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SPLOŠNI TEDNI PREGLED

VAŽNA KONFERENCA

V začetku tega tedna so se v Potsdamu, v predmestju Berlina sešli h konferenci predsednik Truman, maršal Stalin in premier Churchill, da se dogovorijo glede uprave okupirane Nemčije in raznih preureditev povojne Evrope. Ta konferenca je morda bolj važna kot bo prava mirovna konferenca, ker za slednjo se bodo sprejeli glavni načrti na sedanji konferenci. Konferenca se vrši v palači bivših pruskih kraljev in bivšega nemškega cesarja. Sodi se, da bo zborovanje trajalo od deset dni do dveh tednov.

BLIŽJE JAPONSKI

Ameriške vojne ladje so se v preteklih dneh ponekod drzno približale obalam glavnih japonskih otokov in obstreljevale obalna mesta. Japonske vojne mornarice ni bilo na izpregled in tudi japonska zračna obramba je bila neznatna. Veliki ameriški bombniki pa tako rekoč brez oddiha sipljejo ogenj in razdejanje na japonske industrije, komunikacije in pristanišča.

VOJNO POSOJILO

Zakladniški tajnik Zedinjenih držav, Henry Morgenthau, je pretekli teden naznanil, da je bila kampanja prodaje bondov sedmega vojnega posojila izmed vseh dosedanjih kampanj najbolj uspešna. Postavljena kvota 14 tisoč milijonov dolarjev je bila skoro podvojena, kajti prebivalstvo Zedinjenih držav je investiralo v vojne bonde samo v tej kampanji nad 26 tisoč milijonov dolarjev. Vsega skupaj je bilo dosedaj prodanih za več kot 135 tisoč milijonov dolarjev vojnih bondov. Posamezniki so jih pokupili za nad 36 tisoč milijonov dolarjev, za ostalo vsoto pa banke in korporacije.

AMERIŠKE IZGUBE

Vojni department je pretekli teden naznanil, da znašajo dosedanje ameriške izgube v tej vojni 1,047,680 vojakov. Od teh je 243, 043, to je skoro četrt milijona, mrtvih.

PROBLEM ŽIVIL

Zedinjene države ne morejo preživljati sveta, četudi bi poslali preko oceana vsak funt živil, ki jih pridelamo. Tako je pretekli teden izjavil novi poljedelski tajnik Clinton P. Anderson. Dostavil je, da naj bodo evropska ljudstva na to v naprej opozorjena, da ne bo potem razočaranja in zamere. Ameriška armadna poveljstva v Evropi bodo z 31. avgustom prenehala oskrbovati z živili civilno prebivalstvo v osvobojenih krajih Evrope.

VOJNI UJETNIKI

V Zedinjenih državah je okrog 421,000 nemških in italijanskih vojnih ujetnikov, in repatriacija istih bo počasna. Dosedaj je bilo odpremljenih v Nemčijo in Italijo le 770 vojnih ujetnikov. Glavni vzrok za počasno odpremo ujetnikov je pomanjkanja prostora na ladjah, ki vozijo v Evropo. Te ladje morajo v prvi vrsti dostavljati živila in druge potrebščine našim vojakom in zavezniškim deželam. Vojni department nima pojma, kdaj bo mogoče vse vojne ujetnike odpremiti v Evropo.

(Dalje na 2. strani)

PREBIVALSTVO V EVROPI

...ki se ukvarjajo z ...n in nazadovanjem pr...tva v Evropi, nam za bodoč...ost napovedujejo zanimive izpremembe. V teku prihodnjih 25 let bo, po teh računih, število evropskega prebivalstva po narodnostni pripadnosti precej drugačno od predvojnega ali sedanjega. Na splošno se bo dvignila porast slovanskih ljudstev.

V zapadni in severni Evropi število prebivalstva nazaduje in vse kaže, da bo še nadalje nazadovalo. Celo pred sedanjo vojno se prebivalstvo dotičnih dežel ni moglo vzdrževati na isti višini, ampak je nazadovalo do 10 procentov v Danski, Finski, Madžarski in Škotski; od 10 do 20 procentov je nazadovalo v Belgiji, Češkoslovaški, Franciji, Latviji, Norveški in Švici; nad 20 procentov je nazadovalo v Švedski, predvojni Nemčiji, Avstriji in Angliji.

Značilno je številčno nazadovanje prebivalstva v Franciji. De Gaullejeva vlada, je nedavno poročala, da če bo število prebivalstva še nadalje padalo kot dosedaj, bo Francija proti koncu tekočega stoletja štela komaj 25 milijonov prebivalcev, mesto 40 milijonov kot jih ima sedaj.

Za ostalo Evropo z izjemo Rusije so izgledi naraščanja prebivalstva nekoliko boljši; pričakuje se, da bo v prihodnjih 25 letih narastlo za 18 milijonov. Ta porast pa bo v glavnem v vzhodni Evropi, namreč v Rumuniji, Bolgariji in Jugoslaviji.

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V izrazitem nasprotju z večino ostale Evrope pa je glede naraščanja prebivalstva Rusija. Prebivalstvo Rusije zadnja desetletja hitro narašča in vse kaže, da bo v istem tempu naraščalo tudi v bodoče. Številke kažejo, da se je prebivalstvo Rusije od leta 1900 naprej pomnožilo za 55 procentov. Statistikarji sodijo, da se bo rusko prebivalstvo, kljub silnim vojnim izgubam, v bodočih 25 letih pomnožilo za 77 milijonov, to je za več, kot je štela prebivalstva vsa predvojna Nemčija. Prebivalstvo Rusije, ki je leta 1940 štelo okrog 174 milijonov, bo do leta 1970 naraslo na 251 milijonov. Tako računajo statističarji. Ako h gornjem številu prištejemo še ostalo slovansko prebivalstvo Evrope, bo leta 1970 v Evropi nad 300 milijonov Slovanov, posebno, če se upošteva hitra množitev Jugoslovanov, Bolgarov in Poljakov. Na splošno je ugotovljeno, da neslovanski narodi Evrope, z izjemo Italije in Rumunske, nazadujejo, Slovani pa napredujejo po številu.

Ameriški znastveniki tudi ugotavljajo, da ima Rusija na splošno mlajše prebivalstvo, kot severne in zapadne evropske države. To se pravi, da ima proporčno več mladih ljudi in več prospektivnih vojakov. Najbolj sposobni moški za vojaško službo so med 15. in 34. letom, in pri povprečno mlajšem prebivalstvu je takih mladih mož sorazmerno več, kot pri narodih, ki izkazujejo višjo povprečno starost prebivalstva. Ameriški profesor Dudley Kirk računa, da bo sama Rusija imela leta 1970 toliko mladih mož v gori omenjeni starosti, kot Nemčija, Velika Britanija, Italija, Francija, Poljska, Španija in Rumunija skupaj.

(Dalje na 6. strani)

Pregnanci se vračajo domov

Tekom vojne z Nemčijo smo večkrat čitali, da so naciji navlekli deset do enajst milijonov inozemskih delavcev v Nemčijo, da so delali v nemških industrijah, pri gradnjah, na kmetijah in drugod. Velika večina teh delavcev je bila s silo odvedena iz njihovih domovinskih dežel in večinoma so Nemci postopali z njimi kot s sužnji. Stotisoče jih je pomrlo vsled pretežkega dela, slabe prehrane, mraza, bolezni in trpinčenja.

Ko se je nemški vojni stroj zrušil pod silnimi udarci zaveznikov od zapada in vzhoda, so bili preživeli inozemski tlačani osvobojeni, toda istočasno so postali za zaveznike velik problem. Vsi so se želeli čim hitreje vrniti domov, toda vsled splošne zmede v poraženi Nemčiji in vsled poškodovanih transportacijskih zvez se je moglo in se more to vršiti le polagoma. Do takrat pa so zavezniki morali na en ali drugi način preskrbeti za osvobojene sužnje hrano in stanovanje.

Ameriški pomožni vojni tajnik McCoy je nedavno poročal, da je bilo v zoni, ki je pripadla v okupacijo Ameriki in Angliji, 5,800,000 osvobojenih sužnjev. Ako računamo, da je bilo v zoni Nemčije, ki je pripadla v okupacijo Rusiji, približno enako število osvobojenih inozemskih sužnjev, lahko sklepamo, da so bila poročna o desetih ali enajstih milijonih inozemskih sužnjev, ki so morali garati za Nemce, prilično točna.

Pomožni vojni tajnik McCoy je poročal, da je bilo do 2. julija 3,260,000 teh osvobojenih sužnjev odpremljenih v njihove domovinske države. Ostali, po številu 2,260,000, so na omenjeni datum še čakali na odpremo v zavezniških taboriščih. Tam jih zavezniki oskrbujejo s hrano in drugimi potrebščinami. Nekate-

(Dalje na 2. strani)

OSVOBOJEN NARODIČ

Sedanja vojna, katero je Nemčija pričela, da bi uničila ali zasužnjila vse slovanske narode, je poleg drugih slovanskih narodov osvobodila tudi najmanjši slovanski narodič, Lužičke Srbe, ki so znani tudi pod imenom Wendi. Ti Slovani so se v sedanjo Nemčijo naselili pred več kot tisoč leti, in, dasi odtrgani od drugih Slovanov ter obkroženi od Nemcev, so se ohranili do današnjih dni.

Pred to vojno je njihovo število znašalo okrog 200,000. Živijo večinoma na otokih reke Spree v vzhodni Nemčiji, primeroma blizu Češkoslovaške. Mnogi ne obvladajo več dobro svojega slovanskega jezika, ker niso imeli nikakih šol v tem jeziku in ker so jih Nemci nasilno ponemčevali.

Zdaj, ko je Nemčija poražena, se je v Pragi organiziral narodni odbor Lužičkih Srbov, ki je apeliral na Rusijo, Anglijo in Ameriko, da se ta najmanjši slovanski narodič iztrga iz nemških krempljev in pridruži sosedni Češkoslovaški. Narodni odbor Lužičkih Srbov po radiju poziva svoje rojake, da naj organizirajo svoje narodne odbore v vseh svojih mestecih in vaseh, da se proglasijo za Lužičke Srbe ali Wende in da govore izključno svoj slovanski materni jezik. Osvoboditev vseh Slovanov izpod nemškega jarma mora veljati tudi za Lužičke Srbe.

DOBRO USPELI POSKUS

Posebna vladna agencija, v katere področje spada protekcija rib in divjačine, je na našem zapadu izvedla zelo zanimiv poskus, ki se je obnesel. Kot znano, je bilo na rekah našega zapada tekom depresije in še potem zgrajenih več jezov v svrho preprečitve poplav, za produkcijo električne sile in za namakanje suhih pokrajin. Ti jezovi pa so preprečili ribam lososom, ali salmonom, kakor jih navadno imenujemo, povratek v domovinske vode, kjer bi odložile ikre ali jajčeca za novi zarod. Za naš zapad, kjer je lov salmonov velika industrija, to ni bila mala reč.

Ribiškim ekspertom je znano, da riba salmon odloži svoja jajčeca v sladki vodi, in sicer natančno v tistem potoku, kjer je bila "rojena." Male ribice prežive približno eno leto v rodnih vodah, nakar se podajo v širni Pacifik, kjer prežive štiri leta. Potem se vrnejo natančno v tiste reke in potoke, kjer so preživele svojo mladost, odložijo jajčeca in poginejo. Pri nekaterih nižjih jezovih so bile vsled tega zgrajene nekake stopnice, po katerih so mogle ribe priti nazaj v domovinske vode. To pa ni bilo mogoče pri velikem jezu Grand Coulee, ki je 550 čevljev visok.

Ribiški eksperti so torej iz morja se vračajoče ribe pod tem jezom polovili, nakar so jim odvzeli jajčeca, katere so potem "izvalili" v posebnih velikih valilnicah. Male ribice so potem izpustili v rekah in potokih, ki pritekajo v zajezeno reko Columbia nižje od jeza, tako, da se v morje potujoče ribe jeza izognejo. Računali so, da se bodo dorasle ribe morda vrnile v te nove domovinske vode, da odložijo jajčeca.

Prvi poskus so izvršili leta 1939 in ga potem ponovili vsako naslednje leto ob veliki selitvi rib. Poskus je bil drzen ter je stal mnogo dela in denarja, pa je bil uspešen. Prvi zarod rib, ki je bil vzgojen v valilnicah in je preživel svojo mladost v rekah in potokih, kateri se iztekajo v reko Columbia nižje od velikega jeza, se je vrnil iz morja, ter ni silil preko jeza v domovinske vode svojih prednikov, ampak je točno odplaval v vode, v katerih je preživel svojo nežno mladost, da tam odloži jajčeca za novi zarod. Tako je bila rešena velika ribiška industrija.

To je nedvomno ena najbolj fantastičnih ribjih zgodb, pa ima to odličnost, da je resnična. Zanjo jamči vladni ribiški ekspert dr. Ira Gabrielson, in kaže, da je mogoče tudi ribe kaj novega naučiti, če se začne dovolj zgodaj.

SLOVENSKE VESTI

Piknik priredi društvo št. 75 ABZ v Meadow Landsu, Pa., v nedeljo 22. julija; vršil se bo pri kamnolomu v Meadow Landsu.

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Slovenski delavski dom v Sharonu, Pa., priredi izlet na Valentinčičevo farmo v West Middlesexu v nedeljo 22. julija.

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V uredništvu Nove Dobe se je pretekli teden oglasil Sgt. Milan Uljan, član društva št. 173 ABZ v Clevelandu, Ohio. Po skoro štiriletnem službovanju na Pacifiku, kjer se je udeležil več bojev, je šele zdaj deležen svo-

(Dalje na 2. strani)

Pridelek naših žitnih polj

V Zedinjenih državah se pridela ogromne količine žita, predvsem pšenice. Pridelujejo se tudi druga žita, kot rž, koruza, ječmen, oves, ajda in proso, toda zastavo nosi pšenica. Tudi za ljudsko prehrano se v glavnem rabi pšenica oziroma pšenični izdelki. Koruza se v glavnem porablja za izdelavo alkohola ter za krmo živine in prašičev; isto velja za rž in druga žita. Druga žita, z izjemo pšenice, se le v primeroma mali meri porabljajo za direktno ljudsko hrano.

Letošnji pridelek pšenice v Zedinjenih državah se računa na en bilijon bušljev. Lanske pšenice je še v skladiščih okrog 400 mil. bušljev. Za porabo v Zedinjenih državah se računa okrog 700 mil. bušljev pšenice na leto. To pomeni, da bo okrog 700 mil. bušljev pšenice na razpolago za izvoz, kar bo nedvomno v veliko pomoč po vojni izčrpanim državam Evrope. Prebivalstvo Evrope ni tako navezano na meso, slanino in surovo maslo, kot so povprečni Američani.

Ako dobi primerne količine pšenice za kruh in druga močnata jedila, ne bo stradalo, posebno pri dodatku doma pridelane zelenjave, krompirja, sadja in zelenjave. Da se bo velike količine pšenice izvozilo iz Amerike v Evropo, ni dvoma; glavni zadržek pri tem bo v transportaciji. Mnogo naših ladij je in bo zaradi vojne z Japonsko zaposlenih na Pacifiku.

Žetev pšenice se v Zedinjenih državah, in sicer na jugu, prične že v maju, nakar se polagoma pomika proti severu ter se v North Dakoti in Montani konča v avgustu. Ogromna pšenična polja se večinoma obdelujejo s stroji, vse od oranja in setve, do žetve in mlačve. Tako ena oseba s strojem lahko opravi več dela kot stotine ročnih delavcev. Ako bi tu pšenico želi s srpi in mlatili s cepci kot v starem kraju, bi naši farmerji ogromnega eno-

(Dalje na 6. strani)

ZAPLENJENE ZASTAVE

Nedavno se je v Moskvi vršila velika vojaška parada v proslavo zmage. Maršal Žukov na belem konju in maršal Rokosovsky na črnem konju sta vodila ogromne mase tankov in motoriziranega topništva. Vojaška godba, broječa 1,400 mož, je igrala živahne koračnice. Največjo pozornost v povorki pa je vzbujalo 200 vojakov rdeče armade, ki so nosili 200 zaplenjenih nemških zastav, ki so bile vse okrašene z zaplenjenimi nemškimi vojaškimi odlikovanji. Med njimi je bila tudi Hitlerjeva osebna zastava. Dež je padal, toda to navidezno ni nič motilo vzklikajočega občinstva, niti vojakov v povorki, niti maršala Stalina in njegovih komisarjev, ki so motrili parado z vrha Leninove grobnice na Rdečem trgu.

Ko so se vojaki, noseči zaplenjene nemške zastave, približali Leninovemu mavzoleju, je godba hipoma utihnila in mesto nje je zaropotalo sto bobnov. Vojaki so povesili zastave, da so se vlekle po cestnem blatu in mlakužah, nakar so jih pred Leninovo grobnico odvrgli v blato ter korakali naprej, ne da bi se kateri ozrl. Povorka se je vila naprej, bobni so utihnili in godba je zaigrala zmagoslavno koračnico. Kaka škoda, da Hitler tega ni videl!

SITNA ZADEVA REŠENA

Med najbolj zamotane probleme povojne Evrope, ki spadajo v rešitev zmagovitim zaveznikom, je vsaj do zadnjega časa spadala Poljska. Znano je, da so bili vso Poljsko, kakor več drugih evropskih držav, podjarmili Nemci, in da so silno brutalno postopali s poljskim prebivalstvom. Končno je bila Rusija tista, ki je pognala nemške vpadnike, ne samo iz ruske zemlje, kolikor so je bili zasedli, ampak tudi iz vse Poljske. K temu se lahko pristavi, da so Rusi na sličen način likvidirali nemške okupatorje v Rumuniji, Madžarski, Bolgariji, Avstriji, večinoma v Češkoslovaški in deloma v Jugoslaviji; za nameček pa so prodrli še globoko v Nemčijo in zavzeli tudi glavno mesto Berlin.

Z ozirom na poljsko vprašanje je vredno obdržati v spominu, da so bile ruske armade tiste, ki so osvobodile vso Poljsko nemških okupatorjev, in da je maršal Stalin ponovno in ponovno izjavil, da želi imeti Rusija za svojo sosedo močno in neodvisno Poljsko. Toda zamejna poljska vlada, ki je bila po porazu Poljske zbežala v London, je skoro dosledno kazala večje sovraštvo do Rusije, kakor do Nemčije. V tej vladi ni bilo reprezentirano poljsko ljudstvo, ampak so bili reprezentirani poljski plemenitaši in drugi veliki zemljiški posestniki, kajti volilni sistem v predvojni Poljski je bil vse prej kot demokratičen. Ti veliki zemljiški posestniki oziroma njihovi zastopniki v zamejni vladi so se bali, da izgubijo svoje privilegije, če pride na Poljskem do moči res ljudska vlada, in da ne bodo mogli več izkoriščati pretežno ukrajinskega in beloruskega prebivalstva v vzhodnem delu predvojne Poljske, ki je bil po zadnji svetovni vojni s silo odvzet Rusiji.

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To je bilo, kolikor moremo mi od daleč razumeti, glavno ozadje nesporazuma med poljsko zamejno vlado v Londonu in Rusijo. Zamejna vlada v Londonu je imela za mnogo milijonov zlata, in je vodila v Angliji, Ameriki in drugod veliko in dobro plačano propagando proti Rusiji. In ljudje, ki so slišali le eno stran zvona, so dostikrat verjeli tudi največja pretiravanja. Ko je ruska vlada uvidela, da ne more s poljsko zamejno vlado v Londonu govoriti pametne besede, je pretrgala stike z njo, ter dala pobudo za ustanovitev narodne poljske vlade v Lublinu na Poljskem. Tako smo videli paradoks, da so zavezniki, ki so bili skupno v boju proti Nemcem, priznavali dve poljski vladi: Rusi poljsko vlado v Lublinu, Angleži in Američani pa zamejno vlado v Londonu.

Ta zadeva se je končno po velikih težavah uredila tako, da se je poljska vlada, ki je bila najprej v Lublinu in pozneje v Varšavi, reorganizirala, da je vključila razne voditelje iz same Poljske in iz inozemstva, ter je na ta način boljša reprezentantinja poljskega naroda. Ta vlada je tudi obljubila, da bo, kakor hitro bodo razmere dopuščale, izvedla na Poljskem svobodne in splošne volitve, ki naj vzpostavijo stalno vlado za poljsko republiko. Do volitev pa bo vodila upravo dežele provizorična poljska vlada v Varšavi. Veliki zavezniki, to je Amerika, Rusija, Anglija, Francija in Kitajska,

(Dalje na 6. strani)

Vsak po svoje

Novi zvezni generalni pravdnik Tom Clark je zavzel svoj urad 1. julija. Pa je značilno in razveseljivo dejstvo, da je že par dni po nastopu svoje službe izdal odredbo, da se v Zedinjene države ne dovoli vstopa nobenemu priseljencu, ki je v tej vojni sodeloval s sovražnikom. Vse evropske države so imele svoje velike in male kvizlinge, ki so sodelovali s fašisti in nacisti, dokler je bilo količkaj upanja na njihovo zmago; celo Jugoslavija in mala Slovenija sta jih imeli. Nekaj teh kvizlinških podgan je že dobilo zasluženo plačilo, druge pa se skrivajo pod raznimi marelami, upajoče, da se jim ponudi prilika smukniti na varno v Ameriko. Pa jim ne bo uspelo. Naša republika je žrtvovala stotisoče svojih najboljših sinov za poraz Hitlerja in Mussolinija, katerima so omenjeni kvizlingi prisegali zvestobo in jima pomagali, zato pač nima volje na svojih tleh ščititi in rediti kvizlinških podgan.

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Zdi se, da se te skrivajoče kvizlinške podgane zdaj počutijo približno tako, kot se je počutil biblijski prerok Jona, ki je tri dni žel v ribjem trebuhu in ni imel niti telefona, da bi se bil pogovarjal s prijatelji.

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V Angliji so imeli v prvem tednu julija volitve za parlament, toda izid volitev bo naznanjen šele 26. julija. Angleži so počasni in starokopitni. Najprej so čakali deset let na razpis volitev, po volitvah pa morajo počakati tri tedne, da se glasovi preštejejo. Pri nas imamo kongresne volitve vsaki dve leti in predsedniške volitve vsaka štiri leta, pa naj bo dež ali sonce, vojna ali mir; volilni izid pa nam je navadno znan že na večer volilnega dne. Ako moramo čakati na važna poročila o volilnem izidu do prihodnjega dne, se pritožujemo. Seveda, to je Amerika, ne Anglija.

*

Nedavno je resigniral zakladniški tajnik Zedinjenih držav, Mr. Morgenthau, mož, ki je upravljal največ denarja na svetu. Vsega se človek naveliča, tudi denarja.

*

Reorganizirano poljsko narodno vlado v Varšavi so priznale Amerika, Rusija, Anglija, Francija in Kitajska, to je vse države, ki nosijo veliki zvonec v zboru narodov. Priznanje varšavske vlade pomeni, da je zamejna poljska vlada v Londonu, ki je izmed vseh zamejnih vlad povzročala zaveznikom največ glavobola, obsedela na suhem. Kam pojdejo sedaj ti skrahirani zastopniki poljskih plemičev in veleposestnikov? Prijatelj Cahej sodi, da bi bilo najbolje poslati jih v muzej, kjer se jim bodo čudili še pozni rodovi.

*

Pretekli mesec, ko se je predsednik Truman na povratku iz San Francisca nekoliko ustavil v svoji domovinski državi Missouri, je obiskal tudi svojega starega prijatelja Eda Jacobsona. Omenjeni je služil s Trumanom pri isti bateriji v prvi svetovni vojni in je bil pozneje nekaj časa njegov partner v trgovini. Jacobson še vedno vodi trgovino z moško obleko in perilom, in Truman, sedaj predsednik Zedinjenih držav, mu je skušal dati nekoliko zaslužka z nakupom treh belih srajc. Vsak moški, ki

(Dalje na 2. strani)

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Sedeminštiridesetletnica

Običajno se obhajajo, praznujejo ali omenjajo petletnice, desetletnice, petnajstletnice, dvajsetletnice, petindvajsetletnice in tako naprej, to se pravi, števila, ki so deljiva s številko pet. Obletnice, ki pridejo vmes, se pozabijo ali pa se vsaj ne oglašajo.

Ameriška bratska zveza je pred dvemi leti obhajala svojo 45-letnico in čez tri leta bo obhajala svojo 50-letnico. Vmesne obletnice bi se lahko pozabile, ne da bi članstvo v splošnem to opazilo. Toda letos je prišlo tako, da Nova Doba tega tedna izide ravno na dan 18. julija, in ta dan je 47-letnica ustanovitve Ameriške bratske zveze. Urednik, ki včasih težko najde primerno snov za tedenski uredniški članek, posebno v gorkih julijskih dneh, bi pač zaslužil svoj lastni ukor, če bi tako priliko prezrl.

Res je, da se sedeminštiridesetletnice navadno ne praznujejo in niti ne omenjajo, in res je, da je sedeminštiridesetletnica nenavadno dolga beseda desetih zlogov, kakršne so v slovenščini neobičajno. Na drugi strani je pa tudi res, da se obhajajo in dostikrat v javnosti oglašajo za splošno občinstvo dosti manj važne obletnice kot je 47-letnica Ameriške bratske zveze.

Ameriška bratska zveza, ki je bila 18. julija 1898 ustanovljena pod imenom Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota, in ki je pozneje svoje ime spremenila, da je v soglasju z novimi razmerami in modernim sistemom njenega poslovanja, je pričela svojo samostojno eksistenco z nekaj sto člani. Danes šteje okrog 27,000 članov v obeh oddelkih. Urednik ob pisanju tega članka ne ve natančnega števila članov, toda ve, da jih je nad 10,000 samo v mladinskem oddelku in okrog 17,000 v odraslem oddelku, in da skupno število članstva narašča z vsakim mesecem. Število članov ob zaključku prvega polletja 1945 bo v bližnji bodočnosti oficielno naznanjeno iz glavnega urada, kjer se vodi tozadevna statistika.

Ako vzamemo za podlago okroglo število 27,000 članov organizacije, smemo s ponosom omeniti tudi njeno 47-letnico, dasi obhajanje takih obletnic ni v modi. Ameriška bratska zveza, dasi ni največja med slovenskimi podpornimi organizacijami v Ameriki, vendar predstavlja znaten del slovenskega življa v tej deželi, ter ne zaostaja za nobeno, niti v deljenju bratske pomoči, niti v gojitvi lojalnosti do naše republike, niti v širjenju pojmov prave demokracije. Mi nikdar ne trdimo, da je naša organizacija najboljša, toda vedno trdimo in smo prepričani, da ni nobene podporne organizacije v Ameriki, ki bi bila boljša kot je naša. Zavedamo se, da je vsaka njena obletnica važna za vse njene člane in v prenešenem pomenu za ves slovenski življ v Ameriki.

Mi vsi, ki se smatramo za lojalne člane Ameriške bratske zveze, želimo, da ta dobra, solidna in poštena podporna organizacija ameriških Slovencev raste in napreduje. Same želje pa v to svrho ne zadostujejo; treba je dodati delo. To delo naj se izraža v poživljeni aktivnosti za uspeh sedanje kampanje vpisovanja novih članov v mladinski oddelek. Posebno naj bi se to delo poživelo ta mesec, ko obhajamo 47-letnico ustanovitve Ameriške bratske zveze.

Iz uredništva Nove Dobe

Sedemnajsta redna konvencija Ameriške bratske zveze, ki se je vršila meseca avgusta 1944 v Rock Springsu, Wyoming, je dovolila uredniku uradnega glasila Nove Dobe dva tedna počitnic na leto. V zvezi s tem je dovolila, da sme urednik suspendirati dve izdaji Nove Dobe in da si sme počitnice vzeti v času, ki ga smatra za najprikladnejšega z ozirom na poslovanje Zveze.

Uradniki krajevnih društev ABZ in dopisniki v splošnem naj bodo torej tem potom obveščeni, da bosta dve izdaji Nove Dobe izpuščeni v mesecu avgustu, in sicer v dneh 8. in 15. avgusta. Zadnja izdaja, ki bo izšla pred urednikovimi počitnicami, bo 1. avgusta, sledeča izdaja pa bo izšla 22. avgusta. Društveni uradniki in drugi dopisniki naj z ozirom na svoja poročila in dopise to upoštevajo. Vse, kar je namenjeno za priobčitev v Novi Dobi 1. avgusta, mora biti v uredništvu najkasneje 31. julija dopoldne. Seveda, vsestransko ugodnejše je, če pridejo taka poročila nekaj dni prej.

Dopisniki naj izvolijo tudi upoštevati, da se v teh vojnih časih poštna dostava včasih po več dni zakasni. V nujnih primerih se da včasih temu nekoliko odpomoči z zračno pošto ali z odpremo po "Special Delivery."

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

potuje, posebno poleti, ve, kako hitro se srajce zamažejo na potovanju; v tem oziru tudi predsednik ni izjema. Pa se je zgodilo, da mu njegov stari prijatelj ni mogel postreči s tremi srajcami njegove mere, ker jih ni imel. Ta primer kaže, da v teh vojnih časih niti sam predsednik Zedinjenih držav ne more kupiti, kar bi hotel in kadar bi hotel.

*

Pomanjkanju raznih živil se skuša na različne načine odpomoči. Na primer, neka kokoška v Columbusu, Ohio, je slišala o pomanjkanju jajc, pa je izlegla jajce, ki je merilo nad devet palcev v obsegu po dolgem in skoro osem palcev v obsegu "čez pas." Vsebovalo je poleg normalnega beljaka in rumenjaka še eno popolnoma razvito jajce, z lupino vred. V času jajčjega pomanjkanja je to krasen vzgled patriotizma.

*

Iz Nemčije poročajo, da je nemškim kemistom uspelo izdelati iz premoga najrazličnejše produkte, med njimi tudi pitno žganje. Povprečni človek bi sodil, da so se zadnje čase Nemci nacejali večinoma s tem premogovim žganjem, sicer se ne bi bili tepli še več mesecev potem, ko je bilo jasno, da so vojno izgubili.

*

Pripoveduje se o vojaku, ki je s parom mul nenavadno pozno privozil v taborišče, zakar ga je saržent pošteno ozmerjal in vprašal za vzrok zamude. In fant je po pravici povedal. Spotoma je bil pobral na voz vojaškega kaplana in potem je moral paziti na vsako mulama namenjeno besedo. In tistih vzpodbudnih besed, ki jih je govoril mulama vpričo kaplana, nista dolgoušici niti malo upoštevali.

*

Pritožbe zaradi pomanjkanja mesa so vsestranske in urnebesne. Pa tudi izgovorov, zakaj za civilno prebivalstvo primanjkuje mesa, je legijon. Če vsem tem izgovorom verujemo, se moramo prav za prav čuditi, da nas sploh še kdaj pozdravi kak hamburger ali hot dog s krožnika.

*

Obleka ne dela človeka, pravi star pregovor, ki pa je malo upoštevan. Milijone ljudi zapravi večino zaslužka samo za cunje. Nedavno sem korakal po pločniku za postarnim parom in sem nehote ujel ženino pritožbo: "Oh, ta moj klobuk! Že tri leta ga nosim. Kar sram me je!" Mož pa jo je modro zavrnil: "Pojdi no, pojdi! Kdo pa bo naji starca gledal, ko je toliko lepšega na svetu!"

*

Cigare so vseh vrst, kakor ženske; dobre, srednje dobre in slabe. Slabih je največ; namreč cigar. Pa ima tudi slaba cigara eno dobro stran. Ko se nekaj časa mučiš z njo, nakar jo jezno vržeš v pljuvalnik, te potem za uro ali dve mine vse veselje za kajenje. Pa se nekaj prihrani.

*

Pretirana kompeticija včasih privede do čudnih rezultatov. Nedavno smo čitali, da sta se v Garyu, Indiana, sprla pogrebnika Howers in Smith za truplo Johna Ellisa, ki sta ga oba hotela imeti. V prepiru je pogrebnik Howers ustrelil pogrebnika Smitha. Pogrebniška žetev se je s tem za 100 procentov povečala, toda dobil jo je tretji pogrebnik.

*

V smislu stare pravde in tradicije smejo krave in voli na kresni večer govoriti. To velja namreč za štirinogate krave in vole, ki jih pa v Clevelandu ni dosti. Vpričo sodobnega pomanjkanja mesa bilo bi tudi nevarno zanje preveč glasno govoriti. Tako od te strani v kresni noči nismo ničesar izvedeli.

Po starem običaju so v kresni noči tudi posebno razposajene in aktivne boginje sanj. In zgodilo se je, da so si privoščile prijatelja Caheja, ki se je bil v uri strahov poslovil iz naše razigrane družbe. Jaz sem mu bil za popotnico stisnil v roko par nemških cigar iz zaloge, ki mi jo je bil nedavno poslal dr. Garbas iz Nemčije.

Drugi dan je prijatelj Cahej, naslonjen na baro, pripovedoval, da je imel v kresni noči zelo čudne sanje. Boginje sanj so ga bile ponesle v Heilbronn v Nemčijo. V deželi je bila jesen in listje hrastov, bukev, javorov, brestov in češmina se je vsipalo na tla. Ruski, poljski, jugoslovanski in francoski sužnji so to listje grabili in ga skladali na velike kupe. Kmalu je od nekod primarširala procesija, vse posejana z zastavami kljukastega križa. Na čelu procesije je korakal visok nacijski dostojanstvenik, za njim pa godba, ki je igrala Deutschland ueber Alles. Ko je nacijski uradnik dospel do kupov listja, se je pri vsakem ustavil, ga oplazil s šopom pravega tobakovega listja in govoril čarodejne krstilne besede: "V imenu našega fuehrerja in nepremagljive Nemčije ti ukažem, da postaneš tobak!" Pri vsaki posamezni krstitvi je godba udarila "Heil Sieg." Nato so v tobak izpreobrnjene kupe listja začeli delavci nakladati na vozove in odvažati v tobačno tovarno, kjer se izdelujejo sloveče nemške cigare No. 30.

Po kratkem oddihu in pokrepčanju s čašo piva je prijatelj Cahej dejal, da je bila njegovih čudnih kresnih sanj najbrž kriva podarjena nemška cigara, katero je bil popušil, predno je legel k počitku. Tovariši so kimali, eden izmed njih pa je hudomušno pripomnil, da so čudnim kresnim sanjam morda tudi nekoliko pripomogle tiste tri rakije, ki jih je popil pred odhodom domov.

A. J. T.

SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

jega prvega dopusta. V Zedinjene države se je vrnil direktno iz Filipinov.

*

V Exportu, Pa., je 6. julija umrl Vincent M. Poscich, član društva št. 57 ABZ. Pokojnik je bil šele 24 let star in rojen v Ameriki. Zapušča soprogo, dva sina, očeta, mater in sestro.

*

Društvo št. 6 ABZ v Lorainu, Ohio, je preteklo nedeljo na lep način počastilo 13 svojih članov za njihovo 40-letno članstvo. Častne znake jim je pripel ter jim v lepih besedah čestital gl. predsednik J. N. Rogelj. Nekaterim odlikovancem, ki se vsled bolezni ali drugih važnih vzrokov niso mogli udeležiti seje, sta glavni predsednik in društveni predsednik J. Tomazic nesla častne znake na njihove domove. Po oficielnem programu se je v zborovalni dvorani razvila prijetna domača zabava, katere je bil deležen tudi vaš urednik. Med prijatelje v Lorainu je vselej lepo priti.

SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

NEMČIJA PORAŽENA?

Poraz Nemčije ni tako popolen kot si navadno predstavljamo. Tako poroča posebni senatni odbor, kateremu načeluje senator Harley Kilgore in ki se je nedavno vrnil iz Nemčije. Nemške armade so bile poražene, razbite so bile nekatere važne industrije in komunikacije. Toda Nemčija ima še vedno mnogo nepoškodovanih industrij in mnogo pogojev, da začnejo te industrije obratovati s polno paro. Poleg tega ima Nemčija stroje, eksperte, material in mnogo delavskih sil; v inozemstvu pa je pod raznimi imeni skritega mnogo kapitala. Senator Kilgore priporoča Ameriki in njenim zaveznikom, da strogo nadzirajo industrijski razvoj povojne Nemčije. Po mnenju senatorja Nemčija že zdaj dela maščevalne načrte za novo vojno.

NOVI AVTOMOBILI

S produkcijo potniških avtomobilov se je v omejeni meri že pričelo. Po sedanjih načrtih bo do 31. marca prihodnjega leta izdelanih 690,000 novih avtomobilov, toda možno je, da bo število novih vozil večje. Nekateri eksperti sodijo, da od januarja naprej prodaja novih avtomobilov ne bo več racionirana. Kljub tem lepim upom je priporočljivo, da še vedno skrbno pazijo na svoja dosedanja vozila tisti, ki jih še imajo v prilično dobrem stanju.

PRIZNANJE VELIKIH

General Eisenhower, ki se je bil po porazu Nemčije za kratek čas vrnil v to deželo, je vse slavospeve sprejemal v imenu vojakov, ki so zmage izvojevali, in preprostih ljudi, ki so s svojim delom omogočili opremo in oskrbo armad. O sebi je govoril le kot o simbolu in predstavniku tem malih ljudi v vojaških in civilnih oblekah, ki so zmago omogočili.

Premier Churchill je na sličen način večkrat poudaril, da gre zasluga za zmago vojakom in civilnemu prebivalstvu. Maršal Stalin pa je nazdravil malim ljudem Rusije, brez katerih bi maršali in poveljniki armad ne bili vredni niti ficka. Po njegovi izjavi so zmago izvojevali preprosti, vsakdanji, malo poznani ljudje na frontah in v zaledju.

Te izjave so značilne, posebno zato, ker prihajajo od oseb, ki stoje na odličnih mestih, in vedo, kaj govorijo.

BRITIŠKE IZGUBE

Vojne izgube britiškega imperija znašajo do sedaj 1,427,634 oseb. Od teh je 532,233 mrtvih ali pogrešanih. Te izgube se razdelijo na ves ogromni britiški imperij, vključivši Indijo, ki je sama mobilizirala do dva milijona vojakov. Izgube same Anglije niso navedene.

V PRAVIH ROKAH

V prave roke je bil oddan Karl Herman Frank, bivši nacijski "protektor" Češkoslovaške, ki je odgovoren za smrt tisočerih češkoslovaških državljanov. Ameriške vojaške oblasti, ki so Franka ujele, so ga oddale češkoslovaškim oblastim. Kakšno nagrado bodo Čehi dali nemškemu krvniku, si lahko mislimo. Podgana je prišla tja, kamor spada.

VLADA LJUDSTVA

Iz Beograda se poroča, da se bodo v Jugoslaviji letošnjo jesen vršile splošne volitve. Pri volitvah se bo odločilo, da li postane Jugoslavija federativna republika ali ostane monarhija. Izvoljene bodo osrednja vlada in vlade posameznih federalnih držav. Volitve bodo tajne in volilno pravico bodo imeli vsi nad 18 let stari državljani obojega spola, z izjemo tistih, katerim je bilo ali bo dokazano sodelovanje s sovražnikom.

NACIJSKA PROPALOST

Ameriški korespondent M. S. Handler poroča iz Gdanska na Poljskem, da so si zavezniški korespondenti v začetku tega meseca ogledali v Gdansku laboratorij, kjer so Nemci pred porazom uspešno izdelovali milo iz maščob človeških trupel. Material so jim dajali pobiti Poljaki in Rusi. V laboratoriju je bila najdena formula za tozadevno izdelovanje mila. Reporterji so videli ostanke človeških trupel, kakor tudi gotovo in deloma izdelano milo iz človeških žrtev. Milo je bilo odišavljeno z mandljevim parfumom.

AMERIŠKA BRATSKA ZVEZA

Ustanovljena 18. julija 1898

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3. porotnica: Mary Balint ..... Route 1, Box 656, Enumclaw, Wash.
4. porotnica: Fannie Jenko ..... 1118 Clark St., Rock Springs, Wyo.

Lestvica nagrad, ki jih plačuje Ameriška bratska zveza

OD 1. JUNIJA 1945 NAPREJ

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Nagrade za nove mladinske ali odrasle člane so plačljive potem, ko je novi član uplačal šest mesečnih asesmentov in se imajo izročiti članu, ki je novega člana pridobil.

BODOČA POLJSKA

Bivša nemška Šlezija, ki bo definitivno prideljena novi Poljski, bo več kot odškodovala poljsko republiko za izgubo ozemlja na vzhodu, ki je po veliki večini naseljeno z ruskim prebivalstvom, ter bo v bodoče pripadalo sovjetskima republikama Ukrajini in Belorusiji. V Šleziji, ki bo pripadla Poljski, so bogati premogovniki in jeklarne. Po mnenju ameriških korespondentov, ki so dotične kraje obiskovali, bo Poljska z dosedanjimi in novimi industrijami najmočnejša industrijska država v Evropi vzhodno od Rusije. Največjo zapreko za hiter razmah teh industrij predstavlja pomanjkanje transportacijskih sredstev. Bivša nemška Šlezija je zdaj v poljski upravi, in provizorična poljska vlada upravlja vse večje industrije. Nekatere teh industrij, posebno tiste, ki so bile prej nemška last, bodo podržavljene. Z izgubo Šlezije so Nemci mnogo izgubili in Poljaki mnogo pridobili. Poroča se tudi, da bodo vsi Nemci izseljeni iz Šlezije v pristriženo Nemčijo. Tako se Nemcem povrača nasilno izseljevanje domačega prebivalstva iz krajev, katere so hoteli nasilno in hitro ponemčiti, kot so na primer poskušali z našo Gorenjsko in Spodnjo Štajersko.

TEROR V MAKEDONIJI

Iz grške Makedonije se poroča o izganjanju in pobijanju slovanskega prebivalstva. Skupine desničarskih banditov "Edes", katere podpira redno grško vojaštvo, izvajajo kampanjo iztrebljevanja makedonskih Slovanov. Baje je že nad 20,000 Slovanov pribežalo iz grške Makedonije preko meje v Jugoslavijo. Zdi se, kot da bi od Anglije podpirana desničarska vlada v Grčiji skušala zanetiti vojno na Balkanu.

Ameriško - slovanski kongres je z ozirom na situacijo v Makedoniji poslal spomenico predsedniku Trumanu, maršalu Stalinu in premierju Churchillu, v kateri opozarja "veliko trojico" na nevarnost nove vojne na Balkanu. Spomenica priporoča, da visoki državniki store potrebne korake za končanje terorizma in za vzpostavljenje narodnostnih in političnih pravic makedonskim Slovanom in grškemu ljudstvu.

PREGNANCI SE VRAČAJO DOMOV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

ri bivajo tudi izven taborišč. Odprema takega števila izkoreninjencev je velik problem, ker je treba za vsakega posameznika najprej ugotoviti, kam prav za prav spada, ter ga oskrbeti z listinami in drugimi potrebščinami za potovanje. Med njimi so tudi taki, ki se iz enega ali drugega vzroka ne želijo povrniti v svoje domovinske kraje, in nekateri so sploh brezdomovinci, ki ne vedo, kam spadajo ali bodo spadali. Za te bo na en ali drug način poskrbel United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration. Za vse pa mora začasno skrbeti skupni anglo-ameriški odbor civilnih zadev, katerega predsednik je ameriški pomožni vojni tajnik McCoy.

Najlepše v omenjenem poročilu je, da je vrhovno poveljstvo izdalo ukaz, da kjer primanjkuje stanovanj za oproščene inozemske sužnje, se mora domače nemško prebivalstvo začasno izseliti iz svojih hiš, da se v njih začasno nastani bivše sužnje. Nemci pa morajo iti stanovat v bivša koncentracijska taborišča, kjer so prej prezebali in stradali sužnji. Tako se je obrnilo.

Vojni bondi so prav tako varni kot so bankovci, katere izdaja vlada Zedinjenih držav. Boljši pa so zato, ker nam prinašajo obresti.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

New Era ENGLISH SECTION OF Official Organ of the American Fraternal Union. Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

OUR JUVENILE PAGE

In this issue of the Nova Doba, readers will find the monthly AFU Juvenile Page. Every third issue of the month usually carries this page which is dedicated to the younger members of our AFU Juvenile Department. Letters from all our young AFU members are welcome as long as they are written in a true fraternal spirit.

Parents should call their children's attention to our monthly Juvenile Page and urge them to write and make the acquaintance of other AFU juveniles who are their fraternal brothers and sisters. By instilling the spirit of fraternalism into the hearts of our youth, we are furthering the cooperative spirit of brotherhood. These same youngsters will be the future lodge officers and active members of our lodges. The meaning of cooperating together in one huge fraternal family is important. By writing to the Juvenile Page they get the feeling of truly belonging to our American Fraternal Union.

It has been gratifying to the editors to know that many adult members, including our servicemen-members, also enjoy the Juvenile Page. Articles and stories for the very young and for the teen-age children will be found on this page.

Once a child is encouraged to write to this page and sees his letter published, he writes again and feels a sense of importance, a sense of really belonging to our AFU. If your child has not written as yet, parents are urged to remind them to write. The "Juvenile Letter Box" of the Juvenile Page is open to all AFU juvenile members. During this vacation time the child has time to write and many interesting events which take place during the vacation time make interesting reading to other juveniles.

This page should also be mentioned when you have a prospective new juvenile member to enroll during our present juvenile membership campaign. This page is the means whereby juveniles from various cities can make the acquaintance of the rest of their fellow-members. Prior to the war, our successful Juvenile Conventions were a great event whereby the juveniles from all over became personally acquainted with one another. Until the war's end when we can again resume an active juvenile program, the AFU Juvenile Page is the best means of acquiring and fostering the spirit of fraternalism among our juvenile members. Remind your child to write for the next issue of the monthly Juvenile Page!

Thought For The Day

All your strength is in your union,
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And as brothers live together.

—Oliver W. Holmes

Napredek Notes

Euclid, Ohio—They say everything happens on Friday the 13th. It really happened to the Napredek Lodge No. 132, AFU of Euclid, Ohio. It was the most poorly attended meeting. At this meeting, one of our members from overseas was present to meet the members and recall old times—and he certainly was disappointed. The member was none other than our former vice-president, Edward Zivkovich, who is now a Staff Sergeant. The few members who were there greatly appreciated his kindness and thoughtfulness in attending our meeting during his furlough. That is what you call a faithful member. Any member of the armed forces who takes time to attend a fraternal lodge meeting during his or her furlough, is worthy of praise.

To date we have had the following servicemen at our meetings: John and Frank Tanko, John Smrtnik and Joseph (Bill) Klein. So you members who are not in the armed forces and who do not attend meetings should bow your heads in shame.

We lost a faithful member, Brother John Cimperman, Sr. He would have been 68 years old on June 24th. He had not been ill very long. He entered the hospital on June 2nd to undergo an operation and passed away June 11th. His survivors are his wife, Frances, and seven children, Mrs. Frances Muschna, Mary Ahey, John, Joseph, Mrs. Josephine Gerl, Mrs. Helen Mance and Mrs. Alice Horton of Muskegon, Mich.

The Napredek Lodge offers its sincere condolences to the Cimperman family. May he rest in peace.

Members now on the lodge sick list are Messrs. John Smrtnik, Robert Kunstel, Anton Tomsic, Albin Farenchak, George Kaliope and also Mrs. Jozefa Bajt. May they all recover soon so they can again enjoy good health. Fraternally yours,

John Cecelic, Sec'y,
Lodge No. 132, AFU,
Euclid, Ohio.

GLASSES READY FOR REDEPLOYED

Washington—To insure that redeployed personnel are not delayed while new spectacles are made for them, the War Department has ordered the glasses be procured while the men needing them are on furlough.

Each advance detachment commander will bring to his assembly station a list of personnel, showing for each the spectable prescription, from measurements and number of glasses required. Necessary data will be taken from this list by the post surgeon of the assembly area and given to the manufacturer. New glasses received from the maker will be held at the eye clinic pending return from furlough of the redeployed troops and will be catalogued for prompt issue when the men arrive.

Girdles should be issued for rumors; the way they spread.

Lodge 40 Flag Dedication a Huge Success

Claridge, Pa.—In behalf of Lodge No. 40, AFU I wish to thank all our members for their contributions toward the expenses for the new flag. To those members that did not as yet contribute I would like to say that instead of placing a special assessment on each member, the lodge decided to leave it up to each member to contribute a voluntary contribution. Please do your part and don't leave it to just a few members.

The flag dedication program and the picnic which folowed on July 4th was a huge success. The dedication ceremonies were opened by a pledge of ellegiance to the flag by the Boy Scout Troop No. 1 of Claridge, Pa. Then they sang "God Bless America." William Sula who had been a prisoner of war in Germany then presented the new flag to Brother Frank Bratkovich, president of Lodge No. 40, AFU.

The dedication address was given by District Attorney Edward G. Bauer. Dr. F. J. Arch, Supreme Medical Examiner of the AFU was the next speaker. He presented a well chosen speech in both the English and Slovenian languages. The Boy Scout troop then sang the song, "Pennsylvania."

Mr. Frank Kress, 1st Supreme vice-president of the AFU was the main speaker on the program. He presented a wonderful speech first in English and then in Slovenian.

In behalf of Lodge No. 40, AFU I want to thank all of you who helped to make this program and picnic the great success that it was. The dedication program was concluded with the Boy Scouts singing our national anthem accompanied by Paul Dolinar and his accordion.

John Regina, Sec'y
Lodge No. 40, AFU
Claridge, Pa.

Notice to Members Of Lodge No. 70 And Bowlers

Chicago, Ill. — In regard to the intended outing of the Chicago Bowling League we ran into "double trouble." The grounds we selected for the outing cannot be had this season. We have the same trouble regarding the trucks for transportation. However, we haven't given up yet! We will find a way to have our outing this season. We need the advice of all who are interested in outings. Therefore, don't forget to attend the coming meeting of the Liberty Bell Lodge No. 70, AFU which will be held Saturday, July 21st in the usual place, 22nd Place and Wolcott Ave. The lodge meeting will convene promptly at 8 p. m. and conclude at 8:30 p. m., after which the meeting of the Bowling League will take place. Therefore, all members, especially the bowlers, are cordially invited to attend this meeting. We'll be seeing you there! Fraternal regards.

John Gottlieb
Chicago, Ill.

The blue prints alone used in building a battleship, weigh 175 tons.

American Fraternal Union Members Serving Our Country

2,243

Lt. Skradski Is First Nurse to Receive Air Medal in Pacific

First Lt. Katherine Skradski

Ely, Minnesota — First Lt. Katherine Skradski, member of Lodge No. 114, AFU, received the first Air Medal awarded to a nurse in the Pacific theater, according to dispatches received from the Pacific headquarters of the medical air evacuation squadron. The citation accompanying the medal stated that Lieutenant Skradski participated in numerous long, overwater flights, returning battle casualties to base hospitals in rear areas.

Lieut. Katherine Skradski is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Skradski, Sr. of Ely, Minn. Nine members of this family are all AFU members and the father, Peter Skradski, Sr. is one of our most active members. The Lieutenant has several brothers also serving in the armed forces.

Congratulations to Lt. Skradski on being the first of all nurses in the Pacific theater of war to be awarded the Air Medal!

Joseph Milkovich, Sec'y
Lodge No. 114, AFU
Ely, Minn.

Eager Beaver

Joseph Pelan Wounded on Luzon; Recuperating in U. S.

Washington, Pa.—I, the undersigned, received a telegram on July 7th from my son, Joseph Pelan, who is now in General Hospital in Atlantic City. He was injured on Feb. 9th on the Island of Luzon. He entered the service on Dec. 8, 1941, and after training in various camps in this country he was sent to the South Pacific in May, 1942, where he participated in numerous battles. He writes that he is getting along fine but that his leg is still giving him trouble. He is happy to be back in the United States. On March 9th we received the "Purple Heart Medal" which he sent to us and with it a piece of shrapnel. For Christmas we also received many souvenirs from the front.

My son, Joseph Pelan and Frank Sterle of Strabane, Pa., entered the army together on Dec. 8, 1941. They were the best of friends to the end. We were sorry to hear that Frank Strle was killed by enemy bullets; my son carried his mortally wounded buddy to the ambulance and Frank died before he reached the hospital.

It is too bad that the hospital my son is in now, is too far away for me to visit him. I would like to see him again for it is three years and several months since I last saw him. I hope he will soon be well enough to come home. He is a member of Lodge No. 75, AFU as well as our whole family. Regards to all members of the American Fraternal Union.

Mrs. Mary Pelan,
R. D. 1,
Washington, Pa.

News of AFU Yanks

Last week, Sgt. Milan Ulyan, paid a visit to the Nova Doba office. He has been in the service for nearly four years and has been overseas for 38 months—and never had a furlough until now. His many service bars and battle stars tell us that he has seen action aplenty and all of it against the Japs.

Sgt. Ulyan who entered the service from Cleveland, Ohio, is a former resident of Kane, Pa., where his father still lives. He is a member of Lodge No. 173, AFU of Cleveland, Ohio.

He certainly had many interesting events to tell. Thanks for visiting us, Sgt. Ulyan and we certainly enjoyed listening to your account of the various places where you were stationed.

Lodge 75 to Hold Picnic on July 22nd

Meadowlands, Pa.—I wish to announce that Lodge No. 75, AFU is again holding a picnic at Simon's Stone Quarry on the 22nd of July. I wish to invite all members and friends to attend. I would also like to express our appreciation for the attendance at our last affair. The committee has arranged plenty of eats and drinks for all. I'll be seeing you all at the picnic on July 22nd!

Joseph Murn, Sec'y,
Lodge No. 75, AFU,
Meadowlands, Pa.

From the Nova Doba Office

The 17th regular convention of the American Fraternal Union, which was held August 1944 in Rock Springs, Wyoming, decided that the editors of the official organ, the Nova Doba, are to have two weeks vacation a year. In accordance with this it also permitted the editor to suspend two issues of the Nova Doba and that he can take this vacation during the time he considers most convenient in regard to the administration of the Union.

The officers of the subordinate AFU lodges and contributors in general are hereby notified that two issues of the Nova Doba will be omitted during the month of August, and they are the August 8 and 15 issues. The last issue which will be published before the editors' vacation will be August 1st and the next issue will be published August 22nd. Lodge officers and other contributors are asked to remember this in regard to sending in articles and letters. Everything which is intended for publication in the Nova Doba for August 1st, must be in the editorial office at the latest on the morning of July 31st. Of course it will be much better if such articles arrive a few days sooner.

The contributors are also asked to remember that during these war times the postal offices often are delayed in delivering the mail, often for several days. In cases of immedite necessity it is often helpful to send articles by air-mail or by "Special Delivery."

News of Servicemen of Lodge 49, AFU

Kansas City, Kans.—On Sunday, June 17th Lodge No. 49, AFU held its regular meeting which was pretty well attended. At this meeting we had the pleasure of meeting again our member, Pfc. John L. Anzek, who had been a prisoner in Germany for five months. He was liberated on April 17th and is now home with his wife and son, Donald Lee. During his imprisonment, John's weight of 175 lbs. went down to 125 lbs., but he has now gained most of it back. John has two brothers, Joseph and Frank in the service; Joseph Anzek is somewhere in Germany and writes often; Frank Anzek, 19, is still in the States. All three boys are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Anzek.

I would like to write here some more news about other members of our lodge who are serving in the armed forces. Pfc. Carl F. Bayuk has been in the army since Jan. 21, 1943 and all this time has not had any furloughs home. He is an engineer in an aviation battalion. In March 1944 he was sent to New Guinea and then to the Philippines where he is now stationed. Pfc. Carl is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bayuk.

Cpl. Bernard Orel has been in the army since July 5, 1943; he is with the Third Army and was sent across the Atlantic in November, 1944, first to England, then to Belgium, France and Germany. He is now in Nuremburg, Germany, and hopes to come home soon. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Orel.

The Palcher family has five sons in the United States Armed Forces. Fred Palcher, BM 2/c is with the U. S. Navy. He is 26 years old and enlisted in the U. S. Navy right after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He is now stationed in England. T/5 Walter Palcher is stationed in England with the army ordnance. He is 22 years old and has been in the army for three years, two and a half years have been spent overseas. Pfc. Robert Palcher is with the Army Engineers and is now in Austria. He is with Gen. Patton's Third Army. Robert has been awarded the Bronze Star medal. He is 20 years old and is the youngest of the Palcher brothers. Pfc. Wililam Palcher, 24, is in the infantry in Germany with Patton's Third Army. William was in the first boat-load to cross the Rhine. He was mentioned by correspondent Edward D. Ball in his article about the crossing of the Rhine. He is 24 years old. Pvt. Charles Palcher served in the infantry for six months before receiving a medical discharge. He was stationed at Camp Wolters, Texas. Charles is the twin brother of William. They are all members of Lodge No. 49, AFU.

Sgt. Joe Smarker was called to service in February 1942. After training in Tennessee and California, he was sent to the Pacific and was wounded in the battle for Bouganville; after being treated for a couple of weeks at the hospital there he was sent to the front again. He was then wounded again, this time not so badly; but he continued fighting until everything was cleared and the enemy beaten. One day while on guard duty he met his brother, William, a Marine, and they visited one another quite often. When the Bouganville campaign was ended he was sent to the Philippines, where he took part in the liberation of Manilla. He is now in the Philippines and is hoping to return home to the States soon, after having served 33 months overseas. Cpl. Wililam Smarker joined the marines on

(Continued on page 5)

Schedule of Commissions or Awards Paid by the American Fraternal Union

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1945

For New Adult Members

PLAN "D"		PLANS "E" AND "F"	
For $ 250.00 insurance	$ 1.50	For $ 250.00 insurance	$ 2.00
For $ 500.00 insurance	$ 2.50	For $ 500.00 insurance	$ 3.00
For $1,000.00 insurance	$ 5.00	For $1,000.00 insurance	$ 6.00
For $1,500.00 insurance	$ 7.50	For $1500.00 insurance	$ 9.00
For $2,000.00 insurance	$10.00	For $2,000.00 insurance	$12.00
For $3,000.00 insurance	$15.00	For $3,000.00 insurance	$18.00
For $5,000.00 insurance	$25.00	For $5,000.00 insurance	$30.00

For New Juvenile Members

For Each Plan "JA" Member $1.00	For Each Plan "JB" Member $3.00
PLAN "JC"	PLAN "JD"
For $ 500.00 insurance $3.00	For $ 250.00 insurance $1.50
For $1,000.00 insurance $5.00	For $ 500.00 insurance $3.00
	For $1,000.00 insurance $5.00

Commissions for new Adult or Juvenile members are due and payable after the new members have paid six monthly assessments and are to be turned over to the members who secured the applications.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Adventure in the Lumber Camp

I was a young girl of eight years, living with my parents at a lumber camp where Mother cooked for the lumberjacks and Father was the blacksmith who kept their tools in shape.

My excitement knew no bounds on the day we moved from the log cabin in the huge forest where lumberjacks felled tall trees preparing them for the mill. Father's transfer to the lumber mill nearby created a thrilling thought of new adventures in my lonely heart. Surrounded only by tall trees, I had lived hitherto in a world of make believe with birds, rabbits, and garter snakes as my only companions.

The big day arrived at last. All our worldly possessions, furniture and kitchen utensils, stacked precariously high, were piled on a flat car pulled by a little old ten-wheeled engine, a relic of better days. It noisily belched sooty black smoke with the blower kicking up an awful rumpus, as it snorted close to our cabin. While I watched wide-eyed the engineer beckoned to me. I climbed into the cab.

"You may pull the whistle cord, little girl, when we reach the water tank," he said smiling broadly. "She's getting mighty hot and thirsty. I must give 'er a cool drink." He stopped the engine and crawling to the top of the tank, he pulled down the spot over the manhole of the engine and yanked open the valve. Soon the hissing tank overflowed.

"More than enough, you greedy old girl," murmured the engineer closing the valve. With the chug-chug of the exhaust and the monotonous high-pitched roar of the blower, we chugged on our way to our new home. As we rumbled along the tracks, all the lumbermen waved good-bye to us. I shed a few tears for my companions left behind in the forest. A sudden jerky stop dispersed my feeling of depression.

"End of the line for you, little lady," said the engineer as his strong arms whisked me from the cab seat to the ground. There we stood, Mother, Father and I, surrounded by bags and boxes, looking at a dilapidated log cabin.

"This isn't fit to live in," Father said in an undertone to my Mother. The large log cabin contained a dining room and a kitchen on the ground floor and a large bedroom upstairs. I wasted no time in exploring the surrounding grounds. Our back yard sloped to the bank of a river. Across the river green banks, covered with wild flowers, rose into high bluffs, containing caves to be explored. "Some day," I said aloud, "I will find a way to cross the river, maybe tomorrow."

Skipping along the edge of the river, looking for wild flowers, I suddenly beheld in the distance a bridge, a small bridge, spanning the rushing water. Joyfully I ran home. Reaching the door I shouted, "Mother! I found a little bridge. May I cross it? May I, to pick flowers?"

Mother, not pausing in her work, answered, "Dear that is not a bridge, it is called a trestle. You must promise never to cross it."

"Why, Mother?" I asked.

"Because it is dangerous."

"Why it is dangerous?"

"Because only trains cross it," Mother replied, as she buttered two pieces of bread and spread a goodly portion of brown sugar between them.

"Why only trains?" I persisted, watching her with hungry eyes.

"Because," Mother continued, "the rails laid over logs are set far apart and leave gaps too wide for little legs to cross over. Below the rails, over to one side a narrow boardwalk hangs. This is called a 'catwalk.' It is used by men forced off the trestle by a passing train."

"Where do the trains go when they cross the trestle?" I asked, taking the sandwich Mother prepared for me, with a nod and thanks.

"The trains carry lumber from the lumber yard out over the trestle to the main railroad and then on to many cities. Now run along and play until I call you for supper. Don't go near the trestle," Mother warned me.

"Thank you, I won't," I called running to the river's edge, munching on my sandwich. Seated on the stump of a tree, I watched the loggers, with spikes on the soles of their shoes, riding the logs down the river, on to the whining saws that ate them up.

My curiosity about the forbidden trestle grew with the passing of each day. I often found myself going in the direction of the inviting-looking path to the other bank. Following the railroad track the trestle came into view again. I looked very tempting. Mother's warning rang in my ears—"Don't go near the trestle."

Stepping gingerly on the first tie, I paused, thinking out loud, "Should I go on? Would Mother be very angry with me?" My Mother's voice broke the spell and reluctantly I returned home.

That night before I fell asleep, I firmly resolved that tomorrow I would explore the opposite bank of the river. I awoke early the following morning with one predominating thought in my mind: "Today I will cross the trestle." All morning the minutes dragged as I went about my daily chores. After lunch I asked Mother in a meek voice, "May I go out to play now?" Mother answered, "Yes you may go now." Flying feet carried me to the tracks and on to the forbidden trestle.

Jumping from one log to the other, with childish glee, I reached the center of the trestle. Suddenly I stopped. I couldn't move. I stood glued to the spot. Probably only my imagination. I listened; in the distance I heard the shrill whoo-whoo of an engine. I looked around. My heart jumped at what I saw. A short distance behind me, the monstrous engine loomed against the horizon. I heard the clickety-clack of the wheels and another shrill whistle. Faster and faster the engine raced toward me, yet I couldn't move a step.

"Dear God," I cried aloud, "help me. Why did I disobey Mother?" I glanced down. In a flash I remembered. "The board-walk," I cried, "the board-walk." Quickly I dropped between the logs, to the board-walk flat on my stomach, gripping the boards with all my strength, closing my eyes. The thundering train zoomed over my head. I felt the warm spray of the engine as it hissed at me. I lay there too stunned to move. A short distance away I heard voices aproaching, men's voices. "I swear I saw some one down there," said a deep voice.

"No, it's impossible," said another voice.

Suddenly gentle hands gripped my dress and pulled me up through the logs. "Good heavens, child, what were you doing, how did you get here, who are you?" questioned the first gentle voice. I began to cry hysterically. "Why," said the same voice, "you are the little girl we moved last week." I looked up at him. Yes, he was the nice engineer that let me ride in his cab. He carried me to the end of the trestle.

"I will take you home, young lady, and tell your folks to take better care of you." Aside to the other man he said, " I will give them a piece of my mind."

"Oh! Please," I begged, "set me down, let me go, mister, I'm all right. I will go home myself."

"Are you sure?" asked the engineer.

"Oh yes, I'm fine, please let me go home. I don't want my mama to know I disobeyed her. She has forbidden me to go near the trestle.

"You sure you will never do this again?" asked the engineer.

"Oh yes, I promise, never again," I answered. "Good-bye and thank you." I ran all the rest of the way home. At the door I called, "Is supper ready, mom, I'm so hungry."

A feeling of joy spread over my body like a warm blanket on a cold winter night, a warm feeling of security just to be home again, to be still alive.

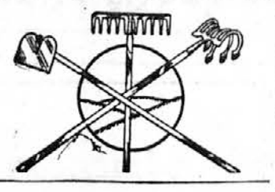
Getting Younger

Jones—My secretary has been working for me for 20 years. She celebrated her birthday last week.

Smith—Did she take the day off?

Jones—Day! She took a year off!

AUNT MARY'S GARDEN



Aunty Mary was happy to welcome another youthful member into her growing family. This time we extend greetings to John Barun. He and his sister, Angela, will keep us posted on important AFU events in Delagua. Maybe they will tell us about the city they live in and more about their uncles in the service. We'll be watching for your letters, John and Angela.

I'll bet Johnny Cecelic was made very happy by the many letters he received from his AFU friends everywhere while he was in the hospital. Isn't it wonderful to belong to such a fine organization with such thoughtful and friendly members? No matter where you are Johnny, always remember to put in a good word for our AFU.

We wonder what has happened to Mary Jean Zupan. We miss you Mary Jean, won't you please write to your page again?

When Johnny Cecelic wrote his story about the rabbits some time age, we thought of a lot of things about rabbits that the boys and girls who write to this page probably never even suspected about them.

Rabbits belong to the rodent family so that makes them cousins of the porcupine, mice, beavers, muskrats, gophers, chipmunks, squirrels and prairie dogs.

Did you know that the jack rabbit can run at the rate of forty miles an hour and has been known to clear a seven-foot fence? The average hare is about two feet in length and nearly five pounds in weight. The larger species of the western plains sometimes attain a length of three feet and a weight of ten pounds. Matching their greatly elongated hind legs and paws are their ears, capable of very keen hearing.

Most jack rabbits have a remarkable capacity to change color with the season. In the summer they are brownish or grayish above and lighter below and in the winter, pure white except for the tips of their ears which are black. In proper seasonal surroundings the camouflage is so perfect that the animal becomes all but invisible. Yet strange as it may seem the change of coloration is needed to maintain proper body temperature rather than protective camouflage. It seems that in these warm-blooded animals a white coat conserves heat while a darker coat repels it.

A person that is fortunate enough to come close to jack rabbits can sometimes see them engaged in a "boxing match." The two opponents sit on their hind feet and spar with their front feet. They fight for just a few seconds then apparently at the end of a round they rest and eat grass and then resume their boxing. The fight goes on until one is defeated the loser then dashes away.

The Rocky mountain region is the home of the pika. This is a tailless rodent about seven inches in length. It looks like a cross between a guinea pig and a rabbit and can be found on the high cliffs. It is known by a variety of names as the cony, tail-less hare, rock rabbit, whistling rabbit and others. The names vary with the locality in which they are found.

The pika is prey for the eagle and when attacked it retreats to its mountain crevice. The pika can throw its voice like the ventriloquist and its shrill voice emanates each time from a different point. Thus the eagle searches in vain. It is the only mammal which can throw its voice. The pika too, has protective coloration which changes twice a year.

And now Aunty Mary has talked long enough about rabbits. Maybe some of our readers know interesting facts about rabbits which aren't mentioned here. If you do please write and tell us about them—we'll be listening.

'Bye now!

Aunty Mary

Juvenile Letter Box

Cleveland, Ohio—Dear Juveniles: I am 7½ years old. This is my first letter to the Juvenile Page. I read it every week and Mother reads me the articles I can't read myself. I have passed into the third grade. I have a tomcat as my pet. His name is Chee-Chee. I have lots of fun with him. Sometimes he catches mice. My playmates and I play base-ball in our back yard during the summertime. We have lots of fun. Last month I had my tonsils out but now I am all right again. This is all for now. I'll write against next month. Your AFU friend,

Bobby Erzen (Age: 7½ years)
Lodge No. 103, AFU
Cleveland, Ohio

GREETINGS FROM LITTLE STAN

This week your editor received a very nice letter from Little Stan, former editor of the English Section of the Nova Doba. He is now serving in Uncle Sam's Army as a Staff Sergeant. He wants to say hello to all his old juvenile friends and how-do-you-do to all the new juvenile writers. Little Stan is our old friend, Stanley Pechaver.

You see, boys and girls, even our soldiers read your nice letters and write that they enjoy them. Keep on writing and tell your friends to write too.

And thanks to Little Stan for his nice compliments. We hope he will return home soon to his little daughter.

And a Sergeant?

Rookie—Does a skunk have two stripes?

Private—No, that's a corporal!

Slight Slip

House wife—You've papered the wall quite nicely. But what are those lumps?

Wallpaperer—Oh, I must have left the pictures on the wall!

JUVENILE SPOTLIGHT

Margaret M. Startz

This week the AFU awards one dollar to Master John Barun, member of Lodge No. 233, AFU for his contribution to the Juvenile Page for the month of June. Your letter was very interesting, Johnny, so keep on writing!

Honorable mention goes to Margaret M. Startz who is well known to all Juvenile readers as the author of the "Ely Review" column. Margaret is one of the most constant contributors to our Juvenile Page. She deserves the highest recognition for sticking to her writing for many years. There were times when Margaret alone carried on the Juvenile column until the return of the Juvenile Page. She has also won awards in the past for her interesting column. Today we join with all other AFU Juveniles in honoring you, Margaret, and we hope you will continue your fine work!

Frances J. Erzen,
Associate Editor

President Truman

P is for President, the chief of the land,
The forty-eight states by him are manned.
R is for regular, he's a regular guy,
With him at the wheel we can't go awry.
E is for endurance long may he endure,
So this world of all evil he can help to cure.
S is for smile—key to personality,
His is genuine, full of sincerity.
I is for inspiration we hope he will attain,
To come up fighting in every campaign.
D is for duty an obligation he owes,
To help win this war and destroy our foes.
E is for en masse, that's how we stand
Behind the leader of our glorious land.
N is for nominate, our vote every time
Goes to the man for whom we write this rhyme.
T is for term, when his will expire
You can bet this Missourian once again we'll rehire.

* * *

T is for toast, here's the one we propose,
"To him health and happiness, no worries, no woes."
R is for reliability and this we know,
The President is trustworthy from the word go.
U is for unity, we are morally bound
To stand united, else get put under a mound.
M is for monarch, kind and true,
Ruler of peoples under the red, white and blue.
A is for amiability and you're sure to find
Friendship worthy of all mankind.
N is for the name that this poem's dedicated to,
President Truman, our hats off to you!

* * *

P. S. Recently the President was guest at our state capital for a week and his friendliness won him many new friends. We nominate July as our President's month and so to keep in step with the scheme, my brother has selected another president to write lyric to. In this field, he too is famous—our AFU president!

Fraternally,

John Balint, (Age: 13 years)
Lodge No. 162, AFU
Enumclaw, Wash.

Janko Rogelj

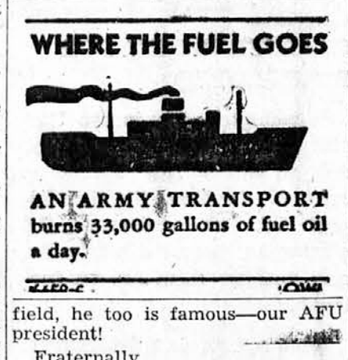
J is for joy and jovial and jolly,
Our president is full of life and mirth, by golly!
A is for ambition, his goal is high,
Our AFU must pass all others by.
N is for noble, good things he has done,
Worthy of high praise is President John.
K is for keen, his mind is alert,
No member intentionally would he ever hurt.
O is for onward, never say die,
Our AFU to fame and glory must fly.

*

R is for reliance, his leadership we trust,
To respect and obey him we always must.
O is for oblivion into which we might pass,
If we didn't have Janko at the head of our class.
G is for gladness which his smile does bring,
Makes all members' hearts with happiness sing.
E is for excellent guidance and advice,
His technique and manner new members entice.
L is for loyalty, he is ever true,
Fraternal hearts with love he does imbue.
J is for Janko, leader of our AFU,
Halt! At attention! Mr. Rogelj, we salute you!

* * *

Gene Balint, (Age: 12 years)
Lodge No. 162, AFU
Enumclaw, Wash.



Ely Review

By Margaret M. Startz

Ely, Minn.—Hello Juveniles: I was very glad a number of you wrote and told us how you are spending your summer vacations. Well, I am being kept busy watching children. I take care of Mrs. Joseph Mantel's little boy, Tommy, every afternoon. Mrs. Mantel also has two little girls, Mary Jo and Kathleen, besides Tommy. They are very nice children. Mr. Mantel, who is employed in Minneapolis, Minn., was recently home for a short visit with his family.

Miss Rosline Mantel, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Mantel Sr., is now home from the University for the summer vacation. All of the Mantel family are members of the AFU.

* * *

SERVICE NEWS:

Capt. David Alar, who was home on leave, has left for Camp Polk, La.

F/Sgt. Joseph R. Kapsch, a marine corps pilot, is now on the Marshall Islands.

Pvt. John F. Cermek is stationed in India. His brother, Pvt. John Germek of the marine corps, is now serving in the Pacific theater.

Lieut. Raymond Poljanec was captured when his plane was lost in action over Germany, April 8, 1944. He is now in France awaiting transportation home.

Pfc. Daniel Rozman has been awarded the Bronze Star and the Combat Infantrymens Badge for meritorious achievement in action in Austria. Pvt. Rozman fought with the 67th armored infantry of the Seventh Army. He has been overseas since January of this year and had been previously in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Austria.

Pfc. Joseph Popesh was home on leave from Scott Field, Ill.

Raymond Sloger of the Merchants Marines has returned home from an extended trip in the Mediterranean and will visit here with his family and other relatives until the first of July.

M/Sgt. Fred Pucel, who has returned from the Pacific, spent a 30-day furlough visiting his relatives and friends. He has now left for Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Albert J. Malner S 2/c of Great Lake, Ill., has graduated from Basic Engineering school. He is now promoted to F 1/c. He recently spent a 24-hour leave with his parents.

Stationed in Germany are Pfc. Louis Kotzian, Pvt. Arthur Rule, Pvt. Frank Jerich and Sgt. Charles Pusovich. Kotzian sent a picture of his jeep home which bears the name of "Ely, Minn."

My brother, Pfc. Fred Startz, wrote when we last heard from him on May 23rd, that it was his ninth day at a hotel in Jemback, Austria. Fred writes that it is a most beautiful hotel with all accommodations. He and two soldiers share a room together. He writes what a pleasure it is to sleep in a real bed again and live in a house. This is only a short rest period for him. Fred served on the front in combat duty in France, Germany and several other places.

* * *

Mrs. Walsh and her daughter, Mrs. Milton Coombs and son, Micky, of Superior, Wis., are visiting in Ely. I was very happy to see them. A couple of years ago, as you may remember, I spent the summer at the Coombs' home in Superior. The family are former residents of Ely.

Francis Ray and children and Miss Kathryn Miller of Jackson, Minn. were visitors at Soudan and Tower, Minn. and they also visited with us at Ely.

What a delightful surpise when I opened the Nova Doba last week and saw in it, Miss Pavlich's wedding picture. It was indeed lovely. The Pavlich's are close friends of ours. Miss Pavlich, now Mrs. Inzerello, was a former Juvenile writer and her sister Irene, a former delegate to the Juvenile Convention.

Mr. Anton Okolish: I read your article published June 20th and it was very interesting. I think you are right in stating that now is the time to start discussing what can be done in the way of a memorial to our AFU fighting men. A memorial in their memory would prove that the AFU is 100% behind our boys.

So long, folks, until next time.

REG'LAR FELLERS—Pitch and Toss. By GENE BYRNES

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Founded July 18, 1898
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News of Servicemen Of Lodge 49, AFU

(Continued from page 3)

May 25, 1943. He trained at San Diego, Calif.; from there he was sent to New Caledonia, near Bouganville, where he met his brother. After William had been overseas for one and a half years he was returned to the United States for a happy 30-day furlough with his family and friends. At the present time he is stationed at Santa Ana, Calif. William also has a younger brother, Ralph, who is serving with the navy somewhere in the Pacific.

Frank Yankovich, Machinist Mate 2/c, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Math Yankovich. He is now in the South Pacific. He has been in the service for two and a half years and spent one year overseas.

Cpl. Edward M. Pozek, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Pozek, was called into the service in February 1942. He arrived in England in September 1942 and is still stationed there with the Air Enginering Service Group. He has never had a furlough. His brother, Cpl. Joseph M. Pozek enlisted in the army on Dec. 19, 1941. He received his training with the Coast Artillery at California. From there he was sent to the Aleutians where he served for 32 months. Joe has one battle star. On Jan. 28, 1945 he came home on a 30-day furlough. He then reported to Little Rock, Ark., where he recuperated for two weeks. He is now in Lexington, Nebraska guarding German prisoners. Another son of the Pozek family, Cpl. Matt G. Pozek was drafted into the army on Aug. 28, 1943. From Fort Leavenworth he was sent to Prince Rupert, British Columbia where he is now stationed. He had his furlough the same time Joe was home.

Pfc. John Jakylovich has been in the service for three years. He was first stationed at St. Louis, then at Fort Lourdale, Florida, then Fort Geo. Meade, Maryland. In February 1944 he was married in Great Falls, Montana to Miss Doris Hammer. He is now stationed at Bonn in Germany. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jaklevich.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Simonich have two sons in the service. Tony Simonich AMM 2/c serving with the U. S. navy for three years and who recently returned home from England for a 19-day leave. Frank, the other son has been in Panama for 8 months. He came home on a 25-day leave and is now waiting to be shipped out to the Pacific. They enjoyed their furloughs very much.

Sgt. Frank Cvitkovich volunteered for service in the army on Oct. 15, 1940. He first was stationed at Leavenworth, Kan., then in Fort Lewis, Wash. He was then shipped to the Philippines and is now on Okinawa. His brother, Lawrence, volunteered in 1943 for the Merchant Marine. While in service he has been at Oran and Algeria in North Africa; in Toranto and Augusta, Italy; the Bahrein Islands, in Iran; in Mambasa, Mozambie and Biera in East Africa, and in many other cities in Central and South America. His last letter home came from the Philippines. The above-mentioned are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Cvitkovich and both are members of Lodge No. 49, AFU. The entire Cvitkovich family, seven members in all, belong to this lodge. Mr. Joseph Cvitkovich is the present president of our lodge and also one of its founders. The lodge was organized May 30, 1904 and is therefore, now more than 41 years old.

Joseph J. Dercher, Sec'y
Lodge No. 49, AFU
Kansas City, Kansas

ARMY WILL SEND 2000 MORE WACS TO FAR PACIFIC

Washington — The army intends to increase the number of WACs in the Southwest Pacific from 5,000 to 7,000 soon, Lt. Col. Mary Agnes Brown, staff director of the WAC, said last week.

Colonel Brown said that WACs are now entering invasion areas faster than ever before and said although 131 days elapsed after the invasion of Hollandia before WACs arrived they were in Manila 33 days after the troops got there.

She stated that none of the Pacific WACs have been returned for discharge under the point system and that only two WACs over 40 years of age asked for discharges.

The good old summertime is fun time for the whole family. It's also a good time, say the Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the National Safety Council, to check on any hazards in your home that may cause an accident. Such things as broken outdoor furniture, rotting or broken porch floors and steps be repaired at once. If you have a swing, check the ropes or chains and replace them at once if defective.

Indian Dart Poison Saves Lives

Secretly for centuries, the witch doctors in the tropical jungles of South America have been making and brewing a dark gooey poison. This poison was applied to the end of a dart, put into a tube several feet long, then blown out. This was used to kill animals and enemies of the natives. The beast or bird that is hit is paralyzed and death is certain regardless of where the dart strikes the animal.

Now this same strange poison is being used by American physicians and surgeons. With its help they are treating children aflicted with dreadful maladies, performing delicate operations successfully—and speeding the restoration of insane persons to sanity!

This poison is named curare (pronounced "koo-RAH-ray"). It was discovered accidently by Richard C. Gill, jungle explorer, who was thrown from his horse on a trail in the Upper Amazon. The jolt he received later developed into paralysis. Recovering at home in the States, he learned the part the rare curare was playing in medical research of paralysis. In 1938 he returned to the jungle, where his Indian friends taught him how to brew the deadly concoction.

Months later, he brought home a huge supply. Medical scientists purified and standardized the dart poison by tests on laboratory animals. Dr. A. E. Bennett, aided by Dr. A. R. McIntyre, introduced it successfully in convulsive-shock therapy. Now, not only is "black magic" making safe the shock treatment of mental disorders, but its relaxing effect renders a paralysis victim responsive to the various phases of muscle reeducation.

Now that it has been standardized by scientists, it may prove helpful in many more ways.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Do you play the Daily Double-up? Do you share the ride and fill your car with fellow workers? If you do, then here's a tip-off from the Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the National Safety Council: A loaded car takes longer to stop and is slower to pick up, so be sure to drive carefully. It will pay off in safety and a longer happier life.

Safety Gas

"Safety" motor fuel is expected to preserve lives, especially in postwar commercial aviation, where even a minor crack-up could explode up to 15,000 gallons of gasoline.

Developed by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and used by the army and navy, the new fuel can be burned in any motor equipped with injectors or a new kind of easily-installed carburator.

The secret of its safety is that Standard managed to give kerosene, which doesn't vaporize into explosive gases when it is spilled, an octane rating of 100 or more—equal to that of most military aviation fuels. It explodes effectively in the motor's heat and compression, but otherwise won't burn unless lighted by actual flame.

Powdered Orange Juice

That's right, powdered orange juice! It only takes a minute to whip up a family-sized batch of fresh-tasting, vitamin C orange juice, with the National Research Corp.'s new dehydrated orange juice crystals.

Developed at Plymouth, Fla. this boon to breakfast-getters has far-reaching nutritive significance. The reduced bulk (a 90-pound crate of oranges makes 7 pounds of vacuum-packed) can be stored in plentiful amounts in dining cars, ocean and air liners, schools and hospitals. It can be shipped economically and without spoilage to notoriously vitamin C-deficient countries such as Newfoundland and Iceland. Remote farm sections can have orange juice the year around.

At present all powdered orange juice is going to wounded veterans and civilians will have to wait for it until the war is over.

Store-Teeth Proof

Camp Butner, N. C. — Capt. Herbert Frank, the Post Finance Officer, was paying off patients in the Convalescent Hospital. He required each man to produce his dog tag or some other positive identification.

Up stepped Pvt. Willie Jackson. He said:

"I haven't any dog tags, sir, but I have something just as good."

He opened his mouth, removed his upper plate and placed it in front of the startled officer. Plainly inscribed on the denture was "William Jackson, 34510783."

Willie got his dough!

"WE OUGHTN'T TO BE MAKING THIS TRIP BECAUSE IT ISN'T ESSENTIAL-BUT GRANDMA MISSES US SO!"

Need for Ship Repair Workers Urgent:

Stressing the desperate need for workers to get battle-damaged ships back in the fighting line, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced that while approximately 6,000 craftsmen had been hired during June, an equal number of workers are still urgently needed for ship repair yards on the West Coast and at Pearl Harbor.

Workers not employed in essential industry are urged to apply at the nearest United States Employment Service office. Needed are machinists, electricians, sheet-metal workers, welders, riggers, shipwrights, aircraft workers, radio mechanics, coppersmiths, mechanic learners, pipe coverers, insulator boiler makers, ordnance men and packers.

* * *

Drive to Crush Ration Check Racket:

Striking again at the black market's big-time criminal leaders, Chester Bowlers, OPA administrator, has ordered a nation-wide drive to crush the organized racket of the sale of ration checks. "This particular racket is a serious threat to OPA and must be wiped out promptly," said Mr. Bowles.

* * *

No More All-Rubber Tires:

No more tires will be manufactured entirely of natural rubber, W. James Sears, deputy director of WPB's Rubber Bureau, reported as additional steps to conserve America's dwindling stockpile of natural rubber were announced.

* * *

Wearing Apparel:

To assure continued production of nine kinds of coats and overcoats for men, women and children, manufacturers will be granted priorities assistance in obtaining woolen knitted fabrics in the third and succeeding quarters, WPB said. The coats and overcoats for which priorities assistance will be granted are: women's, misses' and juniors' coats; teen age girls' coats; girls' coats; children's coats; toddlers' coats; infant's coats, boys' finger-tip coats; men's ulster and double-breasted overcoats and men's basic model overcoats.

* * *

Increased Production of Tire Chains and Electric Irons:

Relaxation of controls on the production and delivery of tire chains was announced by the WPB. Because of the large cutbacks in military requirements already received, or to be received in the near future, it was felt that ample capacity now exists for the production of chains to meet civilian needs.

Manufacture of electric irons has been removed from production control. However, no immediate increase in the production of electric irons is expected because of shortages of some essential materials, including nickel, stainless steel, phenolic plastics and resistance wire.

* * *

WAVE Recruiting:

The Navy is again calling for WAVES—20,000 of them immediately to help support the great sea offensives now under way in the Pacific and to care for the increasing number of wounded men in those offensives. Interested women should got at once to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or write directly to WAVES, Washington, D. C., for an attractive free booklet, "The Story of You in Navy Blue."

F. J. E.

Iz Slovenije prinešeni pozdravi

Na velikem narodnem zboru, ki se je vršil v nedeljo 8. julija na vrtu Slovenskega društvenega doma v Euclidu, Ohio, in na katerem je bilo nad pet tisoč oseb, je dr. Slavko Zore, podpolkovnik jugoslovanske vojske in svetnik jugoslovanskega veleposlaništva v Washingtonu, pozdravil zbrano množico rojakov in rojakinj sledeče:

Moji dragi amerikanski Slovenci in Slovenke:

Dragi bratje in sestre:

V izredno čast si štejem, da morem prisostvovati današnjemu velikemu zborovanju vseh SANSovih podružnic v Clevelandu, kot zastopnik veleposlaništva demokratične federativne Jugoslavije v Zedinjenih državah Amerike in vam izreči vse priznanje za vaše nesebično delo za korist naše stare domovine.

Današnjemu vašemu zborovanju želim kar največ uspeha.

Dragi bratje in sestre! Prinašam vam plamteče pozdrave iz vaše stare domovine, iz naše osvobojene in prerojene demokratične federativne Jugoslavije. Prinašam vam pozdrave iz naše drage slovenske zemlje, ki je sedaj prvič v zgodovini svobodno zadihala združena z bratskimi narodi Srbov, Hrvatov, Črnogorcev in Makedoncev v novi Titovi Jugoslaviji.

Prinašam vam, dragi bratje in sestre, plameneče pozdrave slovenskih borcev za svobodo svoje rodne zemlje in za boljšo bodočnost slovenskega naroda, ki so s svojo krvjo napisali zlate črke na novih straneh naše zgodovine. Prinašam vam vroče pozdrave novega, v borbi prekaljenega in prerojenega slovenskega naroda, ki se je golorok uprl okupatorju in bil pripravljen raje umreti kot pa živeti v sužnosti pod peto mrkega fašizma. Prinašam vam srčne pozdrave naše ponosne Ljubljane, ki jo ni mogel streti štiriletni nečloveški teror italijanskih in hitlerovskih okupatorjev niti pokvarjenost domačih izvržkov slovenskega naroda. Prinašam vam pozdrave slovenske prestolice, ki je bila ves čas simbol odpora in zvezda vodnica v težki osvobodilni borbi.

Izročam vam pozdrave veleposlanika demokratične federativne Jugoslavije gospoda Stanoja Simića, ki radi zaposlenosti ni mogel osebno počastiti vašega zborovanja.

Dragi bratje in sestre:

Pred štirimi leti, spomladi leta 1941, so se zgrinjali črni oblaki nad našo domovino. Črna pošast Mussolinijevih in Hitlerjevih krvnikov je stegnila svoje krvave kremplje nad slovensko zemljo. Nepregledne horde fašističnih rabljev so preplavile našo deželo in pričele neusmiljeno uničevati in klati slovenski narod. Vztrepetala je slovenska zemlja, vztrepetal je slovenski rod—narod je spoznal, da je obsojen na smrt.

Stara Jugoslavija je propadla v enem tednu. Zakaj? Propadla je radi proti-ljudskih režimov, ki so jo vodili ves čas njenega obstoja, propadla je zaradi neljudskega in izdajskega vodstva. In vsi krivci sramotnega propada Jugoslavije so se takoj drugi dan znašli v naročju okupatorja, brez sramu šo mu poljubili krvave roke.

Tedaj se je tudi v slovenskem narodu, ki je od nekdaj veljal za narod sužnjev in hlapcev, nekaj prelomilo. Narod se je otresel svojega starega izdajskega vodstva in vzel svojo usodo sam v roke.

Napovedal je okupatorju boj na življenje in smrt, sprejel je misel našega velikega Prešerna, da je: "manj strašna smrt v črne zemlje krili, kot so pod svitlim solncem sužnji dnevi."

Že v maju l. 1941. so zapokale prve partizanske puške po slovenskih hribih in gozdovih. Slovenski delavec, kmet in delavni inteligent so zgrabili za puške. Borba je stopnjevala, okupator je privažal pojačanja, utrjeval je postojanke, vse ceste in železnice so bile obdane z bunkerji. Pričel se je teror nad neoboroženim ljudstvom, padali so talci, gorele so slovenske vasi. Toda vse to je le stopnjevalo odpor slovenskega naroda. "Vse za borbo, smrt fašizmu—svobodo narodu," je bilo naše geslo.

Peščica slovenskih oblastnikov z nekaj oprodami in trabanti je začutila, da si slovenski narod jemlje svojo usodo v svoje roke in da se ta gospoda ne bo mogla več vrniti na svoja nečastna mesta. Povezali so se z okupatorjem, povezali so se z krvavim nacizmom in mu hlapčevsko služili z izdajanjem in oboroženo silo proti slovenski narodni osvobodilni vojski. Povezali so se z Mussolinijem in Hitlerjem na življenje in smrt in skupno z Mussolinjem in Hitlerjem so dočakali takega konca, kakršnega so z svojo podlo izdajalsko vlogo zaslužili.

Težke okupatorske ofenzive so šle preko slovenske zemlje in sejale smrt in pogorišča. Toda naroda, ki sam vodi svojo usodo se uničiti ne da. Iz vsake ofenzive smo izšli močnejši. Ljubezen naroda do svojih borcev, junakov je bila vedno večja. Ko smo tri dni v snegu in najhujšem ognju držali položaje proti nadmočnemu sovražniku, so nam slovenske matere in dekleta z globoko ljubeznijo in z nasmehom v obrazu, prezirajoč smrtno nevarnost, nosile na položaje hrano in nas bodrile v borbi.

Ni besed, ki bi mogle opisati in izraziti vso predanost, požrtvovalnost, borbenost, junaštvo in ponos, ki ga je pokazal naš mali, vedno zapostavljeni slovenski narod.

S to svojo nadčloveško borbo je slovenski narod nadvse častno prestal težko preizkušnjo, ki jo je tirjala od njega neizprosna zgodovina. Ali boš sramotno klonil in se dal iztrebiti fašističnim uničevalcem ali pa boš strnil svoje vrste in udaril skupno z zavezniškimi narodi Amerikancev, Rusov in Angležev? Slovenski narod je udaril in si v skupni borbi z jugoslovanskimi narodi ustvaril častno mesto med zavezniškimi narodi.

Udaril je v znamenju istih idealov, za katere so se borili Amerikanci, ko so šli v boj za svojo svobodo in neodvisnost v času George Washingtona: boril se je za edinstvo svoje zemlje, kakor se je borilo ameriško ljudstvo pod nesmrtnim Abraham Lincolnom: sledil je zgledu Amerike in vrgel vse svoje sile na tehtnico pravice, kakor je storilo ameriško ljudstvo pod Woodrow Wilsonom in velikim Franklinom D. Rooseveltom.

Danes, bratje in sestre, je vsakdo od nas srečen in ponosen, da se mu po žilah pretaka slovenska kri, kri naroda junaka.

V tej neizprosni borbi za osvoboditev svoje zemlje in za boljšo bodočnost svojega ljudstva se je slovenski narod nerazdružno povezal z jugoslovanskimi narodi, z našimi dragimi sosedi Hrvati, z borbenimi Srbi, z junaškimi Makedonci in ponosnimi Črnogorci.

Ista usoda, isti napori, ista borbena sila in tovarištvo ter skupna zmaga so nas na veko zedinili pod skupno streho ujedinjeno demokratično federativno Jugoslavijo. Borba za svobodo in lepšo in srečnejšo bodočnost nas je združila pod vod-

(Dalje na 6. strani)

Janko N. Rogelj,
predsednik ABZ:

Za takojšno pomoč

Pred par tedni sem dobil dvoje pisem. Prvo mi je pisal naš dobri in agilni tajnik, brat Joseph Turk, iz Conemaugh-a, Pa. V pismu je bil priložen tudi ček za $459. Drugo pismo mi je poslala poznana in vestna tajnica, sestra Mary Puz iz Tacoma-e, Washington. Tudi v njenem pismu je bil priložen ček $70.25. Oba sta mi poslala denar, da naj kot glavni predsednik ABZ izročim poslane darove za takojšnjo pomoč našim osvobojenim in trpečim Slovencem v domovini.

Denar sem takoj izročil postojanki SANSa v Clevelandu, ki je združena z lokalnim odborom JPO, SS.

V Conemaughu, Pa., so prispevali kot sledi:

St. Louis Society No. 36 ABZ, $100; John Jancar, $20.

Po $10: Napredni Slovenci, No. 254 SNPJ, Anton Gabrenya in Joseph Turk; Frank Podboy $6.00.

Po $5: Andrew Vidrich, Vince Rustja, Frank Svete, John Ceglar, Louis Rovansek, Mrs. Mary Krebel, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Louis Stermec, Steve Mrak, John Skoff, Joseph Ule, Mrs. Jernejcic, Anton Mele, Jacob Gabrenya Jr., Joseph Urbas Sr., Jennie Wagner, Mary Zabric, Frank Mele, Joseph Okocki, Louis Benchena, Joseph Hudoklin, Mrs. John Kapler, Mrs. Frank Zupancic, John Janezic, Frank Kobal, John Brezovec, Tony Dolenc, John Medle, John Dezelan, Neimenovani, Joseph Medle, Ignac Groznik, Anton Perchin, Anton Sadar Jr., Frank Tursic, Thomas Skerbec.

Vid Rovansek, $4.00.

Po $3.00: Joseph Luzar, Joseph Widmar, Frank Petrovcic, John Volk, Frank Sustersic, Anton Gole, Antonia Drobnic, Neimenovani, Thomas Popp, Leo Beltz.

Po $2.00: John Zupancic, Clara Edw. Zupancic, Anton Koreltz, John Kolar, Frank Prosen, Joseph Stermec, Blaz Brezovsek, Frank Skufca, Frances Bevc, Louis Cvelbar, Jacob Govekar, Mary Modic, Frank Kusar, Jacob Gabrenja Sr., Gasper Petrovcic, Jacob Koss, Jerry Lowko, John Klajder, John Milavec, Louis Butara, Frank Kapler, John Bizjak, John Kusar, Anton Koren, Mrs. Kmetz, Joseph Mrak in Matt Strazisar.

Mary Pristaw $1.50.

Po $1.00: Neimenovani, Neimenovani, John Jakobe Sr., Louis Jacobe, Tony Jacobe, Jennie Milavec, Frank Milavec, Anton Tursic, Frank Jacobe, Joseph Bregar, John Marhefka, John Butara, Frank Penko, Josephine Lupek, Joseph Korbar, John Korbar, Anton Sadar Sr., Vincent Bukovec, Joseph Parhne, Lovrenc Kranjc, Frank Strazisar, Joseph Jacobe, Frank Drobnic, Mary Kuser, Anton Silko, Anton Rovansek Sr., Joseph Cuk, Mary Cuk, Jennie Perko, Frank Koss, Frank Berdon, Anna Martincic, Joseph Cekada.

Joseph Bukovec, 50 centov. Skupaj $459.00.

Joseph Turk.

V Tacomi, Washington, so darovali sledeči:

Po $25: Anton Malovich in društvo Slovan, št. 176 ABZ.

Po $5.00: G. J. Porenta, Joe Klarich, Sr. in J. Peloza. M. Bratovich, $2.00; Frank Čekada, $1.25.

Po $1.00: John Klarich in Joe Hrvatin.

Hvala lepa vsem darovalcem! Prisrčna hvala vsem nabiralcem. To je dokaz, da naši ljudje še niso pozabili svojih bratov in sester v domovini. Ameriški Slovenci in Slovenke razumevajo bolest in boje osvobojenega naroda v domovini. Oni so tudi pripravljeni, da pomagajo, kadar se jih vpraša.

DOPISI

Washington, Pa. — Podpisana sem prejela 7. julija telegram od mojega sina Josepha Pelana, da je zdaj v splošni bolnišnici v Atlantic Cityu. Ranjen je bil 9. februarja 1945 na otoku Luzonu na Filipinih. V armado je vstopil 8. decembra 1941, in po vežbanju v raznih taboriščih v tej deželi je bil 14. maja 1942 odposlan v Južni Pacifik, kjer se je udeležil več bojev. Piše, da mu gre na bolje, samo z nogo ima še neprilike. Vesel je, da je spet nazaj v naši deželi. Dne 9. marca smo prejeli odlikovanje "Purple Heart," ki ga nam je poslal domov, obenem kos šrapnela. Tudi za božič nam je bil poslal več reči za spomin.

Naj omenim, da sta bila moj sin Joseph Pelan in Frank Strle iz Strabane, Pa., odšla skupaj v armado, in sicer 8. decembra 1941 zjutraj. Bila sta vseskozi najboljša prijatelja. Žal, je Franka Strleta smrtonosno zadela sovražna krogla; težko ranjenega prijatelja je Joseph nesel na ambulanco, toda ranjenec je na prevozu v bolnišnico umrl.

Žal, da je bolnišnica predaleč, kajti rada bi šla sina obiskat, kajti videla ga nisem že tri leta in nekaj mesecev. Upam, da se kmalu toliko pozdravi, da bo prišel domov. On je član društva št. 75 ABZ, kakor sploh vsa naša družina. Pozdrav vsemu članstvu Ameriške bratske zveze!

Mrs. Mary Pelan,
R. D. 1, Washington, Pa.

Sharon, Pa.—Vsi člani Slovenskega delavskega doma v Sharonu, Pa., so tem potom vabljeni, da se udeležijo piknika, ki ga Dom priredi v nedeljo, 22. julija. Piknik se bo vršil na Valentinčičevi farmi, R. D. 2, West Middlesex. Za tolažbo lačnih in žejnih bo preskrbljeno, in v tem bo ta nač izlet sličil nekdanjim piknikom. Vpričo raznih pomanjkanj v teh vojnih časih pikniki niso več, kakor so bili nekdaj. Vsekakor, boljše je nekaj kot nič. Tisti, ki imate "Lize," skušajte prihraniti par litrov gasolina, da boste lahko šli z nami na izlet. Začetek bo pri Slovenskem domu v nedeljo 22. julija ob 9. uri zjutraj. Takrat bo odpeljal prvi truk, ki bo vozil provijant. Nadaljni truki bodo odpeljali opoldne in ob eni uri.

Seveda, najbolje je, da si vsak, ki more, preskrbi svoje lastno vozilo; tako bo najbolj gotovo prišel na mesto našega izleta. Drugi vozniki se včasih zamudijo.

Člani, ki lastujejo zadolžnice našega Doma, naj se zglasijo na pikniškem prostoru pri tajniku, ki bo imel nekaj zanje. Kaj bo, ne povem v javnosti. Tisti člani, ki plačujejo letne asesmente, naj se izkažejo s člansko karticо, ker bo tudi zanje nekaj pripravljenega. Za dobro stoječega člana se smatra tisti, ki ima letni asesment plačan do 30. junija. Prvega julija je sledila suspendacija, in prizadeti član ni upravičen do nikakega priboljška.

Seja Slovenskega doma, ki bi se imela vršiti 22. julija, je odložena za en teden, to je, na nedeljo 29. julija. Med tem časom bodo vse zadeve reševali domovi odseki. Na izlet so vabljeni tudi zunanji člani. Zaradi izleta v nedeljo 22. julija bodo klubovi prostori zaprti od 2. ure popoldne do večera. S tem bo tudi klubovim delavcem dana prilika udeležiti se zabave na Valentinčičevi farmi. Pozdrav! — Za Slovenski delavski dom:

Frank Kramar, tajnik.

Kansas City, Kans.—V nedeljo 17. junija se je vršila seja našega društva Vit. Sv. Jurija, št. 49 ABZ, ki je bila prilično dobro obiskana. Na seji je bil tudi Pfc. John L. Anzek, ki je bil 5 mesecev v ujetništvu v Nemčiji. Osvobojen je bil 17. aprila in je zdaj doma pri svoji soprogi in sinu Donaldu Lee. Tekom ujetništva je John Anzek shujšal od 175 na 125 funtov, toda večino teže je zdaj že spet dobil nazaj. John ima tudi dva brata, Josepha in Franka, v vojaški službi Zedinjenih držav; John Anzek je nekje v Nemčiji in se večkrat oglasi; Frank Anzek, ki je 19 let star, je pa še v Ameriki. Vsi trije so sinovi Mr. in Mrs. John Anzek.

V naslednjem naj bodo navedeni nekateri nadaljni naši člani, ki so v vojni službi Zedinjenih držav. Pfc. Carl F. Bayuk je v armadi od 21. januarja 1943 in ves ta čas še ni bil doma na dopustu. On je inženir v letalskem bataljonu. V marcu 1944 je bil poslan v New Guineo, od tam pa je bil premeščen na Filipine, kjer je še zdaj. Omenjeni je sin Mr. in Mrs. Geo. Bayuk.

Cpl. Bernard Orel je v armadi od 5. julija 1943; prideljen je tretji armadi in je bil odposlan preko Atlantika v novembru 1944, najprej v Anglijo, potem v Belgijo, Francijo in Nemčijo. Zdaj je v Nurenbergu, Nemčija, in upa kmalu priti na dopust domov. On je sin Mr. in Mrs. Anton Orel.

Od družine Palcher je 5 sinov v vojni službi Zedinjenih držav. Fred Palcher, B. M. 2/c je v zvezni mornarici. Star je 26 let ter je vstopil v mornarico takoj po napadu na Pearl Harbor. Zdaj je nastanjen v Angliji. — T/5 Walter Palcher je nastanjen v Angliji z vojno ordnanco. Star je 22 let, že tri leta v vojni službi in od teh dve leti in pol preko morja. — Pfc. Robert Palcher, 20 let star, služi pri armadnih inženirjih s tretjo armado generala Pattona, zdaj v Avstriji. Bil je odlikovan z bronasto kolajno. — Pfc. William Palcher, star 24 let, služi v infanteriji v tretji armadi generala Pattona, zdaj v Nemčiji. On je bil v prvih brodovih, ki so prepluli reko Reno. Korespondent Edward D. Ball ga je omenjal v svojem opisu ameriške ofenzive preko Rene. — Pvt. Charles Palcher je služil v infanteriji 6 mesecev, nakar je bil iz zdravstvenih ozirov odpuščen. Charles in njegov brat William sta dvojčeka.

Sgt. Joe Smarker je bil vpoklican v armado v februarju 1942. Po vežbanju v Tennessee in Californiji je bil poslan na Pacifik in je bil ranjen v bitki pri Bouganvillu; po par tednih je bil odpuščen iz bolnišnice in se je podal na fronto, kjer je bil ponovno lahko ranjen, toda je vztrajal v boju, dokler sovražnik ni bil likvidiran. Neki dan, ko je bil na straži, je srečal svojega brata Williama, ki je pri marinih. Potem sta se z bratom večkrat videla. Ko so bili boji za Bouganville končani, je bil premeščen na Filipine, kjer je pomagal pri osvoboditvi Manile. Zdaj je nastanjen na Filipinih. — Cpl. William Smarker se je vpisal k marinom meseca maja 1943. Vežbal se je v San Diegu, Calif., in od tam je bil poslan v New Caledonio, kateri kraj je blizu Bouganville, kjer se je srečal s svojim bratom. Po poldrugoletnem službovanju preko morja je bil poslan domov na 30-dnevni dopust. Zdaj je nastanjen v Santa Ana, Calif. — William ima še enega mlajšega brata, Ralpha, ki služi v zvezni mornarici nekje na Pacifiku.

Frank Yankovich, Machinist Mate 2nd Class, je sin Mr. in Mrs. Math Jankovich. Zdaj je nekje v Južnem Pacifiku. V službi je že dve leti in pol in od tega eno leto v prekomorskih krajih.

Cpl. Edward M. Pozek, sin Mr. in Mrs. Matt Pozek, je bil vpoklican v vojaško službo 22. februarja 1942. V Anglijo, kjer je še zdaj, je prispel 1. septembra 1942. Prideljen je letalskim inženirjem. Dopusta dosedaj še ni imel nobenega. —

Cpl. Joseph M. Pozek je vstopil v armado 19. decembra 1941. Vežbal se je pri obalni artileriji v Californiji, nakar je bil poslan na Aleutsko otočje, kjer je preživel 32 mesecev. V januarju letos je dobil 30-dnevni dopust; zdaj je spet v službi, in sicer straži nemške vojne ujetnike v Lexingtonu, Nebraska. — Cpl. Matt G. Pozek je bil poklican v armado v avgustu 1943. Iz Fort Leavenworth je bil poslan v Prince Rupert, B. C., kjer je še zdaj. Na dopustu doma je bil v preteklem juniju.

Pfc. John Jakylovich je v vojaški službi že nad tri leta, in sicer od januarja 1942. Bil je v razničnih taboriščih v državah Missouri, Florida, Montana in Maryland. Februarja 1944 se je poročil v Great Fallsu, Montana. Zdaj je nameščen v mestu Bonn v Nemčiji. On je sin Mr. in Mrs. John Jaklevich.

Mr. in Mrs. Anton Simonich, imata v vojni službi sina Tonya in Franka. Tony Simonich AMM 2/c služi v vojni mornarici že tri leta in se je pred kratkim vrnil iz Anglije ter bil doma na 19-dnevnem dopustu. Frank je bil v Panami 8 mesecev. Prišel je domov na 25-dnevni dopust in zdaj čaka na ladjo, da odpljuje z njo na Pacifik.

Sgt. Frank Cvitkovich, je prostovoljno stopil v armado 15. oktobra 1940. Najprej je služil v Leavenworthu, Kansas, potem v Forst Lewis, Wash. Potem je bil na Filipinih in zdaj je na otoku Okinawi. — Njegov brat Lawrence Cvitkovich je leta 1943 prostovoljno vstopil v trgovsko mornarico. Na svojih potovanjih je bil v Oranu in Alžiru v Severni Afriki, v Toranto in Augusta v Italiji, na Bahrein otočju, v Iranu, v Mambasa, Mozambie in Biera v Vzhodni Afriki, ter v raznih krajih Centralne in Južne Amerike. Najnovejše njegovo pismo je bilo poslano s Filipinov. Omenjena sta sina Mr. in Mrs. Cvitkovich in oba člana društva št. 49 ABZ. Sploh je vsa družina Cvitkovičeva, po številu 7, včlanjena v tem društvu. Mr. Joseph Cvitkovich je sedanji predsednik našega društva in tudi njegov ustanovni član. Društvo je bilo ustanovljeno 30. maja 1904, torej je že nad 41 let staro.

Za društvo št. 49 ABZ:

Joseph J. Dercher, tajnik.

Claridge, Pa. — Slavnost razvitja zastave društva št. 40 ABZ, ki se je vršila 4. julija, je dobro izpadla. Program se je pričel s prisego zvestobe zastavi, prednašano po četi št. 1 skavtov iz Claridge. William Sula, ki je bil vojni ujetnik v Nemčiji, je izročil novo zastavo sobratu Franku Bratkovichu, predsedniku društva.

K razvitju zastave je napravil lep govor distriktni pravdnik Edward G. Bauer. Potem je bil poklican k mikrofonu dr. F. J. Arch, vrhovni zdravnik ABZ, ki je izrekel nekaj umestnih pripomb v angleščini in slovenščini. Skavti so potem zapeli "Pennsylvania." Glavni govornik na programu razvitja zastave je bil prvi glavni podpredsednik ABZ, sobrat Frank Kress. Njegov govor je bil zelo dober, in sicer je govoril v angleščini in slovenščini. Program razvitja zastave je bil zaključen s petjem narodne himne; peli so jo skavti in Paul Dolinar jih je spremljal na harmoniko. Potem se je razvil piknik.

Vsem, ki so na kateri koli način pripomogli k dobremu uspehu programa za priliko razvitja zastave in k dobremu uspehu piknika, naj bo na tem mestu v imenu društva izražena iskrena zahvala.—Za društvo št. 40 ABZ:

John Regina, tajnik.

Export, Pa.—Tukaj je dne 6. julija umrl Vincent M. Poscich, star 24 let, član društva št. 57 ABZ. Zapušča soprogo, dva sina, očeta in mater in eno sestro. Rojen je bil v Ameriki. Naj bo pokojnemu sobratu lahka rodna ameriška gruda, prizadeti družini in sorodnikom pa naj bo izraženo iskreno sožalje.

John Sever,
tajnik društva št. 57 ABZ.

Claridge, Pa.—V imenu društva št. 40 ABZ se želim zahvaliti vsem tistim članom, ki so prispevali k izdatkom za nabavo naše nove zastave. Tisti, ki še niso nič prispevali v to svrho, naj upoštevajo, da društvo ni naložilo nikakega izrednega asesmenta na člane za plačanje zastave, ampak je bilo prepuščeno vsakemu, da prispeva prostovoljno. Vsak naj bi storil svojo dolžnost. Ne bi bilo prav, da bi prispevali samo nekateri, ko je zastava last in ponos vsega društva.—Za društvo št. 40 ABZ:

John Regina, tajnik.
Box 334, Claridge, Pa.

Meadow Lands, Pa.—Prihodnji piknik našega društva št. 75 ABZ se bo vršil v nedeljo 22. julija pri Simonsovem kamnolomu, kakor običajno. Poskrbljeno bo za vsa potrebna okrepčila, da bodo posetniki dobro postreženi. Vsi člani in prijatelji so vabljeni, da nas posetijo na tem pikniku. Pri tej priliki se želim tudi zahvaliti za poset vsem, ki so bili prišli na našo zadnjo prireditev. Na svidenje na pikniku v nedeljo 22. julija!—Za društvo št. 75 ABZ:

Joseph Murn, tajnik.

Duluth, Minn. — Po podpisanem ustanovljeni muzej v spomin misijonarja Buha tukaj v Duluthu je mnogim v Minnesoti v nekak narodni posmeh, toda zadnje čase je imel več obiskovalcev. V začetku julija pa sem imel obiskovalce muzeja iz Illinoisa in Ohio, kakor tudi precejšno družbo iz San Francisca.

Letina je v teh krajih zaradi hladne pomladi pozna, toda krompir že cvete in tudi drugi poljski in vrtni pridelki hite rasti, da bi dohiteli zamujeno.

Matija Pogorelc.

Chicago, Ill. — Glede nameravanega izleta kegljarske lige smo naleteli na dvojno zapreko. (Double-Trouble). Prostora, katerega smo izbrali, letos ne moremo dobiti. Ravnotako je težava s trucki. Vendar pa naš up še ni šel po vodi. Lahko se najde kakšen izhod, da bomo vseeno imeli izlet to sezono. Potrebujemo pa nasvete vseh, ki se zanimate za izlete. Zatorej ne pozabite se udeležiti prihodnje seje društva Liberty Bell, štev. 70 ABZ, ki se bo vršila to soboto, 21. julija, v navadnem prostoru, 22nd Place & Wolcott Ave. Društvena seja se bo pričela točno ob osmih zvečer in bo končana ob poldevetih, nakar bo seja kegljarske lige. Torej, vsi člani in članice, posebno pa kegljači in kegljačice, ste vljudno vabljeni na to sejo. Na svidenje! Bratski pozdrav!

John Gottlieb

SITNA ZADEVA REŠENA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

so to vlado priznale za legalno in reprezentativno. Tako je odstranjena največja zapreka za vzpostavitev iskrenih in prijateljskih odnošajev med Poljsko in Rusijo, kar je za evropski mir neobhodno potrebno.

Zamejna poljska vlada v Londonu je z zavezniškim priznanjem provizorične poljske vlade v Varšavi prenehala legalno eksistirati. Kako se bo razšla ta "mrtva" vlada, kaj se bo zgodilo s poljskim narodnim zakladom v londonskih bankah in kaj bo s poljskim vojaštvom, ki je bilo lojalno poljski vladi v Londonu in ki je prideljeno britiškim armadam, to so za enkrat še nerešene zadeve. Nedvomno bodo o tem ukrepali "veliki trije," predsednik Truman, maršal Stalin in premier Churchill, ki so se ta teden sešli h konferenci v Berlinu.

Splošno se sodi, da bo konferenca velike trojice v Berlinu določila tudi meje bodoče Poljske. Vzhodni del predvojne Poljske, ki ima večinoma ukrajinsko in belorusko prebivalstvo, bo Rusija brezpogojno zahtevala zase. Tisti del je bil Rusiji namenjen že po prvi svetovni vojni, pa so si ga poljski šovinisti siloma prilastili. V nadomestilo pa bo nova Poljska dobila dober kos dosedanjega nemškega ozemlja v Vzhodni Prusiji in Gornji Šleziji. Po neki verziji bo Poljska dobila nekoliko manj kot petino predvojne Nemčije, in sicer vse ozemlje vzhodno od črte, ki bo tekla od Baltika ob reki Odri do Frankfurta ob Odri ter od tam južno do reke Niesse. To bo vključevalo skoro vso Vzhodno Prusijo in vzhodno nemško industrialno ozemlje ter bogate premogovnike v Gornji Šleziji.

Dotični kraji so bili nekoč slovanski in so deloma še danes. Verjetno je, da se bodo morali od tam izseliti vsi Nemci, da napravijo prostor za brezdomovinske Poljake. Zdi se, da bo Poljska po tej preureditvi, če se izvede, večja, bogatejša in močnejša kot je bila pred vojno. Poljaki so žilav narod, in, če bodo imeli dobre, res ljudske voditelje, ter gospodarske in kulturne prilike za razvoj, bodo predstavljali dobro slovansko in evropsko državo v bodočnosti.

PRIDELEK NAŠIH ŽITNIH POLJ

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

letnega žitnega pridelka ne mogli pospraviti v desetih letih. Seveda, obdelovanje s stroji se izplača le na velikih kompleksih. In ameriške pšenične farme so razsežne, posebno na zapadu in severozapadu. V North Dakoti, na primer, se pšenična farma pod tisoč akrov smatra za majno.

Letošnji pridelek pšenice v Zedinjenih državh bo eden največjih v zgodovini. To se mora pripisati dejstvu, da je bilo več zemlje obsejane s pšenico kot običajno, nekaj pa tudi obilici snega v pretekli zimi, ki je preprečil, da pšenične rastline niso pozeble, in je obenem dobro namočil zemljo.

Pšenični kruh za lačno evropsko prebivalstvo torej v obilici zori na ameriških poljih in deloma je že pospravljen v skladiščih. Glavno skrb povzročajo zdaj pomanjkanja skladišč za žito in pa pomanjkanje železniških voz za odvažanje zlate pšenice.

PREBIVALSTVO V EVROPI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Rusija je sicer tekom druge svetovne vojne izgubila mnogo vojaškega in civilnega prebivalstva, baje do 25 milijonov. Toda vpričo njenega številnega prebivalstva ni tozadevno trpela proporčno dosti več kot druge po vojni prizadete države. Rusija je še primeroma redko naseljena dežela in njene industrije so se komaj začele razvijati. To pomeni, da bo imela dovolj prostora, dela in kruha za mnogo nadaljnih milijonov prebivalcev. Ako k temu prištejemo še priznano dejstvo, da je rusko ljudstvo mlado in zdravo in se hitro množi, ni čuda, če dosedanje gospodarje Evrope postaja strah pred tem slovanskim velikanom.

IZ SLOVENIJE PRINEŠENI POZDRAVI

(Nadaljevanje s 5. strani)

stvom simbola naše borbe, simbola bratstva in edinstva, pod vodstvom največjega sina Jugoslavije, našega dragega maršala Tita.

Tito nam je bil simbol borbe, Tito nam je bil oče in učitelj, tovariš in komandant. Naši borci so umirali z vzklikom: "Živela svoboda, živel naš heroj Tito!"

Kot preprosti sin iz ljudstva je popeljal jugoslovanske narode skozi borbo za svobodo in jim zagotovil boljšo in srečnejšo bodočnost. Domači izdajalci, agenti Goebelsa in Mussolinija, agenti mračnih reakcionarnih sil so nam očitali krvoločnost in nemoralno življenje. Povem vam, da je vse to umazana kleveta in podla laž, ki so jo mogli roditi samo propadli možgani Goebelsa in njihovih kvizlinških trabantov. Naša borba je bila tako čista in sveta, naša požrtvovalnost in napori tako vzvišeni, da so morali sami po sebi zanikati podla podtikanja. Naš pokret, naša nezlomljiva volja, da ustvarimo in prerodimo nov slovenski narod, da prekvasimo slovenski narod, ki je stoletja veljal za narod sužnjev in hlapcev, v nov borbeni narod, so bili tako vzvišeni, da na trhlih in nemoralnih temeljih ne bi mogli obstati. Nov prerojeni slovenski narod in naša zmaga nad izdajalskimi in mračnimi silami fašizma so neizpodbiten dokaz, da je bilo vse naše delo, vse naše življenje postavljeno na trdne, poštene in moralne temelje.

Danes stoji ves slovenski narod kot en mož ramo ob rami z bratskimi jugoslovanskimi narodi pod vodstvom heroja maršala Tita na braniku plodov svoje borbe. Ni je sile, ki bi ga premaknila, ni je sile, ki bi mogla uničiti to, za kar je prelilo svojo kri na sto-tisoče najboljših sinov in hčera jugoslovanskih narodov.

Dragi bratje in sestre, tudi vi, ki niste imeli resničnih poročil o dogajanjih v vaši stari domovini, ste slutili in čutili našo borbo in naše delo. Vi ste v duhu prenašali vse naše nadčloveške napore in se z nami veselili naših zmag. Vi ste poskrbeli za prvo pomoč, ki smo jo dobili iz inozemstva. Prvo orožje in hrano, ki smo jo dobili iz inozemstva, ste nam poslali vi Amerikanci. Nič manjši uspeh kot vaša materijalna pomoč, je bila moralna opora, ki smo jo dobili od vas. Danes čutijo jugoslovanski narodi, da ne bo vaše materijalno in moralno prizadevanje za pomoč svoji stari domovini nič manjše kot je bilo ob času naše borbe z okupatorjem. Danes so stopili jugoslovanski narodi v borbo za obnovo svoje razrušene zemlje in se z globoko vero nadajo, da jih boste tudi v tej borbi podprli. Za vse vaše prizadevanje, dosedajšnje in bodoče, za koristi in dobrobit vaše stare domovine, se vam iz tega mesta prisrčno zahvaljujem. Brat je le tisti, ki svojega brata ne zapusti, kadar se ta nahaja v stiski in težavi.

Dragi bratje in sestre! Slovenski narod je vstal iz suženjstva in robstva in zavzel nadvse častno mesto med svobodoljubnimi narodi vsega sveta in bo z njimi nadaljeval borbo za dobrobit in boljšo bodočnost vsega človeštva. Bodite ponosni, da se tudi v vas pretaka kri, slovenska kri, kri borcev za preporod človeštva.

Smrt fašizmu—svoboda narodu!

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