

AMERIŠKA ARMA- DA V OFENZIVI V NORMANDIJI

**Sovjetske čete zasedle
čez tisoč naselbin**

VELIKE JAPONSKE IZGUBE NA SAIPANU

London, 3. jul.—Ameriška armada je danes začela ofenzivo na zapadni strani polotoka Cherbourg, katere cilj je okupacija osrčja Normandije. Pričela se je pod kritjem topniškega bombardiranja nemških pozicij.

London, 3. jul.—Kolone rdeče armade so pretrgale dve glavni železniški progi, ki vodita v poljske pokrajine, v prodiranju proti Minsku, poročila Moskva. Ruski topniški oddelki že bruhajo izstrelke na zunanje utrdbe Minska.

Ena ruska kolona je zasedla Kramo na zapadni strani stare poljske meje in presekala železnico, ki vodi iz Minska v Vilno, druga pa je okupirala Neieswicz, 25 milj severovzhodno od Baranowicza, železniškega križišča. Sovjetske čete se v ale proti Vzhodni Prusiji in prve so oddaljene samo 115 milj od meje, ki je bila začetna l. 1939.

Rusi so okupirali čez tisoč vasi in naselbin v prodiranju proti zapadu. Armada, kateri poveljuje general Ivan D. Černiahovski, je presekala železnico na severozapadni strani Minska. Armada generala Konstantina K. Rokossovskega pa ono na južno-zapadni strani Minska.

Operacije ruske sile na kopnem podpirajo bojna letala. Ta bombardirajo ceste, ki vodijo v Koenigsberg, Varšavo in Berlin. Dnevne nemške izgube znašajo skoro 30,000 vojakov.

Cherbourg, Francija, 3. jul.—Nemško poveljstvo je zagnalo enajst divizij, med temi eno, ki je bila potegnjena iz Rusije, proti britski in kanadski sili pri Caenu, vojaški trdnjavi, ki štiti 120 milj dolgo cesto do Pariza. Vest iz glavnega zavezniškega stana pravi, da so britske in kanadske čete razbile 182 nemških tankov.

Britske bojne ladje bruhajo izstrelke na nemške pozicije pri Caenu. V bombardiranju je udeležena oklopna ladja Rodney.

Ameriške čete, ki so počistile vse ozemlje pri Cherbourgu, se pripravljajo za nove operacije. Število nemških vojakov, katere so zavezniški ujeli v Normandiji od začetka operacij, je narastlo na 58,000.

Rim, 3. jul.—Pehotni oddelki pete ameriške armade so zasedli Cecino, 25 milj od Leghorna, velike italijanske luke, se glasi naznanilo. Vse ozemlje na severni strani mesta je pod kontrolo ameriške sile.

Francoske kolone se v ale proti Sieni, cestnemu križišču, 31 milj od Florence. Pričakuje se, da bo to mesto kmalu padlo.

Pearl Harbor, Havaji, 3. jul.—Ameriške čete in pomorščaki prodirajo naprej preko otoka Saipana v Marijanski grupi in obkrožili so Garapan, glavno mesto otoka, kakor tudi hribe nad luko, poročila glavni stan admirala Chesterja W. Nimitza.

Nimitz je prej poročal, da je 6015 Japoncev padlo v bitkah z Američani na Saipanu v šestnajstih dneh, skoro ena tretjina japonske vojaške posadke na tem otoku. Ameriške čete so ujele samo 200 Japoncev v teku operacij. Skoro 80 odstotkov otoškega ozemlja je pod ameriško kontrolo.

Zavezniški stan na Novi Gvineji, 3. jul.—Ameriški letalci so vrgli 230 ton bomb na japonske base na otoku Noemfooru v bližini holandske Nove Gvineje. Bombe so porušile več vojaških objektov in zanetile požare.

Nemčiji preti

popolno uničenje

**Hitler ne bo rešil de-
žeze pred katastrofo**

London, 3. jul.—Pravda, glasilo ruske komunistične stranke, je objavila članek z napovedjo, da Nemčiji preti popolno uničenje. Besedilo članka je bilo odano po moskovski radiopostaji. "Vprašanje za Nemčijo ni planjevanje ali utonitev," pravi Pravda. "Nemčija v svoji zadnji uri stoji pred popolnim uničenjem. Hitler nima nobene prilike za rešitev dežele pred usodo, ki jo čaka. Na teheranski konferenci so bili sprejeti zaključki o popolnem uničenju Nemčije. Ti se zdaj izvajajo. Nemška sila dobiva strahovite udarce in še hujši se obetajo. Da se bo zrušila pod njimi, ni nobenega dvoma."

Pravda dalje pravi, da so zavezniški vojski okupirali Cherbourga dobili važno luko. Posest te bo omogočila večje zavezniške operacije proti nemški oboroženi sili v severni Franciji.

Nagrada za prijetje morilcev določena

**Odpor proti Nemcem
se širi v Franciji**

London, 3. jul.—Radio Vichy je naznanil, da je premier Pierre Laval, Hitlerjeva lutka, določil nagrado 20,000,000 frankov (okrog pol milijona dolarjev) za prijetje onih, ki so umorili Philippa Henriota, ministra za informacije in propagando.

Laval je spremljal Henriota na usodni poti v Pariz. Skupina ljudi je udrila v Henriotovo spalno sobo in ga ustrelila v navzočnosti njegove žene zadnji teden. Nagrada je bila določena v upanju, da se bodo našli ljudje in razkrili identiteto atentatorjev. Laval je dal zagotovilo, da bodo vse informacije smatrane za zapu, zaeno pa je priznal, da so se dosedanjim naporom za prijetje atentatorjev izjalovili.

V London dospel poročila govore, da se odpor proti nemški okupacijski sili širi v Franciji. Člani francoskih podtalnih grup napadajo nemške vojaške posadke. Druga vest pravi, da so naciji zaprlj mejo med Nemčijo in Belgijo.

Okupacija Italije v povojni dobi

**Ljudstvo mora odlo-
čiti o obliki vlade**

Rim, 3. jul.—Po enoletnih izkušnjah kot član zavezniške vojaške vlade je polkovnik Charles Poletti, bivši newyorški podgovernor, prišel do zaključka, da bodo morale zavezniške čete ostati v Italiji po končanju vojne toliko časa, da se bo ljudstvo odločilo, kakšno vlado hoče.

Poletti je komisar zavezniške vojaške vlade za Rim in okolice. Na sestanku s časniki je dejal, da bodo morali zavezniški, zlasti Amerika, s posojili pomagati Italiji pri rekonstrukciji razdejanih mest. Časnikarje je sprejel v svojem uradu v Beneski palači, rezidenci bivšega premijera Mussolinija. Slednji je z balkona te palače večkrat govoril množicam, ki so se zbirale na trgu, ko je bila Italija pod fašističnim režimom.

"Volitve v Italiji in odločitve o monarhiji ali republikli morajo priti kmalu po zaključenu sedanje vojne," je rekel Poletti. "Zavezniška sila mora ostati v Italiji in skrbeti, da bodo volitve pravične. Ako se bo umaknila pred volitvami, bi bilo to v škodo interesom ljudstva."

MOSKVA GOVORI O MOŽNOSTI MIRU S FINSKO

**Sovjetska vlada priprav-
ljena za pogajanja**

NEMCI ZASEDLI FIN- SKE OTOKE

Moskva, 3. jul.—Sovjetska Rusija ni zaprla vrat sklenitvi miru s Finsko, čeprav je slednja podpisala vojaški pakt z nacijsko Nemčijo in naznanila, da bo vztrajala v vojni.

Pravda, glasilo komunistične stranke, pravi, da stoji Finska pred veliko preizkušnjo, ki bo odločila njeno usodo. Vprašanje je, ali se bo borila na strani nacijske Nemčije do popolnega izžerpanja in prevzela odgovornost za posledice, ali pa prosila Sovjetsko unijo za sklenitev miru.

"Rusija ne zahteva brezpogojne kapitulacije Finske," pravi Pravda. "Zadevne govore so brez podlage; širijo jih Nemci z namenom, da Finska nadaljuje vojno."

London, 5. jul.—Finski premier Edwin J. Linkomies je v svojem govoru po radiu informiral ljudstvo, da bo Finska vztrajala v vojni na strani Nemčije do konca, zaeno pa je naglasil, da njegova vlada ni odgovorna za okolnosti, ki so nastale, ko je Amerika pretrgala diplomatske odnose s Finsko.

Linkomies je dalje rekel, da Finska se mora boriti za svojo bodočnost. Ona bo odločila orožje in na podlagi sporazuma z Nemčijo, ker je slednja podpira v borbi proti sovražniku.

Nemška časnika agentura Transocean poročila, da je v Stockholmu, Švedska, prišel Aleks Aaltonen, član finske vlade, in da je njegov prihod velike politične važnosti.

Stockholm, Švedska, 3. jul.—Tu krojijo poročila, da so nemške čete okupirale Alandske otoke v Botniškem zalivu med Finsko in Švedsko. Finsko poslanstvo v Stockholmu je zaničkalo poročila.

Chiaso, Švica, 3. jul.—Informacije iz Berlina se glase, da bo nemški zunanji minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, ki je zadnji teden sklenil vojaški pakt s Finsko v Helsinku, odpotoval v Rumunijo. Pričakuje se, da bo obiskal tudi Vichy, kjer bo konferiral z Lavalom in maršalom Petainom glede večje francoske vojaške in ekonomske pomoči Nemčiji.

General De Gaulle pride v Ameriko

Washington, D. C., 3. jul.—Tu trdijo, da bo general Charles de Gaulle dospel ta teden v Washington, kjer bo imel važne razgovore s predsednikom Rooseveltom in državnim tajnikom Hullom v upanju, da bo Amerika priznala njegov odbor kot začasno vlado francoske republike. Doznava se, da Roosevelt in Hull še nista revidirala svojega stališča napram De Gaullovemu odboru. Njuno mnenje je, da more le vlada, ki jo izbere francosko ljudstvo, reprezentirati težnje in interese Francije.

Woodring napovedal razkol v demokratski stranki

Atlanta, Ga., 3. jul.—Harry H. Woodring, ki je resigniral kot vojni tajnik l. 1940, je napovedal razkol v demokratski stranki, če bo ta na svoji konvenciji v Chicagu ponovno imenovala Roosevelta za predsedniškega kandidata. Woodring je prišel v Atlanto, da pridobi demokrate za podpiranje svojega odbora, ki je bil nedavno ustanovljen v Chicagu z namenom, da prepreči ponovno nominacijo Roosevelta za predsedniškega kandidata.

Domače vesti

Obliki
Chicago. — Gl. urad SNPJ in uredništvo Prosvete so obiskali Anton Stigl, Lincoln, Ill., Albert Schweiger, Livingston, Ill., in mr. ter mrs. Novak, Cleveland, O.

Nov grob v Brooklynu
Brooklyn, N. Y. — Dne 28. junija je umrl Mihael Majetič, star 63 let in rojen v Novih seelih v Belokrajini. V Ameriko je prišel l. 1903 in je ves čas živel v Brooklynu. Zapuška ženo in tri sinove.

Clevelandake vesti
Cleveland, O. — Po dolgi bolezni je umrl pionir Anton Kmet, star 84 let in doma iz Ajdovca pri Žužemberku, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 58 leti. Za American Steel & Wire Co. je delal 33 let, zadnjih 25 let pa je prebil v pokloju. Žena mu je umrla pred sedmimi leti. Zapuška dva sinova (enega pri vojakih), osem hčera, 28 vnukov, štiri pravnuke, enega brata in več drugih sorodnikov. — Naglo je umrla Pauline Blasko, rojena Stopar, stara 26 let. Zapuška moža, mater, tri brate in tri sestře.

Poroka
Milwaukee, Wis. — Civilno sta se poročila Anton Gornik, blagajnik društva 16 SNPJ, in Mary Schreiner, nadzornica tega društva. Po poroki sta se odpeljala z letalom proti Kanadi. Obilo sreče!

Na dopustu
Rittman, O. — Na dopust je prišel Viljem Strimljan, član društva 488 SNPJ. Pri svojcih bo ostal 23 dni. Viljem je bil onstran morja 25 mesecev in udeležil se je bojev v Afriki, Siciliji in Italiji.

Nov dogovor med Angleži in Francozi

Ustanovitev civilnih administracij

London, 3. jul.—Francoska provizorična vlada, katere načelnik je general Charles de Gaulle, bo izdajala francoske bančne note, katere bodo uporabljale zavezniške čete, na podlagi dogovora, ki bo kmalu podpisan v Londonu.

Dogovor se nanaša tudi na formiranje civilnih administracij v osvobojenih francoskih pokrajinah, kakor dobav in denarstva. Anglija bo podpisala dogovor in pričakuje se, da ga bo podpisal tudi general Eisenhower, vrhovni poveljnik zavezniške oborožene sile.

Odnosaji med Francozi in zavezniški so se izboljšali, ko je Eisenhower imenoval generala Pierra Koeniga za vrhovnega poveljnika francoskih sil v notranjosti Francije. Francoski krogi v Londonu so pozdravili vest o umoru Philippa Henriota, dasi bi raje videli, da bi bil ujet in postavljen pred sodišče. Henriotovi stalni apeli na francosko ljudstvo, naj se bori na strani Nemcev, so zahtevali likvidacijo.

Poročila iz podtalnih virov pravi, da Laval, predsednik lutkarske vlade v Vichyju, in njegovi pristaši ne bodo ostali v Franciji, ko se bo začel splošni umik Nemcev. Iskali bodo zavetja v notranjosti Nemčije.

Francois Coulet, pokrajinski komisar republike Normandije, bo obiskal Cherbourg, prvo veliko in važno francosko mesto, ki so ga zavezniški osvobodili. On je prišel v Normandijo z generalom De Gaullem in busestovil svoj glavni stan v Bayeuxu.

Nemške vojaške avtoritete so zapretili, da se bodo maščevale za umor Henriota, svojega besednika v Franciji. Doselej še ni bil nihče izmed atentatorjev, ki so udrili v Henriotovo rezidenco in ga ustrelili, prijet.

NEMCI BEŽE IZ OKUPIRA- NIH POKRAJIN

**Nacijske avtoritete uve-
ljavile drastične
ukrepe**

POSLEDICA RUSKE OFENZIVE

Bern, Švica, 3. jul.—Poročila iz zanesljivih virov se glase, da Nemci beže iz poljskih in drugih pokrajin, proti katerim se v ale ruske armade. Heinrich Himmler, načelnik Gestapa, nacijske tajne policije, ki ima tudi pozicijo notranjega ministra, skuša ustaviti beg Nemcev.

Nemška časnika agentura DNB je priznala, da je že veliko številu Nemcev dospelo v kraje ob nemški meji brez dovoljenja, čeprav je Himmler zapretil z drastičnimi kaznimi. Veliko številu Nemcev je pobegnilo zlasti iz poljskih pokrajin.

Himmler je v svojem naznanilu ponovil prej izdano odredbo, da ne sme nobena oseba oditi iz okupiranih krajev brez dovoljenja. Izjema velja le za izredne slučaje, ki so povezani z nemškimi vojnimi naproti.

Nacijske vojaške in policijske avtoritete so bile instruirane, naj preiščejo vsak posamezni slučaj, preden izdajo dovoljenje. Okupirane pokrajine, katerih se odredba tiče, vključujejo Poljako, distrikt Bialystok, del Ukrajine in celo Češko in Moravijo.

Beg Nemcev je posledica splošne ruske ofenzive in zavezniških bombnih napadov na mesta in industrijska središča v vzhodni Nemčiji. Več tisoč Nemcev se je naselilo v poljskih in ukrajinskih pokrajinah, ko so te prišle pod kontrolo nacijske okupacijske sile.

Moskva je nedavno poročala o manevrih nemških vojaških enot v severnih čeških pokrajinah. V teh so udeležene nemške divizije, ki so se prej nahajale v Pragi in drugih čeških mestih.

Urad britske pro- pagande kritiziran

**Amery zagovarja
cenzuro političnih
vesti**

London, 3. jul.—Zahteve za odpravo urada za informacije in propagando so se siliale v parlamentu. Konservativni Beverly Baxter je v teku debate dejal, da se je urad rodil v grehu in da ni izpolnil pričakovanj. "V uradu se nahajajo ljudje, ki le povečujejo delo članov Churchillove vlade," je rekel Baxter. "Propaganda, katero širijo, škoduje, ne koristi, interesom Velike Britanije."

Laborit George R. Strauss je zahteval odpravo cenzure političnih vesti iz Indije, katero pa je L. S. Amery, tajnik za Indijo, zavrnil. On se je izrekel proti reviziji sedanje politike. Amery je priznal, da je bila objava korespondence med Gandhijem, voditeljem indijskih nacionalistov, in britiskim podkraljem zadržana; zaeno pa je zagotovil parlament, da bo javnost informirana o detaljih v bližnji bodočnosti.

Nacijska strahovlada v Italiji

Guardistallo, Italija, 3. jul.—Prebivalci te vasi, katero so zavezniške čete osvobodile, so razkrili divjanje nacijskega terorja. Povedali so, da so Nemci po bitki s partizani ustrelili 61 italijanskih civilistov, med temi več žensk in otrok.

Deportacije Itali- janov v Nemčijo

**Navali na tovarne
se nadaljujejo**

Chiaso, Švica, 3. jul.—Poročila iz Milana in drugih mest v severni Italiji omenjajo masne deportacije italijanskih delavcev v Nemčijo. Začele so se potem, ko se je kampanja zbiranja prostovoljcev za dela v nemških vojnih industrijah izjalovila.

Italijanski industrijci morajo predložiti nacijskim vojaškim avtoritetam sezname delavcev z naslovi in kvalifikacijami vred. Določeni odstotki od števil delavcev dobe potem pozive, da se morajo javiti avtoritetam.

Poročila trdijo, da so Nemci odvedli 20,000 delavcev iz Milana v enem tednu. Ugrabljenja so na dnevnem redu. Nemci uprizarjajo navale na tovarne pod pretvezo čiščenja protifašističnih elementov in odvažajo delavce v zaprtih vagonih, katere straži posebna policija. Petsto delavcev je bilo nedavno ugrabljenih v Turinu in odvedenih v Nemčijo.

Nacijske okupacijske avtoritete trdijo, da so metode, katerih se poslužujejo, upravičene zaradi pomanjkanja izurjenih delavcev v nemških vojnih industrijah.

Ameriško orožje prihaja v Indijo

**Prvo poročilo
o pomoči Kitajski**

Washington, D. C., 3. jul.—Ameriško orožje vseh vrst prihaja v Indijo, odkoder bo transportirano na Kitajsko in se uporabljalo v operacijah proti japonski oboroženi sili. Leo T. Crowley, načelnik administracije za ameriško pomoč zunanjim državam, je razkril v svojem poročilu, da topovi, poslani v Indijo, predstavljajo vrednost \$40,381,000, tanki \$42,197,000, strelivo in drugi bojni material pa \$77,871,000.

To je bilo prvo poročilo o ameriški pomoči Kitajski. Doselej so bili objavljeni le podatki o dostavljanju orožja v skupnem obsegu Kitajski, Indiji in Avstraliji in niso razkrivali, koliko orožja dobi Kitajska na podlagi posojilno-najemniškega zakona. Crowley je naznanil, da vrednost ameriškega orožja in drugega materiala zaveznikom je znašala do februarja čez devetnajst milijard dolarjev.

"Aktualna količina ameriškega orožja, ki ga dobi Kitajska mesečno, je vojaška tajnost," je rekel Crowley. "V zadnjih treh mesecih je Kitajska dobila več orožja nego v prejšnjih desetih. Orožje prevažajo transportna letala."

Crowley je omenil, da so dežele britskega imperija dobila 43 odstotkov ameriškega blaga, Rusija 27 odstotkov, 30 odstotkov pa ostale zavezniške države.

Podpredsednik Wallace se vrača domov

Čungking, Kitajska, 3. jul.—Ameriški podpredsednik Henry A. Wallace je zapustil Lančov na svoji poti domov. Na Kitajskem se je mudil več dni in imel važne razgovore s kitajskimi voditelji.

Poljedelski tajnik odpotoval v Mehiko

Logansport, Ind., 3. jul.—Poljedelski tajnik Wickard, njegova žena in več uradnikov poljedelskega departamenta je odpotovalo v Mehiko. Namen obiska ni bil razkrit.

TABORIŠČE ZA PO- LITIČNE JET- NIKE NA OGRSKEM

**Svicaški list razkril ne-
znosne razmere**

SAMOMORI NA DNEVNEM REDU

Bern, Švica, 3. jul.—List Neue Zeitung poroča, da so nacijske avtoritete ustanovile koncentracijsko taborišče, znano kot "ogrski Dachau", pri Kristarceli v bližini Budimpešte. V tem se nahajajo politični jetniki, med katerimi je več zavezniških neklenjenih italijanskih vojaških častnikov. List trdi, da vladajo neznozne razmere v taborišču.

Gestapovci so razširili lov na nelojalne elemente. Na tisoče ljudi je bilo aretiranih, odkar so nemške čete okupirale Ogrsko. Sole, hoteli in druga poslopja so bila spremenjena v jetnišnice.

Dve taborišči sta bili ustanovljeni za politične jetnike pri Svabnegyju in Rozsodombu. Neue Zeitung pravi, da je taborišče pri Kristarceli rezervirano za one politične jetnike, ki se smatrajo za talce in bodo ustreljeni v slučaju sabotaže. Nemci najbolj brutalno nastopajo proti italijanskim častnikom, ki so bili zajeti na Ogrskem in so naglašali lojalnost bivši vladi premijera Badoglija.

"Italijanski častniki so zaprti v natrpanih prostorih pod vojaško stražo, ki jih muči na različne načine," piše list. "Drugi jetniki so politiki, ki so pobegnili na Ogrsko iz evropskih držav, in bogati židje, ki so igrali važno vlogo v ogrskem ekonomskem življenju. Več sto jetnikov je izvršilo samomor."

Bivši ogrski poslanec Janos Makkay, bivši urednik lista Eseti Ujsag, ki je izhajal v Rudimpešti, in Jonoe Vida, prominentni industrijec, so med jetniki v taborišču. Nacijske vojaške avtoritete imajo popolno kontrolo nad taborišči. Lutkarska vlada premijera Sztobjaja se mora v vseh ozirih pokoriti nemški okupacijski sili.

Naciji strli stavko na Danskem

**Veliko število ljudi
ubitih in ranjenih**

Stockholm, Švedska, 3. jul.—Sem dospel poročilo pravi, da so nacijske vojaške avtoritete strle generalno stavko na Danskem, najbolj dramatično pasivno revoluto proti nemški brutalnosti.

Sodi-se, da je bilo najmanj sto ljudi ubitih in tisoč ranjenih v izgrelih in demonstracijah v Copenhagnu in drugih danskih mestih. Nemci in člani izdajalske danske oborožene grupe so streljali na stavkarje in demonstrante.

Nemške vojaške avtoritete so naslovile ultimatum vladi Copenhagna z grožnjo, da bodo bombe porušile mesto, če ne bo končala generalna stavka, ki je zajela več industrijskih distriktov, čeprav so naciji oklicali stanje obleganja. Poročilo pravi, da so Nemci poslali pet tisoč vojakov v Copenhagen.

Davis, načelnik Rdečega križa, umrl

Washington, D. C., 3. julija.—Norman H. Davis, načelnik ameriškega Rdečega križa, ki je služil kot diplomat v administracijah treh ameriških predsednikov, je umrl v Hot Springsu, Va. Podlegel je krvotoku na možganih. Za načelnika Rdečega križa je bil imenovan l. 1938.

Osnutek obnove slovenskega gospodarstva

[Razdejevanje Evrope je zdaj v zadnji etapi. Kdaj bo zdrobljena nacijska vojna mašina, je še odprto vprašanje—mogoče že letos, mogoče ne. Kar je gotovo, je to, da s utihanjem topov njena Golgota ne bo končana, kajti pretežni del Evrope bo sama razvalila, na kateri bo treba zgraditi novo življenje, novo gospodarstvo. Tudi slovenski krajji bodo v pretežni meri v razvalinah.]

Pisec spodnjega članka, ki ga priobčujemo iz BAZOVICE, glasila odbora primorskih Slovencev, ki izhaja v Kairu, Egipt, cent, da bo šrom Slovenije porušenih 80-70 odstotkov vsaj, domačji in drugih gospodarskih objektov. Kako vse to obnoviti in ustvariti prilagojeno za novo življenje, novo gospodarstvo? Da o tem velikem vprašanju razmišljajo slovenski begunci v Egiptu, priča spodnji članek izpod peresa primorskega Slovence F. Lodurja. V njem podaja značilna načrta za rekonstrukcijo gospodarstva v Zgornji Sloveniji. Članek je značilen predvsem zato, ker njegov avtor vidi edino ali najboljšo možnost za rekonstrukcijo na splošni ZADRUŽNI podlagi.—Ured.]

Načeloma bi morale za slovenske razmere prevzeti skrb za obnovo v svoje roke občine, katerih izvršni organi bi bile obstoječe in na novo ustanovljene zadrge.

Zadružništvo je v Sloveniji edini učinkoviti gospodarsko-upravni aparat, ki bi mogel to delo opraviti pošteno, pravično in efikasno. Zadružna misel je med Slovenci postala v zadnjih desetletjih bistveni del slovenske karakteristike, in zaupanje v zadružno organizacijo je med Slovenci isto kakor zaupanje v šolstvo ali cerkev. Zadrge so na Slovenskem ustanovljale vse stranke in odpada zato vsak dvom o kakem morebitnem pristranskem favoriziranju. Za dobo obnove bi bilo potrebno na slovenskem podeželju zadružništvo postaviti na stopnjo prisilne, poldržavne organizacije, ker bi na ta način posrečeno odpadla državna birokratična ohromelost, na drugi strani pa bi bili strokovno izurjeni in umni slovenski gospodarji postavljeni na mesta občekaristnih gospodarskih nalog.

Zato si dovoljujemo svetovati odločujočim činiteljem, da obnova Slovenije postavijo na zadružno podlago. Na ta način bi obnova slovenske zemlje predstavljala posrečeni kompromis med individualistično zasnovano gospodarstva in kolektivističnimi stremiljenji nove dobe, kateri gremo nasproti. Tak način poljedelske delavnosti bi lahko pokazal svoje trajne pravice obstoja in bi zavzel lahko definitivne oblike v novem gospodarskem in družabnem redu Evrope.

Naloge zadružništva pri obnovi

Obstoječe zadrge bi bilo potrebno prilagoditi novim spremenjenim razmeram. Ohromelo zadružništvo v Juljski Krajini in na slovenskem Koroškem bi morali takoj obnoviti in poživiti. V tistih občinah, kjer je zadružništvo zamrlo oziroma v tistih maloštevilnih občinah, kjer zadružništva sploh ni bilo, bi morala Zadružna centrala, v smislu novega zadružnega zakona, poskrbeti za takojšnjo ustanovitev obeh osnovnih zadružnih oblik, ki jih bomo v naslednjem podrobneje obeležili.

Za lažje razumevanje celotnega upravnega aparata je potrebno, da razdelimo funkcije obnove v tri glavne dele:

- 1. PRESKRBA (aprovizacija in zdravstvena oskrba prebivalstva, povratek beguncev in izgnancev, desinsekcija in desinsekcija, zdravstveno zaščitne mere itd.);
- 2. OBNOVA;
- 3. TEKOČA OBDELAVA.

Vse te tri funkcije so seveda tesno povezane druga z drugo in tvorijo prav za prav samo del splošne državno-zadružne organizacije. Odnos čisto upravnih državnih oblastev do poldržavne zadružne organizacije in do zastopnikov mednarodne organizacije "UNRRA" so tovariški in bo zato potrebno postavljati na taka upravska mesta s strani države široke ljudi, ki ne bodo utesnjeni v suha določila zakona in predpisov, pač pa se bodo regrutirali iz vsakdanjega življenja. Zato bo za prehodno dobo mogoče umestno spremeniti kriterije usposobljenosti za glavarstva mesta in jih prilagoditi praktičnemu življenju, kar gotovo ne bo v škodo zdravemu državnemu aparatu.

Obrazec državno-zadružne organizacije bi—po naši zamisli—izgledal nekako tako-le:

MINISTRSTVO ZA OBNOVO (ZADRUŽNA CENTRALA): oddelek za obdelovanje; oddelek za preskrbo (aprovizacija in zdrav. oskrba); oddelek za obnovo.

OKRAJNO GLAVARSTVO (OKR. ZADRUŽNO NADZORSTVO): referent za obdelavo; referent za aprovizacijo; referent za obnovo.

OBČINA (OBČINSKO ZADRUŽ. NADZORSTVO): obdelovalna zadruga; obč. aprovizacija; kred. zadr. "obnova."

Naša raziskovanja v tem pogledu izhajajo iz najmanjše upravne enote—občine. Obrazec sam pa nam nazorno kaže medsebojne upravne povezanosti navzgor.

Naše zadružništvo je v glavnem razdeljeno v kreditne in proizvajalne zadrge. V smislu določil o obnovi delujeta v vsaki občini po dve zadrugi z ločenim delokrogom. Sporazumno z Okrajnim zadružnim nadzorstvom in Zadružno centralo pri Ministrstvu za obnovo, ustanovita obe zadrugi v občini Občinsko zadružno nadzorstvo, v katerem so po trije člani vsake zadrge in en član, ki ga imenuje občinska uprava. Zadružno občinsko nadzorstvo je posredovalni organ med občino in obema zadrugama ter neposredno podrejeni organ Okrajnega zadružnega nadzorstva, obenem je to posvetovalni organ občinske aprovizacije in vmesni člen krajevnih funkcionarjev organizacije UNRRA.

Obstojča oziroma na novo ustanovljena kreditna zadruga (če jih je več, se fuzionirajo za vso dobo trajanja obnovitvenih del v smislu novega zadružnega zakona) se preobrazi oziroma razširi na delokrog reformirane zadrge: KREDITNA ZADRUGA "OBNOVA." Pri tem kreditna zadruga zadrži svoje prvotne funkcije.

Nove naloge kreditnih zadrug

Kreditna zadruga "Obnova" izvršuje poleg obstoječih čisto kreditnih funkcij tudi še naslednje naloge:

Na lastnem področju (na prostoru občinskega delokroga) skrbi za čimprejšnjo obnovo kmetijskih domov, gospodarskih poslopj, ki služijo izključno kmetijsko-gospodarski delavnosti. To so predvsem posestniški domovi in z njimi združena gospodarska poslopja z vsemi potrebnimi napravami. Obnova poti in kolovozov, ki so namenjeni zgolj interesiranim posestnikom. Obnova skupnih in zadružnih naprav (sadnihi sušilnice, strojev, zadružnega orodja). Ustanovitev drugih splošno potrebnih naprav v korist kmetijsko-gospodarske delavnosti.

Splošna javna dela (šolska poslopja, cerkve, sanitarne naprave, javne občinske poti, vodovodi itd.) spadajo v izključni delokrog samih občinskih uprav in tvorijo zato posebni del obnove, s katerim se na tem mestu ne bomo ukvarjali.

Naloge obdelovalnih zadrug

Obstojča ali na novo ustanovljena proizvajalna zadruga skrbi poleg svojih rednih poslov tudi še za obnovo tekočih poljedelskih poslov: oranje, setev, žetev. Osnovni zakon takoj po osvoboditvi zapoveduje posameznikom-lastnikom in vsej občinski skupnosti, (Dalje na 3. strani)

Apel Združenega odbora vsem Jugoslovanom

Spoštovani bratje in sestre!

Nikoli dosedaj v svoji zgodovini ni jugoslovanski narod pretrpel tako težke zgube kakor v tej krvavi borbi, ki se sedaj vodi že četrto leto na jugoslovanskih tleh. Še nikoli do sedaj niso Jugoslovani, ki se nahajajo v Zelenih ameriških državah, čutili bolj globoko, da je njihova dolžnost priteči na pomoč svojim bratom v domovini. Ob vsaki priliki darsljivo doprinašajo svoj del v pomoč viteški borbi narodno-svobodilne vojske v Jugoslaviji, ker jih vodita čustvo in zavest.

To pot želimo obrniti pač posebno na jugoslovanske otroke. Stotisoči so zgubili svoje starše, zgubili so streho in domače ognjišče, so izpostavljeni gladi in sanemarijenju, nesgodam in nevarnosti. Ti otroci še četrto leto, posebno v krajih težkih borb, živijo kakor gonjena sverjad, tavaajo po gozdovih iščoč zatočišča in zaščito. Četudi so ti otroci pogosto primer hrabrosti, požrtvovanja in nacionalne zavesti, so njihove duše preplašene, zmešane, strahovane in zgrožene. Po osvoboditvi bo treba posebne nage, da si bodo izlečili rane, ki jih jim je zadala surova sovražnikova okupacija, in se bodo pripravili za normalno življenje v svobodni in srečnejši očetinji.

Kaj bi mogli ameriški Jugoslovani storiti za te mlade mučenike? Ali ni čas, da se malo pobavimo s to mislijo? Osvoboditve Jugoslavije bo mogoče pričelo prej, kakor smo se pa nadejali, in mi ne smemo biti nepraviljeni. Kaj ne bi mogli še sedaj podvzeti korake in začeti zbirati obleko, čevlje, šolsko opremo, manjše muzikalne instrumente, opremo za razne sporte?

Za sedaj se ustavimo pri zbiranju šolske opreme, godbenih instrumentov in opreme za razne sporte. Sedaj je konec šolskega leta in naš otroci v tej srečni napredni deželi mečejo proč mnogo stvari, ki jih prihodnje šolsko leto ne bodo več potrebovali. Zbirajmo varčno sledeče stvari: papir, peresa, svinčnike, ravnila, šestila, zamljevide, risalne potrebščine in drugo in pripravljajmo "šolske pakete"—school-kits—za jugoslovanske otroke.

Naj naše pridne in podvzetne žene, v katerih živo gori zavest, da pripadajo jugoslovanskim narodom, ki so zadržili svet s svojim junaštvom in samozatajevanjem, naj si one stavijo za naloge, da sestavijo zavilke iz stvari, ki jih njihovi otroci nič več ne potrebujejo, za otroke v Jugoslaviji. Kolikim potrebam bi bilo zadoščeno, kolikim otrokom koristilo in koliko veselja narejena.

Važno in zelo nujno je, DA ZAČNEMO TO AKCIJO TAKOJ, ŽE TE DNI. Na tisoče jugoslovanskih otrok je še sedaj v begunstvu, v tujini, po taboriščih v Egiptu in Italiji. Zanje so takoj bili ustanovljeni šolski tečajji, toda pri prvih korakih se je pokazalo pomanjkanje najnujnejših in najosnovnejših šolskih potrebščin. POHITIMO IN POŠLJIMO JIM VSE ČIM PREJE.

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ZDRUŽENI ODBOR JUŽNO-SLOVANSKIH AMERIKANČEV.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ
ZAPISNIK FEDERACIJE SNPJ
Forest City, Pa.—Seja federacije se je vršila 25. junija. Ker brata predsednika in prav tako brata podpredsednika ni bilo navzočega, je bil izvoljen za predsednika seje brat Teodor Colina.

Na seji so bila zastopana sledeča društva: št. 124, 402, 432 in 513. Pridejo na vrsto društvena poročila, a zastopniki nimajo nič posebnega poročati. Tajnik tukajšnje Sansove podružnice brat Kogoj poroča, da bo podružnica sklicala na dan 16. julija velik javen shod. Shod se bo vršil v Wilkes-Barreju. Naše občinstvo se naj shoda udeleži, ker gre denar v korist stare domovine. Na shodu bo več dobrih govornikov. Govorili bodo v treh jezikih, in sicer v angleščini, slovenščini in srbo-hrvaščini. Nato poroča tajnik SANSa št. 102, da se bo na isti dan vršil shod tudi v Forest Cityju, samo da se prične šele ob pol osmih zvečer, medtem ko se prične shod v Wilkes-Barreju ob dveh popoldne. Govorniki bodo isti. Vstopnina pa je prosta.

Nato brat blagajnik prečita šestmesečne račune, katere se sprejme. Brat tajnik pa poroča, da je mesto organizatorja prazno, ker se dosedanja organizator brat Zaplotnik nahaja bolan v bolnišnici. Na njegovo mesto je izvoljen Frank Ogrin.

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Ameriški general Omar Bradley.

prazno, ker se dosedanja organizator brat Zaplotnik nahaja bolan v bolnišnici. Na njegovo mesto je izvoljen Frank Ogrin. Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila dne 31. decembra ob desetih uri popoldne v Scrantono. Ker je dnevi red izžrpan, brat predsednik zaključil sejo ob 4. popoldne.

Louis Sasso, zapisnikar.

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Katherine Krainz, tajnica.

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Milwaukee.—Na zadnji seji društva 16 SNPJ je bilo sklenjeno, da se naše seje v bodoče vrše drugi četrtek v mesecu, ne več v torek kot do zdaj. Prihodnja seja se vrši 13. julija v navadnem prostoru, potem naprej pa v drugem nadstropju. Dvorana spodaj je sedaj v uporavi in še ni dovršena. Prugič pa bomo po seji imeli male

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In zapomnite si, da se seja prične ob 7:30 zvečer, asessment pa lahko plačate že pred sejo. Ne pozabite pripeljati ali predlagati tudi kakega novega člana, kajti kampanja je v teku in dolžnost je vsakega člana, da se malo potruzi za društvo.
Frank Perko, tajnik.

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Helen Petrovčič

preminula v Eye and Ear Hospital bolnišnici v Pittsburghu, Pa., dne 22. maja 1944 ob eni uri popoldne in sicer po dvanajsti urni brezvestni za možganski turom. Rojena je bila 2. aprila 1931 in ob smrti je bila stara 13 let, en mesec in 20 dni. Pogreb se je vršil po civilnem obredu 25. maja t. l. na Melrose pokopališču v Bridgeville, Pa.

Pokojnica je bila članica od njenega rojstva v mladinskem oddelku društva "Slap Peričnik" št. 166 SNPJ v Presto, Pa. Naša gručna hvala za podarjene krasne vence sledečim družinam in posameznikom: Mr. in Mrs. Tony Petrovič in Janet Lee, mr. in Mrs. Charles Petrovič, društvu št. 166 SNPJ in Juvenile members št. 166, mr. in Mrs. L. Homovic, mr. in Mrs. J. Christian in Frances Baloh, mr. in Mrs. David Lewis, Mrs. C. A. Foster Sr., Helen's Roommates Elementary School and Teachers, sosedom, mr. in Mrs. M. Solaminsky, Slov. ženskemu društvu iz Moon Run, Pa., mr. in Mrs. F. Krankocik, mr. in Mrs. A. H. Wagner, mr. in Mrs. J. Opeka, mr. in Mrs. J. Krally, mr. in Mrs. Fr. Skerl Jr., mr. in Mrs. M. Skvarca, mr. in Mrs. J. Suša, mr. in Mrs. F. Skerl Sr. in mr. in Mrs. L. Curl, ter Electric Shop Pittsburgh Forging U.S.A. lokal 1778. Lepa hvala miss Josephine Ferma za dar mesto cvetic, ter hvala tudi mr. in Mrs. Joseph Skerl in družini iz James City, Pa., za podarjeni denar, ta denar je bil za njeno obleko predno je odšla k mirnemu počitku. Hvala Mrs. Mary Erben iz Imperial, Pa., za tako lepo darilo, ter vsem za pismena sožalja in še posebno krstni botri Mrs. Jennie Skerl in njeni družini iz daljne Kalifornije. Iskrena hvala sestri tajnici Heleni Robič, ki je poskrbela za pogrebne mlada dekleta, da so nosile njeno krsto in ko se je poslovila od nje v imenu družita v slovenskem jeziku in njeni hčerki Mary Robič, ki je napravila poslovljeni govor v angleškem jeziku. Srčna hvala vsem mojim sosedom za dano pomoč in tolažbo v urah žalosti in še posebno Mrs. A. Barthen za telefon. Najlepša hvala vsem, ki ste se udeležili pogreba, vsem, ki ste dali na razpolago avtomobile, vsem, ki ste jo obiskali ob mrtaškem odru in vsem, ki ste jo spremlili k večnemu počitku na mirovdor. Hvala tudi gl. odboru SNPJ za tako hitro lepilo posmrtnine. Tebi, draga hčerka in sestrica naša, želimo počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bude svobodna ameriška zemlja. Ostanem nam v trajnem spominu v naših srcih dokler tudi mi ne pridemo za Teboj.—Žalujoci ostali: Anton in Johana Petrovčič, starša; Tony in Charles, brata, ter Marie in Bertha, svakinji. Crafton Branch—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Osnutek obnove slovenskega gospodarstva

(Nadaljevanje z 2. strani)

da se čimprej, čim intenzivneje in smoteno obdela vsa v občinski delokrog spadajoča površina za obdelavo sposobne zemlje. Za točno izvedbo te osnovne prehranjevalne dolžnosti odgovarja celotni občinski kolektiv, ki bo v slučaju dokazane malomarnosti deležen vseh distribucijskih sankcij v obsegu določenega pravilnika.

Mobilizacija vseh delovnih sil, obnovitvenih in obdelovalnih sredstev

Za doseg obeh gornjih ciljev je potrebno, da se takoj po osvojenju izvede popolna mobilizacija vseh delovnih sil v občini in vseh obnovitvenih in obdelovalnih sredstev. Mobilizacijo izvrši občinska uprava. Občinsko zadržano nadzorstvo pa razdeli delovno silo med obe zadruzi tako, da daje prvenstvo "Obnovi." Vsa obnovitvena sredstva tako mobilizirana kakor dobavljena od organizacije UNRRA oziroma od nadrejenih oblasti stavlja Občinsko zadržano nadzorstvo na razpolago "Obnovi." Vsa mobilizirana obdelovalna sredstva in sredstva dobljena od UNRRA organizacije dobi na razpolago "Obdelovalna zadruga."

Mobilizacija vseh delovnih sil se nanaša na vse moško in žensko prebivalstvo dotične občine ne glede na starost. Mobilizacija obnovitvenih in obdelovalnih sredstev se razteza na vso vprežno živino, vozila, apnenice, opekarne, kamnolome, gozdove, kmetijske stroje in kmetijsko orodje in sploh na vsa sredstva, ki so skupnosti potrebna za doseg postavljenega cilja. Storjene škode lastnikom izplačuje država na podlagi občinskih nepristranskih ocenjevalnih komisij.

Na podlagi zgoraj popisane delovnega aparata bomo poskušali v zneteni obliki predočiti nekaj misli, kako bi se v praksi to delo moglo uspešno opraviti. Pri tem se bomo predvsem ozirali na obnovo slovenskega kmetijstva, ki je in ki bo ostalo tudi v bodoče glavni nosilec slovenskega gospodarstva v splošnem.

Poljedelstvo

Poseljenih gospodarstev šteje celotno slovensko ozemlje približno 350.000. Z ozirom na omejeno obdelovalno površino, s katero razpolaga posamezni posestnik je verjetno, da ima vsak sedmi posestnik oralo ali plug. Nadalje je verjetno, da je bilo na vsem slovenskem ozemlju 15 do 20.000 modernih železnih plugov za živinsko vprego. Traktorjev je bilo registriranih pred vojno 450.

Vojna vihra je divjala po vsem slovenskem ozemlju in trajajo gerilske borbe dalje neprenehoma. Do konca sovražnosti lahko računamo, da bo uničenih deloma ali pa popolnoma 60 do 70% slovenskih posestev in da bo mogoče na vsem ozemlju ostalo od 520.000 goved komaj 50.000 repov. Redukcija pri konjski vpregi bo verjetno še večja. Na živinsko vprego pri obdelovanju zato ne bo mogoče računati. Obnova goveda je počasna in v začetku tudi zelo problematična, o čemer bomo govorili, več ob koncu tega poglavja. Za prvo leto obnove bi bilo zato potrebno oskrbeti Slovenijo z večjim številom manjših traktorjev z odgovarjajočim orodjem, ki bi bilo primerno tudi za hribovite predele, ki prihajajo v Sloveniji v glavnem v poštev. Omejena zmogljivost manjših traktorjev bi seveda primerno zvišala njihovo število.

Slovenska zemlja je tudi v pogledu podnebnih razmer različna, zato je tudi obdelava postopna. To se pravi, da sadeži mnogo prej dozorevajo na jugu in jugozahodu Slovenije, kakor na severu in severozahodu. Ta okolnost je za obnovo slovenskega gospodarstva in mogoče tudi za bodoči sistem poljedeljske obdelave zelo ugodna.

Vsa obdelava bi se izvršila s pomočjo krajevne obdelovalne zadruge, ki bi ji morali dodeliti potrebno strokovno osebje, v kolikor bi tako ne bilo na razpolago na licu mesta (vozač, mehanik). V določenem obdobju bi bil ves površinski delokrog dotične zadruge preoran. Na traktorjih in orodju bi mnogo prihranili, če bi oranje, setev in žetev porihkali iz juga in zahoda proti severu in vzhodu v skladnosti z različnimi podnebnimi prilikami, ki vladajo v Sloveniji. Na ta način bi se ustvarjale posebne mobilne obdelovalne posadke, opremljene s traktorji in orodjem, ki bi postopoma prehajale iz enega okrajnega združnega nadzorstva v sosedno združeno nadzorstvo. Tako bi imeli poleg določenega števila stalnih obdelovalnih posadk za nižinske kraje z veliko površino, še znatno večje število mobilnih posadk.

Po centvah bi prišlo mogoče v Sloveniji v poštev 200 stabilnih obdelovalnih posadk z 200 traktorji, plugi, osipalniki, žetvenimi stroji in mlaticami. Kakih 500 do 700 posadk z manjšimi, okretnejšimi traktorji in potrebnimi poljedeljskimi stroji pa bi bilo mobilnih. Z žitaricami je bilo posejane približno 150.000 ha zemeljske površine.

Centralna, okrajna in občinska nadzorstva predpisujejo, na podlagi podnebnih, talnih, vremenskih, prehranjevalnih in drugih pogojev vrste in količine posameznih posevkov. Krajevna obdelovalna zadruga je odgovorna, da se ti predpisi najstrožje izpolnjujejo. V načelu skrbi vsako občinsko združeno nadzorstvo v prvi vrsti za kritje lastnih potreb. Morebitne presežke pa odvaža krajevni provizorij dotične občine, ki morebitne presežke zopet oddaja provizorijem okrajnega gospodarstva.

Vprašanje semenja

Precej težko je vprašanje semenja v slovenskih deželah. V alpskih predelih so se žitarice polagoma aklimatizirale, medtem ko so se po nižinskih krajih trudili s selekcijo in z uvozom semenja iz tujine, da bi ustvarili odgovarjajočo tip. Mogoče bi kazalo v prvem letu obdelave zasejati alpske in hribovite površine z ržjo.

Se težje je vprašanje semenskega krompirja, predvsem v jugozahodnih krajih, kjer je zemlja zelo okužena in so se dosegli razmeroma dobri uspehi le s semenom, ki je vsako leto prihajalo iz severnejših krajev, posebno iz Nizozemske in iz alpskih predelov. Pri semenju bo treba v obče upoštevati hribovski značaj naše zemlje in bodo morala biti semena prinešana iz podobnih klimatskih področij.

Vprašanje kmetijskih vozil

Zelo težko in za prvi čas gotovo tudi nerealno bo vprašanje obnove kmetijskega voznega aparata, ki je za naše prilike temelj vsega poljedeljskega in gozdarskega snovanja. Motorna prevozna sredstva za kmetijsko uporabo prihajajo le v omejenem številu v poštev. V ravninskih krajih bi prišli v poštev manjši 3-tonski kamijoni, s katerimi bi upravljale obdelovalne zadruge tako, kakor z ostalimi stroji in orodjem. Za hribovite kraje bi prišla v poštev lažja, trpežna motorna vozila, ki bi bila usposobljena za gozdne poti in kolovoz. Za težkopristopne hribovite kraje pa je edino mogoča uporaba kmetijskih vozov, ki so po svoji konstrukciji v raznih krajih različni. Verjetno je, da bo določeno število kmetijskih vozil ostalo ohranjenih.

Živinoreja

V zvezi s kmetijskim voznim aparatom je tesno povezano vprašanje slovenske živinoreje, ki ima v slovenskem poljedelstvu več raznih nalog. Zelo važna je živina pri nas kot vprežna živina. V nižinskih krajih služi v to svrhu konj, v najmanj 65% kmetijstva je vprežna živina govedo.

Živinoreje ne bo mogoče obnoviti v kratkem času, ker bo odpa-

del verjetno za precej dolgo dobo časa vsak dovoz iz ostale Evrope. Plemensko govedo je Slovenija v glavnem nabavljala iz Švice. Živinoreja je bila na Slovenskem, kakor smo to že ugotovili, na najvišji stopnji od vseh ostalih predelov Jugoslavije. S pomočjo živinoreje in z gozdarstvom so Slovenci krili občutni primanjkljaj poljedelstva. Zato bo morala biti glavna skrb pri obnovi posvečena živinoreji. V podobnem položaju bodo tudi še drugi predeli zasledene Evrope, predvsem Nizozemska in severovzhodna Francija. Vsa Evropa bo po tej vojni gotovo popolnoma izčrpana in nikjer ne bo nobenega rezervarja goveje živine. Skrb za obnovo Evrope bi morala zelo resno upoštevati to nesrečno okoliščino in proučiti vprašanje morebitnih dovozov iz prekmorskih krajev. To ne velja samo za govedo, pač pa tudi za konjerejo.

Živinoreja je na Slovenskem tesno povezana tudi z ostalimi kmetijskimi panogami. Brez zadostnega hlevskega gnoja bo poljedelstvo popolnoma opešalo. Vpoštevati je treba, da umetna gnojila slovenskemu poljedelstvu samo delno nadomeščajo potrebne substance. Mlekarstvo in sirarstvo sta v pretežnih predelih Slovenije edini vir dohodkov in blagostanja.

Mogoče bi kazalo, da država proti primerni odškodnini zaseže sploh vso plemensko in klavno živino ter jo razdeli po posameznih občinah s ciljem sistematične obnove slovenske živinoreje.

V vsakem slučaju bo potreben primeren dovoz plemenskih bikov in žrebcev ter obnovitev plemenskih živinskih okrožij.

Gozdarstvo

Brez obnove živinoreje ne bo mogoča obnova gozdarstva, od katerega živi najmanj polovica v poljedelstvu zaposlenega prebivalstva. Slovenski gozdovi so težko pristopni. Razprostirajo se po alpskih in kraških predelih, ki so v največ slučajih zelo težko pristopni in nudijo zelo omejene prevozne možnosti. V prvi dobi bi moralo gozdarstvo nuditi predvsem ves potrebni gradbeni material za obnovo kmetijskih domov in gospodarskih poslopj. V občinah z razpoložljivimi gozdnimi kompleksi bi gradbeni les morali dobaviti lastni gozdovi z vpoštevanjem gospodarsko zaščitnih načel. Lastnike bi odškodovala država po cenitvah zaprišenih ocenjevalnih komisij. V občinah z nezadostnimi gozdarskimi zalogami bi morala država iz svojih gozdov dobaviti vse potrebne količine. Ves ta gradbeni les bi dobavljala, upravljala in delila kreditna zadruga "Obnova" na podlagi komisijских ocen zaprišenih strokovnjakov. K potrebni obnovi gozdarstva spada poleg prevoznih sredstev tudi vse potrebno gozdarstvo orodje: žage vseh vrst, sekire, verige, cepini itd. V zvezi z gozdarstvom je potrebno misliti tudi na takojšnjo obnovo lesne industrije. Posebno je važno, da se čimprej obnovijo parne in vodne žage, da bi obnova kmetijskih domov zaradi neobratovanja žag ne trpela.

Sadjarstvo in vinarstvo

V slovenskih deželah sta lepo razvita sadjarstvo in vinarstvo. V nižinskih predelih Julijske Krajine igra sadjarstvo zelo važno vlogo. Izvažajo vse vrste zgodnjega in južnega sadja. Po drugih predelih, posebno na Štajerskem in v Prekmurju so zlasti važni vir dohodkov jabolka. Obnova sadjarstva bo le počasi potekala z obnovo poljedelstva. Je pa sadje vsekakor važen faktor prehrane in mu bo zaradi tega treba posvečati dovolj pažnje.

Z vinogradi je zasajene približno 4% vse površine Slovenije. Vinarstvo je v nekaterih predelih edini vir dohodkov. To velja za velik del Krasa, Vipavske doline, Goriške okolice, Istre in Brd. V Sloveniji pod Jugoslavijo je važno vinogradništvo na Štajerskem in Dolenjskem. Obdelovane zadruge vinorodnih krajev bodo morale posvetiti veliko pažnje, da se dobavijo potrebne količine modre galice in žvepla. Potrebna bo tudi obnova kletarskega orodja in posode vseh vrst. Dobava vinskih sesalk in stiskalnic, filtrov, škropilnic in žveplavnikov bo zlasti neobhodno potrebna v Julijski Krajini in na Dolenjskem, koder so divjale borbe in uničile skoro vse vinogradniško orodje.

Vinogradniški strokovnjaki bi lahko tudi svetovali, ali ne bi kazalo uvoziti iz prekmorskih krajev trtne podloge in cepljenke, da bi se na ta način uničeno vinogradništvo čimprej zopet obnovilo.

Za rejce malih živali

Tik pred sedanjim svetovno vojno so se mnogi mali posestniki in tudi meščani zelo intenzivno bavili z rejo malih živali. Predvsem je tu prišla v poštev reja kunccev, razne perutnine, koz in ovc. Temu drobnemu gospodarstvu, ki lahko predstavlja zelo važen prehranjevalni pripomoček, oblasti niso posvečale posebne pozornosti. Mislimo pa, da bi ravno tu lahko veliko storili. Za prva leta obnove bi kuncji lahko v mnogem nadomestili mesnatu prehrano. Reja kunccev se je v Sloveniji posplošila tudi po manjših mestih in trgih. Verjetno je, da je tudi ta panoga doživela enako usodo kakor ostale gospodarske marljivosti.

Organizacija UNRRA bi gotovo v velikem pripomogla, če bi uvozila dobre neobčutljive in rodovite vrste kunccev, kuretine, golobov, rac in gosi ter zlasti večje število vsakovrstnih plemenskih jajc. Seveda so za odgoj perutnine potrebne tudi mehanične valilnice.

S tem v zvezi naj omenimo še vrtnarstvo, ki je v mnogih delih Slovenije zelo lepo razvito. V goriški okolici in v okolici mest imamo v Sloveniji dobro razvito profesionalno vrtnarstvo. Še mnogo več pa je amaterskega vrtnarstva, ki igra v prehrani zelo važno vlogo. Nekateri delavski predeli v Sloveniji (Jesenice, Kranj, Gorica, Maribor, Celje, Ljubljana itd.) ustvarjajo posebno vrsto slovenskega industrijskega delavca, ki je tovarniški delavec ali rudar, obenem pa tudi miniaturni posestnik. Ti naši delavci so bili najmarljivejši vrtnarji in so zelo posrečeno vezali kmetijsko delo s tovarniškim. Poleg svojega tovarniškega dela, se je naš delavec ukvarjal tudi z obdelavo vrta, ki mu je v mnogem kril vsake potrebe. Tudi temu pridnemu in unemu slovenskemu človeku bo potrebno pri obnovi posvetiti zadostno in upravičeno pažnjo.

Ribarstvo

Ribarstvo je na Slovenskem omejeno na obmorske kraje, kjer uživajo slovenski ribiči posebno dober sloves. Kakor smo že na drugem mestu omenili, je laška okupacija živo zadelala tudi slovenskega ribiča, ki se je do prihoda Italijanov držal strogo vseh zakonov o zaščiti ribolova. Iste položaj je tudi v Istri, kjer so se hrvaški ribiči s svojim znanjem in vestnostjo uveljavljali in bili zelo cenjeni. Okrog deset tisoč prebivalcev Julijske Krajine se poklicno ukvarja z ribolovom in v teku te vojne so izgubili skoro vse svoje ribiške priprave, mreže, orodje itd. Obnovitev teh potrebščin bo takoj po osvobojenju nujna potreba; ker se na deset in deset tisoč prebivalcev obmorskih krajev hrani skoraj izključno z ribo.

V drugih predelih Slovenije je ribarstvo omejeno na rečni ribolov in so ribe ob Dravi, Savi in Muri predstavljale omejeno gospodarsko važnost.

S tem smo v najkrajših obrisih povedali nekaj misli glede obnove slovenskega gospodarstva in poskušali po lastnih zamislih postaviti osnutek ogrožena bodočega dela pri obnovi slovenske zemlje. Verjetno je, da so poklicni strokovnjaki izdelali boljše in predvsem bolj izdelane načrte, vsaj v podrobnosti, vendar je mogoče, da vpada tu kaka misel, ki je bila izpuščena in samo ta namen ima ta skromni načrt.

F. Lodur.



Glasovi iz naselbin

ZA ZNIŽANJE DELEGACIJE

Gross, Kansas.—Naše društvo soglašava s kansaško federacijo, da se zniža število delegatov za prihodnjo konvencijo, in sicer naj se izvoli v vsakih dvesto članov enega delegata. V ta namen se naj razpiše referendum. Prav tako se naj premešči prihodnja konvencija v tak kraj, kjer je sredina članstva, tako da se bodo znižali vožni stroški na minimum.

Za društvo št. 206 SNPJ: John Kunstel, predsednik, John Shular, tajnik, Frank Dollnar, blagajnik.

POPRAVEK IN DRUGO

Johnstown, Pa.—V poročilu o darovalcih, ki so prispevali na jugoslovanskem shodu dne 28. maja, je bilo več pomot. Izpuščeno je bilo pevsko društvo Jugoslavija, ki je darovalo \$20. Vaota, ki je prispeval Frank Mele, je od društva 44 SNPJ. Dalje bi se moralo glasiti, da je John Kisić prispeval \$10, ne Paul Panjan. Izpuščeno je bilo ime John Stepanic, ki je dal \$5. Rojak Sivec je prispeval dva dolarja, Frank Kavcic dolar, Fred Intihar dolar. Dalje bi se moralo glasiti Frank Potepan iz Yeagertowna, ne Mike Potekac.

Da je prišlo do pomot, je krivo to, ker nismo bili zadosti pripravljivi. Pred shodom bi morali imeti še eno sejo odbora, da bi vse potrebno ukrenili. Toda ker je vse preveč zaposleno, je težko obdržati seje.

Ne vem ali sem jaz storila pomoto pri darovalcih iz Lloyde-la, ali je bila storjena v uredništvu. Želim, da se popravi, da so darovali po dolarju—ne po dva dolarja kot se je glasilo—sledede: Thomas Tercek, Joseph Arhar, Mary Hribar, Matija Hribar, Rudolph Kotar, Anton Ivancic, Frank Percun, Leopold Kuslan, John Krupka, John Svige, Jakob Jereb, John Jereb, John Jereb, Frank Guzel, Martin Kocjan, Mary Kotar, Nick Sikora. Dalje naj se pravilno glasi Andy Ferfila, ne Ferlila.

Zdaj pa želim dodati, da tudi oni, ki niso zapisani na papirju radi tega ali drugega vzroka, so zapisani pa v naših srecih. Smelo trdim, da med Slovenci v Johnstownu in okolici ni ene izdajice. Tisti, ki se niso udeležili tega shoda, so že in bodo še javno demonstrirali svojo lojalnost slovenski domovini. Če ima kdo kakoe pismo, ki je vzrok temu le neznanje. Vse one, ki zagovarjajo Nemce, pa enostavno nimamo za Slovence.

Neizmerno me veseli, ko berem v Prosveti izjave slovenskih duhovnikov napram svojim kolegom. Vse te izjave so lepo podpisane. Noben pošten duhovnik se ne bo sramoval podpisati svoje ime. Kdor piše anonimno, se ne skriva. To delajo le v Hitlerjevi kovačnici.

Zdaj pa še malo drugih novic. Naše društvo Adria št. 3 SNPJ bo praznovalo svoj 40-letni jubilej meseca oktobra. Za to za popolnost so krive razmere. Radi bi dostojno obhajali to pomembno obletnico že prej, toda so poteškoče na vseh straneh. Upam pa, da bo zdaj še bolj veselo vse kar naš društveni dom je sedaj čist, brez dolga. Ko pišem te vrstice, so plačane vse društvene obilicije. Torej zdaj vas vse lahko povabim v lastni društveni dom.

Prosimo vsa okoliška društva, naj ob koncu meseca oktobra t. l. ne prirejajo svojih veselje, ampak se že sedaj odločijo, da posetijo 40-letnico najstarejšega društva SNPJ v Pennsylvaniji. Več pa bom še poročala o pravem času, če prej ne odidem v večna lovišča. Pozdrav vsem članom SNPJ.

Mary Vidmar, tajnica.

AGITIRAJTE ZA PROSVETO!

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3993 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Oklic konvencije

Prva konvencija Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta se bo vršila v Clevelandu, Ohio, v soboto 2. septembra 1944 in po potrebi se bo nadaljevala 3. in 4. septembra. Zastopstvo na konvenciji imajo člani izvršnega in širšega odbora SANSa ter izvoljeni delegati njegovih podružnic, ali njihovi namestniki, in delegati ali namestniki od izvršnega odbora odobrenih organizacij, društev in skupin, ki so finančno in moralno pripomogle do zgraditve naše organizacije. Vse aktivne SANSove podružnice so upravičene do enega ali več delegatov, na podlagi svoje članstva ali števila prispevajajočih društev in skupin, priključenih vsaki podružnici, druge prispevajajoče organizacije pa vsaka do enega delegata.

Neaktivne podružnice in organizacije, ki finančno niso prispevale v SANSovo blagajno, niso upravičene do zastopstva.

Posiv za volitev delegatov in namestnikov

Vse SANSove podružnice, ki so v smislu zgorajšnjega pojasnila upravičene do zastopstva na prvi konvenciji, se pozivajo, da izvolijo svojega delegata in njegovega namestnika na redni ali izredni seji vsake podružnice v mesecu juliju in avgustu. Vsaka podružnica je pisмено obveščena, do koliko delegatov je upravičena, na podlagi števila prispevajajočih članov, društev ali drugih skupin in na podlagi prispevanje vsote, in ima pravico izvoliti dotično število delegatov.

Druge prispevajajoče organizacije, društva in skupine, ki ne tvorijo redne podružnice SANSa, so istotako obveščene, da izvolijo in pošljejo na konvencijo svojega delegata ali njegovega namestnika.

Število delegatov za vsako podružnico ter imena nečlanjenih organizacij, ki prispevajo v SANSovo blagajno, je določil SANSov izvršni odbor na svoji redni seji dne 1. julija na podlagi podatkov v upravnem uradu SANSa.

V naselbinah, kjer je več podružnic, se smejo podružnice združiti v svrhu izvolitve enega delegata. To velja le za podružnice, katere vsled finančnih razmer ne morejo poslati vsakega svojega delegata na konvencijo.

Imena in naslovi izvoljenih delegatov in njihovih namestnikov morajo biti poslani v SANSov urad ne kasneje kot do 10. avgusta 1944.

Vozne stroške delegatov plača vsaka podružnica ali prispevajajoča organizacija sama, iz SANSove blagajne pa se bodo plačale le dnevnice za čas zborovanja.

Vsaka podružnica ali organizacija, ki je upravičena do delegata ali delegatov, naj izroči svojemu delegatu ali njegovemu namestniku pravomočno poverilnico.

Vsa druga navodila in informacije bodo objavljena v slovenskih listih, ki objavljajo SANSova poročila.

Chicago, Ill., 1. julija 1944.

Slovenski ameriški narodni svet, Etbin Kristan, predsednik, Mirko G. Kuhelj, izvršni tajnik.

SEZNAM PRIREDB DRUŠTEV

priglasenih k federaciji S. N. P. J.

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

DRUŠTVO ST. 559 SNPJ priredi letni piknik v soboto 5. avgusta v Pilsen Parku, 26th st. in Albany ave., Chicago, Ill.

DRUŠTVO ST. 102 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico v soboto dne 14. oktobra 1944 v SNPJ dvorani.

DRUŠTVO ST. 631 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico v soboto dne 4. novembra 1944 v SNPJ dvorani.

Društva naj pravočasno naznanijo svoje priredbe tajniku na naslov: FRANK ALESH, 2124 S. Paulski Rd., Tel. Lawndale 9551 CHICAGO, ILL.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA CLEVELAND IN OKOLICO

Seje federacije SNPJ vsake četrtre soboto v mesecu v S. N. Domu -a St. Clair ave.

OPOMBA TAJNIKA: Društva, ki prirejajo svoje piknike in veselice, naj to pravočasno naznanijo tajniku listu enkrat mesečno.—JOSEPHINE TRATNIK, 1118 E. 71st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

FEDERACIJA ZA VZHODNI OHIO IN W. VIRGINIJO

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

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ SA Westmoreland, Pennsylvanija

OPOMBA: Društva naj pravočasno naznanijo svoje priredbe tajniku Federacije na naslov: ANTON ZORNIK, Box 202, Herminie, Pa.

FEDERACIJA DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA JUŽNI WISCONSIN Milwaukee, Wis.

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

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV S.N.P.J. v Conemaugh Valley, Pa.

OPOMBA TAJNIKA: Ako katero društvo, ki prireja svoj piknik ali veselico, ni v tem seznamu, smeti, da ni bilo prijavišeno tajniku federacije.

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

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZAPADNE PENNSYLVANIE

Društva naj pravočasno naznanijo svoje priredbe na naslov: JACOB ABEROZICH, R.D. No. 1, McKees Rocks, Pa.

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Naše naloge—1

Bili so časi, ko smo večinoma vsi priseljenci sanjali o povratku v svoje rodne kraje. To je bilo prva leta po našem prihodu v Novo deželo, kamor nas je gnala, bodisi naša mladostna želja po novem, bajnem svetu, želja po boljšem kruhu in svobodi, beg pred vojaščin, družinske razmere ali karkoli že. Navadno je bila mešanica raznih vzrokov in želja, ki nas je privedla v to deželo.

Toda naše sanje o povratku v rodne kraje so se razblinile v nič. Prišla je prva svetovna vojna, ki nas je za daljši čas odrezala od starega kraja. Medtem smo se nekoliko privadili novi deželi, v starem kraju so postale drugačne, na splošno slabše razmere—vsaj za nas bi bile—in tako smo pričeli opuščati misel na povratek.

Pretežna večina izmed nas si je tudi ustanovila družino in dom in marsikateri tudi veliko boljše eksistenco kot bi si jo mogel kdaj ustvariti doma. Deželi smo se bolj privadili in tako je Amerika postala naša nova domovina. Ni nam bilo z rožicami postlano, kajti treba je bilo trdo delati, se privaditi novim šegam in tujemu jeziku in prestati mnogo težav. Ampak slednjih je bilo še več v starem kraju kot posledica vojne. Se neprimerno težje pa so danes razmere po vsej razbiti Evropi in naši Slovenija in vsa Jugoslavija je pravčata Golgota.

V pričo teh razmer smo danes srečni, ker smo v tej deželi, naši novi domovini. Na trajni povratek v staro domovino danes najbrže nihče izmed nas resno ne misli, dasi marsikdo želi še videti svoje rodne kraje. Ta želja se bo po vojni najbrže marsikomu izpolnila, dasi bo vzelo več let predno bodo tam vsaj nekoliko izginili sledovi te strašne vojne in predno bo vredno tja iti na obisk.

Prav to je vzrok, da pišemo te vrstice. Medtem ko redko kdo izmed nas misli na trajni povratek v staro domovino, se naše misli v teh težkih časih, posebno težkih za naš slovenski narod, pogosto sučejo okrog rodnih krajev, okrog naših bratov in sester, ki gredo skozi tako težke čase, da si mi njih trpljenje sploh ne moremo predstavljati.

Tukaj smo sili, tam so lačni, sploh mnogi umirajo gladu po koncentracijskih taboriščih ali kot nemški sužnji kdo ve kje. Tukaj smo dobro oblečeni, tam so raztrgani in bosi. Tukaj živimo na splošno v primernih ali celo v udobnih stanovanjih; tam so vsi, neštete vasi in domovi v razvalinah, kup pogorišč, ljudje pa se skrivajo po gozdovih kot preganjana zver. Tisoče in tisoče je teh naših bratov in sester, ki žive življenje preganjane zveri, da brat ne ve za brata, sestra ali za starše, oče in mati ne za otroke, mož ne za ženo in obratno.

In kljub temu, da so jim bili požgani in razbiti domovi, da žive življenje preganjane zverine, da so družine razkropljene in decimirane, da so lačni in raztrgani—kljub vsemu temu se tisoči in tisoči bore slabo oboroženi in umirajo kot največji junaki brez misli na trpljenje, brez misli na smrt.

In zakaj vse to? Zakaj doprinašajo vse te neprimerne žrtve? Zato, ker jih je k temu prisilil barbarski okupator: zato, ker jih je hotel nasilno in popolnoma uničiti kot narod v čim krajšem času, iztrebiti vse nepokorne Slovence, pokorne ponemčiti ali poitalijančiti in Slovenijo izbrisati z zemljevida.

Toda v pretežnem delu slovenskega naroda je vstalo nekaj velikega, neka nevidna moč, o kateri ni do te njegove Golgote nihče sanjal, toda je gotovo spala v njem: pod zavestjo že sto in stoletja. In ko je prišla Velika noč leta 1941 in z njo velika Golgota slovenskega in sploh vseh jugoslovanskih narodov, je izbruhnila na dan ta nevidna, toda v podzavesti velika moč, pljunila smrti in vsemu trpljenju v obraz ter se z golimi rokami postavila po robu barbarskemu nacifašističnemu okupatorju in pričela vračati zob za zob, smrt za smrt.

"Smrt fašizmu! Svoboda narodu!"—je zagrmelo po Sloveniji, po velikih predelih vse Jugoslavije.

Ob mislih na to neprimerno borbo naših bratov in sester v starem kraju, na vse njih trpljenje, na vse njih junaštvo—ob teh mislih človeka objame globoko spoštovanje do našega, po številu malega, toda po veličini VELIKEGA slovenskega naroda. Ob teh mislih dobi človek globoko spoštovanje do tistih špartanskih partizanov z velikim Titom na čelu, ki so v slovenskem in vsem jugoslovanskem ljudstvu prebudili tisto silno nevidno moč, ki je dolga stoletja spala in se podzavestno gradila v narodu, in jo vrgli v brutalni obraz okupatorju, povrhu pa še zaslanjali in sredi te neprimerne borbe izdelali načrte za resnično Novo Jugoslavijo.

Yes, bratje in sestre SNPJ, vsi ameriški Slovenci in Jugoslanci, ta neprimerna borba naših bratov in sester v starem kraju je nekaj tako velikega in svetega, da v človeku vzbuja najgloblje spoštovanje in podobne občutke kot bi stopili v največje gvetišče.

Toda vprašanje je, ali se mi zavedamo vse te Golgote in velike borbe našega naroda v starem kraju? Žal, da se vsega tega dovolj ne zavedamo. Če bi se, bi imeli v skladu pomožne akcije vsaj pol milijona dolarjev—lahko tudi več. Prispevali bi ne samo po borih dolarjih, in še to bolj brezbrizno in tudi ne vsi—najbrže niti večina—marveč po desetakah, dvajsetakah in stotakah.

Če bi se zavedali v polni meri borbe in trpljenja naših bratov in sester v krvavi in požgani in trazejani Sloveniji, bi prispevali v sklad pomožne akcije JPO-SS toliko, da bi nas res bolelo. In predno bi nas bolelo, bi si faktično morali pritrjavati od ust in tudi grizljaje bi jemali iz ust. Do danes tega ni še nihče izmed nas storil. Toda prisiljeni bomo to storiti prej ali slej—vsakdo izmed nas, ki ima kolčkaj človekoljubja in domoljubja v sebi. In če tega nečemo storiti zdaj, ko bi lahko, ko imamo vsi zaslužek, bomo prisiljeni to storiti pozneje, ko bo težje za dolarje.

In če bi se zavedali njih borbe, bi bilo med nami tudi več zanimanja za SANS; ne bilo bi nasebine, ki bi bila brez postojanke. Tudi bi ne bilo nikogar med nami, ki bi bil hladen ali se celo drznil blatiti Osvobodilno fronto, ki je največje, najbolj demokratično ljudsko gibanje v zgodovini slovenskega in jugoslovanskega ljudstva.

SLOVENSKI MORNAR PIŠE

New York, N. Y.—Naslednji dopis bo posebno zanimiv za naše primorske Slovence.

V nekem ujetniškem taborišču v francoski koloniji Casablanca v severni Afriki sem nalletel na večje število italijanskih vojnih ujetnikov. Takoj mi je prišlo na misel, da bo gotovo kakšen Slovenec med njimi. Vprašam, če je kdo doma od Trsta ali Gorice. Takoj so mi pokazali enega. Piše se Leskovec. Povedal je, da je bil že na Vrhniki in so mu znani tudi drugi kraji v tisti okolici.

Začela sva se pogovarjati o zloglasnem Mussoliniju. Ko se je vojna začela, je Mussolini vse slovenske fante poslal v Sicilijo ali v Afriko, baje zaradi tega, ker jih je mnogo ušlo v Jugoslavijo. Uporabo slovenskega jezika je ustavil, samo pri cerkvenih stvarih jim ga je še nekaj pustil. Omenjeni rojak je imel pri sebi par podobice od Svete Gore, ki mi jih je pokazal. Mollitvice na njih so bile natiskane v slovensčini. Pravil mi je, kako je bil ujet v Siciliji in kako je bil njegov prijatelj ubit. Samo 500 jih je ostalo od celega polka. Pravil mi je tudi o drugih, ki so bili ujeti v Afriki. Povedal mi je, da je še deset drugih Slovencev v tem taborišču.

Naslednji dan popoldne sem jih šel obiskat. Ni bilo 10 minut po tistem, ko sem tja prišel, pa je stalo okoli mene deset pravih Slovencev, tako da sem se čisto po domače počutil. Vsi so govorili lepo slovensko. Vsi so mladi fantje in samski, le eden je poročen in ima tri otroke v Reki; piše se Bestovič. Ima sorodnike v Ameriki, pa ne ve, v katerem kraju. Tudi eden, ki se piše Črnač, je rekel, da ima strica v Ameriki.

Najprej smo se sešli na dvorišču, potem smo pa šli v barakko, kjer smo se posedli po posteljah in se pogovarjali nadalje, posebno o tem, kdaj bo konec vojne. Vsi že komaj čakajo, da pojdejo domov. Nekateri so pri vojakih že sedem let. Pravili so mi, kako bi bili v stari domovini radi z drugimi Slovenci. Povedal sem jim, kako se v Ameriki Slovenci potegujemo, da jih zopet pridobimo nazaj. Žal, da jim nisem mogel povedati, da imamo pol milijona dolarjev pripravljenih v ta namen, ker jih nimamo.

Ko se tako pogovarjamo o politiki, me kar nenadoma eden izmed njih vpraša, če sem kaj lačen. Peljali so me v kuhinjo, kjer sem se dobro špeha najedel pa še vina napil. Medtem se je zvečerilo. Sedli smo zunaj pod drevesa. Bil sem precej dobre volje, pa sem jim zapel "Adijo, pa zdrava ostanite", "Pozimi pa rožice ne cveto" in "O sole mio". Dali so mi razne spominke in lističe s svojimi naslovi, spodaj so pa napisali: "Živel naš narod, tu veselo pojemo, pa vse do zadnjega Slovence v Ameriki pozdravljamo."

Ko smo se poslovljali, so me spremili do vrtnih vrat in mi podali roke. Po pravici povem, da so mi solze prišle v oči. Pet in pol tisoče kilometrov od Chicaga! Ali se bomo še kdaj videli s temi rojaki?

Drugi dan smo odpotovali nazaj v Ameriko. Vožnja na eno stran traja deset dni. Bil sem že dvakrat tam.

Ko smo prišli nazaj, smo se ustavili v New Yorku. V Brooklynu sem obiskal slovensko dvorano, kjer je bila ravno tisti večer družvena seja, po seji smo se pa vsi skupaj dobro zabavali. Vse skupaj prav lepo pozdravlja vaš prijatelj, sedaj mornar, P. O. 3/c Thomas Cukale.

PROTEST DRUŠTVA 121

Detroit.—Društvo 121 SNPJ je na svoji seji 18. junija zaključilo, da protesta proti vsem, ki napadajo delo za osvoboditev Jugoslavije in drugih tlačanih narodov. Napadi prihajajo od strani reakcije, ki hoče diktirati po fašistično kot je prej diktirala s pomočjo Rima. Nadalje obžalujemo jednotine člane, ki so se pridružili nazadnjaški gangi, ki izkorišča in izra-

blja siromašne ljudi tukaj in v stari domovini. Ta banda napada hrabro Titovo armado, katera se bori takorekoč z golimi rokami, bossa, gladna in izmučena. Toda ti junaki se ne podajo, marveč raje umrejo kot bi se vrnili v one razmere, v katerih so bili pred vojno.

Naše društvo se strinja z delom, katerega so zavzeli jugoslovanski narodi v Ameriki pod vodstvom Louisa Adamiča, Etlbi-cha Kristana, Zlatka Balokovič-cha in drugih naprednih ljudi, ki delajo neprestano za pomoč partizanom v njihovem neustrašnem boju. Partizanska armada je priznana po ameriški, angleški in ruski vladi. Zato hočemo in želimo, da člani SNPJ pazijo, kaj pišejo v javnosti glede osvobodilne armade, da jim ne bo žal in v sramoto vsemu narodu.—Za društvo 121 SNPJ—

Joseph Mihelich, predsednik.

NAŠI VOJAKI

Cleveland, O.—Družina Grill, stanujoča na 10409 Prince Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, ima dva sinova pri vojaki. Najstarejši sin John je 26 let star, oženjen in oče 22 mesecev stare hčerke. On je bil poklican k vojakom 28. novembra 1942. Privedel je k bombnikom in se sedaj nahaja v Angliji. Tam je že od meseca decembra 1943. On je član društva "Na Jutrovem" št. 477 SNPJ. Tudi člani ostale družine so pri tem društvu. Tu pošiljam njegov naslov: P. T. B. John Grill, 25521887, 733 B. Sq., 453 E. Grp. Bks No 21, A. P. O. 588, c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.

Drugi sin družine Grill je 22 let star. On je šel k vojakom kot prostovoljec. Je neoznejen in se nahaja pri mornarici. Najprvo se je nahajal v Great Lakesu, Ill., kjer je pohajal tehnično šolo. Zdaj se nahaja v Atlantic Cityju, N. J. Ako mu želi kateri izmed njegovih prijateljev pisati, objavljam na tem mestu njegov naslov: Leo Grill, A. M. M. H. 2/c, U. S. N. A. S., Atlantic City, N. J.

Anton Jankovich.

O KONVENCIJI

Barberton, O.—Zadnje čase veliko članov razmotriva o prihodnji konvenciji. Posebno se piše glede zmanjšanja števila delegatov in o premetitvi konvencije. Pravijo, da je treba zmanjšati konvencije stroške, ker ni zadosti denarja v konvencionskem skladu. Tu pa pride vprašanje, zakaj ni zadosti denarja v konvencionskem skladu.

Po mojem mnenju niso bili delegati zadnje konvencije nič posebno skromni. Mislim, da so oni v prvi vrsti odgovorni, ker so glasovali, da se ima vršiti konvencija v tako oddaljenem kraju.

Da, vi, delegatje in glavni odborniki, ste krivi, da ni zadnja konvencija zmanjšala delegacij. Ko ste glasovali za veliko delegacijo, niste bili pomislili, da velika delegacija stane veliko denarja. Glavni tajnik Vider je opozoril, da bo nastal v konvencionskem fondu primanjkljaj, a vi se niste nič ozirali na njegovo opozorilo. Ker ste vedeli, da ne bo zadosti denarja v konvencionskem fondu, bi morali število delegatov znižati, a vi ste število pa še zvišali.

Jaz bi rad vedel, čemu se mala društva tako potegujejo za zastopstvo na konvenciji? Kakšne koristi pa imajo od tega? Mala društva se sklicujejo na enakopravnost. To je lepa beseda, toda tudi enakopravnost je le tam na mestu, kjer ima društvo kako korist od nje. Mala društva, ki se morajo združiti med seboj, da lahko pošljejo zastopnika na konvencijo, nimajo nobene koristi od tega, razen če jo ima delegat. V mnogih primerih pride med društvi, ki se združijo, da pošljejo delegata na konvencijo, do sovražstva in nesporazuma.

Ali ne bi bilo v korist vsega članstva SNPJ, da se odpravi točka, ki določa, da se mala društva lahko združijo in skupnino pošljejo delegata na konvencijo? Jaz mislim, da. Na ta način bi se znižala delegacija za eno tretjino in to bi bilo v korist

vsemu članstvu. Tista društva, ki nimajo dovolj članov, da bi poslala delegate na konvencijo, naj gredo na agitacijo in pridobe nove člane, da bodo dosegla predpisano kvoto.

Velika društva so bila nekoč majhna, a dobri društveni agitatorji so pridobili veliko novih članov in tako so sedaj velika. Danes lahko postane član SNPJ vsak belokožec, samo da je zdrav in da ni preveč star. Zato imajo majhna društva vso priliko, da pridobe toliko novih članov kot zahteva predpisana kvota. In potem bodo lahko poslala svoje delegate na konvencije.

Od vsega, kar je bilo do sedaj pridobčenega v Prosveti glede prihodnje konvencije, mi je ugajal najbolj dopis Antona Valentiničiča, ki je član društva št. 282. Jaz se popolnoma strinjam z njim, da naj se izvrši vse tako kot je sklenila zadnja konvencija.

Alois Oceppek, tajnik št. 48.

PROTEST PROTI SLOVENSKEM ŽUPNIKOM

San Francisco, Cal.—Društvo Tabor Slovanov št. 304 SNPJ je na svoji redni mesečni seji, ki se je vršila dne 14. junija, razpravljalo o brošuri, ki so jo izdale Zdržene slovenske župnije v Ameriki. Soglasno mnenje članstva je bilo, da predrznot teh ljudi, ki so izdali omenjeno brošuro, presega vse meje. Takega pisanja so zmogni samo ljudje, ki nimajo nobenega poštenja ne do sebe in ne do tistega naroda, ki ga zastopajo.

Vse zgleda, da bo krute vojne kmalu konec in tedaj bo zopet odprta zveza med staro domovino in Ameriko. In ko pride od tega, bomo izvedeli vso resnico in ob istem času bodo potegnjene maske z obrazov vseh onih, ki danes namenoma širijo laž. In tedaj se bodo ti zavajalci skrivali pred narodom, kakor so se skrivale turške žene v starodavnih časih. V nebo obupajoči se stradan narod, ki čaka rešitve, ne bo nikoli pozabil onih "velikodušnih voditeljev", ki žele, da bi narod umrl v blatu zato, ker se bori za zasluženost in upravičeno svobodo.

Za društvo Tabor Slovanov 304 SNPJ:

Peter E. Kurnick, predsednik, Valentine Laharnar, tajnik, Joseph Fablan, blagajnik.

PRIJATELJU V SPOMIN

Tarentum, Pa.—V bolnišnici v Greensburgu je dne 12. junija preminul France Rozman. 5. junija je bil operiran, a po enem tednu hudega trpljenja je podlegel operaciji. Pokopali pa smo ga 15. junija, in sicer na pokopališču v Greensburgu. Pogreb je bil zelo lep in velik in se je izvršil po civilnih obredih. Člani društva št. 23, katerega je bil pokojni dolgo let član, so se poslovili pri odprtem grobu.

Ob smrti je bil pokojnik 63 let star. Vsi smo ga imeli radi in imel je zelo veliko prijateljstvo. To se je videlo pri pogrebu, ko mu je tako veliko številu prijateljev izkazalo zadnjo čast. Tudi cvetlice in vencev je bilo veliko.

Dragi Frank! Počivaj v miru v hladni zemlji. Pretrpel si veliko v svojem življenju.

Pokojnik je mnogo let bolehal. Zlasti ga je trl hud revmatizem. Hodil je od zdravnika do zdravnika in iskal zdravja, a ni nič pomagalo. Vsako leto je bolj trpel, zadnja leta pa ga je mučila še želodčna bolezen, katera mu je pretrgala nit življenja.

Pokojnik je bil doma v okolici Rakeka. Od doma je odšel za večjim kosom kruha. Najprvo se je ustavljal v Nemčiji, od tam pa je prišel v Zdržene države. Oženil se je l. 1913 s Franco Potisek, katera je moja sestrična. Naselil se je v Herminieju, kjer je stanoval v kompanijski hiši, pozneje pa je kupil svoj dom. Skozi vsa leta njegove bolezni ni zahajal v družbo, kajti ni mogel hoditi brez palice. Zato so ga njegovi prijatelji obiskovali na njegovem domu. Tudi mi smo ga pogostoma obiskali. Poleti je navadno sedel na klopi pod vinko brajdo, pozimi pa je bil v sobi in pridno čital Prosveto. Čital je zelo rad in tako je preganjal dolg čas.

Dragi Frank! Tvoja življenjska pot ni bila lahka, ni bila z rožicami postlana, temveč s trnji. Teško si garal v rudnikih in Nemčiji in v Ameriki in si

pri delu nakopal hudo bolezen. Videl sem te, kako si trpel, ko si moral posedati okrog doma in premišljevati o svoji žalostni usodi. Tako je življenje trpinov!

Za njim žaluje njegova žena Francka in pet hčera, ki so že vse poročene. Dve živita v Detroitu, dve v Herminieju in ena v Yukonu. Izrekamo jim iskreno sožalje, Franku pa časten spomin.

Anton Potisek.

SMRT ČLANA

Enumclaw, Wash.—Po dolgi in mučni bolezni je tu umrl John Millarich, 54 let star in član našega društva št. 738 SNPJ. Rojen je bil v vasi Zabukovje, Jugoslavija.

Pokojni Millarich se je moral podvreči operaciji avgusta meseca lanskega leta. Imel je raka na želodcu. Po operaciji se mu ni vrnilo ljubo zdravje, temveč je postajal slabšeji z vsakim dnevom, tako da ga je bila na zadnje samo še kost in koža. Zapušča žalujočo ženo Angelino, enega sina, dve hčeri in več sorodnikov. Imel je veliko prijateljstvo; to se je še posebno izkazalo, ko smo ga spremili 26. junija na pokopališče Ever Green. Naj mu bo lahka ameriška gruda, ostalim pa naše iskreno sožalje.

Ciril Ermence, tajnik.

DOPIS IZ FLORIDE

Samsula, Fla.—Ker sem tajnik društva 603 SNPJ, me mnogi rojaki čestokrat vprašujejo glede samsulske nasebine, tukajšnjega podnebnja in v splošnem o državi Floridi. Vsakemu posebej ne morem odgovoriti, zato sem se namenil napisati dopis za Prosveto in malo opisati naše razmere. Upam, da bom s tem ustregel našim čitateljem.

Letošnja letina je še precej dobra in smo v splošnem zadovoljni, zlasti pa člani SNPJ. Čitateljem je najbrže znano, kako smo bili nesrečni l. 1941. Pričeli smo graditi društveni dom, a prihrumel je tornado in nam vse porudil do tal. Poleg te nesreče pa smo imeli tisto leto tudi zelo slabo letino. Toda društvo št. 603 se ni vstrajalo in je ponovno pričelo graditi svoj dom. Da pa smo realizirali naš cilj, se moramo zahvaliti tudi glavnemu odboru SNPJ in društvom, ki so nam priskočila na pomoč. V imenu društva se vsem najlepše zahvaljujem. Mogoče nanese kdaj prilika, da vam bomo vaše usluge povrnili.

Dne 22. junija smo imeli tu pomembno slavnost. Zažgali smo vknjižbo, ki smo jo imeli na našem društvenem domu. Vknjižba je znašala \$2000. Denar nam je posodil mr. J. M. Watters. On je bil tako dober, da nam ni za zadnje odplačilo računala nobenih obresti. Tako smo si prihranili \$180.00. Najlepša hvala, mr. Watters! Tako je danes naša društvena dvorana brez vsakega dolga.

Ko smo sežigali vknjižbo, je bilo vse veselo in zadovoljno. Prireditve se sijajno uspevala v vseh ozirih. Ob tej priliki smo se spominjali tudi na vas, ki ste nam šli na roko in nam pomagali v kritičnem trenutku. Ako katerega veseli obiskati samsulsko nasebino, bo dobrodošel. Zemlje je tu dosti in ni preveč draga.

Končam in se v imenu društva še enkrat vsem zahvaljujem. Ne bomo vas pozabili.

Mike Machek, tajnik 603.

ZA UVAŽEVANJE DRUŠTVOM

New York.—Združenje južnoslovanskih Amerikancev New Yorku, ki deluje kot središče takojšnjih slovenskih, hrvaških in srbskih društev, je razposlalo na naše in ameriške organizacije tisoče resolucij za pomoč Jugoslaviji, s prošnjo, da podpisajo resolucijo in jo pošljejo na našega vrhovnega komandanta, predsednika Roosevelta, v nadi, da bo ta korak pospešil večjo, tako potrebno pomoč naši stari domovini in njenim junaškim borcem.

Z ozirom na to, prosimo vsa društva, katera so do sedaj prejela resolucijo, da jo osvoje in podpisano po odgovornih uradnikih odpošljejo na določeno mesto. Še več: važno in potrebno je, da se prvaki po naših nasebinah zavzamejo, da tudi ameriške organizacije dobijo in osvoje to resolucijo. Kopijo iste lahko vsakdo dobi na zahtevo

na sledečem naslovu: Union of Yugoslav Americans, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Velika narodna prireditve v New Yorku

New York.—Pod temo, "Osvobodilni sili", Združenje jugoslovanskih Amerikancev v New Yorku prireja velik narodni shod v nedeljo, 9. julija v Arlington Halli, 28. St. Marks Place, ob 3. uri popoldne.

Novi vojni in politični dogodki, posebno v zvezi z Jugoslavijo in osvobodilno borbo njenega naroda, zahtevajo, da prihite na to prireditve vsi Jugoslanci iz New Yorka in okolice. Nastopijo prominentni govorniki: kongresnik Marcantonio, rev. Strahinja Maletich, Janko Rogelj, gospa Gačinović in Toma Babin. Vsi bodo naglašali, kaj je treba, da bo naša dolžnost in naš pravec v višu dogodkov, ki se naglo razvijajo.

Ne pozabite, bratje in sestre, prihitite vsi na to prireditve in pripeljite seboj kar največ mogoče prijateljev. Vstopnina bo prosta. Za odbor:

V. Ujček.

O TEM IN ONEM

Rock Springs, Wy.—Ker mi je dolg čas in mi roje vsake vrste muhe po glavi, sem si vzela čas in preučevala, da ima Stric Sam več stroškov v enem dnevu z vojno kakor jih imam jaz v enem mesecu s pečlarjo. Zato priporočam vsakemu, kdor le more, da kupi vojni bond. Čim večjega kupi, temveč si prihrani za deževne dni. Pa ne samo to. S tem, da kupi bond, bo pomagal, da bo nemška zverjad čim prej ugnana v kozji rog. In čim prej bo ugnana nemška zverjad in prav tako japonska, tem prej se bodo vrnilo domov naši fatje.

Na SANS in na Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor tudi ne bi smeli pozabiti. Ko sva s Tonetom pobirala prispevke, sva darovalcem obljubila, da bodo njih imena objavljena, toda za naše mesto ni bilo prostora, medtem pa so poročila o prispevkih iz drugih nasebin skoro vsak dan v časopisu. Ne vem, zakaj se tako dela z nami. Pošljite jih in bodo priročena—ured.

Sedaj se povsod dobro dela, zato bi si lahko vsakdo odtrgal vsaj 50 centov na mesec in jih daroval v ta namen. Lahko nas je sram, ako ne moremo več skupaj spraviti kot bratov 75.000 dolarjev. Saj ta vsota ne krije niti 75 centov na osebo. Naši rojaki v Canadi so bolj radodarni.

Kdor bo šel po vojni v staro domovino, naj si dobri zamaši ušesa pred očitki naših bratov in sester. Dejali bodo: "Kaj ste delali v Ameriki, da nam nimate s čim pomagati? Mi smo se borili za boljše razmere in poštenejšo vlado ter prelevili kri za osvoboditev proti domačim in tujim izdajalcem, a kaj ste vi delali?"

Uradniki pri pomožni akciji, pri Sansu in pri naših jednotah prosijo in prosijo za prispevke za naše brate in sestre v domovini, posebno Janko Rogelj prosi in moleduje, pa vseeno nič kaj prida ne pomaga. Če gre za kaj drugega, se pa hitro dobi denar, na primer za tistega vaticanskega ata.

Mary Vidmar svetujem, naj prečita pismo slovenskega duhovnika Josipa Volariča, ki ga je pisal svojemu prijatelju. Ako bo prečitala dotično pismo, potem bo gotovo drugače mislila o partizanih.

Pa tistih jeremijad o Molku bi bilo lahko že enkrat konec. Molek je sam resigniral. On ni noben bedak, da ne bi vedel, kaj je prav za prav v splošnem.

Dne 21. junija je prejel Aleš Jelovčan žalostno vest, da je padel nekje na Pacifiku njegov sin John. Nekaj dni poprej pa je prejel poročilo Math Štefan, da se njegovega sina Vincenca pogreša nekje v Italiji. Tudi jaz imam tri nečake v armadi. Linki in Vic sta v Texasu, Frank pa nekje na Pacifiku. Končam za danes.

J. Pintar.

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ZADRUŽNI POGREBNI ZAVOD

Arma, Kans.—Slovenski združni pogrebni zavod v Frontenacu, Kansas, praznuje drugo leto svojega 20-letnjega. Govorili bomo o tem na polletni članski seji, ki se vrši v nedeljo 16. julija ob 2. uri popoldne v lastnih prostorih v Frontenacu. Pridite na sejo vsi člani, ki se zanimajo za ta zavod!

Sicer nima nihče rad opravka s pogrebni in nihče rad ne razpravlja o teh stvareh, dokler ni potrebe, toda ta zavod je predvsem odvisen od zanimanja in agitacije svojih članov. Ustanovljen je bil in obstaja iz potrebe, zato da v slučaju potrebe služi našim rojakom.

A. Shular, tajnik.

PISMO SLOVENSКИH UJETNIKOV

Okrog 20. junija je upravitelj Prosvete prejel pismo od rojaka Karla Lapanje iz Ogdena, Utah, v katerem nam pošilja iskrene pozdrave od fantov ujetnikov, ki se nahajajo tam v "kempi" in prosijo, ako bi jim mogli poslati kak časopis, ker bi radi čitali.

Rojak Lapanja piše, da se nahaja že nad leto dni tam kot italijanski vojni ujetnik. Pravi, da je bil ujet v Egiptu. Doma je iz Cirknega na Gorškem. Njegov naslov je: Soldato Lapanja Karlo, Mat. No. 906181, Italian Service Unit, Company No. 256th, Q. M. S. L. V. Rep., Ogden, Utah.

Na to pismo mu je upravitelj Godina odpisal kratko pismo s prošnjo, da naj odpiše in naj pošlje imena vseh slovenskih ujetnikov iz dotične "kempe" ter mu poslal nekaj števil Prosvete. Dne 30. junija pa je dobil odgovor, ki se glasi:

Ogden, Utah, 27. junija. Cenjeni: Z največjim veseljem sem danes prejel vaše predrago pismo, za katero se iz dna srca zahvalim ter lepo pozdravljam Vas in vse, s katerimi pridete v dotično. Zdrav sem in tako tudi moji sorojaki. Nikdar mi ni prišlo na misel, da bom imel kdaj priliko dobiti pismo od slovenskega upravitelja lista in še posebej doma iz našega kraja. Tako sem vprašal in govoril z našimi oficirji, ki so mi odgovorili, da smemo in lahko naročimo vse kar želimo in nas lahko pridejo obiskati tudi naši sorodniki, kadar hočejo. Mi sedaj nisimo več ujetniki kakor prej, smo se podpisali za delo na polju in tudi nismo več oblečeni kot vojni ujetniki, temveč kot ameriški vojaki. Jaz sem doma iz Cerknega, med Tolminom in Idrijo. Veseli me, ko ste mi povedali, da ste tudi Vi doma iz Vipave. Dobro vem, kje je, bil sem tam večkrat. Hodil sem tja po vino v Vipavski trg, ko je bil vodja zadruge gospod Krhne, in dobro mi je znan tudi Jugoslovanski hotel, kateri je na glavni ulici v Vipavi.

Vi ste me vprašali, ako imam kake sorodnike tukaj v Združenih državah. Da, imam strica nekje v južni Kaliforniji. Menda se menda imenuje Auburn, ampak nimam pravega naslova od njega. Do leta 1938 je on redno pisal domov, potem pa seveda vsled vojne jaz nič več ne vem o njem. On je prišel v Ameriko že leta 1903. On je sin pokojnega Ivana Lapanje in menda še živi Elizabete Dežele.

Oprostite mi revni pisavi, ker nam bivša italijanska vlada ni dovolila slovenskih šol. Torej Vas še enkrat prav lepo pozdravim, ravno tako prejmite iskrene pozdrave od vseh naših domačih fantov iz gorškega okraja, in sicer: Jožef Ušaj iz Rihemberka, vas Prešerje, Vladimir Ušaj iz Černič, Andrej Mrak od Sv. Lucije, Dominik Tomič iz vasi Savodnje ob Soči, Anton Torkar iz Podbrda pri Tolminu, Ivan Poženel iz Idrije, Rudolf Viti iz Senožeč, Andrej Poljanec iz Standreža pri Gorici, Mario Srebrnič iz Solkana in Ivan Nardin iz Standreža pri Gorici. Vsi ti fantje so doma iz Gorškega oziroma Primorja.

Če nam kdo želi pisati ali pa nas obiskati osebno, še posebno, ako žive tudi v ti okolici naši Slovenci, naj nam napravijo to veselje.

Hvala Vam, gospod Godina, za Vašo uslugo. Lep pozdrav Vam in vsem Slovincem širom Amerike! Vaš —

Lapanja Karlo.

POROČILO O SMRTI IN O KONVENCIJI

Cleveland, O.—Dne 19. junija se je nahajal Frank Širca pri svoji hčeri Mrs. Mary Slugi, katera je pred nekaj tedni rodila hčerko. Nenadoma pa je Širca napadla srčna hiba. Z vsa naglico so ga odpeljali v bolnišnico, toda po nekaj minutah je že podlegel. Pokojnik je bil 62 let star, doma iz Doljnega Legatca, kjer zapuščata več sorodnikov. Pokojnik je bil član društva št. 53 SNPJ in W. O. W. Pokopan je bil v ponedeljek na pokopališču Calvery. Pogreba so se udeležili člani obeh društev. Naše društvo so zastopali: Gašper Basel, Peter Bukovnik in Leopold Grajzer. Predsednik pa je prečital poslovilni govor.

Pokojnik zapuščata ženo Frances, sinove Conrada, Georgea, Williama in Felixa ter hčere Mary, Frances in Lillian. V Cooperstownu, N. Y. pa sestri Mary in Frances Zigon. Za njim žaluje tudi 11 vnukov.

Frank Širca je živel v Ameriki 38 let. Svoje čase je družina živela v Forest Cityju, Pa. Naj v miru počiva.

Pogrebnik žele mi je povedal, da je poslal telegram Prosveti o smrti Anne Mihačić. Ona je prišla v Cleveland iz Windsor Heightsa, W. Va. Ker je bil njen kredit nakazan pri društvu 614, je ostala pri tem društvu in ne pri št. 53. To je vse, kar ve dopisnik o njej.

Dne 16. junija pa je zatisnila oči po dolgi in mučni bolezni Mary Samsa, rojena Znidarič. Bila je 65 let stara. V bolnišnici postelja se je nahajala zadnjih 18 let. Rojena je bila v vasi Stara Sica, fara Košana. Tu je bivala 43 let. Meseca marca 1. 1908 so njeni trije otroci izgubili življenje, ko je pogorela colinwoodska šola. V tistem požaru je izgubilo življenje 171 otrok.

Pokojnica zapuščata dve hčeri: Josephine Leskovec in Frances Eržen. Slednja je urednica angleške strani Nove Dobe. Ona je bila tudi precej časa aktivna pri podružnici št. 48 SANS. Toda zaradi bolezni njene matere je morala aktivnosti pri tej organizaciji opustiti. Naše sozoblje prizadetim.

Sedaj pa še nekaj besed o konvenciji. Tu hočem povedati, kako bi prav lahko odložili konvencijo za nekaj let. Ko bomo imeli prihodnje leto sejo glavnega odbora, bi zborovanje lahko smatrali kot konvencijo. Nekaj društev, ki se nahajajo v bližini glavnega urada, to so društva iz Milwaukeeja, La Salla in Waukegana, naj pošljejo delegata na sejo glavnega odbora in naj odobro vse, kar je sedaj v pravih in obenem glasujejo, da se bo vršila prihodnja konvencija v Evelethu, Minn., in sicer v mesecu septembru 1. 1947. Vse to ne bi dosti stalo, a zadostili bi zakonom države Illinois. Na ta način bi prihranili denar, med tem časom pa bi vojna gotovo prenehala.

Seve, razpravljati ne bi smeli o ničemer drugem kot določiti datum konvencije. To je lahko izvesti, če smo za to, da si prihranimo denar.

To sugestijo sem podal zato, da boste vedeli, da se lahko spremeni datum konvencije SNPJ, če je potreba.

Frank Barbic.

V tej naselbini ni veliko Slovencev. So samo tri družine, a samo en Slovenec, kajti dve sva vdovi.

Ob tej priliki naj omenim, da sem lansko leto prejela dve razglednici od družine Fradel. Ena je bila poslana iz Clevelanda, ko sta se Mary in John Fradel nahajala na konvenciji, a drugo sta mi poslala iz Floride, ko sta obiskala svojega sina. Po moški smrti sta me nekajkrat obiskala. Na tem mestu se jima najlepše zahvaljujem. Ako bi bila slučajno zopet v bližini naše naselbine, ju prosim, da me obiščeta. Jima bom zelo hvaležna.

Tu je sedaj zelo lepo. Vse tako zgleda, da bomo imeli letos zelo dobro letino, ker imamo dovolj dežja. Lansko leto sem tudi dobro pridelala. Krompirja sem vsadila 5 bušev, a pridelala sem ga 50.

Dne 2. julija je poteklo šest mesecev, odkar je umrla moja sestra Mary Lesar. Ona je bila rojena v vasi Doljne Jezero, blizu Cerknice. Njeno dekleško ime je bilo Martinič. Sicer je že malo pozno, vendar ne prepazno, da se najlepše zahvaljujem vsem, ki so pokojnici prinesli cvetlice in jo spremenili na njeni zadnji poti. Zlasti se zahvaljujem Clevelandčanom in Verončanom. Čez dva meseca po smrti Mary Lesar pa je umrl Joseph Melle, rojen v vasi Martinjak pri Cerknici. On je bil zet pokojne Mary Lesar in tako je imel mož moje sestre Rok Lesar, kar dve smrti v kratkem času.

Ko je umrl moj mož, mi je pustil mladoletna otroka. Ni mi bilo lahko, ko sem ostala sama z dvema otrokoma, toda vse se je dobro izteklo, kajti otroka sta bila pridna. Ko sta bila še pri meni, sem z večjim veseljem delala in bila bolj vesela, a zdaj sta oba od doma. Sina je vzel Stric Sam k vojakom. Zdej je poteklo že eno leto, odkar plava po morju. On je namreč pri mornarici. Pa naj naj le plava in se zmagovito povrne domov. Zadnjič mi je pisal 21. maja. On se nahaja na Havajskem otočju. Piše, da je srečal nekega Slovenca, ki je doma iz Bostona. Njegovega imena ni povedal.

Moja hčer pa je v Veroni. Tam dela v tovarni. Vidiva se na vsakih 5 ali 6 tednov. Tako sem zelo osamljena in mi je večkrat dolg čas. V otočnosti se izprašujem, kje je moja družina, kje sta moja otroka, ki sem ju s takim veseljem in ljubeznijo negovala.

Pozdrav vsem čitateljem Prosvete!

Ivana Mestek (680).

JUBILEJNA KAMPANJA SNPJ

NAČRT IN NAGRADE ZA AGITATORJE—ČLANI, STOPITE V AKCIJO!

GESLO: Utrdimo skupnost in sigurnost ter namen in načela SNPJ!

OBSEG: Ta kampanja se nanaša na članski in mladinski oddelk in traja od 1. aprila do 30. novembra 1944.

UDELEŽITEVI: Vsak član in članica se lahko udeleži te kampanje. Potrebno pa je, da društveni tajnik navede ime in certifikatno številko udeleženca ter druge potrebne podatke, kadar pošlje prošnjo kandidata za pristop v glavni urfd.

KVOTA: Vsakemu društvu je odmerjena kvota ali določeno število, ki se pričakuje, da ga bo dopolnilo z novimi člani tekom te kampanje. Kvota je odmerjena na podlagi števila odraslih članov, ki jih je društvo imelo 31. decembra 1943 in sicer, na vsakih deset starih enega novega člana do maksimalne vsote 40 članov.

NAPLACILO: Radi privlačnosti in da se pospeši aktivnost v tej kampanji ter za dosego večjega uspeha, so določene redne in izredne nagrade.

REDNE NAGRADE: Redne nagrade so določene za vse novopridobljene člane, ki so plačali aosement za najmanj šest mesecev, na podlagi tu navedene lestvice, ki je:

Za vsakega mladinskega člana—Načrt 1 ali 2..... \$1.00
Za vsakega mladinskega člana—Načrt 3..... 2.00
Za vsakega odraslega člana zavarovanega za \$250 in \$500... 1.00
Za vsakega odraslega člana zavarovanega za \$1000 ali več.... 4.00

IZREDNE NAGRADE: Poleg rednih nagrad so določene še posebne nagrade za udeležence, ki pridobijo deset (10) ali več novih članov. Štiri glavne nagrade so: \$125 za največje število, \$100 za drugo največje število, \$75 za tretje največje število in \$50 za četrto največje število, ki jih je vpisanih v kredit posameznemu članu. Ostalo pa se bo razdelilo proporcno med udeležence, ki dosežejo ali nadkrilijo cilj desetih članov.

SKLAD POSEBNIH NAGRAD: Vse izredne nagrade se bodo izplačale iz sklada, ki se ga zbere na sledeči način: Za vsakega novega odraslega in mladinskega člana gre 50c v ta namen, vključivi člani, ki prestopijo iz mladinskega v članski oddelk ter se zavarujejo za \$1000 ali več.

ZDRAVNIŠKA PREISKAVA: Za tekom te kampanje pridobljene nove člane plača jednota stroške zdravniške preiskave do vsote \$2 za vsakega odraslega člana. Za mladinski oddelk se običajno ne zahteva zdravniške preiskave, razen v primerih, kjer je zdravstveno stanje otroka in s tem zavarovanje dvomljivo. V slednjem primeru plača jednota zdravniško preiskavo do vsote 50c.

RAZNOTEROSTI:

- a) Udeleženeec v tej kampanji dobi kredit za vsakega otroka pri vsakem društvu. Toda kredit se ne more prenesti še potem ko je nov član prijavljen in vključen v glavnom uradu.
 - b) Bivših članov odraslega in mladinskega oddelka, ki imajo v smislu pravil morda še pravico, da se jih nazaj sprejme, se ne šteje v kredit tekom te kampanje.
 - c) Prošnje za nove člane je treba poslati v glavni urad, ne besneje kot do petega (5.) dne po uradno določenem datumu za sključček te kampanje, pri čem je datum poštnega pečata merodajen.
 - d) Slavnostno kampanjo za nove člane ob 40-letnici jednote vodi Michael Vrhovnik, kot direktor kampanje, in Vincent Cainkar, kot načelnik kampanje.
- Kakor razvidno, predvideva predložiti načrti mnogo lepih ugodnosti za nove člane in agitatorje ter je vsakom privlačna. Na podlagi teh pogojev in z dobrimi izkušnjami, ki smo si jih stekli v prejšnjih kampanjah, nam je uspeh zagotovljen. UTRDIMO TOREJ SKUPNOST IN SIGURNOST TER NAMEN IN NAČELA JEDNOTE Z MARLJIVIM PRIDOBIVANJEM NOVIH ČLANOVI TO NAJ BO NAŠE OBČE GESLO TEKOM TE SLAVNOSTNE KAMPANJE! NAPREJ ZA VEČJO IN JAČJO SNPJ POVSDO PO AMERIKI!

Predsednikova kolona

Dobra naprava Pred nami je iniciativa društva št. 21, ki je bila prvič uradno priobčena zadnje sredo. Društvo je prišlo do prepričanja, da bo v korist jednote, ako znižamo zastopstvo na naših konvencijah ter želi, da se v toliko spremene na to nanašajoče se točke naših pravil in stopijo v veljavo že za našo trinajsto redno konvencijo, ki bo prihodnje leto. In da bo to mogoče, se je poslužilo iniciativne in tako bomo o tem vprašanju odločili s splošnim glasovanjem, kar bo menda najbolj pravilno.

Splošno glasovanje je pri nas v veljavi že skoraj od početka jednote. Zadnja leta se ga toliko ne poslužujemo kot smo se včasih, vendar pa se je izkazalo že večkrat, da je to ne samo napredna, temveč tudi koristna in potrebna naprava. S splošnim glasovanjem lahko spremenimo vsako točko pravil in rešimo vsako vprašanje in vse probleme v jednoti prav tako kot s konvencijo. Kot pametna in koristna naprava se bo izkazalo tudi to pot, ako bomo o iniciativi društva št. 21 oziroma predloženem vprašanju najprej dobro razmišljali in pametno razpravljali, potem pa istotako premišljeno in pametno glasovali.

Konvencija je potrebna Vpričio dejstva, da ima vsako društvo pravico do iniciative in da lahko s to napravo v okvirju zakona rešimo vsako vprašanje v jednoti, izgleda res nekak čudno, zakaj ne moremo odložiti konvencije na poznejšo dobo kot so nekateri že priporočali, ali da imamo sploh konvencije.

Kot je že bilo v Prosveti pojasnjeno, zakon države Illinois, v kateri je jednota inkorporirana, predpisuje, da mora vsaka bratska podporna organizacija imeti svojo konvencijo najmanj enkrat na vsaka štiri leta. Torej konvencije moramo imeti že vsled tega, ker nam to predpisuje država. In ker naša trinajsta konvencija pade že tako rekoč na konec četrtega leta po zadnji konvenciji, se iz ravno istih razlogov tudi ne da preložiti na poznejšo dobo.

Ampak konvencij ne obdržavamo samo radi tega, da zadostimo državnim zakonom, temveč tudi radi interesov organizacije same. Čeprav s splošnim glasovanjem lahko spremenimo vsako točko pravil ter izvolimo tudi glavni odbor, je vendar potrebno, da včasih ali na vsakih toliko let pridemo skupaj in se bolj osebno spoznamo. Dobro je za organizacijo, da se glavni odborniki in zastopniki društev—slednji so itak po večini društveni uradniki—imajo priliko pogledati v obraz in drug drugega bolj od bliže spoznajo vsaj vsaka štiri leta. To veliko pripomore do boljše harmoničnega sodelovanja in pospešuje dobro moralo sploh. In slednje je zelo važno ter veliko bolj potrebno za organizacijo kot se pa na splošno misli.

Naše konvencije pa so tudi vzgojnega pomena ne samo, da si nagledamo svet in imamo lepe čase, kakor si morda kdo napačno predstavlja. Ako gredo delegatje na konvencijo kapitalističnih strank in kakih drugih organizacij le za "good time," je to njih zadeva, toda ne sme biti nam za vzgled in se nikdar pri nas uveljaviti. Namen naših konvencij je temeljito razpravljanje o vprašanjih in potrebah organizacije ter resno delo v smeri napredka jednote in nje članstva, in v interesu napredka ter boljše bodočnosti delavstva sploh. Naše konvencije morajo biti resnično delavne in konstruktivne; od naših zastopnikov na konvenciji se pričakuje, da pri tem resno sodelujejo ter da bo vsak doprinesel v to svrhu svoje najboljšje. Tako se naše konvencije v splošnem tudi vršijo, kar je brezdvomno zelo poučno, poleg tega da blagodejno učinkuje tudi na moralo v organizaciji.

Preudarnost potrebna Menda ne bo odveč, ako se tu ponovno opozori na dejstvo, da naše članstvo sestoji domala iz samih delavcev, to je iz ljudi z več ali manj pičlo izobrazbo. To je bilo toliko bolj resnično v prejšnjih letih in zlasti ob početku jednote. Kljub temu pa so ti ljudje zgradili močno organizacijo in storili za dane razmere naravnost velikansko delo. In kako je to bilo mogoče? Vzrokov za to bi se seveda dalo več navesti, vendar pa je glavni vzrok za tolik razmah naša občirna demokracija ali dejstvo, da ima članstvo glavno in zadnje besedo v vseh zadevah jednote in predvsem, da lahko toliko sodeluje na naših konvencijah. Mnogoštevilno zastopstvo je veliko pripomoglo do tega. Marsikateri naših članov je šele kot delegat na konvenciji prvo spoznal naše bratstvo in da je SNPJ res napredna ter časten vzor vsem bratskim podpornim organizacijam, Marsikdo se je šele na konvenciji prepričal, da je res vredno, da se živo zanimamo za to jednoto ter da je v največjem interesu nas vseh, da širimo nje ideje in principe ter jo poskušamo graditi vedno večjo in večjo, ter je nato postal vnet in uspešen agitator. Vsak, ki je bil kdaj na naši konvenciji, si je gotovo pridobil nekaj, kar je pozneje lahko doma koristno izrabil zase in za svoje društvo; in vsi, ki smo pohajali na konvencije, smo se tam usposabljali ter v marsičem izpopolnili. Vse to je pomagalo do večjega razvoja in napredka jednote.

V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik.

VABILO NA PREŠERNOV PİKNIK

Chicago, Ill.—Da se ne pozabi —ker večina iz med nas ima stotero različnih skrbj, naj ponovno opomnim, kar je bilo že poročano v tem listu, da bo imel pevski zbor France Prešeren piknik prihodnje nedeljo na Keglovem vrtu v Willow Springu. Čisti prebitek tega piknika bo šel za božično darilo našim vojakom v ameriški armadi. Upam, da bo letošnji božič zadnji, v katerem bomo še pošiljali darila našim vojakom širom sveta. Ali bodo to zadnji prazniki, v katerih še milijone ljudi ne bo vedelo kaj pomenijo besede . . . In mir ljudem na zemlji. . .? Upam, da se bo svet uravnal na boljši tir, po katerem bo drvel v vesoljstvo, brez mednarodnih metezjev in klanj. Ko mir—oj ljubi mir se vrne na zemljo, ko človek s sočlovekom v miru živel bo.

Včasih so se pikniki vršili v pomoč tej ali oni lokalni organizaciji, a danes se vrše v pomoč prizadetim širom sveta. Radi tega apeliram v imenu zbora Prešerna na vse Chicagožane in one iz bližnjih naselbin, da pridete na ta piknik in ob enem pripeljete svoje prijatelje s seboj ter tako pomagate do boljše darila našim vojakom, za kar vam bodo hvaležni vojaki in hvaležen vam bo zbor Prešeren. Vstopnina prosta za vse. Potrebna dobra. Na svidenje torej prihodnje nedeljo na Keglovem vrtu na Prešerenovem pikniku.

Predsednik zbora.

JI UGAJA PROSVETA

Yeagertown, Pa.—Cenjeni urednik. Prosim, da mi dovolite malo prostora v Prosveti. To je moj prvi dopis v 23 letih. Toliko let sem že članica tega društva, a Prosveta prihaja v našo hišo že 24 let. Poprej je bil moj mož naročnik na Prosveto, po njegovi smrti sem jo pa jaz obnovala. Meni list zelo ugaja; je tako rekoč moj najboljši prijatelj; kadar jo čitam, se tako počutim, kakor da bi se pogovarjala z ljudmi iz raznih naselbin.

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

- Nakazani dne 29. junija 1944
- REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT
Payment of June 29, 1944
- 5 Angela Klima \$20
 - 8 Pauline Kovacic \$17
 - 15 Helen Cernely \$14
 - 16 Frank Mihalich \$26
 - 19 William Benedict \$12, Martin Oberzan \$14, Ignatz Cerno \$26
 - 22 Anna Marinič \$26, Katarina Mišelič \$14
 - 29 Teresa Grodzin \$20
 - 30 Frank Zupancic \$14, Joseph Premk \$22, Joseph Premk \$22
 - 34 Mary Rapis \$20
 - 39 Anton Pustovrh \$20, Mary Koren \$17.50, Joseph Verbe \$27, Frank Selez \$22, Joseph Zitnik \$24, John Zelenc \$22
 - 59 Catherine Novak \$20
 - 61 Pulona Kezh \$20
 - 62 John Cernp \$20, Joseph Stukel \$23, John Lamin \$21, Anton Gensel \$14
 - 64 Anna Cernp \$20
 - 70 Stane Kanjar \$22
 - 83 Peter Nikič \$45, Mary Schoenrath \$20
 - 86 Fred Matjaic \$20, Frank Sturbic \$14, Theresa Jenek \$14, Albin Botnic \$14, Albin Botnic \$20
 - 96 Helen Strub \$20, Mary Krek \$20, Peter Fretel \$25, Frank Serjan \$40
 - 101 Catherine Bonotin \$20, John Ban \$6
 - 117 Otza Janok \$13
 - 118 Frances Tomasič \$25
 - 119 Mary Sustaric \$17, Frances Furlan \$20
 - 120 Edna Augustovich \$20
 - 123 Mary Constantine \$15
 - 129 Joseph Gustinec \$20, Frank Sternberger \$20
 - 146 Helen Funtaj \$20
 - 149 Mary Noll \$20
 - 150 Frank Znidaric \$20
 - 155 Pauline Legan \$2
 - 161 Nick Bosanich \$20
 - 167 Jennie Hribar \$20
 - 180 John Kozole \$14, Evan Jakicic \$24, Jakob Hribar \$20, Anton Grahben \$10
 - 197 Joseph Blah \$20
 - 198 John Trunkelj \$20
 - 211 John Kovevar \$8, John Kovevar \$22
 - 221 Alma Bostick \$20
 - 233 Frank Schweiger \$r. \$14, Martin Vranjak \$14, Jernej Hribar \$6
 - 240 Anna Franzosch \$27
 - 241 Anton Lavrich \$14, Anton Lavrich \$22, George Steiminger \$11, Louis Modic \$20, Matt Horvath \$12.96, Julius Strucinske \$13
 - 247 Mine Rankovich \$14, John Banjos \$25
 - 260 Ellena Nagole \$23.50
 - 273 John Straus \$11, John Sikole \$10, Frank Spendal \$20
 - 288 Antonina Plut \$40, Agnes Chacek \$14, Frank Canozich \$14, Louis Furman \$20
 - 292 Louis Sikokus \$20.50
 - 295 Frank Klebo \$14, Mary Kokal \$21, Filip Popovnik \$18

V. CAINKAR, načelnik kampanje.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, direktor kampanje.

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

- 280 Anton Kojancic \$14, John Fatur \$20, John Fatur \$20, Frank Malnik \$20
 - 300 Frances Polifko \$18
 - 304 Anton Krubi \$20
 - 308 Helen Vlastelic \$45, Martha Bunica \$22, Anton Lazar \$21, John Draze \$20, Joseph Vlastelic \$14
 - 313 Dorothy Mare \$14
 - 320 Frank Zorko \$27, Carl Stanic \$20
 - 325 Joseph Martincic \$20
 - 336 Anna Stile \$14
 - 344 Alberta Fava \$7, Malt Spunde \$8
 - 345 Eileen Burger \$19, Steve Pooko \$14
 - 347 Barbara Frankovic \$44, Louis Vodmetev \$16, Louis Vodopivec \$22, George Pribanich \$42
 - 377 Angela Repovc \$23
 - 380 Joseph Verbe \$27
 - 391 Mary Plesar \$20, Mary Bizjak \$20, John Bizjak Jr. \$24
 - 393 Frank Krubi \$20
 - 403 Joseph Koren \$20, Nikala Suteh \$19
 - 408 Louise Yunkovic \$20, Anna Malnar \$20, Edwina Kvaternik \$18, Grace Crivkovic \$24
 - 421 Ernest Matelich \$19
 - 422 Mary Nichols \$20
 - 430 Michael Skuletic \$20
 - 445 Joseph Novak \$15, Frank Florjanec \$14
 - 457 Mary Soga \$22
 - 459 Nick Piltrovich \$20, Nina Stizac \$20
 - 481 Theresa Benca \$4
 - 516 Louise Ansovar \$12
 - 518 Mary Plasky \$18.50, Ross Hillock \$21, Cyril Smardo \$26, Joseph Devish \$20
 - 528 Nick Susac \$24
 - 537 Anna Bizjak \$25
 - 547 Boia Grabovar \$16
 - 549 Dora Bukavina \$26, Jack Radich \$24, 550 Polly Krubi \$21, Josephine Smolik \$20
 - 584 Frances Schneider \$14, Frances Friedl \$21, Henry Moran \$6, Henry Moran \$12, Physilia Stencic \$28, Marco Sharen \$20
 - 604 Emma Reva \$20
 - 608 John Proser \$22.50
 - 610 Andrew Jarkovic \$25
 - 611 Caroline Phillips \$13.50, Joseph Scoultz \$22
 - 614 Mitar Dragon \$22
 - 626 Pauline Todoroff \$10, Agnes Mosec \$20, Agnes Mosec \$20
 - 631 Jim McEldie \$20, Agnes Melasch \$20
 - 637 Frank Krubi \$27
 - 638 John Bajova \$20, Mary Knutic \$28
 - 639 John Wilster \$20
 - 667 Christine Stebel \$20, Martin Abaco \$24
 - 680 Paul Abgray \$10, Joseph Pleso Jr. \$1
 - 682 Kathryn Lkovich \$22
 - 684 Frances Bonhous \$20
 - 685 John Blomquist Jr. \$40
 - 690 Rose Barick \$12
 - 696 Katherine Grandovic \$9
 - 702 Charlene Hahn \$42
 - 713 Anna Miller \$22
 - 721 Anna Progar \$20
 - 738 Joan Millaric \$20
 - 755 Anna Cvelbar \$20
- SKUPAJ—TOTAL \$4,705.46
- Lawrence Gradisek
1a) 601—Sec'y S. B. Dept.



Our Society's War Bond Record

The fifth war loan drive ends Saturday, July 8, and the national goal is 16 billion dollars. We all know that government securities are the safest in the world.

What is our Society's war bond record? The total amount invested by the SNPJ in war bonds is more than \$3,000,000.

Last year the SNPJ invested \$1,692,000 in war bonds, or nearly every dollar at its disposal.

During the first six months of this year our Society invested \$1,070,000 in war bonds. This amount includes \$475,000 invested for the adult department and \$25,000 for the juvenile department, both of these amounts being invested during the present drive.

In addition, our Society has invested thousands of dollars in various war savings bonds. Therefore, since the beginning of the war our Society has invested more than \$3,000,000 in various war bond drives. However, the total investment of the SNPJ in various government securities is more than \$6,000,000.

This, then, is the financial record of our Society in helping Uncle Sam to carry on the war against our common enemy and to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end, as well as a just peace which must follow.

The above huge sums do not include the various amounts so invested by our local lodges and individual members.

At present there are approximately 5,000 members of the SNPJ in the armed forces of our country, many of whom have already taken part on various battlefields. The number of our soldier-members who gave their lives for their country is steadily growing, and we must not forget the fact that the SNPJ is one of those fraternal organizations that is paying full mortuary benefit for every fallen member. This pledge has been solemnly kept as a patriotic gesture and is being carried out to the letter.

This splendid war record of our Society can now serve us in our present membership campaign as an inducement in bringing new members into our fold.

The entire membership of our organization can be proud of its war record. Let us hope that it will not be without good results.

American Labor Turns the Tide

American labor has fully succeeded in turning the tide of victory against Hitler, Hirohito and their satellites. American labor will keep that tide running strong until our enemies are totally engulfed.

The soldiers of production are keeping pace with the fighting soldiers of our country, and they will finish the job just as effectively as they began it.

It is estimated that the present labor force in the United States numbers about 53,000,000 workers. If they work an eight-hour shift the sum total of their work hours is 424,000,000 per day, or 2,544,000,000 per week.

This should give some idea of the man-hours being worked daily, and when the labor-haters talk about a strike costing 50 million work hours they are talking about something that is in calculably small against the background of the total man-days worked.

When the workers strike these days, no matter what the provocation may be, there are those who are willing to call down the wrath of the gods on what they conceive to be traitors to the armed forces of our country. The labor-haters are ever ready to smear labor in spite of the fact that it is the soldiers of production that have turned the tide of victory against the enemy.

However, if management stages a sitdown by refusing to abide by the edicts and directives of government agencies, as in the Montgomery Ward case, the ones who scoff at the laws and thumb their noses at the government are actually hailed by the reactionary press as heroes.

Democracy has not abdicated in the United States of America, and the sooner this fact is impressed on business interests the better it will be for the general morale of everyone concerned. After all, we are fighting to preserve and spread democracy here and abroad. American labor must guard its hard won battles on the home front in order that it may not lose its rights while fighting foreign dictators.

Pioneer Parade

CHICAGO.—On Saturday afternoon of August 5—all roads will lead to Pilsen Park, 26th and Albany Ave., for the much talked about *Pioneers' Old-Fashioned Picnic*. The committee is working hard and making some very interesting plans for that day and evening. In order to have you come out earlier (and avoid the rush) we've decided that between the hours of 4 p. m. (when gates will be open) to 6 p. m. two persons will be admitted for the price of one. The kitchen under the able supervision of *Mary Andrus* and *John and Ida Simon* promise us a real good plate luncheon. To those of you who have to work that day, come direct to Pilsen Park and have your supper there. A snappy program with some extra special talent will be featured in observance of SNPJ's 40th anniversary. There will be other concessions and amusements. We also expect to celebrate the fact that Pioneers will be 1000 strong by our picnic date, thus making us the first SNPJ lodge to ever reach that goal! Ray Rodman's band will furnish the dance music. So—all you Chicagoans, far and near, come out and spend a great day with the Pioneers!

Political Circus. Last week Chicago was the scene of the Republican convention, or so called "political circus". During their sessions we suffered with terrific heat that reached into 100°, but since it's over

we've had much more comfortable weather. Why have a convention in the first place when the candidates were already picked? Why have all the expense of travelling (which we're told no to do unless essential—and this wasn't essential), hotel bills, liquors, cigars and what not during these critical war times? Was there no fear of inflation?—Wouldn't it have been wiser for the delegates to have stayed at home and instead invested their money in war bonds during this Fifth War Loan Drive? Gracie Allen, reporting thru Chicago Sun, gave a humorous account of the proceedings some of which I quote: "Chicago is simply jammed with Republicans. Why, it's as hard for a Democrat to get into the Hotel Sherman as it is for a Republican to get into the White House... The huge Chicago Stadium was just a sea of Republican faces. It was easy to tell they were Republican faces, because they were so pale. I guess that comes from years of confinement."

All-A-Round. The Frank Perchins of East Chicago, Ind., spent two weeks in Johnstown recently and enjoyed seeing old friends again in good old Pennsylvania. Ann Sanemans says she's a real farmette and her

PIONEER PICNIC AT PILSEN PARK SATURDAY, AUG. 5

CHICAGO.—It's something extra—it's an Old-Fashioned Picnic given by the Pioneer Lodge 559 of the SNPJ on Saturday, Aug. 5, at Pilsen Park, 26th and Albany. You are all cordially invited to attend this picnic where you will meet your old and new friends, and we can assure you that you will have a read old-fashioned good time. So plan to be with us August 5.

We know you are all working hard day after day on the production front, and gas rationing is still in effect. But here is your chance to come to the Pioneer picnic by taking a streetcar which will bring you to the door of Pilsen Park. And you can come right from work as plate lunch will be served in the park. Bring your family along, and don't forget your grandma and grandpa; they will enjoy an evening of real fun among their old friends. You can come as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be plenty of beer and other drinks, too, plus good eats.

Music will be furnished by the Gay Dons' orchestra. Here's a secret: we will have something special on the program by celebrating the 1000 membership which will be reached before the date of the picnic. Come out and see what there is in store for you, Saturday, Aug. 5, at Pilsen Park. Na svidenje!

PIONEER COMMITTEE—I. S.

Bro. Kosem Writes From Fort Riley

FT. RILEY, KANS.—Hello, friends of the SNPJ lodges everywhere!

As a member of the Slovene nationality, I am trying to keep up the Slovene morale by writing in the *Prosveta*. I know many of our young lodge officers have been called into service. We who are in the service give credit to the members at home who replaced the vacant offices.

I am thanking all my friends and Slovene folks from different states who have written to me. I am also thanking them for the gift packages which I have received.

Since I have been in service I have made friends with fellows from all states. I have been in service for eight weeks and I like it very much. Among those that I have thus far met was Pvt. Steve Mathia of Strabane, Pa. He is doing very well in the U.S. Cavalry Unit of the C. R. T. C. This is one of the best units in the armed forces. The Cavalry Unit of the C.R.T.C. sends the comrades overseas its best regards for their successful invasion and hopes to be there at their side to help them to victory.

As a Slovene I am doing my best for my country and SNPJ lodges. I also hope to hear from other members who are still on the home front. I certainly do miss one thing, that is, the good Slovene music. Leave it up to Jackie Martincic. He is keeping the music going in Strabane, I guess. I wish we had polka players here in the army. Then I would be just at home.

Well, folks, have a good time while you can and enjoy yourself. I want to add that I am a member of SNPJ lodge 265, Southview, Pa.

Pvt. JOHN WM. KOSEM, ASN 33938516, Brek 2072, Trp. E 1st Rgmt CRTC, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Buy War Bonds

One of the easiest and most obvious ways to back the invasion is to buy war bonds.

Every dollar invested in this fashion does triple duty. It backs up the boys overseas. It bolsters the home front against inflation. And it provides the buyer with more postwar security.

Pres. Philip Murray has called upon every CIO union and member to back the Fifth War Loan Drive to the limit.

This is a duty to our country and to ourselves that no American dare neglect. Buy now, buy more and urge others to buy.

daughter Rob Ann is enjoying the country atmosphere in Michigan. Pfc Frank Zordani has returned to Camp Fannin, Texas, after a two weeks furlough. Milan Medovec from Cleveland has accepted a position in Prosveta department and started working last week. The initiative of Lodge 21, Colorado, deserves a lot of thought. The English Speaking lodges should take special interest and discuss it at their lodge meetings. A reminder for Pioneer Picnic Committee meeting Friday, July 7, at Slovene Labor Center, at 8:15 u. m.

FRANCES L. RAK, 519.

Cuddy Lodge to Mark Birthday

CUDDY, PA.—I'll briefly inform you of the 25th anniversary date of Lodge 319 which is to take place on Sunday, Sept. 3. In collaboration with our own event we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Society. Details of the affair will be given in a latter issue.

Being tremendously unsuccessful in seeing new faces at the meeting I'll once again make an effort and very politely ask you to join us some future second Sunday of the month at 2 o'clock. Bro. Tomayko was the unfortunate absentee at the June meeting so the cash drawing now totals \$8.

It would be immensely appreciated by the lodge secretary if a few of you would be more punctual in paying your lodge dues. To occasionally rely on the secretary is approved but to expect a too frequent repetition is beyond duty. So, either undertake your responsibility or stand suspension.

The 5th War Loan Drive is on, let's hope you all join the parade. MOLLY, Lodge 319.

Veronian News

VERONA, PA.—If you should happen to run across one of the posters advertising our Veronian dance at our club this Saturday night, July 8, one thing in particular will be noticed. The admission for this affair is only 50c, tax included.

That—considering the Veronians Club will have for the first time Jack Persin and his Jolly Jesters, boys who really know their Slovene music as well as popular songs—is a small fee. Yes, these musicians who hail from Warren, Ohio, know just how to please the young and old. So for a last reminder, it's this Sat. July 8 (tomorrow), beginning at 9 p. m. Our air-cooled riverfront dance and outdoor facilities should attract a large crowd.

"Veronian Yanks Meet in Hawaii," not a title for a book but an actual meeting that brought together Charles Latin, Vincent Crider, and John Sepelyak. This news was forwarded to this scribe by C. Crider. This scribe would welcome a card from our Veronian members saying where their sons, daughters or husbands are located and what their rank may be.

Eddie Ruskevicz, you missed out by exactly a week in seeing how our bar looks lined up with all kinds of whiskeys and wines. Yes, Eddie, if your leave would have been a week later, you could have joined John (Ich) Zebrig (who was home on furlough), this scribe, E. Eiffler, J. Zolet, F. and M. Pavelko and Louis Cestnik, in the first round of hard drinks that was brought (by that never to miss the first doings of any kind at our club) Johnnie Lesar.

Want to learn deep sea diving, or should I say deep river? Well, then, Steve Ruskevicz is your man. Any person who can dive into the Allegheny river about 2 a. m. in the morning and retrieve a flashlight that was lying at the bottom, still lit, should have the qualifications for such a job. Steve and John Kubala took a spin in John's motorboat that he has docked at our club. How it happened that the flashlight was in the river? It was when nearing the shore that John turned on the light so he could see where to land the boat, when the flashlight slipped out of his hand.

All right, now let's go in the anniversary membership campaign. The liquor business that had us tied is settled, and now we are free to do something for our country as well as for our SNPJ and Veronian lodge. With so many of us having brothers, relatives, sons and daughters in the service, and are finding it hard to do our share in the fifth war loan drive, new members that will bring us bonds and stamps from our SNPJ should solve this problem. I can say this for our Veronian members, that in the past they have done remarkable things and I'm sure will continue to do so in the future.

With grand comebacks by Fritze Miller and Rudie Slosser who were on the sick list, evident by their being up and around again. John Youk is our newest sick casualty. John is taking treatment for his back at the Wilkinsburg's Columbia hospital. Veronians when out around that direction are requested to stop in and pay John a visit. "Thanks a lot for everything," says Mrs. Kirn, mother of Frankie Kirn, who was killed in action, to the Veronian lodge and the SNPJ for being well in everything.

A couple of items on the juveniles. Richard Zebrig is now convalescing after his operation at home and at our Veronian river front. Must have been playing Tarzan or how could have Joseph Melle Jr. been in the woods when he got that dose of poison ivy. Herky Krulac is still the leader of the comandos, with Albert Sepelyak his right hand man.

A seaplane accident right on our

PENNSY SNPJ DAY AT IMPERIAL, PA., SUNDAY, JULY 30

VERONA, PA.—From now until Sunday, July 30, when the Ninth Annual Pennsylvania SNPJ Day celebration takes place at Imperial, Pennsylvania, these words should be passed along:

"Are you going to this great SNPJ celebration that is going to be held at Imperial on the last Sunday of this month, July 30?" Everyone should be making plans now as to how transportation can be had to Imperial instead of waiting till the last minute because of some minor problem that can be ironed out now. In order not to miss it, plan early and be sure to attend.

Entertainment galore will be presented at this gala affair. Despite present conditions a large crowd is expected to be on hand because of the Slovene atmosphere and fraternalism that is bound to reign at this SNPJ Day. You are all invited to attend this affair, Sunday, July 30, MICHAEL LIPESKY.

Goste Pens Note From So. Pacific

SOMEWHERE in the South Pacific, June 17.—Dear Brothers and Sisters of SNPJ lodge 559, "Pioneers": First of all I want to thank you for your kindness for sending me the *Prosveta*. I surely do appreciate it and read it thoroughly. Mail call is fun and you certainly added more pleasure in it for me.

We've made another move and our new base is shaping up rapidly. We came up here from Finchhafen, and we had quite a show here before we landed. It was mostly aerial and there was less resistance than expected.

It is prettier here than at our last base. There are many odd varieties of trees, among which are citrus, papai, mangos, pineapple, etc., besides several varieties of palms.

As we were among the first to land, we were able to have our pick of souvenirs. Many Japs were killed and many of them had to leave in such a hurry that they left almost everything behind. The Japs that were trapped in the hills by the invasion infiltrate into our area to try to steal our food. We've picked off quite a few.

We're working very hard seven days a week. We have reveille, just get up in time to wash and clean ourselves. The working hours are all mixed up, we just work night and day, getting up at odd hours and quitting at odd hours. As you can probably read in the papers, our work goes on and on. We are really showing typical Navy Seabees progress. Installations are appearing in an incredibly short time.

The heat is terrific, but draughts of cool air from the mountains at night make it necessary to sleep with a woolen blanket.

I receive the *Prosveta* quite regularly, thanks to Bro. John Rak. But I don't get the *Pioneer Bulletin*, and I would appreciate if someone would send it to me. I'm sorry I can't be there to celebrate the SNPJ's 40th anniversary. It is a great pleasure for me to extend to one and all congratulations upon the work you are doing. We soldiers on the battle fronts and you on the production front at home who are confirmed fraternalists are for preserving all that is good for humanity, and we are at the same time striving to extend the good and abolish the bad.

I shall be glad to read more of your activities in *Prosveta*. I am thinking about you all and perhaps it won't be too long before I can have the pleasure of seeing you in person. My address: Alvin A. Goste, M. N. 2 C, Platoon 4, 113th N. C. B., c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif. Fraternally and sincerely your lodge brother, ALVIN A. GOSTE, 559.

Doctors' Closed Shop

Speaking of a closed shop: At the request of the "Doctors' Union," the Maryland legislature passed a law forbidding doctors to advertise. A physician who didn't belong to the "Doctors' Union" challenged the validity of the law. The Maryland Court of Appeals has just overruled him. He must stop, pay a fine or go to jail!

Allegheny river. Four people were injured when the seaplane that is a familiar sight to all us Veronians every summer, didn't rise out of the water in time, crashed into a motorboat. Even our boys who are in the service have had a ride in this plane that flies around these parts every summer. So till this Sat. night's (July 8) dance, I'll say so long. MICHAEL LIPESKY.

Representation at the Next Convention

By Michael Vrhavnik

Discussion of representation for the next convention continues in the Official Organ of the Society. An initiative, introduced by Lodge 21, Pueblo, Colorado, has been submitted to a vote of the membership. This must be seconded within ninety days, from the date first published, before a referendum vote can be taken to decide whether or not the initiative shall become law.

Nearly all of the lodges, which have so far had their views publicized, are in favor of a lower delegation. It has been noticed, however, that a big majority of these are lodges with large memberships and will, consequently, be effected very little, if at all. It is quite obvious, also, that many members are not acquainted with certain essential facts pertaining to the cost of the last convention.

The last or 12th regular SNPJ convention, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., lasted eleven (11) days and cost in the neighborhood of \$72,000. One thing we must not overlook is the fact that it was really TWO conventions in ONE—the SSPZ and SNPJ merger conventions held on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1941, and these followed by the regular convention composed of the delegations and supreme officers of the two societies and the merger committee, a total of 338 members, altogether.

At least three and possibly four of the eleven days were used, directly or indirectly, in connection with the merger and problems arising from it. All expenses of the merger incurred before, during and after the convention, including fees of attorneys and actuaries, are contained in the total convention cost of \$72,000. Conservatively estimated, about \$25,000 of this can be charged to the merger. Yet, time after time, the cost of the last convention has been used as a basis for the next convention and the total representation, if the by-laws remain unchanged, will very unlikely exceed 300 delegates and officers combined.

One very important inducement for greater lodge activity, acceptance of official responsibility, attendance at meetings and affairs, more successful membership campaigns, interest in the by-laws and general problems of the lodge and Society is anticipated reward, honor and distinction that comes with being elected a delegate to the SNPJ Convention. It means a trip away from home and a reunion with friends and acquaintances from many parts of the country. It offers opportunities of making new friends and a chance to serve the Society through its highest governing body. It may even lead to election to an office on the Supreme Board. This is one way we have of rewarding an active member for service and loyalty.

Personally, I look upon a convention not only as a time to make necessary revisions in the by-laws and adopt forward moving resolutions, but as a time for the quadrennial, national reunion of the Society's leaders and active workers. Conventions often revive and inspire the fraternal spirit of the delegates and return them home resolved and pledged anew to the ideals and principles of the SNPJ. Therefore, it is my humble opinion that we cannot afford to make the next convention attractive to less lodges and members. Reduce the delegation and you reduce the interest, responsibility and activity, proportionately. This is what I referred to when I stated in a previous article that a

Federation News

W. PA. FED. ITEMS

IMPERIAL, PA.—The next conference of the E. S. Federation of SNPJ Lodges of Western Penna will be held in the Slovene Home, Universal, Pa., on Sunday, July 16, beginning at 2 p. m. In view of the fact that this conference has six months business to conduct on that date and with many new items to discuss it is important that all affiliated lodges have representation. Therefore, local lodges ought to get busy at once to be sure your lodge is represented on July 16.

The 9th annual Pennsylvania SNPJ Day will be held on Sunday, July 30, at the Slovene Home, Imperial, Pa. Details will be published in subsequent issues of *Prosveta*. However, make your plans now to be in Imperial on July 30 and celebrate our annual event as well as the 40th anniversary of the SNPJ. From reports to date the membership campaign is going along fairly well. More activity will be necessary in the coming months if

few thousand dollars saved, through a lowered representation, might mean a greater loss to the Society later.

Under the present By-laws 145 lodges will be able to elect a delegate without combining with another lodge, while each of the remaining 490 must merge with one or more lodges. If the minimum membership requirement for one delegate is raised from 100 to 150 members (as proposed by the initiative of Lodge 21), only 68 of the 623 lodges, or slightly more than 10 percent, will be able to elect delegates without having to merge. These 68 lodges will be entitled to a representation of between 80 and 90 delegates, while a total of 555 lodges—nearly 90 percent, will have to combine. When you consider the many similarities between the big and smaller lodges—for example, they have the same number of officers who, nine times out of ten, comprise the active workers of every lodge... there is not much difference in meeting attendance... there is not much to choose between them in the membership campaigns... they have an average of two or three social affairs a year—it makes one wonder why 10 percent of the lodges are entitled to 33 percent of the representation.

Since saving money seems to be the primary reason for wanting a smaller delegation, let us see in what other ways we can pare down the expenses.

1) There is no reason why the next convention need last longer than six days at the very most. Have the important resolutions and by-laws committees meet a week or ten days before the convention at the main office. During the convention read only sections of the by-laws which are entirely new and those which are to be changed or amended. A six day convention will mean a saving of nearly \$15,000.

2) To save man work hours (time), further cut down on the cost of the convention, and at the same time relieve the congestion of transportation facilities, it has been proposed by some lodges to change the site of the next convention to a more central location—in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan or Indiana. Between \$6,500 and \$7,500 can be saved by doing this.

3) There can be another saving of approximately \$5,000 to the Convention Fund by charging the cost of printing and distributing the by-laws to the General Expense Fund. The by-laws are not the work of one convention, but all SNPJ conventions and are shared by all the members from one convention to the other.

4) Lodges entitled to more than one delegate may voluntarily send only one delegate to the next convention. This would lower the representation by 25 to 30 delegates and result in a saving of about \$2,000.

If, after these savings, there is still a deficit in the Convention Fund, it can be covered, temporarily, by borrowing from the General Expense Fund just as some years ago money was borrowed from the Convention Fund for the General Expense Fund. This can and will be made up and returned later without resort to special assessment. Talk of special assessment, when in reality there is absolutely no need for it, is poor advertising for the Society, any time. My suggestion is that we let the basis for convention delegation remain as provided in the present By-laws. Let the next Convention decide what the basis of representation shall be in the future. This, I'm sure, will turn out best for the SNPJ.

Victorian News

CHICAGO.—The next regular monthly meeting of the Victorians, SNPJ lodge 632, will be held Thursday, July 6, at Berger's Hall, 2653 S. Lawndale Ave. All members are urged to attend. Don't forget your dues. Hoping to see you all. MARY E. NOVAK.

Some Theory

"Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?" asked Robinson. "Yes, very," replied Smith. "She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

Assuming that only a few readers of this paper get the "War and Post-War" bulletin, I will continue with Louis Adamic's article where I left off last week.

I left off where a Slovene priest at a SANC meeting declared that "were he in the old country, he would be on the side of the Partisans; in America, however, he could not be associated with an organization favoring the Partisans. Why? he was asked. The reply was that they as priests had the bishops over them; which ended the matter. Today one of these men is a leader of a small sycophantic clique of Slovene American priests who, employing methods I can describe only as intellectual hoodlumism, are attacking the pro-Partisan element among Slovene Americans including priests, as 'Communists'.

"The neuroses impel some Slav American priests to do all sorts of things most of which get most of them nowhere," says Adamic and then continues:

"Father Orlemanski has got the farthest yet—in more ways than one. His adventure in world diplomacy may turn out to be one of this spring's most important events. "I don't know him but several Polish Americans whose judgment I trust and who know him very well have told me of their deep regard for him. Now he is in the doghouse, where he was before, only more so; put there by his Irish bishop, the Most Rev. Thomas O'Leary, and the bishop's Irish secretary, the Reverend Dr. George A. Shea. He is also in a psychological fix—split, as he has always been, between loyalty to his faith and the organization which represents it, and his politico-ethnic plus his American-democratic resentment of the reactionaries in charge of the organization. He deserves the sympathetic interest of all Americans. He has rendered a great service; now he is up against a hell of a problem within himself and in reference to the hierarchy.

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

"Father Orlemanski realizes of course that he did a very important thing. But some of his personal and politico-ethnic propensities behind it are so tangled, some are so unpleasant and potentially unbecoming a priest in the eyes of his superiors (also, to an extent, in his own), that all of the motives which sent him off Moscow-ward may not be clear to him.

"Let's look at a speech he delivered at a meeting of progressive Polish Americans in Town Hall, New York, on Dec. 19, '43. . . suddenly, in the middle of it, he ripped into the Catholic bishops (who had criticized Moscow Pact and expressed suspicion of Russia). . . he argued that Russia was in the habit of adhering to pacts; then he burst out: "I say to the five million Polish Americans to ignore this statement by the Catholic bishops and openly and defiantly state that we Americans of Polish descent not only have no suspicions about the Moscow Pact, but that we are 100-percent for it. Whenever the bishops gather and preach morality and dogmas of the Church, their preaching and teaching should be a law with every one of us, but when they speak of pacts, treaties and politics, then they are nothing but a clique of politicians, and their pronouncements you and I can accept or reject.

" . . . Rev. Fulton Sheen is chasing up and down the land talking about Poland. Now he may possess a doctorate in philosophy but when it comes to politics and diplomacy, he is as ignorant as the oak tree in the woods. I would advise this gentleman to preach more about Ireland and forget Poland," concluded Father Orlemanski.

Christmas Mail for Soldiers Overseas

The U.S. Post Office Department announces that, in order that Christmas parcels and cards may reach our armed forces overseas on time and in good condition, arrangements have been made with the War and Navy Departments for the acceptance of such parcels during the period beginning Sept. 15 and ending Oct. 15. Christmas greeting cards must be sent in sealed envelopes and prepaid at the first-class rate.

Perishable matter will not be accepted, and the sending of fragile articles should be discouraged. Inflammable materials (including matches of all kinds and lighter fluids) and poisons, or compositions which may kill or injure another, or damage the mails, are unmailable.

Addressed must be legible, in type-writing or ink. In addition to the name and address of the sender, inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address, or on a card inclosed therein.

Christmas parcels should not exceed the present limits of 5 pounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Members of the armed forces are amply provided with food and clothing and the public is urged not to include such matter in gift parcels. Endorse each gift parcel "Christmas Parcel."

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—That ticket selling contest for the Pioneer Picnic is on! Teckla Cerkoney was the first to turn in money for 22 tickets, all of them sold where she is employed. This was followed by a report on the sale of 20 tickets by Frank Lotrich. We know that others have started the campaign and that they are about to make accountings for the sales soon. Clifford Brose, too, a juvenile member, accounts for the sale of 2 tickets. If our members understand the necessity of performing their obligation, they, too, will set out on the ticket-selling campaign and assure a full attendance at the Old-Fashioned Picnic on Saturday, August 5, at Pilsen Park.

A new baby arrived in the family of Louise Hegner. Both mother and son are doing well.—Jean Ristow signed up her baby for membership in the Pioneers.—A note from Stephina Zemlock tells us that she will be spending the month of July in Kansas.—Gedrege Florian has been placed on the sick list while Frances Podbevsek has reported well.—The father of Helen Brownell and Jerry Kriegesies passed away last week.—Joseph Sajovic sends us a note from Detroit, Michigan, to explain his delight in receiving the Pioneer Bulletin and for a successful picnic.

A surprise card comes in from Arley Bozicnik this week saying that he ran across Tony Pirman in the same camp in England. They are both feeling fine.—Oscar Godina sends a couple of V-mails to explain that he now has a new address and that he wishes for a financially successful picnic.—After a long absence, we have finally heard from Enno Pechnik again. He feels better now and is again servicing airplane instruments.—Ernie Dreshar writes that he had a bit to do with the invasion June 6 and that his unit was right in on the delivery of troops to the invasion coast.—Joe Supancic's P. T.'s have returned to the States again after another trip to the Jap-infested area. Joe was home for an 8-day furlough, and stopped in Chicago for a day. A snap-shot of Henry Zonta came to us in his letter of June 19. He has been in the Southwest Pacific for a couple of years and soon expects a furlough. Frank Jantz, who is in Alaska, wrote to him about the "Land of Wonders."

The Republican party held its quadrennial circus in Chicago last week and as expected, nominated Thomas Dewey for President. A lot of speeches were made and a lot of

hot air let out. The surprising thing is how little most of the delegates know about economics and what makes things go round. All they know and all they want is big profits for the big fellas and little wages for the little man who toils. This is synonymous with the Republicans and their lust for power. Political campaigns are waged and promises are made by the Republicans and Democrats just to fool and bluff the people. Their job seems to be to hold back social progress.—Yet, despite all the reaction social progress is being made. Even now they are planning for the extension of social security for a larger number of American workers. It is planned to place all of the railroad workers under some sort of a social security scheme.

In March of 1937, Mr. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, stated that only in a balanced budget can monetary inflation be prevented. At that time they were singing the story of inflation, "Never mind little deficit, don't you cry, you'll be in a crisis bye and bye." Never has the budget been so out of balance as it is now, but still we are able to function very efficiently and make tremendous profits for the benefactors of the system. That's why there isn't any complaint about balancing the budget now. Should there be a depression and another WPA established, which will give the common toiler some benefits, then the cry will go up for a balanced budget again.

Bro. Petrovic Meets Slovenes in England

Pfc. Anthony J. Petrovic Jr., member of SNPJ lodge 659, St. Louis, Mo., sent the following V-mail letter from England where he is stationed. The letter was dated June 11, 1944.

"I wish that you would print this little article in the Prosveta, as I would like it to reach all my friends. I am a member of the "Spirit of St. Louis" SNPJ lodge 659 in St. Louis, Missouri.

"Dear Brothers and Sisters—I hope that this little note finds you all well and happy. I wish to thank you for the individual letters that I have received from some of you, also for the gifts. I am getting along as could be expected after being away for so long from my loved ones and friends.

"I find England an interesting

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Attention, Members of Juvenile Circle No. 18

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—I wish to inform the members of our Circle Violet Rays, that a special meeting will be held Friday, July 7, at 7 p. m. The reason for this is because so few members attended our last meeting, that it was impossible to come to a decision on our summer activities.

I would appreciate very much if all members would attend and give their opinions, whether they prefer to hold an outing this summer or not.

Another interesting subject will be the report on the outcome of our anniversary celebration. This dance was held on May 14, and it surely turned out to be a grand success.

We owe our special thanks to Lodge 747, for the donation of prizes for our drawing, same goes to all members and friends for their gifts and cooperation on selling tickets and for other help that was needed.

Neither must I forget our leading Circle members, who attended and prepared for the party, took care of the program, as other entertainment, and to top it all, they presented me with a swell gift, as a reward for the five years of my Circle leadership.

The same appreciation goes to my dear friends, who decorated me with beautiful corsages, until I almost looked and felt like a second-hand bride.

Here's hoping that I can repay you all some day for your kindness.

HELEN AMBROZICH, Mgr.

Lease-Lend Supplies 4,000 Tons of Silver

Under lease lend, a total of 4,000 short tons of silver has been shipped to a number of countries for industrial and coinage uses. It is to be returned after the war.

Latest country to dip into Uncle Sam's hoard of the "white metal" is India, which made arrangements this week for 100 million ounces, to be used solely for coinage.

country and am trying to see as much of it as I can. I have met some Slovenes here who had the good fortune to escape from Jugoslavia. After hearing their tales I have really begun to realize how fortunate we are to be citizens of the United States.

"So—until later, thanks for everything. I remain,

ANTHONY J. PETROVIC Jr.

Invasion - and After Spirit-o-Grams

What Will Happen When the Regenerated Democratic Forces in Occupied Europe Stir—and Reject Domination?

By Andre Marfin

Not many people are aware of the full political implications of the invasion. The politics behind the invasion, however, will be decisive for our future—and must be considered.

General Eisenhower has appealed to the French people to follow the orders of the Allied high command, while General de Gaulle has asked for obedience to his committee. From that day on, the dispute with de Gaulle became more aggravated every day. The farther Allied troops penetrate into France, the more important the issue will become. Furthermore, new and old groups will arise in France to lay claim to leadership.

As a matter of fact, American civil affairs officers have already taken over the administration of conquered places. This can only have dire consequences. When Allied troops first move into French towns and villages, they come of course as liberators. Enthusiasm for them will prevail for quite a while. But when the thunder of the gunfire is no longer heard and everyday life begins again, complications will arise.

People who resisted the Nazi occupation for four years, especially those who were active in sabotage and had to live in hiding, will not be ready to take orders from G5 officers. And very soon they will have reasons enough to resent the "new order."

Printed in U.S.A.

Living conditions in France are bad enough—over here we cannot imagine how bad they really are—but now they will become worse. Traffic will be interrupted and the crops burnt on the fields. The scarcer food, clothing and fuel become, the higher will prices jump and speculators and racketeers exploit the situation.

It is under such conditions that American soldiers appear on the scene, their pockets full of money. (A private gets 2,500 francs per month, whereas a French soldier in 1940 got 15 francs.) Thus what has already happened in Italy, will happen again. In Italy, common people cannot buy a watermelon because our boys are able to pay any price for available commodities. Hunger in Southern Italy is admittedly worse than in most Nazi-occupied countries.

The situation in France will be still more severe because our soldiers obtain their pay in special occupation francs printed in the United States. Money which has no reasonable relation to the goods on the market must produce inflation and chaos. It will lose all its value in a very short time.

We can already read in the New York Times: "A trustworthy non-French source has reported that the inhabitants of the small area in Normandy under American and British occupation are reluctant to exchange their goods against the bank notes that the Allied troops have brought with them. Therefore, the military authorities may be compelled to requisition whatever they cannot get by purchase."

Hunger Revives Anger

Thus it can easily be predicted that the honeymoon of the liberation will not last long.

When requisition, inflation and hunger plague the French people worse than before, the resentment against indiscriminate bombing of French cities, temporarily forgotten in the first wave of enthusiasm, will flare up again.

Many reports have referred recently to the ill feeling in France caused by the terrible casualties from Allied bombings that obviously had no special strategic value. French papers reported that Anglo-American bombings killed 11,813 French citizens and wounded 17,141 from October 1941 to December 1943—and only after that date did the real heavy bombing of France begin.

Our civil affairs officers will be lost in this situation. They will then resort to getting the assistance of vicious or reactionary French politicians who have survived. Nationalist feeling will grow and a demand for a "strong man" and "liberator" will arise. Experience in Germany has shown what the outcome of such a crisis can be.

Two Roads for Europe

There are only two solutions left in Europe. One is political dictatorship connected with regimented economy. The course of events will put de Gaulle and his movement in his direction.

(Roosevelt and Hull have their own special and different reasons for being so reluctant to recognize de Gaulle. They know that the wave of nationalism which a de Gaulle movement will provoke must tend to counteract American influence and that a country with a vigorously regimented economy will not be ready to submit to American trade and imperialist plans. They are, therefore, still looking for politicians and groups who will be more pliable to their demands.)

But besides the development toward centralization and dictatorship, another trend will come to the fore. Other forces have grown in the fight against the Nazis. The independent groupings that exist everywhere will not be ready to submit to a

new dictatorial regime. Democratic and Socialist ideas of a new kind have taken shape in their minds and a European democratic federation has become their goal.

These forces could lead the people of Europe in the other direction—toward a society planned by the organs of true democracy.

It is, therefore, understandable that fear of the uncontrolled underground movement is growing in the Allied camp. The appearance of a large popular movement which is not in the hands of reliable friends of vested interests is disturbing. It becomes more evident every day that under these circumstances Allied military and political authorities would rather not rely on help from the masses of subjugated Europe.

But the movement of these masses will not retreat; and one day Allied armies may find to their dismay, when they come to "liberate" a region, that new democratic forces have already taken over power and will not recognize the civil affairs officers as their superiors. What will happen then?

Events in Italy have clearly shown that the process of disintegration of the old society cannot be halted for long and that a "national government," though backed by all the Allies, can be swept away overnight. The Bonomi government in Italy is certainly nothing more than a temporary solution. It cannot keep up with the course of events.

In the first stage of revolutions, benevolent liberals always appear who are able neither to go with the popular movement nor to resist it.

Stalin Backed Badoglio

The speed with which Badoglio and his King disappeared is significant. Stalin's representative in the government, the Royal Minister Togliatti-Ercoli, was the only one who went to support Badoglio. His attempt was in vain. This was only the first sign that the new shape which Stalinist policy is taking will not win the approval of the masses.

The moment that the first big city woke up again to political life, the political scenery began to change—this despite the fact that Rome is no industrial center. The Italian working class is concentrated mostly in the North.

Far-reaching changes will occur all over Europe when workers from Milan, Paris, Essen, Berlin and Vienna appear on the scene. We aren't the only ones who know that, though, and those who are afraid of their appearance are prepared for the counterblow. If all in this country who dream of a better world continue to dream instead of facing political realities, the chance to create such a world may be lost.

Lt. Knaus Shows Trading Ability

LIBRARY, PA.—The following clipping from the Pittsburgh Press of May 28 containing news of a member of SNPJ lodge 427, I think is interesting enough to be published in Prosveta. The news pertains to Lt. William Knaus who is a member of this lodge. The entire family, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Knaus, sons Lt. W. A. Knaus and Pharmacist's Mate Tony Knaus, are members of SNPJ lodge 427, also the wife of Lt. Knaus, whose article is enclosed, is a member of the lodge and resides in Bethel, Pa.

Here's the clipping including the heading:

Knaus Cuts Prices

"Pittsburgh Yank shows Arabs some trading tricks. Egg-buyer for American units beats down prices from 60 to 3 cents apiece. Postwar plans may be a little premature, but one Allegheny county bride isn't going to have much worry over the family food budget if her husband shows the same ability at handling financial problems at home that he has displayed in the Army.

"The man is Lt. (until recently Warrant Officer) William Knaus of Library, whose effective action to cut food costs is related in an article, 'Where There's a Yank, There's a Way,' in a recent Satevepost.

"Sent to North Africa in charge of aircraft installation, repair and maintenance, the story relates, Lt. Knaus discovered the Arabs, who normally had sold eggs at about two cents each, had taken advantage of the unusual demand, boosting the price to from six to 60 cents an egg.

Arabs Come Across

"Knaus visited the messes of each outfit," it continued, "promising to supply eggs at about three cents apiece, provided none of the units competed with him in the market or did any buying of their own.

"Backed by agreements, he let it be understood he alone was doing an Army buying. He would pay, he announced, precisely three cents an egg. If the price were not satisfactory, there would be no sale for the Arabs.

"In a short time, he was buying 160,000 eggs a week for the various outfits, all at his own price."

Knaus is a Veteran

"Lt. Knaus, who developed his business acumen as a clerk in his father's store near South Park, is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Academy. "He enlisted shortly after Pearl

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our July meeting will be held next Friday evening, July 14, at the Concordia Turner Hall. All members are urged to be present because important matters will be discussed at this meeting.

As summer is approaching more and more of our members will be on vacations. We urge all of you; not to travel unless it is absolutely necessary. The men in the service should be given first choice in accommodations.

No special activities are scheduled for the summer months. It was suggested that the members get together one Sunday and go on an excursion picnic on the Steamer Admiral. I know that this would be a lot of fun both for the young and old. So come to the meeting and let's discuss the matter.

The SANC meeting will be held the 2nd Sunday of each month instead the first until further notice from the committee. This meeting is held at the Paul Reis Hall, 7th and Ann Aves.

As you all know, the membership campaign is in full swing. We need the cooperation of everyone of you. If you have any prospects just call Helen Hervatin, Highland 5197, and she will do the rest. More news about the progress of the membership campaign will be printed in coming articles. Watch for them.

BELATED NEWS: The Hervatin sisters (Helen and Mildred) sold the most admission tickets to our May dance, therefore, they won the cash award that was given by the committee. Sis Frances Zimmerman sold the most drawing books. Thanks to all for your splendid work and also to all the members for their wonderful cooperation.

THIS AND THAT: Bro. Pete Kokal is now stationed at Columbus, Ohio. A card was received from Walter Youngman and he is now in cross-country flight training. We all wish you the best of luck, Wally. Let's hear from more of our boys in the service. We are wondering how Francis Sether and Fritz Rugele are getting along.

Bo. John Spiller went on a hurried trip to Milwaukee a few weeks ago. He thought about the Badgers but the time was too short for visits. We are glad to hear that Sis. Anna Boranich is getting along nicely. All members hope that she will be up and around very soon. Let's drop her a card of cheer.

We are wondering about Frank Kokal and his fishing trip. How big was that minnow that you caught, Frank?

Cecilia Yarta's father is visiting her from Springfield, Ill.

All members are urged to buy extra war bonds during the 5th War Loan Drive. The bond committee is always ready to take your orders.

This and That

By Peter Elish

Wendell Should Take a Walk

In a series of articles in the nation's press, the forthright Wendell Willkie has given pertinent suggestions to the Republicans as to what course they should follow if they are desirous of national success.

Mr. Willkie has come out for a strong federal government, stating that the issue of state rights is a relic. He was strong for giving Negroes equal rights and economic opportunities. Mr. Willkie believes that the labor unions are here to stay, and that they should put their house in order. Capital, too, should try to bargain amiably with the unions. He came out for better social security and general welfare measures, arguing that everyone should have equal opportunity to health and security in our nation. Also he wants world cooperation after the war with a sort of a Council of Nations.

As to monopolies, Mr. Willkie wants them to be curbed and eliminated if possible, so as to permit private enterprise an opportunity to function in a competitive economy.

All in all, Mr. Willkie's points would fit nicely in a handbook for a liberal or a progressive.

But it is a foregone conclusion that his advice will fall on deaf ears of the bigwigs who shape the policies of the Republican Party.

Mr. Willkie's attempt to liberalize the Republican Party, although there are honest liberals in the party, is as certain of success, as it is to find the elusive needle in the haystack, or as easy as it is for a camel to go through the biblical needle.

Best Current Films

For Family: The Adventures of Mark Twain, Going My Way, Lassie Come Home, Madame Curie, My Friend Flicka, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, The Sullivan, This Is the Army, Thousands Cheer.

For Mature Audience: Corvette K-225, Destination Tokyo, Guadalcanal Diary, Gung Hot, The Imposter, In Our Time, It Happened Tomorrow, Jeannie, Lost Angel, The Memphis Belle, Sahara, The Song of Bernadette, Tunisian Victory, Watch on the Rhine.

Harbor and has served in India, Egypt, Tunisia, Sicily, and is now in Italy.

"His wife is the former Vida Vidie of Library. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Knaus of Bethel Township." DOROTHY VIDIC, 427.



"I DIDN'T ASK to come out here—to live in mud and filth—to sleep on the ground with cold and hunger—to shoot at and be shot!

"I did know that you folks back home were depending upon me to do a job for you—to rid the earth of those hateful forces trying to destroy our way of life. I believed in that. I believed in you. That's why I'm dying.

"It's too late to help me now, but you can show that you believed in me, too. Then I'll know I'm not dying in vain."



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The First Socialist Government in America

By A. Andras

OTTAWA, Canada, June 15, 1944. Now belong to Canadian history and to the books of the future. On that day, the first Socialist government in North America was elected by so smashing a majority as to leave no doubts concerning the will of the people.

With 47 out of 51 seats won (four more are to be contested), the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) has swept the Province of Saskatchewan from its fertile southlands bordering on Montana and North Dakota to the barren country far to the north. Farmers, workers and middle class united to give their unequalled endorsement to the principles of democratic Socialism; for it was on those principles that the CCF fought the election.

Roots in the Soil

This victory cannot be ascribed to sudden populist feeling or agitation. The CCF in Saskatchewan has its roots deep in the soil from which the great bulk of the people wrest their living. The CCF in this province has its origins in the Farmer-Labor Party which arose as the result of the Conservative government's failure, back in 1932, to safeguard the farmers against foreclosures and evictions.

During the past twelve years the CCF has grown steadily and surely, adding to its membership and to its representation in the provincial Legislative Assembly. The election of 1938 gave the CCF ten seats and made it the official opposition. Between then and the recent election, the party strengthened its organization, making it the most effective in Canada, while its membership increased sixfold or more.

C. C. F.'s Identity

No better proof of the CCF's identity with the people of Saskatchewan may be found than the background of its candidates. Of those elected, 29 are farmers working on their own farms; another six are trade unionists from the various Railway Brotherhoods; others are leaders and members of the province-wide Wheat Pool and the cooperative movement.

Only one candidate was a lawyer, another a doctor. The teachers were very active also, in the campaign on behalf of CCF, six of them being candidates, including the president and general secretary of the provincial teachers' association.

(The National leader of the CCF, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M. P., is himself a former school principal from Regina, Saskatchewan.) The popular vote was also conclusive evidence of popular CCF support. When finally tabulated, it will show that better than 55 per cent of the ballots were cast for CCF candidates.

CCF Position

Admitting frankly that Socialism cannot be introduced in a single province, the CCF in Saskatchewan nevertheless stressed the party's Socialist principles. It was pointed out that victory in Saskatchewan was the first step toward a CCF federal government, and federal issues therefore played an important role in the campaign.

The provincial election campaign emphasized the CCF position on security of tenure for the farmer and the importance of the family farm to the agricultural economy.

Social security, improved educational facilities, the development of the natural resources of the province under a plan of public ownership, and the fostering of secondary industries were among the main points on the CCF platform. The fact that the CCF stands for individual firm ownership was used by the capitalist press to create the impression, both in Saskatchewan and elsewhere, that the CCF had forsaken its principles in the interests of expediency, but this strategy has fallen flat. The CCF in this respect shares the views of labor and Social Democratic parties in New Zealand, Australia, Sweden and pre-war France and Australia.

Both the Liberals, who were the former government, and the Conservatives did their utmost to exploit racial issues, the Liberals in particular carrying on a smear campaign of a scandalous sort. All parties brought in speakers from other provinces. Even the opposition press, however, hid to admit that the CCF alone drew record crowds to its meetings, while the others often could not get a baker's dozen in attendance. As usual with CCF campaigns, election funds came in dribs and drabs from thousands of supporters, while election workers gave their time and energy without thought of recompense.

Opposition Parties

The election eliminated all parties but the CCF and Liberals from the Legislature. The Conservatives, who failed for the third successive election to elect a single representative, had thought that by changing their name to Progressive Conservatives and by taking on as their new leader a former provincial premier, who was ostensibly "progressive," they would gain a new base of life especially in the western provinces. This election may well be their death knell. As for the Liberals, it is significant that the social reformer federally by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture, the latter a former Socialist, as Liberal premier, went down to defeat. It should be added that the Liberal "machine" in Saskatchewan was the strongest and most efficient in Canada.

Mention should be made, paren-

thetically almost, of the insignificant role of the Communists, masquerading now under the label Labor-Progressives. They ran three candidates. In Saskatoon, the chief Communist center, their candidate obtained barely 750 votes out of the 18,000 cast. In the other two constituencies, their vote was so small as to go unrecorded separately by the press. Tied to their "Teheran" line, the Communist role was particularly revolting in its reactionary implications. A few days prior to the election, a half-page advertisement was inserted by the Communists under the signature of their national leader, Tim Buck, endorsing a "Liberal-Labor coalition" for Canada. Since there were no labor candidates outside the CCF, the meaning was plain. The Communists wanted the Liberals returned to power. As in the United States, they have gone all-out for private enterprise.

Progressive Legislation

The CCF cabinet has not yet been named, but it is known that there will be created a new post, the Minister for Cooperatives. It is also likely that the Ministry of Labor and Reconstruction will be divided in two. The premier-elect, Hon. T. C. Douglas, has already announced some of the proposals which the CCF government will introduce. One will be legislation to prevent the amassing of large land holdings by absentee mortgage and insurance companies through foreclosures and evictions. Together with this, steps will be taken to protect farmers in the event of crop failures or unusual drops in prices. The first charge against a farmer's crop will be the maintenance of his family, himself and his farm. Should the revenue per acre in any year drop below \$6, no interest will be charged that year against any mortgage or loan and no payment made on the principal. A Research Agency will be set up to investigate the possibilities of exploiting the province's coal and water-power resources, and the fabrication of by-products such as plastics and alcohol from the staple wheat crop on which the province's economy rests. The liquor industry will be socialized. Health services will be extended and provisions regarding old-age pensioners will be liberalized. Co-operative enterprise will be strongly encouraged. Labor legislation will be improved and minimum wages brought to a higher level.

The Socialist premier, T. C. Douglas, is only 40 but has many laurels to his credit. A former Baptist minister, he had a brilliant scholastic career. He is a public speaker of exceptional ability and many a government minister has smarted under his attacks. He was first elected to the Federal House of Commons in 1935 and resigned his seat last month to run in the Saskatchewan elections. He became provincial leader in Saskatchewan two years ago. "Tommy" Douglas is known for his courage and his Socialist integrity. The people of his province can count on him for honest, competent and progressive government.

Great White Plague Is Again on Increase

For the first time in several decades, deaths from tuberculosis have increased this year. The armed forces are compelled to discharge every month over 500 men who have contracted the disease.

That disquieting information was passed on to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor this week by Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States.

He warned the committee that tuberculosis and war always have been close companions, and he urged Federal help to states to combat the disease. With an effective preventive program, he said, tuberculosis "can be eradicated."

Always the Gentleman

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, gentle, kind-hearted gentleman, was always reluctant to speak harshly of his fellow beings.

One day at the Emerson dinner table there was some mention of a woman who was well known as an inveterate seeker after celebrities. Mrs. Emerson said the woman was a snob. Emerson thought the term too harsh. His wife inquired how he would describe the lady.

"I should say," replied the philosopher, speaking very slowly, "that she is a person having great sympathy with success."

The Happy Man

Binks—I'm the happiest man in the world; I have the best wife in the country.

Banks—Well, who wouldn't be happy with his wife in the country?

NAZIS GONE, GIRL LEAVES HIDEOUT



IT TOOK MUCH COAXING on the part of Allied soldiers to convince this little French girl that the Germans had been driven from her town and that it was safe to emerge from behind the pile of twigs and branches that was her hiding place. U. S. Navy photo.

Plans to Preserve Peace Are Mild

Those who expected a sharp clash between President Roosevelt and his Republican opponents over post-war peace plans discover they are not good guessers.

"F. D." has made public a tentative draft of his plan. It's very mild and follows the lines of the old League of Nations. The "Big Four"—the United States, Britain, Russia and China—would be supreme, but the little nations will be given a voice. If a war starts somewhere, the "Big Four" could intervene, but they must be unanimous.

Probably that is as far as our Allies will care to go, but no one will contend that such a plan will "end wars."

The Republicans have drafted a somewhat similar scheme. They speak of "collaborating" with other nations to preserve peace. But they are close to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas.

There are plenty of other plans, but apparently the much-discussed schemes for an "international police force," and for "Union Now" of all the English-speaking nations, are no longer receiving serious consideration.

It's easy to figure out a lovely peace plan on paper, but it isn't easy to make it work. That's something those of us who hate war and love peace should endeavor to keep in mind.—Labor.

Science Conquering Some War Horrors

War is still frightful business, but some of its terrors are being saved was divulged this week by Major General Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the army.

Out of every 100 soldiers wounded in battle, he said, the lives of 97 are saved, and the mortality rate from disease in the army has been reduced to the remarkably low figure of 6 in 10,000, or less than half the civilian disease rate.

Many of the diseases which in other wars caused more deaths than wounds have been almost conquered, General Kirk declared. In this war the health of the men has been so well protected that deaths from disease are now a minor factor, and for this result Kirk gave credit to doctors in the armed services.

New Disease Held Menace to Workers

CHICAGO.—The high pressure of war production is subjecting workers to a new disease due to exhaustion that develops serious complications.

Dr. J. M. Nielson of Los Angeles reported to the American Medical Association this week that attacks come on suddenly, with exhaustion so deep that the victim becomes virtually helpless. There may be temporary paralysis and loss of weight, and months of rest are required for recovery, Dr. Nielson said.

He cited the case of an over-worked bus driver who was stricken in February and was helpless until May of the following year. Other cases required more than two years to effect recovery, he declared.

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The Upper Crust



"Hear the boss is gonna run for Republican senator. He's built for straddling."

Socialists Reject State Ownership Principle, Say It's Seed of Dictatorship

Now Base Economic Program on Boosting Co-ops; Decentralized Public Corporations

READING, PA.—In a new platform that's a far cry from their accepted principles in the days of Eugene V. Debs and even later, U. S. Socialists at their recent convention here came forthrightly against a system of mere government ownership, saying that it provides "the groundwork for bureaucracy and dictatorship," and went flatly on record for a system of producer and consumer co-operatives and decentralized public corporations, reports August Gold in The Call, the Socialist Party's official organ.

"Crystallizing the thinking of the last four years," writes Gold, "the delegates approved a platform and resolutions which pointed to worker- and consumer-owned corporations and Rochdale co-operatives as vehicles for the solution of the economic problems. Emphasis was placed on the voluntary nature of these economic reforms, in contrast with the compulsion of outright and over-all government ownership."

The convention unanimously approved what Gold terms "a definition of socialism and a portrait of a socialist society" that feature co-ops as an integral part. The party's '44 platform indicates the following business methods as guarantors of democratic control and protection against bureaucracy: "(1) public corporations operated for the people's benefit thru directors representing consumers and the various categories of workers with hand and brain in each industry and (2) consumers' co-operatives on the Rochdale plan."

Co-ops were again endorsed in a resolution on the socialization of the American government, which proposed improvements looking toward an increase in political and economic democracy in the country. And they were invoked again in the Aaron Levenstein resolution on the "economic crisis," which proposed the socialization of the great factories acquired by the government during the war, via public corporations and Rochdale co-operatives. "Cooperative organization can contribute to the elimination of a profit-motivated economy which automatically reduces employment whenever the balance sheet dictates."

Text of Resolution

The full text of the main resolution on co-operatives follows:

"Socialism is a form of society in which the means of production, distribution and exchange, and the institutions of art and education, are owned and democratically controlled by the masses of the people, thru voluntary non-profit associations, such as consumers and producers co-operatives and credit unions and decentralized publicly owned corporations."

"A Socialist society should be a network of producers and consumers co-operatives and public corporations and not primarily a system of government ownership."

"Socialists realize that government ownership may be the road to a system diametrically opposed to theirs, insofar as it centralizes economic power and thus enhances political power, providing the groundwork for bureaucracy and dictatorship."

"In conformance with the Socialist ideal, consumer co-operatives are specifically designed for social ownership and democratic management. They have already demon-

strated that they are instruments which can be molded to handle wide areas of economic life on a non-profit basis. They are not merely a means to the Socialist end, but are a part of that end. Socialists will therefore use every effort to build co-operatives both as an immediate need of today and major part of the world of tomorrow."

Kilgore Bill

The legislation which Congress is about to enact on reconversion turns its back squarely on the real problem.

Directed only to meeting industry's needs, it neglects the more pressing needs of labor, and it fails completely to provide a planned and well-rounded approach to a problem which cannot be solved in any one-sided fashion.

The Kilgore bill offers the only sane solution, by providing adequate unemployment compensation for the workers who are the first to suffer from cutbacks, and by setting up machinery for the planned coordination of policies relating to war production, reconversion and the post-war period.

—CIO News.

They Said Last Week Living Cost Rockets 45.3%, CIO Proves

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury:

"This America is you and me. When you lend your Government money for this war you join in a great crusade. General Eisenhower has called it that—a great crusade. Your bond is a symbol of your part in that crusade. Your money goes to the men fighting for us in this desperate war. They need that money—every penny you can raise. They need it more than ever before. They need it now for ships and planes and tanks and bombs and bullets, for all the engines of destruction by which they mean to force surrender from the enemy, and to blast a sure foundation for the peace. . . . America is great only if it puts the purpose of the war before the war itself. Your bond is a sign of your part in that purpose. Ours is a war of liberation, the liberation of all peoples from oppression, from tyranny, from fear, from physical, moral and economic bondage. We are involved in a partnership of nations sworn to the gigantic project of world freedom. Our common cause is the whole race of man. We will betray that cause if we make terms with the enemies of man. If we make terms with the enemies of man we will betray our living heroes and our heroic dead. We know our enemy; we must not let him trick us into a false peace."

BLS Figures Wrong

Released the same week was the report of WLB Chairman Wm. H. Davis' special committee of experts which also found that the WLB Index was "misleading" and suggested that the BLS call it by another name than "Cost of Living Index."

The Davis committee's report, done as part of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living set up last winter, criticized the BLS for deliberately ignoring the total cost of living and selecting only a few items to study.

"The widespread opinion that the BLS Index grossly understates the rise in the cost of living is justified, if cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys," the report to Davis said.

Despite the increase of 44.9% in living costs, the Murray-Thomas report said that "the WLB has refused to recognize this fact, and has—with few exceptions—held wages down to the unfair and obsolete Little Steel formula."

Obstinate WLB Position

"To support this obstinate position, the WLB relies largely on the BLS Index, which hides almost half the wartime increases in living costs.

"Except for the WLB, no government agency uses this BLS Index as an operating instrument."

The War Food Administration, for example, uses the cost of living index of the Dept. of Agriculture in setting farm prices. This index shows that farmers' living costs have risen 43% between Jan. 1941 and Jan. 1944.

The War Production Board, Murray and Thomas say, "in its work dealing with civilian supply and rationing, disregards the BLS Index and makes its own higher estimates of price increases."

Business Disregards BLS

The Social Security Board also disregards the BLS "and makes its own higher estimates of price increases."

The Wall Street Journal, Business Week and other trade magazines for high-powered executives "have often repudiated the BLS Index and published their own studies showing larger increases in particular fields."

Only the WLB sticks to the discredited index, and uses it to freeze workers' wages far below the cost of living. This is why it is important that the BLS Index be thoroughly exposed as a fake. The issue is not a duel between economists but a down-to-earth issue of bread and butter and pork chops.

As the Murray-Thomas report says, "The BLS Index is not a suitable measure of wartime living costs, and its use for this purpose in wage determinations has caused great harm to the war effort and serious injustice to the war workers."

"The WLB should discard the BLS Index as a measure of the cost of living for wage purposes, and substitute in its place this realistic—yet minimum—measure of 45.3%."

Americans Are Not Ignorant

At Haverford College recently Hugh Gibson, once our ambassador to Japan said this country will be "seriously handicapped in dealing with other nations and in trying to formulate a sound foreign policy unless its citizens are equipped with a better knowledge of history."

In that particular, Americans are in just about the same fix as the peoples of other countries. We know as much about England as the English people know about the United States. We are willing to agree with Mr. Gibson, however, that both should know more about each other.

They should know a lot of other things, too, which means they should have a better educational system open to all, rich and poor alike. England is moving rather vigorously along that line and there is much we should do.

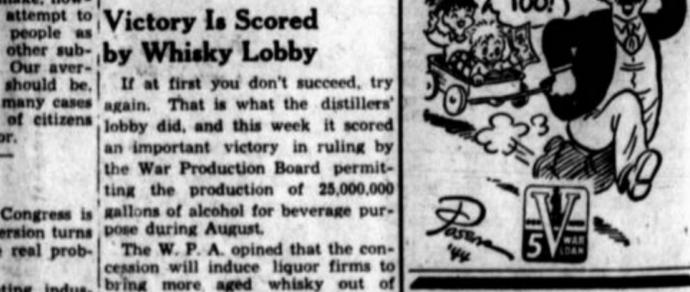
The point we wish to make, however, is that those who attempt to picture the American people as "ignorant" of history or other subjects are not quite fair. Our average is not as high as it should be, but it is as high, and in many cases much higher, than that of citizens of other countries.—Labor.

Victory Is Scored by Whisky Lobby

If at first you don't succeed, try again. That is what the distillers' lobby did, and this week it scored an important victory in ruling by the War Production Board permitting the production of 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol for beverage purpose during August.

The W. P. A. opined that the concession will induce liquor firms to bring more aged whisky out of storage and replace it with the new product, but in that surmise it is only half right, according to a senator who is on a committee which is investigating shenanigans of the liquor trade.

"What will happen," he said, "is that the alcohol will be used to adulterate aged whisky—a practice which is now universal and is tolerated by O. P. A. regulations. The distillers have been complaining of a shortage of whisky, while all the time they meant alcohol, which they have been unable to get in desired quantities because of war demands."



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