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Turčija bo rabila ameriški denar za vojaške namene

Skušala bo dobiti posojilo za ekonomski razvoj od mednarodne banke. Akcija proti grški komunistični stranki

London, 13. maja. — General Ismet Inonu, turški predsednik, je naznanil, da bo Turčija potrošila ameriško posojilo \$100,000,000 za vojaške namene, zaeno pa je razkril, da bo skušala dobiti posojilo od mednarodne banke za razvoj svoje ekonomije. V telegrafskem razgovoru je Inonu poudaril, da je Turčija proti diskuzijam, da bi katera koli zunanja sila dobila bazo ob strateški Dardanelški ožini, in drugih vprašanj, nanašajočih se na integralnost turškega ozemlja ali suverenitete. Inonu je dejal, da je Turčija za kooperacijo z Grčijo in prijateljske odnose z vsemi državami Arabske lige. Vprašanja, ki so mu bila stavljena, in njegovi odgovori so bili:

Ali morete povedati, v kakšne namene bo potrošeno posojilo, katero bo Turčija dobila od Amerike? Posojilo bo šlo za vojaške namene. Turčija bo vprašala za posojilo za razvoj svoje ekonomije in rekonstrukcijo mednarodno banko. Svet je bil opozorjen, da bo Turčija zavrgla sistem ene politične stranke in osvojila sistem več strank. Ali se sedaj sestavljajo drugi programi, katere lahko razkrijete? Prizadevanja, da se v Turčiji razvije demokratične ustanove pod pogojem demokratičnega življenja, so resna in odkrita. Dosegli smo že velike uspehe. Demokratična evolucija se bo nadaljevala brez prekinjenja, dokler ne bo dobila idealne oblike.

Kako si predstavljate bodočo Dardanelško ožino? Ali bo Turčija predložila konferencam specifični načrt o vprašanju prehoda te ožine? Turčija je že povedala v notah, ki so bile dostavljene sovjetski vladi v avgustu in oktobru lanskega leta, da je sedanja administracija ožine pravična in najboljši sistem ravnateljstva, ki zadovoljuje vse stranke. Ako se katera sila ne strinja z administracijo, lahko apelira za sklicanje konference v svrhu sprememb v skladu s proceduro, ki je bila osvojena na konvenciji v Montreuxu. Ali obstaja armenski problem v Turčiji sedaj? Armenskega vprašanja ni, ker vsi turški državljani imajo enake pravice in ni verskih in plemenskih razlik. Z ozirom na dejstvo, da je Turčija igrala veliko vlogo v razvoju balkanskih držav, ali je možnost, da bo igrala isto vlogo v bodočnosti?

Turčija je za kooperacijo s svojimi balkanskimi sosedi v okviru in na podlagi čarterja Združenih narodov in za konsolidacijo ter utrditve miru. Ali je Turčija za podelitev baze ob Dardanelški ožini kateri zunanji državi?

Royall nastopil proti bivšemu kongresniku
Washington, D. C., 13. maja. — Vojni podtajnik Kenneth C. Royall je nastopil kot priča proti bivšemu kongresniku A. J. Mayju, demokratu iz Kentuckija, in ga obdolžil, da je skušal nastavit senatno preiskavo. May je bil član v Henry Garson, ki se morajo zagovarjati pred federalnim sodiščem na obtožbo sleparji. Brata Garson sta namreč članici municijskih kompanij v Illinoisu, ki so grmadile ogromne profite. Royall je dejal, da je May, ki je bil načelnik ožinskega vojaške zadeve, priti-škal nanj, naj ustavi preiskavo.

Clani drhali pred sodiščem
Greenville, S. C., 13. maja. — Pred tukajšnjim sodiščem se mora zagovarjati 31 članov drhali, ki so linčali zamorca Willeja Earleja. Navalili so na jetnišnico, v kateri se je zamorec nahajal, 17. februarja, ga odvedli zunaj mesta in umorili. Truplo žrtve je bilo najdeno dve uri pozneje.

Izgrede v taborišču v Nemčiji
Frankfurt, Nemčija, 13. maja. — Izgrede v taborišču za razseljene osebe so sledili, ko je bila potegnjena ameriška razstava z droga. Ameriški vojaki so streljali in metali plinske bombe in s tem zatrli izgrede. V taborišču so Poljaki, ki se nočejo vrniti domov.

ARGENTINA SE ODLOČILA ZA REORGANIZIRANJE ARMADE

Buenos Aires, Argentina, 13. maja. — Argentina je naznanila, da bo reorganizirala vse branže obožene sile in izenačila orožje v skladu z načrti kontinentalne obrambe. Previšni vojni material, katerega so kupili privatni kontraktorji, se že razklada v argentinskih lukah. Material vključuje ameriške vojaške tovarne avte. Načrte so sestavili predsednik Juan Peron, ki je bil podpredsednik in vojni minister v argentinski vladi l. 1945, in ameriški general George H. Brett in Idwal H. Edwards. Brett je bil takrat poveljnik ameriških sil na otokih Karibejskega morja, Edwards pa član ameriškega generalnega štaba, ko je bil načelnik štaba sedanji državni tajnik George C. Marshall. Argentina je pripravljena kupovati ameriško orožje in vojaško opremo v svrhu izenačenja, zaeno pa je za preureditev svojih orožnih in municijskih tovarn. Te naj bi izdelovale orožje ameriškega tipa.

Nov grob v Penni
Sygan, Pa.—Dne 2. maja je naglo umrla Mary Višnikar, članica društva 6 SNPJ in gospodinskega kluba. Stara je bila 56 let, doma iz Trbovelj. Zapuščila dva sinova, štiri hčere in več sorodnikov.

Domače vesti

Iz starega kraja prideta odlična gosta

Chicago.—Mirko Kuhel, tajnik SANSa, je bil obveščen od jugoslovanskega poslanstva v Washingtonu, da sta jugoslovanska vlada in vlada Ljudske republike Slovenije sklenili, da obiščeta ameriške Slovence in SANSovo konvencijo v Clevelandu poznani slovenski partizanski duhovnik dr. Jože Lampret in pesnik Matija Bor (dr. Vladimir Pavšič). (Zdaj je odvisno od ameriške vlade, če jima bo dovolila vstop.)

Še k smrti Franka Gradiška
Chicago.—Dodatno k nenadni smrti Franka Gradiška poročamo, da leži njegovo truplo v Tanclovem pogrebem zavodu na 3821 W. 26 st. Civilni pogreb se vrši pod žefranovo oskrbo v četrtek ob 2 popoldne na Woodlawn pokopališču.

Iz Clevelanda
Cleveland.—V bolnišnici je umrl Stanko Horvat, star 61 let, doma iz St. Jerneja, Dolenjsko, od koder je prišel v Pennsylvanijo pred 43 leti. Delal je v premogovnikih, pred 34 leti pa oslepel na obeh očesih. Potem se je z družino preselil v Cleveland, kjer zapuščila sina—žena mu je umrla pred tremi leti.—Po dolgi boleznij je umrl Joseph Janežič, star 66 let, doma iz Medvedjega sela pri Trebnjem, v Ameriki 42 let, po poklicu liivar. Tukaj zapuščila žena, tri sinove in šest hčera.—V bolnišnici je umrl Anton Jarč iz Collinwooda, star 76 let, doma iz Velikega Lipovca pri Žužemberku, v Ameriki 47 let, član ABZ. Tukaj zapuščila štiri sinove, tri poročne hčere, 10 vnukov in pravnuka, v Elkhartu, Ind., brata Johna, v starem kraju pa tudi brata.—V Collinwoodu je naglo umrl John Erjavec, star 58 let, samski, doma iz Stične, Dolenjsko, v Ameriki 41 let. Nekje v Ameriki zapuščila brata Josepha, v starem kraju pa sestro.—Urban Zakrajšek se je po prestani operaciji vrnil iz bolnišnice.

Imejevo oblasti preiskovalne grupe

Ruski delegat Gromiko predložil resolucijo

Lake Success, N. Y., 13. maja. — Rusija je predlagala, naj varnostni svet drastično omeji oblasti preiskovalne grupe, ki bo poslana v Grčijo in opazovala razvoj dogodkov v krajih ob severni grški meji. Tri države—Jugoslavija, Albanija in Bolgarija—so se postavile na stran Rusije. Izjavilo so, da ne bodo imele nobene opravka z grupo, če bo dobila isto oblast, kot jo je imela posebna komisija, ki je obiskala Grčijo. Ruski delegat Andrej A. Gromiko je v dolgem govoru naglašal, da komisija nima pravice do transferiranja oblasti podrejeni grupi. Člani komisije so zdaj v Ženevi, Švica, kjer sestavljajo poročilo o rezultatu preiskave. Poročilo bo predloženo varnostnemu svetu Združenih narodov. Gromiko je predložil resolucijo, ki določa odvzete iniciative podrejeni grupi. Gotovo je, da bo resolucija izzvala odpor pri reprezentantih Amerike, Velike Britanije in nekaterih drugih držav, ko se bodo člani varnostnega sveta ponovno sestali na seji prihodnji petek.

Rumunska vlada zanika poročila
Bukarešta, Rumunija, 13. maja.—Vlada je zanikala poročila v ameriških listih, da je izročila 400 vagonov pšenične moke, katero je dobila iz Amerike, sovjetski Rusiji. Poročila so bila bazirana na izjavi ameriškega državnega departmenta. Rumunska vlada pravi, da so bila poročila fabrikacija.

Stavka voznikov v Portlandu končana

Portland, Ore., 13. maja.—Stavka voznikov, članov unije Ameriške delavske federacije, je bila končana po dosegi sporazuma z delodajalci. Detajli sporazuma niso bili objavljeni.

Odsek naglasil važnost stanovanjskega načrta
Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Senatni odsek za bančne zadeve je naglasil važnost stanovanjskega načrta in priporočil sprejetje, da se pospeši gradnja hiš. Avtorji načrta so senatorji Wagner, Taft in Ellender. Načrt določa izgradnjo 1,500,000 hiš letno. Federalna vlada naj bi določila \$7,500,000,000 za izvedbo stanovanjskega programa v prihodnjih letih. Odsek je poudaril nujnost gradnje novih hiš.

Zastoj o Palestini zlomljen

Posebna komisija dobila navodila

Lake Success, N. Y., 13. maja. —Zastoj med delegati Združenih narodov, ki je trajal pet dni, je bil zlomljen s sprejetjem predloga, da se neodvisnost Palestine ne omenja v navodilih članom posebne komisije, kateri bo poverjena preiskava palestinskega problema. Predlog je bil sprejet z 29 proti 14 glasovom in s tem je bil končan konflikt med Ameriko in Rusijo o vprašanju, kdaj naj se Palestina osvobodi. Andrej A. Gromiko, ruski delegat, je predlagal takojšnjo osvoboditev Palestine, ameriška delegacija pa je vztrajala pri zahtevi, naj člani komisije razpravljajo le o garancijah in pravicah, ki so potrebne kot podlaga za neodvisnost Palestine in mir v deželi. Sprejet je bil predlog francoske delegacije, naj se vprašanje neodvisnosti izloči iz navodil. Proti predlogu so glasovale delegacije Rusije, drugih slovenskih držav in arabske. Člani arabskih delegacij so zahtevali takojšnjo neodvisnost Palestine. Razprave so bile viharne. David Ben Gurion in Moshe Shertok, reprezentanta židovske agencije, sta ponovila apele za povečanje priseljevanja židov v Palestino, ki naj bi postala domovina židov. Razkačila sta arabske delegate; izjavili so, da so židje za napoved vojne arabskim prebivalcem v Palestini.

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KONFERENCA O RESNI KRIZI V BRITSKI CONI

Vojaški governer Douglas dospel v London iz Berlina

NESPOSOBNOST NEMŠKIH URADNIKOV

London, 13. maja.—Važne diskuzije o resni ekonomski krizi v britski okupacijski coni v Nemčiji so se pričele na konferenci, katero je sklical zunanji minister Ernest Bevin. Predmet razprav je tudi bodočnost skupne britsko-ameriške cone. Ekonomska kriza je posledica pomanjkanja živil, premoega in drugih potrebščin. Na londonški konferenci so prišli iz Berlina letalski maršal Sholto Douglas, vojaški governer v britski coni, njegov pomočnik general Brian Robertson in njun svetovalec o političnih zadevah William Strange. Sestali so se z Bevinom in drugimi člani Attleejeve delavske vlade. Prej je Bevin konferiral z lordom Pakenhamom, novim ministrom, v čigar področje spada administracija v britski okupacijski coni. Slednji je dospel v London iz Berlina, kjer je imel razgovore z generalom Luciusom D. Clayjem, ameriškim vojaškim governerjem v Nemčiji, ameriškim poslanikom Robertom Murphijem in britskimi voditelji. Pričakuje se, da bo odločitev kmalu padla. Nastale so poteškoče, ki ovirajo formiranje enotne ekonomske administracije v združeni britsko-ameriški okupacijski coni v Nemčiji.

Berlin, 13. maja. — Polkovnik Hugh B. Hester, načelnik živilske in poljedelske divizije ameriške vojaške vlade, je obdolžil nesposobne nemške uradnike odgovornosti za živilsko in ekonomsko krizo v ameriški in britski okupacijski coni. On je izrazil upanje, da se bo položaj izboljšal v bližnji bodočnosti. Amerika skuša po izjavi Hesterja ublažiti krizo. Ta mesec bo poslala v Nemčijo 400,000 do 450,000 ton žita, fižola, mleka in drugih živil. Hester je udaril po nemških uradnikih. Obdolžil jih je nesposobnosti in zanemarjanja dolžnosti pri dobavljanju in razpečavanju živil.

PETICIJA GLEDE DEPORTACIJE NEMCEV PRED SVETOM ZDRUŽ. NARODOV

Lake Success, N. Y., 13. maja. —Peticija v imenu 1,250 Nemcev, ki so bili internirani v britski Tanganjiki in Južni Rodeziji po izbruhu druge svetovne vojne in jim sedaj preti deportacija v Nemčijo, je pred člani sveta poverjeništvu Združenih narodov, ki so se sestali na seji: Francis B. Sayre, ameriški reprezentant in načelnik sveta, je naznanil diskuzije o peticiji. Izjavil je, da je razmišljanje o apelih prebivalcev v neodvisnih pokrajinah glavna funkcija sveta. On je razkril, da je generalno tajništvo Združenih narodov dobilo že veliko število peticij in apelov od ljudi, ki žive v kolonijah britskega imperija. Med temi so Nemci in Italijani. Pokrajino Tanganjiko, ki je bila nemška kolonija, je dobila Velika Britanija po zaključitvi prve svetovne vojne. Nemci prosijo v peticiji, naj se jim dovoli bivanje v Tanganjiki, ne pa deportira v Nemčijo. Ako ne morejo ostati v tej pokrajini, naj se jim dovoli preselitev v Južnoafriško unijo, južnoparadno Afriko ali pa v latinsko Ameriko. "Za nas ni prostora v Nemčiji," se glasi peticija. "Naši sorodniki so umrli ali pa so razkropljeni in brez strehe. Večina izmed nas je prišla v Tanganjiko pred 40 in več leti. Nekateri so imeli premoženja, katera pa so britske avtoritete konfiscirale brez odškodnine." Ivor Thomas, britski reprezentant, je dejal, da je Nemčija pod vladjo kraljeva Viljema financirala ustanavljanje nemških naselbin v Tanganjiki pred izbruhom prve svetovne vojne.

Jugoslavija podpisala pakt z Ogrsko

Belgrad, 13. maja. — Ministrstvo za informacije je naznanilo podpis trgovskega pakta z Ogrsko. Jugoslavija bo pošljala Ogrski surov material, v zameno pa bo dobivala industrijske produkte.

Dean Acheson naznanil resignacijo

Spremembe v državnem departmentu

Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Dean Acheson je naznanil resignacijo kot državni podtajnik. To pozicijo je imel šest let. Resigniral je iz finančnih razlogov. Predsednik Truman je takoj imenoval naslednika. Ta je Robert A. Lovett, bogat newyorški bankir. Pozicijo bo prevzel 1. julija, ako bo senat potrdil imenovanje, kar se pričakuje. Nadaljnje spremembe se obetajo v državnem departmentu. Govorice se širijo, da bo resigniral pomožni državni tajnik Spruille Braden, načelnik oddelka za zadeve latinskih republik. William Benton, drugi pomožni državni tajnik, je tudi zapletil z resignacijo. Sledila bo, ako bo kongres sprejel priporočila odseka za apropiacije, ki se je izrekel za odpravo informacijskih in kulturnih aktivnostih pod vodstvom Bentona. Te vključujejo oddajanje radiogramov deželam onstran morja. Ti so označeni z imenom "Glas Amerike."

Dva britska policaja ustreljena v Jeruzalemu

Jeruzalem, Palestina, 13. maja.—Dva britska policaja sta bila napadena in ustreljena v osrčju trgovskega distrikta v tem mestu. Napad je bil izvršen v momentu, ko so bile ulice natrpane z ljudmi. Policija sta bila člana preiskovalnega oddelka britske administracije. Napadali so po dejanju pobegnili. Britske avtoritete so potem uveljavile nove restrikcije, da preprečijo nova nasilja s strani članov židovske podtalne organizacije.

Podvojitev števila rudniških nadzornikov

Springfield, Ill., 13. maja.—Državna komisija, kateri je bila poverjena preiskava eksplozije, ki se je 25. marca pripetila v premogovniku Centralia Coal Co., je predlagala podvojitev števila rudniških nadzornikov. V eksploziji je bilo ubitih 111 rudarjev. Predlog komisije bo prišel pred državno zbornico v svrhu akcije.

Jugoslavija ne bo plačala odškodnine za letala

Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Državni department je razkril, da je Jugoslavija odbila zahtevo, da mora plačati odškodnino \$250,000 za dve ameriški letali, kateri so sestrelili jugoslovanski letalski lansko leto. Vlada maršala Tita je plačala \$150,000 družinam petih ameriških letalcev, ki so izgubili življenje, ko je bilo njihovo letalo sestreljeno. Zavezlo je stališče, da so ameriški letalci s poletni nad Jugoslavijo krhli suvereniteto dežele.

Amerika naj reši židovski problem

Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Senator Pepper, demokrat iz Floride, je dejal, "da ne bo ničesar pridobljeno, če bo organizacija Združenih narodov imenovala komisijo za preiskavo situacije v Palestini. Čas je prišel, ki zahteva od Amerike prevzete vodstva akcije v svrhu rešitve židovskega in palestinskega vprašanja. Velika Britanija, ki je dobila mandat nad Palestino, ni izpolnila svojih obveznosti napram židom."

NESPORAZUM MED VELIKO BRITANJO IN AMERIKO

Nanaša se na bodočnost in situacijo v okupacijskih conah

POGAJANJA RAZKRILA TRENJE

London, 13. maja. — Zunanji minister Ernest Bevin je informiral člane kabineta o nesporazumu, ki je nastal med Veliko Britanijo in Ameriko glede bodočnosti in situacije v britski in ameriški okupacijski coni v Nemčiji, ki sta bili pred nekaj meseci ekonomsko spojeni. Da Bevin vzemirja nastali nesporazum, dokazuje njegovo poročilo, ki je bilo predloženo članom kabineta. Bevin je dejal, da so pogajanja v Berlinu razkrila trenje. Vodilni osebnosti v pogajanjih sta ameriški general Lucius D. Clay, poveljnik okupacijske sile v ameriški coni, in general Brian Robertson, pomožni vojaški governer v britski coni. Pogajanja so prišla v zastoj. Članom kabineta je dal Bevin razumeti, da bodo pogajanja prenehanja v Washingtonu, če ne bo nesporazum izravnal v bližnji bodočnosti. Pogajanja vodi v imenu Velike Britanije poslanik Inverchapel, v imenu Amerike pa državni tajnik Marshall. Naznanilo pravi, da se je Bevin, ko se je vračal iz Moskve po zaključitvi konferenc zunanjih ministrov štirih velesil, ustavil v Berlinu, kjer je konferiral s člani britske vojaške vlade. Glavno vprašanje je bilo izboljšanje ekonomske situacije v skupni britsko-ameriški okupacijski coni v Nemčiji. Bevin je na seji kabineta razkril, da je Clay zavrnil britski načrt. Povedal je, da je nesporazum povzročil Clay s svojo trmoglavo voljo. Jedro nesporazuma je britski predlog glede ustanovitve centralne ekonomske administracije v skupni coni. Clay je zavzel nasprotno stališče. Izrekel se je za decentralizacijo in separatno ekonomsko administracijo. Velika Britanija in Amerika sta proti ustanovitvi skupnega političnega ustroja v Nemčiji. Argument je, da bi tak ustroj preprečil dosego sporazuma z Rusijo na prihodnji konferenci zunanjih ministrov v Londonu.

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Jugoslavija podpisala pakt z Ogrsko

Belgrad, 13. maja. — Ministrstvo za informacije je naznanilo podpis trgovskega pakta z Ogrsko. Jugoslavija bo pošljala Ogrski surov material, v zameno pa bo dobivala industrijske produkte.

Jugoslavija ne bo plačala odškodnine za letala

Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Državni department je razkril, da je Jugoslavija odbila zahtevo, da mora plačati odškodnino \$250,000 za dve ameriški letali, kateri so sestrelili jugoslovanski letalski lansko leto. Vlada maršala Tita je plačala \$150,000 družinam petih ameriških letalcev, ki so izgubili življenje, ko je bilo njihovo letalo sestreljeno. Zavezlo je stališče, da so ameriški letalci s poletni nad Jugoslavijo krhli suvereniteto dežele.

Amerika naj reši židovski problem

Washington, D. C., 13. maja.—Senator Pepper, demokrat iz Floride, je dejal, "da ne bo ničesar pridobljeno, če bo organizacija Združenih narodov imenovala komisijo za preiskavo situacije v Palestini. Čas je prišel, ki zahteva od Amerike prevzete vodstva akcije v svrhu rešitve židovskega in palestinskega vprašanja. Velika Britanija, ki je dobila mandat nad Palestino, ni izpolnila svojih obveznosti napram židom."

PROSVETA
THE ENLIGHTENMENT

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JEDNOTE
Organ of and published by Slovens National Benefit Society

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Dve leti pozneje

Te dni je pofeklo dve leti, odkar je bila v Evropi zaključena najbolj krvava drama, največja tragedija, ki v barbarizmu in razdejevanju nima primere v vsej zgodovini človeštva. Zgodovina Evrope, kjer je stekla zibel zapadni civilizaciji in kapitalizmu, je sicer krvava in prepletena z barbarizmom. Videla je divjanje Hunov in Gengis Kana in Turkov in srednjeveške inkvizicije, občutila je grozote 30-letne vojne in nešteto drugih masnih pokolov in tiranije, toda takega barbarizma in takega razdejanja kot mu je bila priča v zadnji vojni ni človeštvo še nikdar prej videlo. Ustna izročila o krvoločnosti Hunov in Turkov so se prenašala dolge generacije, sploh do naših dni, ko so i nas v otroških letih z njimi strašile mame, kadar smo bili poredni, toda človeških klavnic in mučnic a la Dachau, Belsen, Buchenwald itd. itd. svet še nikdar prej videl ni. Te moderne grozote, kakor tudi razbijanje mest z "block busterji" —in atomskimi bombami!—je porodila tako zvana krščanska civilizacija šele v naših dneh. Napravila je nov rekord tudi v barbarizmu.

Ko človek o vsem tem premišljuje, se ne čudi, ako se Evropa tako počasi dviga iz svojih razvalin, iz velikega kaosa, ki je nastal po zdrbitvi tretjega rajha in po preplavitvi kontinenta po amadah "zmagovalcev". Potres je bil prevelik, razdejanje preogromno, babilonski kaos povsem neizbežen, da bi se mogla Evropa potegniti iz njega v kratkih dveh letih. Sploh jo bo zelo še najmanj deset, dvajset let predno bo mogla zopet priti do normalnega življenja. Nekatere države, na primer Nemčijo, najbrže še dalj.

Evropa bi se seveda hitreje postavila na noge, ako bi funkcionirala UNRRA vsaj še dve leti. Ampak je bila likvidirana, ker sta tako hoteli Amerika in Anglija, posebno pa prva. In to kljub temu, da bi bilo tudi v interesu obeh dežel, da bi se Evropa čim prej gospodarsko postavila na noge. Sicer je resnica, da sta UNRRA v ogromni večini financirali ti deželi, posebno Amerika, ki je prispevala 72% denarnih sredstev. Ampak v Ameriki smo srečni, da smo lahko to storili, kajti tukaj nismo občutili nobenih vojnih grozot, nobenega razdejanja, marveč se je dežela med vojno razvila v še veliko močnejšega gospodarskega giganta.

La Guardia si je kot načelnik UNRRA zelo prizadeval, da bi jo obdržal pri življenju vsaj še eno, dve leti, toda vse njegovo prizadevanje je bilo zaman. In to kljub temu, da bi se tudi finančno breme Amerike zelo znižalo in bi bilo v resnici manjše kot bo zdaj, ako kongres sprejme "relifni" načrt administracije. Po LaGuardijevem načrtu bi za najnujnejše potrebe zdostavovala vsota \$400 milijonov na leto za najbolj prizadete države in od te vsote bi Amerika prispevala le 40 ali 50 odstotkov. Ampak v Washingtonu niso o tem hoteli nič slišati, kajti imeli so svoj načrt, po katerem nameravajo uporabiti "relif" za politične namene, v svrhu "power politics". In to kljub temu, da bo ta igra stala deželo v dolarjih in centih mnogo več kot bi po LaGuardijevem načrtu, da o izgubi moralnega prestiža sploh ne govorimo, dasi bo ta izguba neprecenljiva. Slednje pri imperialistih seveda ne šteje.

Vse to je danes bob ob steno. Toda ne glede na želje in cilje onih, ki danes usmerjajo ameriško politiko, notranjo in zunanjo, bo šel razvoj v razbiti in lačni Evropi po svoji poti naprej, sicer bolj počasi in v večjih agonijah, kot če bi oficijelna Amerika skušala simpatično razumevati ta razvoj in ga pomagala po svoje usmerjati v interesu vsega evropskega ljudstva, kar bi pomenilo tudi v interesu Amerike same.

Ampak v Washingtonu nikakor ne morejo ali nočejo razumeti, da je v velikih plamenih in agonijah zgorel tudi stari kapitalistični red v Evropi. Gospodje v Washingtonu—in Wall streetu —nikakor ne morejo razumeti, da Amerika nima toliko milijard dolarjev, ne atomskih bomb, ne vojaštva, da bi mogla zopet priklicati v življenje evropski kapitalizem in ga postaviti na noge. Postaviti bi ga ne mogla na noge niti Evropa sama, čeprav bi ga hotela. Ampak Evropa, namreč delavska Evropa tega tudi neče, kajti "free enterprizerskega" kapitalizma ima dovolj. V zadnji generaciji, od leta 1913 sem je izpila zvrhano kupo kapitalističnega trpljenja. Še ena taka kupa in Evropa bi poginila v strašnih agonijah.

Kar zdaj hoče delavska Evropa in tudi krvavo potrebuje, je nov gospodarski, socialni in politični sistem, ki ne bo stonel na izkoriščanju človeka po človeku, na grmadenju profita in brezmejnega bogastva po posameznikih, marveč na večji meri socialne pravičnosti. Delovno ljudstvo in delavsko usmerjeni intelektualci hočejo tako Evropo, v kateri ne bo več nevarnosti za izbruh fašizma in nacizma in vojne.

Z drugo besedo, kar pretežna večina Evrope želi in po čemer hrepeni in tudi krvavo potrebuje, je velika mera socializma. Verjetno, da si želi bolj demokratičnega socializma kot je na primer v Rusiji in verjetno, da si ga bo tudi zgradila, kajti zgodovinsko in kulturno ozadje Evrope je drugačno kot je bilo carske Rusije. Toda izven patentirane reakcije, ki je od nacifašizma oddaljena samo en korak ali niti toliko ne, delavska Evropa tudi v Sovjetski Rusiji ne vidi takega strahu kot ga na primer vidi kapitalistična Amerika. Milijoni v Evropi sploh ne vidijo nobenega strahu v Sovjetski uniji, marveč simpatizirajo z njo. To velja na splošno tudi za angleško delavstvo, dasi ne mara posnemati Sovjetske unije, marveč si hoče zgraditi nov gospodarski in socialni red v luči lastne zgodovine in kulturnih vrednot.

Žal, da je v tej veliki in močniti in bogati in na splošno radodarni deželi tako malo razumevanja velikega zgodovinskega preobrata, v katerem se nahaja razbita, lačna in gospodarsko uni-

POROČILO TAJNICE
DRUŠTVA 14 SNPJ

North Chicago, Ill.—Že leto dni se pripravljam, da opišem malo kronike našega društva št. 14 SNPJ.

V letu 1946 nam je bila bela žena vsaj deloma naklonjena. Iz naše srede je iztrgala eno članico in tri člane, dočim nam je 1. 1945 vzela šest članov.

Meseca aprila je umrla Ivana Cvetnic. Ona je bila ustanoviteljica društva 119 SNPJ, k družstvu št. 14 pa je prestopila 1. 1918. Drugi je preminul Frank Podboj, in sicer 7. oktobra. Pokojnik je bil član nad 35 let. Bil je zvest član društva in jednote ter rad pomagal, kjer koli je mogel. Bil je vesele narave, zato so ga vsi radi imeli, kar je tudi pričal njegov veličastni spreved na pokopališče.

Tretji pa se je ločil iz te dolne solza Frank Penca. Umrl je 14. oktobra. K družstvu št. 14 je prestopil 1. 1920 od društva št. 59, katerega je bil ustanovni član. Pokojnik je tudi mnogo deloval na društvenem polju in pri socialističnem klubu, dokler ga ni bolezen potisnila v pasivnost.

Četrti pa je umrl Mike Borovsic, in sicer 4. decembra. Pokojnik je bil po rodu Hrvat in član jednote 37 let. V javnosti se ni veliko udeleževal, kajti bolezen se ga je držala iz mladih let. Par dni pred njegovo smrtjo sem ga obiskala in izrazil je željo, da naj vsa njegova družina ostane v jednoti do smrti. Bil je hvaležen društvu, kajti tedaj, ko so bila naša društva še mlada in resnično bratska, so prirejala veselice za družine, ki so bile obložene z boleznijo. Ena teh družin je bila pokojnikova.

V tem letu, 23. januarja, pa je umrla pridna društvenica Mary Babnik, članica društva 119 SNPJ. Pokojnica je bolehalo nekaj let za grčno hibo. Pogreb se je vršil 23. januarja ob veliki udeležbi članstva in prijateljev. Ako pomislimo na hud mrz, ki je vladal tiste dni, je bil pogreb res zelo lep. Mnoge njene prijateljice so imele solzne oči, kajti nad mnogimi je ležala težka zavest, da je naselbina izgubila pridno delavko. Bila je skrbna mati šestim otrokom, za katere je morala sama trpeti dolga leta, da jih je vzgojila.

Pokojnica je bila velika prijateljica pokojne Frances Civhe, ki smo jo izgubili iz naše srede meseca julija 1944. Obe sta mnogokrat skupno delali za javno stvar, bodisi za društvo, Slovenski narodni dom, za združeno prodajalno ali kako drugo stvar. Vrli članici sta tudi veliko delali v počast pri slavlju zaslužnih delavcev. Splošno mnenje v naselbini je, da sta ti dve narodni in društveni delavki šli vse prerano v grob.

Kakor sem omenila, je imela pokojnica krasen pogreb, prav tako mrtvaški oder. Bilo je veliko cvetja od prijateljev, znancev in društev. Tudi odbor Slovenskega narodnega doma je poklonil krasen šopek cvetic, prav tako tudi pokojni sestri Civhi. Krsto pokojne Mary Babnik je krasil tudi venec z napisom "34 Friends", v resnici pa je za venec darovalo 40 prijateljev, krsto ses. Civhe pa je krasil venec z napisom "44 prijateljic". To priča, da sta bili obe spoštovani in imeli veliko prijateljic v naselbini. Članice in člani naj počivajo v miru! Ohranimo vam blag spomin, sorodnikom pa naše globoko sožalje!

Vsota \$80, ki je bila nabrana za cvetice pokojne sestre Babnik, je bila porabljena takole: venec \$20.40, grocerija \$15.81, na lme pokojnice poslano v gl. urad SANSa v Chicago \$10, in sicer kot dar za otroško bolnišnico v Sloveniji, hčeri pokojnice Fran-

čena Evropa. In sicer je tega razumevanja danes, dve leti po utihjenju topov manj kot ga je bilo ob zrušenju nacistične Nemčije. Zato so agonije Evrope tudi toliko večje in njeno vstajanje je razvalin in kaosa tako počasno. Če bi bilo več razumevanja tega velikega zgodovinskega preobrata z naši strani, posebno pa s strani odgovornih vladnih krogov, bi tudi kovanje evropskega in svetovnega miru ne bilo tako težko in mučno in počasno. Tudi organizacija Združenih narodov bi bila sigurno večji svetilnik v smeri trajnega miru in pobratimije narodov, ne pa samo majhna leščerba, o kateri se še ne ve, da-li se bo mogla razviti v mogočen svetilnik ali ne.

ces Boštjan pa je bilo izročeno \$13.79. Pri tem delu sta mi pomagali z nasveti in pri nabiranju prej omenjene vsote Antonija Bezek in Anna Mahnič. Delo v kuhinji pa je oskrbela sestra Jennie Skrbec, za kar se vsem prav lepo zahvaljujem.

Pregovor pravi, da za dežjem posije sonec. Na društvenem polju pa smo napredovali nekako po srednji poti. Izdali smo nekaj prestopnih listov. Nekateri so šli v sončne kraje lepe Californije, štirje iz odraslega oddelka in dva iz mladinskega, tri članice pa so si izbrale tovariše in se pridružile njihovu društvu. Nič zato, samo da ostanje pod okriljem SNPJ. Nekatere smo nadomestili v mesecu februarju, in glej šmenta, same fante od fare v starosti med 21. in 26. letom.

Tudi za društveno blagajno je bilo treba nekaj storiti. Prva prireditev, ki se je vršila v korist društvene blagajne, je dobro uspela. Vdile so jo seveda aktivne članice, namreč Mary Celarec, Frances Hodnik, Mary Brunet, Anna Kranjc in Jennie Govekar.

Druga prireditev pa se je vršila 1. septembra skupno s tremi društvu, ki je dala polne roke dela, zaenjo pa zelo dobro uspela. Tretja prireditev pa se je vršila 7. decembra v počast članom-veteranom. Pri tej prireditvi so sodelovala vsa društva, ki zborujejo v Slovenskem narodnem domu. Ta priredba je bila najuspešnejša v moralnem oziru.

V tem letu pa je naše društvo priredilo domačo zabavo, in sicer 22. februarja. To zabavo so imeli voditi naši člani, in res so se precej zavzeli ter prodali lepo število vstopnic, ampak brez naših članic ne gre in tako se jim je pridružila pri prodaji vstopnic Frances Hodnik, ki jih je prodala 50, pri ostanjem delu pa so jim pomagale Mary Brunet, Frances Župec in Mary Arh. Hvala vsem, ki so darovali razne predmete v korist društvene blagajne. Pri tem pa se je najbolj izkazala sestra Apolonija Ogrin s krasnim ročnim delom, ki je prineslo društveni blagajni nad \$20.

Sedaj pa končam z mojim poročilom. Naj še omenim, da me je že več čitateljev Prosvete vprašalo, zakaj se kaj ne oglašim v našem časopisu. Vzrokov je več, eden med njimi pa je, da tudi jaz rajši čitam kot pišem, drugi pa velika zaposlenost.

Naj omenim, da nisem prijateljica tistih dopisov, ki so kritični proti stari domovini. Kadar zagleda beli dan tak dopis bi najrajši zletela kot ptica k uredniku v Chicago in mu povedala par gorkih, ker pusti take dopise v javnost. Prosveta je tudi meni všeč, odkar piše bolj simpatično o novi Jugoslaviji. Zelo rada pa čitam pisma iz stare domovine, ki jih sorodniki priobčujejo v Prosveti. Najraje bi videla, da bi bil list dnevno napolnjen s takimi pismi in slikami. Po pravici povem, danes nima Prosveta mesta za pečko, kot ga je imela večkrat pod prejšnjim urednikom.

Frances Zakovišek, tajnica.

POZOR, DELEGACIJA SANSa!

Cleveland, O.—Čas konvencije SANSa je skoro tu. Prosimo delegate, kateri nimajo sorodnikov ali znancev v Clevelandu, da se takoj prijavijo in nam s tem omogočijo pravilno ureditev stanovanj za dotične dni. Označi se naj, kje se želi imeti sobo, v hotelu ali pri naših ljudeh, in koliko časa nameravajo ostati tukaj.

Prijave naj se pošlje tajnici stanovanjskega oddelka, Josephine Tratnik, 1116 E. 71 st., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Josephine Tratnik.

ČLANSTVU IN NAROČNIKOM
PROSVETE V UPOŠTEVANJE

Da bomo lažje pravilno vodili imenik vsega članstva SNPJ in da bodo redno prejemali Prosveto—dnevnik in tednik—vsi člani, ki so upravičeni do njega, je nujno potrebno, da VSI člani in članice pomagajo k temu in sicer s tem, da sporoče bočisi po tajniku ali pa sami VSE spremembe naslova na upravništvo Prosvete.

Kot znano, že več let postoji sklep konvencije in glavnega odbora, da se pri naročnini na dnevnik sme pristiati tednik od enega do petih članov, tako da potem en član družine dobi dnevnik. Ker je to še vedno v veljavi, je zelo važno, da se tako skupno družinsko naročeni člani držijo tega sklepa, kakor je bil upostavljen, to je, da sme pristiati pri naročnini na dnevnik od enega do pet članov v NJIH DOVOLJENJEM, pa čeprav spadajo k raznim društvom. Nikakor pa se ne sme pristiati članov brez njih dovoljenja, kakor tudi ne članov, ki live izven društva, pod drugo streho, to je na drugem naslovu. To ni dovoljeno vsled tega, ker bi potem ti člani ne prejemali tednika Prosvete, ki je zanje nujno potreben, da se pouče in vedo, kaj se godi v jednoti. Dolžnost vsakega člana je, da čita glasilo svoje organizacije.

Torej kakor hitro se kateri onih članov, ki so pristiati pri skupni naročnini na dnevnik, odseli od svoje družine in želi svoje glasilo na svoj novi naslov, naj o tem takoj obvesti upravništvo, da se stvar uredi. Dolžnost onega, ki je imel takega člana pristiatega pri svoji naročnini, pa je, da nas o tem obvesti in doplača razliko, ki je s tem nastala pri njegovi naročnini.

Vas vladno prosimo, da upoštevate to in nam pomagajte držati boljši red pri razpošiljanju lista.

Philip Godina, upravitelj.

ZADNJI POZDRAV
DRUŠTVENI ZASTAVI

S. Chicago, Ill.—Društvo Delavec 8 SNPJ bo imelo priredbo s programom v zadnji pozdrav društveni zastavi, katera bo odposlana Slovenskemu narodnemu muzeju v Cleveland.

Priredba se bo vršila v nedeljo, 18. maja. Program se bo pričel točno ob treh popoldne. Kot prvi govornik bo nastopil Frank Gorenc, kajti on in nekaj drugih članov so zbirali prispevke za nakup društvene zastave. On bo podal kratko zgodovino o zastavi.

Br. Mihael Vrhovnik, mladinski ravnatelj SNPJ, pa bo predvajal slike iz stare domovine. Kot glavni govornik pa bo nastopil Mirko Kuhel, gl. blagajnik SNPJ. Dalje bodo nastopili na programu sestra Mary Krizan, botra zastave, Joseph Fajfer in Joe Gomilar bosta pa igrala na harmoniko in pela slovenske pesmi.

Za dobro postrežbo bo preskrbel odbor. Za ples bo igral Delavcev trio. Na svidenje v nedeljo točno ob treh popoldne!

Michael Chandick, predsednik.

POROČILO O IZLETNIŠKIH
PROSTORIH SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Kot je bilo poročano na naši izredni seji, se bo pričelo z delom za našo novo dvorano na farmi SNPJ v kratkem času. Naši odborniki so se veliko trudili, da so dobili dovoljenje. V kratkem se bo tudi izravnavo prostore za parkanje avtomobilov, prav tako prostor za igranje žoge, kakor tudi igrilice za otroke.

Društvo Comrades je samo nabavilo predmete za otroško igrilico, obenem pa je to društvo obljubilo nekaj denarja v ta namen. Predsednik tega društva je Anton Kerže. On bo prihodnji mesec prevzel mesto upravitelja farme. Ker je pridren društvenik, ni nobenega dvoma, da bo delal v korist naše farme.

Naš tajnik Frank Pyke pa je poročal na seji, da je naša blagajna precej osušena (razumljivo, iz stavbinskega fonda se ne sme rabiti denarja za druge tekoče stroške). Na seji je bilo sklenjeno, da se pošlje na tukajšnja društva prošnje za prispev-

ke, tako da se bo plačalo za delo za izravnavanje prostorov. To delo je imelo biti izvršeno že pred leti, ampak se je moralo vsled vojne odložiti. Upamo, da bodo društva upoštevala našo prošnjo.

Na seji našega društva Svobode 748 SNPJ smo darovale v ta namen \$25, kar je lepa vsota za naše majhno društvo. Že poprej pa smo darovale \$50 v stavbinski fond. Naše članice se me kar bojijo, ker vedno prosim za SANS, za farmo in druge namene. Na misel mi pridejo besede, ki jih je pred leti zapisal Milan Medvešek (ko je tudi poslal na sejah za farmo): "Saj veste, da zase osebno ne bi prosil."

Pri našem društvu smo pred tedni izgubili članico Jennie Sever. Zapušča štiri hčere. Bila je tajnica mladinskega pevskega zbora več let.

Kakor vsako leto, tako farmški odbor tudi letos prireja piknik prvo nedeljo v juniju. Ker bo to prvi piknik v sezoni, se nadejamo, da nas obiščite v velikem številu. Ker se bo iste dneve vršila Sansova konvencija, nas bodo posetili najbrže tudi zunanji gostje.

Theresa Gorjanc, zapisnikarica.

PREDVAJANJE FILMOV
IN PLESNA ZABAVA

Madison, Ill.—Obveščam članstvo društev 230, 256 in 763, da so odborniki sklenili, da priredimo skupno priredbo, na kateri se bodo predvajali filmi o aktivnostih v SNPJ. Na razpolago bo morda tudi kakšen drug film.

Predstava se bo vršila 18. maja v Slovaški dvorani, 14 Iowa st. Stroške se bo krilo iz društvenih blagajn, zato bo vstopnina prosta. Pripeljite s seboj tudi svoje prijatelje, posebno še mladi naraščaj. Po predvajanju premičnih slik bo sledil ples, za katerega bo igral tamburaški orkester, ki ga vodi Joseph Trosley. On je prepeval krasne pesmi na hrvaškem radijskem programu.

Torej na svidenje dne 18. maja v Slovaški dvorani, začetek ob pol treh. Pridite, ne bo vam žal!

Joseph Yamborich, tajnik 250 SNPJ.

SPOMLADANSKA VESELICA
DRUŠTVA 600 SNPJ

Johnstown, Pa.—Sedaj so v teku zadnje priprave za našo spomladansko veselico, katera se bo vršila 24. maja zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Moxhamu, Lorain Boro.

Za ples bo igral polarni orkester Stanleyja Kobala in njegovi Jolly Jersters iz Girarda, O. On je že nekoč igral na naši 20-letnici. Vsi so bili zadovoljni z njim. Vljudno vabimo mlade in stare, da nas posetijo v velikem številu na omenjeni dan. Vstopnice dobite pri članicah društva 600, ali pa pri vratih na omenjeni dan. Za dobro postrežbo bo prav dobro preskrbljeno. Na svidenje na omenjeni dan!

V imenu našega društva izrekam iskreno sožalje družini Grandna na izgubi matere in žene in naše dolgoletne članice.

Frances Vidrich, predsednica.

PIKNIK DRUŠTVA 115
IN SEJA

Joliet, Ill.—Prihodnja seja društva 115 SNPJ se bo vršila 18. maja, začetek ob 2. uri popoldne pri bratu Franku Sternišu. To bo zelo važna seja, kajti razpravljali bomo o pripravah za piknik našega društva, ki se bo vršil 8. junija.

Ta piknik bomo priredili za naše člane-veterane. Pridite na sejo v velikem številu!

Rudolph Silc, tajnik.

PIKNIK DRUŠTVA 300 SNPJ

North Braddock, Pa.—Društvo št. 300 SNPJ bo priredilo piknik dne 30. maja na svojem prostoru na Church Hillu.

Za ples bo igrala izvrstna godba pod vodstvom br. Bernička. Plesiče bo odprto o štirih popoldne, balincanje pa se bo pričelo ob 12 uri. Vljudno vabimo vse člane in prijatelje na veliko udeležbo. Odbor bo vsem dobro postregel. Vstopnina na plesiče 30c. Na veselo svidenje!

John Rednak, zapisnikar.

VABILO NA SKUPNO
PLESNO VESELICO

Yukon, Pa.—Dočakali smo zopet lepe spomladanske dneve. Ker pa smo že skoraj pozabili na društvene veselice, sta se društvi Novi dom št. 117 in Silver Star 729 sestali v prijateljskem sestanku in se dogovorili za skupno spomladansko plesno veselico v korist obeh društev.

Veselica se bo vršila v soboto, 24. maja, v Slovenskem domu, začetek ob 8. uri zvečer pa do dveh zjutraj. Igral bo Frank Jankovič in njegova godba iz Clevelanda.

Naši mladi člani se že sedaj vesele te veselice, kajti ti cleveandski godci igrajo tako lepo in izvrstno, da se bo vsak zavrtel, če zan le količjak poškoti. Prosim vse člane društva 117 in 729, da se udeležijo te veselice v polnem številu, kajti to bo ena najprijetnejših veselice, ki smo jih še kdaj imeli v Yukonu. Godci bodo veseli igrali za stare in mlade, kdor pa ne more plesati, mu bomo pa postregli s pijačami v spodnjem prostoru.

Vabimo tudi članstvo vseh westmorelandskih društev. Pridite in se boste prepračili, kako igrajo godci iz Clevelanda. Nikomur ne bo žal in vsakdo bo šel zadovoljen domov! Obenem pa bomo vsem postregli z jemenovcem in drugo pijačo. Imeli bomo tudi domače klobase in druga jedila. Vsi dobrodošli. Na gotovo svidenje v soboto, 24. maja!

Frank Kovačič, tajnik 117 SNPJ.

ZAHVALA
ZA SODELOVANJE

Chicago, Ill.—Proslava drugoletnice osvoboditve Sloveuije z vprioritvijo krasne drame "Sin", ki se je vršila 4. maja t. l. pod okriljem Centralnega odbora podružnic SANSa v Chicagu, je lepo izpadla.

Dvorana je bila polna občinstva, ki je napeto in z zanimanjem sledila igri in mnogi so izrazili, da tako lepe predstavice dolgo niso videli. Vloge, ki so bile že pahalno omenjene v Prosveti z dne 7. maja, so bile v dobrih rokah in igralci ter graлке zaslužijo vse priznanje in pohvalo. Pred igro je nastopil moški pevski zbor "France Prešeren", ki je zapel nekaj lepih pesmi. Ta zbor je v resnici prvi delavski pevski zbor, ki ravno vedno in povsod sodeluje, če mu je le mogoče.

Naj nam temu mestu izrekam prisrčno zahvalo igralcem in grałkam za njih trud in požrtvovalnost, pevskemu zboru "France Prešeren" za njegovo sodelovanje, vsem delavcem in delavkam, ki so na katerikoli način pripomogli, da se je ta prireditev tako lepo izvršila.

Zahvala gre pa seveda tudi občinstvu, ki se je te proslave udeležilo v tako lepem številu in oglaševalcem, ki so dali svojo oglaso v program. Vsem skupaj hvala!

Za Centralni odbor podružnic SANSa: Frank Smith, tajnik.

43-LETNICA
DRUŠTVA 8 SNPJ

Sygan, Pa.—Ne bo dolgo in bo tukaj 30. maj. Ta mesec bi imeli biti najlepši v letu, a vreme mammo kot v decembru. Danes ko pišem te vrstice, celo zmežgajo.

Upamo in želimo, da se bo vrteme kaj izboljšalo do 30. maja, ki bo društvo št. 6 SNPJ obhajalo 43-letnico obstoja z lepim programom, ki se bo pričel ob treh popoldne.

Člani in članice mladinskega kroška št. 36 se pripravljajo, da nas bodo razveselili s kratkim programom.

Na proslavi bo nastopil tudi br. Mike Vrhovnik iz glavnega urada in predvajal filme iz stare domovine.

Za to pomembno proslavo bomo imeli dve godbi: popoldne nas bo zabaval Johnny Krek s poskočnicami, zvečer pa bo igral izvrsten orkester Gusa Rocka. Tudi z jedili vam bomo dobro postregli. Pripravile bomo tudi kranjski gulaž. Nič ne bo šelejen ne lačen.

Bratje in sestre iz sosednjih naselbin, kakor tudi vse članstvo društva 6 SNPJ, udeležite se te društvene proslave. Nikomur ne bo žal. Torej na svidenje 30. maja! Julija Kramer.

Pred važno odločitvijo

Našim rojakom je menda že vsem znano, da je bil pred kratkim izdan oklic za drugo redno konvencijo Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, ki bo zadnja dva dni tega meseca v Slovenskem narodnem domu v Clevelandu. Vršila se bo torej v prav tistem mestu in dvorani, kjer smo ameriški Slovenci pred nekaj tistimi leti in pol obdržali svoj prvi narodni kongres, iz katerega je nastal SANS.

Torej je samo še dobra dva tedna do tega našega važnega narodnega zborovanja. Našo drugo konvencijo čaka mnogo važnih problemov — problemov dalekosežnega pomena in bo zato ta konvencija zelo važna, v nekaterih ozirih lahko celo bolj važna kot je bil naš narodni kongres, vsekako pa bolj važna kot se na splošno misli.

Eden najbolj važnih problemov, ki pride pred to konvencijo in o katerem bo treba temeljito razpravljati in narediti zaključke, tvori vprašanje bodočnosti SANSa; to je, dali ga bo kdo obdržal še naprej ali ne. Kot se sliši, je precej rojakov mnenja, da je s tem, kar smo storili za staro domovino politično s pomožno akcijo ter zbrali denar za dečje bolnišnice v starem kraju, bilo storjeno že vse, kar se je v danih razmerah storiti dalo, da je SANS s tem izvršil svojo misijo, v bodoče pa nam taka organizacija ne bo več potrebna.

Rojaki, ki tako mislijo, imajo najbrž dober namen; nekateri, če ne vsi, so do sedaj lojalno podpirali SANSovo delo in pomorno prispevali za našo obrambo in pomožno akcijo, zakar jim gre čast in priznanje, vendar pa je njih naziranje glede bodoče potrebe za tako organizacijo zgrešeno in napačno utemeljeno. Resnica je, da smo ameriški Slovenci od vsega začetka, kar smo v tej deželi, čutili potrebo za organizacijo, ki bi nas narodno in duševno vsaj nekoliko vezala, in potem kate-ri bi imeli potrebne kulturne in morebitne druge stike z našo staro domovino. In mnogo smo jo pogrešali. Stara Avstrija se je brigala samo za Nemce, z Nemci so držali tukajšnji diplomatje dobre vezi, nas pa še poznati niso hoteli, kakor ne, da so Slovenci tudi narod in slovenščina kaj drugega kot jezik hlapcev in dekel.

Pozneje, ko je po prvi svetovni vojni bila ustanovljena država Jugoslovanov in so bili Slovenci vključeni kot enakopravni del te države, je bilo spočetka nekoliko boljše, nekateri jugoslovanski konzuli so poskušali in se začeli nekoliko zanimati za nas, toda to ni trajalo dolgo. Režimi so se tam pogosto spreminjali in z njimi razmere in odnosi s slabega zmeraj na slabše. Ostali smo brez potrebnih stikov in s tem mnogo zamudili. Kajti v starem kraju se je po narodnem osvobodjenju, dasi pod težkimi finančnimi in političnimi razmerami, n a g l o razvijala književnost in umetnost, s katero bi se lahko obogatila naše knjižnice in jo izkoristile naše kulturne ustanove, ki so že davno prej vse izrpa-je in take reči težko pogrešale. Koliko kulturnega in sploh do- brega bi se lahko storilo za naše ljudi tukaj, če bi bili imeli potrebne vezi in stike z vsem, kar se je medtem razvilo na književnem in kulturnem polju v stari domovini!

Nedvomno bomo potrebo za tako organizacijo čutili tudi v bodoče. Ne smemo misliti preveč na to, da se staramo, ali da se naša mlajša generacija ne bo zanimala za te stvari. Slovenskega življa v tej deželi še dolgo ne bo konec, zaeno se pa zadnje čase tudi zmeraj bolj očituje spoznanje, da so Zedinjene države res "narod narodov" in je mlajša generacija čisto prej ponosna na svoje poreklo kot pa, da bi se ga sramovala, kakor je bilo včasih. Tudi naši mladi bodo ponosni na svoje poreklo in radi obranili stike z domovino svojih staršev, samo ko bodo spoznali, da Slovenci nismo zaostali in nekulturni, kakor so nas Nemci in drugi sosedji zmeraj prikazovali ostalemu svetu. Naša dolžnost je skrbeti, da bo naša mlajša generacija o vsem tem dobro in pravilno poučena in naprej bomo dosegli s pomočjo posebne organizacije, kakor je naš SANS.

Za zbiranje obleke in za pomorno delo v korist stari do-

svetno in kulturno delo je več ali manj disorganizirano in zanemarjeno. Prej ali slej bo treba zbrati vse take sile pod napredno organiziranim vodstvom in ni bolj prikladne organizacije za to kot je naš SANS.

Ampak če se odočimo, da SANS obdržimo, mu moramo poskrbeti tudi za stalne dohodke. Kajti mi zahtevamo, da bo tudi v bodoče živahno aktiven in delaven, kar pa je v zvezi s stroški, ki jih z nesigurnimi dohodki kot so bili zadnje čase, v bodoče ne bo mogoče kriti. Podružnice in razna SANSu naklonjena društva se bodo morala obvezati za male pa stalne mesečne prispevke. To je nujno potrebno in za enkrat tudi najboljši izhod.

V. Cainkar.

Federacije SNPJ

IŽCRPKI MINNESOTSKE FEDERACIJE

Chisholm, Minn.—Federacijska seja se je vršila v Elyju. Podpredsednik Beutz odpre sejo ob pol eni popoldne in ker ni navzoč predsednik, priporoča zastopnikom, da izvolijo predsednika za to sejo. Br. Klune predlaga Jacoba Ambrozicha, ki sprejme in zavzame svoje mesto.

Zastopnik čita imena odbornikov. Navzoči so: podpredsednik Beutz, tajnik Pirtz, zapisnikar Klune in sestra Petrich, br. Novak in sestra Kraja, nadzorniki, Predsednik Kobi in blaginjak Setnikar nista navzoča. Br. Pirtz čita pismo od br. Kobjia, v katerem omenja, da se radi zaposlenosti ni mogel udeležiti seje in predlaga priporočilo za to sejo. Pismo se vzame na znanje.

Zastopana so sledeča društva: 110 (trije zastopniki), 322 (4), 20 (4), 268 (4), 108 (3), 251 (3), 69 (3), 130 (3), 61 (3), skupaj 30 zastopnikov. Br. Kunstelj predlaga in br. Teheran podpira, da se priznajo vsi zastopniki za polno močne. Predlog sprejme. Zapisnikar čita zapisnik zadnje seje, br. Pirtz pa kritizira, ker ni zapisnikar priobčen v Prosveti. Zapisnikar Klune pojasnjuje, da je imel dober vzrok, da ni dal priobčiti zapisnika v glasilo. Br. Kunstelj tudi pojasni stvar in predlaga, da se zapisnik sprejme kot čitan. Br. Pouhe podpira in zapisnik je sprejet kot čitan.

Poročila društvenih zastopnikov. Za društvo št. 110 poroča br. Novak, da so umrli trije člani, katere so nadomestili z novimi člani. Za društvo 322 poroča sestra Petrich: Pridobili so šest novih članov. Za društvo 20 poroča poročilo br. Erzar: Dva člana sta umrla in pridobili so dva nova. Za društvo 268 poroča br. Kunstelj: Pridobili so štiri nove člane. Za društvo 108 poroča sestra Perusek: Pridobili so sedem novih članov, umrl pa je en član mladinskega oddelka. Za društvo 251 poroča, da so pridobili dva nova člana, eden pa je umrl. Za društvo 69 poroča br. Lesar: Pridobili so enega člana, eden pa je umrl. Za društvo 130 poroča sestra Frantar: Pridobili so 17 novih članov. Za društvo 61 poroča br. Žagar, in sicer, da ni nobene spremembe. Poročila sprejeta na znanje.

Tajnik Pirtz poroča, da je prejel od društve podporo za federacijsko blaginjo, in sicer: društvo 251 darovalo \$5, društvo 108 \$2, društvo 20 \$2 in društvo 61 \$2. Tajnik ima na roki \$6.95, stroškov pa je imel 76 centov, torej ima sedaj na roki \$17.19. Na roki ima nekaj denarja tudi blaginjak, ali ni poslal poročila.

Tajnik prečita pismo br. Kobjia in resolucijo, ki je bila poslana v minnesotsko državno zbornico. V resoluciji je izražen protest proti

Trumanovi zunanji politiki, katera lahko vodi v tretjo svetovno vojno. Brat Ambrozich poroča, da za končno gl. odbor plačal \$1.000 za stroške, ki jih je imel konvenciji pripravljajni odbor v zvezi s 13. redno konvencijo v Evelethu, obenem poroča, da je odbor Narodnega doma podaril vsoto \$50 za minnesotsko federacijo.

Distriktna gl. podpredsednica sestra Ambrozich poroča o polletni seji glavnega odbora ter apelira, naj bodo društva aktivna v tekoči kampanji, ter ustanovijo tudi mladinske krožke.

Br. Klune poroča, da bosta društvi 110 in 322 v Chisholmu ustanovili krožek, kakor hitro bo nanesla prilika.

Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila 31. avgusta v Chisholmu, za črteka točno ob eni popoldne v Slovenskem narodnem domu.

Frank Klune, zapisnikar.

POROČILO O SEJI WESTMORELANDSKE FEDERACIJE

Lairobe, Pa.—Seja westmorelandske federacije društve SNPJ se je vršila 27. aprila v Herminieju št. 2. Zastopanih je bilo 16 društev z 28 zastopniki.

Zapisnik zadnje seje je sprejet z majhno spremembo. Tajnik prečita razna pisma, katere se vzame na znanje, druga pa odloži za točko "razno". Nadzorni odsek poroča, da je pregledal knjige in jih našel v redu. Predsednik poroča o nakupu zemljišča za pikniške prostore. Tajnik in blaginjak podata poročilo za zadnje tri mesece, katero je odobreno.

Poročila društvenih zastopnikov: Zastopniki društva št. 7 poročajo, da je umrl njih večletni tajnik Mike Baloh. Za društvo 200 poročajo, da so pridobili tri nove člane; umrl pa je John Zakuta. Pri društvu 583 so pridobili tri nove člane. Za društvo 317 poročajo, da so pridobili dva nova člana. Zastopniki društva 613 pa poročajo, da delujejo, da bi se združili s slovensko poslušnim društvom št. 87; njih mladinski krožek uspeva prav dobro in se vežba v petju. Krožek bo nastopil na federacijskem pikniku.

Zastopniki društva 725 poročajo, da so pridobili meseca februarja devet novih članov, v mesecu marcu in aprilu pa 62, nakar so organizirali mladinski krožek. Za društvo

117 poročajo, da je umrl br. Frank Mihelčić. Društvi 117 in 729 bosta imeli 24. maja skupno veselico. Za ples bo igrala Jankovičeva godba iz Clevelanda.

Za društvo 87 poročajo, da bodo imeli plesno veselico 17. maja; pridobili so štiri nove člane. Društvo 317 je vložilo prošnjo za pomoč Ivanu Lužiču. Odobri se, da se mu plača acemst za tri mesece. Dalje se odobri oglas za "Slovenski dan", in sicer za \$8, jugoslovanskega relifu pa se nakaze \$50.

Dne 13. julija bo privedila federacija piknik in plesno zabavo. Pobjavljeni bodo trije odborniki SNPJ: Fred A. Vider, gl. tajnik, drugi podpredsednik Joseph Culkar in distriktni podpredsednik Frank Gradisek. Natatno poročilo o programu bo priobčeno v Prosveti.

Mary E. Fradel je bila izvoljena za zastopnico federacije na konvenciji SANSa. Federacija je tudi sklenila, da se pošlje na pristojno mesto protest proti posojilu Grčiji in Turčiji. Ta protest oz. resolucijo je predložil tajnik Anton Zornik.

Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila četrto nedeljo v juliju v Slovenskem domu v Pleasant Valleyju.

Mary E. Fradel, poročevalka.

IZ URADA BARBERTONSKE FEDERACIJE

Barberton, O.—Na seji barbertonske federacije dne 30. marca je bilo sklenjeno, da federacija priredi piknik. Pripravljajni odbor pa je

imel sejo 4. maja in določil datum piknika 20. julija, to bo tretje nedeljo v juliju. Odbor bo vse potrebno preskrbel. Piknik se bo vršil na bivši Novakovi farmi na Sherman rd.

Za ples bo igrala dobra godba iz Barbertona. Apeliramo na druga društva v Barbertonu, da ne pritejajo piknikov na dotični datum.

NA PRODAJ IMAM
lepo zidano trgovsko hišo, ki ima zraven trgovine tudi dva stanovanja. Jako primerna za čevljarja, krojca, brivca ali za kako drugo obrt. Nahaja se v sredi slovenske naselbine na vzhodni strani Clevelanda. Lepa prilika za podjetnega rojaka, ki želi postati samostojen. Pojasnila dobite pri:

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V blagi spomin desete obletnice smrti
ljubljenega soproga in očeta
VALENTINA OVCA

Deset let je minulo danes, 14. maja, odkar Tebe ni več med nami. Toda v naših srcih si vedno s Teboj. V tihem grobu zdaj počivaš. Rešen vseh nadlog. Na grobu foša Ti cveto, nad grobom plički Ti pojo. Počivaj v miru v hladni ameriški zemlji.—Žalujoci ostali: Mrs. Ovc, soproga; Mary, hči; Jackie, vnuk in Joseph, brat, vsi v Springfieldu, Ill.

V blagi spomin druge obletnice smrti
našega ljubljenega soproga in očeta
ANTON DOLENCA
kateri je preminul 17. maja 1945.

Že dve leti sta minuli, odkar si nas za vedno zapustil. V tihem grobu zdaj počivaš, rešen zemeljskih nadlog in trpljenja. Tebe več med nami ni, le spomini nam budijo misel na pretekla dni, nam pa ostaneš v živem spominu do konca naših dni.—Žalujoci ostali: Mary Dolenc, soproga; Anton in Frank, sinova; Mary Rutkovski, Rose Leonard in Tillie Artach, hčere in več vnukov in vnukinj.—Auburn, Ill.

V blagi spomin četrte obletnice smrti
Dne 14. maja bo poteklo še štiri leta od kar je bil ubit v vojni v Novi Gvineji naš dragi sin
CPL.
FRANK ODAR

Rojen je bil 14. decembra 1913 v Clevelandu, Ohio. Doprtil je višje kolo in Artural Business College v Cantonu, Ohio. On je bil prvi slovenski fant, ki je padel za domovino v Cantonu, Ohio. Bil je član SNPJ skozi 28 let. Kako pozabili na gomilo, kjer Tvoje truplo mirno spi, daleč tam v tujini. Ker bilo nam je najdražje, pobrala nam je kruta smrt. Ni se dneva ne ure, da ne bile bi solzne naše oči. Dragi sin in brat, mi bomo Tebe ohranili v srcih naših do konca naših dni.—Žalujoci ostali: Blai in Josephine Odar, oče in mati, ter Stanley, brat v Cantonu, Ohio.

Podrobnosti bomo poročali pozneje.
Za odbor:
L. Frank

NAPREDNA SLOVENKA

srednjih let, se želi spoznati s Slovincem ali Hrvatom v starosti 47 do 57 let. Imam premoženje v vrednosti 10 do 15 tisoč dol. Prednost takemu, ki ima restavracijo ali točilnico opojnih pijač, ali kaj sličnega, ker me tako delo najbolj veseli.

Pišite na:
NAPREDNA SLOVENKA
2657 S. Lawndale Ave.,
Chicago 23, Ill.

V blagi spomin pete obletnice smrti

našega ljubega soproga in očeta
ALOJZIJA BANIČA

kateri je preminul 13. maja 1946.
Minulo je leto dni, od kar si Ti zapustil nas, ljubi soprog in oče, ostal nam bodeš v trajnem spominu do konca življenja našega. Počivaj v miru!—Žalujoci ostali: Rosi Banič, soproga; sinovi, hčere in vnuki. Indianapolis, Ind.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Z žalostnim srcem naznanjamo vsem sorodnikom in prijateljem tužno vest, da je za pljučnico preminula naša draga mati
ANA GLOCH

Rojena je bila leta 1878 v vasi Dobro Polje, Jugoslavija. K večnemu počitku je bila položena 28. aprila na Red Lodge pokopališče poleg svojega moša in našega očeta, ki je umrl leta 1940. V Ameriki je bivala 52 let. Bila je članica dr. št. 81 SNPJ v Red Lodge in A.B.Z. v Bear Creeku ter H. B. Zajednica. Pokojnica sapašča tri sinove in dve hčeri, eno sestro in več drugih sorodnikov. Na tem mestu se želimo najlepše zahvaliti vsem, ki ste podarili krasne vence in cvetice in nas tolažili v urah teške žalosti. Hvala članom in članicam vseh treh društev za iskreno čast in sodni posred. Iskrena hvala tudi sorodnikom in prijateljem in Roundup, Mont. ter Mrs. F. Piric in Livingston, Mont., ki ste se udeležili pogreba, in sploh vsem, ki ste nam pomagali na katerikoli način v teh žalostnih dneh. Tebi pa, draga in neposobna mati, želimo mirnega počitka v hladni ameriški zemlji. Žalujoci ostali: hčere Mrs. Dan Franich in drušina, Red Mountain, Cal., Mrs. Frank Rasch in drušina, Kellog, Idaho; sinovi Stephen Gloch in drušina, Albany, Cal.; Pavel Gloch in drušina, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dave Gloch, Red Lodge, Mont., sestra Mrs. J. Scuts, Ely, Minn., in več vnukov in vnukinj, Red Lodge, Mont.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Z žalostjo v srcu naznanjamo vsem sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancom tužno vest, da je dne 12. aprila, t. l. umrl, oz. je bil po nesreči ubit v premogovniku št. 3 v Central City, Pa., moj ljubi soprog in oče
JOSEPH ČEBRON

Pogreb se je vršil 14. aprila po katoliških obredih na pokopališču Richland Township. Rojen je bil 16. febr. 1888 v vasi Rihenberg na Primorskem v Vipavski Dolini. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1913. Po poklicu je bil premožar in večletni tajnik društva 389 SNPJ in št. 145 ABZ, ter delegat 13. redne konvencije SNPJ. Bil je avest član in odbornik obeh organizacij in selo strog v pravilih. Imel je veliko prijateljev, ki so se skarali ob njegovem pogrebu. Na tem mestu se iz srca zahvalim vsem, ki ste darovali krasne vence in cvetice, ki jih je bilo po številu čez 30. Nadalje srčna hvala vsem, ki ste darovali sa maše, društvenim odbornikom za oskrbo pogreba in vsem, ki ste dali avtomobile in vozili brezplačno na mirodvor. Iskrena hvala tudi vam, ki ste ga obiskali ob mrtvaškem odru in nas tolažili v urah teške žalosti, in nosilec krste obeh društev.—Tebi, dragi soprog in oče, želimo, počivaj v miru v ameriški zemlji, saj tudi mi pridemo a Teboj.—Žalujoci ostali: Rose Čebron, roj. Cermel, soproga; Harry, Joseph, Edward in Ralph, sinovi; Daniela Sherry, Rose Blanton in Angela Lason, porotene, in Josephine Čebron, hčere, vsi v okolici Rockingham, Pa.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Tužnega srca naznanjam sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancom žalostno vest, da je 17. marca 1947 na nagoma umrl naš ljubljeni soprog in oče
FRANK KALUŽA

Rojen je bil 30. avgusta 1896 v vasi Nerin, St. Peter na Krasu, Jugoslavija. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1921. Pokopan je bil dne 20. marca 1947 na St. Callistus pokopališču v Kenu, Pa. Tem potom se iskreno zahvalimo vsem sorodnikom in prijateljem, ki ste ga obiskali in se poslovlili od njega ob mrtvaškem odru in spremlili ga k mirnemu počitku. Hvala lepa nosilec krste, kakor tudi društvu št. 278 SNPJ, katerega član je bil dolgo let, za krasni venec. Nadalje srčna hvala darovalcem vencev in cvetic in sicer iz Sheffielda, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Louis Uijan in druž., mr. in Mrs. Stanley Korbor, mr. in Mrs. Joe Strose; iz Castitagus, N. Y., mr. in Mrs. Charles Rote Jr. in druž., mr. Matt J. Rote; iz Frewsburga, N. Y., mr. in Mrs. Peter Turk in sin, mr. in Mrs. Steve Turk in druž., mr. in Mrs. John Turk; iz Portsmoutha, O., mr. in Mrs. Louis Uijan Jr.; iz Crosby, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Jenery Oklar in druž., Mrs. Frances Stemberger, mr. in Mrs. Tony Placer in druž.; iz Rixfoda, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Joe Kaluža in druž., iz Duke Center, Pa., mr. Andy Skok; iz Mt. Jewell, Pa., Mrs. Frank Sluga in druž.; iz Toledo, O., mr. in Mrs. Albert Valentec, mr. in Mrs. Leopold Valentec; iz Lewis Runa, Pa., Mrs. Frances Hervevine; iz St. Marys, Pa., Mrs. Anna Burdick, mr. in Mrs. Henry Jesberger, mr. in Mrs. Pete Garbic, Mrs. Mary Bon in druž., mr. in Mrs. Gabriel Uijan, mr. in Mrs. John Trohar Jr.; iz Werrona, Pa., mr. in Mrs. L. James Intihar; iz Rew, Pa., mr. in Mrs. John Zagar; iz James Cityja, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Joe Rolick in druž. in mr. in Mrs. Matt Bradley, mr. in Mrs. Frank Malobic, Kenu, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Andy Valentec, Kenu, Pa., mr. in Mrs. Tony Uijan, Randolph, N. Y., mr. in Mrs. Morgan Sack, Bemus Pt., N. Y., Friends and neighbors, Altar and Rosary Society, Bemus Pt. Pupils and Teachers and Bus drivers of Bemus Central School, Jolly Workers of Bemus Pt. in Dewittville Grange. Se enkrat najlepše hvala vsem skupaj za tolažbo in dano pomoč v uri žalosti. Ako sem katerega ljube izpuščila, prosim, naj mi oprostite.—Tebi, dragi, nikdar posabljeni soprog in oče, želimo, počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bo ameriška zemlja. Zapustil si nas prereno in strahno nes je poirila Tvoja izguba. Naš spomin na Tebe nam ostane v srcih do konca naših dni.—Žalujoci ostali: Frances Kaluža, soproga; Zalie, Jennie, Lillian, Magdalene in Eveline, hčere; Frank Jr. in Joe, sinovi. V starem kraju mati in dva brata in ena sestra in dva brata v Argentini.—Bemus Point, N. Y.

KOLAR FLORAL CO.
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ZDAJ JE ČAS
da se preskrbite z mojimi klobasami in salami za poletje
ko greste na piknike in druge take zabave, ker te so okusne, surove in naredre izvrsten lunč.
Domače prekajene klobase
Prekajeni leščiči, težki 4 funte
Prekajene salame, 2 lb. težke
Suhe salame, 4 funte (Dry Salami)
Boneless Buts. 2 1/2 lb.

Poština plačana	
Zone 1 to 4	5 to 8
85c lb.	70c lb.
70c lb.	75c lb.
70c lb.	75c lb.
85c lb.	80c lb.
75c lb.	80c lb.

Polljite naročila in denar na:
JOSEPH LESKOVAR, 610—14th Street, Racine, Wis.

OPOMIN
Jaz, Anton Novak iz Zembi, po domače Farinov, bi rad izvedel za sledeče vaščane:
Anton Jenko, po domače Kmetič, št. 54; Jenez Tomič, po domače Valetov, št. 23; in za tri brate—Joketa, Andreja in Tonača (Brčec), po domače Berkanovi. Vse zemlje posim v imenu Vaših dragih v stari domovini, ki me prosijo, naj poivsem za Vaše neslove, odprite srca in pišite svojim bratom in sestram. Vaši sorodniki Vas iščejo in Vas prosijo, da jim pošljete kaj stare obleke, obutve. Vid.—ANTON NOVAK, 1889 Mohawk Ave., Cleveland 18, Ohio.

Za zbiranje obleke in za pomorno delo v korist stari do-

Slovenska narodna podporna jednota

2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

izvršni odbor

- VINCENČEK, gl. predsednik... ANTON TRJAK, gl. tajnik... MIRKO G. KUHEL, gl. blaginjak...

Podpredsedništva

- RAYMOND TRAVNIK, prvi podpredsednik... JOSEPH CULKAR, drugi podpredsednik...

Dистриктни podpredsedništva

- JOHN V. CEBULAR, prvo okrožje... FRANK GRADISEK, drugo okrožje... JACOB MAGLICH, tretje okrožje...

Gospodarski odelok

- MATH PETROVICH, predsednik... VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. tajnik... F. A. VIDER, gl. blaginjak...

Parolni odelok

- ANTON SHULAR, predsednik... ANDREW VIDRICH, gl. tajnik... JOHN KOBI, sr...

Nadzorni odelok

- FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik... MICHAEL R. KUMER, gl. tajnik... MATTHEW J. TURK, gl. blaginjak...

SPREMEMBE PRI DRUŠTVIH

meseca marca 1947

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

for the month of March, 1947

Dr. št. Lodge No.

- 1 Črtan: Thomas Svetlik, c. 91293. 2 Črtani zopet sprejeti: Stella Golsowich, c. 118123, Irene Uzelac, c. 117871, Minnie Uzelac, c. 108352...

Dr. št. Lodge No.

- Suica, c. 114635. Črtani: Caroline Ptak, c. 109391, John Ptak, c. 104934, Steve Tomich, c. 106093. 250 Črtani zopet sprejeti: Frank Miller, c. 117250, Veronica Ozanich, c. 111800...

- Dr. št. Lodge No. 575 Umri: Joseph Klemencic, c. 58957. 580 Črtan: Frank Theodore Haste, c. 88057. 584 Črtan: John Wallus, c. 97354...

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Report of Sick Benefit Payment

for the month of April 1947

- 7 Anna Reznica 882. 9 Frank Ponca 850. 10 Tom Vovsek 814. 11 Jakob Petek 819, Frank Blatinik 821...

- 186 John Novak 830, Joseph Kurtz 815.50. 204 Anton Zupancic 831. 209 Michael Uchal 85, Fannie Vozel 824...

- 26 Joseph Ambruzich 831, Frank Sturm 840. 27 Michael Perko 828. 28 Mary Koren 828. 41 Anton Brnoli 811, Thomas Milharich 842...



Ta piket v osebi vojnega veterana Ralpa Granara poziva bostonskega župana Curleyja na resignacijo...

Dr. John J. Zavertnik, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. 3724 W. 26th Street, Phone Crawford 3113.

Dr. Peter's MAGOLE - antipneumonia pomaga proti bolečinam revmatizma in nevralgije...

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diamond." Društvo Comrades je objavilo postaviti razno orodje na otroško igrališče...

DRUŠTVENA VEST. Hermine, Pa. - Članstvu društva 87 SNPJ naznanjam, da je bilo sklenjeno na seji 4. maja...

VLOGE v tej posojilnici. IZVAJAVNO DO \$5,000.00 po Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation...

Počutim Se Izvrstno! Zahvala Hoboko. Ako se vas drži aspekti in vas dela miselno, nemožno in je red in to trpi valed glavobola, smrdljivega diha...

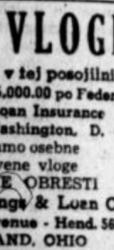
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Glasovi iz naselbin. Harwick, Pa. - Društvo 419 SNPJ bo privedilo veselico v korist društvene blaginje 18. maja v Unjski dvorani...

Dr. Peter's MAGOLE - antipneumonia pomaga proti bolečinam revmatizma in nevralgije...

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Golden Eagles

GIRARD, Ohio.—Another successful dance has been listed on the Eagle ledger. This one was organized by Ed Godec. Its high points were exceptional attendance by the Pittsburgh Morning Stars, led by John Ujeich, and by the Sharon Keystones. Ed and his co-workers send along their gratitude for work performed at the dance. A rather heavy rain fell during the entire evening but it did not curtail attendance too greatly. All in all, the dance will be on par with other successful Eagle ventures.

Picnic, July 4

Our next outstanding attraction will be a combined picnic at the Avon Park Roller Rink on July 4. This picnic will be under the auspices of the Eagles and Lodge 49, a combination which has led to many entertaining affairs. This will be an entire-day affair. Music is planned for the afternoon with a short speaking program about five o'clock. It is very probable that Cleveland's Rudy Lisch will headline this part of the agenda. No doubt, the local Circle will also be part of the program. But, as I mentioned before, it will be a short program; nothing elaborate but substantial nevertheless.

Music for the evening period will be played by Joe Umcek and his Polka Kings. This will be a full dance session with music beginning about eight o'clock. All of our boosters should mark our date in their memory book because there will be no better place to go on July 4th. Our excuse for this huge picnic is "sixty" years of SNPJ life in Girard; lodge 49 is rounding out "49" years and the Eagles 19.

The following members are organizing the affair: John Rovon, Louis Muster, Louis Racic, Stan Hribar, Mary Selak, Marko Matekovich and Frank Rezek.

Henry and Joe Leskovec are a two-man committee investigating possibilities of organizing a softball team for this season. It is believed that enough young members from Lodge 49 and the Eagles can be mustered together to field a team. The two young men—two of the most active from the younger set—will make a full report at our next meeting. It is reported that Henry Cigole will manage the team. The boys are glad to play for him and we know that it can be a happy summer season for all concerned. Yes, and maybe we could take a trip to Sharon and lick the pants off the boys there!

OFF THE RECORD—Frances Matekovich has been added, officially, to the social committee. Frances, a past president, is one of our most dependable workers, and we appreciate her devotion to the SNPJ. Bill Scitl resigned as vice president and chairman of the social committee. He is planning on leaving Girard in the near future. We are sorry to see you go, Bill, but success for the future. We will elect a new vice president at our next meeting.

A full busload of Girard people attended the Power Point dance. Umcek played there and was responsible for the busload. Frances Matekovich arranged a Mother's Day program for May 11.

Congratulations to Betty Macek on her recent marriage and to the merger of Olga Golob and Frank Bolka. The Golob family is getting smaller all the time and will be even smaller in June when Margie and Louis Lonkner are married.

Next meeting Monday, May 26, at seven thirty. This will be the last social of the current season. Attend!

FRANK REZEK, 643.

4,740 children under 15 years old were killed in automobile accidents in America in 1946. Innocence is fatal if you don't drive carefully!

More than 80 per cent of 1946 accidents in the United States occurred in clear weather. Drive carefully—always!

Report from SNPJ Lodge No. 747

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At this time Lodge 747 wishes to express its sincere sympathy to Bro. Frank and Louie Kerec and their families on the death of their fond brother.

I would also like to remind the members to attend our next regular meeting to be held on May 18. We have to discuss future plans as to where we shall conduct our future meetings.

A reminder that we are having a May Dance for our ex-servicemen. There shall be good music and plenty of that amber colored stuff. Remember the date, Saturday, May 24. Come on you members, let's get out there and show these servicemen a good time. We also invite our neighboring lodges to come to our May dance. Members, don't forget these two dates, May 18 for the meeting, and May 24 for the May dance.

HENRY STRIETER.

FLASHES

By Donald J. Lotrich

CHICAGO, Ill.—We're having the regular monthly meeting of the Pioneers this Friday at the SNPJ Hall. The tournament committee will report upon the outcome of the 1947 National SNPJ Bowling Classic and the Grand Bowlers' Dance. First plans for the August 2nd Picnic will be released and we'll talk about the possibility of getting up an excursion for the National SNPJ Day in Cleveland, Ohio, August 30 and 31, and Sept. 1st. Ida Simon and her committee will prepare refreshments, while Anne Cartier is trying to rig up some music for dancing. We'll have the usual attendance awards. All Pioneers are invited to attend Friday, May 16.

A baby boy arrived in the family of Frank Norieko. Congratulations!—Vern Zadel's youngest child, her third, has been enrolled in the lodge. So has the baby of John and Helen Winter. The membership campaign has but a month and a half to go. Unless something like a miracle happens, the Pioneers won't hit their quota. Come on all ye faithfuls, let's get the applications rolling in. We need them bad.—Louis Zorko has been added to the Pioneer sick list. He is in the University of Chicago Clinic.—Margaret Setine lost her father. We extend our sympathies.—A card from Miami, Florida, tells us that Fred Bennett is enjoying his early vacation there.—Agnes Wilt spent some time in California and admired the beauty of Hollywood and the orange groves.

—The next meeting of the bowling tournament committee will be held Thursday, May 15, at the Center. Final reports will be ratified. A full attendance is very desirable. Time: 8:15 pm.

We are told that the Central States Cooperative Wholesalers now have 265 food items with the Co-op Label available. That means, you are able to get a variety of food-stuffs from your Co-op. Chicago's Co-ops are expanding. Another store is being planned. Several of them operating independently now plan to merge.—The Wall Street Journal came out with a very interesting story on "Cost-cutting" for manufacturers. All types of machines are now being made to save labor and time and to knock out the merchandise faster. These machines will, naturally, displace man-power. They are able to do a better job faster with less help, thus making more profit for the manufacturers. The bad thing about these new machines is that people will be laid off and with the earning power cut we'll run into another depression because they will not have the money to spend for the commodities made by the machines. There is only one solution to this whole problem. That is: Socialization! Some sort of collectivist system must come about if we are to save our people from another depression. Many big people are trying to deny these facts but they seem to be fooling themselves because, at the present rate of things and the high prices, the savings of the people will soon be spent and their accumulations during the war. So will the big market for commodities.

Last year, 870 children were killed and 21,660 injured while playing in the street. Keep your child out of the street!

Crossing between intersections killed 2,770 and injured 46,770 pedestrians in this country in 1946. Don't jaywalk!

Editor's Note

MORGAN, Pa. M. B.: Your letter postmarked May 5 pm reached us after last week's paper went to press.

Bro. Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of SNPJ To Visit Sygan Hill, Pa., on Memorial Day

SYGAN HILL, Pa.—This philosophy—which a great lecturer once stated, and I hold dear to me, "Expect nothing, then you will be greatly surprised"—reflects on a recent surprise of ours.

It was our intention and honor to invite Brother Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of SNPJ, to celebrate our 43rd anniversary with us. After the invitation was sent, we all waited patiently and anxiously for his reply. You know, they say patience is a great virtue, if we do not become overly anxious and disappointed. We would have been disappointed if his response would have been, "Sorry, I cannot accept." We were greatly surprised and honored, however, when he accepted our invitation.

Each Memorial Day we, at Sygan Hill, celebrate our SNPJ Lodge No. 6 birthday with the familiar band concert, speeches, polka dancing, and ballroom dancing. There is always an influencing factor which attracts or detracts the crowd—the rain. If the weather permits, we will initiate outside activities; if it will be unbearable, however, we will transfer plans to the inside, which can accommodate a crowd nicely.

If you like to come early and stay all day, we say good! You can tour

Without a demand, the wheels of industry will slacken and we will have vacations without pay.

It looks like Congress is going to insist on the drastic Labor Bill because big business is out to do as much harm as possible to the labor unions. The surprising thing about this is how the common people take it. Being misinformed on the truth and being continuously reminded of the numerous strikes, in bad light, the common people turn against the union. Everyone should realize that it is not done to get a vacation without pay but in order to procure a larger share of the big profits of the large corporations. If they can pay executive officers big fat sums running into six figures, surely they can pay the workers who produce all of the good things in life a little higher wages. Outlawing the closed shop simply means that the power of the union to bargain on an equal basis is lessened. We hope that a lot of our people have written to their Representatives to vote against the present Labor Bill.

On May 25, Chicago will have a conference on the subject of "Protection of Foreign Born." It will be held at Hull House, famed for its Jane Addams. Because so many of our people are concerned, we have been asked to send representatives.

—The people everywhere fear that another war is coming soon. That opinion prevails in this country as well as in England and many other countries. Confidential news getting out of Washington now tells us that there isn't any likelihood of another war within the next five years but that the period of six to ten years hence will be critical and they don't doubt a bit that another war will be fought before twenty years are up. Of course, events can alter these opinions. A war could come even sooner. On the other hand, with an alert citizenry, a war can also be put off indefinitely. If those people who run the world will just spend five percent of the money that is ordinarily spent for war in behalf of peace, there shall be no wars. However, our folks must understand that big and huge profits are made out of wars and they are the determining factors in another war. Oh yes, they figure that the next war would be against the ideology of Russia and therefore, against Russia. Those of us who are aware of this fact and others who don't want war, must unite and work for peace, every day in the week.

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Crossing between intersections killed 2,770 and injured 46,770 pedestrians in this country in 1946. Don't jaywalk!

MORGAN, Pa. M. B.: Your letter postmarked May 5 pm reached us after last week's paper went to press.

News and Comments

By J. F. Fitolt

CLEVELAND, O.—Among Comrades: Sick and ailing: Sis. Frances Mahne, who slipped and broke her hip. Ann Orenick improving a little each day, still no visitors allowed to see her. Jean Svete back from the hospital hobbling around on crutches. Sis. Mary Rosman back home after an operation.

Heine Martin Antonic, radio announcer on the Slovene Hour still doing a good job of providing music and news that pleases the many listeners.

Ernie Urbas tells me is a rabid collector of anything that looks like a horse. His collection numbers into the hundreds.

The reason we have not been seeing Mary Krizmanic around lately is because doc told her to take it easy for a while.

SNPJ National Tourney

One of the largest delegations from anywhere in the country left Cleveland to take in the National Bowling Tournament sponsored by the Pioneer lodge. It was a tired group that arrived back in Cleveland on Monday. With few exceptions an enjoyable time was had by all. The writer, Rudy Lisch, and Cam Zarnick represented supreme board members in the group. Alternate Carl Samminich also was kind enough to help one of the teams out.

The group is looking forward to Detroit next year. Johnstown with limited facilities also bid but could not be accepted. With the National in Detroit next year, Cleveland having the Eastern Invitational this year, maybe it would be a good idea for Johnstown to sponsor the Eastern next season.

General.—Concordians will hold one of the final dances of the season at the Slovene Home on St. Clair, Saturday, May 24.

Utopians have already issued invitations to attend their summer socials at the SNPJ Farm in July and August.

Frankie Ipaevc from the Strugglers informing the group at the last Federation meeting, about their successful anniversary affair.

Circle 2 getting busier as time goes on. A Mother's Day program was presented at the Napredne Slovenke meeting. They are also planning and preparing for the SNPJ Day affair. Sis. Adams, energetic director of the Circle, has sent out letters to the various local lodge secretaries requesting moral and financial support. Let's be more than generous in seeing that the group gets a good start.

SNPJ Farm will open up the picnic season with an affair on Sunday, June 1st. Start getting the old buggy in shape for the ride.

Attend Comrades' monthly meeting, Tuesday, May 20.

On to Strabane was the battle cry last Saturday of Pauline Spik, Albina Vehar, Antoinette Skok and Frances Preseren. They didn't have time enough to answer the phone, so anxious were they to get going.

Bowling.—Stopped in last Friday to witness the final night of bowling for the girls. The Concordians leading the league all season had a battle on hand from the fighting Strugglers. Left before the final outcome, I did find out however, that the Comrade girls tied for second place.

October Proposed As Co-op Month

MINNEAPOLIS CNS — Let's name October Co-op Month, urged delegates to the Midland Cooperative Wholesale annual meeting here last month. A resolution to this effect was passed by the meeting, and rallies will be held next October in the Midland area.

Midway Holds Two Socials

MIDWAY, Pa.—Members of Ladies Club of Lodge 89 please notice that our next regular meeting date has been changed. The meeting will be held Friday, May 23, at 8 o'clock D. S. T. A social hour will follow so let's have a big turnout.

The Ladies Club also wants to take this opportunity to thank one and all who helped make their May 3 dance a grand success. Again we say thank you, folks.

Lodge 89 will sponsor a dance on May 31. Music will be furnished by Frank Klobar and his Airliners. All members and friends from far and near are cordially invited to spend an enjoyable evening with us. So don't forget, folks, be with us Saturday, May 31, or you will miss out on a good evening of pleasure.

ANN KRIEGER.

JUVENILE CIRCLES

Jolly Jrs. Plan Spring Dance

SYGAN, Pa.—You nestle closely to your partner, as you dance to "Anniversary Song," "Heartaches," or other favorite tunes. Then you find yourself dancing a polka aimlessly with the best or the worst dancer on the floor. Oh, but it's such fun!

During intermission you hope someone will ask you downstairs to the refreshment counter, where the best hamburgers are made. If the boys cling to the bowling alleys like ivy to a porch, you become interested in bowling.

At 1 am you wish the orchestra will play just one more, maybe two more waltzes, because some nice boy has asked you to dance a couple of times. These and many more are episodes that repeat themselves at each Sygan dance.

Before the weather gets unbearably hot, the Jolly Junior Circle 36 plans to hold another dance. This dance will differ somewhat from those held at the club in the past few weeks. No, it's not a square dance, nor is it our old-fashioned waltz, which we rarely see today. May I say different, because it will not consist chiefly of polkas, nor boogie-woogie. The orchestra differs in variety and tempo. We are happy to announce that Sandy Wyse and his orchestra will feature our dance music on Sunday, May 18, from 9 pm to 1 am.

If you want to share these common, pleasant memories, then we welcome you to come with us to the dance.

JULIANNA KRAMZER, Director.

Jr. All Stars To Elect Officers

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Attention, all Jr. All Star members! We're calling you to attend our regular monthly meeting for the month of May. This is far the most important meeting of the year. Due to the late start in re-organizing our Circle, we have selected this meeting to elect our officers for the remainder of 1947. I want to stress one suggestion that the officers you nominate as your candidates must be capable of performing their duties, someone trustworthy and able to devote his or her time whenever called upon.

Millie Kukec has planned a number of surprises in the line of refreshments and I had to promise I wouldn't tell; of course, I haven't been told all. Millie also promised you youngsters between the ages of 4 to 8, if she could arrange it with Mr. Disney, Donald Duck would be there, so be sure to come. Some nice stories to tell you, books to color and games to play.

You older Jr. All Stars better make this meeting if you want to have outings, hikes and beach parties for the summer months.

Flash! The Jr. All Stars will hold their first event since their reorganization. A combined card party and dance to be held at Rebernik's Hall, 539 S. 6th st., June 15. Card party will start at 2 o'clock, to be followed by the dance. A lunch will be prepared and served. Attractive door prizes and card table prizes. Make a date with us June 15.

Sports are in full swing, bowling continues on every Saturday morning at Remie's Alleys. Our bowling

shows definite signs of improvement and everybody just sighs and says, "Wish I could bowl in a tournament again." The girls are really right out there playing ball. Call them tom-boys or anything you like but you boys better take notice, we will play you any date that can be arranged.

Last Saturday afternoon Helen Ruppe and Marge Fritzel put in a hard day washing uniforms and putting the equipment in good condition. Mr. Selich, did you notice all those butterflies that were buried in the uniforms? They really were hungry; you should see some of those holes. All in good spirits, see you all at the meeting Sat. afternoon, even if it is the opening day of fishing.

MARIE ERMENC, Director.

Mother's Day Program

CLEVELAND, O.—Circle No. 2 along with the SNPJ Juvenile Chorus staged its Mother's Day program at the monthly meeting of lodge Napredne Slovenke.

As the mothers arrived each was presented with a red carnation. Ann Lipold was the mistress of ceremonies and had the program running along at a smooth pace. The opening number of the program was the "Welcome Song" sung by A. Lipold, Lillian Sterk and Diane Cesen. Two Mother's Day poems were delivered by Jo Ann Slugar and Antoinette Naglich. The SNPJ Chorus sang a few selections in Slovene under the able direction of Mr. Frank Plut with Mrs. Plut accompanying. The Skader sisters, Elaine and Christine, entertained the group with their clever tap dance numbers. Diane Cesen closed the program with a piano solo, playing the immortal "Shubert's Serenade."

At the close of the program a box of candy was presented to the oldest mother present. This honor went to Mrs. Mary Ziverl. Member Mrs. Jennie Stokel was celebrating her birthday that night and the club fettered her with "Happy Birthday." The evening was brought to a close with the serving of tea and cookies.

We have honored our mothers and now are busy planning a similar affair for Father's Day.

ALMA ZAGAR, Asst. Mgr.

Circle 26 Plans Program in June

CHICAGO.—Perfect Circle held a combined meeting and rehearsal schedule last Saturday morning at the SNPJ Hall. The business agenda brought forth many new ideas and suggestions for the good of the Circle, which were discussed and placed on file for future action. The May issue of The Voice of Youth was also discussed and many were the opinions concerning it. The description of Will Rogers' Ranch especially is almost an invitation in itself to want to visit and see this place.

Members were urged to try and get new members for the Lodge Membership Campaign now going on, as this would also mean new members for the Circle.

As Perfect Circle is having a Parents' Day program in June, we observed Mother's Day with a short talk and discussion about that wonderful person, "Our Mom," and several of the members read aloud the

(Continued on page 7)

Madison-Granite City (Illinois) Slate Campaign Social for Saturday, May 18

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Tri-City lodges 250-230-763 (ESL) will have on May 18 an educational entertainment and dance, dedicating it to the present Membership Campaign. The affair will be held at the Slovack Hall, 14th and Iowa, at 2:30 pm Standard Time.

Here you will see our SNPJ in action, with movies to be shown of our various juvenile activities, lodge and circle sports, including our recent National bowling tourney and pictures of Yugoslavia, followed with plenty of good polka dancing, and all of this free to you members and would-be members of the Granite City and Madison vicinity.

Members of lodges 230-250-763, your officers and committee are doing their utmost in making preparations for this important event but it requires your cooperation to attend this campaign pep-up event, in order that the Tri-City lodges may add a contribution of success towards the SNPJ campaign.

Invite your friend or neighbor to this May 18 affair, talk SNPJ to them and if you do not have the answers to all questions of your

Detroit Wolverines

DETROIT, Mich.—The Wolverine lodge meeting will be held Sunday, May 18, at 7 o'clock. For the summer months our lodge meetings will be short and snappy, so make it your duty to attend and don't forget the \$2 award which will be given some lucky Wolverine in attendance. Also now is the time to bring in a new member; the Wolverines are always open for new lodge members.

We wish to remind you again of the Wolverine Spring Frolic on May 24. Get your ticket now and join the crowd for a night of fun. We may have a few of our many Cleveland friends down for this event and we do expect a big turnout from the West Side. So come on, Westsiders, let's get together and get some action. There is always a lot of action at a Wolverine dance and this time it is Eddie Habat and his orchestra from Cleveland on Saturday, May 24.

Friendly Views.—Still talking about Chicago and a swell time we all had. The first to arrive at the train station were M. and Mrs. Matt Pink and daughter Louise, followed by a happy gang of Wolverines and Young Americans.

The first thing that had our engineers stopped was how to turn the seats in the special coach around so that the occupants would be facing each other. After a half hour of pushing, pounding and kicking, our own master mind, Detroit's butter and egg man Frank Gaber solved this seat situation.

Then came the music with Pink and Karun doing a swell job and Yerman, Selak, and Klucsevsek giving us an exhibition on a new type of Hawaiian dance. "Lefty" Kovach seemed to be the most popular man on the train as most of the young ladies seemed to flock towards him not only because he is a single, but due to the fact that he had a special suitcase with the upper compartment loaded with sandwiches and the lower section had just Pepsi Cola.

A little later on we come to Joe Kern asking everybody to relax and so Vic Stromar did relax right thru the coach window and thus with window glass all around, Vic remarked that he must have relaxed just a little too much. Al Bernick, our roommate at the Morrison Hotel, remembered very little of the train ride. Al tells us he remembers getting on and off, what happened in between is but a blank!

Pete Benedict passing out a new drink which kind of hit the spot, the name "Cream of the Crop." Then along comes the card game with Larry Bernick, Pete Benedict Jr., Leo Bernick, and Tony Golcar doing all of the winning. Al Maccani was passing out the drinks, but it seemed every time we got close to Al the bottle was empty. Molly Peric, Ann Serdoner, Helen, and Julia Krumulchik were having a lot of fun, but seemed to be saving their strength for the bowling alleys.

We bumped into none other than our old friend Jiggs Bogatay and he, too, gets around once in a while. Tony Steffler and Dan Obed, were making their share of the noise and both of the boys looked like they could go for a little sleep. Then there was Johnny Jacklich looking for his bowling ball and as it was a little dark in the coach, Johnny had a time trying to locate that ball. The man that we always depend on is Honest Joe Makotaj and everyone seemed to wish Honest Joe to guard their baggage at the hotel and he did a swell job.

Millie and Bertha Bernick with Mary Benedict were occupying a private seat and we tried to catch on what was going on but we came out second best, with a pint of that Cream of Crop. Berchie Naprudnik helped us out by saving a seat as all were already occupied and Berchie had a swell time meeting all of her many friends at Chicago.

A few of us returned to Detroit on the 3:45 train Sunday afternoon, thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Bart Yamnik for the ride to the station. The trip was made short and interesting back to Detroit. With A. Hornetz giving us tips on horses to play and not to play, Rudy Junko telling us about his experience in the U. S. Seabees and the riches he won and lost. With Big Rudy Klucsevsek taking it all in and finally Bob Travnik calling us a capitalist all on account of \$40 and Shorty Junko helping out his brother in time of need.

All in all we had a swell time and it ended up with Vic Stromar attired in Mrs. Karun's nice gown and Frank Gaber making a mad dash for the train as it was just pulling out of the Chicago station, for Detroit.—We again remind you to make your plans now to attend our Wolverine Spring Frolic May 24.

HANK RUPERT, 677.

Attention, Members SNPJ Lodge No. 87

HERMINIE, Pa.—Senior Lodge No. 87 of the SNPJ decided at their May meeting that the next meeting shall be held on the second Sunday, June 8, not on June 1st. Members are asked to remember this change which is in effect for June only.

ANTON ZORNIK, Sec'y.

Our Times

By Louis Baugher

REACTIONARY forces are on the march. I mean here in America. They work for totalitarian methods while pretending to fight them.

Henry A. Wallace is their main target. Irving M. Flamm, president of the Chicago chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and certainly no "radical," in a recent article in the Daily News, brings out several pertinent facts on this subject. His article reads in part:

Twenty-five years ago we entered World War I to end all wars and "make the world safe for democracy." After our military victory, we lost the peace because a stubborn Congress sabotaged the League of Nations by refusing to join and support it.

Six years ago we entered World War II. And now that the world has paid with millions of lives for military victory, we are again losing the peace, sabotaging the United Nations because a shortsighted Congress is allowing itself to be influenced by reactionary forces whose imperialistic ambitions are fired by the vision of "an American Century."

FLAMM continues thus: "The Truman Doctrine, which they sold to our general weaking in the White House, is a move to achieve their dream of an American empire to 'stop Communism.' Let's get behind Henry Wallace whose courageous expose may yet save the U. N. from the saboteurs who are trying to wreck it.

"We cannot stop communism by pouring billions into Europe and Asia to support unpopular regimes; nor can we do it by a witch hunt against 'Communists' and 'subversives' at home.

"If we don't want our 'radicals' to act like rats, let's stop driving them underground and thereby compelling them to work like rats. And on that point let's heed President Roosevelt's reminder that we are all descendants of immigrants and revolutionists.

"We can stop Communism only by making our social system work for abundance and freedom, not by 'loyalty' purges."

THE PRESENT world trend is toward a "mixed" economy in which public enterprise will gradually replace private enterprise.

Economic reorganization based on that principle is taking place in Britain and throughout Europe, and there is no doubt about it, our economic royalists notwithstanding.

That idea is supported by Wallace and by democratic-minded peoples everywhere. True democracy requires free competition for such ideas.

Let us be clear about the present trend of reaction:

Those who would suppress Wallace and other progressive elements are enemies, not friends of free government. They work for totalitarian methods while pretending to fight them.

We must be on guard against their deception!

Support Drive Against Cancer

Would you knowingly condemn one of your own family to death? A member of your neighbor's family? Your answer is an emphatic "NO." Perhaps with righteous wrath you wonder why such an absurd question is asked.

Here's why. Through ignorance and inactivity 607,000 Americans have been killed in less than four years by an enemy more insidious than the Japs. The attack in each instance was as infamous as that notorious stab in the back. The victims simply didn't have a chance. It was... too late.

Who's the enemy? How does it strike? The answer to the first question is cancer, the cruellest killer known to medical science today. Every three minutes an American dies in lingering agony from cancer.

The answer to the second question isn't so easy. The fact is none of us knows how or why cancer strikes. But all over the country men and women have gone to work to FIND OUT. Sobered by the awful menace of this cruel disease, they are digging into their pockets to support the American Cancer Society in its drive to conquer cancer. Top scientists, leading medical practitioners and research men have banded together in an effort to perfect a cure.

You can help in the fight against this relentless killer by your active support of the national drive now being conducted by the American Cancer Society. Remember that your gift may save a life. So give generously and give NOW.

—American Cancer Society.

Prices on men's suits will rise 5 per cent next fall, warns a New York manufacturer. Retail inventories will still be 2 million short of demand at the end of the year, he predicts.

What Is It Like to Starve

A DOCTOR TELLS THE STORY

(The following article, from the United States Children's Bureau, is based upon an account of life in Vienna by Dr. Avelheid Wawerka who was in charge of the children's clinics in that occupied city. She was in this country recently on an UNRRA fellowship.)

Hunger is numbing. You are sitting at your desk, with a patient, and suddenly, you find you cannot keep your attention on what the child's mother is saying. You sit there until your strength creeps back and then you work a little longer. Or, you are standing up, and suddenly you have to sit down.

It is pitiful to see the old—people who once thought they would spend their last years with their children and grandchildren around them. That was before the war; now they live as best they can, huddled in the dark in the cold. When they walk they stay near the wall and they press their hands against it for support. They move like ghosts, ghosts for whom the others have no time, for the young must be up and about to try to get food in any way they can.

The papers say there will be flour and the people wait, but the flour does not come that day, or if it does the supply gives out before their line is reached. You can live on flour, so they have learned. You brown it, add water, and it makes soup. That's what the women are doing as they bend over the little fires along the sidewalk, the fires they have made of a few sticks of salvaged wood held between bricks or tiles. Many of the homes in the bombed areas have no stoves left. It is cold, this second winter after the war, very cold.

The hunger, though, is worse than the cold. You can do something about the cold. You can find something else to put over the shoulders or wrap around the feet. Or, you can go to bed and stay there. You can wait the cold out, for there is a beginning and an end to cold, but there is no end to hunger.

And being hungry you do things you thought you never would do. You send your children out to trade on the black market. It would go hard on you if you got caught, but with the children, if they get "picked up" the authorities will be more lenient.

You learn, too, not to ask your children too many questions when they bring food home. You don't ask anybody questions about where food comes from. You eat it, and while you are doing so you hope no one will come in with whom it ought to be shared. You have not enough for your own. Adversity does not bring out the best in people, not when it is a question of who shall live and who shall starve. It is each for himself and his own.

You see the children grow thinner, day by day. With the babies it is all right as long as they are nursing. They grow fat, as babies should, but their mothers become like wraiths. And—the baby lives and the mother may die. Yes, of course, places are set up where nursing mothers can get supplementary feedings, but they hate the way it is done. The rule is that they must eat the food at the center. Otherwise they would, of course, take the food home for the children. You gag when you eat food knowing that your children are hungry, but the rule is the rule and if you don't eat, there will be no milk for the baby. When he's taken off the breast he'll lose weight fast enough and become like the others.

Those who can go to school have it a little better than their younger brothers and sisters, for there is a school feeding program of sorts, or there was when UNRRA was bringing in help. But the children can't always go to school. They must take turns wearing the shoes or the overcoat. And, in bad weather, the school is likely to be closed, the wind and the rain and the snow come through the empty panes and the torn roof. Even if the building should be intact the likelihood is that it would be unheated. You might keep children in it, even so, if they were well fed, warmly clothed, and bundled up, as in fresh-air schools; but these children have come to school with empty stomachs and their clothes, even when they have on the family wardrobe, are not enough to keep out the chill.

They get sick and there is nothing to be done about it. The "authorities" in Vienna know as much as people anywhere in the world about how tuberculosis should be dealt with, but they do nothing because they are helpless. In all Austria—to get to statistics—there are only 1,600 beds for tubercular patients, and places in the mountains, that used to be used for these people are now otherwise occupied or else standing empty.

So those who have tuberculosis live as the others do. The sick and the well live and sleep together and the well, of course, get sick. Many die.

Many of those who die are young boys and girls, for tuberculosis, even under more favorable circumstances, strikes hardest at the adolescent group. Those now in their teens in many places in Europe have never had enough to eat and without any reserves, they are a highly susceptible lot. They need food—and plenty of food—more perhaps than any other group of the population; yet there is nothing for them. What there is goes to their younger brothers and sisters. They take their chances with the adults.

Starvation goes by still other names than tuberculosis. Sometimes on the death certificate it is listed as typhoid fever, or it is called diarrhea, or any of the diseases that come from an impure food supply. When you're hungry you'll eat anything—and people do. They eat what is there to be eaten, though ordinarily it would turn their stomachs. And they drink what's to be drunk; they do not have pasteurized milk and they do not have refrigerators nor do they always have the means to boil water.

Death takes whole families—sometimes there is no one left to notify. Death also leaves many orphans. The younger ones are cared for in institutions. The older ones look after themselves, and "juvenile delinquency" in their case is a way of saying boys and girls are hungry. They take as they can; they oppose with violence the peasant or anyone else who tries to stop them. The girls have their own ways of getting along. Young as they are they come to terms early, as hungry people everywhere come to terms. Even their own mothers must sometimes come to terms.

Of course, one is ashamed when the authorities come because one's children are running the streets at night, and one cannot tell the authorities about the soldier who comes to call while the children are out. But the soldier brings food and what is better? That one's children go hungry? The neighbors know; the authorities know; and someday one's own husband, now a prisoner of war, will have to know. Who is to say who is a good mother and who is not, in times like these? It is the war!

And you hope, because you must. Help must come—you say to yourself as with others who are able, you do what you can to get the children fed and the sick among them cared for. You, who are in Vienna, that once was the place doctors came to from all over the world to learn what was new in medical practice, put aside for a better day the techniques you have acquired in well-equipped hospitals and clinics. You practice medicine without instruments, without the drugs you need, without supplies, often without even hot water. Your patients come to you from long distances and they walk a good part of the way, or you make the rounds on foot or by street car to their shelters. The prescription in most cases would be simple, if it could be filled—food. A doctor's world like every one else's world in the devastated parts of Europe, gets brought to that one word: food.

Some 30,000,000 children in Europe alone are living this marginal life, and in the far East, there are that many and more who need to be fed. Hope for at least some of them lies in the proposed International Emergency Children's Fund, authorized by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Funds from the member Nations are to be sought. The goal is to give one good meal a day for a year to 20,000,000 children. That number includes babies for whom extra supplies of milk are needed, and it also includes a supplementary feeding for pregnant women. The individual cost is put at \$20 per year per child.

Katharine L. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, is the American member of the Executive Board of the Fund. She was appointed by President Truman.

"Growing Pains"

Does your child have "growing pains?" They may be of no consequence. On the other hand, those vague and fleeting pains may be a first warning of rheumatic fever.

Other symptoms of this childhood disease are a loss of appetite and failure to gain weight; pain and swelling of first one joint and then another, usually accompanied by fever; jerky movements of the face, arms and legs, especially when the child tries to dress or feed himself; and unexplained crying spells.

Don't make the mistake of ignoring these danger signals. Take your child to a doctor.

Rheumatic fever kills more school-age children in the United States than any other disease. Actually, however, the large number of deaths caused by the disease only suggests the size of the problem. For every child who dies of rheumatic fever, there are many more who are attacked by the disease and who do not die of it but have long-drawn-out attacks.

Guard against rheumatic fever!

To help parents, teachers, and others toward a better understanding of this disease the United States Children's Bureau has prepared a pamphlet called **Facts About Rheumatic Fever**. Single copies may be obtained free upon request to the United States Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

(Continued from page 5)

various and appropriate poems about Mother in the current issue of The Voice of Youth.

Program Progress

Rehearsals for our coming program "Sho' Nuff" are coming along very nicely. Forty members will appear on this program which will feature a special kindergarten welcome sketch, an SNPJ skit, and the Minstrel Show itself. Thursday evening and Saturday morning are the rehearsal dates for this week, and members are urged to be at the hall on the exact time told, as we are staggering the rehearsals due to the large number of children appearing on this program.

Baseball and Sport Notes

At the moment, both the program and baseball practice sessions are running neck and neck as the main topics of conversation among Circle members. Many plans are being formulated and scheduled for summer sports activities for Perfect Circle, and it looks like we are in for a lot of good, clean exercise and fun. "Coach" Bob Sannemann is in charge of the Wednesday and Friday evening practice sessions, and somehow he always manages to get out into left field to play right along with the kids. These sessions will be held until after our program, after which we will have undivided time and attention to devote to building up a team or two, if possible.

SNPJ Juvenile Tourney

It was a very happy Perfect Circle group who proudly viewed the SNPJ Bowling Trophy that our girls' team had won in the national tournament. While the girls had bowled fairly well all during the season, came the tournament, the excitement that goes with it, the fact that we were busy with sponsoring the team events here in Chicago with other groups, our own bowling banquet, etc., our girls felt that they could have bowled better after it was all over. Well, girls, you did okay, yes, indeed! The winning team was composed of Dot Gajava, Captain, Grace Ann Gerdanc, Rosemary Merhaut, Rose Podbevsek, and Ella Mae Selak. To all of you, Perfect Circle girls, "Thank you for bringing home the bacon!" To the SNPJ/Perfect Circle extends sincere appreciation for enabling us to have and participate in a tournament for juveniles. This week is National Youth Week here in the United States, and I cannot help but observe and reflect how our SNPJ does more than its share, where its Youth is concerned. Advantages are offered to them in every way possible, not only in the fraternal, social and recreational forms so important to the young, but also in the protection forms so very necessary when one is old. Yes, we should all pause and reflect, not only of the past, but for the future as well, for the youth of today is also the old age of tomorrow.

The bowling trophies awarded to the winners are really beauties, and Perfect Circle is happy and proud to place this latest one among the others we have won. To the other bowlers in our Circle we also extend our congratulations even if you were not winners, because as far as spirit and morale are concerned, you were just as instrumental in making the tournament the success that it was. We are proud of your efforts, and we are wishing you better luck next year.

To Bro. Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of SNPJ, Perfect Circle extends a "Thank You" for help and cooperation given us with our part in the tournament activities held here in Chicago. They were a success because all of us here in the Midwest worked together, efficiently and harmoniously, with the result that we have another pleasant SNPJ memory, not only to look back upon, but also to spur us on toward bigger and better things in the future.

ANN SANNEMANN, Director.

Mother's Day of Circle 56

ALQUIPPA, Pa.—On Sunday, May 4, the members of Circle 56 held their monthly meeting with a good attendance. The skating party and the Mother's Day program were the main topics of interest.

President Mary Ann Rudic appointed Jovan Vukmarovich, Dorothy Rudic and William Rupnik to take charge of initiating new members at one of our future meetings.

Since the weather was unfavorable for pictures, we postponed the event until our next meeting on June 1. So all our members come prepared to have your pictures taken and wear your Sunday best smile for the cameraman.

Rudolph Hebar's name was drawn for the jackpot, but since he was absent, the sum will be doubled for the next meeting's drawing. We hope you will be present at our next meeting, Rudolph.

Circle 56 extends an invitation to all parents and friends to attend a special program in honor of our mothers on Sunday, May 18, at 7 pm at the Slovene Home. The Cir-

U. S., RUSSIA STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANT POSITION

By Frederick Kuh

LONDON.—Since the founders of the United Nations met in San Francisco two years ago, the noise of battle, then still roaring across Europe, has been replaced by the crash of shattered illusions. The bombs and shells left red and black wounds. But the ruin and pain of war can sometimes be healed more easily than disappointment.

Even as the United Nations was being born, thoughtful people knew that it was coming into a world of colliding nationalisms. Yet especially among younger folk who had fought and suffered, millions looked hopefully to the San Francisco conference.

For most Europeans the breaking of Nazi power was purpose enough. Others, however, reached for a positive ideal and believed they had found it in the United Nations.

In their impulse to scrap the past and get a clean start, people put faith in the new world organization. Governments everywhere were compelled to reckon with this popular longing, and they promised to make the United Nations the pivot of their international relations.

Today statesmen are still reaffirming their devotion to the U.N. They are competing in professions of loyalty to it. But the steamroller of history is grinding and crushing such words and hopes. Men are still pawns in the game which they have always lost and paid for.

Some Europeans have been undergoing a revulsion against the United Nations. But far more have grown indifferent towards it. And apathy can be more dangerous. Today you will coax only a sad smile from the European if you remind him that the United Nations has advanced from the Golden Gate to Lake Success.

If people have looked to the United Nations without finding peace, this has not been due to scattered violence, say in China or Greece. Even the most ignorant nowadays know that something much more fundamental is wrong.

When the conference was under way at San Francisco two years ago, it produced one overwhelming impression: The strain between the United States and Russia.

This tension was then sharpest over the fate of Poland and the composition of the new Polish government. As the charter was being shaped and afterwards, on issue after issue the Soviet Union and America were on opposing sides.

In those days accommodation, not appeasement, was being given preference over toughness. But in the intervening two years the anvil on which our wartime partnership with Russia was hammered, grew cold. Tension, which can be relaxed, gave way to a war mentality, much less malleable. Deep passions and hatreds were stirred, and they will not easily be put to rest.

These nationalist and warlike emotions were not produced in a vacuum. They arose from changed world conditions.

The old balance of power in Europe had vanished. For generations Britain stood aside at the fulcrum of the scales on which Germany and France offset one another. If the scales tipped towards European domination by any one power, Britain, relying on naval supremacy, would shift her weight to restore the balance.

This was how Europe averted major war for 44 years between 1870 and 1914 and again for 21 years between 1918 and 1939.

All previous balance of power calculations were jettisoned, however, by the rise of Russia as the dominant continental power, by the eclipse of British naval might as a decisive factor and by the total absence of any European nation that should match Soviet influence.

An entirely new balance arose. The seasaw was lengthened and stretched across the Atlantic. A limit was set to Russia's preponderance over Europe by the extension of American power from the New World to the Old.

The final frontiers of Soviet influence in Europe are still fluid, but they are receding.

At the founding of the United Nations, Soviet power east of the Stalin-Trieste line was absolute. Whether it would reach farther to the west and, if so, how far, was in suspense.

Meanwhile U. S. power has spread

ele will present a playlet, a few recitations along with several Slovenian songs and musical numbers. We had a short preview of the program after our last meeting and feel sure you will enjoy it. We will have refreshments and dancing after the program.

A luscious birthday cake was donated by Sis. Mary Dergin and we celebrated the birthdays of President Mary Ann Rudic and Frances Dergin at the meeting.

Members, don't forget to attend our Play Meeting on Friday, May 16, at 8 pm for a final rehearsal for the program, and we are also going to make invitations and decorate the hall. See you all on May 16.

JOSEPHINE STRUBLE, Director.

OBSERVATIONS

By Franc Podgorak

This observation is very timely. That the people who say they have the best plans for abundance of bread, have the least bread just now. Of course, this is no mystery for those who know that human misery is the greatest momentum of progress.

But it is a bitter irony of this decade that the people who will most certainly create an age of plenty for all in the near future, must now beg bread from people who ridicule them and their planned economy as the burlesque of crackpots, unworthy of any prestige from the people of free exploitation.

American orthodox politicians have made many farmers believe that our great age of plenty was the horse-and-buggy age and that the test of planning is no planning on national scale. While this farmer's "marihuana" lasts, the finest thing liberals can do for the good of plenty, is to keep quiet about socialism or any other ism, till they are going to grow and share among themselves their own bread.

The moment of long and last laugh for liberals in Europe or America will come sooner than we may expect, as the political marihuana dope won't last the farmers long when they lose markets.

In Rome many traveling American journalists always seem to be so gladly received and given without charge most valuable and sound advice of the present and future status of the world. Our journalists may not know it, but Rome has visions for Rome.

To be a good Moslem and to advance to the enviable position of crying "Hodja," Koran prescribes one pilgrimage to holy Mecca. It may soon become a prerequisite to apply to our ham-and-egg journalists who will have to make one journey to Rome and the Vatican before their employer will consider them as the safe and sure ivory heads.

Our Way of Democracy

CHICAGO, Ill.—We have recently read of two noticeably important news items in our local newspapers, which I feel are worthy mentioning.

The first concerns Ed Baltik of Chicago, an ex-G. I. who fought bravely in Guadalcanal, Palau, and Okinawa, and was wounded several times. After he returned to the U. S. he was married, and when his child was born he had no job, no money, and his wife was in poor health. They had no other alternative but to leave their month old baby in the doorway of St. Vincent's Orphanage with a note explaining that they would come for their child as soon as they could possibly afford to keep him. Yes, this war hero had been decorated for his bravery three times with the Purple Heart, and yet, he was unable to find a job.

Another interesting news article announced that the Chrysler Motor Corporation had doubled its profit this year. Their net profit for the first quarter of this year is not less than \$21,502,408. In other words, we can visualize a clear profit of over twenty one and a half million dollars for the Chrysler Corporation in the first three months of this year. Not only Chrysler, but any other auto manufacturing corporation is able to accumulate enormous profits in a short time only by charging an exorbitant price for their cars.

Uncle Sam quickly forgot his fighting men, but he is generous toward big business, for they can, without any limitation or restrictions, exploit the American people. Why doesn't the public use its head for anything better than a spot to grow hair?

F. A. VIDER.

Gains and Losses

Lumber for home-building costs about three times what it cost in 1939. Department of Commerce figures show that lumber worth \$1,000 in 1939 would now cost \$2,828.

People are hanging on to their war savings bonds this year. Cash-ins were 38.5 per cent lower the first three months this year than last.

Profits of corporations in 1946 amounted to 12 billion dollars after taxes. In 1943 they were 9.9 billions.

They would sometimes like to reciprocate tardily the invitation to the Boston tea party.

Their main concern is to gain the advantages of close association with America without risking being caught in an atomic war not of their own making and without accepting conditions which interfere with their chosen way of life. Be it in trade or politics, they resent being treated as Uncle Sam's poor relation.

Britain's Labor cabinet is more insistent than any other government that its foreign policy is anchored to the United Nations. But the feeling has been spreading that as long as the two principal members of U. N. are engaged in a non-shooting war, the statesman proclaiming devotion to the United Nations is swearing loyalty to something that does not exist.

—(Chicago Sun).

What America Wants

By FRED KIRCHWEY

It does not require the free-swinging imagination of an H. G. Wells to realize that mankind today is in the midst of one of the great movements of change that have punctuated its history. When Secretary Marshall and Henry Wallace landed in Washington the other day, one from a somewhat qualified defeat at Moscow, one from a rather ambiguous triumph in several European capitals, they represented something far more important than the events in which they took part. Each represented a tendency, a stream, in a swift and largely uncontrolled current. At present those tendencies cross one another, setting up a lively riddle. But Henry Wallace's thinking is not as far from George Marshall's as both men probably believe; they are moving together in the same general direction.

I have been trying, during these past days of deadlock in Moscow and vehement debate in Washington, to consider objectively the purpose this country's foreign policy is intended to defend, and then to appraise the policy itself as an instrument for that purpose. Little is gained by concentrating on individual eddies or tide-rips; they may be the daily business of journalism, but they will not be understood unless one understands as well the direction and force of the current. Nor is it enough to say that the Truman Doctrine, as applied today to Greece and Turkey, is a demonstration of "ruthless imperialism"; or to deny this charge and argue that our policy is intended to head off the imperialist drive of Soviet Russia. The purpose behind either intention, as also behind the German policy developed at Moscow by Mr. Marshall and the trade policy expounded by our representatives at Geneva, is what needs looking at: this purpose is the preservation, against immense threat, of the system of private capitalist enterprise upon which our country's whole development has been based.

This is not a small thing or a contemptible one; it is the essence of America—as socialism is the essence of Russia—and the fact that the system is giving way, bit by bit, in every continent but this one only increases the determination of those who believe in it to strengthen its defenses. For if free enterprise as a world system is crumbling, American free enterprise is not. This country has resilience and natural wealth and a productive capacity never equaled in all history; the study of America's needs and resources issued by the Twentieth Century Fund reveals a sensational picture of present-day facts and future possibilities.

No social order gives up while it is still capable of self-defense. Even the Communists, when it happens to suit their purpose, recognize the vitality of the American system, and I noticed that their advertisement which appears on the back cover of this issue proclaims unqualified faith in political democracy and peaceful methods, with "socialism as an ultimate goal." These protestations should be taken seriously for one reason: they offer evidence that the Communist Party recognizes the irrelevance to the American situation of the traditional position that links its dogma and sympathies and methods to those of Soviet Russia. For American Communists to be honest revolutionaries today would not only threaten their survival; it would also be utopian. And modern Communist tactics are nothing if not practical.

The question Americans must answer, as they consider the impact of the Truman Doctrine on the rest of the world, is: Do we believe—assuming the United States will do its utmost to defend the free-enterprise system—that our present foreign policy is likely to accomplish this purpose?

In Greece we are not going to preserve democracy, since there is none to preserve; nor establish it, since we have promised the present regime military help to put down rebellion. We are aiming to stiffen the ability of one of the countries least able to sustain a capitalist economy to hold out on that basis against the threat of a revolution which might create, near the frontiers of Russia and the frontiers of our new oil empire in the Middle East, another Communist-controlled state.

In Turkey we aim to strengthen the country's resistance to Russian pressure, that, and nothing more.

After withdrawing our marines and apparently washing our hands of the Chinese mess, we are now about to send warships of various sorts as a gift to China's undemocratic but anti-Communist government. By helping the Kuomintang we not only hope to stymie Russia; we also help preserve the oppressive landlord system which the Chinese Communists have been wiping out in their areas.

In southern Korea we have been supporting reactionary political groups and putting down Communist ones and, along with the Communists, whatever democratic center groups may exist. More money and supplies will be put into this job; not because we are set on creating a democratic regime in southern Korea—we would have gone about the job very differently—but because we want to make the area a barricade against a northern Korea in which Russia has expropriated private property and is building a Communist-controlled Korean "people's army."

In Germany most Americans advocate, with Messrs. Dulles and Marshall, the restoration of a unified economic system under proper safeguards to prevent rearming or the revival of the great cartels. This idea dominated Secretary Marshall's policy in Moscow. Its object was

not merely to save American dollars now being used to feed Germans, or to prevent Russia from getting the reparations Molotov demanded—though that turned out to be its practical effect. Its object was to create a Germany in which prosperity, or at least stability, might emerge from a revitalized system of finance and industry, strong enough to withstand the pull of the socialist economies and the Russian political power to the East.

It is very easy to say that the way to offset Communist infection or pressure or outright threat is to make a country economically strong and prosperous. It has been suggested that in Greece, for instance, American money spent, not by a United States Economic Mission acting through a royalist regime, but through an internationally supervised commission acting for the United Nations, might rebuild the country to the point where democracy would reassert itself and put an end both to a corrupt oligarchy and to the danger of revolution and foreign control. Liberals have also argued that in Germany we should use Socialists and trade unionists rather than the assorted rightists who more and more are taking over administrative functions. This, they believe, will put Germany's future in the hands of political groups which will resist both fascism and communism and lead Germany to some sort of a moderate social democracy.

Both liberals and conservatives count somehow on the power of American ideas and money to sweep back the revolutionary tide; the conservatives by "standing firm" or "getting tough," the liberals by yielding enough to the forces of change to placate and disarm them. The Marshalls want American efficiency and power to move to the peripheries of the non-Russian world and establish outposts of the system they identify with a decent civilization. The Wallaces want to go there, too, with tractors and TVA's and friendly agreements, to call off both the capitalist and the anti-capitalist drive. How realistic are the hopes of either? Do not both minimize the power of the revolutionary current?

In this process Russia is an aggressive force in a sense America so far is not. It believes, as this country does, that its system is somehow equated with civilization—with social justice and a superior variety of democracy. But it also believes that the American system is on the defensive—and so do we. This gives Russia a special dynamism in spite of its relative economic weakness. Russia has in addition the invaluable aids of a faith and a communal spirit. With all its material success the American system has failed to evolve either one. On the other hand America has all the power that its greatly expanded industrial plant provides, together with an altogether new sense of urgency and mission, born of a sudden realization of the dangers ahead.

In face of this power Russia may halt and even appear to surrender; the American policy of toughness may seem successful. But I believe any such shift will be a temporary diversion, not a change of direction. The economic wastelands of the Eastern world cannot be turned into little Americas by dollars and soldiers. In Western Europe the revolutionary current is partly directed by conscious and more or less intelligent planning. A new order is taking form even while the process of crumbling goes on. Whether that form approximates Russia's will depend on a number of factors: the wealth of the area, the strength or weakness of the democratic tradition, the prevalence of political and financial corruption, the level of its industrial development, the vitality of its people. It is not necessary to believe that autocracy—socialist or otherwise—is the only alternative to capitalist democracy. But it is impossible to doubt that a planned and controlled—that is, a socialist—economy is necessary for the revival of Europe, or that an end of feudalism and upper-class oligarchy is necessary for Eastern Europe and the whole of Asia.

How long American capitalism can maintain its lusty health in a world where revolution is the condition of survival is something only a Henry Luce would dare guess. The Russians expect us to head into a series of depressions which will end in the collapse of the system; this is one reason why they may decide they can afford to relax their pressure in various parts of the world. Perhaps they underestimate the energy of the people and the solid resources available to cushion our falls. But one thing seems certain: we shall not successfully defend American capitalism by costly attempts to patch up the capitalism of Germany or Greece or by trying to perpetuate feudalism in the Balkans or the Middle East or China. By a para-

THE UPPER CRUST



... and he always works when others strike. Just the man we need.

THE "OMNIBUS" REACTION

By McAlister Coleman

Some new highs—or lows—have been set in snivelling hypocrisy on the part of the sponsors of the current anti-labor laws in Congress, the State legislatures and local municipalities.

This evil thing called "The Omnibus" labor bill is designated by its backers as "The American Workers' Bill of Rights." It is the sort of Bill of Rights that might be, and figuratively was, written through the collaboration of the boss of a sweatshop, the head of a strikebreaking detective agency and a shoeless Kluxer, the whole cleared through the NAM, the Bell Telephone Company, and Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Then comes a bunch of Fundamentalist sky-pilots in the American Council of Christian Churches to announce that the "Closed Shop violates freedom of conscience and the Eighth Commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'" It also violates the individual's responsibility to God and destroys the unity and the oneness of our free people in our democratic order.

Also Christian workers object to it, according to Dr. Robert T. Ketcham, head of this psalm-singing schmier, because "it, (The Closed Shop) yokes them with unbelievers." That's no yoke, son, that's what the Reverend said in "The New York Times" of April 17th, 1947.

Scab Glorified

Dr. Ketcham would have agreed with the verdict of Harvard's illustrious President Charles Eliot, the inventor of the cafeteria process of education known as the elective system, in his glorification of the American scab. Dr. Eliot said that scabs were splendidly patriotic types of rugged American citizens, inasmuch as they refused to be yoked with men and women organized for mutual aid and protection into unions of their own choosing.

No sir, the scab will go in there with the other believers and work nine hours a day at 50 cents an hour for the edification of "the Christian gentlemen to whom God has given control of the property rights of the country" as old George Baer, mine-owner and railroad president, once put it.

In my own state of New Jersey, "Mother of Trusts" and Father of Runaway Shops, self-advertised "liberals" and "friends of labor" have struck a valiant blow for the freedom of the oppressed workers by rushing through an anti-strike bill, signed by that great "liberal" Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, making some ten thousand telephone workers criminals, subject to immediate arrest, with fines ranging from \$200 to \$500 and jail sentences of thirty days for daring to walk up and

dox that seems to me a simple fact, peace and prosperity will be more secure in America if we accept the process of revolution in Europe and the East instead of subsidizing resistance to it. Our cherished capitalism itself might stand a better chance if we deliberately helped the peoples of the world to achieve socialism with a minimum of violence and repression; if we lent money to socialist states to get their state-owned industries working and their state-controlled trade flowing, to raise the standard of living of their hungry people and stabilize their debased currencies.

But this is a heresy that will not, I think, appeal to the inventors and apostles of the Truman Doctrine.—(The Nation)

down in front of the Bell Company's exchanges announcing that they are striking for better wages and conditions.

Twelve minutes after the strike commenced, Labor Commissioner Harper with the help, no doubt, of God, and some National Guardsmen, announced that he had "seized" the struck plants and from there out the union kids were employees of the sovereign State of New Jersey and if they kept on striking, they were striking against their government. They kept on striking.

There are not enough cells in the jails hereabouts to hold all the strikers, in addition to the usual run of breakers of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Commandments. (By the way, Dr. Ketcham, what Bible are you using? In mine it says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Ever heard of that one? Or don't you regard union men and women as neighbors of yours?)

So the cops couldn't do anything about the law, short of arresting the three women leaders of the phone unions, and the friends of our great liberal Governor are now making much of the fact that none of the rank and file has been arrested under the bust-the-union law. Also that a Republican judge was sufficiently vaccinated against the Jersey jitters to grant injunction to the union until the prolonged process of deciding upon the constitutionality of the anti-strike law could be begun.—(The Call)

One-third of the nation's 1946 automobile fatalities occurred on the open highway. Head speed limits!

Krug Calls Miners' Living Standard "National Shame"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deplorable living conditions in American mining towns were assailed vigorously by Interior Secretary J. A. Krug following study of a 340-page report submitted by Rear Admiral Joel T. Boone, Navy Medical Corps, after a searching examination of the coal fields and the conditions of the people there.

Discussing the situation in detail, the report: Criticized coal operators for the dilapidated, insanitary condition of the dwellings they rent to miners. Depreciated low standards of public health which tolerate impure drinking water, disease-breeding creeks running through coal camp villages and poor disposal of sewage and garbage.

Cited various deficiencies in pre-paid medical services given workers and their families.

Hospitals Lacking

Called attention to inadequacies of hospitals in bituminous coal areas. Utilizing photographs and statistics, as well as first-hand observations of the investigators, to depict substandard conditions of housing, the report recommended:

1. Improvement and modernization "at the earliest practicable time" of company-owned dwellings.
 2. Reexamination by labor and management of the rental structure for these houses so that rents may be increased and, in return, tenants have better places in which to live.
- Company-house rents average \$2.50 a month per room, or \$10 monthly average for a four-room unit.

"You Bet Your Life" World Needs Real Socialism,

A Banker Says

40,000,000 automobile drivers, some good and some bad.

140,000,000 pedestrians, including the very young, the very old, the lame, the halt and the blind.

34,000,000 automobiles, some new, some old, and many ready to fall apart.

3,000,000 miles of highways, with many a hazzard in every mile.

Add all these together and you have America's traffic lottery, a complex game of life and death in which each one of us, willing or not, must have a hand.

Last year, 33,900 were killed and more than 1,300,000 injured in U.S. street and highway accidents, according to figures compiled by The Travelers Insurance Companies. It was a year in which most of us did not yet have that new car and those new tires with which to drive as frequently, or as fast, or as far as we might have liked. But the casualties were heavier than in any year since 1941. Why?

Most of the 1946 dead and injured were killed or hurt because they took a chance. They didn't pause to consider the risk because they didn't expect to lose. They did lose.

What of this year? This month? Today?

Some will lose because they are willing to take a chance, no matter how great the odds. Others will lose because they have not learned the game well enough to play it safely. Your stake in this lottery is high. It is up to you to make certain you do not lose.

Remember this: when you gamble in traffic, you bet your life.

What's Happened to Prices?

Biggest problem for every American family is the rising cost of food. It has shot up higher than any other basic commodity—almost double what it was in August 1939. In two years, 1945 and 1946, the wholesale cost of food rose 58%. Wholesale prices were reflected in every grocery store.

Why did this happen? The answer, according to the CIO Research Dept., is PROFITS. Analyzing 16 food firms, the CIO researchers reported that "food profits were what they were because of the short range view of industry that the public should pay as high a price as the market would bear." For instance, Ward Baking profits for 1946 increased 25% over 1945—\$3,642,738 as compared with \$1,123,650. "1946 profits represented a return on investment or net worth of 20.4%. This is more than six times the 3.3% return on net worth in 1936-39 and three times their return of 6.9% in the war years 1942-45."

Noting the 58% price in wholesale food prices during 1945 and 1946, the researchers reported that hourly wage rates rose only 21% in that period. "According to the 1939 census of manufacturing, wages represented less than 9% of the value of the product in food industries. This means that food companies could maintain their same profit level by increasing prices only 2%. With increased productivity and efficiency of operations, most industries could absorb this increased wage cost without passing any of it on to the public. But passed on as it was, the food industry increased prices more than 30 times what was needed to take care of the wage increase."—(CIO News)

It is said that when a man bliss dog it's real news. So it is when a banker sees world salvation in real Socialism. This was done recently by James P. Warburg, a noted New York Banker and former deputy director of the Office of War Information, who delivered a significant speech before the Foreign Policy Association on American foreign policy, on conflict between the East and West, and pointed out that if real democracy is to survive, as well as world peace, the West must embrace a dynamic democratic Socialism. We are bringing to our readers part of his important statement which shows Mr. Warburg far in advance, as a social and political thinker, of most labor leaders, politicians, editors, educators, etc. not to speak of the common variety of "free enterprisers."

Once we were booted into the war, we understood very clearly that we were up to our necks in a war of survival. We fought that war determinedly and well. But we never fully understood that we were also up to our necks in a world-wide revolution—not a revolution with any particular ideological label—but a revolution of peoples throughout the world against various forms of exploitation and oppression.

Once military victory in a war of survival becomes a nation's sole aim, military expediency dictates objectives and procedures. Thus we found ourselves for a time in alliance with the traitorous Vichy dictatorship against the people of France. We found ourselves later supporting Marshal Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel against the Italian people. We found ourselves buying Spanish so-called neutrality by supplying Francisco Franco with the means of continuing to oppress the Spanish people.

The British commitment in Greece, which we are now being asked to take over, is the direct result of Churchill's clumsy efforts to block Soviet penetration of that country by restoring a reactionary and unpopular monarchy.

In order to assure ourselves of Russian intervention in the Far East, we tore up the pledges against annexation and against "territorial changes that do not conform to the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned." We went in for connivance in an old-fashioned victor's peace, with its spheres of influence and power politics. And, having paid this price for something that we did not need, we proceeded to cross up our own bargain by dropping the atomic bomb without telling our Allies that we had such a weapon.

We had thought that, when the war of survival ended, western Europe at least would return to its old pattern—wearer no doubt, but not essentially different. This would have made us the big brother in Western society, able and perhaps willing to help the weaker members of the family regain their former democratic health.

It would have stacked us as the leader of the West against the Soviet Union as the leader of the East. Instead of this, we saw western Europe moving into socialism—a socialism determined to preserve political freedom in the Western sense, but ready in the economic sphere to accept the bankruptcy of free-enterprise capitalism.

We do not know whether we think the trend toward socialism in Europe seriously endangers our own free enterprise system. We fear that it might. But we have reached no considered conclusion. Consequently, we do not know whether we want to try to arrest the trend. Nor do we know whether we really believe that we have the power to reverse it. This is the number one priority in making a foreign policy.

It is also the number one problem in our domestic society. Why? Because—if this foreign policy question is the buffalo, the Indian on the other side of the nickel reads: Are we quite sure of our own free enterprise system? Will the necessities which now compel Europe toward socialism arise indigenously here at a later date and compel us in the same direction?

In other words, do we believe that we can find some better way than public ownership of the monopolies to eliminate the boom and bust cycle? Do we believe that we can prevent our system from alternately providing feast and famine for the majority of our people?

Today the ultimate establishment of world government is not even the avowed aim of our national policy. It is the avowed aim of British and Canadian policy. We have accepted the United Nations idea, which is a long step in the right direction. But, unless we realize that it is only a step, we shall be just as far as ever from the goal of lasting peace.

The Soviet Union has existed for less than a generation. For most of its life it has faced the determined hostility of the West. British, French and United States armed forces unsuccessfully tried to aid the overthrow of the early Bolshevik regime, and for a long period thereafter the western powers would not recognize the Soviet Government. We ourselves extended recognition only in 1934, after Hitler had come to power in Germany.

In the period preceding the outbreak of World War II, Western diplomacy tried its best to turn Nazi aggression eastward against Russia. To take note of these facts of history is not to overlook or condone the subversive revolutionary activities carried on throughout the world by the Comintern, nor the cynical alliance made by the Soviet Union with Nazi Germany in 1939.

These were Moscow's own contributions toward a state of mutual distrust and suspicion, which continued to exist between Russia and the West, even after they were thrown into the same camp in the war of survival.

We ask for a base in Iceland or Greenland. Knowing that our intentions are peaceful, we cannot understand why this should disturb the Soviet Union. But when the Soviet Union, likewise sure of its own peaceful intentions, asks for a base in Spitzbergen, we become alarmed. And so it goes around the circle.

Or, take it another way. We demand sole trusteeship and the right to exclude others from the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan. Somewhat surprisingly, the Soviet Union backs our demand on the grounds that we made the greatest sacrifice in the Pacific war.

Very soon we shall be asked to back a similar demand by the Soviet Union for a special military position in some area where the Red Army made the greatest sacrifice. Thus the architects of the second-line foreign policy sometimes collaborate in building the vicious circle.

Assuming, for example, that we might wish to re-establish prewar free enterprise in areas which are now headed toward some form and degree of socialism, it means not only that we must measure our power of attraction against that of the Soviet Union; it means also that we must not blind ourselves to the fact that history is moving—and moving rapidly—in the direction of socialism.

Our power to arrest such a trend is not nearly so great as we think. But our power to wrest leadership in such a trend from a totalitarian police-state is greater than we realize, because we do not even contemplate that sort of a middle course.

We can fritter away our strength in a futile attempt to buck the tide of history. Or we can use our strength to help regulate the flow and guide it toward universal freedom, justice and peace.

In every country of the world today there are masses of people who recognize that something is wrong, and who want to find out what it is in order to change it for the better. And, in every country there are a few people who are either satisfied with the world as it is, or think it could be improved only by turning back the clock. We have our choice—because we are strong—of leading either group. We can make ourselves the last embattled stronghold of the past or the spearhead of humanity marching toward the future.

If we propose to take on the job of stopping Soviet expansion, not through the United Nations but by ourselves, upon whom are we counting to stand by our side in the event of a showdown? Upon France, where the communists polled the largest vote at the last election? Upon Socialist Britain, in the throes of a crisis which has precipitated our crisis? Upon China torn by civil war?

If we try to do this job with dollars, using as our tools what rickety remnants of the past may exist upon the periphery of the Soviet Union, all we can count upon will be loud cheers from the cohorts, Franco, Peron and Salazar—and their ilk in other countries.

The only way to stop the expansion of Soviet nationalism is to stop the expansion of all nationalism, including our own.

The only way to stop the expansion of communist totalitarianism is to create a positive counterforce of dynamic democracy.

Until we are ready to declare ourselves for world government—until we are ready to ally ourselves with the trend toward democratic socialism—we had better think twice before we take on single-handed a task which belongs by rights to the United Nations.—(The Call)

Franco Opponent Saved From Deportation

NEW YORK.—Renardo Munoz, opponent of Franco, who faced death or imprisonment upon return to Spain, was saved from deportation within an hour before his ship was scheduled to sail.

Quick action by Ernest Fleischman, Workers Defense League attorney, in obtaining a habeas corpus writ, resulted in Munoz's being removed from the ship to Ellis Island. A visa was then obtained and he left for Mexico.

The case was brought to the W.D.L. by Anthony Rainer, Spanish editor of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL.

More than a million American adults were injured in 1946 automobile accidents. Drive carefully!