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RUSI V BLIZINI RUMUNSKEGA OLJNEGA POLJA

Nemško poveljstvo pošilja čete v severno Francijo

Moskva, 29. avg.—Ruske armade so se v naglem prodiranju preko Rumunije približale Plešči, oljnemu središču, in Bukarešti. Ena armada se valj naprej po ozemlju ob reki Donavi, druga pa je prodrla 15 milj daleč v ogrsko Transilvanijo.

London, 29. avg.—Ruske kolone so udre skozi prelaz Oituz v Karpatskem gorovju v ogrsko Transilvanijo, poročila Moskva. Druge sovsjetske sile so zasedle ozemlja ob reki Donavi, Sulino in Tulceaio, pristanišči ob tej reki.

Poveljnik ruskih kolon, ki so invadirale Ogrsko, je general Rodion Y. Malinovski. Te so zasedle Bretcu in potem začele prodirati proti Brasovu, križišču cest, ki vodijo iz Rumunije v ogrsko pokrajino.

Rusi so ubili in ujeli več tisoč sovražnikov v prodiranju proti Pleštju, središču bogatega oljnega polja, in Bukarešti, rumunskemu glavnemu mestu. Prve ruske vojaške enote so dospole na ozemlje, ki je oddaljeno samo 50 milj od Bukarešte. Cilj ruskih operacij je obkrožitev nemških divizij v Rumuniji. Sovjetske čete se bližajo Konstanci, rumunski luki ob Crnem morju, in bolgarski meji.

Rumunske čete so zavojevale v ljutih bitkah na ozemlju 30 milj severno od Bukarešte. Poročilo pravi, da so zasedle vse gorske prelaze, ki vodijo v Transilvanijo.

Zavezniški stan v Franciji. 29. avg.—Ameriške čete so prekoračile reko Marne pri Meauxu v prodiranju proti Chateau-Thierryju, pozorišču ljutih bitk v prvi svetovni vojni. Poročilo pravi, da so Američani že v Chateau-Thierryju.

Drugi oddelki ameriške armade prodirajo naprej ob reki Seini proti Reimsu, železniškemu križišču. Padec tega mesta bi potisnil v past vsa nemška oborožena sila v severni Franciji. Nemško poveljstvo pošilja vojaške čete iz Belgije v severno Francijo.

Rim, 29. avg.—Zadnje nemške čete, ki so držale otoke v bližini Marseilla, velikega francoskega pristanišnega mesta ob Sredozemskem morju, so se podale. Francoske vojaške avtoritete so naznanile ujetje 17.000 nemških vojakov v teku bitk za posest Marseilla. Med ujetniki so trije generali.

V bitkah pri Toulonu, mornarični bazi, je ameriška armada pod poveljstvom generala A. M. Patcha ujela čez 30.000 Nemcev. Ta baza je bila osvobodjena. Nemški topniški oddelki še kontrolirajo utrdbe na konci polotoka, toda znamenja kažejo, da bodo kmalu zdrobljeni.

Cez 55.000 nemških vojakov je bilo ubitih, ranjenih in ujetih v bitkah, ki so se začele po zavezniški invaziji južne Francije.

Zavezniški stan na Pacifiku. 29. avg.—Bombe, katere so ameriški letalci vrgli na japonsko brodogradnjo pri otoku Celebesu, so potopile in poškodovale štiri japonske parnike, se glasi vest iz glavnega stana generala Douglasa MacArthurja.

Ameriški letalci so izvršili nove napade na japonske baze na Kurilskih otokih. Bombe, katere so vrgli, so porušile več vojaških naprav in zanetile požare.

Amerika mora dobiti otoke

Connally in Hatch priporočata pogajanja

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Senator Connally, demokrat iz Texasa, in senator Hatch, demokrat iz Nove Mehike, sta predlagala, naj se Amerika začne takoj pogajati z zavezniki glede prevzetja otokov na Pacifiku in Atlantiku, katere potrebuje v interesu lastne varnosti.

Connally je načelnik odseka za zunanje zadeve, v čigar področje spada določanje smernic zunanje politike. Hatch je znan kot goreč zagovornik načrtov glede ustanovitve mednarodne organizacije za zaščito miru po zaključitvi sedanje vojne.

Senator Connally je dejal, da je za to, da mornarični departement dobi pravico odločitve, katere otoke naj dobi Amerika. Zadevna pogajanja naj bi se takoj pričela.

Hatch je rekel, da ni zagovornik ameriškega imperializma, toda Amerika mora storiti korake, da dobi otoke na obeh oceanih. Ona se mora zavarovati pred napadi v bodočnosti.

Hillman okrca kongresnika Churcha

Zavrnil je obdolžitve o pritisku na unije

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Sidney Hillman je dobil priliko za zavrnil obdolžitve, da je odbor za politično akcijo Kongresa industrijskih organizacij povezan s komunisti in da zbira sklad pet milijonov dolarjev za ponovno izvolitev Roosevelta za predsednika Združenih držav.

Obdolžitve je izrekel kongresnik Church, republikanec iz Illinoisa in član posebnega kongresnega odseka, ki preiskuje trošenje denarja za financiranje volilnih kampanj. Church je dejal, da se Hillmanov odbor poslužuje komunističnih metod in da pritiska na člane unij za prispevke v volilni sklad.

"Vi ste označili aktivnosti delavskih unij za raketstvo," je rekel Hillman. "Pojdva na sejo katerekoli čikaške unije, ki jo izberete, da razpravljamo o tem vprašanju. Potem se boste prepričali o mnenju članov in kateremu kandidatu bodo dali svoje glasove. Vaš namen je prozoren. Vi in vam enaki skušate ustvariti predsodke proti nam. Vsakdo, ki nas skuša prikazati v javnosti kot komuniste, se laže."

"Nisem vas obdolžil komunizma," je odgovoril Church. "Rekel sem le, da uporabljate komunistične metode."
"Moj rekord proti komunizmu bom postavil proti vašemu," je dejal Hillman. "Jaz ne govorim samo proti komunizmu, pač pa delam in se borim za izločitev vseh prevratnih grup iz gibanja organiziranih delavcev. Vedno sem bil in sem še proti totalitarizmu vseh oblik in to velja tudi za industrijo."

Hillman se razkačali Church in drugi člani kongresnega odseka, ki so trdili, da je njegov odbor udeležen v nelegalnih političnih aktivnostih. On je pri zaslišanju priznal, da so člani unije CIO prispevali v sklad njegovega odbora \$671.214. Od te vsote je šlo le \$67.320 za financiranje volilnih kampanj.

Aretirani japonski dijaki bodo ustreljeni

Pariz, 29. avg.—Petnajst japonskih dijakov, ki so streljali iz zasede na zavezniške čete, ki so se vkorakale v Pariz, je bilo aretiranih. Vsi bodo ustreljeni na podlagi mednarodnega prava, ker ne spadajo v kategorijo vojni ujetnikov.

SOVJETSKA RUSIJA SESTAVLJA POVOJNE NAČRTE

Izvajanje rekonstrukcijskega programa

RAZVOJ TEŽKIH INDUSTRIJ

Moskva, 29. avg.—Ljudstva sovsjetske Rusije, ki so šla skozi revolucijo, civilno vojno in zdaj drobe Hitlerjevo vojno mašino, stoji pred problemi, katere bo treba rešiti, preden bodo mogla uživati sadove svojega dela. Važno vprašanje je, kaj bo storila sovsjetska vlada v povojni dobi.

V načrtu sta dve petletki. Ena predvideva raztegitev gradnje težkih industrij, druga pa razvoj lahkih industrij. Kdaj se začne izvajati prva petletka, zavisi od končanja vojne. Ko bo nemška sila strta, se bodo vojaki rdeče armade, ki se bore na frontah, partizani in gerilci ter ljudje v pokrajinah, ki so bile pod nemško okupacijo, lotili težkega dela.

Prvi petletni načrt, ki se je začel izvajati l. 1929 in je bil dovršen v štirih letih, je pospešil rekonstrukcijo in industrializacijo Sovjetske unije. Naslednje petletke so izpolnile program. Kljub uspešnemu premeščanju tovarn na vzhod l. 1941 in razvoju industrij na drugi strani Uralskega gorovja, je sovsjetski ekonomski sistem trpel. Produkcija jekla, ki je znašala pred vojno 22.000.000 ton letno, je padla za 40 odstotkov. Načrt predvideva povojno produkcijo jekla 60.000.000 ton letno.

Gotovo je, da se bodo morali Rusi, ko se bo začela produkcija jekla in strojev za izdelovanje strojev, odpovedati mnogim stvarim. Obnovili bodo delo, ki so ga morali pustiti pred izbruhom vojne. Ko bo to dovršeno, se bo začela gradnja za bodočnost. Očitno je že sedaj, da bo Sovjetska unija postala glavna sila v Evropi.

Odmev porazov nemških armad

Znamenja razpadanja se pokazala

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Izgleda, da se vojna v Evropi zaključuje ne samo v enem, temveč v vseh ozirih, v konfuziji, kakor se je pričela. Znamenja so, da ni dovolj razumevanja za značilnost dogodkov, ki se vrste drug za drugim.

Rumunija je obrnila hrbet nacijski Nemčiji in drugi sateliti na Balkanu pridejo na vrsto. Preokret je posledica porazov nemških armad na vseh frontah. Višek v vojni pride v bitkah ob mejah Nemčije.

Defetizem nemških časnikov in vojakov je bolj značilen pojav kot stališče preplašenih politikov v Bukarešti, Sofiji in Budimpešti. Čuditi se ni "zavezniškim" Hitlerja v Rumuniji, ki so sledili generalom in skakanju s potapljačice se ladje. Čudno bi bilo, če se ne bi bili ocepili od Nemčije.

Podgane, pravijo, zapuščajo ladjo, ki se potaplja. To velja zdaj za vse satelite nacijske Nemčije. To so naravni izrodki porazov nemških legij na frontah.

Vse, kar je treba, da se zaključijo strahotna drama Hitlerjeve vojne, zavisi od zaveznikov. Oni ne smejo zamuditi nobene prilike. Zavlaščevalci na bojiščih ne sme biti. Naciji ne smejo dobiti prilike za reorganiziranje svoje sile. Kar Hitler in njegova ganga najbolj potrebuje, je čas.

Domače vesti

ZOJSA dobil dovoljenje za pomožno akcijo

New York. — Združeni odbor jugoslovanških Amerikancev je od zvezne vlade dobil dovoljenje za zbiranje denarja za pomožno akcijo za stari kraj.

Vesti iz Minnesote

Duluth, Minn. — Dne 25. avg. je tukaj umrl Sam Korach po kratki bolezni. Star je bil 61 let, rojen v Jugoslaviji in v tem mestu se je nahajal od leta 1910. Kolikor je znano, ne zapušta nikogar.

Hibbing, Minn. — V bolnišnici v Buhlu je umrl Anton Mihelich, star 58 let. Zapušta ženo, dva sinova in tri hčere.

Sreča v nesreči

Lowber, Pa. — August Lowrinca, blagajnik društva 583 SN-PJ, in njegova žena sta 13. avgusta srečno ušla smrti. Ob eni uri ponoči se je v East McKeesportu na njun avto zvrnil 22 ton težak "trailer". Avto je ves zmečkan in ni več za rabo. Oba sta bila prepeljana v bolnišnico v McKeesport, kjer sta dobila prvo pomoč. B. Lowrinca je bil le malo pobit in je šel že delat, dočim je morala žena ostati v bolnišnici za par tednov.

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland. — Mary Purcell je bila obveščena iz vojnega departementa, da je njen sin Pfc. Jack Purcell v nemškem ujetništvu. Prej je bil poročen kot pogrešan. — Umrl je Louis Judnić, star 62 let in član SDZ. Doma je bil iz Stranske vasi pri Semčih na Dolenjskem, odkoder je prišel v Cleveland pred 27 leti. Zapušta ženo, tri hčere, dva sinova (oba pri vojakih), pa brata in sestro. — V Women's Hospitalu je umrla Mary Crisby (Krajec), roj. Fortuna v Clevelandu. Stara je bila 41 let in članica SDZ in KS-KJ. Zapušta moža, sina, ki se nahaja nekje v Angliji, očeta, tri sestre in dva brata. — Pri družini John Zupančič so se oglasile vile rojenice in pustile hčerko-prvorojenka. — V Franciji je bil 31. jul. ubit Pvt. August Bizil, star 30 let in sin Margarete Bizil. Pri vojakih je bil od maja 1942 in preko morja od maja t. l. — Ranjen v bojih na otoku Bougainville na Pacifiku je bil Pfc. Michael Svete, sin družine Paul Gibbons. Zdej se zdravi v bolnišnici v San Francisco. Za svojo hrabrost je bil tudi odlikovan. — Na otoku Guam je bil ranjen Cpl. Stanley Unitic, sin družine John Unitic, ki je služil pri marinih. Pri vojakih je od julija 1942 in na južni Pacifik je bil poslan v januarju t. l. — Ubit nekje na Pacifiku je bil Pfc. John Simončić, sin družine John Simončić, star še ne 19 let. Pri marinih je služil od febr. 1942. Z Maršalskega otočja je pisal staršem pred petimi tedni. Bil je član SDZ. Poleg staršev zapušta dve sestri, starega očeta in staro mamo. — V bolnišnici St. Vincent, soba 324, se nahaja mrs. Agnes Kossec. — Štiri in pol let staremu Jimmiju Barbiču, vnuku gl. odbornika Franke Barbiča, so odgovdale noge radi otroške paralize in se nahaja v Mestni bolnišnici. Njegov oče Edward Barbič je pri vojakih in dela pri vojaški pošti v New Yorku. S posredovanjem Rdečega križa je dobil šestdnevni dopust, da obišče bolnega sinčka, ki je član mladinskega oddelka SNPJ.

Nov grob v St. Louisu

St. Louis, Mo. — Nedavno je tukaj umrl Louis Sushin, grocerist, star 64 let.

Italijani morajo prevzeti odgovornost za zločine

Rim, 29. avg.—Premier Churchill je v svoji poslanici italijanskemu ljudstvu naglasil, da se ne bo moglo izogniti odgovornosti za zločine, katere so izvršili fašisti pod Mussolinijevim režimom. Ono je delno odgovorno za zločine, ker je ta režim podpiralo.

NEMŠKE ČETE ODHAJAJO IZ BOLGARIJE

Rumunija podpiše premirje z zavezniki v Moskvi

PRITISK NA SATELITE SE POVEČAL

London, 29. avg.—Radio Moskva je citiral poročila iz Sofije, da nemške čete odhajajo iz Bolgarije. One, ki so prekoračile bolgarsko-rumunsko mejo, so bile razorožene.

Zavezniški pogoji premirja bodo kmalu predloženi odposlancu Bolgarije. Nemci se trudijo v naporih, da preprečijo Bolgariji umik iz vojne. Pogoji premirja, katere je sestavila zavezniška posvetovalna komisija, bodo predloženi v odobritev Washingtonu in Moskvi. Bolgarija bo morala odstopiti vse grške in jugoslovanške pokrajine, katere je njena sila zasedla s pomočjo Nemcev.

Doznavajo, da bo Rumunija podpisala premirje z zavezniki v Moskvi. Njene čete se že bore na strani ruskih armad, ki prodirajo proti Bukarešti.

(Ameriški državni tajnik Cordell Hull je dejal, da so bolgarski uradniki navezali stike z zavezniškimi vladami. Ameriški diplomate in vojaški voditelji se bodo udeležili konference v Moskvi, na kateri bo Rumunija podpisala premirje.)

Zavezniški so povečali pritisk na Finsko, Ogrsko in Slovačijo, satelite Nemčije, da jih vržejo iz vojne.

Nacijska časniška agencija DNB poroča, da se je poslanik Gustave Beckerle vrnil v Sofijo, kjer bo imel razgovore s člani bolgarske vlade o situaciji. Bolgarija ima šest vojaških divizij v Makedoniji in Srbiji. Maršal Tito, poveljnik jugoslovanške osvobodilne armade, je izjavil, da so bolgarske čete zavojevale v bitkah s partizani v Črni gori, Srbiji in Makedoniji.

Velika Britanija je dala razumeti Bolgariji, da premirje ne bo sklenjeno, dokler ne potegne svojih čet iz Jugoslavije in Grčije.

Vest iz Stockholma, Švedska, pravi, da je Hitler zagotovil Ogrsko, da ji bo postal na pomoč deset divizij. Vest dostavlja, da je zunanji minister Joachim von Ribbentrop dospel v Budimpešto po kapitulaciji Rumunije pred zavezniki.

Japonci obglavili 43 domačinov na Guam

Guam, 29. avg.—Japonci so obglavili 43 domačinov na tem otoku, ki so ga ameriške čete reokupirale. Trupla žrtve japonske brutalnosti je našla ameriška vojaška posadka, katere poveljnik je polkovnik Roger E. Perry.

Veterani za obvezno vojaško vežbanje

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Organizacija veteranov zunanjih vojn bo pritiskala na kongres za sprejetje zakonskega načrta obveznega vojaškega vežbanja. Jean A. Brunner, predsednik organizacije, je dejal, da bi morala Amerika imeti armado najmanj tri milijone mož po zaključitvi sedanje vojne.

Odbor zavrnil zahtevo za zvišanje plače

Chicago, 29. avg.—Edgar L. Wehren, pokrajinski direktor vojnega delavskega odbora, je zavrnil zahtevo krajevne unije Zveze pristanišnih delavcev za zvišanje plače za petnajst centov na uro. Izjavil je, da so delavci že dobili zvišanje na podlagi mezne formule malega jejkla.

Hullovo poročilo o konferenci

Državni tajnik se sestel s senatorji

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Državni tajnik Cordell Hull je imel sestanek s štirimi senatorji, katerim je poročal o poteku konference reprezentantov Amerike, Velike Britanije in sovsjetske Rusije. Na tej se vrše diskuzije o ustanovitvi mednarodne organizacije, ki naj bi vzdrževala in ščitila mir po zaključitvi sedanje vojne.

S Hullom so se sestali senatorji Ball, Burton, Hill in Hatch, avtorji prvotne resolucije, ki je priporočala udeležbo Amerike pri formiranju ustroja za preprečenje vojn v bodočnosti. To resolucijo je nadomestila ona senatorja Connallyja, demokrata iz Texasa in načelnika odseka za zunanje zadeve.

Senatorji so po razgovoru s Hullom izjavili, da so zadovoljni s pojasnili o delu konference treh velesil. Senat ni reprezentiran na konferenci.

Senator Bridges, republikanec iz New Hampshire, je dejal, da je on za ustanovitev take mednarodne organizacije, v kateri naj bi imele vse države, male in velike, besedo. Velesile ne smejo dominirati mednarodne organizacije.

Hull je naznanil, da bodo imeli reprezentantje velesil razgovor s časnikarji in jim pojasnili namene in cilje konference.

Churchill bo odpoštoval v Ameriko

Važni razgovori s predsednikom Rooseveltom

London, 29. avg.—Poroča se, da bo premier Winston Churchill kmalu zapustil Italijo, kjer se zdaj nahaja, in odpotoval v Severno Ameriko, kjer se bo sestal s predsednikom Rooseveltom. Konferenca med njima se bo najbrže vršila v Kanadi.

General Hastings Ismay, vojaški svetovalec Churchilla, ki ga običajno spremlja na potovanjih, se je pridružil premierju v Italiji. Doznavajo, da bosta oba odpotovala v Ameriko.

Clement Atlee, podpredsednik britske vlade, ki bo nadomestoval Churchilla v odsotnosti, je zadnji teden dospel v Italijo, da informira premierja o stališču in nazorih članov britske vojnega kabineta. Churchill bo točno informiran o razpletu situacije pred sestankom z Rooseveltom.

Ali se bodo reprezentantje sovsjetske Rusije udeležili razgovorov med Churchillom in Rooseveltom, ni znano.

Dr. Carrel odstavljen zaradi sodelovanja z Nemci

New York, 29. avg.—Radio Pariz poroča, da je bil dr. Alexis Carrel odstavljen kot direktor ustanove za študijo človeških odnosov zaradi sodelovanja z nacisti in Lavalovo vlado v Vičhyju. Carrel je bil rojen v Franciji in je obdržal francosko državljanstvo, čeprav je bival več let v Ameriki.

Nemci nameravajo pobiti 150.000 Poljakov

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Poljska ubežna vlada trdi, da nameravajo Nemci pobiti 150.000 poljskih civilistov, ki se nahajajo v koncentracijskem taborišču v bližini Varšave. Ona je apelirala na ves civilizirani svet, naj prepreči masaker. Apel vlade je predočil amerškemu državnemu departumtu Jan Ciechanowski, poljski poslanik v Washingtonu.

DEKRETI RAZKRIVAJO KRIZO NA JAPONSKEM

Totalna mobilizacija študentov in žensk

BANKE ZAPIRAJO VRATA

Washington, D. C., 29. avg.—Japonska vlada je v bistvu priznala, da stoji pred najbolj kritično fazo vojne na Pacifiku, s škanjem serije dekretov. Ti določajo totalno mobilizacijo študentov in žensk za vojne napore, drastične restrikcije na notranji fronti in zatrtje vseh pooldanskih listov zaradi pomanjkanja papirja.

Ruska časniška agencija Tass citira provizije nekaterih dekretov japonske vlade. Te vključujejo poleg totalne mobilizacije študentov in žensk uporabljanje šolskih poslopj za vojaška skladišča, konstrukcijo zavetij pred bombnimi napadi, evakuacijo civilistov iz velikih mest in spreminitev vseh razpoložljivih prostorov v vrtove.

Dekreti reflektirajo velike japonske izgube v bitkah z Američani v centralnem in južnopadnem delu Pacifika, bojazen pred bombnimi napadi na japonska mesta in potapljanje japonskih podmornic na zalagalnih linijah Pacifika.

Poleg tega je japonska vlada odredila hranitev z živili. Civilisti dobe polovico manj živil sedaj nego so jih dobivali v prvih mesecih vojne z zavezniki. Japonske tovarne so zaposlene sedaj skoro izključno s produkcijo orožja in bojnega materiala za oboroženo silo.

Nemška časniška agencija DNB je citirala poročilo iz Tokija, da je japonski prometni minister odredil odpravo vseh spalnih vozov na železniških vlakih. Železnice so zaposlene s prevažanjem vojakov, orožja in streliva.

Mnogo japonskih bank je moralo zapreti vrata v zadnjih tednih. Vsa znamenja kažejo, da se notranja kriza poostre kot posledica udarcev, katere dobi va japonska sila od zaveznikov na Pacifiku.

Preosnova poljskih administracij

Vlada v Londonu pričakuje odgovora

London, 29. avgusta.—Poljska ubežna vlada pričakuje odgovora od voditeljev poljskega podtalnega gibanja na svoj predlog glede preosnove civilnih administracij na poljskem ozemlju. Predlog predvideva reprezentacijo odbora za narodno osvoboditev, ki je bil ustanovljen v Rusiji, v administracijah.

Možnost je, da bo formirana nova poljska vlada po osvoboditvi Varšave. Stanislav Mikolajczyk, predsednik ubežne poljske vlade v Londonu, se je izrekel za popolno kooperacijo s sovsjetsko Rusijo. Trdi se, da voditelji podtalnega gibanja se ne navdušujejo za predlog poljske ubežne vlade.

Vesti iz poljskih pokrajin omenjajo trenje med podtalnim gibanjem in reprezentanti narodnega odbora, čigar načelnik je general Zymierski. Slednji je zapretel z aretacijo generala Bora, poveljnika poljske podtalne sile v Varšavi.

Alžir naznanil osvoboditev Vichyja

London, 29. avg.—Radijsko poročilo iz Alžira pravi, da so rancoski partizani osvobodili Vichy, sedež lutsarske Lavalove vlade. Poročilo ne omenja detajlov.

IZ URADA

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SANSova konvencija se prične v soboto

Prva redna konvencija SANSa, sestojeca iz pravilno izvoljenih delegatov in glavnih odbornikov, se prične v soboto, 2. septembra 1944 ob 9. zjutraj v Slovenskem narodnem domu, 64. cesta in St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cim je bila sklicana konvencija in so se razpisale volitve delegatov, je bilo naglašano, da bodo konvencijo tvorili oni zastopniki in zastopnice SANSovih podružnic in prispevajajočih organizacij, ki so pomagale zgraditi SANS.

Podružnice so izvolile sledeče delegate in namestnike: (X pomeni, da upravni urad SANSa do 24. avgusta ni prejel obvestila o izvolitvi delegata. Stevilka v oklepaju znači število delegatov, do katerih je podružnica ali organizacija upravičena.)

Table with columns: Podruž. št., Mesto in država, Delegat, Namestnik. Lists various locations and their representatives.

Table with columns: Podruž. št., Mesto in država, Delegat, Namestnik. Lists representatives for the New York area.

Poleg delegatov ali namestnikov imajo na konvencijo pravico zastopstva tudi vsi SANSovi glavni odborniki in sicer:

Člani eksekutive: Predsednik Etbib Kristan, I. podpredsednica Marie Prislard, II. podpredsednik Janko N. Rogelj, izvršni tajnik in zapisnikar Mirko G. Kuhel, blagajnik Vincent Cankar, odborniki Leo Jurjovec, dr. F. J. Kern, John E. Lokar in Frank Zaitz ter odbornica Katka Zupančič.

Člani širšega odbora: Frank Alesh, Chicago, Ill., Uršula Ambrožič, Eveleth, Minn., dr. F. J. Arch, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mary G. Balint, Enumclaw, Wash., Charles Benevol, Cleveland, O., Geo. J. Brince, Eveleth, Minn., rev. Matija Butala, Joliet, Ill., Jos. F. Durn, Cleveland, O., Josephine Erjavec, Joliet, Ill., John Ermenc, Milwaukee, Wis., John Germ, Pueblo, Colo., John Gornik, Cleveland, O., Mary Jurca, Detroit, Mich., rev. Matija Kebe, Pittsburgh, Pa., Katherine Krainz, Detroit, Mich., Anna P. Krasna, New York, N. Y., Frank J. Lokar, Pittsburgh, Pa., Anton Meljač, Cleveland, O., Johanna Mervar, Cleveland, O., Frank Okoren, Denver, Colo., Matt Petrovich, Cleveland, O., Frank Puncer, Milwaukee, Wis., Rose Radovich, Pueblo, Colo., Mary E. Polutnik, Lorain, O., Joseph Ponikvar, Cleveland, O., Mary Predovich, Butte, Mont., Anton Shular, Arma, Kans., John Terčelj, Strabane, Pa., Andrew Vidrich, Johnstown, Pa., rev. Vital Vodušek, Frank Wedic, Joliet, Ill., Josephine Zakrajšek, Cleveland, O., Agnes Zalokar, Cleveland, Ohio, Anton Zbanič, Ely, Minn., Joseph Zorc, Waukegan, Ill., Ivan Zorman, Cleveland, O., Louis Železnikar, Joliet, Ill., John Kumše, Lorain, O., Helena Kušar, Berwyn, Ill., in Ema Planinšek, Joliet, Ill.

Vsi izvoljeni delegati, ki se bodo udeležili konvencije, ali njihovi namestniki, kakor tudi vsi SANSovi odborniki, se naj registrirajo pri poverljivem odboru v Slovenskem narodnem domu med 8. in 9. uro zjutraj. Delegati naj izročijo tudi svoje poverilnice.

MIRKO G. KUHEL, izvršni tajnik.

Društvene priredbe

VABILO NA PRIREDBO

Strabane, Pa.—Dne 20. avgusta je imel dramski klub Soča piknik v Drenikovem parku. Udeležba je bila dobra: iz domačih naselbine in od drugod. Posebno rojaki iz Bridgeville in Sygana so bili dobro zastopani. Najlepša hvala za poset. Ob priliki vam pa vrnemo.

Ko to pišem, se približuje devet pennisylvanski dan SNPJ. Upam, da bo udeležba dobra in vredna dneva, katerega praznujemo že deveto leto. Želim, da bi tedaj, ko bomo praznovali deseti dan SNPJ v zapadni Penni, bili doma vsi naši fantje, možje in dekleta, ki se danes borijo za svobodo in pravico po vsem svetu, in da bi tedaj prišel trafen mir za vse narode na svetu.

Društvo Postojnska jama št. 138 SNPJ in društvo Pioneer of Washington County št. 589 SNPJ skupno praznujeta 40-letnico SNPJ. Razporedba slavnosti in program bo pester in slavnost bo trajala štiri dni. Več podrobnosti o programu boste našli v oglasu v današnjem listu na drugem mestu. Upam, da mi ni treba povdarjati, da bomo skuša-

Table with columns: Podruž. št., Mesto in država, Delegat, Namestnik. Lists representatives for the Pennsylvania area.

Člani društva št. 138 in 589, potem nas bo okoli 600. Slavnost prirejajo vsi člani obeh društev in ne samo odbor. Prijazno pa so vabljeni vsi člani SNPJ in prijatelji iz zunanjih naselbin. Upam, da boste odnesli iz naše priredbe dobre vtise in vesele spomine.

Na veselo svidenje in bratski pozdrav! John Zigman, tajnik št. 138.

ZABAVA IN PLES

ST. 257 SNPJ Cleveland, O.—Društvo Delawarec št. 257 SNPJ priredi v nedeljo 3. septembra zabavo in ples J. D. N. domu na W. 130 St. Serviralni bomo tudi okolišni večerjo, obenem pa tudi proslavljali 40-letnico SNPJ.

Začetek priredbe je ob šestih zvečer, večerjo pa bomo servirali že ob petih. Ker letos obhajamo 40-letnico SNPJ, smo na našo proslavo povabili našega glavnega predsednika br. Cankarja, ki se bo tedaj nahajal v Clevelandu. On nam je odpisal, da se bo proslave udeležil in spregovoril nekaj besed. Tega smo vsi veseli.

Dolžnost vseh članov in članic SNPJ na zapadni strani Clevelanda je, da se udeležijo te pomembne priredbe. Pripeljite s seboj vaše prijatelje in pokazimo, da smo složni in dobri člani SNPJ. Na priredbo vabimo tudi druge člane iz Clevelanda in okolice in tudi zunanje goste, ki se bodo tedaj nahajali na konvenciji SANSa.

Res je, danes se nahajamo v kritičnih vojnih časih, vendar pa je potrebno, da se od časa do časa malo razvedrimo. Datum priredbe je zelo primeren, kajti drugi dan je Delavski praznik in se bomo lahko odpočili, preden zopet začnemo delati.

Pripravljalni veseli odbor bo preskrbel, da bomo imeli na razpolago dovolj jestvin in pijače. J. Lachov orkester pa tako imenitno igra, da lahko vsak z lahkoto pleše. Cim več nas bo

Društvo "Postojnska jama" št. 138 in društ. Pioneers of Washington Co., št. 589 SNPJ v Strabanu, Pa.

40-LETNICO SNPJ

dne 1., 2., 3. in 4. septembra 1944 v svoji dvorani

RAZPORED SLAVNOSTI:

- 1. SEPTEMBRA v petek večer ob 8. uri se bo servirala prosta ribja pečenka (Fish Fry), na to sledi ples, petje in prosta zabava. 2. SEPTEMBRA v soboto: Otvoritev prenovljenih kogijaških prostorov in v dvorani ples. 3. SEPTEMBRA v nedeljo: OB 3. URI POPOLDNE PROGRAM V DVORANI Posravniki govor... Br. John Koklich, pred. društva št. 138 SNPJ Posravniki govor... Br. Frank Tomšic, pred. društva št. 589 SNPJ "Amerika" Pojete Bertha Pavčič in Betty Martinčič Govor... Br. John Kvarčič, pred. Federacije zased. Pennsylvanije Govor... Br. James Maglich, drugi okrojni podpred. SNPJ Govor... Br. Michael Vrhovnik, direktor mlad. oddelka SNPJ Govor... Filip Godina, upravitelj Prosvete in jednotinsh publikacij SLIKA v snem dejanju k jubileju SNPJ:

"DETE JE ŽIVO" OSEBE:

- Jože Kremen, delavec Vinko Peternel Ančka, njegova žena Mrs. Mimmie Pavčič Matija Krcmar, njegov sood John Koklich Tone Ban, agitator SNPJ Joe Zupančič

Med programom nastopajo člani Mlad. kroškov št. 19 in št. 27 SNPJ. V pevskih točkah nastopita med orogramom Bertha Pavčič in Betty Martinčič, št. kroška št. 19.

PO PROGRAMU PROSTA ZABAVA ZVEČER PLES V DRUŠTVENI DVORANI IN V DRENIK PARKU

4. SEPTEMBRA v ponedeljek ob 10. uri dopoldne se prične tekma med športniki (Mushball Game) Mladinskega kroška št. 19, Strabane, Pa. in št. 21, Strabane, Pa. Od 1. ure popoldne do 8. ure zvečer balicanje v društvenih prostorih in kegljanje na kegljišču. Zvečer ob 8. uri na 7. ples in prosta zabava. Pri plesih in programu bosta igrala Jackie Martinčič orkestra in Strabane, Pa. in Billy Pernice orkestra in Finleyville, Pa. Gospodinjski odsek društ. št. 138 SNPJ bo serviral in imel na razpolago razne prizgrike, mrisla in gorška jedila, v točilnici pa bo na razpolago dobra pijača.

K obilni udeležbi in velikemu posetu ste vabljeni vsi, od blizu in daleč. Na svidenje! Vabi PRIPRAVLJALNI ODBOR.

Dr. John J. Zavertnik

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KREMOLA napravi vašo kožno polt krasno. Ostanite taki, kakor se Vas on v mislih predstavlja. Ko se povrne, bodite snako prijavljena kot se Vas je predstavljal v svoji domišljji. Nabavite Kremolo, slavno iz tri generacije, kot vaše slepevalno sredstvo. Kremola odstrani puzost; kožo, se poglubi v izdelane zamakane potose, očisti, odvi in osvetoži. Njegova delovanja so: - hupste en tonček in zabite jo z zadržanjem - uspeh vas gotovo zdočevati in nikoli več ne boste brez tega finega slepevalnega sredstva. Aho je ne dobite pri vašem lekarnarju ali drugi trgovini, tedaj jo naročite direktno - pošljite \$1.25 in \$2 za Federaalni exctas davok na: Telefon Calumet 6163 2975 So. Michigan Ave., Dept. P., Chicago 16, Illinois

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V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

mojega ljubega soproga in očeta FRANKA BERCE kateri nas je za vedno zapustil 29. avgusta 1943. Leto dni je še minulo, od kar si Ti zapustil nas. Prazno nam je zdaj življenje, od kar Tebe več med nami ni. Počivaj v miru.—Žalujoci ostali: Antonia Berce, soproga in otroci. Chicago, Ill.

V blagi spomin tretje obletnice smrti

mojega dragega, nepozabnega brata Paula Rožič-a kateri je preminul 30. avgusta 1941. Leta tri so še minula, kar Tebe več med nami ni. Tihno mirno spaval v gomili, a duh Tvoj vedno med nami še živi. Počivaj v miru.—Žalujoci ostali: Alojz Rožič, brat in mnogo prijateljev. West Newton, Pa.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Žalostnega srca sporočamo vsem sorodnikom, znancem in prijateljem, da je naš ljubljani soprog in oče JOHN FORTUNA

preminul dne 3. avgusta 1944. Rojen je bil 28. julija 1880 v Sestranski vasi, fara Trata, na Gorenjskem. Prav lepo se tam potom zahvalimo vsem, ki ste nam pomagali, nas tolažili in nam stali ob strani v uri žalosti. Lepa hvala društvu št. 18 ABZ in društvu št. 10 SNPJ za podarjene krasne vence. Ter isto tako tudi društvu FOE No. 151 za venec in vsem, ki ste darovali krasno cvetje in se udeležili pogreba, kakor tudi za darove za maše. Srčna hvala pogrebem in vsem sploh naša najlepša hvala. Tebi pa, ljubi soprog in oče, želimo, počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bude ameriška samljica.—Žalujoci ostali: Johana Fortuna, soproga; Jennie in Fannie in mrs. Katherine Henderson, hčere. Rock Springs, Wyo.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Žalostnega srca naznanjamo prijateljem in znancem tužno vest, da je dne 18. avgusta 1944 po kratki bolezni preminula naša nadzve ljubljena hči MARY JESICH (omozena RICKEN)

Rojena je bila 23. junija 1910 v Nemčiji in v Zedinjene države je prišla 31. marca 1911 v Witt, Ill. Najlepša hvala vsem, ki ste ji darovali vence, kakor tudi vsem, ki ste darovali za skupni venec: ki so krasili njeno grobov in njenem večnem počitku. Srčna hvala vsem, ki ste jo obiskali ob mrtvaškem odru in vsem, ki ste jo spremlili k mirnemu počitku na mirodvor. Počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bude ameriška samljica. Ostanem nam v trajnem spominu dokler tudi mi ne pridemo za Teboj.—Žalujoci ostali: Paul in Frances Jesich, starši; Clinton Ricken, soprog; Harold Ricken, sin; Katherine Walls in Sophie Hill, sestri. Gillespie, Ill.

Naznanilo o smrti

Dne 20. julija t. l. smo prejeli žalostno vest od "War Departmenta," da je bil naš sin in brat Sgt. Karl Volčjak na bojišču v Normandiji v Franciji dne 4. julija ubit. Rojen je bil dne 29. oktobra 1914 v Dunio, Pa. Bil je član SNPJ od svojih otroških let. Graduiral je Adams Twp. High School leta 1931 in k vojakom je odšel 24. marca 1943. Kjer se je vožbal v Camp Sibir, Ala. in v Camp Forest, Tenn. od tu v Anglijo in na dan D-Day je bil v Franciji, kjer je na bojišču izgubil svoje mlado življenje. Dragi sin in brat naš, preстал si velično in dati svoje mlado življenje za ta svet. Tebi mi va želimo, počivaj v miru lam v semljici tuji. Nepozabljien in priljubljen od vseh, ki so Te poznali. Srečno, srečno!—Žalujoci ostali: Martin Volčjak, oče; Tony, Ludvik in William, bratje; Rose Kunsek, Anna Micko in Frances Mihol, sestre. Dunio, Pa.

Proslava 40-letnice SNPJ v Syganu, Pa.

V nedeljo, 27. avgusta, je članstvo naše jednote v zapadni Pennsylvaniji v velikem številu pohitelo v Sygan na proslavo 40-letnice, katere se je vršila pod pokroviteljstvom federacije društev SNPJ za zapadno Pennsylvanijo ter federacije angleško poslušajočih društev iz iste okolice. Priredba se je vršila v prostorni dvorani društva Bratstvo št. 6 SNPJ.

Velika plesna dvorana, kakor tudi točilnica, je bila do vrat nabita vsega občinstva in lepo število članov je tudi posedlo klopi in sedeže na lepem pikniškem vrtu poleg dvorane.

Program se je pričel ob 5. polnodne in vodil ga je distriktni podpredsednik James M. Maglich. Jimmie je zelo spreten v tem poslu in s svojim nastopom in s primernimi kratkimi uvodi posameznih točk se je prikupil vsem navzočim. V kratkih izbranih besedah je v angleščini pojasnil pomen te pomembne proslave ter nato predstavil brata Johna Kvartiča, predsednika federacije, ki je podal pozdravni govor. Sledil mu je brat George Usnik, predsednik društva št. 6 in angleške federacije, ki je pozdravil navzoče v imenu angleško poslušajočih društev. Oba govornika sta žela burno ploskanje.

V ostalih točkah so nastopile Novakove sestre iz Sharana, ki so ob spremljanju piano-akordiona prepevale naše slovenske narodne pesmi. Nastopile so v dveh točkah in bile so sprejete z ovacijami, nakar so odpele še nekaj pesmi za nameček. Slovenska narodna pesem je med nami še vedno najbolj prikupna in nikoli se jih ne naveličamo poslušati. Nastopil je dvakrat tudi ženski odsek pevskega društva Prešerna iz Pittsburgha ter za nastopno točko odpel "Slovenski svet, ti si krasan", zatem pa še nekaj narodnih. Občinstvo jih je nagradilo z bogatim aplavzom. "Muzikalne točke" je odigral orkester Martina Kukočnika iz Manorja, med njimi tudi nekaj šaljivih, kar je spravilo navzoče mnogokrat v smeh. Kasneje je ta orkester igral tudi za ples, katerega pa se podpisani ni mogel udeležiti radi nujnega odpotovanja.

Podan je bil tudi moški dvo-log "Kranjski Janez v New Yorku", ki je sicer zelo stara farsa, a se ji človek more nasmejati, kadar koli jo sliši in vidi. Ne spominjam se imena rojaka, ki je igral vlogo Janeza, rečem lahko le, da je svojo vlogo imenitno pogodil in občinstvu je bilo lahko razumeti šaljive dovtipke, ko je natakar zamenjal njegovo slovenščino za angleščino in mu znošil na mizo več, kot pa je Janezova denarnica bila zmožna "prebaviti". In ko mu je natakar povedal, da mora plačati "cash on the spot", se je Janez previdno poslovil in šel "spat".

Podpisani sem bil izbran za glavnega govornika iz razloga, da kot gl. blagajnik SNPJ lahko govorim o jednoti in njenem donosu v korist svojega članstva, tekem teh 40 let, obenem pa, da kot izvršni tajnik SANSa govorim o političnem delu te važne organizacije, ki jo v toliki meri podpira naša jednota, društva in posamezni člani. Občinstvo je z velikim zanimanjem sledilo 45-minutnemu govoru in se z velikim odobravanjem strinjalo z govornikovo željo: Lepšega daru Slovenska narodna podpornica jednota pač ne more prejeti za svojo 40-letnico, kakor če se res uresniči želja Slovencev in stari domovini in nas tukaj v Ameriki, da bi še letos naša Slovenija postala svobodna, združena in tvorila del nove, demokratične, federativne Jugoslavije!

Obema federacijama je pač čestitati k velikemu uspehu te proslave in priznanje je treba dati vsem prisotnim članom in članicam, ki so v zvezi z vsem težavami vseeno prihiteli iz širnih delov zapadne Pennsylvanije in pripomogli do uspeha te slavnosti.

Osebnostno se želim zahvaliti vsemu občinstvu in mnogim osebnim prijateljem za res bratski sprejem in navduševalne besede, posebno pa še bratu Magliču in njegovi soprogji za njuno gostoljubnost, postrežbo in vsestransko naklonjenost.

Proslava 40-letnice SNPJ v zapadni Pennsylvaniji je bila velika manifestacija našega članstva za svojo jednoto in za delo, ki ga vršijo na polju bratrskega zavarovanja, kulture in delavske prosvete, in za njen pripomoček SANSu gmotno in moralno. Z isto vneto in navdušenjem najtemu zgledu sledijo še druge naše naselbine, federacije in društva.

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Obema federacijama je pač čestitati k velikemu uspehu te proslave in priznanje je treba dati vsem prisotnim članom in članicam, ki so v zvezi z vsem težavami vseeno prihiteli iz širnih delov zapadne Pennsylvanije in pripomogli do uspeha te slavnosti.

v pomoč SANSu, katero so darovali sledeči člani: Po \$5.00 Jack Vidovich, po \$2.00 Louis Lukek in Frank Kochevar, po \$1.00 Jerry Zortz, Andy Mugerle in Martin Pavelich, ter neimenuvan 25c.

Dalje je društvo imenovalo sestro Frances Kochevar, da gre okrog rojakov nabirat prostovoljne prispevke v to svrhu. Prispevali so sledeči: Joseph Spily \$5.00, Dan Kovacich \$2.00, Grga Mria \$1.25; po \$1.00 John Kovach, Frances Kovach, Frances Povelich, družina Leaks, Anton Jadro, Sophie Carelo in Mary Struckle. Skupaj nam poslana vsota po tajniku tega društva, br. Franku Kochevarju, je bila \$27.22.

Brat Anton Kočevar, podpredsednik društva št. 542 SNPJ v Ellwood Cityju, Pa., je poslal vsoto \$20, katero so darovali sledeči: Frank Dornik \$10.00, Anton Kočevar in John Bizjak vsak po \$5.00, skupaj \$20.00.

Brat Valentin Yugovich, Rock Springs, Wyo., se je v veseli družbi spomnil svoje dolžnosti do našega krvavečega naroda v stari domovini ter je nabral vsoto \$16.00, in sicer \$8.00 za JPO-SS in enako vsoto pa SANSu v podporo.

Vsem darovalcem, kakor tudi nabiralcem se želimo najiskrenejše zahvaliti za njih naklonjenost in pomoč v interesu trpečega naroda v starem kraju ter želimo, da se nas ob vsaki primeri priliki spomnijo še ostali rojaki po Ameriki.

Upravni urad SANSa.

VAŽNA SEJA
Detroit, Mich.—Seja podružnice št. 1 SANSa in št. 34 JPO-SS bo v soboto 9. septembra ob pol osmih zvečer v Slovenskem narodnem domu na 17153 John R.

Na tej seji bo podano poročilo o zaključkih prve konvencije Slovencev ameriškega narodnega sveta, kar bo gotovo zanimivo vsakega zavednega Slovenca in Slovenko. Vabljeni ste vsi društveni zastopniki in prav tako posamezniki.

Lia Menton, tajnica.

PRISPEVKI ZA SANS
Walsenburg, Colo.—Na zadnji seji podružnice št. 83 SANSa je bilo sklenjeno, da ne pošljemo delegata na prvo konvencijo SANSa, ki se vrši prve dni meseca septembra v Clevelandu. Da smo tako sklenili, je vzrok, ker nimamo drugih dogodkov kot prostovoljne prispevke, katere pa bomo poslali za to, za kar smo jih zbrali. Ta mesec bomo poslali tudi \$25 JPO-SS. Ta vsota je bila odobrena na zadnji seji.

Priredbe, katere čisti dobiček bi porabili za delegata, pa tu ne moremo privediti, kajti ne bi mogli računati na uspeh, ker ni mladine v našem mestu. Fantje so pri vojakih, dekleta pa so šle za zaslužkom v večja industrijska mesta. Starejši pa so utrujeni od napornega dela in jim ni za veselice.

Naša podružnica podpira dosedanje smernice SANSa in želimo, da delegacija na prihodnji konvenciji da navodila odboru, da nadaljuje po začetni poti. Na seji smo tudi odobrili resolucijo, katere je bila poslana predsedniku Rooseveltu in apelirala nanj, da se da takojšnjo pomoč osvobodilni armadi v Jugoslaviji.

Blagajna naše podružnice je bila skoro prazna, zato sva se z mrs. Anno Osverk ponovno zavezeli in sva šli nabirat prostovoljne prispevke. Obiskali nava samo naših rojakov, temveč tudi trgovce in profesionalce drugih narodnosti v naših naselbinah. Nabrali sva \$93.25, Frank Tomasi pa je dobil med svojimi prijatelji \$20. Torej znaša skupna vsota v mesecu juliju in avgustu \$113.25.

Nekateri so prispevali že v drugič. Prispevali so sledeči: Charly Colnar \$10; po \$5 so darovali: Ignac Urban, Pete Pitcoff, Fenney Supancic, Tabel Queen Bakery; po \$2 pa sledeči: Louis Zutman, E. A. Cocitti, George Osverk, Roz Korjan, Joe Kis, Matt Naglich, Nick Glelaah, Joe Korjan, Edward George, C. A. Brunelli, Joe Mosko Jr., Martin Ariano, J. O.

Bryne, Shosky Cafe, Brmen, Pete Camparas, E. G. Krier, A. J. Desaler, Star Drug, Slobeka Bros., World Independent, Pete Stamas, Jack Allt, Frank Jekovec, Lamme Bros., Dominik Coletti. Po \$1.50 so prispevali: Frank Zudar, Antonija Zudar, John in Joe Zgut. Po \$1 so darovali sledeči: John Turkovich, Louis Papez, Anne Vrbich, Anne Stimek, Andy Spendov Jr., John Krist, John Klun, N. George, Tony Andreatta, O. Rourke, M. Wilson, Eric Krier, C. Cawedwell, Sam T. Taylor, Helen Wallitach, George Malonas, M. E. Joseph, George Chulasco, City Pharmacy, Paul Ricartone, Richard Cannan, Matt Medved, Martin Benčić, Tony Just in Agnes Manfredy. Po 50 centov so prispevali: J. Bogard, John Močivnikar, Louis Delsanto, Harry Allen, Smalles Gonzalez, Tom Gardner pa 25c.

Vsem prispevateljem se odbor naše podružnice v imenu naših nesrečnih bratov in sester v stari domovini, za katere je bil denar nabran, najlepše zahvaljuje!

Mary Tomič, tajnica št. 83 SANSa.

Pripomba uredništva: Vesti o smrti Franka Vodeniča, žal, nismo prejeli in zato je tudi nismo mogli priobčiti.

NARODNI SHOD V SDD
Cleveland, O.—Prihodonjo soboto, to je 2. septembra, se prične prva konvencija Slovencev ameriškega narodnega sveta v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave. Konvencija se bo nadaljevala v nedeljo in po potrebi tudi v ponedeljek. Na to zborovanje pridejo naši rojaki in rojakinje iz vseh naših naprednih slovenskih naselbin po vsej Ameriki. Tukajšnji podružnici SANSa, to sta št. 39 in 48, se pripravljata za konvencijo. Škoda, da se nahajamo v kritičnih vojnih časih, vsled tega ne bomo mogli delegaciji in odboru SANSa tako postreči kot bi radi. Radi bi vam preskrbeli stanovanja, toda, kakor je bilo že poročano, si mora vsak delegat sam rezervirati prenočišče v hotelu ali pa pri prijatelju.

Delegacija prve konvencije SANSa bo imela pred seboj težke probleme. Upajmo, da se bodo naši pojmi izkristalizirali in da bomo šli od konvencije naprej po eni poti, ne pa dvotirni, kot se je dogajalo v preteklosti. Oni, ki jim je osvoboditev našega naroda v domovini pri srcu, bodo delali za SANSov program, kateri je tudi program osvobodilne fronte. Oni, ki se bolj zavzemajo za rimsko politiko in jim je papež bolj drag kot slovenski narod, oni pa naj kar odpadejo.

Podružnica št. 48 SANSa se je zavezala na priredbo v soboto zvečer narodni shod, na katerem bodo nastopili izvršni odborniki SANSa. Pričakujemo, da bodo prišli med nas tudi govorniki iz stare domovine in nam razložili o razmerah, ki vladajo tam. Seveda, od sedaj nimamo še nobene pozitivnega odgovora in nismo gotovi, ali pridejo ali ne. Šušahićevo vlado je odbor že pred časom vprašal, naj pošlje govornike v Cleveland ob priliki, ko se bo vršila prva konvencija SANSa. V primeru, da pridejo, potem se bo shod vršil v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave., ako pa ne pridejo, potem pa se vrši v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd.

Pričetek shoda bo točno ob osmih zvečer. Upamo, da bo dvorana SDD nabito polna. Vstopnina je prosta. Kot govorniki bodo najbrže nastopili Kristan, Adamič, Kuhel in drugi. Na programu bo podanih tudi nekaj pevskih in glasbenih točk. Torej, pridite na shod, da čujete resnico o stari domovini.

Danes se odločujoče zgodovinski momenti našega naroda, zato je potrebno, da sodeluje sleherni Slovenec. V teh resnih urah ne bi smel noben zaveden Slovenec stati ob strani in čakati, da bodo drugi storili delo mesto njega. Delati moramo in obenem prispevati za naš nesrečni narod v domovini, kolikor nam razmere dopuščajo. SANS ne more brez finančnih sredstev vršiti svojega dela. Vsak dolar, ki ga prispevate SANSu, je položen na oltar naše stare domovine in gre za osvoboditev naših krvnih bratov in sester.

Upajmo, da bo zaplapolala zopet slovenska trobojnica na mestni hiši v Trstu, Gorici in nad vse našo lepo Primorsko. Prav tako nad našimi kraji na Štajerskem in Koroškem.

Odbor bo preskrbel, da bomo imeli po shodu tudi malo prigrizka in pijače. Torej, na gotovo svidenje v soboto zvečer na shodu v Delavskem domu na Waterloo rd.

J. F. Durn, tajnik št. 48 SANSa.

KONVENCIJA IN SHOD SANSa
Cleveland.—V soboto 2. septembra se prične prva konvencija Slovencev ameriškega narodnega sveta v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave. Na tej konvenciji se bodo sestali delegatje in odborniki SANSa, katerim je poverjeno, da predstavljajo in zastopajo slovensko-ameriško javnost in prid delovanja za pomoč našim bratom in sestram v razdejani domovini—Jugoslaviji.

Ta konvencija bo določila, kdo je dosejal delal in kdo je razdeljal, kdo je v pravem in kdo dela za resnično rešitev trpečega ljudstva v domovini; ta konvencija bo morala najti pot za zbiranje sredstev, za direktno gospodarsko in politično pomoč prizadetemu narodu. Naloga je velika za nas ameriške Slovence, ali ne prevelika, da ji ne bi bili kos, če pomislimo na žrtve, ki so jih morali in jih še prenašajo naši ljudje v domovini.

V soboto zvečer bo ljudski shod v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd. Govorniki na tem shodu bodo predstavnik in izvršni uradniki SANSa: Louis Adamič, Ebin Kristan, Mirko Kuhel in drugi. Odbor je prišel v stike s staro domovino in povabil, da nam pošljejo govornike naravnost iz domovine. Ko to pišemo, še nismo dobili odgovora iz stare domovine, ali lahko se zgodi, da dobimo kablogram koncem tega tedna in da pridejo gostje iz domovine med nas z zrakoplovom.

Poleg govornikov bodo tudi pevске točke, ki jih bodo proizvajali pevci in pevke clevelandskih slovenskih pevskih zborov. Vstopnina k programu je prosta. Zato, rojaki in rojakinje: pohitimo na ta shod s programom, ki se vrši v soboto zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd. Začetek ob 8. uri.

Louis Kaferle.

PROSLAVA SNPJ V SHARONU
Sharon, Pa.—To je zadnji poziv na našo proslavo 40-letnice SNPJ, ki se vrši v nedeljo, 3. sept. v Slovenskem domu. Ob šestih zvečer se prične večerja, potem pa bo program in po programu ples, za katerega bo igrala godba Jacka Peršina.

Prosim vse člane in druge, ki se mislijo udeležiti večerje, da so točni, kajti serviranja bo vsem nagnkrat. Naše članice ne bodo mogle servirati posameznikom, ki pridejo pozno, ker bi to motilo program. Zato smo tudi sklenili, da priredimo to proslavo v nedeljo, da ne bo izgovorov.

Ves dobiček od te priredbe bo šel za SANS in pomožno akcijo za stari kraj.

Zadnjo nedeljo, 27. avg., smo se udeležili federacijskega piknika v Salemu, O. Udeležba je bila bolj mala, toda bili so pa tisti, kar jih je bilo, bolj "lušni". Škoda, da ni bila udeležba večja, ker so imeli izvrstno godbo. Se pač povsod pozna, da je naša mladina druga, ne doma, pa tudi pomanjkanje gasolina dosti zadržuje udeležbo. Iz Girarda, Warrena in Struthersa jih je precej prišlo z busom. Vsi člani Mihečeve družine so bili zelo zaposleni in postrežljivi. Zato se je sukal naš dobro znani "ne tapravi Kranjc", kakor se je sam izrazil. To je namreč Frank Rezek iz Girarda. On je ženin in bomo gotovo več slišali o tem dogodku v bližnji bodočnosti.

Še enkrat vsem članom SNPJ v tej okolici: Na svidenje v nedeljo v Slovenskem domu v Sharonu!

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Razprave o iniciativah društva 21

ZA INICIATIVO
Lowber, Pa.—Članstvo našega društva je na svoji zadnji redni seji dne 13. avgusta razpravljalo o iniciativah društva št. 21 in sklenilo, da jo podpira, ker je to potrebno za vse članstvo SNPJ.

Za društvo št. 583 SNPJ: Joseph Klun, tajnik.

PROTI INICIATIVI
Tacoma, Wash.—Članstvo društva Jadranskega morja št. 403 SNPJ, Tacoma, Wash., je na svoji zadnji seji razpravljalo o iniciativah društva št. 21 in prišlo do zaključka, da je ne podpira. Naše mnenje je, da bi splošno glasovanje preveč stalo, zato naj ostane tako kot je sklenila konvencija v Pittsburghu. Za društvo št. 403 SNPJ: Joe Dukich, tajnik.

PROTI INICIATIVI
Witt, Ill.—Članstvo društva št. 151 SNPJ je na svoji zadnji seji, ki se je vršila dne 20. avgusta, razpravljalo o iniciativah društva št. 21 in prišlo do zaključka, da je ne podpira. Vzrok, da je ne podpiramo, je, ker s sprejetjem iniciative ne bi dovolj znižali delegacije. Za društvo št. 151 SNPJ: Jacob Bregant, tajnik.

PROTI INICIATIVI
Ambridge, Pa.—Članstvo društva št. 33 SNPJ je na svoji redni seji razpravljalo o iniciativah, ki jo je predložilo društvo št. 21, in sklenilo, da je ne podpira. Za društvo št. 33 SNPJ: Anton Žiberna, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 218 PROTI INICIATIVI
Verona, Pa.—Članstvo društva št. 216 je na svoji zadnji seji razpravljalo o iniciativah društva št. 21 in soglasno sklenilo, da je ne podpira. Najbolje je, da ostane vse tako kot je sklenila zadnja konvencija v Pittsburghu. Za društvo št. 216 SNPJ: Mary Kirn, tajnica.

PROTI INICIATIVI
Ely, Minn.—Članstvo društva Sokol št. 20 SNPJ je na svoji zadnji redni seji razpravljalo o iniciativah društva št. 21 in sklenilo, da je ne podpira. Vzrok, da je ne podpiramo, je, ker ni več daleč do konvencije, a splošno glasovanje bi stalo precej dolarjev. Naj ostane tako kot je. Za društvo št. 20 SNPJ: Luka Vrhovnik, predsednik, Frank Ersar, tajnik, John Kalan, blagajnik.

PROTI INICIATIVI
Sheboygan, Wis.—Članstvo društva št. 344 SNPJ je na svoji redni seji dne 20. avgusta vzele v pretres iniciativo društva št. 21 ter zaključilo, da je ne podpira. Vzrok, da je ne podpiramo, je, sledi: V smislu predložene iniciative bi se zastopstvo na konvenciji znižalo za okrog 25 do 30 delegatov. S tem bi sicer prihranili SNPJ približno \$1000 do \$1500, a na drugi strani pa bi s splošnim glasovanjem nastali približno enaki stroški, tako da bi bili malo ali pa nič na boljšem. Ako bi bila pa iniciativa na splošnem glasovanju poražena, bi imeli pa samo nepotrebne stroške. L. Miloštnik, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO 287 PROTI INICIATIVI
Burgettstown, Pa.—Članstvo društva št. 287 SNPJ je na zadnji seji razpravljalo o predloženi iniciativi društva št. 21 in prišlo do zaključka, da bi s sprejetjem iniciative več škodovali jednoti kot koristili. Nadalje smo mnenja, da bi bilo potrebno, da se glasuje o dnevnicah na društvenih sejah, in sicer preden so izvoljeni delegatje za prihodnjo konvencijo. Kandidatje za delegate se trudijo, da so izvoljeni, potem pa glasujejo za velike dnevnice. Plesje teh vrstic ima o tem dosti skušenj, kajti bil je že na osmih konvencijah. Dokler si bodo delegati sami nakazovali dnevnice, bo vedno preprič v časopisih in veliko pisanja.

Za delegate so šestokrat taki izvoljeni, ki nič posebno ne delajo za društvo, tiste, ki se trudijo, pa članstvo rado pusti na cedilu.

Frank Laurich, tajnik.

Društvene vesti

Blaine, O.—Naznajuam članstvu društva št. 333 v Blainu, O., da smo društveno sejo preložili na drugo nedeljo, dne 10. septembra ob eni popoldne. Vzrok za preložitve se je, ker sta odsotna predsednik in zapisnikar društva, podpredsednik Martin Škoda pa je v bolnišnici, kjer se zdravi za poškodobami, ki jih je dobil v premogovniku.

Mike Smerdel, tajnik št. 333 SNPJ.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mary Klemenčič in njen sin Frank sta se z aeroplanom odpeljala v Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Klemenčič je stara že 69 let, a to je ni motilo, da ne bi šla z aeroplanom v Detroit. V aeroplanu se ni vozila še nikoli poprej. V Detroit je šla na obisk k svoji poročeni hčeri in sinu. Od tam pa bo šla s parnikom v Cleveland, Ohio, kjer bo obiskala svojo hčer in vnukinje.

Louise Widmar, ki je članica št. 192 SNPJ, se nahaja v glavni okrajni bolnišnici že zadnja dva meseca. Prosim prijatelje, člana in članice društva št. 192, da jo obiščejo, kar ji bo v veliko tolažbo. Ure za obiske so: ob ponedeljkih, sredah in petkih od 7. do 8. ure zvečer, ob torkih, četrkih in sobotah pa od 2. do 4. popoldne.

Članstvo našega društva želi, da bi sestra Louise kmalu okrevala.

Mary Vasil, tajnica št. 192.

Posvetovanja Poljakov v Londonu

London. (ONA)—Več kot verjetno je, da se bo v kratkem odločila poljska vlada v Londonu glede usodepolnih vprašanj, pred katerimi se nahaja. One štiri poljske stranke, iz katerih je sestavljena poljska vlada v izgnanstvu, mrzlično razpravljajo o vprašanju, dali se bodo zedinile s poljskim Osvobodilnim odborom v Cholmu ali ne.

Poročila trde, da so največje težave nastale v socialistični stranki. Govore celo, da obstoji nevarnost razkola, ker namerava del stranke zahtevati posebna jamstva, katerih pa v sedanjem položaju brez dvoma ne bo mogli dobiti.

O ministarkem predsedniku Stanislavu Mikolajczykju, ki se je ravnokar vrnil iz Moskve in Cholma, trdijo, da je trdno odločen, prevzeti vodstvo poskusa pametnega sporazuma s Stalinom in z največjo jasnostjo določiti predpogoje in smernice, od katerih bo odvisna bodočnost Poljske. Mikolajczyk se je vrnil baje iz Rusije popolnoma prepričan, da je brez nadaljnega močnega najti bazo za sporazum z Rusijo, dočim je Stalin povsem očitvidno sprejel Mikolajczykja kot nekakinega poljskega dr. Beneša.

Darovi za stari kraj

V pomoč revnim vojnim žrtvam so nadalje darovali: Pri društvu št. 8 SNPJ, S. Chicago, Ill., Louis Simončič št. Jos. Kocič št. skupaj \$ 3.00 Izročil Jos. Kocič, tajnik. Pri društvu št. 286 SNPJ, Muskegon Heights, Mich., nabrali \$ 9.50 Darovali so: A. Jordan in soproga št. 48. V. Škofič št. soproga št. 58. Anton Pavlin, Mike Stan-dohar, Anton Halner, vsak po \$1. Pojal Anton Pavlin, tajnik. Društvo št. 169 SNPJ, Kokomo, Ill., nabralo med rojaki \$ 85.75 (Imena darovalcev bodo priobčena na drugem listu). Pojal John Dobešak, tajnik. (Ostra Theresa Gerzel in br. Frank Škratelj nabrala med rojaki v Altonu, Pa. \$ 213.30 (Imena darovalcev bodo priobčeni prihodnje).

Pojala Theresa Gerzel, Frank Vidmar, Lyons, Ill., vspeval \$ 60.00. Prejeli izkaz \$ 301.00 7.794.79. Skupaj do sedaj prejeto v kl. uradu SNPJ \$ 86.000.00 V. CAIRAR, št. predsednik.

Glasovi iz naselbin

SIN UBIT V VOJNI

Chisholm, Minn.—Od vojnega departmanta vsa prejela poročilo, da je bil dne 10. junija ranjen najin ljubljeni sin Karol Dejak, dne 13. junija pa je podlegel nekje na francoski fronti.

Pokojnik je služil pri padalcih. V armado je bil poklican 28. decembra 1942. Na drugi strani Atlantika se je nahajal 10 mesecev. Rojen je bil 10. junija l. 1921 v Chisholmu, Minn. Tu je dovršil osnovno šolo in graduiral iz srednje šole l. 1939. Bil je član društva št. 110 SNPJ; prav tako smo člani SNPJ ostali člani naše družine.

SNPJ se najlepše zahvaljuje moji za točno izplačitev posmrtnice. Priporočava vsem, ki niste še člani SNPJ, da pristopite k tej organizaciji, kajti človek nikoli ne ve, kdaj ga doleti nesreča.

Pokojnik zapuša očeta in mater, brata Franka, ki se tudi nahaja v armadi in služi pri aeroplanih, in dve sestri: Mary, omoženo Czeckolinski, in Edith Kral. Obe sta v Milwaukeeju, Wis.

Frank in Mary Dejak, starši.

O SMRTI ČLANA IN DRUGO

Enumclaw, Wash.—Zopet se nam oglasiti v našem listu prijaviti in poročati žalostno novico. Naše društvo št. 738 SNPJ izgubilo dolgoletnega člana Johna Stermška. Preminul je kar nagloma. V soboto 19. avgusta je del cel dan, nakar je zvečer k počitku, kakor po navadi, toda se ni več prebudil.

To je bil hud udarec za družino, ki je izgubila moža in očeta.

Pokojnik zapuša ženo, tri sinove, od katerih sta dva pri vojakih, in dve hčeri. Družini izrekam globoko sožalje.

Ob tej priliki se želim zahvaliti vsem onim, ki so nas posetili na zabavi in tako pripomogli do tako lepega uspeha. Imeli smo prav veselo zabavo in naredili precej dobička za naše društvene blaginje. Le tako naprej, bratje in sestre. Pomagajmo drug drugemu, kajti v združitvi je moč. To se je lepo izkazalo na omenjeni priredbi.

Torej, vsem najlepša hvala! Ob priliki vam pa povrnemo.

Matlida Petchnik, 738.

Iz gibanja SANSa in JPO-SS

VABILO IN POZIV
Pueblo, Colo.—Pozivam zastopnike JPO-SS in prav tako zastopnike vseh podružnic SANSa, da se gotovo udeležite seje, ki se bo vršila dne 9. septembra ob dveh popoldne v Narodnem domu na Bessemerju. Seja je velike važnosti, kajti ukrepalo se bo glede priredbe, ki se bo vršila meseca oktobra v korist našim ubogim revežem v stari domovini. Mi moramo gledati, da spravimo skupaj čim več denarja.

Na sejo ste vabljeni tudi ostali Slovenci v tej naselbini, ki se zanimata za to dobro delo.

Anton Kochevar, predsednik.

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Datum v oklepaju na primer (August 31, 1944), poleg vašega imena na naslovu pomeni, da vam je s tem datumom potekla naročnina. Ponovite jo pravočasno, da se vam list ne ustavi.

Čas prihaja—pripravimo se!

Včeraj smo zapisali na tem mestu, da ni več daleč čas, ko bo zopet svobodna stara domovina—vsaj pa osvobodjena krutega okupatorja. Kdaj se to zgodi—čez par tednov ali par mesecev, tega točno nihče ne ve. Vemo le, da se je s kapitulacijo Rumunije, kateri bo sledila tudi kapitulacija Bolgarije, ta čas zelo približal, kajti Hitler bo prisiljen potegniti svoje vojaštvo z Balkana.

Lahko se seveda zgodi, če Hitler tega ne bo storil že v prihodnjih dneh, da bodo zavezniki skušali zajeti to nemško armado na Balkanu in jo tam uničiti. Če imajo tak načrt, bodo anglo-ameriške sile z ene strani invadirale Dalmacijo ali celo Istrijo in Primorje, z vzhodne strani pa bodo prerezale Balkan ruske armade. Tako bi bila vsa nemška oborožena sila na Balkanu in grških otokih—najbrže okrog dvajset divizij, ako ne več—in pasti, odrezana od Nemčije.

Kako hitro pride do osvoboditve stare domovine in vsega Balkana, je torej v veliki meri odvisno, kaj stori Hitler. Če potegne svoje sile z Balkana v Avstrijo in Ogrsko, tedaj bo prišel konec vojne v Jugoslaviji lahko že v prihodnjih par tednih. Če tega ne stori, ali pa če potegne svoje čete le do hrvaškega Zagorja ali Slovenije, tedaj lahko postanejo slovenski kraji pozorišče ljutih bitk. V tem primeru bo v Sloveniji uničeno še tisto, kar je ostalo nepoškodano in nerazbita od okupatorja. Bojimo se, da pride do slednjega.

Toda naj se zgodi že karkoli, gotovi sta dve stvari. Prvič vse kaže, da bo stara domovina osvobodena v bližnji bodočnosti. Drugič je gotovo to, da bo prva potvoba teh ljudi—velika zunanja pomoč. Kakor smo čitali v Bazovici (in Prosveti), bo v tej vojni uničene dve tretjini Slovenije. V primeru, da Hitler potegne svoje oborožene sile le do Slovenije, bi bilo uničenje še večje—lahko popolno—če anglo-ameriška vojska invadirala Dalmacijo in Primorje in skuša Nemčiji priti za hrbet skozi Slovenijo in Avstrijo.

Iz Slovenije moramo torej pričakovati tisočih in tisočih klicev na pomoč. Gospodarsko bo narednjen uničen do kosti, obenem pa bos in nag in bolan in lačen. Zavezniška mednarodna pomožna in rehabilitacijska organizacija UNRRA bo sicer prisločila na pomoč vsaj za prvo silo. Toda njene pomoči bo potrebovala vsa razbita Evropa in velik del Rusije; torej ne bo mogla biti niti vsem najnujnejšim potrebam kos, kajti njena sredstva so omejena. Več ali manj bodo skušale pomagati tudi razne ameriške reliefne organizacije in tudi one vlade, ki imajo kaj kredita v tujini, predvsem v Ameriki.

Toda tudi v primeru, da bi UNRRA in druge reliefne organizacije imele dovolj sredstev za generozno pomoč, bi bil znak največje moralne propalosti, če bi na primer ameriški Slovenci ostali hladni ali celo brezbržni napram tisočim klicem za pomoč od naših bratov in sester v starem kraju.

Kaj takega se seveda ne bo in tudi ne sme zgoditi. Toda čas je tukaj za nas vse ameriške Slovence, da pokažemo več smisla in volje, več razumevanja velike tragedije in težke Golgotе, po kateri koraka naš narod že več kot tri usodna leta. In to tragedijo in Golgotę moremo razumovati le, če si predočimo razbite in požgane vasi, ki se vrste druga za drugo, in to posebno v nekaterih krajih širom Slovenije in Primorske.

Do zdaj tega še nismo skušali, vsaj ne v veliki ali zadostni meri; če bi, bi bil sklad JPO-SS vsaj petkrat tako velik kot je. Ampak žalostna resnica je, da smo v ta sklad v treh letih zbrali komaj 75 ali 76 tisočakov, kar je za ameriško Slovenijo—škandal. Na primer v Kanadi je komaj okrog 20,000 vseh Jugoslovancev, toda zavzeli so se, da zberejo sklad \$180,000. (Za toliko vsoto so dobili podpisov—obljub od posameznikov, koliko bo vsakdo prispeval.) In okrog polovice te vsote so že faktično zbrali v dveh, treh mesecih.

Toda ameriški Slovenci, ki nas je približno desetkrat toliko kot vseh Jugoslovancev v Kanadi, kjer so tudi slabše plače, pa v treh letih nismo mogli spraviti skupaj niti stotisočaka. (Koliko so slovenski župniki zbrali za svojo katoliško akcijo, nam ni znano. Toda naj so zbrali že toliko ali več, resno dvomimo, da je narod v starem kraju od tega denarja imel kaj koristi. Če kdo, je imel koristi od tega ljubljanski škof s svojo kvizilnsko kliko klerofašistov.)

Čas torej prihaja, da se zdramimo iz te letargije in po vseh nasebinah spravimo v tir pomožno akcijo. Če smo do zdaj lahko s tem odlašali, zdaj ne moremo več, kajti osvobodjenje starega kraja in prihod direktnih klicev za pomoč je le vprašanje nekaj tednov, kvečjemu dveh, treh mesecev.

V ta namen bo seveda treba pomožno akcijo reorganizirati na bolj efektivni podlagi. Predvsem jo bo treba povezati s SANSOM in ji dati več dinamične sile. Potreben je tudi konkreten načrt, kakšne potrebščine, koliko in kje se bodo nakupile, kako in odkod in komu poslaže v stari kraj. Sploh bi odbor JPO-SS tak načrt že moral imeti izdelan in ga v glavnih obrisih tudi objaviti. Sploh bi se na podlagi takega načrta najlažje organizirala efektivna akcija po nasebinah, kajti ljudje rajše dajo za nekaj konkretnega.

Vse to pomeni, da se bo moral odbor JPO-SS tudi reorganizirati, in sicer čim prej tem bolje. V njem bo treba tudi nekaj ljudi s trgovskim znanjem, ki se dobro razumejo na nakupovanje raznih potrebščin, kajti denar v stari kraj pošiljati bi bilo nes pametno, ker s tem bi tam povzročili le še večjo inflacijo cen. Kar bodo tam potrebovali, bo moka in razna druga živila, obleke, čevlji, blago in obleke, zdravila in stotine drugih reči, vključivši živino, kajti te bo na kmetih le malo ostalo.

Bratje in sestre, sploh vsi Slovenci, prišel je čas, ko moramo praktično pokazati človekoljubnost in bratroljubnost do naših bratov in sester, stopiti na noge in posebej globoko v žep za pomožno akcijo kot smo do zdaj storili.

Glasovi iz
nasebin

ODGOVOR BR. ZVANUTU

St. Louis, Mo.—Vidil sem mi potrebno, da malo odgovorim na dopis brata Zvanuta, ki je bil priobčen v Prosveti dne 26. julija, da ne bi kdo mislil, da ima društvo št. 107 slabega ali nepoštenega tajnika.

Na letni seji 1. 1943 smo glasovali za predsednika štirikrat, v četrtič pa sem jaz svoj glas dal Zvanutu in bil je izvoljen za predsednika z enim glasom večine. Nadalje pravi br. Zvanut, da je bil 27 let predsednik društva Planinski raj. Če je temu tako, potem je naše društvo starejšo kot jednota, kajti bili so tudi drugi že predsedniki društva. Glede miru pri društvu naj omenim, da smo imeli članice brate Hrvatce, ki so bili bolj zmogni kot Zvanut ali pa jaz, a on jim je toliko časa nasprotoval, da so odšli od našega društva.

Nekoliko pojasnila glede tiste kontesta, radi katerega je prišlo do spora. Veselični odbor je iskal še eno deklo, ki bi se udeležila kontesta. Brat Zvanut je bil na vsaki seji, zato se mora tega spominjati. Ker veselični odbor ni mogel dobiti tretjega dekleta, me je vprašal, če bi šla moja hčer v kontest. Tedaj sem dejal, ako bi hotela ona vzeti, bi prekoslala vsa druga dekleta. Brat Zvanut je bil tisti, ki je prišel v mojo hišo in je toliko časa nagovarjal mojo hčer, da jo je pridobil. Tedaj je ona povedala, če gre ona v kontest in zmagá, potem bo nastala velika jeza in spor. To se je na žalost tudi zgodilo. Brat Zvanut pa je dejal, da potrebujemo denarja, zato ni važno, katera zmagá v kontestu. Ko pa je bila izvoljena za kraljico, so se pričeli Zvanutovi jeziti in me obdoližili nepoštenosti. To ni napravilo na občinstvo lepega vtisa. Ko pa sem se hotel na redni društveni seji pritožiti, mi je pa brat Zvanut dejal, ako jaz celo zadevo pozabim, da jo bo tudi op. Toda pozneje me je pričel javno napadati in prav tako veselični odbor. To je jako slab vzgled za naše društvo.

Na seji veseličnega odbora sem vprašal, ako se mora nabrati denar izročiti na veselici blagajniku, toda prav br. Zvanut je bil prvi, ki je dejal, da ni treba denarja nositi s sabo, glavno je, da je napisano na listu, koliko je katera nabrala; da naj se napiše na list ime in vsota. In tega se je držala moja hči Jean. Ni resnica, da je Eileen Zvanut prinesla tisti večer vse denar na veselico. Resnica je, da je prinesla \$52 šele čez tri tedne na sejo veseličnega odbora.

Pisec ni nikjer dejal, da ni kdo delal pošteno in po pravilih, kar se tiče veselice same, toda delali niste po pravilih po veselici, ko ste začeli trobiti v javnosti in tako škodujete listu, zlasti v kampanji za nove člane. Kar se tiče tajniških knjig, je to zadeva nadzornega odbora. Moje knjige so v redu in na zahtevo jih lahko pokažem vsakemu. Zvanut nadalje pravi, da je resigniral kot predsednik društva. Saj nisi. Na koncu seje si vse skupaj porinil podpredsedniku, da je moral on zaključiti sejo. Izmed navzočih je bila sama ena članica, ki je vprašala za pojasnilo. To je moj prvi in zadnji odgovor. Moja tajniška dolžnost je, da branim posameznike in društvo SNPJ.

Ciril Medved, tajnik št. 107. Pripomba uredništva: Za Prosveto je zadeva zaključena, ker je že vsaka stranka povedala svoje.

POZOR, ČLANSTVO DRUŠTVA ŠT. 115
Joliet, Ill.—Ponovno sem primorana obvestiti vse tiste člane in članice našega društva, ki še niso plačali izredne društvene doklade. Članstvo, ki še je udeležilo društvene seje meseca junija, je razmotrivalo glede pikanika, končno pa je prišlo do zaključka, da ne bomo imeli letos pikanika, kajti težko je dobiti razne potrebščine, ki bi jih potrebovali za piknik. Po tej ugotovitvi pa so člani in članice skle-

nili, da mora vsak član in članica plačati v društveno blagajno izredno doklado v znesku \$1.50. denar se bo porabil za božična darila našim članom-vojakom. Seveda, doklade so izvzeti vojak. Doklada se lahko plača vsa naenkrat ali pa v treh mesecih.

Vsako si lahko predstavlja, da so vojaki zelo veseli, če se na nje spominjo njih društveni bratje in sestre. Torej, nikar ne pozabimo na nje ob letošnjem božiču. Ni lepo, da imamo med seboj tudi take člane, ki godrnjajo radi te doklade, na drugi strani pa imamo tudi take člane, ki sicer nimajo nobenega pri vokalih, pa so vseeno z veseljem plačali doklado.

Zadnjič sem o tej dokladi poročala v slovensčini in angleščini v Prosveti, obenem pa omenila, da se lahko plača v treh mesecih, to je 50 centov na mesec, navzlic temu pa je mnogo članov, ki sploh dopisa niso čitali. Na seji, ki se je vršila 20. avgusta, pa je bilo sklenjeno, da se da vsakemu članu-vojaku \$5 za božično darilo. Naše društvo ima 41 članov pri vokalih, mogoče pa jih bomo o božiču imeli celo več, toda upam, da ne. Naše društvo šteje 160 članov, doklado pa bo plačalo samo 119 članov. To sem zato omenila, ker nekateri mislijo, da bomo naredili dobiček. Vsak naj malo preračuna, pa bo videl, kako bomo izhajali. Za naše vojake pa ni nič preveč \$5, kajti oni se bore na frontah in se nahajajo v smrtni nevarnosti.

Prosim članstvo, da se preneha jeziti radi te izredne doklade. Dostikrat zapravimo denar po nepotrebnem, vendar pa se nič ne jezimo. Vojaki, ki pridejo domov na dopust, naj se zgledajo pri tajnici in vsak bo dobil \$5 v gotovini. Na koncu pa se najlepše zahvaljujem vsem onim, ki ste že plačali doklado, one, ki je še niso plačali, pa prosim, da to čim prej store in ne jezite se name, temveč rajši pridite na sejo in nam podajte svoje mnenje. Jaz se samo ravnam, kar sklene članstvo na sejah. Ne pozabite prinesiti s seboj naslove svojih sinov, ki so pri vokalih.
Helen Stierli, tajnica št. 115 SNPJ.

mного let s prostori, zato pa je pričakovati, da bo storilo svojo dolžnost tudi splošno članstvo SNPJ in nas podprlo, da bomo s to priredbo stoođstotno uspešni.

Torej, glette, da boste vsi sodelovali pri tej priredbi, tako da bomo naredili nekaj sto dolarjev dobička, kajti v teh časih imamo s farmo precej stroškov.

Letos je prišlo do spremembe oskrbnika na farmi. Sedaj sta nova oskrbnika poznana Betty in Louis Jartz. Oba sta navdušena za SNPJ in prav tako za farmo, zato je farma v dobrih rokah. Ako imate čas in priliko, le pohitite tja, kjer boste dobili dobro postrežbo. Seveda, današnje čase ni vsega na razpolago, toda kar imamo, to vam bomo z veseljem dali in postregli.

Na koncu ponovno opozarjam naše jednotarje, da naj ne pozabijo naše petletnice, ki se bo vršila 29. oktobra. Potruditi se moramo, da bo auditorij Slovenskega narodnega doma nabito poln!

John Šorc, izvršni predsednik farme SNPJ.

GLAS IZ ZAPADNE METROPOLE

San Francisco, Cal.—Vojna se malo kje tako pozna kakor ravno v naši zapadni metropoli, kjer je glavno pristanišče na obali Tihega oceana. Pa tudi v industrijskem ozirju je mesto zelo napredovalo, tako da je prebivalstvo v času vojne naraslo za 25 odstotkov.

Tu se čestokrat oglašijo slovenski mladeniči iz raznih krajev Združenih držav, ki služijo pri mornarici ali pa v armadi Strica Sama.

Kar se pa tiče slovenskih društvenih in kulturnih aktivnosti, smo večinoma brezbržni zapspanci. Jaz sem med prvimi. Naše društvo ni imelo že dve leti nobene priredbe. V sled tega se mi vidi potrebno, da malo opišem aktivnosti tekočega leta. Ako je pravo vodstvo in dobra volja, se lahko vse naredi. Meseca februarja smo razpravljali na društveni seji, da bi ponovno priredili majsko veselico, toda večina članstva se je izrazila, da se ne izplača, da ne bo nič. Tak sentiment je najbrže vladal zato, ker se mnogi ljudje boje delati. Čez čas pa se oglašil predsednik našega društva Peter E. Kurnick in pravi, ako želite veselico, a se bojite dela in truda, bom pa jaz s pomočjo svoje žene vse pripravil. Tako se je tudi zgodilo. Seveda, dve osebi pripraviti vse, ni lahko. Po tem pa, ko je bilo vse pripravljeno, so tudi drugi prišli in pomagali.

Veselica je bila sijajen uspeh, kar je v korist in ponos društvu in jednoti, obenem pa je prinesla lepo vsoto v društveno blagajno.

Ko je članstvo videlo uspeh majske veselice, se je takoj pričelo razgovarjati, da bi priredili 40-letnico SNPJ. Vse je bilo navdušeno, toda ko je prišlo na vrsto vprašanje, kdo bo v pripravljalnem veseličnem odboru, se pa ni niti ena oseba priglasila. Ponovila se je ista stvar, kakor ob čunu prve priredbe. Brat Kurnick in njegova soproga sta obljubila, da bosta vse pripravila in uredila, to je oglaševanje in program. Brat Kurnick je celo ponudil okoli raznašal letake proslave, kar je rodilo veliko uspeha. Dvorana je bila tako napolnjena, kot menda še nikoli poprej. Jednoto iz leta 1904 je predstavljala članica mladinskega oddelka Diana Fabian, iz leta 1944 pa sestra Dorothy Milarich. Ona je bila aktivna še kot članica mladinskega oddelka v Spring Glenu, Utah, v Helperju in Princiu.

Vse priznanje gre tudi bratu Anthonyju Kastelcu, ki je napravil napise in znake jednote, in sicer vse brezplačno. Hvala tudi sestri Ani Judnich (Fabian), ki se je trudila z učenjem otrok, kateri so nastopili na odru.

Kakor sem že dejal, proslava se je izvršila z velikim uspehom v vseh ozirih. Za uspeh gre seveda največja zasluga bratu Kurnicku in njegovi ženi. Resnista prejela plače za svoj trud, toda društvo Tabor Slovanov št. 304 SNPJ je vama zelo hvaležno in cenil vajino požrtvovalno delo.

Valentine Laharnar, tajnik. Pripomba uredništva: Slika bo priobčena prihodnji teden.

SINOVI V VOJNI

Clarksville, Pa.—Priloženo vam pošiljam slike mojih treh sinov, ki služijo Strica Sama. Najstarejši sin Joe je 27 let star in oženjen. V armado je bil poklican 24. aprila 1942. Sedaj se nahaja nekje v Angliji, poprej pa je bil v Franciji.



Tony in Louis pa se nahajata nekje na Havajskem otočju. Louis je bil poklican k vojakom 20. septembra 1942. On je še samski in je 24 let star.



Tony pa je bil poklican 3. maja 1943. On ima ženo in malo hčerko. Star je 26 let. Oba služita pri mornarici. Ta slika je bila sneta v Pearl Harborju, k sta se sešla skupaj. Videla se nista 15 mesecev, zato je razumljivo, da je bilo srečanje za obe veliko veselje in presenečenje.

Vsi trije sinovi se bojujejo z Strica Sama, jaz pa živim na Tonetovem domu, katerega si je postavil s pomočjo svojih bratov, ko pa je bil dom izgotovljen. Je bil pa poklican k mornarici. Tako živim, premišlujem in se trudim. Nihče ne ve, kako je hudo materi, ki ljubi svoje sine, a oni se nahajajo v nevarnosti na oddaljenih bojiščih. Ako ne bi imela v bližini svoje omožene hčere, bi kar obupala, tako pa se motim in premišlujem o njih s strahom v srcu, da ne bi prešla slabe noči.

Vsi trije sinovi so člani angleško govorečega društva št. 759 SNPJ v Brownsvillu, Pa. Poprej so bili zaposleni v premogokopu. Vseh skupaj nas je petnajst: sinovi, hčere, nečaki in jaz. Vsi smo člani SNPJ. Težko pričakujem konca tega groznega človeškega klanja. Z delom okoli hiše in s čitanjem si nekoliko preganjam čas, da momentalno pozabim na te stvari. Pozdrav vsem čitateljem SNPJ in materam, ki imajo sinove pri vokalih.

Mary Gorisek, 398.

VABILO NA DOMAČO ZABAVO

Detroit, Mich.—V nedeljo dne 3. septembra priredi ženski gospodinjski odtsek Slovenskega delavskega doma domačo zabavo.

Naš odtsek že dolgo ni imel nobene priredbe, zato upamo, da nas gotovo posetite. Od treh do šestih popoldne bomo servirali okusno večerjo. Cena večerji je zelo zmerna. Preskrbele bomo tudi za pijačo, tako da bo vsega dovolj.

Torej, pridite na zabavo v nedeljo 3. septembra. Na svidenje!
Helen Krzianik.

GLAS IZ STARE SLOVENSKE NASELBINE

Durango, Colo.—Iz naše stare slovenske nasebine se ni že dolgo nihče oglašil v Prosveti, zato sem se namenil, da napišem nekaj vrstic. Da se nihče ne oglašil, je menda vzrok, ker je lažje čitati kot pisati.

Na društvenem polju bolj počasi napredujemo, kajti stari člani polagoma zapuščajo ta svet, novih članov pa ne moremo dobiti, ker jih ni.

Tu imamo nekaj premogovnikov, drugače pa se bavimo s poljedelstvom in živinorejo. Pred 1. 1929 smo imeli veliko topilnico rude, sedaj pa ni nobene industrije in ne obrabnega dela, zato morajo delavci iti drugam za delom. Vreme imamo letos jako suho. Čez celo poletje ni-

smo imeli nič dežja. Toda o tem ne bom danes pisal, a ob priliki bom obširneje opisal našo nasebino in tukajšnje razmere.

Ne smem pozabiti poročati, da je nas pred kratkim obiskal glavni odbornik Ed Tomšič in njegova žena. To je prvič v zgodovini našega društva, da nas je posetil glavni odbornik SNPJ. Razumljivo, njegovega obiska smo bili zelo veseli, samo škoda, da ni mogel ostati z nami več kot nekaj ur. Torej, prijatelj Tomšič, naša nasebina se ti najlepše zahvaljuje, ker si nas posetil. Želimo, da zopet nanese prilika in da se zopet vidimo.

Na članstvo društva Zvon št. 40 SNPJ apeliram, da se gotovo udeležijo društvene seje, ki se vrši drugo nedeljo v mesecu septembru ob osmih zvečer. Na dnevnom redu imamo mnogo važnih zadev.
Frank Kashire, predsednik.

SLOVENCIL ZBUDIMO SE!

Chicago, Ill.—Le nekaj dni nas loči od prve konvencije Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta. Pričakovati je bilo, da bo med ameriški Slovenci to važno zborovanje vzbudilo več zanimanja kot ga je. Posebno še, če pomislimo na to, da borci za ohranitev slovenskega naroda že nad tri leta tvegajo svoja življenja, med nami, ki živimo v svobodni deželi, pa vlada napram vsem tem borbam tako mrtvilo. Ali naj bo za to mrtvilo upravičena, da so med nami nekateri sebičneži v imenu križanega blatili osvobodilno fronto in njen cilj? Ali zato, ker so te narodne borce nekateri imenovali razbojniške tolpe? To bi nas ne smelo odvracati, ker nam je jasno, zakaj vodijo boj in kakšni so cilji osvobodilne fronte. Mi moramo podprti našo narodno organizacijo SANS, katera soglaša s programom, katerega je sprejela osvobodilna fronta. Da bomo mogli izvesti ta program, ameriške Slovence čakajo velike naloge, katere bo mogoče izvršiti le tedaj, če se pridružimo organizaciji SANS.

Zato je priporočljivo, da zborovalci na prvi konvenciji SANS sprejmejo zaključke, kateri bodo dali organizaciji več življenja kot ga je imela do sedaj, ker čas je tu, kateri zahteva od nas veliko več dela kot smo ga izvršili do sedaj.

Ker je federacija SNPJ za-či-kaško okrožje včlanjena v tej organizaciji, pozivam zastopnike društev, da se udeležijo prihodnje seje, katera se vrši v četrtek dne 31. avgusta v navadnih prostorih, da o tem razpravljamo. Poleg tega bodo podana poročila nadzornega odbora in odbora za pripravo proslave 40-letnice SNPJ, katera se vrši v nedeljo dne 29. oktobra.

Frank Alesh.

VABILO NA PIKNIK
Canton, Ohio.—Sporočam naši javnosti v tem klubu ni okolič, da bo priredil klub "American Citizen" svoj prvi piknik. Poleg zabave bomo imeli tudi govornike, in sicer od American Slav Conference in pa cleve-landskega župana Franka Lauscheta.

Na piknik vabimo vse naše rojake od blizu in daleč, kajti sedaj je čas, da pomagamo našim partizanom. Piknik se vrši na prostorih New York Garden, Kimball rd. S. E., Canton, O. To je na dan 3. septembra, pričetek ob dveh popoldne. Za ples bo igral orkester White Eagle. Torej, na gotovo svidenje! Gledali bomo, da bomo vsem dobro postregli.
Josephine Odar, 315.

POPRAVEK K NAZVANILU

Chicago, Ill.—Zadnjič sem poročal, da se bo dne 19. novembra t. l. vršila prireditev v korist Ameriškega rdečega križa. Ker bo pa isti dan imel pevski zbor "Prešeren" svoj jesenski koncert, kar nam takrat še ni bilo znano, smo omenjeno prireditev preložili za teden dni in se bo vršila dne 26. novembra, to je zadnjo nedeljo v novembru. Prosimo, vzemite to na znanje.

Rodoljubni pozdrav, za JPO-SS št. 8 in SANS št. 60.
John Gottlieb, tajnik.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih čitate vsak dan?

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota
2557-59 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR
Izvršni odbor
VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik

Nekaj o pravilih
F. A. Vider, gl. tajnik

Če nočemo na bodoči konvenciji preveč tritati dragocenega časa, tedaj bo potrebno, da se že sedaj zanimamo za vprašanja, ki jih bo morala rešiti konvencija, kakor tudi razpravljati o tistih točkah pravil, ki skrajno potrebujejo popravke; v splošnem pravil ni potreba spreminjati, ker so dobro sestavljena in proti katerim nismo imeli do sedaj še nobenih posebnih pritožb.

Vsa priporočila o spremembah točk pravil, ki bi jih društva imela za delegacijo, naj bi temeljila na konkretno podprtih argumentih, zakaj se spremembe priporočajo, vpoštev pa naj bi se vzele le tiste točke za spremembo, ki prizadenejo večje število članstva. Na posamezne slučaje, bodisi članov ali društev, kakršne se je v preteklosti preveč upoštevalo, naj bi se ne ozirali, če nočemo imeti večno ter obirno spreminjanje pravil na naših konvencijah. Pravila, katera so naš zakon, bi se ne smela—posebno v oziru na podpor—preveč in prepogosto spreminjati, ker s takimi spremembami so večkrat resno prizadeti številni člani jednote. Ker pravila ne morejo kriti vseh problemov, ki se od časa do časa pojavijo v organizaciji, niti ne morejo biti tako sestavljena, da bi bilo vsem v zadovoljstvo, bo potrebno tudi v bodoče, da komplicirane slučaje rešujejo enotne inštanče.

Mogoče bi prišlo do hitrejšega soglasja in boljše edinstva pri tistih spornih točkah pravil, ki so se na podlagi izkušnje izkazale za nepraktične, bodisi v podporah ali poslovanju, če bi prišlo do gotovega sporazuma med društvi v tem oziru, mesto da posameznik po svoji volji ali trmoglavosti zagovarja nekaj, ki je mogoče v protislovju z željami večine članstva njegovega društva. Ker se pravila ne sestavljajo ali na konvencijah amandirajo za posamezne člane, pač pa za članstvo organizacije vobče, moramo gledati, da se v tem smislu tudi priporočajo spremembe, če so take spremembe potrebne.

Mi smo kooperativno ali medsebojno organizirani v podporni organizaciji, da si v slučaju bolezni ali nesreče medsebojno pomagamo, ker pod sedanjim sistemom je malo tako srečnih delavcev, da bi bili gospodarsko neodvisni, dedičem umrlih pa je pomagano po njihovi smrti. To je glavni namen naše jednote. Toda, ker se kot člani bratske podporne ustanove zavedamo, da je ves napredek, vključivši ekonomsko izboljšanje življenjskega položaja delovnega ljudstva, odvisen od ljudske izobrazbe, katera pa mora temeljiti na razlaganju resnice, si medsebojno pomagamo tudi v duševnem oziru skozi naše publikacije in druge slične pripomočke, kar mora končno koristiti organizaciji v splošnem.

Pri vseh razpravah glede zadev jednote, ki bo potrebno, da jih reši bodoča konvencija, kot že omenjeno, naj člani, kateri se razprav udeležijo, predvidevajo interese skupnosti in v tem smislu tudi diskurzirajo.

Pri naših razpravah naj prevladuje tolerantnost, kakor tudi objektivnost in člani naj uvažujejo različna mnenja posameznikov, kar bo v skladu z demokratičnimi načeli ter principi naše jednote.

Društvene priredbe
VABILO NA PIKNIK SOSEDOV
Cicero, Ill.—V Prosveti je bilo že omenjeno, da društvo "Sosedje" št. 449 SNPJ priredi piknik v nedeljo, 3. septembra, na Skavicevemu vrtu (Red Gate) v Willow Springsu. Za vse je že dobro preskrbljeno. Zelja društva je, da pridejo na piknik vsi člani in prijatelji, kajti zabave bo dovolj za vse.

SPREMEMBE PRI DRUŠTVIH
meseca julija 1944
MEMBERSHIP CHANGES
July, 1944
Dr. št. Lodge No.
2 Črtana: Pauline Vidrich, c. 105550.

Glasovi iz nasebin
RAZNOTEROSTI
Cleveland, O.—Želel bi, da bi se članstvo društva št. 53 malo bolj zanimalo in poselelo seje. Naše društvo šteje nad 600 članov, toda jih zahaja zelo malo število na seje. Upam, da sedaj, ko se bodo dnevi malo ohladili, da boste v večjem številu prihajali na seje. Naše seje se vrše v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd., kjer se vrše že od vsega početka.

Želel bi tudi, da ne pozabimo na našo jubilejno kampanjo, ki jo imamo ob priliki 40-letnice SNPJ. Kampanja bo trajala do 30. novembra, torej imamo priliki še tri mesece za pridobivanje novih članov. Kvota našega društva je v tej kampanji minimum 40 novih članov. Časa imamo dovolj, samo če bi se res malo potrudili, pa bi šlo. Nikar ne prepustite vsega dela tajniku. Tajnik rad dela, toda čudežev pa ne more ustvarjati. Zato, bratje in sestre, prosim vas za malo sodelovanja, da bomo v tej kampanji dosegli predpisano kvoto.

Naše društvo se tudi pripravljalo na proslavo 40-letnice SNPJ. Ta proslava se bo vršila 12. novembra v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd. Dasiiravno je še precej dni do tega časa, navzlic temu pa opozarjam vse že danes, da se gotovo udeležite proslave. Ker smo velika družina, upam, da bo tudi velika udeležba, da tako naredimo kakšno groš za našo društveno blaginjo, kajti redni mesečni prispevki ne zadostujejo za kritje stroškov, ki jih ima društvo v raznih stvarih. Ne smemo pozabiti, da naše društvo prispeva za vsako koristno akcijo, med temi tudi za SANS in JPO-SS. Ta mesec smo tudi prispevali \$20 za ambulančni voz, katerega bodo kupile Progressivne Slovence za slovensko osvobodilno fronto. Imamo pa še druge stroške. Mi ne moremo kriti vseh teh stroškov z rednimi mesečnimi prispevki, zato je potrebno, da imamo od časa do časa društvene veselice.

Za prihodnjo sejo bo predložen načrt naše prihodnje priredbe, zato je potrebno, da se seje, ki se bo vršila 10. septembra, udeležite v večjem številu kot po navadi.

Nadalje prosim, da bi prišli na sejo bolj redno tudi bolniški obiskovalci in poročali o stanju bolnikov. Prav tako je potrebno, da bolj redno obiskujete bolnike, posebno one, ki so že dolgo časa bolni. Bolniki žele, da jih obiščete, kar je tudi vaša bratska dolžnost.

Naša bolniška listina je ta mesec v primeru s številom članstva zelo majhna. Ko pišem te vrstice, so na bolniški listini sledeči člani:

Mary Mervar se zdravi v bolnišnici. Zlomila si je nogo. Katherine Milanić se zdravi doma. Frank Blaznik je bil operiran in sedaj se zdravi doma. Vsem tem želim, da čim prej okrevaljo. Zdravi pa so se javili Frank Kozlevčar, Frank Logar, Virginia Bučar in Josephine Barbiš. Torej, imamo samo tri bolnike. Pa recite, da ni naše društvo zdravo! Nadalje bi dobrohotno opozorili naše člane, da bi malo bolj redno plačevali assessment. Danes ni vzroka za neredno plačevanje assessmenta. Assessment pobirjam na vsaki redni mesečni seji in na 24. v mesecu, od šeste

ure naprej v dvorani. Če pa pada ta dan na nedeljo ali praznik, tedaj pobiram assessment na ponedeljek. Večkrat se zgodi, da je treba odposlati assessment v glavni urad, toda pri društvu je še vedno 70 do 80 grešnikov, ki nimajo plačanega assessmenta. Ne želim nobenega suspendirati, vendar pa je potrebno, da redno plačujete assessment, kajti človek nikoli ne ve, kaj ga doleti.

Naše društvo ima nad 70 članov pri vojakih. Stanley Tomšič, ki se je nahajal na južnem Pacifiku nad dve leti, je prišel domov na oddih. Dobil je 30 dni dopusta. Dobrodošel! Moj sinko Raymond pa je sedaj v Maxwellu, Alabama, v kadetni šoli. Uči se za pilota. Minulo je že sedem mesecev, odkar je pri vojakih, a na dopustu še ni bil.

Joseph Rudolph je tudi član. On je sin Mary Pinašikj. Nahaja se že nad dve leti na Islandiji. Naši člani so raztreseni danes po vsem svetu.

Tukajšnja podružnica št. 35 JPO-SS ni bila zadnje mesece preveč aktivna. Mogoče je temu krivi tudi vročina, ki smo jo imeli zadnje mesece. Na zadnji seji smo sklenili, da bomo priredili na dan 8. oktobra plesno veselico. Za ta dan je bila dvorana oddana Slovenski čitalnici SDD, toda ker gre za dobro stvar, je čitalniški odbor pristal, da bomo imeli skupno veselico. Priprave so v rokah odbora. Občinstvo opozarjamo na to veselico že sedaj.

Naši slovenski lovci pa so se odločili, da bodo imeli sezonski piknik na svoji farmi. Piknik se vrši 10. septembra, to je drugo nedeljo v septembru. Naši lovci so sklenili, da gre polovica dobička tega piknika podružnici št. 35 JPO-SS in polovica podružnici št. 48 SANSa. Kakor sem že omenil, slovenski lovci imajo svojo farmo blizu Painesville, O., kjer se vadijo v streljanju. Našim lovcom gre vse priznanje, ker se zanimajo za naše brate in sestre v domovini. Upam, da bodo naši društveniki in občinstvo v splošnem posetilo njih piknik, da bo čim uspešnejši. Na farmo lovcev pridite, ako se peljete po 84. cesti do Painesville, tam pa zavijte na 44. cesti in vozite do mostu, pod mostom pa krenite na desno ter vozite miljo in pol, tam pa boste videli napis. To je nasproti Česnkove farme.

Naše Progressivne Slovence so pridno na delu, da dosežejo svoj cilj in kupijo ambulanco za slovenske partizane. Njim gre vse priznanje in čast, da so se zavzele za to humanitarno akcijo. Upam, da bodo zbrale dovolj de-

narja, še celo več kot za eno ambulanco. V stari domovini zelo potrebujejo kirurški orodja in druge stvari. Mnogo jih je umrlo, ker niso imeli točne bolniške postrežbe. Človeku se krči srce, ko čita v ameriških revijah, kako se morajo zdravniki in bolničarke truditi, ker nimajo raznih potrebščin na razpolago. Pomislite, zdravnik čisto amputira roko ali nogo, ne da bi bolnika poprej obamnil. To se zgodi zaradi tega, ker nimajo zdravniki omamnih sredstev na razpolago. Zato moramo gledati, da čim prej pomagamo tem mučnikom.

J. F. Durn, tajnik.

KREDIT ZA ASESMENT ČLANOV MLADINSKEGA ODEDELKA
PRESTOPLI V ODELEK ODRAŠLE MESECA AVGUSTA.
CREDIT FOR ASSESSMENTS GIVEN TO JUVENILE MEMBERS WHO TRANSFERRED INTO THE ADULT DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST

poroča, da je umrl brat Matt Razmus, brat Tony Skafar pa je bil ubit v vojni. Zastopnik društva št. 629 (East Pittsburgh) poroča, da je umrl brat G. Madjer, sestra Mary Zajc in Agnes Cunovic.

S tem so bila poročila zastopnikov končana, nakar brat predsednik pozove zastopnike, da vstanejo in izrazijo sožalje za pokojnimi člani društev SNPJ.

Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila v Bridgevillu v veliki dvorani, in sicer 22. oktobra, začetek ob deseti uri dopoldne.

Razno: Razvije se precej živahna debata o iniciativni društva št. 21. Končno je bil sprejet predlog, da federacija priporoča društvom, da omenjene iniciative ne podpirajo. Sklenjeno je tudi, da naj glavni odbor deluje, da se ne bi konvencija vršila prihodnje leto, da bi se jo preložilo vsaj za eno leto; zato je mnogo vzrokov, na primer vozne razmere, odmerki itd. Ako pa se ne bi moglo dobiti dovoljenja za preložitve konvencije od državnega zavarovalniškega departamenta, pa federacija priporoča, da bi se konvencija vršila bolj v bližini, bodisi v Chicagu ali Clevelandu.

Za zastopnika na konvenciji SANSa je bil izvoljen brat John Kvartič, za namestnika pa Anton Cipec. Nadalje je sklenjeno, da federacija daruje \$25 za SANS. Soglasno je sprejet protest proti delovanju nekaterih posameznikov proti SANSu in Louisu Adamiću. Protest se glasi:

Zastopniki na seji federacije društev SNPJ v zapadni Penni, katera se je vršila 23. julija t. l. v Syganu, Pa., odločno protestirajo proti bratu Ambrožiču n Zvezi slovenskih župnij. Mi smo prepričani, da SANS z Etbinom Kristanom in Louisom Adamičem na čelu deluje stoodstotno v smislu smernic, ki so bile sprejete na Slovenskem kongresu decembra meseca 1. 1942 v Clevelandu, O. In sedaj, ko se bliža prva konvencija SANSa, naša federacija priporoča, da gre SANS po zadržani poti naprej in naj se ne ozira na tisti mali odstotek, ki po nepotrebnem kritizira delo SANSa. Velika večina slovenskega naroda v Ameriki se strinja in podpira gibanje SANSa.

S tem je bil dnevni red izčrpan, nakar predsednik zaključil sejo ob 2:15 popoldne.

Anton Rednak, zapisnikar.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih čitate vsak dan?

Table with columns: Dr. št. / Ime člana / Ček prejeli tajnik / Vredn. / Ček prejeli tajnik / Vredn. / Ček prejeli tajnik / Vredn.

SNPJ Shows Steady Progress

Official reports submitted at the semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Board show that during the first half of this year our Society has again scored success financially and numerically.

The total increase in assets in the first half of 1944 was \$279,979.76, bringing the total assets of the Society, as of June 30, to \$11,116,333.06, of which the sum of \$10,389,917.95 is in the mortuary fund.

Thus we see that financially our Society is indeed in an excellent condition, able to meet its obligations at all times. Not only is the SNPJ the soundest Slovene fraternal society, as well as the largest numerically, but it is also the most influential organization among our people in America.

While our Society's growth in membership during the first six months of this year was not spectacular, the reports show that there was a slight numerical increase, as can be seen from the following comparative figures:

On January 1, 1944, the total membership of the SNPJ was 64,144—47,294 adults and 16,850 juveniles.

On June 30, 1944, the total membership of the SNPJ was 64,226—47,555 adults and 16,671 juveniles.

Thus the total membership in both departments numbers 82 members more now than at the beginning of this year, while the juvenile department shows a decrease of 179 members. The adult department, on the other hand, as shown above, has an increase of 82 members, most of them transfers from the juvenile department.

The total death toll in the first half of 1944 was 264 in both departments, 254 in the adult and ten in the juvenile department.

During the same period 16 members were killed on various battlefronts and 30 were reported missing. Up to the end of 1943, a total of 29 soldier-members died in various theaters of war, which makes a total of 45 of our members who gave their lives in defense of their country as of June 30, 1944.

While the report of the board meeting in Prosveta of August 16 does not give any specific figures as to the causes of deaths on the home front, it can be estimated on the basis of past years that the industrial front exacted many lives of our members. No doubt heart disease was again the chief cause of deaths among our membership and cancer a close second. Likewise, the report does not give any figures pertaining to operation cases and disability claims. However, all these and relative figures will soon be published in the official minutes of the Supreme Board meeting.

We are certain that as far as deaths are concerned, the industrial front continues to be more dangerous than war, primarily because of the speed-up system and chiefly because of the profit motive.

In connection with the next convention, the Supreme Board decided that the Executive Committee should ascertain the traveling and per diem expenses of the former SSPZ delegation and to transfer an equal amount either from the special benefit fund or the general expense fund.

It also decided to set up the necessary committees who will prepare all material necessary for the convention proceedings. The purpose of this is to shorten the convention period from the traditional two weeks to a possible one week.

As has already been reported, the board chose a new name for the Mladinski List which, beginning with the January number for 1945, will be known as The Voice of Youth.

The columns of Prosveta will continue to be closed to all political campaign propaganda in behalf of any and all candidates. However, political questions, labor, social and economic problems will continue to be discussed in these columns objectively. Let it be clear, then, that no support of any major party or its candidates will find its way in Prosveta columns.

Other decisions made by the board will appear in the official minutes to be published in the near future.

Lodge 716 Has Birthday; Strabane Will Mark SNPJ's Anniversary Sept. 3 and 4

IMPERIAL, PA.—The Lucky Stars, SNPJ lodge 716, of Imperial, Pa., will celebrate the 13th anniversary of their founding by sponsoring a dance at the local Slovene Hall, on Saturday, Sept. 23, featuring the well-known Polish Aristocrats.

All members and friends from far and near are cordially invited to attend. Make a date now to be with us for an evening of fun and frolic on Sept. 23.

Strabane lodges 138 and 589 will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the SNPJ this Sunday and Monday, Sept. 3 and 4. This celebration ought to be attended by all SNPJs in

this district. Strabane being one of the large SNPJ strongholds will entertain you with a program fitting for such an occasion.

So—on to Strabane on Sept. 3 and 4, and to Imperial on the 23rd. You are assured of a good time at both affairs. The two-day event at Strabane should witness a large representation from near and far because of the nature of the celebration, namely, the 40th anniversary of our Society. Likewise, the dance of our own lodge on the 23rd should draw a large crowd.

JAMES M. MAGLICH.

Caddy SNPJ Lodge 319 Will Observe Double Anniversary Sunday, Sept. 3

CUDDY, PA.—Avaling myself of the final opportunity to inform you of the gala affair at Caddy, Sunday, Sept. 3. The purpose of this celebration is the 25th anniversary of Lodge 319 in conjunction with the 40th Anniversary of the Society. You can be of tremendous help to make it the success we anticipate if you attend.

The day's entertainment will commence at 2 p. m. Included in the program activities will be Charlie Long with his singing, dancing and talking dolls. I know none of you will want to miss him. Speakers from headquarters were not available to us since they were requested

had more vital engagements. Time for the evening's dancing will be 7 o'clock with music rendered by Jack Gazel and his Melody Mixers.

A message to Marianna, Pa.—We expect to see you, Reo, Mike, Johnnie and Frankie. Don't disappoint us, Paul. Relatives of yours truly from Avella, it's been a long time since we last saw you and the babies. Unmistakably, Presto owes us a visit and we'll return it Sept. 30. I'll give your dance a plug. The invitation is extended to all of you, so be with us at the local hall, SEPT. 3. We'll see you then.

MOLLY, Sec'y Lodge 319.

Utopians Hold Outing Sept. 10

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Utopians will conclude another successful summer season with a gala outdoor affair, Sunday, Sept. 10. This jamboree will take place at Stiffler's Grove which is conveniently located on Highland Road, 1 1/2 miles south of Euclid Ave. Signs will be posted along the way for those who are not familiar with this section. Stiffler's Grove is an ideal picnic spot, having an abundance of tables, an open hearth fireplace, ball diamond, horseshoe court and plenty of room for ballina. Plenty of exercise and fun for everybody.

"And then we heard a chorus of screams, oh's and ah's! It must be! But wait!" This scribe's just getting too far ahead of the story thinking aloud about that egg throwing contest for the men, only one of the grand slam features of the afternoon. The girls will get a kick out of that. But the men will have their turn watching the girls in the ballroom race. Prizes will be awarded in both events. The kiddies also will be alert in the candy kiss scramble.

After all these vigorous doings the famished can jount over to the open hearth fireplace to find those swell hot dogs sizzling on the oven plate. Refreshments also will be served.

Don't forget the date! Sunday, Sept. 10. Persons who haven't transportation to the grounds, please contact the Utopians' Sec'y, Jennie Gerchman (Ke. 1968).

JOHN J. SPILAR, 604.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—After an absence of several months from these pages, I will try to give you some briefs about the Badgers and their doings, otherwise you may think that the Badgers have folded up.

Our latest additions to the U. S. Armed Forces have been John Obluck, President of the Badgers, in the Marines stationed in San Diego, Calif., and Mary Lucardi who joined the Spars and is in Florida. Anton Obluck was recently discharged from the Navy and is now home and happy.

Received recently a letter from Pewee Klavara who was still stationed in Scotland at time of writing.

Rudy Pugel returned recently from California, on a tour of exhibition bowling with Ned Day.

Additions in the Badger families the last few months were: Mrs. Louise Schiell, a girl; Mrs. Leo Ormejec, a boy; Mrs. Marge Kosrog Abram, a boy; and Mrs. Theo. Kropusek, a boy. Congratulations to all of you.

Visiting in Livingston, Ill., are Pauline Schweiger, Louise and Sandra Kropusek, which made me a bachelor for a week. Visiting in Milwaukee over the week was Mitze Chernich.

The Badgers voted against the initiative of Lodge 21 and are strongly opposed to any reduction in representation.

Two very active and popular members of the SNPJ will be united in marriage on Sept. 9 at Milwaukee, namely, Mary Golob of the Badgers and Frank Rezek of the Golden Eagles, Girard, Ohio. The Badgers' loss is a gain for the Golden Eagles. The Badgers and friends wish you all the luck in the world on your new venture.

To the Badgers and all the friends, my address now is 3000 S. 13th st.

What say, Lefty, come up and see me sometime.

The Membership Campaign is coming along fairly well; with a boost from the general membership we could and should go over the top.

LEO SCHWEIGER, 584.

Gowanda Boosters

GOWANDA, N. Y.—On Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 p. m. the Gowanda Boosters and Dawn of Liberty Lodge are going to close the 1944 picnic season with their annual get-together in Mentley's Grove. A whole pig is to be roasted to celebrate this occasion.

Members of both lodges, we are not forgetting the liquid refreshments, namely, beer and pop. To help make the event a success there will be games for the juvenile members and penny bingo for the adults. Music will be furnished for those who desire to dance. This picnic is free and is for members of the Dawn of Liberty and Gowanda Boosters Lodge.

Members, why not come out and enjoy yourselves with your brothers and sisters? This is your reward for the hard work you did at our recent successful picnic. We will be expecting each and every member there to share in this fun, so don't forget September 10 at 2 p. m. in Mentley's Grove you have a date. SECRETARY, Lodge 728.

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. F. Filoit

Addresses
CLEVELAND, O.—Recent letters to the following individuals have been returned for want of a better address: Anton Glavan, Angela Johnson. Please contact the writer so that our records will be correct.

In the Service
In response to the writer's request for photographs, some of them are trickling in. Mrs. Felz forwarded a picture of hubby Tom. Post cards giving the latest address of the boys are also being returned. If you have not taken care of these matters, please do so.

Meeting Changed
Members at the last meeting decided to change back the meeting night to the third Tuesday of each month. In September this will fall on the 19th. Marj, this on your calendar.

August Meeting
The August meeting was very interesting and lively. The following items of importance were taken care of.

It was decided that the lodge donate \$10 to the Women's Progressive Club for their ambulance fund.

Ten (\$10) dollars was again donated to SANC.

Mary Krizmanic was elected as delegate to the American Slav Congress to be held in Pittsburgh, Sept. 23 and 24.

Transferred members: Anne, Bertha, Martha and Edward Sittinger, 1145 E. 60th St.; accepted as juvenile members, from Lodge 744, Republic, Pa. Alma Zagar, please note.

Jean Doljak was sworn in as a new member. We believe she will make a worthwhile addition to the lodge.

The lodge voted unanimously against the initiative of Lodge 21, Pueblo, and was against the decrease in delegation for the forthcoming convention as proposed by them.

Slick report for friend Matt Kernz passed on. Members were asked to visit Stella Zadell who is also ill.

A gabfest ranshaling old times, after the meeting, kept the crowd until late in the evening.

Bowling
The girls' bowling league will start Friday night, Sept. 8, at the Waterloo alleys. The lodge will be represented by two teams. If any one is interested in bowling this season, suggest you contact Pauline Ross.

Dance—Sept. 9
Ed Grum, Pauline Ross, Mollie Koren, Antoinette Skok, Vera Sebnik have come across with their liquid donations. Others have called and stated they will not be found wanting.

A cooperative spirit that more members could follow was displayed by Marge Stefanie. She asked for additional tickets for a group of her friends. Some returns on the tickets mailed to most of the members are coming in. So far we have heard from Mary Krizmanic, Alice Kunstel, Bill and Jean Sitter.

Pauline Spk has lined up some of the workers for the dance, additional will be required. If you have not been asked and are willing to help out, please see her that night.

Let's all be out that night as we want the first affair to be a success. Remember the date.

Norwood Council

Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the school grounds of St. Vitus, the Norwood Community Council will sponsor a carnival. Entertainment will be furnished by the recreational department of the City of Cleveland. A kids parade will be one of the features. Those in the vicinity should come around and get acquainted with the members of the council who are attempting to bring about better living conditions in the neighborhood.

Collection Evening
The following photographs of members in the service were given the writer on dues collection night: John Kerzianik, Charles Prijatelj, Sue Pakis and Joe Homovec.

We were grateful to receive liquor rations from Ann and Joe Prijatelj, also Gabe Girod, Sylvia Debevec, Gabe Girod, Mary Rossman, Jule Synder, and Mike Zarnick paid for their dance tickets. In addition, Ann Prijatelj asked for an additional five more duets. The latest address of Joe Homovec and Charles Prijatelj were given.

Stan DeLong volunteered to work at the dance. Joe Streel looked at the dilapidated cardboard box that the writer carries for assessment books and stated he'd arrange for a new one.

Josephine Koel came by to inform me of the gang she had lined up for the dance. Mr. and Mrs. Jurman are all set for the 6th Victory Loan Drive. They have already turned in their subscriptions.

Alma Zagar, active SNPJ worker,

Sheldon Lodge Picnic Sept. 10

SHELDON, WIS.—At our monthly meeting on August 20, it was decided to have the Lodge Picnic on Sunday, September 3rd. It will be held the same place as the last few years—Lucas Dornovsek's place on the Chippewa-Rusk County line. We're going to celebrate the SNPJ's 40th anniversary.

A very good plate dinner will be served at noon, and plenty of refreshments for everyone all afternoon. There will be races for the "kids" and other entertainment.

We hope all the members will be out to celebrate and help us build up the local treasury. It was decided at the meeting that each adult member that doesn't attend the picnic to pay 50 cents because those who come are helping the treasury. Most local lodges have a special assessment each month to help pay the expenses which usually amount to \$6 or more each month. But since we haven't any extra assessments or other means of income, we hold a picnic each year and thereby build up our treasury—but it is only those who are at the picnic that are helping.

We hope to see you all at the picnic September 3—and bring your friends along.

EMMA DERNOVSEK,
Ass't Sec'y Lodge 273.

Cavaliers Will Meet on Sept. 3

BURGETTSTOWN, PA.—I wish to make known to all members of Cavaliers Lodge 741 of our regular monthly meeting to be held on Sept. 3, and would like to see a great number, as the meetings in the past have been very poorly attended.

The 13th member to enter the service of Uncle Sam happens to be our first female member to answer the call, Mary Leskovich, who enlisted in the Air Wacs, who, after basic training in Des Moines, Iowa, is now stationed at Miami, Florida. Here's wishing you a lot of luck. Pvt. Mary, and we are all a member of Cavaliers, stationed in Italy, with the Air Corps, S/Sgt. Max Leskovich.

Our President, Frances Ferbezar, and Frank Korosec Jr., both Cavaliers, have united in marriage on August 18. Wishing you both lots of luck and success. They are making their home in Beaver, Pa. We will all miss our president who in the past has been very energetic and active and helped make our lodge the success it is today. She has been president for the past three years.

Mary Daniels, who has been in the hospital and on the sick list for the past three months, is now home, recuperating nicely from a major operation. All members are urged to make their usual sick visits.

Closing and reminding all members of our meeting on September 3. Publicity Committee.
EMMA KOROSEC, Sec'y.

came by to tell me of future juvenile activities planned for the fall and in the same breath stated she and the gang are awaiting the gong, Saturday, Sept. 9. They intend to be on hand with bells on.

SNPJ Juvenile Chorus
The initial call last Friday brought out about three dozen youngsters. Earnest rehearsals will begin Friday, Sept. 1. The youngsters' first public participation will be on the Farm program Oct. 29, followed by a semi-private performance Dec. 16. Youngsters that were members last year and those anxious to become active this term should show up this Friday at the National Home, Room 2.

Joe Homovec Writes
The world is a small place as evidenced by the following interesting letter sent home by Joe Homovec, EM 2/c USS "Currier" (DE 700), c/o Fleet Post Office, New York:

"I had a very strange thing happen to me today. We were tied up alongside some other ships. A couple of fellows from one of the other ships were looking over and I was showing them around the engine room. One happened to mention that he's from Cleveland. More talk and he turns out to be Joe Grdina, living at 6113 St. Clair Ave. What a coincidence! In Cleveland we lived a few blocks apart, never met and here we meet, thousands of miles from home. Well, after about three weeks our mail has finally caught up with us. And what a pile! I'm the "E" Div. mail orderly and I'll bet I had out about 700 to 800 letters at mail call. And are they appreciated. If the folks at home knew how these letters are awarded, they would write more and more."

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICE

CHICAGO.—A couple more new juvenile applications came in this week to help us keep our pace and to bring us closer to that double quota. The Pioneers now have a total of 73 initiations during this campaign. We need seven more to double our quota. Let's get them for the September meeting! The other day we gave Sister Mary U-dovich another batch of addresses so that she can visit some of our people and roll up a few more applicants.

Representatives of the Chicago SNPJ Federation are booked to meet Thursday, Aug. 31, at the SNPJ hall. The meeting will be important because it will delve further into the 40th anniversary program which is scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 29. Not much of anything has been done for this big celebration to date. We must get into the stride and tackle the job with full vigor. Though most of us are pretty busy it will be necessary that a certain amount of time is set aside each week for the promotion of this affair. We feel confident that a record crowd can be had and that the celebration can be the outstanding event for the season. Zinka Milanov who will headline our program will most likely open the Chicago Opera season again this year. She was called on to do this during the past couple of seasons which is an indication of how well she is regarded by those who conduct the operas. It is an honor that is given only to the best of artists. Pioneer members must not forget that we have our allotment of tickets to take care of.

Five fine missives came in from our boys in distant parts of the globe. The first was from Enno Pechnik who is still in Corsica and who tells us that Corsica has many historic places. A famous novel was written about "The Count of Monte Cristo" by the elder Dumas, and Montecristo is a nearby island. Napoleon's birthplace still stands. The language is a mixture of Spanish, French, and Italian. Enno is doing fine and now swims in the waters of an old irrigation reservoir.—From half way across the globe and further north comes a letter from Frank Jantz who is happy to see the Pioneers doing so well. He hears regularly from Luke Groser and John Nemanich and adds that it feels good up in Alaska to receive these distant letters. Frank promises a souvenir for the Pioneer collection.—"My Brother Chuck is in the Hawaiian Islands at present and Louis, my other brother, just finished a job in the South West Pacific where he was injured," writes William Fister. He, too, is glad to hear the good progress made by the Lodge and sends best wishes to the folks back home.—A note from Ernest Dreahar tells us that he visited London again and had a chance to see Westminster Abbey. He is feeling fine.—Even the gobs in Idaho have a chance to visit Evanston, Wyo. At least, Frank Sodnik tells us that their pass enabled them to visit this town in another state.

That girl Florence Fister, the WAVE, has been transferred to Chicago and is now doing work at Northwestern University. She gets the chance to come home evenings.—Ed Prazak returned to his camp after a short furlough. He expects to get a new assignment and it looks like overseas duty for Ed.—Marge Obluck, of Milwaukee, a former Pioneer, stopped in to tell us that her husband is with the Marines in San Diego.—Another visitor this week was Mary Musich of Pittsburgh. During the last convention, Mary helped care for some of the delegates.—A note from Millie Kehle, tells us that she is still with her husband in S. C.—"The Bulletin has been a great source of pleasure to us and it gives me a thrill to know so many of the boys are getting it in all parts of the globe," writes Mary Groser Hougren of Berea, Ky. They are kept very busy there and remarks "from all indications the European war should soon end."

Bowling will start on Sept. 13 for the Pioneers. Bennett's Alleys at 2645 West-Cermak Road will be used again this year, a meeting of the bowlers decided last Friday night. From all indications it looks like we will have a fine league again. John Collins was elected president, and John Alic was elected secretary. Anne Groser will take care of the women's division. More bowlers are still needed for the league. All who care to bowl can see one of the above officers or the Pioneer secretary.

The Chicago Zoo, sometimes referred to as the Brookfield Zoo, operated by the Chicago Zoological Society, affords our people in this cooler fall weather a chance to see the various types and species of animals, birds, and reptiles. You

can spend an interesting Sunday at the zoo. It is remarkable to study the different types of life and the peculiarities of the many creatures. One can get a lot of pleasure out of such a visit. More than that, one can get a lot of knowledge, firsthand, by visiting the zoo. It is free on Sundays and Saturdays.—People sometimes look at habits in a different light. James F. Lincoln, the president of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for instance, looks at selfishness as something useful. He says that most human beings are selfish and that intelligent selfishness benefits manufacturing institutions. Thus far, he is right. He fails to add that selfishness benefitting a company is always at the expense of the worker or the customer. We have always preached that cooperation is the better way to obtain success and the maximum results from human beings. If such thinking should prevail, then a robber shall be a philanthropist.

We often tell our readers about some of the new developments and inventions because we believe that our members like to read such reports. Today, we can report that a new propeller has been placed in use which is hollow, which is incidentally, lighter in weight but which permits a heavier load by 645 pounds for the plane. Just a little reduction in the weight of the propeller enables the ship to carry hundreds of pounds more in cargo. That's the significance in physical weight and proper timing.—There is a mad scramble going on in Washington as to who is going to get the surplus war commodities and how cheap. Billions of dollars of merchandise, land and buildings as well as equipment will be sold to the big shots as low as 10c on the \$1. It will depend on who has the biggest political pull, to enable him to get all this surplus stock for which the people paid a full price. We are for a decent salvaging of these materials and commodities. Nothing should be given away. A reasonable return should be gotten for everything. If you want proper action of these things, you should write to your congressman.

Strugglers' News

CLEVELAND, O.—Attention please: A change in the date of the Strugglers' September meeting (for the month of September only). Instead of the first Wednesday it will take place on Saturday, Sept. 9.

The reason for the change is that very few members show up for the mid-week meeting and we have decided to hold it on a Saturday to find out if the result is satisfactory. As an added inducement Prexy Phil Sireca has offered to play his accordion for the dancers—refreshments will be served at nominal cost.

Let's see how many will be present! Can we count on you and you? Don't forget Saturday, Sept. 9, at the Slovene Home on Waterloo Rd. and the time 8 p. m.

Service News Corner

According to the latest reports of our boys in service we find: Eddie Dolzak was wounded in France and is now back in action; he is with a reconnaissance unit and, as your scribe remembers him, he was always a happy-go-lucky chap, full of vim, vigor and vitality.

Elmer Miklavich when last heard from was in Italy and we have all the reason in the world to believe that he is on the move again.

Walter Lampe has reported back to his base in England and Victor Zele is now in France.

To date we have forty-five members in service plus our own WAC, namely, Jo Lokar, who is in Spokane, Wash. Here's hoping we will see each other soon and may our country be victorious in this war of wars.

Sports Paragraph

Any girl wishing to bowl this season with the Strugglers kindly contact Sec'y Jo Tomasic, 778 E. 156th st., or Gl. 8973. So far there are two teams lined up but we would like to have more.

Bowling takes place on Friday nights at the Slovene Home Bowling Alleys. The season begins on Friday, Sept. 8. If interested please get in touch with Jo Tomasic as soon as possible. More news and views in the Prosveta from time to time—watch for it.

ANNE (STRAUS) ZELE, 614.

SWH Women's Club To Serve Dinner

DETROIT, MICH.—As the cooler weather sets in, the Ladies Club of SWH, 437 S. Livernois, will again come to life.

To celebrate the occasion a chicken dinner will be served Sunday, Sept. 3, between 3 and 6 p. m. Admission is free and everyone is most cordially invited. A MEMBER.

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

After an absence of two weeks, this column resumes comments on current events that concern us directly.

First on this week's agenda is, of course, the forthcoming SANC convention which is scheduled to convene in Cleveland over the Labor day weekend. It will be held at the Slovene National Home on St. Clair Avenue, the first session to open at 9 a. m. on Sept. 2. This is certain, as it is also certain that the convention will be of great importance to all Slovenes living in this country. But it will be even of much greater importance to our people in Slovenia.

While I do not think that the future of Slovenia lies solely on the action taken by us here, nevertheless it is of inestimable value that we take a positive stand in regard to the future status of our former homeland. It is true that our people have shown in the most convincing way with their Liberation Front that they are able and willing to fight for their liberty, but it is also true that we here must help them attain their objective by supporting their cause in the proper place.

It is to the credit of Slovenes living here that the Slovene American National Congress was a complete success, as it is also to their credit that the Slovene National Council was created to carry out the decisions of the congress.

What will the main work consist of at the first SANC convention? What will be on its agenda?

Beside the election of the new SANC officers, there will be the question before the delegates of the future course of the council, as well as the endorsement of its past work. No doubt the assembly will chart a course for the continuance of the support given thus far to the Liberation Front in Slovenia. The delegates will go on record demanding that all Slovene lands become component parts of a United States within the framework of a federalized, democratic Yugoslavia, with equal rights for all. This includes the Slovene parts of Korosko and Stajerska, Prekmurje and Primorje including Gorica and Trieste.

There must be no division among us on these honest objectives. Now is the time to help get Slovenia back its lost lands! Now—for the first time in a thousand years—is the time to rectify the wrong done the small but vigorous Slovene nation! Ebin Kristan, our brilliant leader, stands courageously for these rights of our nation. Let's help him along—all of us—let's help make the dream of our nation come true!

I am hopeful that the first SANC convention will be even more successful than the first Slovene National Congress was.

Monday, August 28, marked the 15th anniversary of the death of Jozé Zaverčnik, an outstanding labor leader and editor of SNPJ publications for many years.

Jozé Zaverčnik will always be remembered by our Slovene immigrants as well as by many of their children. He will be remembered for his good work among us—for the good work he did in the labor movement and in the SNPJ fraternal field, as well as for the cooperative movement. He was a persistent worker in these fields, never faltering, always believing that the real salvation of the workers is in labor organizations. He knew that progress is slow and that one must not despair at inevitable setbacks, but continue to work for a better world in which to live.

Buy a Share in America

It will cost money—lots of it—to buy the ships, planes, tanks and guns needed to defeat enemy aggressors. Our government calls on you to help—now. Do your part by buying War Stamps or Bonds every payday.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

A SUGGESTION: Postal regulations prohibit publishing or mentioning in any way items covering raffles or games of chance, in newspapers. Papers containing this information are refused admittance to the mails. Our members will, therefore, kindly eliminate such subjects from their articles.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Members who submit items such as a "Card of Thanks," a "Memorial," a "Surprise Party Notice," a "For Sale Ad." or any other similar item for publication in Prosveta, please note that all such items are considered advertisements and are charged at regular advertising rates. No such items, therefore, can be published free of charge. Philip Godina, Manager.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO.—Because the "Pioneer Parade" column carried a variety of news and activities, other than our own lodge work, it now bows out to a new heading, "NOTATIONS." This new title will continue to give news reports about Pioneer Lodge activities as well as other "notes" and "comments."

SANC—Delegates from all over the country will assemble for the first SANC convention this weekend at Cleveland, Ohio. Quite a number of these delegates are ardent SNPJs. It is the sentiment of many that the SANC should continue even after the war is over. Another very important item on the agenda should be for some form of relief work for our Slovene people "over there." Some plan should be devised to have "relief stations" for the collection of clothing and medicinal supplies, as reports are that our people in Slovenia are in dire need of them. We hope the convention will be a great success.

Proletarec Picnic—Kegel's Grove, Willow Springs, will be the scene of Branch No. 1 JSF picnic—for the benefit of Proletarec. The date is Sunday, Sept. 17. Gradisek-Omerza will furnish the dance music. Our ballina experts will exhibit their skill. Plenty of food and drinks are assured. Those people taking their own cars should bring their friends along, because of transportation. The Blue Bird bus stops at Ogden and Pulaski Road at 12:24 p. m. and every hour thereafter. Let's turn out good for such a worthy cause.

Nada's Card Party—Ladies' Lodge "NADA" is sponsoring a social, bunco, and card party at the SNPJ Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at 8. There will be door prizes, refreshments, and music. Nada always has been a big Pioneer booster and now it is our turn to be vice versa!

Harvest Festival and Bazaar—The time is now to reserve the date of the Perfect Circle's Harvest Festival and Bazaar—Saturday, Oct. 21, at SNPJ Hall. You'll not want to miss this affair as it will be something different again. This affair will be a hard task, and will require lots of work by its individual members and their parents also. Each child will have an exhibition his or her wares in various kinds of booths. It should prove to be a worthwhile venture, as the children are all excited about it. As soon as all details are available—you'll hear all about it.

Servicemen's Benefit—This year the Pioneers expect to celebrate their Nineteenth Anniversary by holding a Servicemen's Benefit. The selected date is Saturday, Nov. 11, at SNPJ Hall. Maybe the war will be over in Europe by then—then we can all celebrate as we've never celebrated before. Entire proceeds will go towards buying Yule gifts for our 123 boys and girls in the service of Uncle Sam. This date should be a MUST on your list.

Servicemen—Latest reports are that LT. OSCAR B. GODINA is somewhere in the foxholes of France. FRANK SODNIK, 1st class seaman, postcards us from Fort Bridger, Wyo. We presume he was on a pass—as he's stationed at Clearfield, Utah. SGT. LEO VIDER didn't get a furlough after all; the next time his ship docks here, he said. SGT. CHARLES RAK, stationed at Las Vegas, Nev., reports that his squadron had a swell party; all the chicken they could eat and all the beer they wanted. Chuck expects a furlough one of these days. THE STRAZAR family of Nokomis, Ill.—all SNPJs—received a telegram last week that their son TONY STRAZAR was wounded in France and transferred to a hospital in Eng-

land. The Strazars have three sons in the service. We were sorry to have read last week that ANDREW BOGATAY, Jr., a brother of BETTY BOGATAY JARTZ, was killed in action recently. Our condolences to the family and relatives. Out in Parkhill, Pa., MRS. ROSE JERNEJEC must've been a very happy mother the past two weeks. Her two daughters and two sons were all home on furloughs at the same time. SGTS. STELLA and BETTY JERNEJEC are both in the Marines; ROBERT JERNEJEC is in the Navy somewhere in Florida and MASTER SGT. FRED JERNEJEC is in Kansas. The latter saw action in Africa.

All-A-Round—Our heartiest congratulations to our Perfect Circle President EDWARD UDOVICH, and to JOHN PETACH of Midway, Pa., for being co-winners in the recent naming contest of the Miadinski List. They both entered the same name—"THE VOICE OF YOUTH." MARYA and LOUIS MOHAR have returned from a two-weeks vacation at Lake Delton, Wis.—Did you hear LOUIS ADAMIC on the University Round Table discussion a week ago Sunday?—The bowlers held a meeting at the Slovene Labor Center last Friday, and their decision was to start their bowling Wednesday, Sept. 13.—FRANK ZAITZ led the interesting discussion on the SANC at Friday's Branch meeting. Others who spoke were Katka Zupancic, Vider, Godina, Oven, Medvesek, Zorko, and Alesh. And so until again.

Waukegan Co-ops Serve 30% of Families in Town

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—(CCD)—The thriving consumer co-ops of this steel workers' town—now celebrating their 33rd year of service to the community—now include among their patrons and members 30% of the families of Waukegan, North Chicago, and nearby suburban towns, the local Co-op Council reports.

Together the three co-ops of Waukegan have 4,400 members and during a recent 12-month period had a combined trading volume of \$1,541,000. The co-ops are the Cooperative Trading Company, Waukegan-North Chicago Co-op, and Lithuanian Co-op, the first of which was organized away back in 1911, and the last two of which are outcomes of the 1919 steel strike.

The three operate ten food stores and meat markets, a bakery and coffee shop, super service station, sausage plant, and dairy with 13 milk routes. During 1945 they saved for their patrons a record total of \$70,000. In the years since 1911, the Co-ops of this community have saved for their worker and farmer member-patrons a grand total of \$670,000.

The Co-ops maintain a roll of about 115 workers and a typical annual payroll will total more than \$208,000. Most of the workers are members of their respective labor unions. Many trade unionists also sit on the boards of directors, along with farmers, professional people and housewives. The Co-ops here have maintained a consistent policy of understanding and friendship with the labor unions which stretch back to the famous 1919 steel strike when the Co-ops were the chief means by which the steel workers could go on eating.

The Co-ops have just embarked on an intensive campaign of educational work with the unions and other community groups, their aim being to forge to the front as the outstanding urban co-op enterprise in the country.

BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Perfect Circle Congratulates The M. L. Winners

CHICAGO.—It was with quite a bit of pleasure, and pride, too, that Perfect Circle members reviewed the September issue of the M. L. at their August 28 meeting. It contained the names of the winners of the M. L. name contest. One of the winners was their own Circle president, Edward Udovich, who with another contestant submitted the identical name, "The Voice of Youth."

Most of the members present expressed their opinions concerning the new name and unanimously agreed it was a good name for their magazine.

To you both, Edward Udovich and John Petach, of Midway, Pa., the Perfect Circle of Chicago extend their sincere and heartiest congratulations.

ANN SANNEMANN, Mgr. RUTH MEDIC, Ass't Mgr.

Liquor Monopoly

The Senate Committee which has been investigating the liquor shortage, under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, charges that four large companies are attempting to monopolize the production of alcoholic beverages. The distillers, the Committee says, have been requiring purchasers to buy stipulated quotas of gin and rum in order to get certain amounts of whiskey.

Big Four Named

The "big four" named by the Committee are the National Distillers Products Corporation, Schenley Distillers Corporation, Distillers Corporation-Seagram's and Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. "It is common knowledge that the big four own or control the output of distilleries in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Thus they are in a much better position than competitors who do not have this advantage."

The Committee further reports that despite the fact that no whiskey was manufactured from October 1942 until this month, and although there has been a constant drain on the inventories of the big four, they now have in their possession 70% of the nation's whiskey supply compared to 49% in 1939.

Charges of hoarding good whiskeys during the past year and marketing inferior blends at higher prices than could be obtained legally for the better types are made. The Committee says that while the industry's self-rationing program was fair in some instances, "in the case of some of the more important companies, instead of rationing beverage spirits, profits were rationed."

The Committee expresses concern over a tendency of the big four to eliminate small distillers, "because when the act of monopolizing the liquor industry has been completed it will then be too late to remedy the harmful effect it will have had upon the public."

In conclusion, the Committee recommends investigation by the Department of Justice: "The committee is aware of the fact that the Department of Justice has a voluminous amount of material concerning the activities and the operations of each of the big four with respect to possible violations of the Sherman anti-trust and Clayton acts."

"It is not within the province of this committee to determine whether any or all members of the big four are subject to prosecution for violation of the above-named acts, or to civil suits for divestiture. However, the committee believes that it is incumbent upon the Department of Justice to take the necessary steps to prevent the formation of a monopoly in the liquor industry and recommends that the Department of Justice do so at an early date."—Bread and Butter.

Sportslants

By J. J. Spilar

CLEVELAND, O.—After spending a hectic summer pursuing the finny tribe (the fish must be more educated this year) the Cleveland Indians (they're always chasing somebody) and the Utopians' outings (we all seem to be chased), your writer was abruptly reminded that the bowling bug was itching to get on the spot. Taking a gander at the calendar revealed that this nudging person who startled me with that comment must have had a more restful summer than I had. And now the ebony itch has taken its hold on me.

Dashed over to the Slovene Workmen's Home Alleys to find that the girls already had reserved the lanes for the coming season. The league will compete every Friday night at 9 o'clock. Any members or teams can get in touch with Pauline Ross, last year's Sec'y. The men should contact Frank Spohr immediately! A Sunday afternoon league is in process with four teams already in the fold. Get in the strike groove, fellows, and start SNPJ on the way to another successful season. JOHN J. SPILAR. Ath. Rep.—Dist. No. 3

Which Way for America?

By Howard R. Tolley

In 1943 with a farm population 10 per cent smaller than in 1918, the nation's farmers produced nearly 50 per cent more food on two per cent fewer acres of crop-land than in that peak-production year of World War I. This amazing advance in agricultural technology was undeniably comforting to all of us—even to those few alarmists who had publicly announced their forebodings of prospective famine.

By 1950, according to rough estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the farmers of the nation could duplicate last year's record production with a 10 per cent further reduction in both manpower and crop-land acreage if it were necessary. This postwar prospect—altogether feasible as a result of improvements in plant and livestock breeding and in general farm technology already available—is alarming or comforting, as you prefer, depending on whether you fear or welcome peacetime abundance.

Farmers Love to Produce

Whatever your postwar hopes or misgivings, those two simple statistical summaries outline quite clearly the adjustment problem which agriculture faces after the war. Which way shall we go? Shall we make freedom from want of food and clothing and shelter a reality for all our people? Or shall we return to prewar methods of restricting not only our agricultural production but industrial production as well in an effort to raise prices all along the line?

To put the issue as simply as possible, shall we cut the farm plant to fit a restricted market or shall we make that market so effective that no cutting will be necessary?

Those are the obvious alternatives. Somewhere in between lies the compromise course we shall probably follow, politics and established interests being what they are. The strength of that compromise, however, will be determined altogether by the strength of our desire for the alternative of our choice.

It becomes crucially important, therefore, behind which alternative each of us throws his weight. Let's examine those alternatives, then, to determine if possible which really deserves our support and what we can do to support it.

Although I think I have stated the alternatives fairly and accurately, there would seem to be no question as to which is the more desirable course to follow from the broad standpoint of total human welfare. If we have poverty in the midst of plenty, obviously the niggard is not in nature but in ourselves—and the answer just as plainly is to blame ourselves, not nature.

From the farmers' point of view, no other answer makes complete sense. The farmer loves to produce. It's his business to produce. He continues to produce even when there is no market for his products at prices he must receive to make a decent living. As nature's working partner, he instinctively believes that there must be some better answer to his economic problems than a planned denial of nature's bounty. There must be something wrong, he feels, with a nation which can't succeed in planning it some other way.

And in this rebellion against any restriction of his production, the farmer is unquestionably right. Restriction of production, like restriction of trade, doesn't add up to a plausible answer no matter how plausibly you propound it or how cogly you argue it as a safeguard for our American standard of living.

Congress Should Turn On the Light

After discussion which dragged along for weeks—most of the important talk being behind closed doors—the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., has adjourned after formulating plans for a World Bank and a global Stabilization Fund. Uncle Sam is involved to the tune of six or seven billions in gold.

Lord Keynes dominated the gathering. He's undoubtedly an able gentleman. He has always been on the side of the ruling classes in England. They put him in the House of Lords so as to add to his prestige and make him more influential. For some reason, which it is difficult to explain, many Americans are more impressed by a statement made by Lord So-and-So than they are by something Mr. So-and-So may say.

It is not unreasonable to suggest that Lord Keynes has worked out plans which will aid the classes he represents. Unfortunately, what benefits those classes may not benefit American and British workers. At the moment we are not prepared to enter into a detailed discussion of the work accomplished at Bretton Woods. The official documents are long and dreadfully complicated. This much may be said now, however:

Congress will make a mistake if it swallows the World Bank and the Stabilization Fund without the most careful study. Hearing should be arranged so that all sides may be heard, and, of course, they should be in the open. The plans formulated at Bretton Woods will affect every American for good or for ill. Therefore, before they are adopted, every American should have a chance to leave something about them. —Labor.

What They're Saying . . . The "Great Design"

By Norman Thomas

Walter Lippmann's nationally syndicated column of August 5 should be required reading for those who have been damning plans for reconversion and the postwar economy. Here is what he said:

"If the demobilization of the forces, the reconversion of domestic production, the liquidation of the worldwide war economy, and its reconstruction, are not planned, agreed upon at home and abroad, and firmly regulated at home and abroad, there will be a chaotic and destructive stampede of private individuals and corporations. Those of us who believe that the world is not likely to be free, prosperous, or long at peace unless there is established a very large amount of free enterprise by individuals,—those of us who believe that—must not delude ourselves at this time. We must not imagine, as so many do, that by dismantling the 'business' and decontrolling the economy, a workable system of free enterprise will automatically result. What will automatically result is a scramble for jobs and sales, a feverish bloom and a devastating collapse."

"To get away from the controls we shall have for a time at least to use control; to get away from the governmentally planned economy of war-time we shall have to have a governmentally planned economy and great international agreements to regulate the difficult and dangerous transition to a civilian economy. As we remove the plaster of the war system, capital and labor, before they start romping about, will need for a time to use crutches and braces if they are to recover their strength, and their equilibrium. Otherwise, as sure as shooting, they will break their legs."

"We must not again make the capital error—which the name of Harding symbolizes—of assuming that normalcy will result simply from ceasing to do the abnormal things that war requires. This country and the world around us are now organized in a war economy. We shall not go forward to a peace economy just by disorganizing the economy in which we now live. All that that will accomplish is disorganization and chaos."

"The peace economy has itself to be organized. It requires positive collective action under government control to organize now a free economy which can operate, when it has been established, without too much collective action under government control. There are no doubt many among us who do not wish to establish a free economy. But those who do will deliver themselves right into the hands of those who do not if they do not have the wit and the wisdom to see that there is no chance whatever in the contemporary world of an automatic return to a free economy. Unemployment, inflation and deflation, bankruptcies, would be the sure result of relying on the automatic return to a free economy. These disasters would mean the political doom of the free economy."

Maynard Krueger Challenges Co-ops

By Alfred Sheets

Highlighting a day devoted to cooperative thinking and planning, singing and dancing, speeches and reunions, Prof. Maynard Krueger electrified the two hundred and more cooperators attending the third all-Southern California Rally with a ringing, challenging address. Krueger, an eminent cooperator and professor of economics, urged the conference to build cooperatives much faster; cooperation, he warned, must be built fast enough to meet the threat which totalitarianism is now offering to our free, democratic way of life.

Opening on a somber note, the national chairman of the Socialist Party observed that although the cooperative movement in our country has lately enjoyed such rapidly accelerating business success, it is currently in danger of losing its soul. Switching to the foreign scene, he stated that after the war there will be no free private enterprise in Europe; some type of economic collectivism is a foregone conclusion, the question being whether this collectivism is going to be democratic or totalitarian.

Ever since the 1880's the greatest menace to the good of the common people has been the large scale economic organizations such as the trusts and monopolies. These will have to be controlled for the common good. One way of doing this is by the exercise of government power, and Prof. Krueger made it plain that this objective would be better achieved by the promotion of non-governmental types of social enterprise. Whenever possible this social enterprise should take the form of cooperatives, but in such matters as public transportation, where the cooperative method cannot yet be applied, public corporations should be set up. These corporations would be financed by the government but administered by boards of directors representing the consumer, labor, and other interested groups.

At present no one really represents the consumer, but cooperatives should take on the obligation and make themselves the guardian of the welfare of all consumers.

The conference now in process in Washington between representatives of the Big Three—close with China on the side—may come to a determination whether we will have another world war within a generation. That's what the President's "great design" in its setting of an imperialist and punitive peace will mean. It is understood that the British favor the "great design" with some qualifications as to whether a vote to enforce sanctions against an aggressor must be unanimous.

The latest news also indicates that Stalin favors the Roosevelt plan in most essentials. He suggests an international air force but this is to be a definite addition to a national army, including, I judge, national air forces. The only purpose of such a plan would be a certain unity and economy of action on the part of the Big Three in dealing with other nations or people whom they agree should be kept down. It will be a cheap way for Russia to keep the Finns and Britain the "Burmese in order. It would do nothing to abate the general cost of armament or to prevent competitive armament among the big three themselves. It is one more plan for an insecure Big Three imperialism.

Free Hand All Round

Once more I insist that a far better plan than the President's would ultimately break down in war if it were meant to enforce the kind of peace towards which we are heading. Churchill is to keep what our sons must die to win back for him in the Far East; and, at least for the present, Stalin and not Roosevelt will not object. Stalin will get a free hand to do as he pleases on his western borders but will continue to placate Churchill by backing conservative governments in Italy and Greece.

Germany and Japan will be dealt with very harshly. A punitive peace will encourage new war. Everything in history points to that fact. Rex Stout to the contrary notwithstanding, Black as is the guilt of the German and Japanese governments it is simply not true, as the President implied in his latest speech, that the German and Japanese people forced war on an innocent world. Generations yet unborn may pay for that error in thinking.

Road Map to War

Just what the American government or favored American capitalists would get out of this underwriting of a punitive and imperialist peace, it's a little hard to see. Sooner or later, they'll demand something which won't be worth the cost. Already the talk is going about how it's "only common sense" to insist that "we" maintain the world's largest air force. The New Yorker well inquires how we'd feel if the Russians said the same, and adds that "one nation's common sense is another's high blood pressure."

Add to this program the President's complete failure to encourage constructive revolution in Germany, and you have an almost perfect road map to the next war. What is peculiarly disheartening is to find the number of liberals and radicals who once knew better who now seem to believe that a punitive peace imposed on Germany by the imperialists of the United Nations is a better guarantee against war than a constructive revolution stipulated by an offer of decent peace terms. It is evident that war is a poor teacher of wisdom.

Small Farmers Fight Attempt to Grab Federal Water Rights

SACRAMENTO.—California small farmers clashed head-on with large-scale industrial farmers when the big fellows, seeking special water benefits for themselves from the federal Central Valley Project, paraded before week-long senate sub-committee hearings in the Golden State. The attempts of the greedy large landowners to corner rights to surface irrigation water which will come from the United States Bureau of Reclamation's huge power and water development marked a crisis in the seventy-year old fight for control of California's central valley land and water.

Of interest to liberals is the fact that California's United States Senator Downey, the Democratic "liberal" and "new dealer" and chairman of the sub-committee, supported the large land-owners who are trying to usurp major benefits of the Central Valley Project, called "the most ambitious and inspiring undertaking in the history of western reclamation." The nub of the controversy is the limitation in the forty-year old reclamation law on the amount of water any one landowner may purchase from the reclamation project, which allows the owner to buy only the amount required to irrigate 160 acres, established as a "family size farm."

Totalitarianism is a by-product of concentration of political and economic power, and this, claimed Prof. Krueger, is a major reason why governmental control is undesirable and why it is so essential that cooperation grow rapidly. To be headed in the right direction is not sufficient, he concluded, cooperation must move fast enough to head off totalitarianism.

TANKS LINE UP FOR DAY'S DRIVE



BRITISH TANKS stand ready at a starting point, south of Caen, where they were pictured as the Allied storm broke on the Nazis at that vital eastern hinge of their line in Normandy. Advancing from here, the British and Canadians drove toward a junction with the Americans to trap the enemy. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Full Employment Is Possible After War

By Harry W. Laidler
Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

Among the questions that are being discussed most intensely in these days of war, are "Is full employment possible after the war?" "If possible, how can it be attained?" "Can it be attained under our 'free enterprise' system?"

Full employment is certainly possible, but it will not be attained if we continue to do business in the post-war days in the same old way as we did it before the war. As is well known, under our so-called free enterprise system we had 14 business cycles, with their periods of prosperity and their years of depression, from 1825 to 1929, lasting on the average about 40 months each. Each of these business cycles of about 3 1/2 years in length, had its ups and downs. Sometimes the toboggan slide downward led to a comparatively mild depression. Sometimes it led to a tragic period of hard times, as in 1893, in 1907, in 1914 and in 1921-2.

These periods of good times and bad came irrespective of whether the government was directed by Republicans or Democrats, and even in good times many were jobless. In the so-called gay twenties, anywhere from a million and a half to four or six million were out of work. Then came the Wall Street crash of 1929, and from that time to 1940, from six to fifteen million willing and able to work were denied employment.

War Brings Jobs

Only through the coming of the Second World War was the country ushered into an era of full employment. Today that full employment has led to the creation of a national income nearly twice as large as during the "prosperous" year of 1929.

In the post-war period, when millions have been released from war industries and the armed forces, there is likely to be a wild scramble for work. Many will be temporarily unemployed in this gigantic shift. Then will come a few years when work will probably be more or less plentiful as a result of the demands of those who are reconverting their industries to peacetime uses and of those who need to repair and expand their plants; as a result of the amount of goods and services sent abroad, the releasing of scores of billions of pent-up purchasing power possessed by our citizens, the need for housing, and so on.

After a few years of post-war honeymoon, however, as Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia, dean of American economists, recently declared, "unless we can learn to manage our affairs more skillfully in the future (than in the past) we must look forward to an indefinite series of cyclical depressions, some relatively mild, some more drastic."

U. S. Can Change It

The American people CAN do something about it. In the first place, they can see to it that, when work is not available in private industry, the city, state and federal governments step in and, provide useful public work in the clearing of slums and the building of decent and attractive houses for the lower income groups; in the construction of highways, in reforestation, in flood control, in the replanning of our cities, in the development of educational, health and other facilities. These public work programs should be extended when other types of employment fall off, with a view to absorbing all the unemployed.

Of course, adequate unemployment insurance benefits should be given, not only to keep those who are temporarily unemployed from starvation, but likewise to prevent the drastic curtailment of purchasing power. Extensive machinery for vocational training and for the placement of workers must also be instituted.

However, unless the purchasing power of the great mass of workers makes it possible for them day by day and year by year to keep industry going at full tilt without extensive pump-priming, governmental indebtedness may reach the limit beyond which it may not proceed without serious inflation and the great evils following therefrom. We must not lose sight of the fact that the war will leave us with a national debt of several hundred billion dollars. Further, if industry is largely private in its nature the government is likely to find tremendous pressures at work to prevent it from undertaking public works in industries in which private firms are operating. This we see today, when really boards all over the country are beginning a nation-wide campaign against post-war public housing developments.

New Industrial Order

To insure full employment permanently, therefore, the nation must go forward to an industrial order under which the gross inequalities of wealth and income and the low purchasing power of the masses of our people are a thing of the past. In 1929, right before the depression of the thirties, nearly six millions of our families—or more than one-fifth of the total—had incomes of less than \$1000 a year, while over two-fifths of the total secured annual returns of less than 1500. At the top of the economic ladder, the one tenth of one percent of the families with returns of \$75,000 a year or more took in during the year, as much as the 42% of the families with incomes of less

than \$1500 a year. Every family at the top obtained on the average an amount equal to 300 times that of the average family at the bottom.

The wealthy few invested a considerable part of their earnings in old and new industries. But much of their income was uninvested, because the mass of the people didn't have enough money to buy more goods—goods they wanted, goods they needed if they were to lead a decent American life, but which their small income would not permit them to buy. The result was that needed goods were not produced or sold; goods piled up in the markets; factories closed; men and women were thrown out of work; we were face to face with another depression.

If we want to prevent the recurrence of depression, we must see to it for one thing, that the plain people have the money to buy the goods that can be turned out by our mass industries with such lightning rapidity. Unless we maintain a balance between our power to produce and the power of the masses to consume, our people will not be fully employed throughout the years.

Change Is Vital

In the post war period, when industries and resources are likely to continue to concentrate in ever more gigantic units—many of them monopolistic in their nature—gross inequalities are likely to continue under our present system. "The United States," declared Dr. W. S. Woytinsky, well known economist, "will emerge from the war... with an unprecedented concentration of industrial power in the hands of monopolistic concerns and organizations. The system will be fairly rigid and full of contradictions. Men and women who own these industries are likely to continue to secure large fortunes not primarily because of their ability or their industry but because of their ownership, while large numbers of people are likely to be denied sufficient purchasing power to keep the wheels of private industry going. Doris Duke's income, for instance, has borne little relation to her industrial ability or her productivity."

Full employment, therefore, after the war is possible. Temporarily, a high level of employment, though probably not full employment, may be obtained by private and public spending under the present social order. But the only permanent road to full employment lies in a system of social planning under which all of us who make up the American community will, through the city, state and national governments and consumers' co-operatives, own and manage the industrial machine and run it democratically, not for private profit—but for the good of all.

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Reconversion and Prices

That price control must be continued during the process of reconversion to peacetime production is a proposition generally accepted by almost everybody. But the kind of price control that will prevail will also be of decisive importance. If large-scale price increases are permitted, the country may find itself in the midst of a disastrous postwar inflation.

OPA is now considering reconversion price policies. And the reports that trickle through from trade sources are pretty discouraging. Apparently, OPA is being jockeyed into the position where it will follow a cost-plus-prewar policy. And that can only mean higher prices.

Other Disquieting Plans
Two other plans that are being discussed are also disquieting. Reconversion ceilings may be set on a plant-wide instead of an industry-wide basis, which means that each plant would set its own ceilings, which OPA would have no practical means of checking. Secondly, industry is to be "consulted" on reconversion price policies—but nothing is being said about consulting consumers. It is essential that industry be consulted, but unless industry pressure is balanced by consumer pressure, in effect industry will make the decisions.

Granted that postwar pricing problems are difficult, it still seems that every effort should be made to follow the accepted peacetime practice of adjustment of costs to prices instead of permitting artificial war costs to be used as the basis for price ceilings.

Wartime production costs will be cut sharply by the use of regular materials instead of wartime substitutes, by the application of more efficient production techniques, improved machines, etc.

OPA's primary concern should be with this decisive element in the reconversion picture. Otherwise, the combination of inevitable unemployment that will follow the end of the European war plus inflationary price increases will make for a very sick postwar economy. Mass purchasing power, which is essential for postwar prosperity, cannot be maintained if the cost-plus method of producing super-profits during wartime is to be followed by similar cost-plus policies during the period of reconversion to peacetime production.

—Bread and Butter.



A QUARTET OF AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN look at a crumpled heap of dead Nazis in an unnamed town in the south of France shortly after Allied forces had succeeded in establishing beachheads. The Germans were killed as they retreated before the strong Allied units that poured ashore in overwhelming numbers and quickly began to move inland according to schedule. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Too Po' To Tote It?

By Milton Mayer

I was standing in the delicatessen awaiting my turn like a nice boy. I wanted some kosher corned beef. The longer I waited, the worse I smelled it. I could see it; I could smell it. I wanted it bad, but I wanted my turn like a nice boy.

"Who's next now?" said the man. "I think I'm—" I began. But I never finished. A woman who had come in after me, and not only after me but after the people who had come in after her, had muscled her way to the counter. "I am next," she said. "I want a half pound of chopped liver, six slices of lox, a pint of potato salad, a loaf of pumpernickel sliced thin, and..."

A surge of terrible emotion, of hostility convertible into hate, took hold of me. The words "damned woman" had often formed in my heart. (Never on my lips, of course, for I am a nice boy.) They had formed in my heart as often as a woman driver had run me on to the curb. (Never "damned fool," but always "damned woman.") But it wasn't "damned woman" that came up in my heart in the delicatessen. It was "damned refugee." I felt the word in my heart. I was terrified.

The word was refugee. It was the first time for me. (I don't get around much.) The woman's accent was German. The woman was offensive and unfair, like millions of women and, I suppose, dozens of men. This was a person, a human being, and a human soul, a divine creature cast in the image of God. I didn't like this person—Person X. All that was wrong with the world had hold of me in the delicatessen. Refugee.

I left the delicatessen with my tail bumping the ground, my soul in torment, and my corned beef tasteless. I knew the woman was a Jew. (That is, I thought she was a Jew.) The words "damned Jew" hadn't formed in my heart, because, in addition to being a nice boy, I am a nice Jewish boy. But what difference did it make? There were Gentiles in the delicatessen, too. Did the words "damned refugee" form in their hearts, and what did the words mean to them? To me?

I knew what they meant, what they could mean. "There are too many refugees in this neighborhood." "The refugees are taking over this place." "We've got enough refugees on the faculty now." "Those damned refugees are underselling us." I knew, I knew, because I am not only a nice boy, and a nice Jewish boy, but smart. I knew. Refugee. Hun. Kraut. Wop. Mick. Polack. SHEENIE. I knew.

I knew, because, while this was my first time around with refugees, it wasn't my first time around with kike, or nigger. I knew what a kike was before I knew what a word was; I am reported, and, I believe, accurately, to have babbled at a family dinner, "Mommy says that Cousin Helen is going to marry a kike. Does he fly?"

Nigger. Yes, the devil and I knew nigger, too. We knew him from Calumet Avenue, when the niggers lived on Wabash and came prowling around on Calumet. "The niggers are moving in," said Pa. "First it was the kikes, and now it's the niggers. We've got to move out."

What's going on here? What's it about? Can we beat it? Are we licked? I once knew an old—ahem!—darky named Samson Lightning. Samson was powerful old and powerful sick. But most of all, he was powerful discouraged. "You have got to buck up, Samson," I said. "You've got to buck up and fight this thing and lick it. You know what the doctor says." "Wha' he seh?" said Samson. "He says," said I, "that you've got to get your spirit up and fight this thing." "Ah can't git mah spirit up," said Samson. "Ah jus' can't git it up, Ah is too po' to tote it."

Are we too po' to tote it? Are we too poor in spirit to whip the hell out of the secret fascist in our hearts,

this devil hidden behind the fine fancy chin music of the inter-racial rallies, the help-the-refugee drives, and the round tables of Jews and Christians and Zulus?

First, let's plead guilty. Come on, you liberals, you baiters of Southerners, you howlers at fascism, you enemies of bigotry, you moaners over discrimination. Let's all of us plead guilty to the charge that the fascist's in all of us. Come on, Mrs. Astor of the League of Women Voters; come on, Mrs. Guggenheim of the Civil Liberties Union; come on, now—Do you want your daughter to marry a—? And you, Mr. George Washington Delano Rastus Brown, come on, come on—Do you love the white-skinned sons-of—?

I tell you, I know that the devil's got a hold of my coat-tail, and if he's got a hold of mine, he's got a hold of yours. I belong to all the right societies, including the Urban League. I know the dignity of man, his rights, his equality; I believe in them; I live by them. I tell you I live by them. And when I see a ripe-olive skin, I say, "My brother," and the devil laughs and says "Your jigaboo brother, your eight-ball brother," and that's why I'm so recklessly and exuberantly affable with my ripe-olive brother. And when my ripe-olive brother does well by me, I cry out, "What a wonderful fellow," and the devil snickers and says, "In spite of the fact that he's a—." And when he does me dirt, my ripe-olive brother, I mutter, "the dirty—," and I bite my lip, while the devil in my heart says, "Say it, say it, go ahead, say it."

Now just what is this devil in all of us made of, and how are we going to get at the dirty—devil? The long-word boys in the sociology-anthropology racket have a three dollar-and-a-half handle for the obvious, as usual. It's xenophobia, hatred of the unlike. OK, get rid of the unlike. A few generations of intercourse of all people, Transportation and communication, sweet transportation and communication will do it, unless, of course, we transport buzz-bombs and communicate death.

I sing of intercourse, all kinds of intercourse. I sing of miscegenation. Dr. Alice Hamilton, the best and wisest humanitarian alive, insists on miscegenation, so that we (they) can't tell them (us) apart. Miscegenate and communicate, communicate and miscegenate.

But what about the hatred of the Jews (or of the Germans), who aren't unlike enough to be beautified by miscegenation. What are we going to do about Father Coughlin and Rex Stout?

Educate, says the educator. Rig up an education that will emphasize the like—the common, the same, the familiar, the universal, the humanity. Rig down all education that emphasizes the unlike—the diversities, the differences, the boundaries, the creeds. Communicate, miscegenate and educate.

But what are we going to do about the hatred that survives even these three—therapies? What do we do when the devil hangs on? The materialist has it: economic security. Economic security will evaporate the devil. But the rich are economically secure, and they're full of the devil. The psychiatrist has it: psychological adjustment. But how would you get at the devil by adjusting people to a bedeviled world? The churchmen have it: divine love. But just look at the churchmen beating the devil's war-drums.

Communication, miscegenation, education, adjudication, medication, and invocation are any and all of them worth a try, my friends. And even then the devil may win. I think of my secret heart in the delicatessen, and I am terrified. I think of the immigration quotas, of the millions of sufferers pounding vainly at the gates, and I am tormented. I think of Jim Crow and Restricted Admission to Members Only, and I despair.

This is a hell of a state of affairs, fellows. We have got to lift ourselves up by our bootstraps, and we

Britain, India and U. S.

Vice-President Wallace apparently started something when he recently called for liberation of subject peoples in the Orient. Washington observers believe, that his remarks irritated Mr. Churchill and that passages in the British Premier's speech to Canadian airmen in Normandy on July 23 were designed to rebuke Mr. Wallace. Churchill said, "We seek no territory, we desire no oil fields, we seek nothing that is not our own. But what is our own in the Commonwealth, that we don't want any other people to express an opinion about. That we will firmly retain." Newsmen in Washington noted considerable reaction to these words in United States government quarters.

A retort to Mr. Churchill came from Drew Pearson, who often voices Wallace policy, in his column Washington Merry-Go-Round. Dealing with India, the column included excerpts from a letter which, according to Pearson, was written last year to President Roosevelt by American Ambassador William Phillips as part of the latter's report on his trip to India. Washington circles believe the letter is authentic, as Mr. Phillips talked in the same vein to Congressional committees.

Mr. Phillips painted a gloomy picture of Indian morals, saying: "At present the Indian people are at war only in a legal sense. Indians feel that they have no voice in the Government and therefore no responsibility for the conduct of the war. They feel that they have nothing to fight for. The present Indian army is purely mercenary. General Stilwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officer."

Mr. Phillips therefore urged that the British declare "that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war." Mr. Phillips further insisted that "in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say 'This is none of your business' when we alone will presumably have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan... There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance."

The British lodged a sharp protest with the State Department concerning the publication of this letter. But this may not be the end of the affair. Pearson hints that "the problem of India... must be tackled soon," and that the Phillips report "will be the basis for any new United States proposals to Britain."

—F. C. H. in newsletter, HUMAN EVENTS.

Tax Take

The government collected \$40,119,000,000 in Federal taxes during the 1944 fiscal year ending June 30—almost double the 1943 total of \$22,371,000,000.

Individual income tax payments were almost triple the amount collected in the 1943 fiscal year. For the 1944 fiscal year they amounted to \$18,257,000,000 in comparison to \$6,630,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

Corporate income and excess profits taxes for the 1944 period were \$14,585,000,000, as compared to \$9,585,000,000 for 1943.

don't know how to do it. We have got to give our land and our hearts to the landless and friendless—to the refugees—and we have got to do it right away or we will have lost the war. We have got to win this one freedom—from hate—or we will have lost the other four. We have got to get rid of the devil or we will have lost the world.

I ask you—I ask the great liberal whose liberality failed him in his heart at the delicatessen—are we too po' to tote it?—Common Sense.

Must Push Planned Reconversion Now or Face Job Chaos Later

STRUGGLE WITHIN THE STRUGGLE: Just about two years ago, when America's gigantic war machinery was being oiled and rolled into place, a bitter struggle took place between those who would put the entire economy under the control of the army and those who would carry on the economy under the control of civilian agencies. You will remember that the President finally had to step in, the army stepped back but not out, and Donald Nelson, of the War Production Board, stepped forward, reins in hand.

Today the battle is on all over again. This time the issue is reconversion. On one side we have the alliance of the army and monopoly business; on the other, Nelson, of the War Production Board, Murrin, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and the labor vice-chairmen, Joseph Keenan and Clinton Golden. The rest of the War Production Board is lined up with the army.

The alliance between the army and monopoly business at this time is a natural one. Both find a restrictive economy easier to manipulate. The army looks upon civilian considerations as so much impediments; they interfere with rigid controls—and the easy jobbing of regimentation. Monopoly business wants to keep out the newcomers; wants to keep its lion's share without threat of competition; wants to hold off all reconversion until it is ready to take the lead and say "this much for me—what's left for you." They are opposing all steps toward reconversion.

Reconversion—When?

Nelson, Maverick and the labor vice-chairmen want reconversion as fast as it is possible to get it without interference with war production. Nelson and Maverick's position, in economic terms, grows out of their concern for an expanding retail business, the well-being of which depends upon increasing civilian purchasing power. Keenan and Golden's position grows out of their concern for job security for workers and returning veterans, the possibility of which depends upon planning now and a gradual transition from a war economy to a peace economy. The army and monopoly business say "No Reconversion Now." Nelson and his allies counter: "Reconversion Now—as fast as is consistent with maintaining the necessary level of war production."

Once again the behind-the-scenes struggle has overflowed into the press. From army-inspired sources has poured in the past ten days a flood of "scare" stories designed to lead the public to believe that any civilian production now is sabotage of the war effort and the drawing off of vitally needed war supplies from our fighting men in Europe and the Pacific. Whipping up the panic has been General Brehon Somervell, chief of the AS. Over the radio and through the press, he has been crying his alarms over shortages of war items—trucks, bombs, guns, et al. He has been making snide remarks about job-shifting from war production to civilian production. The Washington Post has been giving him ample space for his fulminations of disaster.

Nowhere is there evidence that workers are leaving war jobs in droves. The exodus has been manufactured out of whole cloth. Nowhere is there evidence to date that vitally needed supplies have been withheld from the battle fronts because of diversion of machinery and men and facilities to production of civilian goods. What is evident, however, is a program of large cutbacks in war items, which, in the absence of other programs of military or civilian production to

take their place, is producing job restiveness and worry about unemployment in the very near future.

Snowballing Fears

As yet, there has been no huge unemployment as the result of cutbacks in military items. Here and there several hundreds and even thousands of workers have been fired unceremoniously but to date jobs have been found for many although not all of them in war production. What labor fears is the snowballing effect of unemployment once it gets under way. A plan now for increasing civilian production where facilities, materials, and manpower are not needed for war production would plug up gaps now and make easier the big job later.

The army fights every attempt to work out transition steps. It is not concerned with pools of unemployment; it would probably welcome them as a means of increasing labor mobility. Even at this late date, the army pushes for national service legislation.

The Byrnes directive of August 4 is an unsteady straddle between the forces of the army and monopoly business on the one side, and the Nelson and labor forces on the other, with stronger leanings toward the army side by virtue of the tightening of the War Manpower Commissions authority over manpower questions.

Unfortunately, the proponents of planned reconversion now are not pushing their fight as vigorously as the situation warrants it. Because of all the army bluster and to-do, the labor people have been somewhat timid about pushing too hard. They fear that the army will point to them in case of military reverses and say "It's your fault—you diverted the materials of war which we needed." What labor needs to do is to stiffen the backbone of its representatives on the War Production Board, dispel the scare of the army's bogey-men, get its facts before the public, and push vigorously for planned reconversion now to avoid chaos later.

—The Call.

Nylon Racket

The government cracked down on black market nylon hosiery when the FBI in Newark arrested three men, one of them a silk manufacturer, for allegedly diverting nylon yarn intended for the manufacture of parachutes and glider tow-ropes to black market hose, selling for a \$10 a pair.

The FBI agents seized unfinished stockings and thread valued at more than \$30,000. They found 3,000 pounds of thread, enough to manufacture 36,000 pairs of the black market stockings. Government spokesmen said that the arrests were expected to put an end to a major source for black market hose.



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