu
Mandel's Headache Tabs
1. Ustavi glavobol
2. Uredi želodec
3. Ojači živce
4. Odpomoč ženskemu zdravju
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MANDEL DRUG STORE
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Pošiljamo po pošti
Lastnik te lekarne je član društva sv. Jožefa št. 169 KSKJ

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V Clevelandu izhaja že nad 40 let slovenski list z imenom
"AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA"
V teh časih, ko se vrste svetovni dogodki tako naglo mimo nas, bi moral biti v vsaki slovenski hiši vsaj en
SLOVENSKI DNEVNIK
Ako še niste naročeni na
"AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO"
nam sporočite in poslali vam jo bomo za en teden BREZPLAČNO na ogled. Izhaja vsak dan razen ob nedeljah in postavnih praznikih.
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V BLAG SPOMIN
PRVE OBLETNICE SMRTI NAŠE LJUBLJENE HČERKE IN SESTRE
Angeline Kerže
ki nas je za vedno zapustila dne 9. junija, 1942.
Minulo je že leto, odkar si odšla od nas; v najlepši dekliški dobi Ti, ki si nas tako zelo ljubila in nam ostalim bila vedno v veliko pomoč in tolažbo.
Spominjamo se Te v ljubezni in molitvi dan za dnem. Počivaj mirno v tih zemlji; Tvoj duh pa naj pri Bogu prosi za nas, da se mi ostali s Teboj vred kmalu združimo pri Njem.
Saj manj strašna noč je v črne semlje krili, kot so pod svetlim soncem tužni dnevi.
Žalujoči ostali:
JOHN in ANGELA KERŽE, starši.
FRANCES, MARY, sestre.
LOUIS, JOSEPH, JOHN, STEPHEN, bratje, zadnja dva v armadi.
Chisholm, Minn., v juniju, 1943.

AMERIŠKI INDIJANCI
(Nadaljevanje s 5 strani)
NYA in poboljšane indijanske šole imajo največ zasluge zato, da se je pojavilo med Indijanci mnogo spretnih in izkušenih specialistov. To nam dokazuje, da smo imeli napačne predsodke o njih in da se prav dobro prilagode našemu industrializiranemu življenju.
Morda najboljši odgovor Hitlerju in Goebbelsu pa je morda prišel od plemena Sioux v Dakota. Po mnogih letih tožbarenja jim je bila priznana odškodnina pet milijonov dolarjev, katero je imela plačati ameriška vlada. Pleme je poslalo vladi naslednjo poslanico: "Kadar je domovina v vojni, smatramo, da je treba odložiti plačanje tega dolga. Ako bo to domovini pomagalo, bomo potrpeljivo počakali še nekaj let."

OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

REMEMBER THE BOYS IN SERVICE
They Are Counting On You!

FOR VICTORY



BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

KAY JAY RECEIVE CITATION FOR LIFE SAVING OPERATIONS

Enumclaw, Wash. — Henry Logar, Quartermaster Second Class, U. S. Coast Guard, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Logar of this city, has been seeing some exciting service recently according to letters received by his parents. With their permission we here reprint part of a recent letter in which he tells of helping take out the dead crew of a crashed flying boat, and other interesting details. The extract from the letter is as follows:

"You probably have read about the two pilots of the plane from the coast guard cutter being killed trying to fly some crash survivors off a glacier in Greenland. No kidding, so much goes on in the North Atlantic that you never hear about. For instance, we were within a couple hundred feet from the Carrier Ranger while at the same time Germany was saying she had sunk it. Getting back to my original point, our ship was sent out to locate a huge navy flying boat which was believed to have crashed. Well we found it far back in one of the fjords, up near the top of a mountain, about a mile from the water. We had a working party sent up to salvage it. We cleaned it out in one day. What was left of the wreck when we got there was buried under three feet of snow, and the bodies of those aboard were frozen stiff.

"Quite a few of the fellows didn't want to dig in it, and others left after a while. I had three bodies dug out before most of the other members of our party even started digging. I dug out four of a total of eleven by myself. Naturally the fellows started coming around after the bodies were gone, mostly to get souvenirs. We took the bodies, belongings and other things of value back to the army base, where, the next day they had a mass burial with the base's priest officiating."

Young Logar as been in the Coast Guard two years. He was last home on furlough in January of this year. Mrs. Logar also has received a letter from her son William Umek, who is in the army stationed at Camp Beale, Calif., in which he says that he has recently been pro-

moted to Technician Fifth Class, which is the same rating as a Corporal. He has been in the army five months.

Recently news from Henry Logar was received by his parents that he has been awarded Honorable Mention in his Service Record for distinguishing himself and risking his life in life-saving operations in the North Atlantic. Many lives were saved by his ship, from a large sinking merchant ship.

Henry Logar and his parents are members of Society No. 32, KSKJ.

HOW TO READ THE STARS IN THE AMERICAN FLAG

Each star in the American flag means something if you only know how to read it. In the first place, the location of each star in the flag of the United States and the state for which it stands, is fixed by law. The first classification of the states and of the stars which stood for them was made in 1787, and the final classification was made in 1912. So you see the stars are not thrown haphazard at the blue field, but each star has its place and its meaning, all of which have been fixed by law. The stars are arranged from left to right beginning at the top of the blue field and the states are designated in the order of their ratification of the Constitution or admission to the Union. Therefore if you know the official classification you can tell which star in the flag stands for your state and the order in which it was admitted to the Union.

The latest classification was:

First row: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina.

Second row: New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Third row: Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri.

Fourth row: Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota.

Fifth row: Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota.

THE SHIP

To the Graduates
One summer's day a ship sailed down
To brave a beckoning sea;
A dauntless ship she was and bold,
Bold as a ship may be.
Her pennants gay upon the breeze,
And sails spread full and free,
She put from port, and never prouder
Ship sailed forth thap she.

But one dark day the ship returned,
Her due time over-passed,
With all her pennants once so gay
Stripped from her tall trim mast;
And while her sails in tatters flew
Before the salt sea-blast,
She limped into her harborstead,
Hapless but home at last.

Now note, young friends, the lesson writ
Here large, and learn thereby.
Such ship in symbol shows how head
May hold itself too high.
Her swift, glad setting fort, and then
Her limp return, ah my!
Take them in lieu of warning,
Who life's sea soon shall ply.

Which dare not rashly! Nay, but have
Staunch as the wheel for guide,
The Pilot Christ, who knows the ways
Of wind and wave and tide.
Then what though chasms yawn and very
Death the seas bestride,
Sail blithely on! No storms may balk
The ship wherein Christ doth ride.

Young seamen, then, about to breast
Life's ocean broad and blue,
Fit out your ships with needful stores,
And choose an able crew.
Take compass, map and sextant, but—
Whatever else you do,
Above all else, be sure to take
For pilot, Christ with you!

—C. A. Burns, S.J.

Adamic's Story Receiving Further Acclaim

It is believed that Louis Adamic's little story about the Slovenian hero, Milorad Stosich, which first appeared in "This Week" magazine last April, is the most widely distributed literary material concerning any Slovenian ever written.

It is estimated that in "This Week," a magazine, supplement, it was read by some 15,000,000 Americans. In the middle of May, Isabel Manning Hewson of NBC broadcast it to her 25,000,000 regular listeners. Now we learn that "Readers Digest," which is read by about 20,000,000 people, will reprint it in an early issue.

Somewhat expanded, the story about Stosich will appear also in Adamic's new book, "My Native Land," which he has just completed and which his regular publishers, Harper & Bros., will bring out in the early fall. The definite publication date will be announced later.

Sixth row: Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

ST. VITUS CLEVELAND GRADUATES

ROOM 3 — GRADE 8
Boben, Albert
Krain, Andrew
Jerina, Paul
Merhar, Anthony
Mocnik, Donald
Pate, Frank
Perovsek, Anthony
Shogar, Joseph
Snabelj, Radoslav
Sraj, Frank
Sterle, Eugene
Strah, Joseph
Strojcin, Anthony
Vargo, William
Zakrajsek, Stanley

Brose, Mary Jane
Fabian, Mary
Fticar, Anne
Ivanc, Bernadette

ROOM 5 — GRADE 8
Budic, Ernest
Ceselnik, John
Gerbec, Donald
Jerina, Elmer
Jurina, Robert
Leschky, Ted
Maurich, Raymond
Nekic, Frank
Rebol, Anthony
Slogar, Raymond
Strauss, Frank
Strauss, Richard
Vouk, Herman
Zeleznik, Jacob

Godic, Julia
Grdina, Marie
Jamnik, Jennie

ST. LAWRENCE GRADS

Arko, Rose
Blatnik, Richard
Bolin, Louis
Bohinc, Rudolph
Bizjak, William
Diss, Albert
Fortuna, Agnes
Glivar, Olga
Glivar, Edward
Glavan, Aloise
Globokar, Edward
Grden, Wilfred
Hocever, Josephine
Kastelic, John
Kavec, Albina
Keglovich, Rose
Mary
Kuznik, Hedwiga
Lazisek, John
Meljac, Leonard
Meljac, Bridget
Merhar, Edith
Milavec, Joseph
Noce, Ruth
Ozimek, Norbert
Papez, Richard
Papez, Mary
Peskar, Raymond

Planinsek, Theresa
Pucell, Mary
Resnik, Albin
Rongers, Dorothy
Roznik, Rose Mary
Rozman, Edward
Skierl, Albin
Skocaj, Dorothy
Skube, Josephine
Strauss, Marie
Teukaucic, Dorothy
Turk, Josephine
Udovec, Eleanor
Udovec, Anthony
Vice, Michael
Volk, Mary
Wendzicki, Sabina
Zagor, Dolores
Zaletel, Anna
Marie
Zaletel, Rose
Marie
Zaletel, Joan
Zakrajsek, Law.
Zorc, Joseph
Zrimsek, Antonia
Zupancic, Bernard

ADD ONE

Mentor, O.—A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dolence, last week. The Dolence's now have four children, all girls, including twins. Mr. Dolence is the well known "Boogey," erstwhile stellar Kay Jay athlete of St. Joseph's No. 169.

MEETING NOTICE

Bridgeport, O. — The members of St. Barbara Society, No. 23, will take note that according to our minutes, our regular monthly meetings will start at 1 p. m. instead of 2 p. m. All members are requested to be present Sunday, June 13 at 1 o'clock, which meeting will open our new summer time.

John S. Roth, Fin. Sec'y.

IN SHAPING THE FUTURE

That we should be studying "the shape of things to come" after the war is something of a hopeful sign. Throughout the earth people are putting their intelligence to work devising plans for the reconstruction of mankind. Back of most accumulations of thought out of which these plans have been evolving are two drop curtains. Each is in sharp contrast to the other.

An illustration may be taken from a recent peace roundtable. During the question period the speakers were asked this question: "After the war should settlements be motivated by revenge or justice?" From one speaker came the explosive reply: "Justice is definitely out!" Question and answer point to the two pictures we mentioned above—revenge or justice.

All the animosities of mankind, heaped in the scales of justice, are scarcely worth the trouble taken in helping them

Rations
Rations of meat, rations of cheese,
Rations of bacon and ham;
Rations of eggs, rations of milk;
Rations of sugar and jam;
Rations of fruit, rations of lard,
Rations of butter and tea;
Rations of clothes, rations of boots!
Come and go shopping with me.

Unrationed sky, unrationed sea;
Unrationed sunshine and breeze;
Unrationed stars, unrationed clouds,
Unrationed beauty of tree;
Unrationed peace, unrationed hope,
Unrationed pardon and love;
Unrationed faith, unrationed grace,
Free from our Father above.

—Selected.

URGES BETTER ATTENDANCE

New York, N. Y. — We are still not satisfied with the attendance at the meetings of St. Ann's Society, No. 105. It is hoped that the June meeting will be better attended, so we can discuss plans for the summer. We need many good suggestions and if the attendance is good, we will make many successful recommendations.

Members in arrears kindly pay your dues. The secretary will be grateful for your cooperation.

So come on, let's all be present at the next meeting, and let it be shown that we didn't really fade out of existence. When? June 13th. Where? 62 St. Marks Pl., N. Y., at 3 p. m. — I wonder if you will be there.

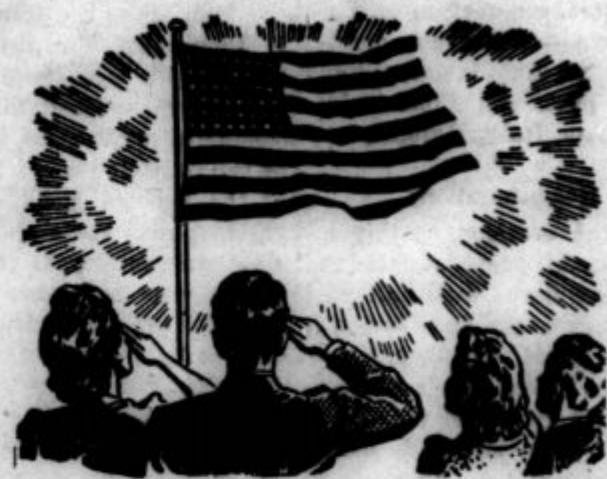
Emmy Toncich.

FRATERNALISM WILL LIVE

There are some people who are predicting that fraternalism is on its way out. I do not share their view. I believe profoundly in the words of a prominent insurance commissioner when he said: "Just as long as the lodge room is draped with Old Glory and so long as the ritualistic work is based on Holy Writ, and so long as there is inculcated in the member's heart love of his fellowmen, fraternalism will continue."

Let freedom ring on Uncle Sam's cash register! Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps.

FLAG DAY — JUNE 14



Joining with the United Nations all over the world in the first international celebration of "Flag Day," 30,000,000 American citizens of recent foreign extraction are cooperating with the United States Treasury Department and other Federal Agencies to make the day one of accomplishment as well as of commemoration.

While millions of our allies are pushing forward plans to release millions of others from the Nazi grasp, other millions within the hundreds of national organizations in the United States will conduct a two-day educational and war bond campaign.

The drive will conclude on June 14, which President Roosevelt has proclaimed as "Flag Day." As June 14 falls on Monday this year many branches of national organizations are planning to utilize the preceding Sunday in "Flag Day" programs.

The Office of War Informa-

tion, the Office of Civilian Defense, and other federal, state, and city officials are making plans for "Flag Day" celebrations. Hundreds of municipalities have arranged special programs for the occasion. In addition, the United States Flag Association has designated the week of June 8 to 14 National Flag Week.

Because of the necessity for war workers to be at their posts every day at all hours around the clock, activities of the various lodges are being scheduled to fit local conditions so that no one will be required to leave the production line for vital war activities.

In addition to taking part in "Flag Day" programs, officers of the national organizations have scheduled educational campaigns among their people explaining the aims of the democracies and the benefits deriving to individuals and their kinfolk through the systematic and continued purchase of war bonds. — U. S. Treasury Dept.

BLACK MARKETS

A dangerous and disgraceful condition is rapidly developing in this country as a result of restrictions on articles of food. Prohibitions on prices and sales are bringing back into operation the notorious bootleggers of the old prohibition period whom Mayor LaGuardia of New York now blasts with the name of "foodleggers." The new illegal operation is called the "black market," a name it acquired in the early rationing days of England.

Price Administrator Brown denounced black market operations as nothing short of treason, and their operators as assistants to the Nazis and Fascists. He reported black markets in a number of commodities, but the worst deal with meat. Since there has been a price ceiling on what the packers can sell meat for, while there is none on what the rancher and farmer can get for their livestock, there has been a price "squeeze" which has resulted in meat going into illegal channels — like a stream flowing around a dam that has no spillways to control it. Cattle and hogs have been sold to illegal operators who procure the butchering surreptitiously and sell the meat far above ceiling prices, mostly to restaurant owners — who can always charge enough to make a profit. The smaller packers are being driven out of business.

This handling of meat by inexperienced hands, without adequate equipment and in an unsanitary way is dangerous to health. The meat is exposed to bacteria, to contamination. "Black markets," said Brown, "hold the people's food for ransom; they depress the morale of the merchants and the public; they are another road

to inflation, and will have a disastrous effect on the health of our people."

Remedies are being suggested, studied, debated and worked out, but as Mr. Brown pointed out, "all laws are useless if the public fails to cooperate." The black market cannot exist unless there are buyers—people who stoop to paying the racketeers. If the meat bootlegger is a traitor his customers cannot be good patriots. It is better to suffer a while, yelling for relief until something is done about it, than to help plunge the country into outlawry, lowered morale and bad health. — Pathfinder.

Every KSKJ lodge should be active in one field or the other.

The Page Must Top!

NATIONAL KSKJ ATHLETIC BOARD

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AN ENGLISH VOICE ON THE MARTYRDOM OF THE SLOVENES

The "Contemporary Review," one of England's most distinguished periodicals, published Feb. 1943 (No. 926) an article describing the sufferings of Slovenia—the Northern section of Yugoslavia—which was divided by the Axis invaders into three parts and annexed by Germany, Italy, Hungary.

(Continuation)

On the occasion of this inspection in some streets the Jews and Serbs were collected and taken to the Danube beach or the main cemetery. New bestialities were here committed. In groups of four these people were stripped naked and then killed. Some were thrown alive into holes made for the purpose in the ice. Horrible spectacles took place. The cold was great. Children from 5 to 15 refused to undress, so the Hungarians cut their clothes and their bodies with bayonets and, holding their necks with one hand, bashed their heads in with revolver butts. In some cases, mothers, although naked and with their hands bound with wire, would throw themselves on their children, thus endeavoring to shelter them.

On the occasion of this inspection, everything valuable was taken from the richer Serbian and Jewish families. All inhabitants of such houses were shot, to prevent the existence of witnesses of these lootings. In some houses, where the Hungarians knew there was money and jewelry, they would take the inhabitants and conduct them through the streets, showing them the corpses and terrifying them, thereafter asking enormous sums. Even though in some cases they received money, they nevertheless also killed most of the people.

It was only on January 25th, toward evening, that this terrible massacre ceased. The police again took over from the military, who had, in the main, conducted alone this inspection. In the course of these three days about 4 to 5 thousand Serbs and Jews had been killed in Uovi Sad and its environs. Bestialities were committed whose nature it is difficult to imagine. It can be said that history has not seen the like. The troops who committed the bestialities came from Russia, where they had seen what bestialities the Germans committed against the Russian people, and applied it in the Bachka.

From the more outstanding people, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, it appears that the following were killed during this inspection: Dr. Pavlash, lawyer and president of the "Sokol" organization and his wife. The Hungarians had taken them to the "Memorial Home," taken away their documents and sent them back home again. A second Hungarian patrol there upon came along, found him without documents, took him to the beach, killed him and threw him under the ice. His body was thrown up by the water in Belgrade where he was buried with full honors.

Further were killed: The Ivkovich brothers, traders in church objects; Dr. Kosta Trifkovich, president of the French Club, with his brothers Relja and Ivan; Mrs. Matanovich, widow and estate owner; Dr. Stojan Bichanski, with his French wife and child; Paja Jakovljevic, merchant, owner of the company "Granc;" Lazarevic, estate owner, with his

whole family, his father and mother, wife and two sons and four daughters; Vasilije Petrovich, employee of the city; Joseph Kohn with his wife and many others.

How much the Hungarians in their hate for the Serbs, turned into maddened beasts and how many bestialities they conducted in the mass, is shown by the following case: In front of the Serbian Bank, a Hungarian patrol came upon three high bank employees from Budapest who had come to take the bank over into Hungarian ownership. Because of the mere fact that they were standing in front of the Serbian bank, the patrol killed them, not even looking at their documents.

These terrible bestialities stirred even public opinion in Budapest, which did not know what was happening, till the military authorities completely closed the frontier to the Bachka, not allowing anyone through. The military authorities gave various explanations, usually contradictory. They first maintained that Chetniks from Srem had tried to get into the Bachka, that the people of Novi Sad had helped them and that they had therefore been forced to shoot many Serbs. After this they maintained that an uprising had been planned in Novi Sad, how the Serbs were to take over the power, and that therefore the conspirators and their families had been killed.

The third explanation was that radio stations and weapons had been found among those who had been shot. For the pacification of the frightened Hungarian public opinion, it was declared that all sources of disorder had been crushed and that there will no longer be need of "energetic measures to secure order."

However, only two days later—on the 27th of January, the feast of St. Sava—the Hungarians conducted a like inspection and massacre in Stari Becej. There they either killed the people or threw them alive into the Tisa River. At that time about 1,000 people were killed in Stari Becej, without regard to sex or age. After this similar inspections and massacres were conducted in the villages and townlets, as happened in Gospodjinci, Djurdjev, Nadanja, Ada, Mole and other places.

It is calculated that in the month of January the Hungarians killed in all about 10 to 15 thousand people.

From January to the end of June, the internments, tortures and killings continued, as well as the plundering of the properties of Jews and Serbs.

Despite these massacres and these terrors, and despite of the constant danger of torture and death, all reports show that the Serbs of the Voyvodina maintain themselves marvelously well. The Hungarians have been unable to crush the morale or the faith of the Serbs in ultimate victory. The Serbian youth also holds itself staunchly and well. Its ideal is Draja Mikhailovitch.

The Serbs, and especially the youth, would most like to join the detachments of Draja Mikhailovitch. Some Serbs managed to escape from the Voyvodina and hide in other parts of Hungary. The Hungarians in some degree tolerate them there because their main aim was to clear the Bachka of Serbs.

From the local Hungarians, one of the greatest enemies of the Serbs and instigator of

SON

I met a friend the other day and we started out a walking;
And as we walked along, of course, we got started talking.
We talked of this, we talked of that; we talked about the war;
And finally started reminiscing of the years that'd gone before.

He told me 'bout his troubles; his triumphs through the years;
Of sorrows and of gladness; of laughter and of tears.
It all ended on a final theme; of family he had none.
He'd give his worldly goods and all, if he but had a son.
He'd always had an ideal of what this boy would be.
"Oh, if I'd only have a son, what a pride he'd be to me."
He'd be about six feet tall, a stalwart, manly man;
A boy who always wills to do and when he wills, he can.

A clean-cut chap, inside and out, in head and in the heart;
A gentleman one hundred per cent and not merely act the part.
He'd treat the ladies with courtesy, the same as he does another—
The one he loves with all his heart—the one whom he calls "Mother."

He'd have some brains in that head of his and know just how to use them.
He'd put them to some useful task and never would abuse them.
No matter what the job would be, he'd always do it well,
And tho he'd think it mighty good, you never hear him tell.

He'd be a guy whom you could trust and a friend to every one;

these crimes, was shown to be Ivan Nagy, lawyer and former deputy. It is not known where the former leader of Hungarians in Yugoslavia and national deputy, Dr. Santo, is. The Hungarian district governors are: In Sombor, Dr. Deak; in Novi Sad, Dr. Fernach; in Subotica, Dr. Vereb; senators are: Bogdan Dundjerski from Srbobran, for whom it is known that he is mentally ill, and Kramer, cable manufacturer.

The surviving Serbs have become nearer to each other because of the terrible misfortunes which have come upon them and has steeled them in their love for their country and created and uncrushable faith in the ultimate victory of our cause.

(End)

PITY THE MAN WHO HAS A "SOFT JOB"

Henry Ward Beecher once received a letter from a young man stating that he was anxious to find an easy berth, one that paid handsomely and involved no hard work, and asking the clergyman how to go about getting it.

"Young man, you cannot be an editor," replied Beecher. "Do not try the law. Do not think about manufacturing and merchandising. Abhor politics. Don't practice medicine. Don't be a farmer or a soldier or a sailor. All these require too much study and thinking. None of them is easy. My son, you have come into a hard, hard world. There is only one easy place in it, and it is the grave."

Possibly the biggest handicap that a young fellow can have is to land an easy job in his business career. He loses the opportunity of learning soon enough that the only kind of soft job worth having is one that he himself has softened up to just the right consistency by a lot of honest, hard work.

Today's fortunate man is he who has a reasonably tough job, and the ability and will- ingness to handle it. Soft jobs make soft men. Don't waste envy on the chap with a soft job. Pity him. Thank God every day that you're a salesman whose job calls for your level best.—Selected.

LEISURE IS OUT IN WAR ECONOMY

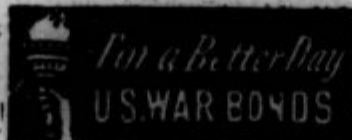
Washington, D. C.—Asserting "there is no place for leisure in a war economy," Mrs. Eva Hansl of the War Manpower Commission found a very receptive audience of members of the Association of Women Students of the Catholic University of America when she addressed them in the special series of talks arranged by Dr. Eugenje A. Leonard, dean of women, for the group of more than 500 feminine students undergoing training at the institution.

Pointing out that the government and private industry is urgently in need of women skilled in the sciences and those who could do unskilled work to replace men for the armed services, Mrs. Hansl stressed the fact that with some additional knowledge the women students of Catholic University could usefully fill places in the war economy.

"You will face a disjointed world; a world of anxiety, grief and sorrow to which you will have to bring all you can muster of courage, serenity, humor, wisdom and spiritual strength," Mrs. Hansl told her student listeners. "But one thing will not be difficult—and that is to find work, especially as you have been guided so wisely and trained so well in technical fields here at Catholic University.

"You young women graduating into the labor market this spring and summer constitute the largest untapped reservoir of technical labor in the country. Employers are weaving daisy chains of welcome for you, standing at your gates with jobs to exchange for your sheepskins.

"War has always brought women great opportunities for themselves and for service to their country. This total, mechanized war of today, has brought us greater opportunities than we have ever had be-



In Belgium alone there are more than 130 secret newspapers published in French or Flemish. The National Front for Liberation has published 6 monthly papers totaling 54,000 copies. Sixty-three



Prisoners of Hitler's Europe are permitted to read only what their conquerors decree. Make certain you do not lose the freedom to read as you please. Do more than your part in the war effort and buy War Savings Bonds every pay day.

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Ed. Note: This document is a revision of Document No. 216, of the House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session. House Document No. 216 was a revision of House Document No. 152, of the same Congress. House Document No. 152 was a revision of 138 questions and answers that were inserted in the Congressional Record September 12, 1940.

More than one million copies of these publications have been printed and distributed. The House of Representatives has, on three different occasions, unanimously passed resolution requesting that these documents be reprinted.

The list of questions and answers was compiled by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas aided by Mr. C. W. Gilbert of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. This series is taken from a booklet published by courtesy of former Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

Why are most of the bills that become law in the name of a comparatively few Members of Congress?

When the committee holds hearings on a bill, usually all of the bills introduced by the Members of the House on that subject are considered at the same time. In the House, a bill cannot bear the name of more than one Member as the author. Therefore, it often happens that the same or a similar bill is introduced by a large number of Members. When hearings have been completed and a bill has been agreed upon by the committee, a new bill is usually introduced, referred to as a "clean bill," in the name of the chairman of the committee and no reference is made to the other Members who have introduced similar bills. When the bill has finally passed, it bears only the name of the chairman. Furthermore, all administration bills are introduced by administration leaders and these bills usually take precedence over all others. In the Senate, any number of Members may join in the introduction of a bill. (For example, 94 Senators joined in introducing S. 2067 in the 75th Congress — which became the National Cancer Institute Act of August 5, 1937.) It has happened that the Member of Congress responsible for the passage of a bill does not have his name connected with it in any way when it becomes a law.

Is legislation much influenced by oratory?

Not much. The real and most effective work for or against a bill is in committee. While the House is a forum for debate upon the merits of the many bills, very few bills that are brought up in the House for action under general or special rules are defeated. I think more than 95 per cent of bills

fore and produced them swiftly and suddenly. I have tried to show you how greatly the demand exceeds the supply for college graduates like you. The reduction of these tremendous shortages for trained women workers depends upon no one but YOU.

"In this country, every college and every college student and graduate will have to find her own place where she can make her most effective contribution. We believe in the democratic process; we have our opportunity to demonstrate to the Axis that it works.

"This war is the responsibility of your generation. My generation muffed the chance of our lifetime. As soon as peace was declared, we threw our hats over the moon and many of our standards with it, and had us a good time with our post-war prosperity. There will be prosperity again — but not unless the United Nations win this war, and not until we have built up this war-ridden world. Because the Americas are not a battlefield, we shall be a strong and healthy people who must give of our great resources, material and human, to the rest of the world. We women do not have to wait until the end of the war to begin our work of reconstruction, for ours is the privilege to construct in the midst of destruction."

thus brought up are passed, despite the forensic display of oratory that may be directed against them, usually by the minority or the opposition. Hardly 1 amendment in 40 offered to bills on the floor is adopted unless offered or accepted by the committee reporting out the bill up for consideration.

Legislation enacted by any Congress is largely that originating with or sponsored by the majority party. Important measures brought up have had thorough scrutiny and a favorable report by a well-organized committee. They have probably had strong backing from the country. Some have had the approval of the steering committee and some have been reported out by the Rules Committee. Such measures are on the program for passage, and long debates and much oratory, cannot defeat them. On the other hand, bills that are not slated for passage do not often come up for action in the House. There are exceptions when a cause is sold to the country over the wishes of administration leaders and the people demand its passage, for example, the so-called veterans' bonus bill.

Committee responsibility is great and committee action influential. On most amendments and on most bills a majority of the Members vote most of the time with the committee — and it is difficult to break into that influence even with fine, fervid oratory.

Are all of the laws of the United States published in one book? If so, how may it be obtained?

All of the permanent laws of the United States of general application currently in force are supposed to be included in the Code of the Laws of the United States of America. The current edition includes most of the latest laws. After each regular session a supplement is published. The Code and Supplements are published under supervision of the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives, printed at the Government Printing Office, and procurable from the Superintendent of Documents. The Code costs \$16.50 for the four large volumes.

What is the difference between a resolution, a concurrent resolution, and a joint resolution?

A joint resolution is the work of both Houses, which requires the approval of the President as other legislation and upon enactment has the force of law. A concurrent resolution requires the approval of both Houses, but not of the President. It is not public law, but deals with matters over which the two Houses have concurrent jurisdiction. A simple resolution is simply the action of a single Chamber upon a matter within its own jurisdiction. For example, such matters as expenditure of contingent funds, setting up special committees, expressing the sentiment of the House, are effected by simple resolutions of the one House.

God gave man five senses—touch, taste, sight, smell and hearing — but the successful man has two more—horse and common!

How Many?

How many new members will you secure for the current K. S. K. J. Victory Drive? One candidate every month from every loyal member will make this drive a huge success. Will YOU do YOUR share?