



New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
American Fraternal Union.

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS



National Fraternal Week -- May 3-8

The fraternal benefit societies of the United States and Canada will celebrate, during the week of May 3rd, what is known as National Fraternal Week. It would be well for all fraternal-minded people of this country to give thought to the work of these societies and to the purposes for which they were organized.

The principles of these societies are based on the brotherhood of mankind, to aid in time of need, to provide for widows and orphans, to build a secure future for our children, to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

The fraternal societies have put into practise many of the virtues of fraternalism and in the past two years we find they felt their responsibility of being a great part of the huge war efforts of our country. To this end, the greater part of the premium income of these societies was invested in U. S. War Bonds. The members felt the same responsibility and contributed their time and money in support of final victory.

The youth of our membership left their peaceful homes to become a part of our great Armed Forces. Those at home contribute their share to victory by participating in war industry, buying War Bonds, Civilian Defense activities, Red Cross, etc.

This year as never before, our societies must keep the flame of fraternalism burning brightly. They are the mighty arm which will make this world a better place in which to live, a world wherein the true meaning of brotherhood is being practised. Members of fraternal societies are urged to participate in National Fraternal Week by enrolling more new members. They will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are promoting home morale and, at the same time, are constructing a secure future for our boys when they return from the war fronts.

The American Fraternal Union proudly points to 45 years of humanitarian work among its members. We pledge to carry on our mission of providing help when it is needed most; in times of sickness and death. We pledge our best to helping America in her struggle for victory and lasting peace. We stand behind our youth and promise that their sacrifices will not have been in vain but will incite us to do our duty and take up our tasks whatever they may be.

Our cry is "Forward to Victory!" We shall do all in our power to achieve this aim. America is the greatest country in the world and the fraternal societies will help keep her so. We shall "keep the home fires burning" on our fraternal front!

Latest Results in AFU 45th Anniversary Membership Campaign

NINE MOST ACTIVE LODGES

The latest report from the AFU Supreme Office lists the following nine lodges at the top of the list of those lodges in the race to acquire the quota of 45 points in our membership campaign: Lodge 2 of Ely, Minn., 18 points; Lodge 55 of Uniontown, Pa., 17 points; Lodge 114 of Ely, Minn., 15½ points; Lodge 70 of Chicago, Ill., 15 points; Lodge 28 of Kemmerer, Wyo., 14 points; Lodge 190 of Butte, Mont., 13 points; Lodge 101 of Walsenburg, Colo., and Lodge 140 of Morely, Colo., 12 points; and finally Lodge 88 of Roundup, Mont. with 10 points.

Is your lodge listed among these nine? If not, are you doing your best to acquire as many new members as possible? Now is the time to step out and help your secretary acquire those points. First make a survey of your own family. Are they all members of the AFU? Then canvass your neighbors and friends and tell them about the many benefits our Union has to offer.

This campaign will be a complete success if every member enrolls at least one new member. It can be done! It is up to each individual member to step out and sign up that new member today!

Thought For The Day

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Henry W. Longfellow

Buy a Bond and Build a
BATTLESHIP



NO 865-7448-307 12

Ely News Flashes

By Florence D. Startz

The Second War Loan Drive has been entered into with real enthusiasm by the people of Ely, Minn. We have topped our quota and at the rate we are going, it looks as if it will be doubled shortly. Our American Fraternal Union helped boost the purchase here when on the first day of the drive, it purchased \$30,000 worth of Bonds!

Our Supreme Secretary, Mr. Anton Zbasnik, was chairman of a War Bond Rally held in Ely last Sunday. Mr. Zbasnik is a good example of a person who puts his heart and soul in his work; who isn't satisfied with just "doing his share." How many of you members have shown as much initiative in the 45th anniversary membership campaign? Have you entered the race wholeheartedly or are you one of those members who thinks that by paying his monthly dues and attending a few lodge meetings, he is "doing his share." It's more fun to be in the race than on the sidelines—those members whose lodges are nearing the quota can verify this. So the best of luck to all of you who have entered the campaign.



Florence D. Startz

A "Tree for Soldier Plantation" has been proposed to be planted by the people of Ely. Going hand in hand with Ely's recently initiated Victory Garden campaign, it will stress the important part trees play in helping our war effort. Five trees will be planted for each local boy serving in the armed forces. Did you know that for every U. S. soldier five trees will go to the war this year?

Progressing rapidly in the U. S. Armed Forces is Lt. David E. Alar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alar of Ely. He has recently been transferred to Camp Shelby, Miss. I know he would enjoy hearing from you members as would the other soldiers whose addresses appear in this paper. Write to him at:

Lt. David E. Alar
69th Quarter Master Co.
A.P.O. 69
Camp Shelby, Miss.

Talking about soldiers, it was nice seeing an article from "Little Stan" again. Also, I'm always glad to see "Idle Chatter" written by Mary Balint. I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Balint at the last AFU convention held in Ely.

So until I see you again, next week, this is "so long" from Ely.

How sweet and gracious, even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call Courtesy!

—J. T. Fields

BRIEFS

We often get letters from lodge secretaries saying certain soldiers, whose addresses have been sent to the Nova Doba, aren't receiving their paper. Upon checking the mailing list we find their addresses are listed correctly and their papers are being mailed regularly every week.

Often we receive letters from the boys themselves telling us they sometimes receive 3, 4 or more copies at one time.

We gladly send the Nova Doba to all our soldier and sailor members whose addresses have been sent to us. Due to war conditions there are apt to be certain delays in mailing for which this office is not responsible.

Lodge 168, AFU, of Helper, Utah Meeting Notice

All members of Lodge No. 168, AFU are reminded to positively attend the regular lodge meeting to be held Sunday, May 9th at 2 p. m. in the usual meeting place. The order of the day will include the voting in regard to the Supreme Board motion of changing the convention city. All members in favor of the convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., should attend this meeting as well as those in favor of it being held in Rock Springs, Wyo. as decreed by the last convention. Vote according to your own conviction. Members can vote only at the meeting and therefore this will be done at our next meeting Sunday, May 9th.

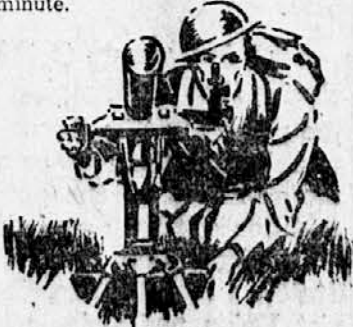
I also appeal to the members to enroll some new members in the Juvenile and Adult Departments of our lodge so we also will help in the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the American Fraternal Union.

—John Yakovich, Sec'y
Lodge No. 168, AFU
Helper, Utah

It takes only one car, or one pedestrian—plus one little act of carelessness to make a serious accident. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council urges both pedestrians and motorists to be extra careful—wartime careful—to prevent accidents and save manpower for war power.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The "Stovepipe," as the 60-millimeter trench mortar is commonly known, is used by our infantry for close-in fighting. It fires a 2.4-pound shell at the rate of about 35 a minute.



The mortar fires its projectile in a U-shaped arc and for this reason may be successfully camouflaged behind an obstruction. It costs about \$500. You and your neighbors, joining together, can buy many of these effective weapons for use of our army. Investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every payday will do the job. Get on the firing line on the home front... Join the "Ten Percent Club" U. S. Treasury Department

News of Soldiers



August Fortuna, member of the Collinwood Boosters Lodge 188, AFU, left recently to serve in Uncle Sam's Army. Friends may write to him at the following address:

Pvt. August Fortuna
A. T. Co. 289th Inf. A.P.O. 451
Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri

Sgt. Frank J. Jevitz (Zivetz), member of Lodge No. 66, AFU, of Joliet, Ill., has been in the service of his country since March, 1941 and overseas for the past 10 months. He was recently in the North African war zone where he was severely injured on active duty. Sgt. Jevitz was returned to the United States for further treatment. He writes, in a letter to his family, "I consider it to be a misfortune being back in the states when so many thousands of men are up on the fighting front doing their all, parting with limb and life. All I can say is that I hope to soon be able to go back again and help finish something that I wanted much to stay and see finished."

Sgt. Jevitz is the son of Bro. Frank Jevitz, 1019 Oakland Ave., Joliet, Ill. He was formerly employed at the Ruberoid Roofing Mfg. Co. as an electric welder. While in the army camps in this country he was a welding instructor.

We hope he shall recover soon and if possible visit his family and friends back home. He will have much to tell about his experiences. Friends may write to him at the following address:

Sgt. Frank J. Jevitz
Holloran General Hospital
Bldg. 7 - A1
States Island, New York.

Pvt. Anthony V. Rovanssek postcards us from Mexicali, Mexico. He says hello to all his friends and says he is enjoying himself for the weekend away from the desert. Friends may write to him at:

Pvt. Anthony V. Rovanssek
Co. D. 57th Med. Bn.
A.P.O. 493 c/o Postmaster
Los Angeles, Calif.

SIGNS OF SPRING

What are the signs of spring? A robin in the yard... geese honking northward... budding trees... yes, all these, but there is another sign of spring that the Greater Cleveland Safety Council wants you to notice particularly. Children start playing outside. Shooting a game of marbles in the alley... getting up a game of scrub in the street... zipping around on their bicycles... roller skating on paved streets. Youngsters shouldn't play in such dangerous places, of course, but you know how kids are. They don't think—as long as it's fun. It's up to you parents to caution them—and you motorists to watch out for them. So be especially alert these days, won't you? You never know when a child will dart out in front of your car!

Motorists, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council reminds you that you can be injured even after you've parked your car. If you must get out of your car on the driver's side, be sure no other car is approaching. Otherwise, you may be opening the door to the hospital.

AFU 45th Year Anniversary Awards

The American Fraternal Union now pays higher cash awards to all members who enroll new members in the Adult and Juvenile Departments! The awards are as follows for the Adult Department:

For Plan "D" insured for \$ 250 death benefit, \$ 1.50 award;
For Plan "D" insured for \$ 500 death benefit, \$ 2.50 award;
For Plan "D" insured for \$1,000 death benefit, \$ 5.00 award;
For Plan "D" insured for \$1,500 death benefit, \$ 7.00 award;
For Plan "D" insured for \$2,000 death benefit, \$ 9.00 award;
For Plan "D" insured for \$3,000 death benefit, \$12.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$ 250 death benefit, \$ 2.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$ 500 death benefit, \$ 3.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$1,000 death benefit, \$ 6.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$1,500 death benefit, \$10.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$2,000 death benefit, \$12.00 award;
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$3,000 death benefit, \$18.00 award.

Awards for enrolling new juvenile members:
For Plan "JA" \$1.00 award; for Plan "JB" \$3.00 award; for Plan "JC" for \$500 insurance, \$3.00 award; for Plan "JD" for \$1,000 insurance, \$5.00 award; for Plan "JE" for \$250 insurance, \$1.50 award; for Plan "JF" for \$500 insurance, \$3.00 award; for Plan "JD" for \$1,000 insurance, \$5.00 award.

All members who enroll new members in the adult or juvenile departments of the American Fraternal Union are entitled to these awards. The awards will be paid when the new members have paid six months dues.

Courtesy In Traffic

Motorists are generally creatures of habit to a greater extent than any other type of citizen. Each driver picks a favorite route to and from his place of business and nothing short of a barricade or a uniformed officer can change his course. We know drivers who have followed the same route for years and grumble if, because of construction work, they are temporarily forced to use other thoroughfares.

If traffic will not let you through and you see that you are holding up cars behind, drive on a way until you can turn and allow traffic to proceed from the rear. If you don't have to turn at that particular corner, try the next, don't permit habit to cause inconvenience to a number of other drivers.

Did you ever hear of the Golden Rule in driving? The answer is no or you wouldn't be in this category of splashing pedestrians and autos you pass, with blobs of mud and water. You certainly wouldn't get as much kick out of being the victim as you do being the offender. In addition to causing damage to clothing of pedestrians, there is always the possibility of splashing into the window of another car and causing an accident by temporarily blinding the driver. Let courtesy be the keynote in your driving habits.

—Cleveland Police Dep't

Health Tips for Tired Workers

Of the millions of men and women in U. S. war plants, many are "green" to hard physical labor, and most are learning for the first time the agony of muscle strain. The U. S. Department of Labor strongly recommends the following simple muscle exercises:

For that nagging kink in your back, try a "cat stretch." Raise your arms above your head, keep them apart, arch your back—and then reach for all you're worth.

If you stand at your job, don't droop. Hold your shoulders back and your tummy in. To rest, sit with your feet up.

Tired feet need soaking in warm water, roomy flat-heeled shoes, and one minute of toe wiggling with heels higher than the hips.

Cramped hands can be relaxed by being scrubbed in water, by massage, or by just a good hand shaking.

If you sit at work, don't perch on the end of a chair in a slumped, knocked-kneed fashion. Sit deep, with the backbone against the chair.

Believe it or not, one of the best ways to revive tired muscles is to exercise them in a speedy game.

—Popular Science

NOT EXPENDABLE

War Workers! You are not expendable! You and your work are needed for the victory that you and your family need. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council urges war workers to do all work safely. If you're not absolutely sure of the safe way, ask your foreman. Keep working to win.



PRISONERS OF WAR SUPPLIES—Cases of Red Cross food and comfort articles shipped to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan and other sections of the Far East are marked with their destination by a Red Cross worker in an Eastern seaboard warehouse.

AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1893
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Removing Clothing Stains

Your clothes have to last longer now and here is how to keep them spotless.

Ink stains: Remove by soaking the material in raw milk or in tomato juice that has been boiled in a little water for 10 minutes.

Blood stains: Never put into hot water. If washable material, soak or rub article in cold or very lukewarm water until stains become light brown. Then wash in hot water. If you prefer, soak washable material in a solution containing two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to one gallon of water until the stains loosen. Then wash in the customary manner.

Bluing and iron-rust stains: Spread the material over actively boiling water and squeeze a lemon over the stained area. This treatment, slow but sure, will not injure even the most delicate white cottons or linens.

Candy stains: Ordinary laundering usually is sufficient, but on nonwashable materials sponge with clear warm water.

Coffee stains: On washable fabrics, fresh stains and most old ones will disappear with ordinary laundering. If a slight trace remains, dry the material in the sun. Pouring boiling water on a fresh stain from a height of two or three feet is also effective.

Fruit and berry stains: These may usually be washed out by pouring boiling water from a height of three feet, so that the water strikes with some force. For this treatment, stretch the section taut over a bowl. "Cooked" stains, on the other hand, usually require different treatment.

Try the method given above, and if necessary moisten any remaining stain with lemon juice and expose it to a bright sunlight.

Grease stains: First step is to scrape off the surplus with a knife. Next use either a soapy, warm water solution, an absorbent, or a solvent. Soaps containing kerosene or naphtha are particularly good.

Ink stains: If it is freshly spilled on the carpet, apply an absorbent immediately—talcum powder will do—working it around with a dull knife and brushing well after each application. When the dry material no longer takes up ink, make it into a paste and apply again. White garments may be dipped in raw milk. Tomato juice, boiled 10 minutes in a little water, is good; or, baking powder, followed by lemon juice.

Perspiration stains: You may be unable to restore colors changed by perspiration, but hot water containing a little ammonia usually will take out the stains from washable materials. Soak the stained part in cold water for 30 minutes, then soak in hot water containing ammonia, and finally launder in sudsy hot water. Use less ammonia if the colors threaten to run. If you prefer, launder and bleach in the sun.

—Popular Science.

"Your husband ought to be more generous with you, my dear. Now, every time I'm in the dumps, I just get myself a new hat."

"Is that so, darling? I often wondered where you found them."

ONE WAY TO BRAND HIM



U. S. Treasury Dept. The Columbus, Ohio, Citizen.

THE NEW WORLD OFFERS ITS BLOOD TO THE PEOPLES OF THE OLD WORLD



• Shall we do less for the peoples of Europe than we have done for their vineyards? Many years ago, when a blight destroyed these vineyards, American cuttings were sent abroad as a "transfusion" to

restore the grape-growing industry of the Old World. The vines of Europe were both renewed and improved because the American stock, originating over there, had been strengthened over here.

Today when a greater blight destroys the peoples of the globe, Americans of Plymouth Rock and Ellis Island, of all strains and backgrounds, are volunteering to make the passage back as an American Reconstruction Mission; not alone to Europe, but to every part of the world which needs our supplies and wants our ideas.

The Yanks are coming—with medical supplies and food, with seeds and fertilizer, with farm animals and machinery. More important still, we are

bringing a blood-bank of democratic ideas for a whole new world!

Do you know about it? Have you read Louis Adamic's Two-Way Passage, a proposal that we take our American experience back to Europe, in person?

The colleges are offering special courses to prepare us for this vital job. Washington is stirring to this opportunity of serving our good neighbors over seas. The public is aroused by this chance to plan the peace to win the war

by taking from the plain people of the Axis their incentive to fight on.

World Peaceways has been inspired to new effort by this proposal, at once so challenging and so practical; so American in conception, so universal in application.

We want you—everyone—to know about this idea. One year after its launching, Louis Adamic has published in This Week, After Victory—What? a short, to-the-point restatement of his proposal, strengthened by wide discussion and made more specific with organizational suggestions. You will want to read After Victory—What? You should know, at once, of this plan to win the peace. Please enclose 10c to cover the cost of printing, postage and handling.

Write to:

New World Committee of **World Peaceways, Inc.** 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

WORLD PEACEWAYS FORUM

The World Peaceways Inc. conducted a forum on the subject "Should the 'Big Four' Organize the Peace?" On Sunday, March 21, 1943 the following address was given on this subject over radio station WQXR by Dr. Joseph Hano, Czechoslovak author, lecturer at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Yale University, and author of "Tornado Across Eastern Europe."

If the question implies the organization of the peace by the Big Four to the exclusion of the twenty-seven smaller United Nations, the answer is in the negative. But I do not believe that the responsible leaders of the great powers entertain any such idea or tendency. It is true, and historical records prove it, that for several centuries past, it was the policy of the major powers to create international stability on the basis of the so-called balance of power. The balance of power was usually effected at the expense of the small nations. Poland was partitioned four times as the victim of such a policy. In 1938 Chamberlain and Daladier attempted to reconcile the German lust for Czechoslovak territory with the desire for peace through working out an equilibrium of power between the Axis and the democracies. The attempt ended in a disaster.

The balance of power as practiced by the big nations meant always a divided power, a divided authority, two opposing forces poised against one another. As soon as the balance shifted too much in one direction, war inevitably followed. What we are fighting for today is to do away with this divided authority, and to establish a united, collective preponderance of power, military, economic and moral which would preclude division of nations into rival groups.

This collective authority sup-

ported by collective power should be organized by the United Nations working in unison. The Atlantic Charter does not make any distinction between the big and the small nations. To a large extent this distinction has become obsolete. Even the largest nations are unable to defend themselves single-handed. Indeed, we cannot secure peace within any smaller unit than the whole world combined.

The Atlantic Charter lays down the principle that the right of all peoples should be respected to choose the form of their government; that all states, great or small, should enjoy access, on equal terms, to the trade and the raw materials of the world; and after the destruction of the Nazi tyranny a peace should be established which would afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries. In April 1940, President Roosevelt stated that if civilization was to survive, the rights of the small nations to independence, to their territorial integrity and to the unimpeded opportunity for self-government must be respected by their more powerful neighbors.

All this leads up to the conclusion that the organization of the peace must be the common work of all the nations which are members of the powerful coalition against aggression. It is obvious that the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China will assume a larger share of responsibilities on account of their size, wealth, man power and natural resources. When it comes for instance to pooling strategic bases for the maintenance of general security, United States and Great Britain with her dominions will play a decisive role for the sim-

ple reason that these bases are in their physical possession.

Yet it should not be overlooked that the big powers need the small nations both for winning the war and for winning the peace. The direct military contribution by the small nations to the total war efforts is considerable. Moreover the resistance to the Nazi occupation is a factor to be considered in the global allied strategy. If Hitler was able to win over the small nations of Europe to his side, he would create a united and powerful Europe which would be impossible for the United Nations to reconquer. It is the resistance of the invaded small countries which frustrates all such attempts and which will have a great bearing on the final outcome of the war.

Some people are skeptical of any agreements concerning post war problems on the ground that future conditions cannot be envisioned now. We should not forget, however, that these conditions will largely be such as we create them during the war through our action or inaction. We should develop the existing war agreements into effective instruments of postwar collaboration. The following steps might be undertaken to that effect:

1. The Atlantic Charter, as the most comprehensive and generally accepted statement of principles should be made into a statement of concrete policies. Problems which concern the United Nations to the exclusion of the enemy countries should be settled before the end of the war so that the victors can offer a united front not only in the military sense but also diplomatically.

2. For that purpose the Declaration of the United Nations which at present is only a war alliance for the duration should be made into a diplomatic al-

liance to run for a long period, at least for twenty years.

3. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty is limited to two belligerents. It should be extended so as to embrace the largest possible number of the United Nations.

4. The Lease-Lend program is also limited both in terms of times and scope. It should be extended, with such modifications as may be found necessary, so as to be operative after the war, preferably in conjunction with the reciprocal trade treaties program.

5. It is most unlikely that the Soviet Union would be a party to any agreement which would leave Europe filled with quislings and arch-appeasers. The Twentieth century has no room for justification for some new edition of the repressive and stifling Holy Alliance of the 19th century. The political agreements among the United Nations should therefore obviate any tendencies to use the cooling-off period for the re-instatement of reactionary regimes of the past.

For a Better Day U.S. WAR BONDS

Throughout Norway the "Jössings" know who will be shot next by the Nazi firing squads. They do not know why they will be shot but they know that names of all loyal Norwegians, or "Jössings," are contained in lists of future victims compiled by the Nazi terrorists and their quisling jackals. All of them know that the day of liberation is not far from them. They



know that quisling and his storm troopers will shoot every man and every woman on the list when the United Nations invade Norway. Compare the deeds of these Norwegian patriots with your own war efforts and see if you can afford not to buy more War Bonds. WBS 741A U. S. Treasury Dept.



Conserving National Lumber Supply:

The householder won't suffer because WPB has ordered reduction in the length of wooden matches in order to conserve the national lumber supply. If anybody is hurt, it might be the match manufacturer, for the consumer will want more matches for the same money. OPA has not pegged the price per box, it has ordered that 10% more matches be packed in each box. It has been estimated that effect of the WPB order will be to make 7,000,000 board feet of lumber per year available for other products.

Ration Points for Servicemen on Furlough:

Servicemen or women on furlough may obtain a point certificate good for meats, fats and oils, cheese or canned fish if home for three days longer. However, a member of the armed services must be home on leave for seven or longer before any allotment of processed fruits and vegetables, sugar or coffee are obtainable. Applications should be made to the local war and rationing boards.

Fats Salvage Campaign:

It takes about three months to turn your salvaged fats into explosives. Three months from now your unused fats will be bullets firing at the Axis! You can now use your type of clean tin can to turn your discarded fats in. Turn all your excess kitchen fats into bullets.

Don't Throw Away

Old silk stockings. Turn them to your nearest department store. They also contribute to victory.

Old playing cards that have plenty of games left in them may be contributed to any USO center.

Brass, copper and tin foil also vital to victory. Save items and donate them to scrap salvage campaign!

Make Your Blood Their Blood!

The Army and Navy asked the Red Cross for 4,000 pints of blood. Even if you're not in uniform, your blood can go to war and the life of an American serviceman. Call your local Red Cross headquarters for information. Donate a pint of your blood for a wounded American boy. He will give you his life, if necessary, to protect yours!

Victory Gardens:

A perfectly successful victory garden can be made with no more than three tools: spade, hoe and rake. The Department of Agriculture reports that a garden that produces a garden that can be watered and can be eaten but are not absolutely necessary. Plan your victory garden now and help America win the war!

Little Boy: "Mother! Give me a nickel for a man who is out in front."

Mother: "Surely. Poor what is he crying about?"

Little Boy: "He's crying 'Fresh peanuts, 5 cents a bag!'"

Cleveland War Chest Services

Perhaps the greatest new demands on the services of the agencies result from the urgent need of war industries for all available manpower. New and expanding industries are tapping all sources, as able-bodied young men go into armed services.

Women are replacing men in nearly every field of work, and many of them are women with small children. The Emergency Day Care Committee, set up in July, 1942, began active operations in May of the past year, training volunteers, setting up new centers, and enlarging old ones to care for the children of these mothers. Facilities for day care have more than doubled. Nine new centers have been opened, and more are being established wherever the need presents itself. Eighty-one volunteers have already completed training in order to help staff these centers, and scores of private homes are being utilized for daytime care.

Also helping to supply manpower to the production lines are the agencies to aid the handicapped. The Association for the Crippled and Disabled, for example, trains men and women to utilize their abilities to the best advantage. It is restoring as completely as possible to their old jobs men injured in industrial accidents. Other health agencies of the War Chest perform similar functions for those with impaired eyesight or hearing.

Services to Soldiers

Between 66,000 and 70,000 men from Cuyahoga County are now serving in the armed forces of our country. Many more will join their numbers before the end of another year.

Accompanying them all over the world go not only the good wishes of their families and friends, but also the very concrete help of the United Service Organizations, one of the new agencies benefiting in this year's War Chest campaign.

Ready to aid injured service men are Association for Hard of Hearing, Association for Crippled and Disabled, Society for the Blind, Association for the Hard of Hearing is urging federal legislation to have loss of hearing included among other war-caused disabilities for which the service man will receive governmental aid. This agency's experience with veterans of the last war who have come for help shows this to be a real need.

Helping the returning service man become reestablished in his home is part of the work of the family agencies, such as Associated Charities, Institute of Family Service. This agency has also noticed a rise in the number of families needing short-time service, as a result of problems aggravated by the war. For example, a service wife needs help in supporting herself and an expected baby; service men's families are financially dependent until their allowances arrive.

Settlement houses, too, are coping with the problems of wives and mothers struggling with natural worry for the welfare of their men. A chance to get together, compare notes, read letters, send packages, often provides the much-needed release for these fears.

The Veterans' Claims Bureau helps families secure dependent and death allowances. Legal Aid Society assists in problems of the soldier and his family in legal matters.

Youth

Much of the stress and strain of war times always reflects in the emotional instability of youth. Here in Cleveland,

War Chest agencies dealing with youth are meeting the challenge to provide wholesome recreation, helping to keep at a low level the inevitable rise in juvenile delinquency.

Increased employment among boys and girls is resulting in a shift to later hours for youth activities at settlement houses and at five branches of the YM-CAY, odd-hour recreation for night-shift workers is available.

Types of programs for these young people are also constantly changing. With older boys and girls carrying more responsibility at home and working as well, more mature programs are necessary. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls also demand activities geared to the war effort. With a motto of service, they find many opportunities to fit into the all-out effort.

Lack of leaders is one of the greatest problems in this field, according to Miss Mildred Esgar, secretary of the Group Work Council. Men have gone into the armed forces, volunteer leaders have jobs that cut down the time they can give.

—Cleveland War Chest, operated by the Cleveland Community Fund.

DRIVE WITH CAUTION

Drivers!—The Greater Cleveland Safety Council reminds us that April showers mean slippery pavements . . . soft, muddy shoulders at the side of the road . . . and poor visibility. The Council asks that you drive with extra caution on wet pavement, and keep your brakes and windshield wiper in perfect condition. Stop accidents and save manpower for warpower.

Housewives—even though you are using less canned food these days, the opening of cans still is a kitchen hazard. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council suggests that, if possible, you use a revolving-motion can opener that folds the sharp edges under. If you use a pry-type opener, hold the can firmly near the bottom—never on top. Save your tin cans for victory material, and save your hands for war work!

United States Employment Service

The United States Employment Service's total number of jobs filled during March 1943 reached an all time high of 9,653: a 65% increase over March 1942, according to B. C. Sieple, Manager of the Cleveland office.

Figures for March 1943 show an accelerated decline in the supply of male labor. Male registrations were down 15% compared to February 1943. An 11% increase in male employment against the decline in male registrations during the month just ended indicates the rapidity with which the available labor supply is becoming depleted in the Cleveland area.

The registration and placement of women remain about the same as in previous months. Placement of women continued at about 30% of the March total. Women represented 44% of the March registration.

Despite this marked improvement in the employment picture for the Cleveland area as indicated by the March report, there are still thousands of vital war jobs that must be filled as quickly as it is humanly possible to do so, before American industry can meet the production goal for 1943.

Production in certain war industries has been crippled through lack of typists, general and file clerks, stenographers, and comptometer operators. In fact, the shortage in all types and classes of office personnel is serious. There is an increasing demand for tool and die makers and designers as well as for all types of machine operators, learners and laborers.

This means that there are immediate and unlimited opportunities for men and women of all ages.

Are you always in a hurry? If you are, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council suggests that it may be well to remember that you're not as fast as a street car or bus. Nor as big. Don't try to catch them on the run! With more people riding public conveyances, the accident hazard is greatly increased. So watch your step! Save manpower for warpower.

FIGHTING JUGOSLAVIA

The Struggle of the Slovenes

By BORIS FURLAN,
Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)

(Continuation)

BURNED DOWN SETTLEMENTS AND HOMESTEADS

Horrifying sights are reported from the German and Italian parts of Slovenia, where the Germans and the Italians, in reprisal for attempts on their lives, acts of sabotage, aid to the fighting volunteers, etc., burn down entire villages or particular homesteads. Entire communities are first robbed and then leveled to the earth; the inhabitants, whom the occupiers don't murder, are dragged to concentration camps.

So far, the Italians have destroyed 104 villages, and the Germans 16 (End of July 1942). The destruction of villages is carried out in big punitive expeditions, in which all types of weapons are employed. The Italians employ, in addition to the regular army, also special units especially trained for this kind of work. Besides, the Italians have introduced the bombardment of communities from airplanes.

To illustrate the way destruction is carried out, let us quote two examples, the first referring to the German, the second to the Italian occupation. Dražgoše, in Gorenjsko, whither about 100 Partisans retired after battles in the Poljanska Valley, was attacked by 4,000 German soldiers with heavy and light artillery. The siege lasted three days, during which time they kept firing into the village with heavy and light cannons, at the same time attacking in swarms the various positions. They took terrible revenge for their losses. There were 100 Germans killed and 150 wounded. All houses that were not destroyed by the artillery fire were plundered, then burned down, the walls blown up and the ground leveled. All males over fourteen whom they could seize, were instantly shot. Three children between the ages of four and ten succeeded in escaping into the woods where several days later they were found frozen to death. In the lower part of the village near the church where there was no fighting, the Germans locked all the men in the parish

house and in the Cultural Home, whereupon they set both buildings on fire with bombs.

The village Ravnik was destroyed by the Italians. One day, outside of the village, a patrol of partisans and an Italian patrol, each composed of three members, clashed. In the ensuing shooting, one partisan and one Italian were killed. The remaining two Italians fled to an arsenal in Velike Bloke, which was not far away. Shortly afterwards some trucks carrying Italian soldiers arrived at full speed. Instead of the fact that the clash of the two patrols had occurred by chance near Ravnik, as the partisans had not occupied this village, the inhabitants knew what fate lay in store for them and started to remove some necessary personal effects. But the Italians were quicker in carrying out their plans. They circled the village and the work of destruction started. All hay-shelters, barns and tool sheds were burnt down, the houses destroyed by bombs. Even the church was destroyed—the roof and the choir balcony were consumed by the flames, the church bells fell from the belfry to the ground echoing their last toll as they broke to pieces. The horror of the conflagration was increased by the agonizing screams of the trapped cattle which perished in the flames. An eye witness who describes the fury of the Italians writes that only one house was saved because the soldiers had exhausted their supply of bombs. "All is destroyed and the only inhabitants of this once beautiful settlement are now starving dogs and cats who remain faithful to the ruined homes." The inhabitants were not permitted to remove the smallest possession. A girl who fled her burning homestead with some clothes was compelled by the Italian soldiers with bayoneted rifles to return and throw the articles back into the fire. The men from the village fled mostly to the woods. Those who were captured were taken to the arsenal where they were held captives for days without food and subjected to beatings. At the moment of arrival in this arsenal, they were forced to dig a deep trench and to stand over it, while the Italian soldiers pretended to shoot them. After the destruction of the village, the Italians announced by posters that anyone who offered shelter to the women, children and old men of the ruined place would suffer the death penalty and his home would be turned to the ground.

MONSTER COURT TRIALS

Armed resistance has gripped all Slovenia, even Koroška (Carinthia) and the Coastland, which before the invasion of Yugoslavia belonged to Germany and Italy. Thus, in all sections of Slovenia, the military courts function and condemn Slovenes to death. The dark tradition of Italy began long before the invasion of Yugoslavia. In 1926, the Italians introduced the death sentence for crimes against the safety of the state and established a Special Court for these trials.

(To be continued)

In the United States the Victory Tax is estimated to produce a revenue of \$2,000,000,000 in 1943.

In France 40,000,000 people are paying Hitler \$4,000,000,000 as the price of Nazi occupation.

Be glad it's a Victory Tax. Hitler collects an Occupation Tax.

Zapisnik

II. SEJE IZVRŠNEGA ODBORA SLOVENSKEGA AMERIKANSKEGA NARODNEGA SVETA

Predsednik Etbin Kristan odpre 2. sejo eksekutivne SANSa v soboto, 27. februarja 1943, ob 10. uri dopoldne v Sherman hotelu, Chicago, Illinois. Poleg njega so navzoči še sledeči: I. podpredsednica Marie Prislund, II. podpredsednik Janko N. Rogelj, tajnik Rev. Kazimir Zakrajšek, blagajnik Joseph Zalar, zapisnikar Mirko G. Kuhel ter odborniki Vincent Cankar, Leo Jurjevec, dr. F. J. Kern in Frank Zaitz. Navzoč ni Rev. J. J. Oman.

Zapisnik prve seje je prečitan in sprejet.

Sledi kratka razprava o priobčitvi zapisnika in večina se strinja in smatra za potrebno, da se zapisnik objavi v časopisih, kajti narod se zanima in pričakuje točnega poročila o našem delu. Podpiran in sprejet je Rogljev predlog, da brat Cankar preskrbi potrebno število kopij za vse liste, ki ga lahko objavijo obenem ali pa v presledkih.

Brat Kuhel odgovarja na vprašanja glede kongresnega zapisnika, kateri še ni tiskan v obliki brošure v smislu zaključka prve seje. Omenja, da je eksekutiva izbrala tri odbornike, da store vse potrebno za objavo zapisnika, toda nobeden ni imel dovolj časa za veliko delo, ki ga zapisnik potrebuje, predno bo v taki obliki, da bi smel v javnost. Vso krivdo glede zapisnika se polaga na konvencionalni zapisnikarja, ki svoje delo dela nista dokončala. Odbor uvideva potrebo za ureditev zapisnika čim prej, vsled tega zaključuje, da se naprosi brata Jakoba Zupaničiča, da to delo izvrši. Br. Cankar je izvoljen, da se pogovori z Zupaničičem; dovoljeno mu je tudi potrositi do \$40 v ta namen, samo da bo zapisnik uredjen.

Tajnik Rev. Zakrajšek pojasnjuje glede registracije pri justičnem departmantu. Redni formular še ni pripravljen, med tem časom pa da imamo ustmeno dovoljenje za nadaljevanje poslovanja SANSa. Omenja tudi glede sprave, ki se naj doseže med Srbi in Hrvati. Jugoslovanski poslanik g. Fotič skuša napraviti premirje med njimi; medtem pa srbsko časopisje še vedno napada Louisa Adamiča, častnega predsednika SANSa, radi njegovega članka o Mihajloviču, ki je izšel v tedniku The Saturday Evening Post.

Preide se na poročila.

Predsednik brat Kristan poda kratko poročilo o svojem delovanju. Žal mu je, ker mu zdravstveno stanje ni dopuščalo, da bi bil z ostalo deputacijo vred obiskal državnega podtajnika Wellesa; to je bil tudi vzrok, da s člani deputacije ni mogel imeti tiste zveze kot bi bilo želeli. Pri nominaciji je upošteval želje odbora, ki so bile izražene na prvi seji. Iz poročila deputacije pa je uvidno, da je bil obisk v Washingtonu uspešen v vseh ozirom, posebno važnosti pa je vabilo podtajnika Wellesa, da se naj v potrebi še oglasimo.—Prejel je od političnega tajnika brzojavko za časa reorganiziranja jugoslovanske vlade, ni pa hotel storiti nobenega koraka v tem oziru, ker je SANS neodvisen od jugoslovanske vlade. Delal je tudi korespondenčno z upravnim uradom in je uspel v organiziranju podružnice v Detroitu. Udeležil se je tudi Hrvaškega narodnega kongresa, ki se je vršil v Chicagu 20. in 21. februarja. Ta kongres je sprejel veliko sličnih resolucij kot naš in posebno se je poudarjala potreba za slogu med Srbi in Hrvati. Slednji imajo sedaj organizacijo, registrirano v Washingtonu, s katero bi se sedaj dalo koope-

rirati; ravno tako s skupino, ki ji načeljuje Sava Kosanovič. Masa srbskega naroda je popolnoma pripravljena za sporazum, le kak odstotek kričavež je med njimi, ki pobijajo vse. Nato prečita izjavo "Naloge SANSa":

Ker je še vedno opaziti razne nesporazume z ozirom na naloge in namene Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, se zdi izvrševalnemu odboru potrebno, podati sledečo izjavo:

Naloga in cilj SANSa nista in ne moreta biti nič drugačna kot sklepi Slovenskega narodnega kongresa, iz katerega se je porodila ta organizacija. Predvsem je treba še enkrat naglasiti, da dela SANSa začasno, ker si—kot je bilo na kongresu povdarjeno—ne lasti nobenih pravic, ki grede le narodu v domovini samemu. Ta narod poskuša govoriti, toda sovraina sila, ki ga dej, je prehudra in če ga v taki strašni krizi zapuste njegovi svobodni bratje, bi se lahko zgodilo, da ostane popolnoma zapuščen. Jasno pa je, da morejo njegovi zastopniki nastopati samo za to, za kar se narod sam bojuje taklo, da ni nobenega dvoma o cilju. V mnogih podrobnostih imajo gotovo tudi tam različna mnenja; gotovo pa je, da hoče vse ljudstvo osvoboditev ne le od tistih trinogov, ki so ga podjarmili odkar so sovražne tolpe pregazile njegovo zemljo, ampak tudi od onih, ki so že pred izbruhom sedanje vojne skušali z najbrutalnejšimi sredstvi iztrebiti slovenski narod. Vsi Slovenci hočejo zedinjeno Slovenijo, da bodo rešeni naši Primorci, Korošci, Štajerci in Prekmurci in da bo narod mogel naposled razviti svoje kulturno življenje. To vemo in zato lahko smatramo to tudi za svojo nalogo.

Zedinjenje Slovenije ne bo Slovincem nihče prinesel na krožniku. Nasprotno: sovražni kov ima mnogo več kot prijateljev in še med temi jih je mnogo zelo mladih. Zato je to delo tako potrebno, da ga nič ne bi smelo motiti.

Dalje tudi vemo, da hoče ljudstvo in stari domovini Jugoslavijo, kajti če bi dali Sloveniji takozvano popolno neodvisnost, bi bila v večini nevarnosti, da jo pogoltno kakšna "centralno evropska" sila, ki ne bi bila bistveno nič drugača kot stara habsburška Avstrija. Toda nešteti dokazi nas prepričujejo, da zahteva narod drugačno Jugoslavijo in naj se ideje o podrobnostih ureditve kolikor koli razlikujejo, gotovo je to, da hoče narod toliko avtonomije, kolikor je more skupnost prenesti, kar pomeni federativno Jugoslavijo in da prav tako odločno zahteva demokracijo in garancijo znanja. Nihče noče diktature, ne tuje, ne domače, razen tistih, ki bi sami radi bili diktatorji, ali pa vsaj diktatorčki.

Kakor naše narodno edinstvo, tako ima tudi demokracija močne sovražnike in sicer ne samo v osovražnem taboru. Kdor ima odprte oči, ne more prezreti, kako skuša reakcija preprečiti uresničenje glavnega cilja v tej vojni in spraviti svet nazaj na isto točko, kjer je bilo ljudstvo le štafaža najsebičnejšim interesom. A če je demokracija potrebna vsem, je za male narode tako neizogiben pogoj, da brez njega ne morejo živeti. Ker pa demokracija še davno ni varna, je v tem važnejša naloga tistih, ki jo hočejo priboriti. V ta namen je treba iskati zaveznikov, ki imajo enake cilje. V prvi vrsti je kongres naložil izvrševalnemu odboru, da naj po možnosti posreduje med Srbi in Hrvati za sporazum, ki je obema enako potreben. Pa so tudi druge organizacije v deželi, ki imajo široko obzorje in se bore za demokratiziranje vsega sveta; in resnično, le če postane ves svet demokratičen, bo demokracija posameznih de-

(Dalje na 3. strani)

IT TAKES BOTH!



U. S. Treasury Department

