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JAPONSKA DELEGACIJA SE VRNILA DOMOV

Zavezniške sile bodo okupirale japonske otoke

MANDZURIJA POD RUSKO KONTROLO

San Francisco, Cal., 21. avg.—Radio Tokio je danes naznanilo, da se je japonska delegacija vrnila domov iz Manile, kjer je konferirala s člani štaba generala Douglasa MacArthura, vrhovnega poveljnika zavezniških sil, o pogojih kapitulacije. Člani delegacije, katere načelnik je general Takaširo Kawabe, so se morali spustiti na tla v nekem kraju, ko se je pokvaril motor letala. Potovanje se je nadaljevalo, ko so motor popravili.

Poročilo dostavlja, da je kapitulacija Japonske naletela na odpor pri militaristični klikki in da lahko ta provocira incidente, ko se bodo zavezniške sile izkrcale na japonskih otokih. Pozneje je Tokio naznanil, da se bodo morali vojni lordi pokoriti volji cesarja Hirohita in vlade. Japonska bo skrbelo za enoforsiranje pogojev potsdamske deklaracije, katere je sprejela, in storila vse za vzdrževanje discipline in preprečenje nemirov.

Manila, Filipini, 21. avg.—General MacArthur je po odhodu japonske delegacije naznanil, da bodo zavezniške sile pod njegovim poveljstvom kmalu okupirale japonske otoke. To se bo zgodilo na podlagi pogojev kapitulacije, katere je japonska vlada sprejela.

Glavni stan generala je naznanil, da obstoja "tehnično premirje." To bo preklicano, ko se bodo zavezniške sile izkrcale na japonski celini in formalna kapitulacija podpisana. Pričakuje se, da se bodo ceremonije v zvezi s podpisom kapitulacije vršile v Tokiju ali v bližini japonske prestolnice. MacArthur je ignoriral japonske delegate, ko so dospeli v Manilo. Delegati so imeli razgovore s člani MacArthurjevega štaba.

London, 21. avg.—Ruske oklopne in pehotne kolone so vkorakale v Hsinking, Mukden in Harbin, tri največja mandžurska mesta, poročila Moskva. Poročilo dostavlja, da je skoro vsa Mandžurija, dežela, katero so Japonci iztrgali iz kitajskih rok, okupirana po ruskih silah. Mandžurija obsega 503,013 kvadratnih milj in ima čez 39,000,000 prebivalcev.

Komunike, objavljen danes zjutraj v Moskvi, naznanja konec organiziranega japonskega odpora v Mandžuriji. Tri ruske armade so okupirale več tisoč mest in vasi. Hsinking, kjer je bil sedež lutkarske mandžurske vlade, je padel na enajsti dan rusko-japonske vojne.

Japonska armada v Mandžuriji, Koreji in na otoku Sahalinu je štela čez milijon mož. Japonske čete na Sahalinu so se večeraj podale Rusom. Vrhovni poveljnik japonskih oboroženih sil general Otozo Jamata, je, kakor vse kaže, sprejel ultimatum ruskega maršala Vasilevskega, da mora ustaviti sovražnost in kapitulirati. Čez 200,000 japonskih vojakov je odložilo orožje in se podalo Rusom v zadnjih treh dneh.

Ruska okupacija Mandžurije pomeni konec japonske dominacije v deželi, ki je trajala skoro 14 let. Japonci so vladali deželi od l. 1931.

Cungking, Kitajska, 21. avg.—Trenje med Kaišekovo centralno vlado in kitajskimi komunisti se je poostrojilo. Kaišek je spetiral na zavezniške velesile za potrditev. Dejal je, da je nastala nevarnost izbruha civilne vojne.

POROČILO S SEJE GL. ODBORA SNPJ

Jednota zopet beleži lep napredek; konvencija se vrši prihodnje leto z novo delegacijo; gl. odbor odredil novo kampanjo in sprejel več drugih važnih sklepov

CHICAGO.—Kakor je že znano članstvu SNPJ, se je zadnji teden vršila v glavnem stanu jednote polletna seja gl. odbora. Trajala je dva dni—v četrtek in petek. Na tej seji se je gl. odbor bavil v pretežni meri z načrti za povojne aktivnosti in zopetno obnovo življenja v organizaciji. Potreba novih aktivnosti, novega preročenja je bila dominantna misel, ki je prevladovala na tej seji. V ta namen je glavni odbor sprejel več načrtov. Eden teh je načrt za novo člansko kampanjo, ki se bo pričela 1. oktobra in končala 31. marca 1946. Kampanja bo posvečena 20-letnici mladinskih društev. Oficijno praznovanje te obletnice bo v novembru, ko je bilo ustanovljeno prvo angleško poslušajoče društvo pod okriljem jednote (društvo Pioneer št. 559 v Chicagu). Tega meseca bo izšla tudi posebna priloga Prosvete v angleščini.

Za agilne agitatorje so zopet določene privlačne splošne in posebne nagrade. Najbolj privlačna pa bo menda "Grand Prize," ki določa, da bo deset najboljših contestantov povabljenih na prihodnjo konvencijo kot njeni častni gostje s prosto voznino in dvema dnevnica. To bo zanje posebna čast.

Na priporočilo distriktnih podpredsednikov je gl. odbor tudi sklenil, da se v prihodnjih par mesecih vrši posebni kontest med članstvom o predmetu: "Povojni načrti za SNPJ." Tega kontesta se bo lahko udeležil vsak član in podal svoje sugestije za poživljenje jednote in njene bodočnosti. Načrt za ta kontest bo izdelal upravni odtsek. Za kontestante bodo razpisane nagrade. Dopisi ali spisi te vrste bodo objavljeni v obeh jezikih v Prosveti—angleški material v prej omenjeni slavnostni prilogi.

V zvezi s preročenjem jednote je gl. odbor tudi dal nalogo upravnemu odtoku, naj izdela načrt za krajevne in distriktne "povrnitvene proslave" (home coming celebrations) za vračajoče se članovejake v civilno življenje. Enako tudi za splošno proslavo te vrste, ki naj se vrši prihodnje leto v zvezi z narodnim dnevom SNPJ. Take proslave naj organizirajo društva po vseh naselbinah.

Dalje je gl. odbor dal nalogo upravnemu odtoku, naj izdela načrte in po možnosti sponzorira distriktne "mladinske" konference z namenom, da se poživijo angleško poslušajoča društva in krožki. Glede prihodnje konvencije je glavni odbor sklenil, da se vrši v drugi polovici leta 1946. V zvezi s konvencijo je razveljavil delegacijo, ki je bila izvoljena zadnje pomlad, ker pravila govore, da mora biti delegacija izvoljena v maju in juniju konvenčnega leta. Na podlagi pravil (v smislu točke 28 in 29) ostane sedanji gl. odbor na svojem mestu, dokler niso izvoljeni njegovi nasledniki.

Glede vojakov je gl. odbor sprejel tri zaključke. 1) Jednota plača zdravniško preiskavo (\$2) vsem vojakom, ki so podpisali "waivers" in se morajo podvreči zdravniški preiskavi predno se morejo pridružiti zavarovanju za bolniško podporo; 2) vsak član-vojak, ki je v vojni izgubil kak ud ali je bil trajno pohabljen, bo dobil od jednote primerno odškodnino; 3) vsak bivši član, ki je bil po prejšnjih pravih prisljen pustiti jednoto, ako je šel k vojakom, lahko zopet pristopi v jednoto kot star član, ako ta doba njegove "odsotnosti" ne presega deset let in je zdravniško potrjen in ako poravnava vse prispevke v smrtinski sklad.

Drugi zaključki so: Gl. odbor je odklonil sprejeti resignacijo br. Edvarda Tomsicha iz Walsenburga, Colo., ki ima "šaržo" distriktnega podpredsednika. S tem je gl. odbor dal zaupnico in priznanje br. Tomsichu za vse njegovo veliko in marljivo delo, ki ga je storil za jednoto v svojem distriktu, z željo seveda, da ga še nadaljuje.

Upravnemu odtoku je dal nalogo, naj študira vprašanje in izdela načrt za nove vrste zavarovanje za tako zvano hospitalizacijo in poročila na prihodnji seji. Dalje mu je dal nalogo, naj s pomočjo arhitekta izdela provizoričen načrt za novo poslopje SNPJ ali za predelanje sedanjega poslopja, oziroma za oboje. Tajništvu je namreč zopet pričelo primanjkovati varnostnih shramb za dokumente. Načrt bo predložen prihodnji seji.

Najboljšo novico smo prihranili za zaključek. Ta novica je, da je jednota v prvi polovici tega leta zopet lepo napredovala, in to posebno v finančah. Dne 30. jun. 1945 je njeno skupno premoženje znašalo \$11,678,504.13, ali \$267,568.19 več kot ob zaključku lanskega leta.

V članstvu pa je stala jednota: V odraslem oddelku je štela 48,372 članov—263 več kot ob zaključku 1944; v mladinskem oddelku je imela 17,856 članov—107 manj kot 31. dec. 1944. Skupaj delku je imela 17,856 članov—107 manj kot 31. dec. 1944. Skupaj delku je imela 66,228 članov—napredek za 156 članov. Ta napredek ni velik, toda je napredek. Detajli bodo razvidni iz tajnikovega poročila in iz zapisnika seje gl. odbora.

Seja je informativno razpravljala tudi o mladinskem listu The Voice of Youth, Prosveti in pomožni ter politični akciji za stari kraj. Sklenila je, da jednota da SANSU še preostalih \$4,000 od kraj. Sklenila je, da jednota da SANSU še preostalih \$4,000 od kraj. Sklenila je, da jednota da SANSU še preostalih \$4,000 od kraj.

Odslovitve delavcev v Chicagu

Unije CIO zahtevajo akcijo

Chicago, 21. avg.—Čez 80,000 delavcev je izgubilo zaslužek v Chicagu, ko sta armada in mornarica preklicali naročila vojne materiala. Nadaljnje odslovitve se obetajo.

Uprava Douglas Aircraft Corp. v Park Ridgu je naznanila odslovitve 7000 delavcev. Njene tovarne bodo zaprle vrata prihodnji teden. V teh je delalo, ko je bila produkcija na višku, čez 17,000 delavcev.

Odpušteni delavci oblegajo federalne in državne uprave, da se jim vrne delovna mesta.

Unije CIO zahtevajo akcijo

Glavni govornik na shodu je bil Richard T. Frankenstein, podpredsednik unije združenih avtnih delavcev. On je tudi kandidat za župana Detroita.

Drugi govornik je bil čikaški župan Kelly. On je dejal, da se popolnoma strinja z zahtevami delavcev. Kelly je tudi zagotovil poslušalce, da demokratki kongresniki iz Illinois ne bodo samo glasovali za program CIO glede polne uposlenosti, temveč se tudi borili zanj, da ga kongres odobri, ko se bo ponovno sestal v svojem zasedanju.

London, 21. avg.—Radio Moskva je naznanilo, da je predsedstvo vrhovnega sovjeta potrdilo čarter, ki je bil sprejet in podpisan na konferenci Združenih narodov v San Franciscu. Rusija je sledila Ameriki, ki je prva izmed velesil potrdila čarter.

Quisling dobil plačilo za izdajstvo

Evidenca predložena norveškemu sodišču

Oslo, Norveška, 21. avg.—Senzacionalna obdobje, da je major Vidkun Quisling dobil 200,000 zlatih mark (\$80,000) od Hitlerja za izdajstvo Norveške, je bila izrečena na obravnavi, ki se je večeraj pričela proti predsedniku bivše lutkarske norveške vlade.

Državni prosekutor Anneaus Schjoedt je dejal, da se je Quisling sestal s Hitlerjem 13. in 14. decembra l. 1939 in dobil omenjeno vsoto za izdajstvo svoje dežele in sodelovanje v pripravi za nacijsko invazijo Norveške. Quisling se je tresel, ko je prosekutor izrekel obdolžitev, in zamrmal, "da to ni resnica." Skušal se je kontrolirati, ko je izjavil, da je on vedno smatral Nemčijo za sovražnico Norveške.

"Jaz sem rešil Skandinavijo," je dejal. "Zdaj sem mučenik Norveške. Ker sem potolažil Nemce na Norveškem, sem s tem preprečil napad na Norveško."

Schjoedt je dejal, da bo evidenca predložena sodišču. Ta bazira na "podlagi izjav Hermanna Goeringa, Joachima von Ribbentropa, Alfreda Rosenberga in drugih vodilnih nacistov, ki so na listi vojnih zločincev in bodo kmalu prišli pred sodišče, ki jim bo naložilo zasluženo kazen.

Quisling je obtožen vojaškega in civilnega izdajstva, umorov in drugih zločinov. Obravnava proti njemu se vrši pred vrhovnim sodiščem treh članov in štirimi lajki.

Odbor preklical restrikcije

Pospešitev preureditve industrij

Washington, D. C., 21. avg.—Odbor za vojno produkcijo je preklical čez 200 restrikcij, da se pospešijo preureditve industrij za produkcijo civilnih potrebščin. Akcije je narekovala kapitulacija Japonske pred zavezniki.

Industrije bodo lahko izdelovale avtomobile, tovarne avto, mehanične ledenice, radijske aparate in druge predmete za civiliste. V veljavi so ostale še odredbe, katerih namen je preprečenje dvigovanja cen in inflacije.

Predsednik Truman je naznanil, da bo naslovil posebno poslanico kongresu, ko se ponovno sestane v svojem zasedanju prihodnji mesec, s priporočilom, naj sprejme zakonske načrte glede zboljšanja in raztegnitve socialne zaščite. Ti krijejo potrebe ameriškega ljudstva v zvezi s preureditvijo industrij.

Amerika bo morala rešiti problem brezposelnosti. Industrije so odslovile več sto tisoč delavcev, ko je vlada po kapitulaciji Japonske preklicala naročila vojne materiala.

Truman je naznanil, da bo pritiskal na kongres za sprejetje načrtov, po konferenci s senatorjem Wagnerjem in senatorjem Murrayjem. Senatorja sta avtorja zakonskega načrta glede zboljšanja in raztegnitve socialne zaščite, da bo ta krila nadaljnjih 15,000,000 poljedelskih delavcev in hišnih uslužbencev.

Rusija potrdila čarter Združenih narodov

London, 21. avg.—Radio Moskva je naznanilo, da je predsedstvo vrhovnega sovjeta potrdilo čarter, ki je bil sprejet in podpisan na konferenci Združenih narodov v San Franciscu. Rusija je sledila Ameriki, ki je prva izmed velesil potrdila čarter.

BEVIN NAPADEL REŽIME BAL-KANSKIH DRŽAV

Velika Britanija se ne bo vmešavala v španske zadeve

London, 21. avg.—Ernest Bevin, zunanji minister v delavski vladi, katere predsednik je Clement Attlee, je v svojem govoru v parlamentu napadel vlade treh balkanskih držav—Ogrske, Bolgarije in Rumunije. Rekel je, da so pod dominacijo sovjetske Rusije in da ne predstavljajo večine ljudstev. Zamenjale so eno obliko totalitarizma za drugo in Velika Britanija jih ne bo priznala.

Bevin je naglasil, da se bo politika bivše koalicijske vlade premiera Churchilla in zunanjega ministra Edena, v kateri je imel tudi on pozicijo, nadaljevala. Podprl je noto ameriške vlade z deklaracijo, da bolgarski volilni zakon ni v soglasju z demokracijo in svobodo. Iz tega razloga ne bo Velika Britanija priznala nobene vlade, ki bo formirana na podlagi volilnega izida.

Zunanji minister je razkril, da informacije, katere je dobil, ne potrjujejo obdolžitve jugoslovanske vlade o zatiranju Slovanov v severni Grčiji, zaeno pa je omenil predlog, da Velika Britanija, Amerika in Rusija pošljejo posebno komisijo v kraje ob jugoslovansko-grški meji, da se na licu mesta prepriča o situaciji.

Bevin je naglasil, da se bo britska politika, katero je začel Churchill, nadaljevala v Grčiji. Sedanja grška vlada, katere predsednik je Petros Voulgaris, mora ostati na krmilu, dokler ne bodo razpisane nove volitve. Volitve bodo nadzirali reprezentanti Velike Britanije, Amerike in Francije.

Bevin je dalje rekel, da se Velika Britanija ne bo vmešavala v notranje zadeve Španije. Ona je sicer za izpremembo v Španiji, toda storila ne bo nobenega koraka, ki bi lahko izzval novo civilno vojno.

Politika, katero je Bevin orisal v svojem govoru, je skrajno konservativna. Trdi se, da je šel Bevin bolj na desno nego prejšnja Churchillova vlada.

Kompanija zahteva odškodnino od unije

Chicago, 21. avg.—Montgomery Ward & Co. je vložila tožbo proti uniji United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees (CIO) za odškodnino v vsoti \$1,350,000. Kompanija trdi, da jo je glasilno unije blažilo in s tem ji povzročilo škodo. Edward Chevlin, uradnik unije, je dejal, da je tožba nov poskus kompanije, da zatre svobodo tiska.

Japonsko mesto Nagasaki puščava

San Francisco, Cal., 21. avg.—Radio Tokio pravi, da je atomska bomba, katero so ameriški letalci vržili na Nagasaki, izpremenila to mesto v puščavo in razvaline. Razbila je celo hiše japonskih kmetov, ki so bile oddaljene deset milj od mesta.

Grčija dobila novo vlado

Atene, Grčija, 21. avg.—Nova vlada je bila pravkar formirana. Za predsednika je bil izbran Peter Voulgaris, ki je prevzel tudi pozicijo notranjega ministra. Zunanji minister v novi vladi je Basil Politis.

Domače vesti

Chicago.—Joseph Ravnik, član društva 107, ki se je zdaj naselil v Chicagu, je obiskal gl. urad SNPJ.

Nov grob v Penni
Vandling, Pa.—Tukaj je umrl John Pevec, doma iz Male Loke pri St. Lovrencu na Dolenskem in v Ameriki okrog 33 let. Zapuščena žena, dve hčeri, dva sinova (v vojni v Nemčiji), brata v Clevelandu in več ožjih sorodnikov. Bil je član društva 45 SNPJ.

Ubit pri delu
Hutchins, Pa.—Dne 8. avg. se je v tukajšnjem premogovniku smrtno ponesrečil Frank Zlebašič, star 56 let in doma nekje na Hrvaškem, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 35 leti. Bil je član društva 683 SNPJ in nekega madžarskega društva. Zapuščena žena, štiri hčere in sin—drugi sin je bil pred štirimi leti ubit v istem rovu.—Isti dan je bil odpeljan v bolnišnico Mercy v Pittsburghu Valentin Lazar, tudi član društva 683. Moral se je podvreči težki operaciji.

Prišel s Pacifika
Windsor Heights, W. Va.—Po treh letih in pol se je vrnil s Pacifika T/Cpl. Martin Kolenc. Njegov brat Tony pa se je 11. avg. oženil z Jennie Sodnikar, bivšo tajnico društva 640 SNPJ v Boydsvillu, O. Vsi so člani SNPJ.

Nov grob v Kansasu
Arma, Kana.—Dne 16. avg. je tukaj umrla Theresa Benda, članica društva 434 SNPJ. Stara je bila 75 let, rodom Nemka, rojena na Ogrskem in v Ameriki od 1904. Zapuščena 4 hčere in sin.

Nov grob na zapadu
Somerset, Colo.—V bolnišnici v Salidu, Colo., je 10. jul. umrl John Surina, član društva 298 SNPJ, star 35 let in v Ameriki od 1920. Umrl je na posledicah poškodb, katere je dobil pri delu na železnici. V Motrosu, Colo., kjer je bil pokopan, zapuščena žena, pastorko in sestrično.

Iz Clevelanda
Cleveland.—Po daljši boleznii je v Euclidu umrl Anton Krampej, star 73 let, doma iz vasi Tomazina, fara Rob, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 50 leti. Bil je član KSKJ in Carniole Tent. Tukaj zapuščena žena, dva sinova, dve hčeri in 7 vnukov, v starem kraju pa sina in pastorka.—V Mestni bolnišnici se nahaja Joseph Ferjančič iz Collinwooda.—Mornar Joseph Klaus iz Collinwooda je bil ranjen na križarki Indianapolis, katero so Japonci potopili pri Okinawi isti dan kot je njih vlada vprašala za mir. Pri mornarici je od maja 1943.—Dne 16. maja je bil ranjen na Okinawi Pvt. Frank A. Zitnik, ki služi pri marinah od aprila 1944.—Pogrešana sta mornarja F. C. 3/C John Petrinčić, star 30 let, in Henry T. Rogel, star 26 let. Oba sta služila na potopljeni križarki Indianapolis.—Castno so bili izpušeni iz armade: E. J. Kramer, F. J. Mervar, John Trebich, John S. Kovach, Anthony Puskaric.—V bolnišnici Glenville se nahaja Peter Malavalič iz Collinwooda.

Eksekucija članov Mihajlovičevega odbora

London, 21. avg.—Poročilo iz Jugoslavije pravi, da je bila eksekucija sedmih članov osrednjega odbora generala Mihajloviča, bivšega poveljnika četnikov in vojnega ministra v ubožni vladi, izvršena v Belgradu.

Ameriške bolnišnice v Nemčiji in Avstriji

Wiesbaden, Nemčija, 21. avg.—Ameriške vojaške avtoritete so naznanile odprtje 31 bolnišnic v Nemčiji in Avstriji. V teh bodo dobili oskrbo člani ameriške okupacijske sile, kadar jo bodo potrebovali.

FORMIRANJE SVOBODNIH UNIJ V NEMČIJI

Ameriške in britske avtoritete bodo preklicale restrikcije

EISENHOWER ZAGOTAVLJA NEMCE

Berlin, 21. avg.—Ameriške in britske vojaške avtoritete so dovolile poraženim Nemcem formiranje svobodnih krajevnih strokovnih unij in političnih strank, dočim je general Eisenhower istočasno opozoril nemško ljudstvo, da bo dobilo popolno svobodo le, če bo pokazalo voljo za zgraditev demokracije.

"Pomagali vam bomo pri obnovi življenja na demokratični podlagi," je rekel Eisenhower v proklamaciji nemškemu ljudstvu. "Trpeli ne bomo postopanja v dobi pred zimo, ki bo težka. Naš namen ni degradacija nemškega ljudstva. Vaša sodišča in šole bodo odprla vrata, kakor hitro izločijo vpliv nacizma. Podpirali bomo vzgojo, osnovano na liberalnih načelih, z vso energijo. Od vaših akcij zavisi preklic regulacij in restrikcij. Nemško ljudstvo bo dobilo vso priliko, da se dvigne in opere doma in pred vsem svetom s svojimi lastnimi napori."

Eisenhowerjeva proklamacija je bila prečitana na berlinski radiopostaji. Slično proklamacije je objavil feldmaršal Montgomery, poveljnik britske okupacijske sile.

Olajšanje kontrole je v soglasju z zaključki, ki so bili sprejeti na konferenci velike trojice v Potsdamu. Restrikcije političnih aktivnosti v conah ruske okupacije so bile preklicane pred več tedni.

Eisenhower je naglasil, da bo zimski meseci doba preizkušnje za nemško ljudstvo. Ono bo moralo skrbeti za olajšanje težav z vzajemno pomočjo in skupnim delom.

General je dalje rekel, da ne bo premoga za gretje stanovanj. Prebivalci nemških mest naj gredo v gozdove in se preskrbe z drvmi pred zimo. Svojo proklamacijo je zaključil z izjavo, da bodočnost nemškega ljudstva ni tako temna kot je nekateri slikajo.

Holandija zahteva odškodnino

Vlada poslala noto velesilam

London, 21. avg.—Holandska vlada je v noti Veliki Britaniji, Rusiji, Ameriki in Franciji formalno zahtevala, da mora dobiti delež odškodnine, katero bo morala Nemčija plačati zaveznikom. Vlada si je pridržala tudi pravico okupacije nemškega ozemlja ob holandski meji kot odškodnino za agrestijo.

Nota naglašja, da je Holandija utrpela veliko škodo, ker so Nemci poplavalili velike kose rodovitne zemlje in opustošili obrežne kraje. V teh so zgradili utrdbe in posejali mine. Dalje nota naglašja, da holandska vlada ni zadovoljna s sedanjim položajem.

Vlada trdi, da so Nemci odpravili velike količine holandskega materiala in na tisoče glav goveje živine. Nekatere kraje so popolnoma oplenili. Zavezniške avtoritete se niso vrnile Holandijski plena, ki so ga dobile v svoje roke po kapitulaciji Nemčije.

Zakaj je zmagala delavska stranka

Napisal Harold Laski

Zanimivo je opazovati presenečenje in čisto zgražanje, ki je zavladalo v Washingtonu radi zmage angleške delavske stranke. In vendar je bila ta zmaga le posledica in zaključek dolgega razvoja, ki je bil že dolgo očividno — že preko 70 let. Albert Venn Dicey, znameniti strokovnjak za konstitucionalno pravo, je že leta 1905 dokazoval, da narašča gibanje kolektivizma na Angliškem že od leta 1870 naprej. Gibanje ni bilo pokret doktrinarnih, ki so le z jasnostjo in preciznostjo kazali, da se državni ustroj, sloneč na načelu laissez faire, podira in da je naravna naslednja razvojna stopnja pozitivna država demokratične skupnosti, ki mora izvesti načela demokratičnega socializma.

Deloma je ta zaključek tudi posledica izkušnje britanskega naroda, da pomeni "free enterprise" bogastvo manjše in bodo večine. Poleg tega pa so ljudje kot Carlyle, Ruskin in Matthew Arnold — torej nikakor ne socialisti — dokazali, da je duševni razvoj ljudstva vedno v nevarnosti, ako vladarji in vladani žive tako zelo različna življenja. Posledica je, da ne morejo več niti misliti v istih pojmih niti govoriti v istem jeziku.

V 20 letih konservativnega režima na Angliškem je postajalo širokim masam angleških volilcev vedno bolj jasno, da je edina stvar, ki je bistveno onim silami, ki zagovarjajo konservativizem, čuvanje svoje lastne oblasti. Nikdar se niso rešno lotile velikanskega problema nezaposelnosti — nasprotno, ravno so, ko da so nezaposleni delavci sovražniki družbe.

To so vzroki, da so se angleški volilci odločili dati socializmu njegovo priliko ter poslali delavsko stranko na oblast. To je tudi vzrok, da je narod Churchilla, čim je pokazal, da je z dušo in telesom za "tradicionalno Anglijo" zavrgel in ga navzlic vsem njegovim velikanskim zaslugam ubodil kot človeka preteklosti. Kajti narod je hotel novih idej in novih korakov na poti naprej. — ONA.

Kako so umorili mir...

Alan Cranston je bil od leta 1942 do 1944 načelnik oddelka za tuje jezike v uradu za vojne informacije in je zdaj sergeant v armadi. Njegova prva knjiga "The Killing of the Peace" je ravno izšla v založništvu Viking.

Priatelj je svojo knjigo navidezno posvetil izključno silovitemu sporu nad vprašanjem zgodovinske važnosti, ali naj bi se bile Zedinjene države pred 25 leti pridružile ali ne oni ligi narodov, katero je ustvaril versajski mir. Toda tudi brez vsakega izrecnega namigavanja je vendar najti skoro v vsaki vrstici te knjige vez do sedanjega svetovnega položaja.

Cranston sam pove, da je čuti vsepovsod isto geslo, ki je nastalo po prvi svetovni vojni: "Zahtevamo nacionalizem, odklanjamo internacionalizem." Danes, prav kot po prvi svetovni vojni, je ogromno propagande proti "šestirih glasovnicam Velike Britanije" in proti "boljševiški dominaciji" lige. Danes kot takrat izigrava propaganda različne skupine ameriških državljani.

Vsakemu čitatelju pa seveda pride na um ena temeljna razlika. Po prvi svetovni vojni je bilo na razpravi vprašanje, ali naj Zedinjene države podpirajo ali ne to Društvo narodov. Danes pa je novi svetovni čarter Zedinjenih narodov že ratificiran v ameriškem senatu. Toda navzlic temu je potrebno in uместno, da najde Cranstonova knjiga širok krog čitateljev. V njej je najti podatkov, kako utegne — ne glede na čarter — pomesti na pod udarce "male skupine samolastnežev" kot se je izrazil predsednik Truman.

Po prvi svetovni vojni je bilo to izvedeno pod vodstvom Henryja Cabota Lodga, vodjem republikancev v senatu, kateremu je bilo na tem, da porazi demokrata Wilsona, ter se prebije na

oblast pri volitvah leta 1920. In Lodge je zmagal. Na podlagi mojstersko izvedenih cinčnih intrig in spletk. Kako pa je to storil — in kako utegnejo stvar ponovno izvesti slični zviti in vlastilželjni politikanti — to je lekcija, katero nam daje Cranstonova knjiga. Nikdo je ne bi smel zanemarjati. Kajti borba za mir se je začela, a živimo v dobi strašnih groženj nove atomske dobe. — ONA.

SEZNAM PRIREDB DRUŠTEV priglanih k federacijam S. N. P. J.

PRIREDITVE DRUŠTEV CHIKAŠKE FEDERACIJE S. N. P. J.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 88 SNPJ priredi jesensko veselico v soboto dne 17. novembra. Prostor bo naznanjen pravočasno pozneje.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ ZA ČIKAŠKO OKROŽJE priredi božično priredbo za člane mladinskega oddelka v nedeljo, dne 18. decembra 1945. Prostor bo naznanjen pravočasno pozneje.

Društva naj pravočasno naznanijo svoje priredbe tajniku na glasovi: **FRANK ALESKI, 2124 S. Pulaski Rd. Tel. Lawndale 0961 CHICAGO, ILL.**

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ

V SOBOTO, 1. septembra, bo priredilo društvo št. 813 SNPJ veselico v Herminieju (št. 1), in tudi na Labor Day, dne 3. septembra.

OPOMBA: Društva naj priložijo svoje priredbe tajniku Federacije na naslov: **ANTON ZORNIEK, Box 202, Herminie, Pa.**

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZAPADNE PENNSYLVANIJE

Društva naj priložijo svoje priredbe na naslov: **JACOB AMBROZICH, R.D. No. 1, McKees Rocks, Pa.**

FEDERACIJA ZA VZHODNI OHIO IN W. VIRGINIJO

Vsa društva spadajoča pod to federacijo naj naznanijo svoje priredbe tajniku br. Louis Pavlinicu, RFD No. 1, Box 52, Bellaire, Ohio.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA CLEVELAND IN OKOLICO

Seje federacije SNPJ vsako četrto soboto v mesecu v S. N. Domu — St. Clair Ave.

OPOMBA TAJNIKA: Društva, ki prirejajo svoje piknike in veselice naj to pravočasno naznanijo tajniku

listu enkrat mesečno. — **JOSEPHINE TRATNIK, 1115 E. 71st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.**

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v Copemugh Valley, Pa. **OPOMBA TAJNIKA:** Ako katere društvo, ki prireja svoj piknik ali veselico, ni v tem seznamu, znači, da ni bilo priloženo tajniku federacije.

ANDREW VIDRICH, 706 Forest Ave., Johnstown, Pa.

FEDERACIJA DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA JUŽNI WISCONSIN Milwaukee, Wis.

Društveni tajniki naj se v sedežih federacije obrnejo na tajnika: **VINCENT PUGELJ, West Allis, Wis.**

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Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjamo sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem tužno vest, da je nagle smrti preminul moj ljubljani soprog in oče

JOHN JORDAN

Umri je 14. junija 1945. Ob 11. uri popoldne se je obril in odpravil za iti na delo po kosilu, a ob 12:30 po obedu je bil že mrtev. Zgodilo se je tako naglo, da si nismo mogli misliti odkod je prišla smrti tako hitro in pobrala našega ljubega soroga in očeta. Rojen je bil leta 1891 v selu Jurdani, občina Kastav pri Reki. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1907 star 16 let in sicer v Kanado v Orkes Island. V letu 1913 se je vrnil v staro domovino v prvo svetovno vojno. Tam se je nahajal do leta 1920. Bil je 14 mesecev v vojnem ujetništvu blizu Kaira v Egiptu. Prepotoval je celo Avstrijo, Turiko, Asijo in Afriko. Bil je ves čas pri sanitetjih. Delal je za fronto v prvih bolnišničnih ranjenecem prvo pomoč. Drugi krat je prišel v Ameriko leta 1920 in sicer v Windber, Pa. in živali smo največ v tem kraju. Pokopan je bil po civilnem obredu 18. junija t. l. iz svojega doma ob veliki udeležbi prijateljev in znancev na Windberškem pokopališču v Windberju, Pa. Na tem mestu se najlepše zahvalimo vsem, ki ste ga prišli obiskat od raznih krajev in vsem, ki ste ga spremlili k mirnemu počitku na rodovih. Veliko številno molkih je pustilo svoje delo, dali so svoje avtomobile na razpolago in vsoili v spredu, windberska naselbina še davno ni videla tako velikega in lepega pogreba. Vselo bi preveč prostora za navesti imena vseh posameznikov, torej se na tem mestu prav lepo zahvalimo vsem onim, ki so darovali krasne vence in za maše, in sicer družinam za vence: Andy & Dan Jordan, bratje, Frank Valentine, John Kinkela, Andy Varljen, John Varljen in hčere, Frank Demois in hčere, Frank Mavri in hčere, Frank Erpič, Matt Likar, Ernest Matetič, Susany in Kinkela, Joe Stemberger, John Stipanich, Michell George, George Maxwell, mr. Angelo Severino in sosedje, vai iz Windberja, Pa. Frank in Stefanija Zalar iz Johnstowna, Pa. John Kisic, Mary Plaski, Joe Zupan, Jack Strel in Mary Cerv in Kalso, Pa. ter Tony Stefančič in Reels Corner. Nadalje posamezniki: Frank Susany, John Cetina, Tony Batista, Tony Likovich iz Windberja, Pa. Joe Smalle iz Jerome, Pa. Joe Korosič, Frank Požar, Tony Pugel iz Reels Cornerja. Slovak Educational Club iz Windberja, društvo št. 421 SNPJ, društ. št. 204 ABZ, Moose Lodge No. 349, U. M. W. of A. št. 529, ter Friends from Social Security of Baltimore, Md. — Za maše so darovali: Mary Kinkela, nekakinja iz Clevelanda, O. Bratranca Savi in Mildred Valentine iz Bessemerja, Pa. Mrs. Lavrinja in Mrs. Hreš iz Windberja, Pa. Mrs. Dugan, Kalso, Pa., Mrs. Pugel, Reels Corner, Zvonimir Samec, Johnstown, Pa. in sosedje. — Pokojnik je bil dolgoletni blagajnik društva št. 421 SNPJ in predsednik društ. št. 204 ABZ in član vseh teh organizacij ki so mu poklonile krasne vence. Bil je dobrega in mirnega značaja, kar se je iskalo ob veliki udeležbi prijateljev pri pogrebu. A največ pa pozna družina, ko je izgubila dobrega gospodarja. Srčna hvala vsem, ki ste dali na razpolago avtomobile, nosilcem krste in govornikom in sicer: Frank Demois za SNPJ, John Kinkela za ABZ. Naj mu bo lahka ameriška semlja. Ostaneci nam v trajnem spominu do konca življenja našega. — Žalujoci ostali: Jennie Jordan, soproga; Mildred in Helen, hčerk; Dan in Andy, brata v Bessemerju, Pa. V starem kraju dva brata in tukaj na Windberju, Pa., ena sestra.

NADUHA

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Dve leti sta še minuli, kar Tebe ni več med nami, tam v hladnem grobu sedaj počivaš, od koder več vrnitve ni. Utihlil je Tvoj glas, ter mi Tebe zelo pogrešamo, več časa si nam v mislih v srcih naših in ostala boš, dokler se tudi mi ne snidemo s Teboj. V grobu tiham tam počivaš in plačilo večno življa, na grobu rožice cveto, nad njim pa ptičke pojo, to kar si ljubila v življenju Tvojem. Ostaneci nam v spominu. Počivaj v miru v rahli, tuji zemlji. — Žalujoci ostali: Frank Jurca, soprog; Albert Jurca, sin in Cecilia omožena Austri, hči — Chicago, Ill.

V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

Leto dni je še minulo, od kar je preminul naš preljubi sin

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Ubit je bil 14. avgusta 1944 v vojni na Francoškem in dal je svoje mlado življenje za svobodo in mir vsega sveta. Neopisna žalost naju je zadela, ko sva prejela brzojav iz vojnega oddelka, Washington, D. C. da ni več med živimi. Dragi sin Otto, želimo Ti počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bude tuja zemlja, kjerkoli se si zakopan. Vedno nam boš ostal v blagem spominu, dokler bova živele. — Žalujoci ostali: Anton in Fanny Potokar, stariši, Detroit, Mich.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjamo sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem tužno vest, da je nagle smrti preminul moj ljubljani soprog in oče

JOHN JORDAN

Umri je 14. junija 1945. Ob 11. uri popoldne se je obril in odpravil za iti na delo po kosilu, a ob 12:30 po obedu je bil že mrtev. Zgodilo se je tako naglo, da si nismo mogli misliti odkod je prišla smrti tako hitro in pobrala našega ljubega soroga in očeta. Rojen je bil leta 1891 v selu Jurdani, občina Kastav pri Reki. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1907 star 16 let in sicer v Kanado v Orkes Island. V letu 1913 se je vrnil v staro domovino v prvo svetovno vojno. Tam se je nahajal do leta 1920. Bil je 14 mesecev v vojnem ujetništvu blizu Kaira v Egiptu. Prepotoval je celo Avstrijo, Turiko, Asijo in Afriko. Bil je ves čas pri sanitetjih. Delal je za fronto v prvih bolnišničnih ranjenecem prvo pomoč. Drugi krat je prišel v Ameriko leta 1920 in sicer v Windber, Pa. in živali smo največ v tem kraju. Pokopan je bil po civilnem obredu 18. junija t. l. iz svojega doma ob veliki udeležbi prijateljev in znancev na Windberškem pokopališču v Windberju, Pa. Na tem mestu se najlepše zahvalimo vsem, ki ste ga prišli obiskat od raznih krajev in vsem, ki ste ga spremlili k mirnemu počitku na rodovih. Veliko številno molkih je pustilo svoje delo, dali so svoje avtomobile na razpolago in vsoili v spredu, windberska naselbina še davno ni videla tako velikega in lepega pogreba. Vselo bi preveč prostora za navesti imena vseh posameznikov, torej se na tem mestu prav lepo zahvalimo vsem onim, ki so darovali krasne vence in za maše, in sicer družinam za vence: Andy & Dan Jordan, bratje, Frank Valentine, John Kinkela, Andy Varljen, John Varljen in hčere, Frank Demois in hčere, Frank Mavri in hčere, Frank Erpič, Matt Likar, Ernest Matetič, Susany in Kinkela, Joe Stemberger, John Stipanich, Michell George, George Maxwell, mr. Angelo Severino in sosedje, vai iz Windberja, Pa. Frank in Stefanija Zalar iz Johnstowna, Pa. John Kisic, Mary Plaski, Joe Zupan, Jack Strel in Mary Cerv in Kalso, Pa. ter Tony Stefančič in Reels Corner. Nadalje posamezniki: Frank Susany, John Cetina, Tony Batista, Tony Likovich iz Windberja, Pa. Joe Smalle iz Jerome, Pa. Joe Korosič, Frank Požar, Tony Pugel iz Reels Cornerja. Slovak Educational Club iz Windberja, društvo št. 421 SNPJ, društ. št. 204 ABZ, Moose Lodge No. 349, U. M. W. of A. št. 529, ter Friends from Social Security of Baltimore, Md. — Za maše so darovali: Mary Kinkela, nekakinja iz Clevelanda, O. Bratranca Savi in Mildred Valentine iz Bessemerja, Pa. Mrs. Lavrinja in Mrs. Hreš iz Windberja, Pa. Mrs. Dugan, Kalso, Pa., Mrs. Pugel, Reels Corner, Zvonimir Samec, Johnstown, Pa. in sosedje. — Pokojnik je bil dolgoletni blagajnik društva št. 421 SNPJ in predsednik društ. št. 204 ABZ in član vseh teh organizacij ki so mu poklonile krasne vence. Bil je dobrega in mirnega značaja, kar se je iskalo ob veliki udeležbi prijateljev pri pogrebu. A največ pa pozna družina, ko je izgubila dobrega gospodarja. Srčna hvala vsem, ki ste dali na razpolago avtomobile, nosilcem krste in govornikom in sicer: Frank Demois za SNPJ, John Kinkela za ABZ. Naj mu bo lahka ameriška semlja. Ostaneci nam v trajnem spominu do konca življenja našega. — Žalujoci ostali: Jennie Jordan, soproga; Mildred in Helen, hčerk; Dan in Andy, brata v Bessemerju, Pa. V starem kraju

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Povratek v mir

Po tolikih letih vojne se je zadnji teden človeštvo končno globoko oddahnilo. Dočakali smo onega trenutka, katerega smo tako želeli in po njem hrepneli. Najstrašnejša vojna v zgodovini človeštva je bila končno zaključena! Prišel je MIR!

Človek skoraj ne more verjeti, je li to resnica ali le sanje. Toliko let je ležala ta strašna mora nad nami, zdaj pa kar naenkrat ta zaželjeni—Mir! Človeku se zdi kot bi se znašel na drugem planetu, v nekakšni rajski dolini, kjer je udomačeno veselo, brezskrbno življenje. Vse izgleda nekam praznično, slovesno. Zdi se ti, da tudi solnce mehkeje sije in prijaznejše objema zemljo s svojimi žarki.

★ ★ ★

Človek si res želi, da bi bil 14. avgust 1945 prelom med starim, grdim, krivičnim, barbariskim svetom ter novim svetom bratstva, miru, pravičnosti in blagostanja za vse ljudi. Človek si želi, da bi bil dvadnevni praznik, katerega je ob zaključku vojne razglasil predsednik Truman, res praznik v novo dobo človeštva, res praznik v neskončno dobo veselnega mira.

Človek si želi, da bi konec te največje tragedije res prinesel prerojenje vsega človeštva: da bi iz srca ljudi izginilo sovraštvo in rasni predsodki, zlobnost in škodoželjnost, in napuh in domišljavost, želja po osvajanju in prisvajanju na račun in škodo drugih, želja po dominaciji in izkoriščanju. Človek si želi, da bi ljudje kot posamezniki in v kolektivih skušali napraviti križ preko teh slabih lastnosti, jih brzdali in v srcu gojili plemenitost, resni-coljubnost, poštenost, pravičnost, humanitarnost in sočustvanje do slabjšega.

★ ★ ★

Vemo, da so vse to pobožne želje, že tisoč in tisočkrat naglašene po velikih moralnih in etičnih učiteljih vseh narodov. Vemo tudi, da tako pridigovanje dosti ne zaleže, ako sploh kaj, kajti človek je končno produkt razmer in okoliščin, v katerih se nahaja od rojstva do groba. V slabih razmerah, v nezdravi ali celo gnili socialni družbi tudi ljudje ne morejo biti dobri in plemeniti, kajti v boju za vsakdanji kruh se bolj sproščajo in imajo večji razmah prej slabe lastnosti človeka kot dobre.

Vemo pa tudi, da slabe, nezdrave razmere ne nastajajo same od sebe, marveč so definitivno produkt človeka samega: njegovih kolektivnih in posameznih akcij. Z drugo besedo: Človek ustvarja razmere, slednje pa človeka. Toda človek se mora dvigniti nad slabe, nezdrave razmere, če jih hoče izboljšati. To pomeni, da se mora najprej sam dvigniti iz svoje sebičnosti in slabih lastnosti, oziroma jih brzdati, kajti slab, sebičen, zloben človek ne more ustvarjati dobrih razmer, zdravih okoliščin, ki so suma in bistvo zdrave človeške družbe.

★ ★ ★

Tukaj pa pridejo do svoje važnosti in do svoje veljave dobre delavske in farmerske organizacije, ki se zanimajo in delujejo za izboljšanje položaja delovnega ljudstva in za splošni socialni ter kulturni napredek. Te organizacije so delavske unije, združena podjetja, politične stranke (sloneče na socializmu), napredne pod-porne jednote kot je SNPJ in delavske kulturne ustanove.

Te in slične organizacije so dinamo in glavna gonilna sila vsega socialnega napredka. Brez njih bi se človeštvo, posebno pa delovno ljudstvo valjalo v še bolj nezdravih razmerah in o socialnem napredku bi ne bilo sluha. Vsak delavec lahko ve, kako se kapitalistični razred upira vsakemu socialnemu napredku, vsaki reformi. Kapitalist se v njo sprizajni šele tedaj, če spozna, da ne škoduje njegovemu profitu, toda burbonci niti tedaj ne.

Za socialni napredek, za prerojenje človeške družbe je seveda velikega pomena in kardinalna potreba tudi izobrazba. Ampak z izobrazbo je tako kot skoraj z vsako drugo stvarjo: je dobre in slabe vrste. Izobrazba, pa naj prihaja iz šole, knjige ali časopisa, ki v človeku ne vzbujajo in razvijajo socialnega čuta in težnje za splošnim človeškim napredkom, je slaba izobrazba, ako sploh zasluzi ta izraz. V deželi je na tisoče in tisoče zelo študiranih ljudi—učiteljev, profesorjev, žurnalistov in pisateljev, zdravnikov in zobozdravnikov, inženirjev in advokatov, kemikov in duhovnikov, etc., etc. Toda vsa njih izobrazba je v pretežni večini zelo sebična in protisocialna. Te vrste izobrazba sploh ni izobrazba—vsaj ne taka izobrazba, kakršne danes človeštvo tako krvavo potrebuje. Čestokrat je navaden delavec, ki črpa svojo izobrazbo iz dobre knjige, dobrega lista ali revije, bolj izobražen, vsaj pa bolj razsoden kot marsikak profesionalni intelektualce.

★ ★ ★

Vse, kar hočemo s tem povedati, je to, ako hoče človeštvo, da mu zasije resnična zarja Miru in Svobode, ako hoče preprečiti ponovitev enake ali pa še hujše tragedije, skozi kakršno je bilo zadnjih šest let in katere posledice bo zelo težko, težko prebolelo, tedaj se mora oprijeti drugačne poti, po kateri je korakalo v preteklosti. Po stari poti ne bo prišlo drugam kot še do večjega prepada, v katerega se bo končno tudi zvrnilo. Porok za slednje mu je atomska bomba.

Povratka v mir sploh ni, ako ta mir ne bo trajen. Toda za do-sego trajnega miru se bo moralo človeštvo temeljito reformirati in spremeniti obstoječi socialni red, ki stohi ni noben red, marveč največji nered in kaos. Odpraviti bo moral vzroke in krivice, ki povzročajo vojno, odpraviti izkoriščanje človeka po človeku, korporaciji ali državi, iz svojih src pa iztrgati sovraštvo in krivičnost, pohlep po oblasti in tuji vojni. Za doseg trajnega miru in lepše bodočnosti za vse človeštvo bo po našem globokem prepričanju delavstvo moralo odpraviti obstoječi sistem kapitalističnega izkoriščanja in ga nadomestiti z demokratičnim socializmom, z novo družbo socialne pravičnosti.

Glasovi iz
nasebinPOROČILO O STAVKI
IN POVRAČKE SINA

Chicago, Ill.—Nekoliko pojasnila o stavki, ki se je pričela dne 10. avgusta med četno in enajsto uro zvečer pri Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Ta stavka je tako rekoč divja stavka. Vzrok za izbruh stavke je več, glavni pa je, ker je družba odpuštila z dela dva glavna in agilna voditelja.

V nedeljo, 12. avgusta, in v ponedeljek, 13. avgusta, smo imeli masni shod. Že na shodu, 12. avgusta, je bil navzoč vladni zastopnik in apeliral, naj se delavci vrnejo na delo, in sicer po stopnjah, kakor določa pogodba. Toda delavci ga niso hoteli poslušati, prav tako ga niso pustili govoriti.

V ponedeljek pa sta prišla pokrajinski direktor in Joseph Germano, vladni zastopnik. Oba sta zahtevala, da se vrne-mo na delo in prečitala brzojav predsednika unije CIO F. Murrayja, v katerem je pozival, da se vrne na delo in postopoma pravilnim putem. Toda vse zastoj.

Dne 12. avgusta so šele nastavili pikete pred tovarno in popolnoma ustavili obrat. Drugi dan pa so pričeli uradniki od obeh strani jemati stvar resno in Germano je ponovno apeliral na lokalne voditelje, naj se po-dajo in svetujejo delavstvu, da se vrne na delo in prepuste za-vedo njemu, da jo bo postavno vodil. Posrečilo se mu je pri-dobiti voditelje, da se pogaja z družbo. In res smo se vrnili na delo 16. avgusta, toda danes, 17. avgusta, ne kaže nič dobrega. Ne vem kaj sklepajo, vem pa, da se ne obeta nič dobrega, kajti videl sem, da sta dva gro-cerijska vozova pripeljala v to-varno zalogo živih delavcev, ki prinašajo notri obleko, da bodo stanovali v tovarni.

Vse kaže, da se industrialci pripravljajo na boj proti orga-niziranemu delavstvu in so že pričeli udarjati po naših unij-skih voditeljih. Upam, da se ne bo delavstvo kar tako podalo in zdržalo prvi udarec.

Ob tej priliki tudi sporogam, da se je danes vrnil na 30-dnevni dopust iz armade moj sin Pfc. Steve Malnarich, ki se je nahajal dve leti na evrop-skem bojišču. Sedaj je še ve-dno pod zdravniškim nadzor-stvom. On je član društva št. 610 SNPJ.

Steve Malnarich,
poročevalec.RAZNOTEROSTI
IZ SPRINGFIELDA

Springfield, Ill.—Končno je končano strašno klanje in ves svet se veseli zmage in miru. Najbolj pa so vesele matere in žene in nestrno pričakujejo povratka svojih dragih. Močno sočustvujem s tistimi, kateri ne bodo nikoli več videli svojcev, ki so žrtvovali svoja življenja za domovino.

Pregovor pravi, če drugemu jamo kopljesh, samo vanjo padeš. To je velika resnica. Japonec je mislil, da bo nad vsem svetom zavladal, pa se je salamen-sko zmotil, kajti zadel ga je ta-ko velik poraz kot še nikoli po-prej v njegovi zgodovini.

Dne 14. avgusta sva z možem poslušala radio, naenkrat pa pride poročilo, da je vojna končana. Seveda je bilo vse vese-lo; sirene so pričele tuliti in po-vošod je zavladovalo neizmerno veselje. Tudi midva sva začela od veselja prepevati in hitro zložila pesem v ta namen.

Iz Clevelanda nas je obiskala Josephine Sinkovec, ki je pri-la k svojem stricu F. Moletu. V njeni družbi smo se prav do-bro zabavali. Upamo, da pride Josephine in njena prijateljica mrs. Zigavec zopet drugo leto in ostaneta med nami dalje časa.

V Springfieldu sta bila na pok-ličnicah tudi Martin Komučar in njegova žena iz Chicago. Oba sta prav vlijudna in smo jih bili zelo veseli.

Članice gospodiškega odseka Slovenskega delavskega doma smo na zadnji seji sklenile, da bomo priredile 25. avgusta "bin-gue party," to je to soboto zve-čer ob osmih v SDD.

Vabljenje ste vse slovenske gospodinje iz Springfielda in o-kolice, prav tako iz Auburna in drugih bližnjih nasebin. Pripel-jite s seboj tudi svoje može in nam tako pomagajte do bolj-šega uspeha. Ne pozabimo, da je v slogi moč! Imele bomo tu-di dobro okrepilo za lačne in žejne. Ves čisti dobiček je na-menjen za SDD.

Na veselo svidenje v soboto zvečer, 25. avgusta.

Uršula Zattich.

V NEDELJO JE SEJA
PODRUŽNICE 91 SANSa

Chisholm, Minn.—Podružnica št. 91 SANSa in pomožna orga-nizacija za trpeče rojake v stari domovini bosta imeli svojo re-dno sejo dne 26. avgusta; pri-četek ob pol osmih zvečer v mestni dvorani. Vsi člani so prošeni, da se gotovo udeležite se se.

Na dnevnem redu bo razpra-va, kako dobiti več denarja za pomoč našim trpečim bratom in sestram v stari domovini. Naj-grozovitejša vojna v zgodovini človeštva je sedaj končana, ampak povojno delo za naše rojake in novi Jugoslaviji se je pa šele sedaj pričelo. Potrebno je, pa pomagamo jugoslovanskem narodu kolikor je v naši moči.

Največja nesreča za jugoslo-vanski narod bi bila, ako bi ga mi sedaj zapustili, t.j. v času, ko nasprotniki svobodne Jugo-slavije v Ameriki delujejo z vsemi močmi, da bi preprečili s svojo lažnivo propagando Slo-venskemu ameriškem narodnem svetu zbiranje denarnih pri-spevkov za politično in pomožno akcijo.

Bratje in sestre! Vsi želimo, da bi bile slovenska Primorska in slovenska Koroska zopet zdru-žena v Slovenijo, v novi, svobodni Jugoslaviji. Ako ne bodo te pokrajine priključene k Jugo-slaviji, bo to velik udarec za naše trpeče rojake, kateri so prestali toliko hudega v tej vojni.

Delo organizacije SANS je ni končano in potrebno je, da to koristno organizacijo podpremo z velikimi prispevki, da bo mo-gla izvršiti svoje delo.

Bratje in sestre, udeležite se prihodnje seje in pokažite, da smo pripravljeni položiti svoj prispevek na altar naše stare domovine.

Frank Kluno,
tajnik št. 91 SANSa.

NAŠI FANTJE

Cleveland, O.—Ah zlati čas! Duša in srce se raduje času in veselim vestem. Sovražnosti in histerija vojne je prenehala, na-ši fantje odlagajo orožje in se vračajo kot zmagovalci z bojnih poljan. Kaj bi moglo biti za nas in ves svet bolj razveselji-vega? Prenehalo se je uniče-vanje človeških pridobitev in zverinsko morenje sočloveka, nastopila je zopet srečna doba, ko je zemljan zopet vreden svo-jega imena.

Skrozi grom in pekel so šli ti naši fantje. Smrt jim je dne-vno zrla v obraz. V to pa niso šli po svoji volji, temveč na želo višjih, vladajočih, krepjših, zato ker so junaški in krepjši in sposobnejši od nas starejših. Čast tem fantom!

V "Vodnikovem vencu" št. 147 SNPJ je vpletenih 29 svetlih zvezd teh junaških fantov, na katere društvo gleda s ponosom. Njih imena so:

Anton in William Mramor, Martin Zdošek, Stanley Maizel, Rudolf Zupančič, Anthony in Frank Zupančič, Andrew Kucher, Math Kopal, Stanley Jan-kovich, Stanley Godnjavec, Wil-liam Becay, George Rupena, Victor, Jack in Edward Subel, Stanley Rozic, August Korach, Victor in Stanley Kaiser, John Sustar, Valentin Pakis, John Paulich, Albert Fatur, William Poklički, John Miklaucic, John Rupena, Peter Nagode in Mary Ladiha (bolničarka).

Iz izkustev in grozot te vojne bi se moralo enkrat pripeljati svet k resni odločitvi za temeljno preuredbo javne kon-strukcije, kjer bodo za vselej odpravljene vojne in izkorišča-nja in ne bo na svetu več pod-lage za vojne. Anglija in Rusi-

ja sta na potu v to smer, kaj pa mi?

Treba bo vrstiti vojno v to smer!

Leo Poljsak, tajnik.

AMERIKANECM JUŽNO-SLOVENSKEGA POREKLA
V CHICAGU IN OKOLICI

Chicago, Ill.—Najstrašnejša vojna v zgodovini človeštva je končana. Pazižem in nacizem je strit, zatirani narodi so pa osvobojeni. Osvobojena je tudi naša stara domovina Slovenija z ostalo Jugoslavijo vred. Žrtve so bile velike, toda ne zastoj. Te-ga dogodka se radujejo vsi miroljubni narodi sveta, raduje-mo se tudi Slovenci z ostalimi Jugoslavoani.

Da Jugoslavoani ta dogodek dostojno proslavimo, je Centralni odbor južno-slovenskih Ame-rikančev za Chicago in okolico, sklenil prirediti skupno veliko proslavo v nedeljo, 2. septem-bra 1945, ob dveh popoldne v dvorani American Bohemian, 1440 W. 18th st. Program bo zelo zanimiv in čisti dobiček bo šel v pomoč revezem v Jugosla-viji. Pomoči so potrebni vsi, odrasli in otroci, posebno pa ranjenci, katerim primanjkuje zdravil. Zatorej pozivljamo vse Slovence in ostale Jugoslavoane, da se gotovo udeležite te skup-ne proslave zmage demokracije.

Za Centralni odbor južno-slo-venskih Amerikancev v Chica-gu in okolici:

Jos. N. Bardarich,
predsednik,
Frank Zornjak,
tajnik,
Joseph Oblak,
za publikijski odbor.POZIV NA SEJO
PODRUŽNICE SANSa
IN FEDERACIJE SNPJ

Chicago, Ill.—Člane in članice podružnice št. 25 SANSa opo-zarjam na prihodnjo sejo, kate-rita se bo vršila v torek, 28. av-gusta; pričetek ob osmih zvečer v običajnem prostoru.

Vse seje naše podružnice so važne in članstvo bi se tega mo-ralo zavedati in upoštevati bi moralo dejstvo, da so sovražniki nove Jugoslavije neprenehoma na delu, zato nas čakajo velike naloge.

Da bomo te naloge izvršili, je potrebno, da se vsi, ki se zave-dajo svoje narodne dolžnosti, pridružijo organizaciji, kate-re cilj je združena Slovenija v svobodni demokratični Jugoslaviji.

Dalje vabim zastopnike fede-racije SNPJ za čikaško okrožje na sejo, ki se bo vršila v četr-tak, 30. avgusta; pričetek ob osmih zvečer v dvorani SNPJ. Na seji bodo podani računi za prvih šest mesecev tega leta. Razpravljali bomo tudi o pri-pravah za božično priredbo, zato so prošeni vsi zastopniki, da se seje gotovo udeležite.

Za podružnico št. 25 SANSa in federacijo SNPJ za čikaško okrožje:

Frank Alesh, tajnik.

NA ZNANJE WAUKE-
GANŠKIM SLOVENCEM
IN HRVATOM

Waukegan, Ill.—Moja dolž-nost je, da sporočim vsem našim rojakom, to je v prvi vrsti Slovincem in Hrvatom, da bo-mo za nedoločen čas prenehali z zbiranjem obleke za Jugosla-vijo.

Kdor ima namen, se kaj da-rovati, naj prinese do 23. av-gusta, to je do četrtega zvečer, v Slovenski narodni dom, dvorana št. 3 spodaj, kajti v petek, 24. avgusta, bomo odposlali še osta-lo v glavno skladišče v New York. Nabranega imamo še o-krog 30 zabojev.

Do zaključka je naša podruž-nica JPO nabrala od osem do deset tisoč funtov raznega obla-čila in grocerije. V imenu od-bora se vsem, ki so tako veliko-dušno darovali, najlepše zahva-ljujem. Posebna hvala pa vsem onim našim ženam, ki so jako marljivo šivale in oprale, kar je bilo potrebno. V vaših srcih naj bo zavest, da ste storile ve-liko dobroto svojemu narodu preko morja, ki je tako zelo o-bubožan.

Mary Celarec.

PIKNIK KROŽKA 10 SNPJ

Salem, O.—Krožek št. 10 SNPJ bo priredil piknik dne 26. avgusta na znani Haltmanovi farmi, road 9, pol milje iz mesta. Za lačne in žejne bo poskrbel prireditveni odbor, za ples pa bo igral Frank Koran in sin.

Ves čisti dobiček bo darovan našim bednim rojakom v stari

domovini. Torej ste vabljeni vsi, iz te okolice in tudi drugih krajev, saj je sedaj vojna končana in se zopet lahko dobi ga-solina.

Na veselo svidenje v nedeljo, 26. avgusta, na Haltmanovi far-mi.

Frank Hrvatin, tajnik.

ODMEVI NA
SODOBNE DOGODKE

Akron, O.—Vojna z Japonsko se je nenadoma končala. Da bo to povzročilo precejšnjo nezapo-slenost, ni dvoma, posebno v tovarnah, kjer so izdelovali o-rožje.

Tudi v Akronu bo v kratkem prizadetih okrog 25 tisoč delav-cev, največ pri Goodrich Air-craft Co. Vendar pa kaže, da ne bo to mesto dolgo prizadeto, kajti prva velika tovarna Good-rich Co. je s sodelovanjem lo-kalne unije že naznanila, da bo takoj uvedla 6-urni delavnik, kakor se je v splošnem delalo pred vojno. Gotovo bodo temu sledile v nekaj dneh tudi osta-le tovarne, ki izdelujejo kavčuk in predmete iz kavčuka.

Veliko število starejših delav-cev, kakor tudi žene, katerih možje delajo, ne mislijo več de-lati v tovarnah. Nekaj delav-cev bo pa odšlo nazaj v južne države, od kjer so prišli le za-časno, radi boljših plač. Torej Akron nima temne bodočnosti glede delavskih razmer.

Potsdamska konferenca je med drugim tudi zaključila, da se sme izseliti iz Češke, Romu-nije, Ogrske in drugih držav več milijonov Nemcev domov v nemški "raj." (Seveda, v Jugo-slaviji jim je bilo že poprej povedano, da se morajo izseliti, ako ne z lepo pa z grdo.) Ta odlok se meni vidi popolnoma pravičen. Res da bodo gospo-darsko in drugače precej prizade-ti, toda mi ne smemo pozabi-ti, da so bili Slovani, imenoma Jugoslavoani, Čehi, Poljaki, Ru-si, veliko bolj prizadeti, ko je vdrila nacifašistična druhal v slovenske dežele in jih skoro do gola oropala.

Tista manjšina Švabov, kateri so bili tako rekoč skoraj gospo-darji v nekaterih slovanskih dr-žavah, imeli najlepša posestva, graščine, trgovine, najboljše službe na železnicih in pri dru-gih podjetjih, so bili v kritičnem trenutku teh težela prvi spijonji in se takoj združili z nemško armado proti Slovonom. Torej zakaj bi Slovani tudi v bodočnosti tolerirali tako sodrgo med seboj?

In kako so se ti Švabi ošabno obnašali v Sloveniji! Vem, da se jih še spominja marsikateri ameriški Slovenec izza časa bi-vanja pod avstrijsko vladjo, pod katero smo bili Slovenci vse drugo, samo ne ljudje. Ako ni-sem vprašal v spakedrani nem-ščini za vozni listek na postaji, ga nisem dobil. Samo pomisli-mo, na naši lastni zemlji, slo-venski zemlji so imeli Nemci več pravice kot mi!

Nemci so bili že od nekdanj sovražniki Slovanov. To se je posebno izkazalo v prošli vojni. Poleg židov so najbolj uničevali Slovine in jih brutalno morili na delo.

Slovenska zemlja ne spada nobenemu drugemu kot Slova-nu, ki si hoče sam vladati na svoji zemlji in ne mara več de-lati tlake nacifašističnem krvo-sesom.

Poznani radijski komentator H. V. Kaltenborn govori po ra-diu zelo dramatično in preprost poslušalec bi mislil, da mož go-

vori resnico in da objektivno sodi svetovne dogodke, toda če ga pazljivo poslušaj, vidiš, da je velik simpatik Nemcev in ob vsaki priliki udarja po Slovanih ter svari svet pred Rusijo, Ju-goslavijo in drugimi slovanski-mi narodi. Ob času diploma-tičnega konflikta med poljsko ubežno vlado in Rusijo, se je možakar hudo jezil nad Rusijo, ker se slednja ni zmenila za tisto čivkanje fašistične poljske vlade, katero je on vedno močno zagovarjal in prav tako "pokoj-ni" Churchill. Tudi po Titu in Jugoslaviji udari ob vsaki pri-liko in čveka o komunističnemu bavbavu.

Torej "slavni" radijski ko-mentator Kaltenborn ni pri-telj Slovanov, temveč starok-pitnih kraljičkov in nemških junckerjev, iz katerih tudi sam izhaja.

Brat Valentincič in seveda tu-di drugi farmarji nimajo vedno sreče s svojimi farmami. En-krat je preveč dežja, drugič suša, pozebel ali kaj drugega. To-da sedaj, ko je končala vojna, bo lahko marsikdo bolj zadovo-ljen, ako bo imel svojo farmo ali nekaj zemlje, na kateri bo kljub vsem neprilikom vsaj to-liko pridelal, da bo za življenje.

To velja še posebno za sta-rejše delavce, okrog 50 let sta-rosti, kajti ne bo več dolgo, ko bodo iskali dela mladi, močni in zdravi delavci in ga celo oni ne bodo tako z lahkoto dobili. Morda bodo zopet dejali v to-varniških uposlovalnicah, "What do you want, old man?" kot je bil vprašan neki delavec v tu-kajšnji tovarni pred vojno, da-siravno mu ni bilo več kot 35 let.

Torej pred vojno je bil s 35 leti že "old man" za garanje v tovarni. Seveda, izjema pa je bila med prav kar minilo voj-no, ko si bil okay, četudi si bil 80 ali pa več let star. Temu je s koncem vojne seveda konec.

Joseph Irman.

PRISPEVKI ZA
STARO DOMOVINO

Sharon, Pa.—Podružnici št. 30 SANSa za pomožno akcijo prispevali: Frank Mlakar \$10; po \$5: Mike Gorenc, Frank Kramer, John Slabe, Joe Garm, Louis Cvelbar, John Četin in Anton Bogolin. Več oseb pa je prispevalo po \$1, \$2, \$3 in \$4. Imena in prispevki so vključeni v knjigah podružnice št. 30 SANSa.

Dne 3. avgusta pa smo poslali v New York nekaj še prav do-bre obleke, odkjer bo poslana v staro domovino. Tako po ma-lem vedno kaj sprejmemo in darujemo domovini na altar, bo-disi obleko ali gotovino. Naj-lepša hvala vsem prispevate-ljem!

Anton Valentincič,
blagajnik št. 30 SANSa.

PIKNIK SND V LA SALLU

La Salle, Ill.—Slovenski na-radni dom bo priredil v nede-ljo, 26. avgusta, svoj letni pik-nik, in sicer v Maple Grovu pri rojaku Joevu Gregorichu.

Ker je to prvi piknik po vojni, je skoraj dolžnost vsakega, da se piknika udeleži in proslavi zmago nad krvočelnimi so-vražniki, kateri so se postavlja-ju, da bodo prišli v Belo hišo in narekovali mirovne pogodbe na-šemu bivšemu predsedniku Rooseveltu.

V primeru slabega vremena se bo prireditev vršila v Sloven-skem narodnem domu. Na ve-selo svidenje.

Fred Malgal.

EVERY A. F. OF L. MEMBER CAN BE PROUD OF THIS

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Rdeči križ je izdal priznanje Delavski ligi za človeške pravice, ki je pomožna organizacija ADF. Podobno različno organizacijo ima tudi CIO. Obe sta že veliko pomagali tudi za reorganiziranje unij v Evropi.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota Chicago 23, Illinois. GLAVNI ODBOR. Izvršni odbor: Vincent Cankar, gl. predsednik...

SPREMENBE PRI DRUŠTVIH meseca julija, 1945. MEMBERSHIP CHANGES for the month of July, 1945. Dr. St. Lodge No. 1 Umrl: Anton Koren, c. 48095.

NOVOPROSTOLI ČLANI NEW MEMBERS. Death Sick Bene- fit. Lodge No. Name Cert. St. Ft. ADMITTED AUGUST 1, 1945. 1 Meznaric Edw. A. 10954 500 \$

Table with columns: Lodge No., Name, Cert., St., Ft. Death Sick Bene- fit. 107 Fauth Dorothy 10991 500

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI. Nakazana dne 14. avgusta 1945. REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. 1 Frances Metelko \$28, Frank Rakovic \$60, Nick Krznarich \$52, Anton Novak \$28.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. 174 Angela Ostabek \$12, Angela Oshaben \$12, Violet Kovalski \$14, Anton Tuzel \$17.50.

ZLATO, ZLATO!

Kako so Inki mogli vedeti kaj o svoji zgodovini, ko je dognano, da niso znali ne čitati ne pisati, ko se v njihovi deželi ni našel noben arhiv in nobena knjižnica? O marsikateri drugi zgodovini bi se lahko podobno vprašalo; saj v starih časih tudi med narodi, ki so imeli kakšno pisavo, pismenost ni bila splošno razširjena.

Divji rodovi po dolinah Javja in Hvaljas; med temi je bilo precej divilizirano plemo Čimus; na zapadu so bile obljude primorske doline med gorami in Pacifikom; med temi so bili znani Junki. Na jugu, kjer je sedaj država Čile, so živeli Aravki, na vzhodu Anti (!) in divjaki po gozdovih ob amazonski reki.

Inki niso imeli pisave v našem smislu, iznašli pa so pripomoček za ohranitev spomina, ki jim je prav tako dobro služil kakor drugim narodom hijeroglifi, v mehko opeko vtisnjena in potem posušena znamenja ali pa pravilna pisava. Pomagali so si z vrvmi, razne dolžine in barve, v katere so delali vozele. Vsaka vrva, vsak vozel je imel poseben pomen; izvedeneč, ki je dobil tak "kvipov" v roko, ga je znal prav tako čitati, kakor mi čitamo svoje knjige, pismn'ih račune.

Na ta način so se skozi stotletja ohranili ukazi, naredbe, sporočila in zaznamki važnih dogodkov. Seveda ni vsakdo razumel teh zapletenih znamenj, ampak ko je Herodot pisal svojo zgodovino, je tudi niso mogli vsi Rimljani čitati in ko so v srednjem veku menihi prepisavali sveto pismo in stare klasike, so tudi v krščanskem svetu imeli kaj malo čitateljev.

Že ko so Španci zavojevali Inke in si podjarmili njihovo imperij, je tak izvedenec pregledal ogromno množico ohranjenih "kvipov" in sestavil poročila, ki se lahko smatrajo za podlago njihove zgodovine; njegovo ime je bilo Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. Oče mu je bil Španec, mati pa Indijanka in zdi se, da mu je ona pomagala pri tem delu; poznejši raziskovalci so spoznali, da so bili njegovi iz "kvipov" prevedeni spisi čudovito točni.

Prvi vladar Inkov je bil, kakor že omenjeno, Manko Kapak. Njemu jih je sledilo dvanajst, Simči Roka, ki ga nekateri zgodovinarji smatrajo za prvega, češ da je Manko Kapak le legendarna osebnost; nadalje Yokve Jupankvi, Majta Kapak, Kapak Jupankvi, Inka Roka, Jahvar Hvakak, Hvira Koča, Pačakutek, Inka Jupankvi, Tupač Japankvi, Hvajna Kapak in Hvaskar. Proti zadnjemu je nastopal Atahualpa in v njunem času se je izvršila tragedija, ki je naredila konec imperiju.

Začela se je ta znamenita država okrog jezera Titikaka. 165 milj dolgo, povprečno 63 milj široko, leži v Andah 12,370 čevljev nad morjem in nima nobenega izтока ne proti Pacifiku ne proti Atlantiku. Teško je razumeti, da se je prav tukaj mogla poroditi civilizacija, katere nobena druga v Ameriki ni dosegla in ki bi se bila lahko merila z marsikatero v starem svetu. Vse gorovje na okrog je pušto, razpokano, tupatam močvirno, brez gozdov, v dolinah pa nič kot trava. Tudi podnebje ni nikakor vabljivo in tujec se mu le z težavo privadi. Po okolišnih krajih so živela malo znana plemena, nekatera med njimi dokaj barbarska in močna. Na severu so bili razni

jev. A kdo bi se čudil temu, ko je vsa zgodovina ponosnega človeštva pobarvana s krvjo in je prav v našem "kulturnem" času rop, požig in pobijanje grozovitejše in bolj divjasko kot v vsej preteklosti. Priznati se mora vsaj to, da so bili Inki kolonizatorji, kakršnih je bilo malo in so kmalu pridobili prijateljstvo podložnih plemen. Že v času Manka Kapaka, ko so ustanovili mesto Kuzko, so začeli s kulturnim delom, predvsem v poljedelnjavih in obronkih And so naučevali. Plemena, živeča po plačilih oploditvi in obdelavi zemljo in so v tem pogledu izdelali zakone, ki so ostali v veljavi do konca njihove države.

Agrikultura v takih goratih krajih seveda ni igrača, videti je pa, da so bili Inki iznajdljivi in so dosegli čudovite uspehe. Še sedaj občudujejo potniki "andene" gorске terase, ki so ostale iz onih časov in se še vedno obdelujejo. Na spodnji strani so skale oklesane, da napravijo steno; na zgornji so razbite tako, da nastane ravna planjava; potem so na drugi strani zopet naredili steno in tako so po vsem hribu nastale ogromne stopnice, ki so držale zemljo in vodo in ker te ni bilo povsod, kjer je bila potrebna, so jo napeljevali po 15 do 20 milj daleč s tako spretnostjo kakor da so bili izučeni inženirji. Na ta način so pridobili ogromne plohe plodovite zemlje v krajih, kjer bi se mislilo, da so obsojene v večno puščavo.

Njihov sistem je bil nekakim primitivnim agrarnim socializem, ki se seveda ne more meriti z merilom marksizma; njegov glavni namen je bil blagostanje celote in zdi se, da so ga dosegli v veliki meri. Vsaka pokrajina in vsaka vas v njej je dobila svoj del zemlje. Ta se je potem razdelil v tri dele; prvi del je bil določen za Sonce, drugi za vladarja, tretji, največji za ljud-Vsaki Indijanec je dobil kos, ki je zadostoval za njegove potrebe, čim se je družina povečala, je pa dobil večji kos. Oblasti so skrbele, da se je zemlja pognojila, za kar se večinoma rabil ptičji gnoj, katerega je vedno bilo dovolj, če ne v bližini, pa v daljavi, od koder se je dovažal in delil po potrebi. Prav tako so nadzorovali namakanje.

KREDIT ZA AVASMENT ČLANOV MLADINSKEGA ODDELKA. Credit for assessments given to Juvenile members who transferred into the Adult department in August. Table with columns: Dr. St. Lodge No., Name of member, Cek prejel tajnik Sec'y received, Vrota Amount.

Profesor Einstein o atomski bombi

Saranac Lake, 11. avg.—ONA. Posledice bombe, katere imenuje profesor Einstein "radioaktivna bomba" in njen pomen, so tako očitne, da morajo biti vsakomur jasni na prvi pogled, je izjavil. Profesor Einstein, katerega teorija relativnosti je položila temelje za poznejša raziskavanja in osnovne označbe, katerih zadnja posledica je bila atomska bomba, je dodal, da je prejel neverjetno obširno število vprašanj s strani časnopisov, odkar je padla prva bomba na Hirošimo. "Vsed tega sem se odločil, da ne bom podal nobene izjave. Vzroki za to so tehtni. Implikacije so jasne."

Table with columns: Dr. St. Lodge No., Name of member, Cek prejel tajnik Sec'y received, Vrota Amount. 176 Lucille Oblak, 195 Charles J. Horvat, 207 William Pozar, 209 Ludvik R. Lenich.

A RESUME OF THE SUPREME BOARD MEETING

The SNPJ Supreme Board formulated and acted upon a number of important plans for post-war activities at its last semi-annual meeting, held at the Supreme Headquarters of the Society Aug. 16 and 17. The meeting was permeated throughout by a high spirit and desire to inject a new life into the entire organization in the days ahead and elevate its activities on a new plane. Towards this end the S. B. built a firm foundation with the conviction the membership will embrace it and attain new goals to its credit.

One of the most important plans, if not the most important, the S. B. adopted at its last meeting is the plan for a new membership campaign with which the Society and the membership will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the English speaking lodges.

This campaign will, therefore, be known as the "ESL 20th Anniversary Campaign of the SNPJ." It will begin October 1 and end March 31, 1946. Its goal will be 2,000 new members. Towards the attainment of this goal the contestants and especially the winners will receive some very attractive prizes. The most attractive, perhaps, will be the Grand Prize—a free trip to the next convention as its honored guests for the ten highest contestants.

In conjunction with the 20th anniversary of the ESL movement, which will be officially celebrated next November, the S. B. decided 2 things. It adopted the recommendation of the district Vice-Presidents, 1) to have a literary contest in both sections of Prosveta, the English and Slovene, on the subject of "Post-War Plans for the SNPJ." The rules and prizes for this contest will be formulated by the Supreme Executive Board and will be published in the near future.

Second, to honor the ESL a special supplement to the English section of Prosveta will be published in November. In this supplement will appear the winning essays of this contest. Now, girls and boys, you better get ready for this contest; bring out your ideas and suggestions on the question of Post-War Plans for the SNPJ!

The S. B. also discussed the matter of Homecoming celebrations in honor of our boys and girls who will now be returning home in great numbers from the fields of slaughter and human folly. They certainly deserve, especially those who went through the actual hell of war, all we can give them in the nature of honor and material appreciation. The S. B. was directed to prepare plans for and induce lodges to sponsor local and district Homecoming celebrations, as well as for a Grand Homecoming affair to be held next year in conjunction with the national SNPJ Day.

And for those unfortunate Brothers who might have sustained permanent disability by the loss of limbs, or otherwise, in the war, the S. B. adopted a plan for generous payments to them in lump sum and according to the injury.

For all the members who had signed the waivers, upon entering the armed forces, it decided the Society will pay the medical expenses (\$2) since they have to go through the medical examination in order to reinsure themselves in the sick benefit fund.

As to those ex-members who, according to the old by-laws, had to leave the Society upon entering the armed forces, the S. B. decided they could rejoin the organization as old members, provided they pay up all the assessments in the mortuary fund and pass the medical examination, and provided further, they are not out of the Society for more than 10 years.

In order to give new zest, new life to the English speaking lodges, and the youth movement generally, the S. B. ordered the E. C. to prepare plans for and sponsor district conferences of the young people and the lodge functionaries, as far as possible.

Important was also the question of the next convention which will be held in the second part of 1946, according to the S. B. decision. Since the by-laws provide the delegation must be elected in May and June of the convention year, the S. B. dissolved the delegation which had been elected last spring. This means there will be new elections of delegates next spring.

The S. B. also discussed the advisability of introducing a plan for hospitalization insurance. It directed the E. B. to study this question and prepare a plan for the next meeting of the S. B.

Since the Supreme Office will again face the problem of lack of space in safety vaults, where Society's records and documents are being kept, the S. B. directed the E. C. to prepare two tentative plans; one for the construction of a new building and the other for remodeling the existing premises and submit them to the next meeting.

Present at the meeting were all members except Bro. Raymond Travnik who is in the armed forces, and Bro. Edward Tomasic from Colorado. The latter submitted his resignation which, however, was not accepted by the S. B. Bro. Tomasic has been a hard and faithful worker, one of the very best, for the Society, and the S. B. could not see its way clear to let him go!

Finally we come to the very important news with which we shall conclude this report. And this is the splendid progress the Society again made in the first half of this year, especially financially.

On June 30, 1945, the total assets of the Society were \$11,678,504.13, or \$267,333.69 greater than at the end of 1944.

In the adult department there were 48,372 members, or 263 more than Dec. 31, 1944; in the juvenile department there were 17,856 members, or 107 less than at the end of last year. Complete details will be in the officers' reports which will appear in the minutes of the Supreme Board.

Lodge 571 Adds Gold Star to Honor Roll

HOMER CITY, PA.—Pvt. Albert Rink, 24, son of Mrs. Louise Rink, has been declared dead as of June 1945 by the War Department.

He entered the service in Feb., 1942, and trained at Fort Meade, Md. He was then sent to England and remained there until the Normandy invasion. He was reported missing in action since June 17, 1944, in the area around Les Buteaux, France.

Pvt. Rink had been a member of the lodge since childhood. He was an active member until he entered the service. His entire life until

then was spent in Homer City, Pa. He had many friends.

The entire family are members of SNPJ. Pvt. Rink is the first Slovene to be lost from Homer City and the first member the lodge has lost.

The war is over and we honor all who gave their lives for their country.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Louise Rink, and four brothers, T/Sgt. Charles in Germany, Pvt. Lewis, Scott Field, Ill., Frank, discharged, Cleveland, O., and John at home. Two sisters, Mary of Detroit, Mich., and Angelina at home.

Our sincerest sympathy to the family.
AGNES VIDRICH, Rec. Sec'y.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A few out-of-town visitors were in our midst recently. Mrs. F. Klavora up from Livingston, Ill., was visiting with relatives and friends. She is a member of lodge 96 of that city. Along with his mother came an old friend of ours, Frank (Skinny) Klavora. Frank has been in the service a good many months, and we were glad to hear he got his discharge recently. He is a member of Keystoneers, Herminie, Pa. Hope to see you before you leave us, Frank.

Up from Chicago way came Mr. and Mrs. Papia to visit their many friends here. They are both members of Integrity lodge.

The past weekend two Badgers trekked to Muskegon, Mich. Tony Obluck and Josephine Smanz made the trip, but they took separate routes. Mrs. Smanz took the plane over, but couldn't convince her brother Tony that it was safe, so he took the longer trip around by train. Just a case of keeping two feet close to the ground, eh, Tony? There they met their two brothers, Joe Gradisher and Bob Gradisher, who were home on furloughs from the armed service. It was a grand get-together as neither had seen Joe since May, 1942. These boys are former Badgers who now belong to the Muskegon Heights lodge.

Dates to Remember

Aug. 24. This is the date of our regular monthly meeting. The usual place, Bebernsnek's Hall, So. 6 and W. Bruce st. Time, 8 p. m. Let's have a good turnout as we sure have plenty to talk about now that the war is over. A lot of the boys will be coming home now and we all should be the welcoming party both fraternally and socially. So make it a point to attend this meeting and bring along your neighbor.

Aug. 25. This is the date of our get-together outing. The place is Boyles Resort on the banks of beautiful Lake Tichigan. Wieners and marshmallows will be on the menu (we hope). Plenty of suds for your thirst. We will meet at So. 6 and W. Bruce st. at 7 p. m. sharp. Transportation will be arranged for all. Keep this date in mind.

Sept. 3. This is the date of our own Badger picnic. This great affair will be held at Kozmut's Grove, located at 92 and Beloit road. The committee has been hard at work getting the stage all set for all who attend.

Members in Service

V-J has finally arrived. It really was a day to celebrate. Let's also give a thought to those who paid the supreme sacrifice. And with the earnest hope that their sacrifices were not in vain. Most of our members will be coming home. Some will be stuck with the army of occupation. That means that we must not stop our correspondence with those who will not be with us for a while yet. We will keep you notified of those members who are returning home.

Change of address: T/5 Frank Klanchar 36291520 B-880 F. A. Bn. A.P.O. 417 c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.

A final reminder to attend our regular monthly meetings and pay your dues on time.

SALTY, 584.

Lodge 319 Will Celebrate

CUDDY, PA.—In previous issues of Prosveta you have been informed of the coming anniversary celebration of the Lodge 319 is planning. This write-up briefly outlines the days' many activities which we hope you all shall participate in. The dates of the occasion are Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3, from 12 noon to 7 Sunday at 3 o'clock an entertaining program by Charlie Long in collaboration with his ventriloquist dolls will be performed. Dancing commences at an early hour in the evening with the rhythmic music by Jack Guzel and his boys. Join us that day.

Recently one of our loved members was reported lost in battle. As customary to those previously gone, memorial services rendered by the American Legion will take place. Albert Fisher, the lost comrade, shall be remembered Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock.

Again, dancing in the evening to bring the affair to a merry climax. Help us to realize our efforts by being present.
MOLLY.

Young American Girls

DETROIT, MICH.—I simply must thank you Y. A. girls for the surprise baby shower you gave for me, and the lovely cards I received after the baby arrived. It really was a surprise, girls! I also wish to thank Millie Bernick of the Wolverines for the lovely baby gift. I hit the jack-

News and Views From Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Woman's Club of the Slovene Workers Home will sponsor a Bingo party at the Dom on Saturday evening, August 25, 1945—8:00 p. m. Members and friends are extended a cordial welcome.

The committee, appointed for the affair, consists of Magdalene Krmelj, Mary Gorsek, and Amelia Church. A special effort is being made by the committee to make this affair an outstanding success, so please be sure to be with us.

Frank Lazar, who has recently returned from many months in the South Pacific, will be Master of Ceremonies of the Bingo party and that alone should make our party a huge success!

We also will have some GOOD refreshments (no points, folks!), so make a date right now to attend this big Bingo party.

We have had the pleasure of having in our midst during the past few days our old friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Komuchar of Chicago. These fine folks formerly resided in Springfield and it was really good to see them again. Without a doubt, the feeling is unanimous that they should come back to Springfield! (How about it, folks?)

Mrs. Josephine Sinkovic of Cleveland paid the home town a visit and it was nice to meet her.

Talk about "new life." Well, the Dom has been really rejuvenated! It really is wonderful to walk in the Dom and see so many of our people in there. What we really need is for the younger folks to get more interested in our activities. We have a fine group of leaders and we Slovenes here in Springfield should really work together to make our affairs a success.

We are planning on making a lot of improvements at the Dom, and by the time we get thru we will all be proud of it.

SEE YOU AT THE BINGO PARTY!
AMELIA CHURCH.

"Vinska trgatav" For Jugoslav War Relief

CHICAGO.—On Saturday, September 29, Perfect Circle 26 will present a "Vinska trgatav" to be held in the lower SNPJ hall. In connection with the affair, Circle members have been busy selling subscriptions, offering a lovely matched set of dinner and kitchenware.

A "trgatav" dance is always a lot of fun, and the Circle is already working hard so that you will be assured of a good time. In return, we only ask the necessary cooperation of all our SNPJ members and friends when they are approached by Circle members concerning this affair. Proceeds from both the subscriptions and the dance will be given to the cause of JUGOSLAV WAR RELIEF. Although the war is now over, the need for relief is just as great as ever, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the money you will spend for a good time over here will be used for a good cause over there!

REGULAR MEETING NOTES

Costumes

It was decided at one of our meetings that all children could dress in Slovene national costumes if they so desired, for the "Vinska trgatav." Many of the children have the outfits, but those who do not need not go into any unnecessary expense in acquiring one. For the girls, skirts and blouses may be made or bought with the idea in mind that they may be worn to school afterwards. The tiny aprons and fitted bodices do not require much material and are simple to make. The boys have to worry about a fancy decorated vest, "skornice" and a feather for their hats. Any mothers who are interested, and would like some more information concerning the costumes, are invited to attend this Saturday's meeting (August 25) at 11:00 A. M.—lower SNPJ hall. Samples will be on hand, and it will take only a few minutes of your time to see how easily it can be done.

Circle members are urged not to forget to attend this meeting, as committees are to be formed, decorations planned and decided upon, and there is much new business on hand for discussion.

ANN SANNEMANN, Mgr.
Perfect Circle 26.

pot, the war is over, who could be happier? Thanks again, girls. Thank you, Gerlie B.
STEPHANIE HOMETZ.

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoosht

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Yes, Aug. 4 was a great day for all of us. Heavy loads were lifted from millions of minds. Everyone was left in a daze when they heard the war's end. Just too good to be true! Here's hoping that those who have served our country return home soon to their loved ones, and that peace on earth is here to stay.

What is your lodge doing towards celebrating the Homecoming of your lodge members in service? We hear the Young Americans in Detroit thus far have \$1,000 and more yet to be added to their Servicemen's Fund.

Here's one lodge that will show their members in the armed forces that they appreciated their sacrifice. How about your lodge? Better get busy! The Spirits are planning to celebrate their anniversary on November 10 at the Concordia Turner Hall. The writer suggests that all proceeds go to our Servicemen's Fund.

At our last meeting we elected a new president, Bro. Frank Kokal, due to Sis. Sophie Vertovsek's moving to Richmond Heights. The distance and inconvenient transportation made it very difficult for her to attend meetings regularly. We only hope that Bro. Kokal doesn't get put back on the night shift. Sis. Mary Schmidt is our vice-president.

Bro. Stanley Hervatin has left for Little Rock, Ark., after spending a 30 day furlough at home. His father, Bro. Tony Hervatin, has reported ill and we do hope it's not serious. Members, visit him if you find time or send a cheer card. Helen Hervatin is happy because her friend(?) Bob is home for 30 days after being in Italy for 2 years.

Sis. Sophie Vertovsek is spending her vacation "down on the farm" with the folks in Livingston, Ill. (Leo Schweiger's home town). The Vertovseks have one of the most modern dairy farms, oh yes, milking machines and all. Mom Vertovsek is always happy to receive visitors.

Bro. John Spiller attended the Supreme Board session held in Chicago for only two days instead of the usual four, as he had to be back on the job. He is Supt. of Bachman Machine Co. He donated his two day per diem and rail fare to SANC for Jugoslav Relief. Thanks, John!

Sis. Mildred Doslak's husband Dan is still in Germany; Johnny Rhodus who was with Dan for some time, has been sent to France, probably on his way home.

Bro. Walter Youngman left Walla Walla, Wash., and is now in Mercer, Calif., awaiting new assignment.

T/Sgt. Leo Jerincovic, member of Lodge 230 (Anne Spiller's brother), has left with his wife, Bette, and daughter, Leanne, for Santa Fe, New Mexico, after spending a week with the folks in Granite City. We are proud to say that we have an SNPJ member with the atomic bomb works. Sorry, but I can't tell you more. Mum's the word for the future world's security on that.

Pete and Anne Kokal have left for Norfolk, Va. Anne will stay there as long as Pete is stationed there.

Now that gasoline is taken off the ration list, you who have cars have no excuse for not attending meetings. How about an outing or some sort of an out-door get-together in the very near future?

Juvenile Circles

Benefit Picnic of Circle 10

SALEM, O.—On Sunday, August 26, the SNPJ Circle 10 is having a picnic for the benefit of Jugoslav Relief at the Hetman farm on New Garden road, Route 9. We are inviting all from far and near. We hope to see many who were not able to come during the gas rationing.

Since this is also the Circle's 7th anniversary, we should like to see a large crowd; this will also mean a larger amount for the suffering people of Yugoslavia.

MARY CORDAN, President.

An Invitation to All

SALEM, OHIO.—The SNPJ Juvenile Circle 10 is inviting the public to attend a Benefit Picnic, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Jugoslav Relief Fund. The picnic will be held Aug. 26 at Heltman's Farm which is located about half a mile out of the city limits on the Newgarden Road.

Music will be furnished by Frank Koran and son.

There will be plenty of eats and refreshments for everyone, so let's all come out and help make this Benefit picnic a big success. Your presence will be appreciated.
FRANK HRVATIN, secretary.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—The Pioneers held a nice meeting last Friday night. Approval was given three new juvenile initiations secured since the July meeting and the transfer of one adult to the lodge. Numerous reinstatements enabled us to mark a gain in the total membership. Ida Simon gave the auditing committee report and the assets for the lodge. Numerous members reported on the picnic and the financial end of it was given. We'll net a nice piece of change for the lodge treasury. We spoke about bowling and the Federation. Refreshments were served and Myra Andres, Walter Zlogar and Ida Simon won the cash meeting awards. We had a number of visitors including Frank Zordani who was home on a short leave, and Supreme Board officers, Michael Kumer, Joseph Fifolt, Joseph Culkar and Anton Shular.

We are elated over the conclusion of the Pacific war and are happy that there shan't be any more bloodshed. Our boys will now be able to return home soon and take up their daily tasks in civilian life. People everywhere celebrated. This makes us exclaim that it is grand to let up and demonstrate the termination of the war and makes us think what a lot more powerful a proper demonstration of that type could be prior to the war. No government anywhere would dare to plunge a nation into war if the people demonstrated as eagerly and as effectively and as strongly before the war. Somehow, it has always been a problem to get the people to demonstrate for proper things. It is much easier to get them to go out on a "bender" or to "shoot off." On this occasion we should give real thought to the millions of boys who will never return to their homelands and to other countless millions who have been maimed and disabled by the war. All of us owe it to these men to be more thoughtful of the things we do and to do the things in such a manner so that their lives shan't be given in vain.

This week's GI letters came in from Oscar Godina, Leo Vider, William Arbanas, and Frank Hribar, all of them in the European theater. Oscar comments on the fact that the GI's were happy to see the results of the British elections and expects that it will be some time before he will be on the way home. He's happy to note the progress of the Pioneer Lodge and the Jugoslav Savings and Loan Association.—Leo Vider jots down that he had a little reunion with Oscar Godina and Slim Sedmak and that it felt grand to meet one of the "old gang" even if it was only for a short time. They sailed back the following day.—Bill Arbanas' letter tells us that he kept very busy and that he receives considerable mail including the weekly Prosveta and the Pioneer Bulletin. He's hoping for a long enough pass to visit Jugoslavia, or at least a pass to Paris or Switzerland. He has been named public relations man for his company and manages a softball team. Of course,

he couldn't pass us without saying that he wants to bowl in the next SNPJ tournament.—Frank Hribar ran into some Jugoslav officers—a couple of weeks ago. They were regular Slovene lads. Other than they don't have to work so hard any more. They even have their washing done out. He's going to take up a course in the Army school there.

A card from Syracuse and one from Oswego, New York, tell us that Joseph Vesely has gone there for a visit to the refugee camp. Mr. Vesely has always been a supporter of our affairs and makes regular contributions to our various drives.—Several thousand people attend the nightly band concerts at Grant Park, the list of which was rendered last Sunday, August 19. Professional singers and musicians make up the program and appear on it. When the new schedule comes out next year, more of you should go and listen to them.—The State of Illinois has 32 major State Parks and 17 historic memorials. The best known to us here in Chicago are Starved Rock and White Pines Park. Others are scattered in all sections of the State and cover approximately 27,000 acres. Nearly a million people visit Starved Rock each year. That shows the importance of the Park.—You fellows who drive cars should know that Illinois has passed an Auto Drivers Responsibility Law which becomes effective January 1, 1946. It contains drastic requirements for an operator of an automobile if involved in an accident. The licenses of drivers will be suspended unless owner or driver deposit security to satisfy any judgment for damages arising from an accident: Be sure you are protected, or you may lose the right to drive.

Some time ago, one of our local newspapers reported that the State Department of the U.S. Government helped to build up Hitler prior to the war. According to the reports released after fifteen years by the State Department the latest show that the support given to Hitler and his Nazis by American capitalists got the approval of our government. It's a pity that people who are unable to judge right from wrong should run our government.—Headlines of the American Committee for Jugoslav Relief list some of the more prominent people who contributed to this Jugoslav War Relief and include Walter Winchell who gave \$5000.00. We hope that the work of the Jugoslav War Relief will be coordinated so as to give the people in Jugoslavia the maximum returns for the money collected. Our own Brother Louis Adamic has done much to interest others in this needy work.—That fellow Harry Bridges whose case was pushed around for a couple of years in an effort to deport him to Australia, has finally been freed and will not be deported. From all indications, his militant union activities were at the bottom of the charges. It is good to know that a fellow like Bridges will be able to continue his activities with the union and apply for citizenship.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO, ILL.—We certainly can't complain too much about last Pioneer meeting attendance. It was surprisingly warm—and we had many visitors. A very satisfactory picnic report was given by the secretary and a few others. Ida Simon gave the quarterly auditors' report.

Some members want a moonlight picnic—and a committee is being set up for that purpose. Pioneers will celebrate their Twentieth Anniversary in November; committee will prepare plans in a few weeks. Bowlers plan to meet and start their bowling season by mid-September. There are also plans for some special attraction to raise funds for our servicemen for Yule gifts and that homecoming party.

Supreme Board members in attendance were: Joseph Fifolt, Michael Kumer, and Anton Shular; we were glad to have you. Frank Zordani was the only serviceman present; Joe Cerkoney, a prospective Pioneer, was also present and quite interested. Mayme Dobrovolec and Helen Rantala, of Hibbing, Minn., were also present; the former is Mary Andres' sister-in-law. Then, too, we had two juveniles as visitors: Gail Francine Dobrovolec and Mildred M. Rak of Gary.

The adult meeting award was won by Ida Simon—while Myra Andres was the juvenile winner. The entertainment committee composed of Teckla Cerkoney, Ida Simon, and Mary C. Vetrnik served salami and

cheese sandwiches with 3.2 and soft drinks.

Perfect Circle. This coming Saturday morning at 10:30 a. m. at lower SNPJ Hall—there will be another Perfect Circle meeting. More plans will be discussed about your museum trip and Beach party on Thursday, Aug. 30. Museum feature will be an all cartoon showing.

All those children desiring to be on the "Vinska trgatav" picture in their Slovene costume—must have their costumes complete by Sept. 3—for that is the day set aside for that purpose. Full particulars will be available at the meeting.

Vinska trgatav. Perfect Circle children are quite busy making plans for their fall harvest dance known in Slovene as "Vinska trgatav." The selected date is Saturday evening, Sept. 29, at the lower SNPJ Hall. The decorations are in the making. Costumes are being made and refitted. There will be a judge, a policeman—and all kinds of entertainment. Mr. Smogay has offered his services in making the sausage. Mary Andres will make "strukle"—and they've got promises of "krofe"—"potica"—and all it takes to make a "Vinska trgatav" successful.

There will be a 42 pc. Dinnerware set and 23 pc. kitchenware set in "cat-tail" design—given away that night. The children are very

(Continued on page 7)

Our Front

The Potsdam Pact: Disaster For Europe

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Now that World War II is over, the most important of the things on the home front is reconversion from wartime to peacetime production and employment.

The terms of the Potsdam pact imposed upon Germany spell disaster for all Europe. When the Treaty of Versailles was published, *The Nation*, then under my editorship, declared that it divided the world into two parts, who opposed it. We denounced it as wicked, imperialistic, and

It is officially estimated that within the next four or five months more than eight million workers will be unemployed. This is the biggest problem of the time. The vast army of workers, predicted to be unemployed by next spring, must find gainful employment, or the country will be faced with another depression. Another depression? Can the country afford another depression now, immediately following the war which witnessed an all-time record employment?

This war has now been lost just as World War I was lost at Versailles. That is the terrible tragedy of it—that is going to affect adversely every nation in Europe. If it did complete justice to the Germans, it would still be necessary wholly to oppose it in the interest of the rest of the Continent. For economic Germany, whatever may be said of its people and their criminal leaders, has been the economic heart of Europe, from which great arteries of trade and traffic have pumped necessary goods and products throughout Eastern Europe, to Italy, and to a very considerable degree to every other nation of Europe.

It is all up to Congress to immediately adopt the necessary legislation which would solve the problem. There is no need of unemployment. Work must be created by the government in all phases of needs. Can we hope that Congress will act, act at once, and act wisely? Patch-work will not solve the new and tremendously big problems that face the country today.

Undoubtedly the conquerors see in this the opportunity to secure for themselves the international trade of the conquered—London has already gleefully announced (on July 24) that all the "industrial developments, inventions and trade secrets held by the Germans . . . are being made available to both the United States and British Governments and at some later date will be released to all industries of the two nations." But that does not mean economic peace, nor even rational economic development in Europe. Vera Micheles Dean, the director of the conservative Foreign Policy Association, in protesting months ago against the threat to deindustrialize Germany, calling it "a defeatist policy," wrote that "instead of destroying German industry, should we not ask ourselves whether it can be used constructively if it is controlled by democratic committees of managers, technicians, and workers, as proposed for France? . . ."

Next month, top representatives of the major powers will meet in London to discuss international problems. Among the first on the list of these problems will be the question of Italy and its future frontiers. It is almost certain that Italy will be stripped of most of its colonies, although I think that she should be permitted to retain some of them in Africa, which, however, is unlikely in view of her past record as an Axis partner and aggressor nation.

The sins of omission in the Pact of Potsdam are almost as great as the sins of commission. Nothing was decided, it seems, about the urgent need for some semblance of economic unity for Europe, or for a measure of political federation. Nothin definite at all was offered to the little countries of Western Europe—Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium. They are not even mentioned by the Big 3.

On the other hand, Italy must not be permitted to retain any part of the Slovene Littoral, which includes Trieste, Udine and Gorica. These Slovene lands and cities were stolen from Slovenia after the last war and awarded to Italy.

No provisions were made for the withdrawal of Red troops from Stalin's puppet states, or for any inter-Allied supervision of the promised election in Poland. Of course there are pious words about democracy and the destruction of cartels, but the acts of the Big 3 at Potsdam make a mockery of their lofty declarations.

The claim of Yugoslavia to these regions (Sria and Slovene Primorje) is completely justifiable and strong. These regions contain a preponderant Slav majority, Slovenes and Croats.

What faith can the world have in the few high-sounding promises of this secret conference, when the 3 participants tore to shreds their solemn promises under the Atlantic Charter to permit no territorial aggrandizement and to make no territorial changes which do not conform with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned?

I am hopeful that the London conference will settle the problem of the Slovene Littoral justly by uniting all Slovene territory in dispute to Slovenia under the federated and democratic Yugoslav state.

Anglo-American acceptance of Stalin's settlement for Central Europe is bound to plague us—and the next generation even more so. We have by the Pact of Potsdam underwritten the Russian rape of Poland under the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, and sought to compensate Poland by handing over huge areas of Germany to the Polish. By this single stroke we have created two perilous areas of discord and bitterness and scheming and plotting which can only explode in bloodshed again.

Let us hope that Marshal Tito and his ministers will have a much easier road to get for Slovenia all that belongs to her including Slovene Carinthia in the north!

Clearly, this is not the road to peace or good-will but to hate, unending bitterness and more war. It is unparalleled in history. It is so unheard of, that such defenders of a "hard peace" as the *New York Times* and *Herald-Tribune* gag over it. The latter admits that the plan for Germany is "awesome in its proportions, so novel and far-reaching in its implications as to overshadow everything else . . ." Correctly it says: "Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted in modern times."

Only Socialism Can Meet Peace Needs

Following reports of the offer of Japanese officials to surrender to the Allies, thus ending the war in the Pacific, Prof. Maynard C. Krueger, a member of SNPJ and national chairman of the Socialist Party, issued the following statement:

Always in the past, it admits, wars have ended with the continuance of the defeated nation's state organization. Here the organism is dissolved, the old Germany . . . is put into bankruptcy, and the new Germany which is expected ultimately to emerge will scarcely be a nation-state at all. It will be a quite novel kind of organization."

"The end of the war in Asia will conclude one of the most horrible chapters in the history of modern warfare. In it have been used the most highly developed instruments of modern science for utter destruction. If the war can point to any moral, it is that the workers of the world, and the plain people everywhere must take into their own hands the instruments of reconstruction. People everywhere must share equally in the fruits of the new source of energy that the combined efforts of science have placed in humanity's hands.

As for the *Times*, it is so staggered as to say of the plan that "it must prove itself in practice; and it requires much more than a first hurried reading to pass any intelligent judgment on how it is likely to work out." It thinks the plan "specific" and "carefully worked out," but adds that "it will take a long, long time to carry out the reformation prepared for the German people."

The end of this second world war gives humanity a last chance to create a world along socialist lines, in which warfare is repudiated and in which the results of technology are used to create a world of freedom and plenty. The world must not afford to miss this chance. It is our last.

Well, I will venture the prophecy that it will never be carried out cannot be as it is contrary to common sense, the psychology of peoples, and human nature, that reformation can never be imposed upon people from the outside. It has been tried again and again in history. Thus the Poles were divided among Austria, Russia, and Prussia or reformed, or be amalgamated, to be crushed so that their nationality and their language would disappear. It did not work, and it has never worked in all human history.

SNPJ Sports

Match Game Opens Local Bowling Season

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Those ever challenging gals and guys down Waterloo way opened the lid of the local bowling season with a rousing match game, a sequel to last season's sessions in which the rivals were even with one victory a-piece. So this "croc-cial" rubber series decided the "Who's Who" as far as champions go and running true to form the fair sex proved stubborn in subduing the lads in a thrilling close contest.

The boys built up a 55 pin lead after the first to meles which seemed to be a comfortable lead, and of course gave the girls a thorough ribbing. After eight frames of the final contest the lead still stood in favor of the men who politely and seriously asked the ladies if they were drawing weekly pay checks so they could pay for the games. But the tenth frame was a disastrous inning for the confident lads as the girls rallied with anchorman "Whitey" Primosch joyously banging in a four bagger to triumph by 21 sticks. When "Whitey's" strike splurge ended, bedlam broke loose and boy, oh, boy, did we get it! When it rains, it pours, yes sir!

Sideline slants: Carl Krause making the 4-7-6-10 double pinochie split . . . "First time I've seen it made," said Carl. Pretty good, we say! If you don't see those trick shots made, just make sure and do it yourself. "Whitey" Primosch dashing in a half hour late stating that she had to corral six roosters running loose in the yard. Albina Gruden slapping out the highest game for the ladies . . . a 199 beauty. "Whitey" Matthews in the groove with 218 and 212 scorches in a 591 series. Frances Zgonetz the dark horse with a 124 average turning in 142, 146 and 181 games. 97 pins over her average! Have to check that!

SNPJ League News

The Cleveland SNPJ Men's Bowling League will start off the season the second Sunday in September at the Slovene Workman's Home alleys. Starting time will be at 7 p. m. Any lads who want to enter a team in this goodtime scramble should contact this writer as soon as possible. The same goes for the Utopians (Phone Gl. 3042). The Concordians already have notified intentions to bowl so get in early and get the League off to a flying start.

JOHN J. SPIAR, Ath. Ref.—Dist. No. 3.

Athletic Meeting

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland SNPJ Athletic League will hold a meeting Sunday, Aug. 26, at the SND in the old building. Plans for the 1945-46 bowling season will be made. Representatives from the judges and interested bowlers should attend. See that your lodge has a member present at this meeting next Sunday at 3 p. m. MARIE J. STEFANIC, secretary.

Power of the Atom

By Science Service

Here is what atomic energy could do if and when it is ever made fully available to work for man:

Smashing the atoms in one pound of water would create enough energy to heat 100 million tons of water from freezing to boiling temperature.

A breath of air would operate a powerful airplane for a year continuously.

A handful of snow would heat a large apartment house for a year.

The postboard in a small railroad ticket would run a heavy passenger train several times around the globe.

A teacup of water would supply the power of a great generating station of 100,000 kilowatts capacity for a year.

If the atomic energy in matter is made fully available for mechanical use, all other forms of energy would be antiquated, such as fuels and explosives. Dams and electrical transmission lines would be as outmoded as stagecoaches.

These estimates were made before the war (1934) when physicists were just beginning to visualize the tremendous potentialities of atomic research. They were published in *The Advance of Science*, edited by Watson Davis and published by Doubleday, Doran and Company.

"I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealment. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest not permanently but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit."

History has justified him completely. It will do so again. Today all Europe is heading straight to a Winter of famine, misery, despair, with innumerable deaths from hunger or cold. That alone will make the utter folly and stupidity of Potsdam apparent wherever men read—and think.

The Atomic Age

Capitalist Science Produces a Revolutionary Invention Which Can Bring a Golden Era or Destruction

By Liston M. Oak

An atomic bomb that can vaporize a steel tower and obliterate a Japanese city, can destroy—or revolutionize—our civilization. This discovery of how to harness the power which makes the sun blaze is the greatest of any age—comparable in its impact to the discovery of the use of fire, the wheel, gunpowder, the steam engine, electricity, the airplane. Atomic power offers us the alternatives of suicide or Socialism.

Dave Boon remarks facetiously in the *NY Sun*: "There is no future for anybody in atomic bombs." Hanson Baldwin comments soberly in the *NY Times*: "Atomic energy may well lead to a bright new world in which man shares a common brotherhood, or we shall become—beneath the bombs and rockets—a world of troglodytes." The *Times* editorializes: "Humanity can now survive only if there is a revolution in mankind's political thinking . . . We face the prospect of destruction . . . or of a golden era of social change which would satisfy the most romantic utopias." Truman's statement is "devastating morally as the bomb is physically," the *Sun* says. Man's crowning achievement in the business of killing is "another dangerous fruit we have plucked from the tree of knowledge."

One can sympathize with L'Osservatore Romano, which calls this discovery a "catastrophic conclusion to the war's apocalyptic surprises," and regrets that the scientists did not suppress it as did Leonardo da Vinci his invention of the submarine because of the evil nature of man." Compared to the atomic bomb, the use of poison gas is humane.

Fortunately there is a general, sobering awareness of the appalling danger and fearful responsibilities involved. But some voices already call for the abuse of this measureless power. One immediate danger is that the imperialist race for oil, coal and iron will be replaced by a race for control of the sources of uranium. *The Daily News* declared on August 8 that since Canada has one of the largest known deposits of pitchblende, "Canada should make itself our exclusive ally. If it won't do so—well, we now have the jump on the rest of the world . . . and enough patriotic Americans can probably be found to see to it that Canada does the right thing by us and by itself with its uranium." This points the way to the extermination of mankind.

Certainly the only two governments on earth to which this marvelous, terrifying secret can conceivably be entrusted are, fortunately, the two whose scientists discovered it—only a few months before the Nazi Germany would probably have used it for world conquest. But even the United States and Britain are also quite capable of abusing it for imperialist aims, risking disaster. No government yet known to man is worthy of possessing such gigantic power. It makes more than ever necessary the closest cooperation between the two big democratic nations and makes imperative the reform of their governments. "Union Now" assumes new significance.

The atomic bomb has 2,000 times more explosive power than any previous bomb, and only one-tenth of one percent of the potential power of uranium-235 can now be utilized in it. The French physicist, the Due de Broglie, says that eventually "energy 200,000,000 times as great as that of the most powerful explosives can be liberated." The possession of this secret adds immeasurably to the military and political power of the USA and Britain. How will that power be used?

The world has changed overnight. In this era of atomic energy, when "the force from which the sun draws its power" is harnessed to man's will, all human relationships can be transformed.

It is ghastly to realize that only by preadventure, by Hitler's own atrocious and stupid racism, did German scientists fail to find this secret first. The Nazis drove into exile the two German Jewish scientists upon whose work the final discovery was based—Albert Einstein and Lise Meitner. (The Nazi attitude was voiced by Streicher, "Jewish science is what one Jew copies from another.") Another German Jew, who worked with Franz Eugene Simon upon the splitting of the atom, was Rudolf Peiers; both of them are refugees in England. Enrico Fermi, who aided in the world-shaking discovery, is a refugee from Italian fascism. (Two French Communist scientists, Paul Langevin and Joliot-Curie, have pioneered on splitting the atom.)

It is unthinkable that such vast and God-like power for good or evil should ever be entrusted to any dictator. Yet German, Japanese, and/or Russian scientists are bound to achieve success in time; even a disarmed and dismembered Germany might conceivably be able to use such a weapon with calamitous results.

The shortening of the war will be only the beginning of the effects of the atomic bomb. Nothing since the invention of gunpowder has changed military strategy so basically; nothing since the steam engine has caused such an industrial revolution as will result; nothing since the French Revolution has had such political repercussions as this will

This and That

Science Controls the Atom

By Peter Ellah

On August 5, 1945, Asiatic time, a bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

The immediate effect of the bomb explosion was to force the recalcitrant Japs to an early surrender. Its future influence on mankind might be as profound as any invention discovered by man since the dim prehistoric days when a savage found the use of a stone-axe to conk his mates or wild beasts.

For in the atomic bomb man has discovered how to harness the basic power of the universe. He now has the power to destroy matter, or if carried to the extreme, the power to destroy the earth.

If you remember in our school textbooks, we were taught that "matter can't be created or destroyed." It could be changed, the books argued, from a solid to a liquid or a gas, or vice versa, but never destroyed.

Professor Einstein was one of the first to argue that matter and energy are one and the same thing.

The atomic bomb bears this out. By destroying the uranium 235 atom, they have been able to release untold energy, and at the same time disintegrate the atom. If this separation of the different components of other atoms, for instance like coal or steel, is possible, then we will have untold energy and power. Also basic elements then could be changed into other elements.

If harnessed and developed properly, atomic energy could possibly lead us to an era of abundance and comfort never dreamed of before. If not, it can lead us to total annihilation.

NOTATIONS

(Continued from page 6)

busy selling their subscriptions and no one should turn them down—as all of this is for benefit of Yugoslav War Relief. In fact all proceeds for entire affair will go to Yugoslav War Relief and we think it's a worthy venture—so contribute and attend.

Servicemen. The servicemen's award winner at Pioneer meeting was Lt. Walter Ziegler! Just as Cpl. Frank Zordani said—he was present two months ago to elect delegates to SNPJ convention which wasn't held—we were surprised to see him when he walked in with his wife, Ann. Frank is transporting troops from camps—and was fortunate to get a three day pass while up north. We were glad to see you, Frank.

War is over! The news was finally flashed on Tuesday evening that the war is over—and we're at peace. Naturally, we were overwhelmed, for deep in our hearts we've had enough of this "hell on earth"! Happy as we were, tho, we didn't go wild in our celebrations—for, frankly speaking, at what price peace? We were thinking not only of the 260,000 dead Americans, but countless millions dead from this infernal war. To many parents and brothers and sisters, the war was over long ago—when their sons and brothers died for freedom! The United States paid with the best of her young boys and so far it has taken 350 billions to win history's greatest conflict. Americans will be paying for this war for generations—and we won't mind providing this is the end of all wars. We will mind it terribly, tho, when other boys will return—be they maimed or well—when our own won't return. Time has eased a little heartache—but there are constant memoirs—and questions—"why did it have to happen to him?" But—such is life!

All-A-Round—Mary C. Vertik leads all the Pioneers in her Picnic ticket sales—she sold 111; Teckla Cerkoney and Steve Cerkoney each sold 50—while Joe Kristan is credited with 42; Carolyn Dutchuk sold something like 30—then there's very many that sold 25 and under. A complete list will be published in Pioneer Bulletin.—We understand that over 80 people contributed to tokens for purchase of meat at picnic.—Louis, Anne, and Myra Beniger left for their two weeks vacation Sunday—they're going to Michigan—to a resort. . . . Mary Reven and daughter Marilyn have finally returned from Traverse City, Mich. . . . RobAnn Sannemann got over her appendix operation just grand. She came home Sunday—and Perfect Circle can visit her there. . . . A postcard from Ella Mae Selak tells us she's having a pretty nice time at grandparents' home at Benton, Ill. . . . Mildred Rak came to Chicago on V-J Day to spend a ten day vacation with cousin, Joanne. . . . Leo Komuchar was elected to the bowling committee, a vacancy created by the death of Fred Svoboda.

Wins Bronze Star
Sgt. Henry Cukjati (Milwaukee, Wis.), 161156982, Co. H, 3760 Inf. Reg. U. S. Army, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in France and Germany from Sept. 14, 1944 to March 25, 1945. While performing duties as leader of a machine gun squad, Sgt. Cukjati distinguished himself by outstanding service," says an official report, adding:

"On one occasion, Sgt. Cukjati left his foxhole and in the face of heavy mortar and small arms fire, administered first aid to a wounded man and carried him to a position of relative safety. On another occasion when his platoon leader and two other men were wounded, he organized a litter bearer team, im-



Sgt. Henry Cukjati

Our Friend, Franco

By Drew Pearson

No matter how many high U. S. officials may oppose dictator Franco inside the government, he always seems to come up with a staunch defender in the State Department. This was illustrated recently during off-the-record debates on the highly delicate question of sugar.

Though the American public has been getting more and more pinched for sugar, the State Department always has insisted that Spain be cut in for its quota. The State-Department has issued carefully-worded denials saying that the sugar does not come from the United States—which, of course, is true. It comes from British colonies in the Caribbean area. But so also does most sugar consumed by the American public come from the Caribbean, and during the war it has been tightly controlled by the Combined Food Board. Thus, whatever is sent to Spain, in the end, comes out of the sugar bowls of the American dinner table.

The Combined Food Board allocates sugar to all our Allies, and several weeks ago UNRRA placed before it an estimate that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, all of them victims of Nazi aggression, should get a combined total of 10,000 tons of sugar.

The Combined Food Board thereupon agreed to let UNRRA have 40,000 tons to meet this need. This was considered a definite promise and UNRRA then began searching to find an additional 100,000 tons.

Just a few days ago, however, something happened. The Combined Food Board reversed itself. It notified UNRRA that the promised 40,000 tons of sugar would not be available for Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Albania. In fact, none would be available.

Instead 60,000 tons of sugar has been allocated by the Combined Food Board to Franco's Spain.

Most people recall that Poland fought valiantly until she was overrun by the enemy and then continued to fight underground. So did Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania. They all felt the heel of the conqueror.

But apparently the State Department doesn't recall this. Nor does it recall that Franco set up radio intelligence stations for Hitler, sent all sorts of strategic materials to Hitler, had the Spanish Army trained by Hitler's agents, made all sorts of speeches praising the Nazi system and did everything possible to help Hitler win.

Despite all this, the State Department instructed the Combined Food Board to send 60,000 tons of sugar to Franco and no sugar to our Allies who fought back against Hitler.

Note—UNRRA now has managed to find 20,000 extra tons of sugar in Cuba for Poland, Czechoslovakia, et al. But that's a long way from the required 140,000.

Atomic Era

It is one of the most damning indictments of our civilization that the announcement of one of the significant advances in science, one that may presage a new technological era comparable to the Industrial Revolution, comes with the word that an atomic bomb has been loosed on a Japanese city, killing and maiming every living thing in the area.

So immense are the possibilities of this harnessing of the energy of exploding atoms that its effects are unknown even to the scientists who have worked in perfecting it. In order to ascertain its possibilities therefore science has been perverted to the extent that the bomb is used to blot out whole areas, cities, and helpless men, women and children indiscriminately.

(It is somewhat wry commentary on American scientists that there is no recorded instance of their refusal to participate in directing the use of atomic energy toward destruction, while the New York Herald-Tribune, in a dispatch from Norway, reports that two German scientists told Norwegian Underground workers that they would not collaborate with the Nazis in atomic bomb experiments because of the "threat to mankind.")

Hanson Baldwin, who has followed closely the technical developments of the war as military analyst for the New York Times has been one of the few commentators among conservative writers who has had the courage to report what effect the use of the bomb will have.

He said: "Much of our bombing throughout this war—like the enemy's—has been directed against cities, and hence against civilians. Because our bombing has become more effective and hence more devastating Americans have become a synonym for destruction. And now we have been the first to introduce a new weapon of unknowable effects which may bring us victory quickly but which will sow the seeds of hate more widely than ever. We may yet reap the whirlwind."

"Certainly with such God-like power under man's imperfect control we face a frightful responsibility. Atomic energy may well lead to a bright new world in which man shares a common brotherhood or we shall become—beneath the bombs and rockets—a world of troglodytes."

The shattering implications of atomic bombing have posed the issue before mankind as never before: Either the system which produces an atomic bomb for destruc-

tion must be ended or it will destroy—literally—the world.

The revelation that the atomic bomb had shifted the basis of industrial energy to atomic energy has apparently shattered the vested interests in coal and electric utilities. For if the people take control of the tremendous destructive power that inheres in atomic energy and turn it toward constructive uses, the vast monopolies which now base themselves on suddenly outmoded electric power, will find themselves homeless.

But if the monopolies have anything to say there will be no conversion of atomic energy to make it possible for the workers of the world to enjoy any of the benefits that could accrue from the widespread use of such energy. Through employment of atomic energy it might be possible in a few short years to wipe out poverty and to build a world which could fulfill the most utopian plans of socialist dreamers.

None of these things will be possible under capitalism or any variant of state capitalism which may emerge in the Atomic Era. Dr. M. Brinin of the Bituminous Coal Institute has already declared that "It will undoubtedly be generations before the atom will make all the nation's steel, power the nation's locomotives, generate the electricity, furnish the billions of hours of industrial horse-power that coal does now."

The atomic bomb has not shaken the ruling class from its concepts. They revel in their participation in creating a terrific force for destruction and are frightened by the possibility that it may be turned toward the destruction of poverty.

—THE CALL

Organized Labor Knows the Score

By Wm. Green, President AFL

The very life of organized labor depends very largely upon the establishment and existence of democracy. For that reason, those who believe in organized labor have worked too hard and sacrificed too much to feel kindly toward anything that threatens it.

Prejudice and intolerance are crimes against democracy. Therefore, whenever someone asks you how organized labor feels about racial and religious intolerance, inquire of him as to how he feels about crime. To anyone who understands the broader issues, the answer is as simple as that.

Freedom is essential to the preservation of democracy. If and when we begin to limit it by insisting that it be denied some and applied to others because of racial or religious differences, the list of exceptions grows and materializes until finally freedom for all is ended.

For instance, the rights of the worker, his freedom to organize into a union of his own choosing and to bargain collectively for wages and decent conditions of living, are the first to be destroyed if we seek to establish limited freedom.

We know that difficulties are encountered in carrying out this program. There are those who hope to magnify prejudices and play upon them and take advantage of all human weakness, but the membership of organized labor is dedicated to the task of not only establishing, but preserving trade unions as a democratic force. I know that organized labor will continue to maintain and practise equality of opportunity which is a basic union principle, as well as a basic principle of American life.

At our organization's convention racial and religious bigotry and discrimination were condemned by a unanimous vote. The conventions re-affirmed a declaration calling upon the American Federation of Labor to "carry on and expand the good work it has already done so that the principle of industrial equality of all men will be established beyond question in every section of the country."

The task of carrying out that mandate now rests with every union and with each and every worker who is a member of said union. We must not falter or fail. We must fight to maintain and preserve American principles and the American way of life.

The faces of all working men and women must be turned everlastingly against racial and religious discrimination and in favor of freedom, liberty, equality and democracy.

Prompt Publicity in Prosveta

- When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:
1. The deadline for long articles is Monday and for short notices Tuesday forenoon of each week; time your letters according to distance from destination.
 2. Write legibly in ink on ONE side of paper only, or type your letters, double spacing; use standard size paper (8 1/2 x 11).
 3. Give full name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
 4. Unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.
 5. The editor reserves the right in accordance with the by-laws to accept or reject any letter or article intended for publication.
 6. Address all communications intended for the paper—NEVER to individuals—ALWAYS to: PROSVETA, 2557 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois.

Postwar Is Here

By William Becker

On Aug. 8th the Financial Page of the N. Y. Herald Tribune carried the following headline:

V-E Cut Backs Just Beginning To Hit Industry

Just the beginning—of cutbacks and the resulting unemployment.

How poorly capitalism is equipped to cope with a return to a peacetime economy is indicated by the decline in the stock market every time there was a peace rumor or a peace bid. Private industry, which has depended on government subsidies during the war economy, is afraid of the peace economy.

Hope for Exports
Many people have been pinning their hope for post-war employment on export industries. The idea that we have to sell abroad in order to have "prosperity" is not dead. The importance of exports to U. S. economy has become magnified far beyond justification based on fact.

The facts are that, in 1939, only 960,000 persons were employed in non-agricultural industries in the direct or indirect production of goods for export. These people, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, made up only 3.2 percent of our total non-agricultural employees. By 1950, the Bureau estimates, the same volume of exports will require only 800,000 persons.

Our normal economic life is not built on foreign trade. We have to increase American consumption at home if we want to sell the tremendous pile of goods which U. S. workers are capable of producing.

War-Torn Europe
Of course, there is the argument that the war-torn nations of Europe will need to rebuild on the basis of American exports. Many industrial eyes have been cast in this direction, and the destruction of German industry is one of the results of this drive for export markets.

But, the devastated economies of Europe cannot pay for American production. American industry has never produced for nothing—to put it mildly. The Bretton Woods set-up, whatever its merits, provides a sum of money which is a small drop in the bucket, compared to the world's needs. American business, preparing to export, expects to be subsidized by the American government, and that means by the American people.

What Support Means
What does government support of export credit mean? It means that directly or indirectly we lend money to foreign "customers," and directly or indirectly guarantee those loans to the private financial institutions which do not take risks on foreign loans. This means that the American government will be making political decisions about the governments and people of other nations. The significance of this can be seen by the questions which have already been raised in Washington about the possibility of a loan to Great Britain—now that Great Britain has a Labor Government.

Many politicians have made clear that they are not interested in supporting socialism in Britain with American loans. The same attitude can be expected to prevail as the other nations of Europe go left. O. H. Lambert, sugar manufacturer, has complained that sugar which was being shipped abroad, allegedly to prevent Europe from going socialist, was unsuccessful—so why continue to ship it.

Any help which a capitalist government or private industry sends abroad will have many political strings attached. It cannot be a constructive or humane help. It must be aggressive, antagonistic, and largely anti-democratic.

What we must not forget is that government subsidy to our export industry is required by our profit economy because it is unable and unwilling to make the American wage earners effective consumers of what they produce. Private industry in America will "sell" to the devastated countries not to build their living standards, but because it must find something to do with our tremendous production.

Religion and Politics
By Gaetano Salvemini
The Archbishop of New York has condemned the request of 1,800 Protestant ministers that no religious authority be allowed to participate in the settlement of territorial and political problems resulting from the war. The Archbishop obviously wants the Pope to be the biggest of the Big Three, Four, or Five. He is entitled to cherish this desire, but he has no right to transform a political into a religious issue. The Pope and other heads of religious organizations are certainly justified in asserting moral and religious principles and in judging international problems in the light of such principles, but they have no right to participate in international conferences to decide political and not religious questions. The point under discussion is the right of a religious authority to overstep religious limits and to act as a political power.

The Archbishop has reminded the 1,800 Protestant ministers of their duty not to "insult" the Catholic faith; but they never did so, unless disagreeing with the Archbishop on a political issue can be so construed. According to the Archbishop, these ministers did a disservice to

national unity by forgetting that twenty-five million American Catholics are doing their part in winning the war. If the Catholics number twenty-five million, non Catholics number more than a hundred million. Must the latter accept the political demands of the Catholics without discussion? And if they fail in this duty, will the twenty-five million refuse to do their part in winning the war? According to the Archbishop, there are two classes of American citizens—twenty-five million Catholics who have the right to command and one hundred million non-Catholics who have the duty to obey whenever the Pope is concerned.

From all appearances even the Vatican's charitable activities serve its political ambitions. The Vatican daily, the *Osservatore Romano*, in discussing Soviet press attacks upon Vatican policies states: "One could have hoped after the numerous convincing testimonies of the many solicitudes and constant charities designed to attenuate the horrors of war and to soften incalculable sufferings offered by the Holy See... that at least certain methods of explicit anti-religious hatred would be abandoned." It is as if a defendant were to demand acquittal in a case of forgery by showing the judge a receipt for a charitable donation. Does the *Osservatore Romano* not realize that as soon as people grasp the political ambitions behind the Vatican's charitable activities, those activities will no longer arouse gratitude but suspicion and contempt?

Questions and Answers
On Service to Veterans
Question: My mother is named as the beneficiary of my National Service Life Insurance policy. Since my discharge from the service, I have married and now want to name my wife as beneficiary. How can I do this?

Answer: The Veterans' Administration has prepared blank forms for this purpose. You may get one of these forms (at 327 La Salle St., Chicago), fill it out and sign it, and forward it to the Insurance Division, Veterans' Administration.

Question: What types of life insurance can my National Service policy be converted into?
Answer: National Service Life Insurance is issued originally on the 8-year level premium term plan. This means that at the end of 8 years, the insurance ends unless exchanged for another policy on or before the expiration date. You may exchange your 8-year policy for one of the following types of insurance:
1. The ordinary life policy, of which you pay premiums throughout your lifetime.
2. The 20-payment-life policy, which provides that premiums be paid for 20 years. At the end of this period, your payments stop and the insurance is paid up for the rest of your life.
3. The 30-payment-life policy, similar to 20-payment-life, except that premiums are paid for 30 years.
To convert or exchange National Service Life Insurance, you should communicate with the Insurance Division, Veterans' Administration.

Question: I am now paying my National Service Life Insurance premiums in monthly payments, but would like to pay them yearly instead. Can I do this, and how?
Answer: Premiums may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. To change your method of payment, you should send a notice in writing to the Veterans' Administration, Hines, Illinois. The method of paying premiums may be changed at any time.

Question: Can I borrow on my National Service Life Insurance?
Answer: Yes, at the end of the first policy year, all National Service Life Insurance policies (except the 8-year policies) have loan value.

Eisenhower on Peace and Tolerance
N. Y. (L. R.)—Returning to the United States after glorious victory over Nazi Germany, General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, began immediately to impress upon the people of America the necessity of making the hard-won peace a lasting one.

Coming directly from the battlefields of Europe, with memories of "grotesque shapes that are left there for burying squads," with accurate knowledge what a future war may have in store for mankind, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces lost no time in stressing the necessity of active American participation in making her future peace secure.

Even before his arrival in the United States, speaking at a reception in his honor in London, Eisenhower solemnly declared:

"My most cherished hope is that after Japan joins the Nazis in utter defeat, neither my own country nor yours need ever again summon its sons and daughters from their peaceful pursuits to face the tragedies of battle." The American and the British "common man" went a war "to preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before the law, his liberty to speak and to act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he trespasses not upon similar rights of others."

Now, that the victory is won, the main task is a permanent preservation of these rights in a peaceful cooperation among nations.

Progress in Yugoslavia
By Hal Lehman
Belgrade, August 9 (By cable)

The men who created Partisan Yugoslavia are engaged on their most constructive work since the liberation of Belgrade. Up to the time of this writing, Marshal Tito has delivered two major addresses which have locked the door on the royal house of Karageorgevich and reoriented Yugoslav foreign policy in the direction of speedy national rehabilitation with aid from the Allies and from reparations. A wide amnesty and reprieve for all those who were led by compulsion or confusion to work for the enemy during the occupation has already opened many jails—six hundred prisoners were released yesterday from the Kragujevac internment camp alone—and relieved many thousands more from the threat of arrest by OZNA, the secret police agency which quaintly decodes itself into "Department for the Protection of People." The abolition of censorship of outgoing dispatches has given startling proof of the regime's growing self-confidence and makes Yugoslavia—which claims never to have rejected a single application for entry—the one country in Central and Eastern Europe where foreign correspondents are restrained only by discretion and professional integrity.

The separate National Liberation fronts in the six federal states have been welded into a united People's Front modeled on the central Belgrade government's federative relationship to the autonomous governments of Yugoslavia's distinct nationalities. The new over-all party adopted a charter of principles infused with a spirit of unity among the Yugoslav peoples, and with a program of Balkan peace, democratic republicanism, and far-reaching social welfare.

AVNOJ—the Anti-Fascist Emergency Parliament—which developed out of the resistance committee in the early days of the occupation, has made room for new deputies from groups outside the People's Front in line with the Yalta agreement providing for full democracy. The AVNOJ is now sitting to consider bills for agrarian reform, suffrage, freedom of the courts, of the press, and of public meeting, and the mechanism for the October election of a Constituent Assembly which will write AVNOJ out of existence by devising a constitutional government.

Some of the AVNOJ projects are still in the form of preliminary drafts and have not yet been approved by the Cabinet, let alone Parliament. No authoritative data on the bills concerning the courts and public meetings is available, for example. Enough has been divulged by cautious officials, however, to permit the following preview of the most important impending and epochal legislation:

Suffrage. Both sexes, eighteen years of age and over, will have the right to vote as well as soldiers and ex-guerrillas under eighteen. (There is a sub-lieutenant, aged thirteen, walking around Belgrade with a revolver and gold stripes; he used to crawl through the German lines carrying dispatches.) Members of the reactionary cabinets between the 1929 Zivkovich and the 1939 Cvetkovich governments will not vote, with the exception of those who fought against the occupation. Barred also are collaborators with the Germans or Chetniks, and political or criminal fascists and their families unless the latter can prove anti-fascist activity. The extent to which this week's amnesty will affect the political rights of the reprieved in borderline cases has not yet been clarified.

Electoral procedure. The parties inside or outside the dominant People's Front will be able to put up lists of candidates in any department if they obtain merely 150 petitions from half of the constituencies within it. Departments range in population up to 400,000, with a parliamentary seat for each 40,000. Secrecy of elections is assured: ballot tokens are concealed by hand and dropped into one of a series of ballot boxes. This technique, invented for a largely illiterate peasantry, was scrapped by the dictatorship during the controlled elections of 1931, 1935, and 1939, when ballot voting was open. The methods of voting and of legalizing candidacy lists were the most crucial points in the recent Cabinet discussions. Persistent but unconfirmed reports said that the moderate members even considered resigning rather than yield to the Communist pressure for a less secret voting system and for a requirement that parties must secure petitions on a nationwide basis, which would have shut out numerous strictly regional parties.

Agrarian reform. The large estates will be expropriated without compensation, also church and monastery lands. The latter will be left five hectares each except in the case of monasteries of historic value, which will retain twenty hectares. (A hectare is a little less than two and a half acres.) The maximum limit of landholdings per person is unspecified, but it is known that the so-called middle peasant with medium properties above the maximum will be compensated for the section expropriated.

The most momentous single development of the week is the un-

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equivocal position taken by Tito and the all-powerful People's Front coalition against the return of the monarchy. Marshal Tito's denunciation of Peter for complicity with the Chetniks has finished the Subasic truce which suspended discussion of the regime until a plebiscite could be held. Speaker after speaker in the later sessions of the Front congress and AVNOJ hammered more nails into the royal coffin. The press campaign is wide open. The leading Communist organ, *Borba*, even linked Peter's name with the current trial of twenty-five Mihailovich followers here which has aroused the entire country with the details of large-scale massacres by the Chetniks and their chief's betrayal of Yugoslavia to the Axis.

It is now disclosed that there will be no separate plebiscite on the issue of monarchy versus republic. The voters will indicate their choice by the selection of deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The verdict is easy to predict—and Peter's cashing of the regency shows that he, too, can read the handwriting on the wall.

The major emphasis of this historic week has been on internal reconstruction, but Yugoslavia's determination to reconstruct beyond its frontiers as well has not been hidden. The newspapers continue to be filled with complaints about the treatment of Yugoslavs and anti-fascists in Trieste, Carinthia, and other irredeemable under Allied occupation. Vice-Premier Edvard Kardelj told the Front's congress, amid ecstatic cheering, "We do not want anything belonging to others but we will not renounce what belongs to us." The Macedonian leader, Dimitar Vlahov, charged the Greek government with a deliberate drive to exterminate his compatriots in "Aegean" Macedonia and demanded "adequate measures to stop these criminal acts, once and for all." The President of the AVNOJ, Ivan Ribar, spoke of the nation's hope that "in the new democratic federative Yugoslavia, all our territories will be united with us and the possibility of enslavement will be ended for those regions we rightfully desire."

Tito himself, after paying tribute for the first time to the "Anglo-American fliers who, in greatest danger, supplied our fighters with materials and food," expressed confidence that "the suffering and sacrifices and contribution of the Yugoslav peoples to the Allied cause are so incontestable that our legitimate claims will not be disputed at the peace conference."

The Marshall, however, gave a significant turn to this policy by linking losses and aspirations in a new formula. Taking sixty-one billion dollars as the measure of Yugoslavia's war damage, he revealed his intention of presenting a bill for extensive reparations for the consideration of the Allies. His demands include transportation from Germany of "entire factories necessary for the rehabilitation of our country." As for the Italians, the Marshal thundered, they, like the Germans, have not yet paid a dinar of compensation; nevertheless "reactionary elements in Italy today are transforming themselves from accused into accusers and slanderers of our peoples. The tens of thousands of our slaughtered can never be compensated for, but the burned villages, the destroyed towns, and everything which has been stolen must be compensated for at the expense of these reactionaries. It is a matter for the Italian people to decide."

—The Nation.

The Roman Catholic Church and the New Poland
If we are to trust the correspondent of the New York Times at Lublin, Poland, the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland have no reason to complain about the behavior of the Soviet authorities.

"First of all, in dealing with the Roman Catholic Church the Government has been meticulously and scrupulously correct. Church leaders with whom I have talked assure me that they have complete liberty of religious education, religious services and church administration, although the last problem naturally is somewhat complicated by wartime and communications difficulties. There is, for example, no method yet for the Church to communicate with the Vatican. But neither is there any means by which any private citizen or organization can communicate with any person outside Poland except the Soviet union."

"In rewarding Peasant party supporters of the division of landed estates the Polish Committee of National Liberation was careful to exclude the large properties owned by the church. This policy will be continued by the new Provisional Government. It is only fair to report, however, that this policy of permitting the church to retain its land is not popular with a more radical group of the Polish peasantry, who feel that they would receive more land if church property also were divided."

There has been a pressure on the Government to revise its policy, but I am assured by Polish leaders that church property will not be touched at least until after the Polish people in free elections have chosen a Parliament. The church may, therefore, be an issue in Poland's first post-war election. Local Catholic clergy, on their part, have reciprocated by avoiding political discussions from

the pulpit, although they know that the Vatican does not agree with the new Polish regime. But church leaders told me that there was no censorship on their sermons.

Will the ownership of the lands of the Catholic Clergy remain in the hands of the Clergy or will it be split up among the peasantry? This is the issue at stake.

After the French Revolution, after the Italian Risorgimento, after the breakdown of the Hapsburg Empire, the conquest of Poland by the Soviet Army is the fourth great disaster that has overtaken the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the last one hundred and fifty years. The last hopes of Roman Catholics are pinned on World War Number Three between the Anglo-Americans and Soviet Russia.—F. I.

3,000 Bicycles
There are not sufficient means of transportation to send condensed milk and vitamins to the pregnant women and the children of starving Italy. But sufficient means of transportation have been found to send from America to Vatican City the magnificent total of 3,000 bicycles.

Consequently, 3,000 priests, used by the Vatican as electoral campaigners, are furnished with bicycles—enviable privilege in a country whose transportation systems have been reduced to the minimum and where the Allied Commission (that is to say, English with American appendages) is doing everything possible to hamper reorganization.

In Italy there are no trucks to carry the necessary foodstuffs to the civilian population, but the Vatican procures all the trucks it asks for, all of which make a fine showing in the Piazza San Pietro. Thank to this abundance of vehicles, the Vatican agents are able to effect wide distribution of food and other essentials, accompanied, of course, by political propaganda in the service of the House of Savoy. The trucks which arrived in Trieste to distribute food to the hungry population belonged to the Mystic-Fascist Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Schuster, representative of the Pope. The Archbishop of Milan produces neither trucks nor foodstuffs. Those things were presented to him gratis by the military authorities (English or American) so that he might act the role of Saint Ambrosio. The trucks that were lacking to bring help to the people of Lombardy were taken out of hiding when it was thought the moment to inflate artificially the prestige of the Pope in Trieste.

The Italian newspapers do not speak of these things if they do not want to see their ration of paper either completely withheld or reduced to a minimum.—Free Italy.

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Big Business to Rule Germany
Holding key spots in agencies concerned with governing the American occupation zones in Europe are representatives of big business and of international finance, it was revealed last week.

The presence of these men in policy making spots throughout the Allied Military Government and the Office of Strategic Services pointed to an American policy which will put essential control of German industry in the hands of the same group which helped Hitler to power and which acted in concert with the cartels that dominated German economic life.

With the elimination of the German branch of the international cartel system, the American sections are prepared to take over the leadership of industry throughout western Europe.

Military and Finance Merge
Apparently there is to be no distinction between the military and the financial groups, as representatives of the most important American financial concerns are being put into uniform and advising the Allied Military Government.

According to an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune, July 22, the top executives in the Office of Strategic Services, a key intelligence agency of the army, includes men with direct or indirect connections with large industrial and international concerns.

They include among others: JUNIUS SPENCER and HENRY STURGIS MORGAN; sons of the late J. P. Morgan, associated with the Morgan banking interests, who have been special assistants to Major General William J. Donovan, head of the OSS and have served the agency in London and Washington.

CHARLES CHESTON; a partner in the Wall