

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

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



GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni osek

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

Podpredsedniki

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

Dистриктни podpredsedniki

- JOS. CULKAR, prvo okrožje... JAMES MAGLICH, drugo okrožje...

Gospodarski osek

- VINCENT PETROVICH, predsednik... MATH FETOVICH, predsednik...

Poradni osek

- FRANK SHULAR, predsednik... ANTON VRATARICH, predsednik...

Medzorni osek

- FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik... MILAN MEDVEZEK, predsednik...

Glavni skrbnik

- DR. JOHN J. ZAVERTNIK

O iniciativi društva št. 21

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik

Sedaj je pred članstvom na razpravi iniciativa društva št. 21 iz Puebla, Colorado...

Da je imelo članstvo, ki je iniciativo stavilo, dobre namene, o tem ne more biti nobenega dvoma...

V pravih naših jednote, katera so za nas člane zakon, stoji določeno, kako pogosto se imajo vrstiti naše konvencije...

Da bi imela društva države Illinois, ali katere koli druge posamezne države, koder so postojanke naše jednote...

Da je sklad izrednih podpor na dobri finančni podlagi, to je resnica, toda v sklad izrednih podpor članstvo ne prispeva zato, da bi se iz istega krili eventualni primanjkljaji...

Da, tudi upravni sklad je finančno dobro stoji, toda zasluga, da so omenjeni skladi postali finančno močni, vključivši odškodninski in bolniški...

Članstvu se priporoča, da trezno razpravlja glede predložene iniciative, kar mora končno privedi tudi do zdravega zaključka.

Kampanja, bratje in sestre, je v polnem zamahu, onim, kateri še niso do sedaj storili svoje članske dolžnosti...

Društvene vesti

Roundup, Mont. — Članstvu društva št. 114 SNPJ naznanjam, da nisem več tajnik tega društva...

Članstvu sporočam, da bom ves denar, ki ste mi ga naprej poslali, oddal novemu tajniku. Želim, da članstvo upošteva moje izjavo.

Joliet, Ill. — Članstvu društva št. 115 SNPJ naznanjam, da smo na zadnji seji našega društva sklenili, da letos ne pridemo nobene društvene veselice...

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POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Report of Sick Benefit Payment

Table with columns: Name of Member, Amount, Date. Lists names like Joseph Hrovat, Mary Skoff, John Lazar, etc.

IZKAZ IZPLAČANIH OPERACIJ IN ODŠKODNIN

REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND DISABILITIES PAID IN JUNE, 1944

Table with columns: Name of Member, Amount, Date. Lists names like Theresa Erzenich, Anna Brune, Hreback Karel, etc.

Predsednikova kolona

Zborovanje gl. odbora Na zadnji seji gl. izvršnega odseka je bilo določeno, da se polletno zborovanje gl. odbora vrši v drugi polovici drugega tedna meseca avgusta...

Vzglede in dolžnosti Na drugem mestu današnje Prosvete je spet priloženo poročilo o naši jubilejni kampanji in člane ter društva opozarjamo, da tega ne prezrejo...

Vročina bo najbrže vzrok, da kampanjski zamah v juniju ni bil tolik kot smo pričakovali, in zdi se nam važno, da se pomenimo in spregovorimo nekaj potrebnih besed posebno o tem.

Ne pozabimo nadalje, da smo se zaobljubili takoj spočetka našega jubilejnega leta, da bomo napeli vse svoje moči, da 40-letnico jednote primerno proslavimo...

Ugodne vesti iz starega kraja Iz starega kraja prihajajo bolj ugodne in včasih celo vesele vesti. Položaj je seveda še zmeraj zelo resen in ljudsko trpljenje nepopisno.

Federacije SNPJ

VABILO NA SEJO

Moon Run, Pa. — Prihodnja seja federacije društev SNPJ v zapadni Penni se vrši dne 23. julija v Društvenem domu, Sygan, Pa.

NAZANILLO

Bridgeville, Pa. — Federaciji skupnih slovenskih in angleških društev v zapadni Penni proslavljata dan SNPJ v nedeljo dne 27. avgusta in ne 30. julija...

VABILO NA SEJO

Milwaukee, Wis. — Tukajšnja federacija SNPJ ima 23. julija svojo redno sejo. Seja se prične ob dveh popoldnih in sicer na 539 So. 6th St.

IZKAZ SMRTNIN IZPLAČANIH V JUNIJU 1944

Table with columns: Name of Member, Amount, Date. Lists names like Frank Gombak, James J. Vochi, Mike Kuzel, etc.



V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik.

SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$2,680.50

SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$2,530.00

Maimed, Starved Partisans Fight to Create a New, Democratic Yugoslavia

In Hospital in Italy, They Show Indomitable Spirit of Heroes By Alexander H. Uhl PM's Foreign Editor

BARI, Italy, July 3.—When the car turned the corner and pulled up in front of the hospital I caught a flash of the blonde head of hair that I have yet seen in Italy. She couldn't have been more than 12, and had the bluest of blue laughing eyes and was dressed in a khaki blouse and skirt. On her head, tilted at a fetching angle, was a khaki field cap whose only ornament was the Red Star of the Yugoslav Partisan Army.

I would have liked to have sat there a moment just to look at her, but the next moment she was gone. She had only one leg and she swung along on a crutch but when other children ran down the street she was after them like a flash in some game of hide and seek.

So we lost her and we went inside alone, myself and my guide, a Yugoslav short story writer who is now serving with Tito's representation here.

The hospital is not far from Bari. It is an old Italian hospital taken over for the duration and behind it are long rows of tents—cook tents, tents for convalescents, tents for the little children who have come out of bombed homes without their parents or who have been picked up on a dozen battlefields across the Adriatic.

It's hard to believe that there is all this organization of the Partisans in Italy, but there are other hospitals like this one, and camps where soldiers train and even officers where staff work is being done, just as in every other army in the world. For the Partisans no longer are simply guerrilla fighters. They are a nation in arms.

I had been talking for days in Bari with all sorts of people about Tito and his Partisans, about Michailovitch and King Peter, about the Ustachi and the Chetniks, about the military and political implications of it all; whether the Partisans were Communists or men and women just fighting for freedom and whether the old bitter rivalries among the Slovenes and the Croats and Serbs was going to go on forever.

Blames Communists It had been all very sophisticated talk. The major in the old Serbian Army who loved Michailovitch had growled angrily from the depths of his impeccably pressed blue uniform that it was just the Communists who had stirred the people up. The Jewish officer who had been wealthy in civil life and was now working 14 hours a day tirelessly for the Partisans had assured me that he was no Communist but that Tito was a great leader. And the short story writer, his eyes shining, had told me that at last Yugoslavia was a nation, that Slovenes and Croats and Serbs, Montenegrins, Dalmatians and Moslems, were working and fighting together in a way that was the miracle.

Now I wanted to talk with some Partisan fighters, the wounded men and women, peasants and villagers, those who were out of it for the moment, had crossed the Adriatic and were here in this Italian village having their wounds healed by a British surgeon and their own Yugoslav doctors and nurses.

The political commissar in the hospital—I suppose that sounds very forbidding but he was quite a mild man with badly-scarred face and arms—gave us a guide.

Adored by All She was a pretty girl of about 19 who had been a student in one of the Dalmatian islands and was now a nurse. She wore a man's uniform but she had long, curly, brown bobbed hair and it was quite clear that everyone adored her.

She took us to a men's ward—not a very large one, perhaps a dozen beds. There were men suffering chiefly from exposure of eternal nights in the forest, of hideous marches through the mountains. They grinned at us cheerfully. On the walls were slogans "Hygiene is a Part of Your Political Consciousness." "We Cannot Win Liberty Without Song," and there was a long sheet with English phrases spelled out in phonetic Serb-Croat and Slovene. "Good-morning." "How are you?" and such practical and unashamedly hospitable expressions as "I cannot pass water." "Will you let me have the bed pan?"

We went out. I hadn't asked many questions. I didn't seem to have many to ask. But there was a look in those men's faces that was serene, almost gay.

Power of an Idea It was as though all the words of the past week had disappeared and instead had come awareness of the terrible power of an idea. It was the sort of thing that made you stand at the window in the corridor, staring out at the brown tents beyond, clenching your lips because you didn't want to show your feelings.

I had felt that power before. It is something you don't easily forget. I felt it in Spain back in the days when Madrid fought in the streets because the people would not surrender that idea of freedom and hope. But Madrid had ended in tragedy.

I felt it only a few months ago in North Africa when I talked with French underground workers, but here was almost an air of arrogance and pride about it that made you flinch. I have not yet felt it in Italy, though it may be to the north. But here in this hospital I could feel it again and it was gay and cheerful, almost triumphant as though the suffering were of no account.

We went to a woman's ward. Somehow it's a shock to think of womankind as soldiers, but these women didn't shock you. They were gay and laughing and they giggled sometimes in shyness as each one recited her own little history:

FLASHES!

CHICAGO.—Our membership campaign is progressing very nicely. The last batch of new applications was the result of a check-up of Pioneer families for juvenile membership prospects. This assignment was given to Sister Mary Udovich of Lodge 102 and we can report excellent results. Not only did she secure those sent after, but the family cooperated by securing four other relatives. Thus, the trip was profitable and shows the possibilities which can be obtained by a good campaigner. In addition, we signed up the new arrival in the Straza family, to add to the ever growing number of Pioneers. That 1,000 is now assured. One more spurt is all that is needed. We have twenty days to go to reach our goal by the Annual Picnic date.

The past week was a very busy one in many respects. The Picnic Committee met and went over the details once again and planned for many additions to make the Old-Fashioned Picnic of August 5 a smooth operating affair and one which will give satisfaction to the many patrons. From the spirit and determination shown by the committee and from the report on the sale of tickets and the promotional work we can predict a well-attended picnic and a happy one at that. We hope that the next committee meeting Friday, July 14, at the Center will be equally as well attended.

We had quite a chat with Anton Hraut, who has seen 28 months of overseas service and who is now home on furlough, this past week. He has seen service in Africa and Italy and has been in England quite some time. He has been wounded on duty, but is now as perfect a specimen as you can find. Tony is a collector of antiques but has had very little luck in getting them back to this country.—Carl Jantz is back home on furlough, too.—A note from Frank Groser indicates that he is on the way to England. He hopes that he can run into some of his Pioneer buddies over there.—Then we have the story of Robert Arko who is a 1st Lt. on one of the B-29 bombers. His outfit was in on the first B-29 raid on Japan and Bob had the distinction of navigating the commanders of bomber command on the raid. It must have been thrilling. Bob relates many interesting things about the Chinese and the Indians. Also about the initial B-29 raid of Japan.

Among the many notes and letters that came in during the past week is a nice letter from Enno Pechnik who has fully recovered from his illness and is back at his base in Sardinia repairing instruments of all kinds. From the addresses sent out with the Pioneer Bulletin recently, he is able to tell that John Jachino, another Pioneer, is only a short distance from him. Enno swims regularly in the Mediterranean.—Robert Teck has just completed his basic training in the wilds of Texas. He expects to be shifted to another camp.—William Fister's V-mail tells us about the recent marriage of his brother Charles, who is now a Chief Petty Officer. He sends best wishes for our efforts in attaining the 1,000 membership goal.—A card from Tony Pirman tells us that he ran into Arley Bozicnik in England.—Leo Cretnik returned from his recent furlough to find the climate really hot in Kansas.—Another letter from Leo Vidler tells us that he is on an old Liberty ship and that they are now getting it ready for a trip across.

And a note from Frank Zordani explains that the opinion of the civilians is a lot different than that of the soldiers and that there will be another problem after the war is over besides unemployment. He doubts that we will live to see the matter settled properly. Frank is now a corporal.

Elsie Vales' husband was shifted by the Western Electric Co. to their Lincoln, Nebraska, plant, which means that they will soon move there. Elsie spent a week there and likes the small town.—A card from Frances Jenko tells us that she is spending her vacation in Aurora, Minn.—Another card from Frances Vrecek tells us that she is spending her vacation in Madison, Ohio.—Louis and Eleanor Kramer and their children, Buddy and Nancy, spent two weeks in Brainard, Minn. The fish they were to send didn't arrive yet.—Mae Groser spent a week with her husband in Virginia.—Mary Kranker writes to tell us that their boy is all in. She also lets us know that the Augustines are successful armers right near where they are.—This note is for John Winter, the Marine stationed in California. Note that you are only 13 miles away from Mike Reading's ranch. Pay him a visit! He is at Rancho Los Amolts, Santa Ynez, Calif. Mike also sends in a contribution for the Bulletin besides the dollar for the picnic tickets.

Remarkable progress has been made by the Yugoslav Savings and Loan Association during the first six months of 1944. The association increased its assets by nearly \$200,000 during that period and is now \$736,000 strong. Dividends were distributed on July 1 to all optional shareholders at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum. Paid up shares certificates receive 3% per annum. Since the savings accounts are assured up to \$5,000 our people are urged to take

advantage of the liberal dividends by becoming members.—Frank Zaborac has undergone an operation for hernia.—George Florian has also been added to the sick list.—Lee Jachino promised to take time out in order to be able to work at the Pioneer picnic. This is the second Pioneer sister who has promised to do this.

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The Upper Crust



"As Hoover said to Dewey—I love you."

Jugoslav Refugees Trained as Nurses in Egypt, Dr. Dodd Reports

The training of Yugoslav refugee women as nurses in the El Shatt Jugoslav camp in Egypt, many of whom are not only needed now but will be equally useful later on in Yugoslavia, is described by Dr. Wilson F. Dodd in a letter addressed to Bart Andress. Dr. Dodd, whose work and that of two other health specialists is being financed by the United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America, also speaks of a new hospital now being completed for the care of approximately 400 patients. His letter follows:

"Your letter of March 6 reached me yesterday. It takes a few extra days for mail to reach us in the desert. "I was very glad to get your letter and hear of your interest in the work out here and also in the three of us Near East Foundation personnel. I will be very glad to answer letters from you and from time to time will try to give you some word of the work. It is all very interesting and sometimes exciting, but unfortunately my letters have been heavily censored and the most interesting parts cut out. However, if you have read the New York Times you will have seen more than one article regarding the work, told in very much more detail than I am allowed.

"I will confine myself largely to the medical work and avoid statistics as much as possible. Perhaps the nicest thing that has happened is the arrival of Miss Theresa Kerze from America. She was born and brought up in New York of Yugoslav (Slovene) parentage and knows the language of these people. She is Director of Nursing and has taken over the entire nursing program, which includes the instruction and training of girls and the supervision of the wards. We are delighted with her and consider the Yugoslav people very fortunate to have such a worker out here. I cannot speak too highly of her ability and usefulness. The Central Yugoslav committee are falling over themselves to do what she wants and we are really doing things.

(Miss Theresa Kerze is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerze of New York City. Mr. Kerze is the well known Slovene writer and publicist. Miss Kerze was formerly a social worker in New York.—Ed.)

"About two months ago a class of 18 girls was started in training. Miss Faust took over this group when she came and is pushing them along thru an interpreter. We give them the equivalent of the Nurses Aid course at home. Miss Kerze immediately started another class and the two are now working on both groups together. Miss Faust does more of the practical side, which is easier without language, and Miss Kerze does more of the theoretical work. Early in May we plan graduation exercises for both groups at which all the camp notables and public will be invited. We want to make quite a thing of this in order to stimulate interest in nursing, as we feel that the training of girls for future work in Yugoslavia can be one of our biggest contributions while these

people are forced to live in the desert. "The hospital is full to capacity. One hundred and thirty patients and we are forced to use half of a new building that is not finished. We'll move into one half while the other is being plastered and then shift over to the finished side. When we do finally get all built up we can manage about 400 patients. This of course will need a large nursing staff and naturally doctors.

"As for doctors, we have at present three Yugoslav doctors who have been with us some time and now one more, but two of these are sick right at this moment. One doctor is trying to take care of one of our three camps with 200 patients a day trying to storm his clinic for attention. The other doctors are about as busy. In your letter you speak of one doctor and one nurse that might be found for the work. This would be fine especially if they happen to know the language. This camp will have to continue six months or so even after their country is liberated as many of us may be moving on to other fields before then.

"One thing we need very badly right now is nurses' uniforms and outfits for at least 100 girls. Anything you could send out very soon along these lines would be greatly appreciated. Money for this would be more acceptable than the articles as we must do something locally right now and any funds would enable us to replenish locally. Estimate \$200."

—United Yugoslav Relief Fund News Bulletin.

Donald J. Lotrich.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

British-American armed forces began the land invasion of France on June 6, and thus established what has been popularly known as the second, or western, front. Press and radio have detailed the military aspects of the invasion. Certain other features, however, have received less attention than they deserve.

Spokesmen for the Churchill and Roosevelt administrations not only describe the invasion as a crusade, but see in it the justification for World War II. "We should try to raise the glorious Continent of Europe . . . from its present miserable condition as a kind of volcano of strife and turmoil, to its old glory as the family of nations and as the vital expression of Christendom," said Churchill in the peroration of his address to Commons, May 24. He added that such "permanent and glorious achievements alone can make amends to mankind for all the miseries and toils which have been their lot."

"Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity" (Roosevelt's prayer, June 6).

The invasion of France has been widely discussed since the collapse of French resistance four years ago. Soviet insistence upon a second front made it a major political issue. The mobilization of large invasion forces in Great Britain dramatized the move. During recent months official utterances, photographs and news stories have publicized the European War in this one episode.

Despite the momentous character of the invasion, four years were allowed to elapse between the occupation of France by the Nazis and the invasion of France by British-American forces. Why? The facts are not yet available, but the question will be mullied over by historians long after the bombs have ceased to explode.

Like every important episode in every war, the invasion was surrounded with religious ceremony. Priests and ministers thumped the war drums and called down the blessings of their gods upon this supreme military adventure. Assembly lines were stopped while prayers were said. The Chief Executive of the United States added a theocratic note to the occasion by writing a special prayer and delivering it over the radio.

In the memory of the oldest American there had never been a day on which religious establishments were so intimately and so officially identified with a political episode as they were on this occasion.

Political invocation of religious authority dovetails with the current trend. The Soviet regime has made several religion-ward gestures. The Roosevelt administration has taken the unusual step of maintaining a personal representative at the Vatican. Crucial decisions, such as that to crush Republican Spain, were made in both Europe and America under open church pressure. Both Churchill and Roosevelt punctuated their public utterances with religious invocations.

The Invasion Day prayer would have been noteworthy if it had been delivered by Prime Minister Churchill, though England has an official state church; it acquires peculiar significance when uttered by the Chief Executive of a nation that has maintained as one of its basic principles the separation of church and state. Mr. Roosevelt prayed for military victory, for increased production, for divine protection of the fighting men, for "faith in our united crusade."

He concluded: "With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogance. Lead us to the saving of our country and, with our sister nations, into a world unity that will spell a sure peace."

The invasion of France is of large historic importance. One of its most curious features was the absence of any agreement with the French Provisional Government. Britain, France and the U.S.A. were still at

loggerheads over civil control of liberated France when General De Gaulle made his surprise visit to Normandy and appointed a civilian administrator. It is increasingly clear that Prime Minister Churchill wants a weak, subservient France and that the Anglo-American leaders are determined to have a large force of American soldiers occupy French territory.

Twice in a quarter-century the governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australasia and the U.S.A. have tried, by the use of armed force, to re-shuffle Europe's jumbled political and economic affairs in accordance with their own interests. Had there been a United States of Europe, continental order and stability might well have been maintained by the Europeans themselves but, since opposition to European unification has been one of the axioms of British—and therefore also of U.S.A.—foreign policy, the military struggle for the control of European corner lots has continued unremittingly through centuries of blood-letting.

British-American intervention in 1914-18 proved to be the prelude to World War II. Official attitudes in London and Washington make it seem increasingly likely that the present invasion will lay the groundwork for World War III.

Certainly the two invasions prove that the centre of world imperial power has shifted, at least temporarily, outside the European continent. Not many years have passed since Portugal, Spain and Holland were invading and dominating the Americas, Africa and Asia. Today, tables are reversed and the Americas, Australasia, Africa and Asia, with British help, are invading Europe.

The extra-European forces that are invading Europe in 1944 will not invade Russia, as they did in 1918-20. Here is the most vital political difference between the two episodes. Then as now, Europe was divided into a score of rival nations. In 1918 the Soviet Union was one of the weakest among them. In 1944 it is probably the strongest. In the long run it seems likely that the Soviet Union will unify the continent in a functioning federation. Economically the invasion may have far-reaching results. If it succeeds in "beating the industrial life out of Germany" (Churchill) and if it is followed by an equally effective crippling of the Japanese economic apparatus, it will confirm the virtual monopoly of world resources, raw materials and markets which Anglo-American capital has been struggling to secure, and will thus assure to Anglo-American, rather than German-Japanese, cartels an effective domination of world profit-making opportunities.

Should the fighting that follows the invasion range over considerable territory, the most highly mechanized and industrialized area in the world (parts of France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Belgium and Holland) will be so thoroughly devastated that for years to come economic productivity will be centered elsewhere, necessitating corresponding shifts in political power.

Successful invasion, in any case, will modify the world political balance, involve power readjustments and lead to a continuance of planet-wide turmoil for many years to come.

Such readjustments will be associated with the new world-position of the United States. The past few years have conferred on the United States the unenviable distinction of having: (1) greater productive power; (2) greater wealth; (3) a larger navy and (4) a larger air force than any other nation. Potentially, therefore, the United States will be generally regarded as the greatest menace to world peace. Such a situation will lead the "peace-loving peoples" of the world to join hands in another crusade against this new threat to nationhood, religion and civilization.

END OF A LIBERATOR IN FRANCE



BLOWING SMOKE from the wreckage of a Liberator bomber shoots skyward somewhere in France after the plane cracked up while returning from a mission. It was not stated in the official caption whether other heavy bombers are using airfields in Normandy. This is a U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Eminent stations make that men more great, and little ones less.—Brucere.