

Seja slovenske sekcije Jugoslovanskega pomožnega odbora,

ki se je vršila 11. septembra 1945 v gl. uradu KSKJ v Jolietu, Ill.

Vincent Cankar, predsednik JPO-SS, otvoril sejo ob deseti uri dopoldne.

Za zapisnikarja je imenovan Janko N. Rogelj.

Na sejo so prišli sledeči: V. Cankar, zastopnik SNP, Z. J. Rogelj, zastopnik KSKJ, J. N. Rogelj, zastopnik ABZ, J. Gornik, zastopnik SDZ, Josephine Erjavec, zastopnica SZZ, L. Jurjovec, zastopnik ZSZ in F. J. Wedic, zastopnik DSD.

Pismeno sta se oprčila: J. Zakrajšek, zastopnica PS, in J. Grdina, zastopnik SMZ. Navzoč je tudi J. Ermenc, zastopnik SPZS. Seje se je udeležil tudi F. J. Vrančič, gl. odbornik ABZ, ki je lokalni predsednik JPO-SS in SANS-ove podružnice.

Poročilo predsednika

Bratje in sestre odborniki: Kot vam je znano, smo zadnjič zborovali 9. marca t. l., kar je že precej dolgo od tega, in če bi ne bilo drugega, bi se že zaradi tega morali kmalu zopet sestati, ker odgovornost, ki smo jo dali slovenskemu narodu, ko smo prevzeli svoja odborniška mesta, zahteva akcijo. Medtem pa so se tudi splošne razmere tako razvile, da je materialna pomoč stari domovini, radi česar smo organizirani v JPO-SS, ne samo mogoča, temveč jo naši trpeč bratje in sestre tamkaj tudi že težko pričakujejo.

Minilo je že precej časa, kar se je naša stara domovina osvobodila in želja nas vseh—vsakega dobrega slovenskega rojaka—gotovo je, da bi ji pomagali z različnimi potrebščinami in takoj, zavedajoč se, da strašno primanjkuje vsega in da hitra pomoč največ zaleže. Mi smo to tudi poskušali. Skrbno smo medtem zasledovali razvoj razmer in poskušali ustanoviti potrebne stike za dostavo naše pomoči tistim in tako kot smo si ob ustanovitvi JPO-SS zamislili in načrtali v svoj program. To pa ni bilo mogoče takoj po osvoboditvi in še dolgo po prenehanju sovražnosti ne. Zapreke so bile s prevozom po morju in valed razdejanih železnih cest tudi po suhem ter so več ali manj še sedaj, dasi je ondotno ljudstvo pridno na delu s popraviljem cest in mostov in si jugoslovanska vlada na vse pretege prizadeva, da spravi vse to v pravi tir čim prej mogoče. Manjka pa jim potrebne orodja in materiala ter drugih takih reči, zlasti železa, ker jim je sovražnik vse pokradel ali drugače uničil.

Poslednje čase pa smo doznali za nekaj, s čim mislimo, da se bo dalo prav uspešno premagati vse take poteškoče in zapreke. Kot že znano, je štiri-letno bojevanje z najstrašnejšim sovražnikom ter večno stradanje, zmrzovanje in silno trpljenje našega ljudstva v starem kraju zapustilo tudi veliko boleznih, zlasti jetike. Kakor je razvidno iz poročil zaveznških strokovnjakov, je večina mladih ljudi okuženih s to boleznijo. Menda ni nobene hiše, da bi ne bil kdo jetičen in to dela oblastem, pa tudi zaveznškim zdravniškim izvedencem silno skrbil. Potrebna je torej posebna in skrbno organizirana akcija z modernimi instrumenti in drugimi tehničnimi pripravami in pripomočki za zatiranje jetične bolezni, in ameriški Slovenci lahko pri tem veliko pomagamo.

Kot vam je več ali manj že znano, se UNRRA, oziroma komisija te ameriške organizacije za rehabilitacijo po vojni utrpeh dežel že resno bavi s tem problemom v Jugoslaviji. Tukaj na je skupina zdravniških strokovnjakov na pobudo od eksekutivne Zdrženega odbora Amerikancev jugoslovanskega porekla že tudi izdelala nekaj analitični program za kontrolo tuberkuloze v starem kraju, katerega kopijo sem prejel tudi jaz kot predsednik vaše organizacije.

Kot boste lahko razvideli pozneje, se ta program deli v tri različne sestave in vsak sestav vrši drugačno funkcijo, ki pa so naravno v svojem namenu tesno povezani drug z drugim. Po skrbnem prečitju tega programa sem prišel do zaključka, da vsebuje nekaj idealnega za tamošnje potrebe in kar bi morali verno podpreti vsi ameriški Slovenci, in kar je prišlo kot takoj sporočil še br. tajniku in br. blagajniku, nakar smo imeli sestanek nas treh in stvar skupno razmotirali. Dopadla se nam je vsem in v principu smo jo takoj odobrili, zaeno pa so sklenili, da še najprej poizvedujemo in dobimo več podrobnosti, in ako bodo ugodne, se skliče seja celega odbora, da o tem nadalje razpravlja in sklepa.

Največ radi tega—bratje in sestra—smo le danes tukaj zbrali. Jaz sem pisal po več informacij na dotični urad, obrnili sem se tudi do drugih izkušnih in zaupanja vrednih oseb za nasvet, in od vseh strani so samo dobra priporočila, zakar vam bom lahko predložil pismene dokaze, ki jih imam seboj. Jaz mislim, da boste po prečitju predloženega programa istega mnenja tudi vsi ostali odborniki. Načrt predvideva veliko in plemenito delo, ki bo trajnega pomena in jaz si ne morem predstavljati bolj idealne stvari za investiranje po JPO-SS zbrane denarja, kot če ga obrnemo v to svrhu. S tem bomo odpravili eni največjih potreb v starem kraju, kajti brez zdravega naroda ne more biti blagostanja ne srečne bodočnosti za staro domovino.

Tako smo obrnili zbrani sklad za potrebo in v korist vseh enako in z nobene strani se nam ne bo moglo upravičeno očitati, da smo delali po prijateljsko ali bili pristranski. Kajti jetika ne pozna razlike in pobira svoje žrtve med rdečimi prav tako kot med črnimi in belimi ali kar koli že se zovejo. Potrebno je predvsem, da narod živi in da je zdrav, predno more uživati hrano in nositi obleko, katero bi mu lahko poslali namesto zdravil. In na ta način bomo tudi najlažje izpolnjevali ob ustanovitvi JPO dane obljube, ter nabolj točno izvajali svoj program in vse, kar smo tako svečano povedali v svoji izjavi na ustanovni seji. S tem bo naša pomoč največ zalegla in to bo ostalo kot trajen spomin ameriškim Slovincem.

Kot že povedano, je ta program pametno in dobro zamišljen ter praktično izvedljiv. V odzivu na eni največjih potreb in največje važnosti nove Slovenije; zaeno pa je idealna zamisel, katero mi lahko brez odlašanja sprejememo in zaključimo, da bo ideja kmalu postala tudi "meso in kri," in jaz to plo priporočam, da na tej seji zaključimo, da se to izvede.

Vincent Cankar.
Stavljen, podpisan in sprejet je predlog, da se poročilo predsednika sprejme.

(Se nadaljuje.)

Društvene vesti

Springfield, Ill. — Članstvo društva št. 48 SNP je prošeno, da se udeležijo prihodnje društvene seje, katere se bo vršila dne 21. oktobra t. l. Pridite v večjem številu kot po navadi.

Potrebno je, da se bomo kaj več pogovorili kot smo se na pretekli seji glede kampanje za nove člane, katere je zopet pred nami.

Mogoče je, ako se bomo vsi zavzeli in skupno delovali, ter poskušali vsak član ali članica svojo srečo v kampanji in pridobiti kakega novega člana, tako da bomo vsaj delno zadostili kvoti, katere je določena našemu društvu 13 novih članov. Torej pridite v velikem številu na sejo.

Nadalje naj bo tudi omenjeno, da bomo na prihodnji društveni seji zopet pobirali članarino za SANS. Člani, kateri so takoj od početka prispevali ali plačali določeno svoto, so tudi sedaj naprošeni, da prispevajo

Zanimivo pismo novomeške partizanke

Waukegan, Ill.—Prejela sem pismo iz domovine, ki avtentično slika trpljenje naša naroda v času okupacije. Pisala ga je moja prijateljica Jelica Gros, ki je hčer poznane novomeške družine Dular. Naj omenim, da je Jelica sošolka pomožnega urednika Milana Medveška, v pismu omenjeni brat Metod pa je bil njegov nekdanji profesor. Jelkin mož dr. Gros je bil odvetnik v Novem mestu.

Pismo je datirano v Ljubljani, 29. avgusta 1945 in se glasi:

"Moja predraga Mici!
Ljuba Mici, težko Ti popišem moje veselje in radost, ko sem po štirih letih držala v roki Tvoje meni tako drago pismo. Skoro sem ga bila tako vesela, kot mojega moža, ki se je po 20 mesecih vrnil iz italijanske ječe. Res Mici! Kako človeku dobro de prijazna beseda in zavest, da je v teh štirih letih gorja in trpljenja še kdo mislil in čutil s teboj.

Tudi moj mož se je brezmejno razveselil Tvojih vrstic, le škoda, da nam je vsebina znana samo napol. Zadnje besede v pismu so, "Rabi je v Evropi z ameriško." Saj veš, kako nas vsak drobec novic zanima.

Vem, da tudi Vas zanima naša izkrajševana domovina. Težka in žalostna je povest našega trpinčenega naroda. A naša srca so otrdela in reševala nas je zavest, da nismo iz takega testa, da bi klonili ob nedokonzanih obračunih. Naš borbeni duh ni omahnil, šel je preko mučeniških, izmalčanih trupel naših najboljših sinov in hčera, mimo požanih vasi in trpljenja nas vseh, ki smo se borili na strani zatiranih.

A, Mici moja ljuba, prišlo je! Prišlo je preko noči. Zbudili smo se in v Ljubljani je bil en sam cvet, ena sama pesem, preljuba slovenska pesem, ki ni smela preko naših ust dolga, strašna štiri leta. Deveti maj je največji dan zgodovine našega naroda.

Nobeno srce ni moglo zajeti tega velikega dne, sonce ga je pozlatilo, velikanski vihar sreče ruši vse pregreje, osvaja vsa srca. Res, Mici, sedaj sem prepričana, da sem poznala doslej besedo "svoboda" samo na papirju in v ustnicah. Kaj se pravi občutiti jo v srcu, to se ne da popisati, to je treba samo občutiti. Vem, da mi verjameš, da je bil deveti maj največji praznik v mojem življenju.

Nisem Ti še povedala, da smo že leto in pol v Ljubljani, seveda kot izgnanci po tujih krvnikih in domačih izdajalskih izkoreninjenih. Kakor Ti je gotovo znano, so leta 1941 zasedli Novo mesto Italijani. Eno leto je bilo še kar znosno, čeprav nas je dušila zavest, da stojimo visoko nad temi bedni kreaturemi, a se nismo mogli sprostiti svojih občutkov zaničevanja.

Pri nas se je začelo že 21. junija; na dan vojne napovedi Sovjetski Rusiji smo imeli pri nas prvo hišno preiskavo. Zato sva postala oba z možem bolj previdna. Proti zimi so se že pričele tajne priprave za odhod naših hrabrih fantov v gozdove v znak protesta proti bednim

določeno svoto, kot v mesecu marcu t. l.

Vsa poročila, katere čitamo v Prosveti in Proletarcu, nam spričujejo da je SANS, akoravno je vojna končana, tako potreben kot je bil v začetku in bode toliko časa, dokler se naši rodni bratje in sestre v stari domovini ali v Jugoslaviji ne opomorejo in dosežejo pravice, katere jim pripadajo po vseh zakonih. Zatorej, bratje in sestre, naša dolžnost je, da jim pomagamo. Načeljujmo z našim delom za SANS!

John Geršič, št. tajnik.

Eveleth, Minn. — Članice društva št. 130 SNPJ naznanjam, da je bilo sklenjeno na septembrski seji, da se bodo vršile društvene seje v zimskem času vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu in ne v ponedeljek zvečer kot do sedaj; pričetek ob dveh dopoldne.

Prosimo, upoštevajte to naznanilo. Na svidenje 15. oktobra ob dveh popoldne v dvorani SNPJ.

Josephine Frantar, tajnica.

stvorom, ki so gospodovali nad našim narodom.

Moj mož, dr. Gros, je bil ustanovitelj tega pokreta v Novem mestu. Zbiral je denar, iskal posojila, hrano in vse potrebno. Tudi jaz sem delovala med ženskami. Ti, ki poznaš do podrobnosti naše zastarele duhove in hudobnost ljudi, si lahko predstavljaš, kakšno delo smo opravljali. Kako iz srca bi želela, če bi Te mogla pričarati poleg sebe, kadar sem nesla kakšnemu novomeškemu magnatu poziv od partizanov, naj dobavijo kako večjo količino hrane ali blaga. Bil je prizor za bogove!

Potem pa tudi jaz nisem spala vse noči in trepetala, kdaj me pridejo iskat. Moj mož je imel res težko nalogo z novomeškimi egoisti. Predstavljal si kar po vrsti vsa magnatarska imena. Res se mu je posrečilo, da jih je nekaj pridobil in so mu dajali lepe vsote, seveda vse iz strahu. Začetek 1942 je bil že overtura v vsa poznejša besnila, ki so divjala v letih obupa, ko nas je dan za dnem tlačila mora nasilja, bede in žalosti.

Prve dni marca so začeli zapirati vso levičarsko usmerjeno inteligenco, seveda največ mladine, zato so dali ti meseci našim gozdom največ partizanov. V Ljubljani so jih odgnali na tisoče v taborišča. Na dan 23. marca je bil pogreb moje ljube, nepozabne matere, in prav ta dan so izbrali za aretacijo mojega moža, potem pa so vendar sprevideli, da je to preveč za njihovo 2000-letno kulturo in so ga izpustili. Tako se mu je posrečilo ostati še nekaj mesecev doma.

Zadnje dni meseca marca so zaprli našega Metoda. Kakor mi je bilo neizmerno hudo za mamo, sem bila srečna, da ni doživela tega dne, vsaj je revica doživela vso Golgoto dobre, skrbne in vedno na žrtve pripravljene slovenske matere. Strašno se je bala karabinerjev, italijanskih orožnikov, ki so imeli svoj štati v Sokolskem in Rokodolskem domu. Vedno je mislila, da jo imajo na piki, ker smo imeli tudi pri njej skrito razno ilegalno literaturo.

Augusta pa so prišli po mojega moža, in sicer ob desetih zvečer neke nedelje, in ga odpeljali na otok Rab v Dalmacijo. Gotovo si že kaj slisala o tej največji mučnici Slovencev. Izgnanci so spali v sotorih na golemi zemlji in dobivali dvakrat na dan vodo s kakimi bučnimi ali zeljnimi olupki. Tam je bilo veliko Novomeščanov, med njimi tudi dr. Vasič (starosta novomeškega Sokola), Otmar Skale (sin poznane novomeškega veterinarja), ing. Medic in drugi.

Omenjeni niso bili levičarji, temveč poznani novomeški liberalci, toda polentarski junaki so se bali inteligence v splošnem. Na Rabu so izbruhnele nalezljive bolezni, kajti morja ali vode sploh videli niso. Liter vode je stal 60 litr, če si jo sploh dobil. Lahko si predstavljaš, draga Mici, našo žalost in obup, ko smo zvedeli, v kakšnem stanju

se nahajajo. Mi smo prav zidali našo hišo, toda nismo jo še dogradili, ko je moral moj mož od doma, zato tudi nismo imeli nič denarja, ker smo vse porabili za hišo. Če ne bi bila Ciril in Iva tako bratsko dobra, bi s sinčkom umrla ob pomanjkanju, mož pa v taborišču. Pošiljala sem mu pet paketov na mesec, čeprav je bilo dovoljen samo eden. Saj so se dali ti izrodki podkupovati na debelo, le drago je bilo, silno drago.

Lahko je bilo pošiljati pakete trgovcem in bogatašem, ko so imeli sijajno založeno "spajze", jaz pa sem morala vse kupovati na črni borzi. Zato imamo sedaj en prav čeden kupček dolga, toda mi ne jemlje spanca, saj gremo srečnejši bodočnosti nasproti. Če smo se navadili trpeti, se bomo navadili tudi

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(Konec jutri.)
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naše ljubljene mamice

JOSEPHINE LUMBERT

ki je preminula 14. oktobra 1940 v Dragi, na Dolenjskem, Jugoslaviji.

Spomin na Vas, draga mamica, še vedno živi v naših srcih. Naj Vam južno sonce grob ogreva, dokler se tudi mi ne snidemo s Vami—Žalujoca hčerka in družina, mr. in mrs. Frank Hren. Seattle, Wash.

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PFC.

Andrew Martinchak

Padel je 9. oktobra 1942 na Južnem Pacifiku star 21 let.

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Počival daleč v tujini. Nikoli ne obiskuje Tvoj grob. Le veter šumi Ti spomin. ki s seboj sili prišle od tebe.

Žalujoci ostali: Anton in Jennie Martinchak, stariši; Anton in Rudolph, brata; Elizabeth, Freda in Matilda, poročena Santia.

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PETER GRUM

14. julija 1941 v Cheswick, Pa. Že štiri leta je minulo, odkar Ti krula usoda pretregala ni življenja. Tvoja spomin bo živel v mojem srcu do konca dni.

Tvoja žalujoca in vedno mladenec: MARGARETA GRUM, Cheswick, Pa.

Glasovi iz naselbin

NADALJEVANJE RAZPRAVE O VOLITIV DELEGATOV PO OKROŽJIH

Cleveland, O.—Čitali smo poročila volitev delegatov po okrožjih ali distriktih, kakor nazivajo nekateri. Nismo pa še čitali, kakšni naj bodo ti okraj. Vzemimo za primer mesto Cleveland. To je distrikt Cuyahoga; ali če izpustimo okraj in naj se imenuje samo mesto Cleveland? Tukaj imamo 28 društev in če priklopimo še Euclid, O., ki je predmestje Clevelanda, dodamo še tri društva.

Moje številke niso natančne. Za celokupno članstvo sem vzel za podlago 45.000, dočim nas je po zadnjem poročilu 48.109. In prav tako moram vzeti le število 6.000 za skupno članstvo Clevelanda. Toliko ali morda več nas je v Clevelandu.

Torej, ako bi bil en okraj, mesto Cleveland in povrh še naši sosedje v Euclidu, bi morali najeti mestni avditorij, da bi lahko volili z našimi šest ti soči. In če bi imeli od vsakega društva deset kandidatov, bi jih imeli na listi nič manj kot 310. In teh 310 kandidatov bi lahko imeli kar svojo konvencijo!

Ako bi imeli prav tak sistev volitev kakor sedaj, bi bili delezni le do dvanajstih kandida tov. Če bi se jih priglasilo st ali več, bi morali pričeti preč osmo jutraj in končali bi menda šele enkrat po šestih zvečer Sveda, dnevnic ne bi imeli Kje bi pa jedli? Menda bi morali s seboj vzeti naše izborne kuharice. Da boste razumeli. Priporočilo je, da bi po novem sistemu izvolili na vsakih 500 članov samo enega delegata. Skupno članstvo bi lahko izvolilo 96 delegatov, ako bi imelo v volilnem mesecu plačan asesment vseh 48.000 članov. Če se bi lahko zgodilo, da bi imeli tajnik ovrgel volitve. Sedaj se namreč voli po društvi in vedite, da imate vi lahko 130 članov in če jih je med njimi 31 suspendiranih, vi nimate pravice, da pošljete delegata na konvencijo, ker če bi ga se bi lahko zgodilo, kakor se je že večkrat, da bi bil poslan domov. Kdor mi tega ne verjame, naj se informira v zapisnikih in bo verjel.

Torej, prej ko pridete s predlogi za spremembo, to je za volitve po okrožjih, morate priti na dan tudi z novo točko volitve delegatov po okrožjih. Članstvo naj ve, prav tako kot izvoljeni delegati, in čas boste skrajšali z vašimi priporočili. Naj bi vsako društvo voli na svoji seji, ali morajo vsi volilci priti skupaj na tako zvano volilno sejo? V primeru, da ne bi nobeden do bil nadpolovično število glasov, kako se bo ponavljalo? Ali naj odloča navadna večina glasov in bašta? Kam pa bodo šli oni člani, ki imajo morda samo eno društvo v okraju ali pa državi? Nebraska, Nevada, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia in Washington, D. C. imajo le po eno društvo. Država Missouri ima tri v St. Louisu, nekaj držav pa po dva. In če ni vseh skupaj 500 članov?

Ne verjamem, da bi imel zmogel član malega društva boljše prilike biti izvoljen po okrožju. Tak sistem imamo pri naši uniji in naj le poskusiti kateri od naših remize biti delegat! Če hoče biti izvoljen, se mora združiti z veliko kliko, ki potem skupno nastopa. Ako ne spadaš k njej, potem ne moreš biti izvoljen. Naj se voli kar hoče, veliki z mnogimi društvenimi člani bodo zmagovalci, pa če imajo sposobnosti ali pa ne.

Nares, da so bili do sedaj vsi oni naši delegati brez pomena, ker se niso oglasili na konvencijah. Najvažnejša točka na konvencijah so volitve in tam so znali odločati. In ne samo pri volitvah, temveč tudi pri glasovanju o resolucijah, pravih in drugih zadevah, ki pridejo na glasovanje. Poznani precej članov, ki so bili morda že na treh konven-

cijah, toda so malo govorili, kadar pa je bilo potrebno glasovati za koristne stvari, so odločali. Na drugi strani pa bi o nekaterih mislili, da stvar razumejo, ko pa se je prišlo do glasovanja, pa se je izkazalo, da niso. Če bi razumeli, ne bi se daj imeli tožbe v Pennsylvaniji. Mnogi od teh so tajniki društev. In če ni tajnik dober delegat, kdo pa je? Razumeti moramo, da se ne shaja sama slab družba, katera ima najvišjo oblast na SNPJ.

Ker šteje naša jednota danes 48.000 v odraslem oddelku in nekateri žele, da bi volili na vsakih 500 članov enega delegata, jih bi izvolili 96, glavnih odbornikov pa je 31. Zdravnika bo morda v bodoče zopet imenoval glavni odbor, namesto da bi ga volili na konvenciji, kar je bolj praktično. Torej skupno število zastopnikov na konvenciji bi znašalo 126, kar bi pomenilo, da bi bili skoro trije delegati na vsakega glavnega odbornika. To število se mi vidi premajhno, ako bi dobili po okrožnih volitvah 96 delegatov.

Ako bi jih razdelili na vsak tisoč štiri, ali enega na vsakih 250 članov, bi znašalo na podlagi 48.000 članov 192 delegatov. Če temu številu dodamo še 30 glavnih odbornikov, bi imeli 222 odgovornih konvencijnih funkcionarjev. In če razdelimo 48.000 na dvesto, ki si naj izvolijo enega delegata, bi posetilo konvencijo 240 delegatov in 30 glavnih odbornikov, kar bi skupaj znašalo 270 delegatov in glavnih odbornikov.

Torej, kaj naj storimo? Kakor sami hočete. Po mojem mnenju bi bilo najbolj praktično, zvišati število članov pri društvih, in sicer enega delegata na dvesto dobro stoječih članov, namesto enega na sto članov. Samo društva, ki imajo nad štiri sto članov, naj bi bila opravičena do dveh delegatov. Nobeno društvo pa ne bi smelo izvoliti več kot dva delegata. Ta problem bi bil zaenkrat razšen.

Društva, ki imajo manj kot dvesto članov, se naj bi združila v svrhu izvolitve delegata, društva pa bi moral izvršiti izvrševalni odsek. Nekatera društva, med njimi tudi v Clevelandu, bi se lahko združila za stalno, kar bi pomenilo zanje manj stroškov in dela.

Sistem volitev delegatov pri združevanju bi morali spremeniti, kajti prejšnji sistem združenja prikazuje, da je izboljšanje potrebno. Zapisnik 12. redne konvencije prica, da je bil nered na društvenih sejah radi neznanja, mržnje in nevoščljivosti. Za vsa združena društva se bi moral čas spremeniti z dveh mesecev na tri. V prvem mesecu naj bi vsako društvo, ki bi se združilo, postavilo svojega kandidata. V drugem mesecu bi bile volitve skupnih kandidatov, zadnji mesec pa volitve in popravki, kjer bi bili potrebni.

Pri volitvah je marsikje potrebno nadzorstvo. Nekateri člani opazijo nepravilnosti, ali jih ne naznanijo na praviem mestu. Povedo pa tam, kjer ni potrebno in pozneje se lahko zgodi, da je za popravek prepozno. Tako je bil dopisniku naznanjen slučaj nepravilnosti in stvar je bila izravnana ob pravem času. Nekateri pa bi najrajši videli, da ne bi bilo nikogar in da bi nastala diktatura.

Ker je še dovolj časa do prihodnjih volitev, je priporočljivo, da bi se vsi, ki nameravajo kandidirati, dobro pripravili, da ne bo pozneje poverilni odbor reševal vaše zadeve.

No, tako bom tudi jaz končal in molčal toliko časa, dokler ne dobim kontre od onih, ki se zavzemajo za okrožne volitve. Prej ko pridejo na dan, naj nam povedo, kako bodo razdelili okrožja. In točko naj nam priložijo na svetlo. Jaz namreč rad gledam nekaj, kar se sveti.

Frank Barbič.

ZABAVA SLOVENSKE SOKOLICE

Cleveland, O.—Društvo Slovenske Sokolice 442 SNPJ vabi na svojo letno zabavo, katera se bo vršila v soboto, 13. oktobra, v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave.

Vsako leto v oktobru se pripravimo za ples. Vojna je končana, mladeniči in moške se vračajo domov, zato smo daleč zabavi ime "Victory Dance." Slovenske Sokolice napravimo samo en ples na leto, toda takrat pripravimo vsega v izobilju. Od zvokih Vadalneve godbe bomo prav veselo plesali in v krogu svojih prijateljev pozabili vsaj nekaj ur na vsakdanje skrbi. Vsako leto ste nam napolnili dvorano, prav tako pričakujemo, da nas boste posetili tudi letos.

Pri pregledovanju knjige "Ameriški Slovenci" sem videla, da je naše društvo najstarejše, dasiravno nosi št. 442. Ustanovljeno je bilo 11. septembra 1. 1906. Lepo število let za žensko društvo. Drugo leto bomo obhajale 40-letnico.

Prejšnja leta smo sprejemale v društvo samo ženske, zadnjih nekaj let pa smo napravile izjemo in sprejemamo tudi moške. Saj so tudi ob ustanovitvi sodelovale ženske s Sokoli, ki so prirele skupne pogohe.

Slovenske Sokolice se odzovejo povsod, kadar gre za napredno stvar. Naši sestri Cecilija Šubelj in F. Legat zelo pridno agitirata za farmo SNPJ in pobirata prispevke, prav tako sta aktivni pri Progresivnih Slovencih itd. In tudi druge naše članice se udeležujejo v našem kulturnem in društvenem življenju.

Torej na veselo svidenje dne 13. oktobra v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave.!

Tajnica.

Federacije SNPJ

ZAPISNIK BRIDGE-PORTSKE FEDERACIJE

Bridgeport, O.—Dne 30. septembra se je vršila izredna seja federacije društev SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in W. Va.

Predsednik odpre sejo ob dveh popoldne v Društveni dvorani v Boydsville in pojasni, da je bila sklicana ta izredna federacijska seja na sugestijo gardske federacije, ki je poslala pismo tudi na ostale ohijske federacije, v katerih poizveduje, ali se strinjamo, da se tudi v bodočnosti vrše dnevi SNPJ za državo Ohio, kakor prejšnja leta, ali se stvar opusti.

Uradniki omenjene federacije žele odgovor do 30. decembra in ako bodo vse štiri federacije za prirejanje dnevoj SNPJ v Ohio v bodočnosti, potem bodo oni sklicali sejo odborov vseh štirih ohijskih federacij, na kateri se bo določilo čas in kraj prihodnjega ohijskega dneva SNPJ.

V razpravo o tej stvari so posegli vsi navzoči zastopniki in odborniki in rezultat je bil, da se vrše take proslave tudi v bodoče, ker so velika reklama za SNPJ. Naša federacija je pripravljena sodelovati po svojih močeh. Nato je bil izvoljen poseben odbor, kateri se bo udeležil, ko bo sklicana seja v ta namen. O predmetu je bilo dosti diskusije, katera pa je imela lokalni pomen.

Prečitano je tudi pismo društva št. 408 iz Kansasa in sklenjeno, da se priložene listke vrne, ker mi imamo dosti svojih stvari, oz. pomagamo stari domovini skozi našo podružnico št. 33 SANSa.

Frank Kolenc, predsednik, Louis Pavlinich, tajnik-blag., Joseph Snoy, zapisnikar.

Društvene vesti

Cleveland, O.—V nedeljo bo 14. oktobra. To je druga nedelja v mesecu in vsako drugo nedeljo zboruje društvo št. 53 SNPJ v Slovenskem delavskem domu, 15335 Waterloo rd.

Članstvo je prošeno, da se seje udeleži. Pričetek ob pol desetih popoldne v društveni dvorani. Zadnjič sem poročal, da nimam pravega datuma, kdaj bodo naši farmarji clevelandске federacije plesali v Slovenskem delavskem domu. Sedaj pa vam lahko poročam pravi datum, da boste vedeli, kdaj boste imeli priliko plesati s farmarji.

Datum sem našel v društvenem koledarju našega lista Ena-

kopravnosti. Ples ženskega odseka farme SNPJ se bo vršil 4. novembra. Pričetek ob pol osmih zvečer. Torej na svidenje. Spoznali se boste lahko s predsednikom Johnom Sorcem, kateri se veliko trudi, da bi farma dobro obrodila.

Končno sem se malo zainteresiral v uredniški članek, ki je izšel 3. oktobra v Prosveti. Naslov članka je "Držimo se načel SNPJ." To je bil eden najboljših člankov, kar jih je še spisal naš urednik. Živijo, urednik! Ampak in še enkrat ampak... Komentiral bom na ta članek v prihodnji številki.

Frank Barbič.

Lyons, Ill.—Članstvu društva George Washington 270 SNPJ naznanjam, da je bilo sklenjeno na redni mesečni seji, da mora vsak član plačati \$1 v društveno blagajno, katera je izbrpana. Tega izrednega asesment-a so prošli samo člani, ki služijo Strica Sama.

Asesment lahko plačate najkasneje meseca decembra t. l. Frank Vidmar, tajnik.

Granite City, Ill.—Na redni seji društva št. 230 SNPJ, ki se je vršila 23. septembra, je bilo sklenjeno, da mora vsak član plačati \$1 izredne doklade za kritje društvenih stroškov. Doklada mora biti plačana v mesecu oktobru in novembru.

Milka Pasavec, tajnica.

Madison, Ill.—Dne 7. oktobra se je vršila seja društva 250 SNPJ. Na dnevnem redu je bilo tudi vprašanje pomoči za naše bedne brate in sestre v stari domovini, toda stvari so nekateri naši člani nasprotovali. Proti je govoril tudi predsednik društva. Tako je bila podpora za staro domovino zavrnjena.

Sedaj je v teku kampanja za nove člane. Kvota našega društva znaša devet članov. Pojdimo na agitacijo za nove člane. Joseph Yambrovich, tajnik.

Adamičeva nova knjiga bo kmalu na trgu

Na preložitni strani revije "Publisher's Weekly" z dne 8. septembra, ki je namenjena le založnikom, knjigarnam in knjižnicam, je označena za eno izmed najvažnejših knjig tega leta nova knjiga Louisa Adamiča: "A Nation of Nations"—katero bodo ljudje čitali še "v bodočih desetletjih."

Knjiga izide v par tednih v založbi tvrtke Harper & Brothers, New York. To je dvanajsta knjiga izpod peresa Louisa Adamiča in skoro gotovo bo priznana za njegovo najboljšo literarno delo. Vzela je sedem let pisateljevega časa. Vsebovala bo 400 strani in bo posebno zanimala naseljence ter njihove otroke, vključevši one slovenskega, hrvaškega in srbskega porekla.



Pisatelj Louis Adamič

"A Nation of Nations" izide v angleščini tudi v Avstraliji, Angliji in Indiji, v prevodu pa tudi v francoskem, nemškem, srbskem, norveškem, italijanskem, španskem (v Mehiki) in najbrže še drugih jezikih. Knjiga se bo uporabljala tudi v mnogih učnih zavodih in višjih šolah.

35.000 iztisov prve izdaje je sedaj v tisku in vezavi. Prodajala se bo po vseh knjigarnah Amerike po \$3.50.

Oni, ki bi želeli imeti lastno-ročno podpisane iztise, jih lahko naročijo naravnost od pisatelja: Louis Adamič, Milford, N. J. Odbori, društva in poedinci v sledečih slovenskih naselbinah so že naročili naznačeno število podpisanih iztisov te knjige: Cleveland 500, Detroit 100, Waukegan 25, West Allis in Milwaukee 50, Herminie, Pa. 25.

Uspeh proslave SNPJ v Kansasu

V nedeljo, 30. septembra je društvo Bodočnost št. 408 SNPJ praznovalo svojo petindvajsetletnico v Slovensko-Hrvaškem domu v Kansas Cityju, Kansas. Ker sem bil povabljen, da na proslavi zastopam glavni odbor jednote, mi je bila dana tudi prilika govoriti o političnih in religijah problemih Slovenije in Jugoslavije, za katere se zlasti med ameriški Slovenci posebno zanimajo člani naše jednote. To sem skušal po svoji skromni moči izvršiti.

Slovenska naselbina v tem industrialnem mestu države Kansas šteje nekako 700 duš, Hrvač pa je baje okrog 6.000. Večina je uspešna v okrožnih tovarnah in podjetjih, katerih je bilo precej zgrajenih med sedanjo vojno. Ena največjih je tovarna za izdelavo bombnikov, ki pa sedaj počiva. Najvažnejša industrija za obe mesti (Kansas City, Kansas, in Kansas City, Missouri) pa so velike kladnice in tovarne za procesiranje mesa in mesnih izdelkov. Slovenci imajo svojo cerkev, ki je baje stala \$75.000, in istotako tudi Hrvati svojo. Zelo značilno je dejstvo, da vlada med Slovenci in Hrvati velika harmonija in skoro pri vseh javnih nastopih sodelujejo kot "amerikanski Jugoslavlani." Imajo tudi skupen narodni dom, ki ga lastujejo tamošnja slovenska in hrvaška podpora društva.

Proslava 25-letnice društva Bodočnost je bila nad vse dobro obiskana in dvorana je bila napolnjena do zadnjega kotička. Nastopil je tudi ženski zbor skupine, ki si je nadela ime "Community Players," in zapel par ameriških ter po eno hrvaško in slovensko narodno pesem. Dekleta imajo izborne glasove in prilika nastaja za organiziranje močnega mešanega zbora. Nimajo pa primerne pjevskega vodje, ki bi znal tehniko in tolmačenje jugoslovanskih pesmi.

Program je vodil predsednik društva Joe Horžen. V imenu društva št. 690, Hearts of Kansas, je članstvu čestitala blaginčarka sestra Mary Rodina. Kazane so bile tudi premične slike SNPJ iz Slovenije ter zvočni film o predaji Japonske. Prizori po raznih delih slovenske dežele, katere sem skušal med predvajanjem tolmačiti, so napravili na interesente globok vtis. Predvajanje je bilo tehnično brezhibno. Po programu je posebno mladina imela obilo zabave s plesom, za katerega je igral zelo dober tamburaški orkester. Godba je še posebno učinkovita, ko poje solistinja ali pa duet. Ostali pa smo zasideli obmizje, si hladili grla s 32 pivom in se pogovarjali do polnočice ure, ki je točno ob polnoči.

Drugi dan pa nas je Zvonimir Kvaternik popeljal čez mejo, kjer smo si ogledali drugo največje mesto v državi Missouri. Zelo lep je pogled z vrha spomenika padlim vojakom v prvi svetovni vojni, ki se dviga 217 čevljev nad mestom. Trgovski del mesta se ne razlikuje od drugih mest z nad 350.000 prebivalci, rezidenčni distrikti pa so zelo prijazni, toda "prebogati" za take ljudi, kot smo mi. Spremljala sta naju še člana John Slobodnik in neki rojak od Trebnja, katerega ime sem pa popolnoma pozabil.

Zvečer je bil sestanek zavednih Slovencev in Hrvatov, po večini tukaj rojenih, ki vodijo lokalni Ameriško-jugoslovanski odbor, odsek Združenega odbora Amerikancev južnoslovanskega porekla. Pogovorili smo se o marsičem in si izmenjali mnenja in informacije. Zanimanje tu rojene mladine za Jugoslavijo me je posebno presenetilo, posebno še, ker je naprednega mišljenja in dobro razumeva težnje in aspiracije nove Jugoslavije. Razšli smo se veseli in zadovoljni malo pred odhodom mojega vlaka proti Chicagu.

Posebno zahvalo sem dolžan sestri Mary Kvaternik, tajnici društva, ki se je toliko prizadevala, da mi nudi pristno slovensko gostilnubje in postrežbo, kakor tudi njen soprog George. Sin Zvonimir je preskrbel, da je lokalna radiopostaja KCKN darovala 15 minut časa lokalnemu odboru, da sem v nedeljo pred programom v dvorani go-

voril o Jugoslaviji in tržaškem vprašanju po radiju tudi za ameriško publiko. Govor je bil ljudem zelo všeč. (Priobčen bo v angleški sekciji—ured.) Blagajničarka društva sestra Kriss pa je nas večje število povabila na dobro domačo večerjo, katere se ni nihče branil. Vsem članom in rojakom, ki so me tako prijazno sprejeli, se iskreno zahvaljujem.

Slovenecem, ki kdaj potujejo skozi Kansas City, bi priporočal, da obiščejo sestro Kvaternik in jo vprašajo, da jim postreže s "čilijem." Povem vam, da takega se niste jedli! Skoda, da recept ni na razpolago, niti ne na prodaj.

Naša jednota je žela na proslavi veliko moralno pridobitev, društvo si je pa tudi pomagalo svojo blagajno, da še lažje nadaljuje svoje humanitarno delo med našimi rojakimi.

Mirko G. Kuhel, gl. blagajnik.

Slednjič—prvo direktno pismo iz Jugoslavije

Jakob Zupan

Pred menoj leži pismo iz Ljubljane. Razen znank je prav tako, kot smo jih bili pred leti vajeni prejemati iz stare domovine. Na tisoče takih pisemskih ovitkov bo odšel v stalnem toku prihajalo semkaj na velikih ladjah ter brzih letalih. Za zbiralca znank in poštnih kurjuzitov nima ta pisemski ovitek posebne vrednosti, ker bodo taki ovitki kmalu nekaj vsakdanjega. Zame in za mojo družinico pa pomeni silno veliko. Saj je to po dolgi mučni dobi prvi glas odondod, od naših najboljših prijateljev.

Prišlo je zadnjo soboto. Prejkone mi 'bilo samo, ampak je bilo le eno od mnogih njemu sličnih. Mogoče si tudi ti, ki to bereš, dobiš katero v roke. Radovednost me je gnala, pa sem pobrskal v svoji zbirki ter poiškal zadnji dve, še izpredvojni pismi iz Slovenije. Eno teh je bilo žigosano 1. marca 1941, na znakah je portret mladega fantka z lepo počesanimi lasmi, v gornjem desnem vogalu je narisana kraljevska krona. Druge pismo pa je bilo oddano v "Lubiani" julija meseca istega leta. Na teh znakah je hohnjajoči Savojeec, kralj Viktor Emanuel Lahi, so se šopirili tedaj v beli Ljubljani in so kakopak cenzurirali pismo ter ga zopet zaprli. Ali Nemci niso preveč zaupal Lahom, kajti pismo so še enkrat odprli, ga cenzurirali ter ga "okrasili" z množico kljukastih križev.

Nato so minevala leta in no-benega glasu od tam. Šele proti koncu vojne je kdajpakda kak ameriški letalec prinesel kakšno pismo; precej jih je prišlo tudi skozi Rdeči križ. Letos šele je dospelo nekaj pisem po pošti, toda preko Italije. Prija telj Jože Menton mi je na primer poslal vrlo zanimivo kuvert, oddano priporočeno v Ljubljani 7. julija t. l. To pismo je hodilo po ovinkih, dokler n končno dospelo v Detroit—z italijansko pošto. Cenzurirano je bilo to pismo kar trikrat: Vojni cenzor "A" ga je odprl in cenzuriral v Belgradu, iz Belgrada je pismo potovalo—ne v Ameriko, temveč v Italijo! Tu ga je zopet odprl laški cenzor, in kot italijanski poštni žig dokazuje je bilo to pismo odposlano iz Italije kot italijanska pošta v Združene države, ter je kot ta ko bilo podvrženo še ameriški vojaški cenzuri.

To pismo tu pred menoj pa nima nikakih tujih poštnih žigov več, in noben cenzor ga ni odprl ali cenzuriral. Prišlo je naravnost iz Jugoslavije v Ameriko. Ne dolgo tega sem na podlag izjave newyorškega poštarja poročal v Prosveti, da do tistega časa—to je, do 22. septembra—ni bilo še nikake pisemske pošte iz Jugoslavije, namreč ne direktne. Katerega dne je prišla prva pisemska poštna pošiljatev, ne vem—gotovo pa je da je slednjič redna poštna zveza zopet vzpostavljena, kajti pred seboj imam pismo...

Na nekdanjih jugoslovanskih znakah je bila slika Aleksandra (spoočetka brez očali: da bi mu jih s poštnim pečatom ge-

razbili—kakor je trdila ljubljanska vsevedna navianost). Po Aleksandrovi smrti pa smo bili počasčeni s sliko še omenjenega njegovega sinčka, ki tedaj še ni dosegel zrelostne dobe osemnajstih let, da bi zavladal "svojim podanikom v kraljevini Jugoslaviji." Na teh novih znakah pa je portret maršala Tita; nič kraljevine, nič krone, pač pa velepomembne besede: DEMOKRATSKA FEDERATIVNA JUGOSLAVIJA.

Pismo je osebnega značaja, zato ga ne nameravam priobčiti od pike do pike. Zaključuje pa se takole:

"Da bi Vam hoteli opisati, kar smo v teh letih preživeli, ne bi zlepa prišli do kraja. Veseli smo, da je vse to grdo za nami, pred nami pa je bodočnost lepša in svetlejša, kot bi kdaj koli poprej mogla biti!"

Znamenita najdba

Popolnoma ohranjenega mamuta, ki je ležal v ledu nad dvajset tisoč let, so našli na Wranglo- vem otoku. Dolg je osemnajst čevljev in tak kakor da je več- raj bil položen na led. Znanstvena akademija je odposlala posebno odpravo, da ga prepelje v Moskvo. To je drugi mamut, ki je bil najden cel. Prvega so našli pri Beresovki pred sto šest in tridesetimi leti, toda poškodova- li so ga psi, ki jih je tedanja eks- pedicija imela s seboj. Sedanji pa je nepoškodovan.

Napetost se povečala v Palestini

Jeruzalem, 8. okt.—Napetost se je povečala v Palestini, ko so židje zapretili z oklicem splošne stavke v znak protesta proti britskim omejitvam priselje- nja židov v deželo. Arabci so tudi zapretili z generalno stavko. Policijske sile so dobile navodila, naj bodo pripravljene za akcijo.

Počutim Se Izvrstno! Zahvalo Hoboko

Ako se vas drži sapeka in vas dela miserni, nervozni in iz reda in če trpite vseh glavobolov, smrdljivega diha, želodčne nerednosti, neprebravnost, izguba spanca, pomanjkanje apetita ter se čutili v želodcu zabušeni vied plina in zastojnosti—tedaj vse- mitelj Dr. Peterov dolgo prikušeni Hoboko. To je več kot navadna odvajalna—je zdravilna tonika—je zmes 18 naravnih korenin, zelišč in cvetja. Hoboko pripravi samosana čreva k delu, pomaga prijazno in gladko odvajanje zabušanih ostankov; odnese plin sapeke in povrne želodcu prijazno gorkoto. Ako želite ponovno uživati veselje, od- pravo saprtniki nered- nosti in ponovno udob- nost vašega želo- dca ob istem času—tedaj si n- b a v i t e Hoboko še dan- es. Posor! ra- hito kot pred piaso.

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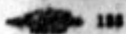
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Kontrola atomske bombe

Eno največjih, ako ne največje sodobno vprašanje vsega človeštva, ne samo Amerike in drugih velesil, je vprašanje atomske bombe. S to iznajdbo—sproščanjem atomske energije—si ni človek odprl samo poti do največjih skrivnosti Narave ter naredil ključ do popolnoma nove industrijske civilizacije—še do veliko večje industrijske revolucije kot jo je prinesla iznajdba parnega stroja—marveč si je zgradil tudi orožje, ki lahko pomeni za dolgo dobo uničenje vse tako zvane civilizacije.

Iznajdba atomske bombe je postavila odpravo vojne in ustvaritev TRAJNEGA miru kot kategorični imperativ za vse človeštvo. Predvsem pa je to kategorični imperativ za vse velesile, kajti le one si bodo mogle privoščiti to strašno in silno drago orožje in tudi le one nastopiti z njim druga proti drugi.

Znanstveniki se danes strinjajo, ako pride do nove vojne, tedaj so tudi ameriška velemesta zapisana isti usodi kot je zadela Hirošima in Nagasaki. In zapisano so ji iz razloga, ker bo v novo katastrofo zopet potegnjena tudi Amerika, ali jo bo pa sama provocirala. Vsak človek pa lahko ve, ako mu je kaj do objektivnosti in resnice, da današnjih vojn, tudi agresivnih vojn ne zakrivi samo ena država, marveč jo sprožijo konflikti interesi imperialističnih in tudi "miroljubnih" držav. Tudi druga svetovna vojna je nastala vsled teh konfliktov, dasi pade največja krivda na nacijsko Nemčijo in imperialistično Japonsko. Kdor ni slep, lahko vidi, da ti konflikti že danes ustvarjajo vse vzroke za nov svetovni požar. In to med ruskim in anglo-ameriškim svetom. Kdor bi to tajil, bi le varal samega sebe.

In če pride do novega svetovnega konflikta, se lahko zgodi, da bodo vsa ameriška velemesta od New Yorka do San Francisca, kakor tudi vsa kanadska, angleška, ruska in lahko še katera druga velemesta uničena do popolnosti—sigurno še bolj temeljito kot sta bila Hirošima in Nagasaki.

Kongresnik Arends iz Illinoisa je oni dan dejal v nižji zbornici, da je bil informiran po "najbolj kompetentni avtoriteti", da so ameriški znanstveniki in tehniki že izdelali tako grozovito novo atomsko bombo, v primeri s katero je atomska bomba, ki je bila vržena na Hirošimo, kot "bengalični naboj (firecracker)". In če je samo ta atomski "firecracker" ubil 150,000 ljudi in spremenil v prah in pepel štiri kvadratne milje tega japonskega mesta, kakšen učinek bo lahko napravila še "prava" atomska bomba! In neki angleški znanstvenik, ki je sodeloval pri "manhattanškem projektu," kakor je bilo tajno poznano vse eksperimentiranje v zvezi s to iznajdbo—on je zadnje dni na predavanju v Londonu dejal, da je popolnoma možno izdelovati 10-tonske atomske bombe. Dejal je tudi, da bi ena sama taka bomba lahko totalno uničila ves London ali New York—sigurno tudi Moskvo.

Zadnje sredo je predsednik Truman poslal kongresu poslanico, v kateri je podal načrt administracije za kontrolo te bombe. Svoj načrt je izdelal na podlagi priporočila posebne komisije znanstvenikov.

Skrivnost izdelovanja atomske bombe je danes še monopol Amerike, Anglije in Kanade, toda kompetentni znanstveniki pravijo, kar je omenil tudi Truman in pred njim Churchill—takojo po bombardiranju Hirošime—da je samo vprašanje časa, kvečjemu pet let, ko bo ta skrivnost znana tudi drugim državam, posebno pa Rusiji. Neka znanstvena sovjetska revija je že zadnjega marca poročala, torej več mesecev pred bombardiranjem Hirošime, da se je ruskim znanstvenikom posrečilo odkritje sproščanja atomske energije. Znano vsekakor je, da so tudi sovjetski znanstveniki že skozi več let pred vojno eksperimentirali na tem polju. Enako je delala tudi Nemčija še pred Hitlerjem, še bolj energično pa pozneje, toda je bila k sreči prej poražena. Če bi bila uspela, bi se bila vojna drugače zaključila...

Truman pravi v svoji poslanici, da se ameriška vlada ne bo branila mednarodni kontroli te bombe. Toda prej se mora o tem posvetovati z Anglijo in Kanado. "Civilizacija zahteva od nas," pravi predsednik, "da pridemo čim prej do zadovoljivega sporazuma za kontrolo te iznajdbe in svrha, da postane mogočno sredstvo za vzdrževanje svetovnega miru, namesto kot instrument destrukcije."

Toda dokler ne pride do kakšnega mednarodnega sporazuma, Truman priporoča kongresu, naj ustanovi posebno komisijo znanstvenikov, ki bo imela popolno kontrolo nad to iznajdbo, kakor tudi nad vsem nadaljnjim eksperimentiranjem in produkcijo atomske energije, dalje nad vsemi atomskimi rudninami, katere je predsednik nekaj dni prej podprl s posebnim dekretom, kakor tudi nad vsemi informacijami in koncesijami v industrijske svrhe.

Ta Trumanov korak je na mestu, toda le kot začasni ukrep. Kongres ne more storiti manj, kot da sprejme njegova priporočila v obliki zakona. Toda potreben bo v resnici še veliko večji korak, in sicer na mednarodnem polju, ne samo za kontroliranje tega strahovitega orožja, marveč tudi vsega drugega težkega orožja, ako se svet hoče izogniti novi katastrofi, novi svetovni vojni, ki bi iz industrijskih mest napravila prave razvaline.

Za dosego tega bo v resnici potrebna popolnoma nova svetovna organizacija in odpoved vsake države pravici do poljubnega oboroževanja in do vojne. Atomska bomba je namreč tudi iz organizacije Združenih narodov, ki je bila ustanovljena v San Franciscu, napravila navadno pokovko, ki je v luči te iznajdbe in svojega lastnega čarterja danes skoraj brez pomena. Sigurno je, da ta organizacija ne bo zmožna preprečiti nove vojne. Še bolj sigurno pa je to, da svet potrebuje take organizacije, ki bo zmožna preprečiti vojno.

Glasovi iz
naselbinGLAS PREDSEDNIKA
FARME SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Vsakemu članu SNPJ v Clevelandu in bližnji okolici, ki se vsaj deloma zanima za razvoj in napredek svojega društva in organizacije, je gotovo znano, da imajo tukajšnja društva SNPJ že zadnjih šest let svoje poletno shajališče ali izletni prostor, katerega na kratko imenujemo farma SNPJ.

Ta prostor je v času normalnih razmer poselelo stotine našega članstva in prijateljev vsako nedeljo in deloma tudi med tednom. Med nje je prihajalo večje ali manjše število tujcev, naselincev bližnje okolice.

Na farmi je bila poleg drugih poslopij tudi vsaj delno odgovarjajoča plesna dvorana, katera je služila za plesišče naših odraslih mladini, pa tudi starejšim, ki se včasih še vedno radi zavrtijo. Nesreča pa je hotela, da te dvorane sedaj ni več. Pod težo naravnih elementov, snega in viharja, se je preteklo zimo podrla.

Kaj sedaj?

Neki Ribničnik, ki je bržkone zadosti britten in zna gledati v bodočnost, je rekel: "Pa drugo naredimo!" Da, tudi direktorji ali vodstvo je tega mnenja in zato je že podvel potrebne korake, omogočil načrte in druge priprave, toda najvažnejše vprašanje sedaj pa je—FINANCA!

Potrebujejo najmanj \$8000! Kje vzeti to vsoto? Dobiti posojilo sicer ni težko, teže pa ga je obrestovati in vrniti. Izkušnje nas uče: kjer je velika zadolžba, se vsi napor v pretežnosti vrše le—v korist upnika. In da se temu vsaj kolikor mogoče izognemo, je direktorji na svoje zadnje seji sklenili: STOPITI DIREKTNO PREDČLANSTVO ZA PROSTOVOLJNE PRISPEVKE.

Koliko naj bi prispevali posamezniki? Ako upoštevamo, da je v Clevelandu in bližnji okolici nad 5,000 članov SNPJ in je vsak pripravljen povprečno prispevati le \$1 v ta namen, je nadpolovična vsota skupaj. Ostalo pa bi se dobilo deloma od društev in ako ni drugače, tudi delno posojilo.

Ali je vsak izmed vas, čitateljevi, pripravljen prispevati to malo vsoto???

Kakšen je moj namen o finančnih izgledih za bodočnost?

Izkušnja iz preteklosti, katera je navadno najboljša merilo, nam kaže: da vsa dosedanja direktna vplačila od društev niti ne dosega svote, katero se je plačalo za zemljišče. Vendar pa imamo sedaj na izletniškem prostoru SNPJ stanovanjsko hišo, katera je v svojem prvotnem stanju (poleg veliko zastojnega dela) stala \$2,000.

Napeljava elektrike (okrog 3/4 milje daleč) je stala nad \$500, vodnjak in vodne napeljave, sanitacija in instalacija plumberskih objektov pa nad \$600, garaža, balinarski prostori in razna popravila v bivši dvorani zopet nad \$300. Poleg tega je po odbitku dolga še nad \$200 v gotovini in nekaj denarja v blagu.

Ali zgornje številke zadostno ne dokazuje, da se podjetje dobro obrestuje? Poleg tega pa ne smemo pozabiti še tega dejstva: da je prav kar minulo vojno stanje, ki je zlasti v zadnjih dveh letih preprečilo marsikateremu našemu prijatelju, poslužiti se vožnje v tako oddaljen kraj, kakor tudi nismo mogli vsled restrikcij na blagu včasih še tiste obiskovalce, ki so kljub oviram prišli na farmo SNPJ, tako postreči kot bi radi.

Iz zgoraj navedenih podatkov vsakdo sam lahko razvidi, kaj smemo pričakovati v bodoče.

Vojna je sedaj minila in naši fantje, ki so tako briljantno izvršili svojo nalogo, so se pričeli vračati med domače.

Izletniški prostor SNPJ je edini v tej okolici, ki je ostal za prirejanje naših piknikov v bodočnost. Torej, ako ste pripravljeni pomagati, upam, da bo v prihodnjem letu, ko bo nara-

va zopet z zelenjem okrasila tisti prijazni hriček, že tam stala primerna dvorana, v kateri bomo skupno sprejeli in pozdravili naše fante-vojake. Izletniški prostor bo zopet dobil tisto lice, o katerem bodo zunanji posetniki zopet lahko rekli kot je dejal odlični, dolgoletni član gl. odbora SNPJ Jakob Zupančič iz Chicaga: "Boljšega kraja niste mogli dobiti za ta namen kot ga imate! Z vami vred sem ponosen nanj!"

Gornje vrste so seveda namenjene za naše tukajšnje članstvo, ako pa kateri članov ali društev iz drugih naselbin želi kaj pomagati, bomo pa dar tudi od njih z veseljem in hvaležnostjo sprejeli. Prispevke se lahko pošlje direktno na tajništvo izletniškega prostora SNPJ, tukajšnje članstvo pa tajniku svojega društva.

Pozdrav vsemu članstvu SNPJ!

John Sorc.

SMRT ČLANA
DRUŠTVA 205 SNPJ

Duluth, Minn.—Neizprosna smrt je zopet posegla med člane društva Leo Tolstoj št. 205 SNPJ in iztrgala iz naše srede brata Johna Debelaka. On je preminul naglo smrti v petek zjutraj, dne 28. septembra 1945, vsled srčne kapi.

Pokojnik je bil rojen 17. junija 1886 v vasi Sv. Gregor pri Velikih Laščah na Dolenjskem. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1913, nastanil se je v Evelethu, Minn., kjer imel krojaško obrt.

Leta 1916 se je naselil v Gary-Near Duluthu, kjer je tudi nadaljeval s svojo krojaško obrtjo in pozneje leta je imel tudi trgovino za obleke. On je bil marljiv delavec in si je v teku let ustvaril precej dobro tekočo trgovino. Član SNPJ je postal pri društvu št. 69 v Evelethu leta 1914, in to je prišel v Duluth, je prestopil k "Tolstoju", kjer je bil ves čas članjen in bil pred leti jako aktiven društvenik; imel je več odborniških mest, bil eden ustanovnih članov minnesotske federacije SNPJ. Zadnje leta se je umaknil iz društvenih aktivnosti. Kaj je bilo temu vzrok, ne vem.

Pogreb se je vršil v ponedeljek, 1. oktobra 1945, iz pogrebnega zavoda v West Duluthu na pokopališče Calvary. Pogreba se je udeležilo precej članov in članic ter drugih njegovih znancev in prijateljev.

Pogrebniški so bili sledeči bratje društva: Carl Gerlovich, Seb. Pepel, Emil Dubrick, Frank Burger, John Boben in John Ivanc. Društvo je dalo običajne cvetlice, katerih je bilo precej tudi od drugih. Udeležba pri pogrebu je pokazala, da je bil pokojnik priljubljen v naselbin.

Predsednik društva je vsled deževnega jutra prečital društveni poslovilni govor v pogrebnem zavodu, predeno je bilo truplo odpeljano na pokopališče. Vzile deževnemu vremenu je bila precej velika udeležba tudi na pokopališču. V imenu društva se zahvaljujem članom in članicam za veliko udeležbo in pogrebnikom za njih voljni odziv. S tem smo špet pokazali bratsko zavest, katero more kazati le bratska organizacija.

Tebi, John, naj bo lahka ameriška zemlja! Lahko bi še užival sadove svojega dela, ali ne izprosim zakon narave je hotel drugače. Dokončal si trnjevo pot, po kateri hodimo vsi in trpljenje je za Tebe končano. Počivaj mirno v zemlji nove domovine!

Pokojnik zapušča ženo, tri sinove, dva pri vojakih, od katerih se mlajši nahaja v Nemčiji, eno sestro v starem kraju in eno pa v Clevelandu, O., ter več drugih daljnih sorodnikov. Sorodnikom v imenu društva na tem mestu izrekam iskreno in globoko sožalje!

John Kobi,

predsednik 205 SNPJ.

ŽENSKI KLUB VABI
NA PLESNO VESELICO

Sygan, Pa.—Iz naše naselbine se res malo kdo oglasi. Ne vem, kaj je temu vzrok. Do sedaj so bili resnično vsi zaposleni, moški in ženske, sedaj, ko je vojne konec, se bodo pa zopet malo oddahnili... Mogoče se bo večkrat kdo oglasil v naši Prosveti.

Vzlic temu, da je vojna končana, se naši fantje le počasi vračajo domov. Naše društvo št. 6 SNPJ je imelo 98 članov v vojni, toda do sedaj še jih je vrnilo samo sedem. Vsi so bili ranjeni in vsled tega častno odpušteni. Joe Klančar je izgubil prst na nogi, John Matron pa levo oko. Ostali pa so do bili druge poškodbe. Lahko rečemo, da je naše društvo srečno, kajti ubit ne bil nobeden od 98 članov-vojakov.

Izražam močno željo, da bi se prav kmalu vsi zdravi in srečni povrnili domov k svojim dragim, nakar bo naša naselbina zopet bolj oživela.

Poročati moram, da društvo št. 6 SNPJ prav dobro napreduje v vseh ozirih. Sedaj smo prenovili poslopje zunaj in znotraj, da izgleda prav lepo. Mogoče mi ne boste verjeli, zato vas vabim na plesno veselico, katero bo priredil ženski klub 13. oktobra zvečer. Pridite, se bomo prav po domače zabavali: plesali, kegljali, pili in jeli. Seveda, naše kuharice bodo pripravile kaj dobrega za pod zob. Za ples pa bo igral orkester Les Faulk. Na programu bodo tudi poskočne slovenske polke.

Ves čisti dobiček te zabave je namenjen za naše člane-vojake, da jim bomo priredili zabavo v počast, ko se bodo povrnili domov.

Naj omenim, da so vsi vojniki prosti vstopnine. Torej na veselo svidenje v soboto zvečer, 13. oktobra, v Syganu, Pa.

Amelia P. Horvat.

IZ STRABANA

Strabans, Pa.—Vročina, komarji in druge nadloge poletne sezone so za nami, tako tudi poletne društvene aktivnosti. Ker pa imamo na razpolago primeren dvorano, katero je zgradilo članstvo SNPJ ter jo še vedno izboljšuje in povečuje, nam je mogoče, da tudi v zimskem času nadaljujemo s svojimi aktivnostmi.

Prva večja priredba v letošnji zimski sezoni bo v nedeljo, 14. oktobra; pričetek ob osmih zvečer. Dramsko društvo Soča namreč obhaja to nedeljo 20-letnico ustanovitve.

Program sicer ne bo obširen, kakor bi bil na mestu ob priliki tako pomembnega dneva, radi pomanjkanja časa, vendar pa garantiramo veselo zabavo in prvovrstno postrežbo. Pozabiti pa tudi ne smemo, da bo omenjenega večera dvignjen hranilni bond za \$100, in sicer v korist podružnice št. 55 SANSa in JPO-SS. Vsi, kateri želite biti lastniki omenjenega bonda, na gotovo svidenje!

V nedeljo, 28. oktobra, pa se bo vršila seja federacije društev SNPJ za zapadno Penno; pričetek ob desetih dopoldne. Po seji na se bo vršilo zborovanje klubov JSZ in Prosvetne matice. Pomena zborovanja federacije ni treba posebej poudarjati. Probleme, katere nas čakajo ob povrnitvi naših članov-vojakov iz armade, moramo pravilno rešiti v korist njih samih in ostalega članstva.

Na popoldanskem zborovanju klubov JSZ in Prosvetne matice pa bomo imeli priložnost, da prosto izrazimo svoje želje in zahteve, tikajoče se stare domovine.

Na svidenje!

Vincent Peternel.

SODOBNA RAZPRAVA NA
SEJI DRUŠTVA 1 SNPJ

Chicago, Ill.—Na zadnji seji društva Slavija št. 1 SNPJ je članstvo med drugimi važnimi zadevami tudi razpravljalo, kako bi zainteresirali, da bi se udeleževalo društvenih sej večje število članov in članic.

Po razpravi je bil sprejet predlog, da bomo na prihodnji seji, ki se bo vršila 12. oktobra, razpravljali o mirovni konferenci zunanjih ministrov Amerike, Anglije, Francije, Kitajske in Rusije. Predmet razprave je zelo primeren, posebno ker re tuje tiče primorskega vprašanja in Trsta. O tem predmetu bo podal referat predsednik društva Frank Zaitz. Kdor pozna

br. Zaitza, ta ve, da bo referat v večjih rokah.

Po njegovem referatu bo dana vsem prilika, da izrazijo svoje mnenje, kar je demokratično in na ta način bomo najbolj obdelali predmet.

Članstvo je prošeno, da se udeleži seje v velikem številu ter pokaže, da se zanima za vprašanja sedanjega časa. Torej na svidenje v petek, 12. oktobra, v dvorani SNPJ.

Frank Aleah.

VABILO NA
PLESNU ZABAVU

Chicago, Ill.—Društvo Delavec št. 8 SNPJ prireduje jesensku plesnu zabavo v soboto 3. novembra v Hrvatskom domu, 9618 Commercial ave., S. Chicago, Ill. Čist dohodak zabave namenjen jeste za naše člane-vojake, koji se nalaze u vojnoj službi.

Još od prošle godišnje sjednice, postoji zaključak društva, da se priredi jedna zabava u korist naših vojnika. Uz najbolju volju odbor društva nije mogao, da taj zaključak sprovede u djelo uslijed raznih poteškoća i zapreka. Najveće poteškoće su bile dobiti potrebite potrebstine za zabavu kakove vrsti mi običavamo prirediti.

Sada, kada su te poteškoće djelomično odstranjene, društveni odbor uzeo je stvar u ravnopravnu u složili smo se, da se dotični zaključak sprovede u djelo. Raspravljali smo, na koji način bi mogli sa zabavom uspeti. Složili smo se, da raspacamo knjižice izmedju našog članstva, i zamolimo svakog člana da proda ili sam kupi jednu takovu knjižicu u vrednosti \$5. Samo na taj način možemo da dodjemo do svote, koja nam je potrebita za kupiti predmete. Kada usporedimo broj naših članova u vojsci i cijene predmeta, koje mislimo darovati prigodom božićnih blagdana tim članovima, dolazimo do zaključka, da nam je potrebita svota od \$700.

Dar kojim mislimo, da počastimo našu braću na povratku kući poslije ovog krvavog rata, jeste za sada još te tajna, ali taj će dar biti jedan od vrednijih što smo do sada davali njima, taj će dar biti koji će jih podsejati više godina na naše društvo in na nas kao njihovu braću. Taj će dar njih posjećati, da smo mi na njih mislili onda kada su oni bili daleko od nas i sakrivali se pred neprijateljem, spavali po raznih dupljah, žrtvovali svoje zdravlje i življenje za pobjedu svoje, a naše domovine Amerike i za pobjedu, slobodu malih potlačenih naroda.

Društveni odbor imade potpuno povjerenje kod većine našega članstva, da će ono biti tome odboru na ruku i svaki po mogućnosti pomoći, da se dodje do željenog cilja, i time da pokažemo našim mladim članovima, da jih cijenimo i poštuujemo ne samo kao našu braću, već kao i borce za slobodu i demokraciju.

Brat Frank Gorenc, stara korenina, i brat John Bajuk, prednjače u rasprodaji tih knjižica. Njih dva prodala sta u vrednosti od \$160, kud sreće, da smo tako svi aktivni kako su njih dva. Svaka jih hvala i čast!

Od nas svakog pojedinca društveni odbor očekuje, da prodamo barem po jednu knjižicu, ako se neizneverimo, društvo će doći na rekord u cjelov organizaciji, što je učinilo za svo je članove, koji se nalaze u vojsci. Do danas nismo opazili nigdje, da je ikoje društvo ne što ovakovoga poduzelo za svoj vojnik, što je poduzelo društvo Delavec.

Još jednom molimo cjelokupno članstvo, da pokaže zanima na ovu stvar, i nastojte se stre i braću, da se ostvari naša poslovice, koja kaže: "Ka se bratska srca slože i olovo p'ivat može."

Za odbor:

Josip Vucich..

GLAS IZ SAN FRANCISCA

San Francisco, Cal.—Kako na vse druge ameriške Jugoslovane je bila tudi nam poslan prošnja od jugoslovanske Rdečega križa za nujno pomoč otrokom v Jugoslaviji. Oser sto tisoč jugoslovanskih otrok od enega do devetega leta starosti, je brez staršev, brez doma in v skrajnem pomanjkanju potrebne hrane in obleke.

Ameriški Jugoslovani iz San Francisca in okolice se zavedajo svojih dolžnosti in v ta namen bo priredila tukajšnje podružnica "War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent" predpustno veselico in "Baby Shower," in sicer v soboto večer, dpe 27. oktobra, v Druids dvorani, 44 Page st., San Francisco.

Slovenci in drugi Jugoslovani so vljudno vabljeni, da se jo udeležijo. Vstopnina je DAR NOVE OBLEKE za otroke ali pa DAR V GOTOVINI za nakup.

Pred kratkim je bil tukaj organiziran ameriški odbor za pomoč Jugoslaviji. V tem odboru je število uglednih in vplivnih Amerikancev. Hon. Robert Kenny, californijski državni pravdnik, je častni predsednik. Mrs. Lucy Hancock je tajnica. Urad odbora je na 135 Stockton st., soba 724. Osrednje skladišče tega odbora in podružnice WRFASSD je pa na 1468 Valencia st., kjer darovalci lahko pošljejo ali prinesejo darila.

Slovenci in drugi Jugoslovani so vljudno prošeni, da sodelujejo s tem odborom in pokažejo svoje upoštevanje do drugih narodov, ki se trudijo za naše brate in sestre v stari domovini.

Predno zaključim, vas še enkrat vljudno prosim v imenu ubogih jugoslovanskih otrok, da se sigurno udeležite priredbe v soboto večer, dne 27. oktobra, v DRUIDS DVORANI, 44 Page st.

Za publikijski odsek:

Anthony Kastelic.

NAŠ ODER

Cleveland, O.—"O, ta vražja vdova" je naslov komične igre, katero bo predstavilo dramatično društvo Ivan Cankar v nedeljo, 28. oktobra, v dobroti centralne podružnice SANSa tega okrožja.

Predstava se bo pričela ob 2:30 popoldne v S. N. D. na St. Clair ave. Vstopnice za priredbo gredo kar urno izpod rok, kar je gotova garancija za številno udeležbo. In zakaj pa ne, saj stvar gre za plemenite namene, za koristi naših v domovini.

Igra "O, ta vražja vdova" ni veselo lice. Pisana je za smeh in razvedril, leki ki ga vsi želijo potrebujemo. Ze vsaka navadna vdova ima v ženskem svetu neko posebnost in seveda ta "vražja" vdova pa je pravi ekstrem. In ta ekstrem se nam bo gotovo razkazal v pravih barvah, ki ga bodo podali preiskusi in večji Cankarjevi igralci.

Zaključni stavek teh vrstic pa naj bo: Vsi na to predstavlo!

Na Zahvalni dan pa bo zopet "Zarja" predstavila svoj produkt na odru S. N. D. Poleg koncertnih točk ima zbor v načrtu predvajati krasno Vodopivčovo spevoigrno "Povodnji mol" in kot posebnost še zbirko partizanskih pesmi. Zadnje smo prešli komaj pred nekaj meseci in zbor se sedaj urno vadi, da jih tega dne poda kar na sigurnežbe.

Vsebinsko predstavljajo ti partizanske pesmi pobudo in klic na boj za narodno osvobodjenje, muzikalno so pa neprekosljive, pravi kras novih melodij.

Leo Poljsak.

ZABAVA DRUŽABNEGA
KLUBA

Chicago, Ill.—V soboto zvečer, 13. oktobra, se bo vršila zabava družabnega kluba Slovenskega delavskega centra, 2301 So. Lawndale ave. Odbor bo piskrbel z jestvinami in pijačo. Za plesalce pa bo igrala Mošnava trojica.

Članstvo družabnega kluba in drugi prijatelji so vabljeni na veliko udeležbo.

Odbor

VESELICA DRUŠTVA
138 SNPJ

Power Point, O.—Naše društvo št. 358 SNPJ bo priredilo plesno veselico v korist društvene blagajne, in sicer 13. oktobra večer v običajnem prostoru.

Za ples bodo igrale sestre Maček iz Girarda, O. Pričetek ob smih zvečer. Vabimo članstvo SNPJ in prijatelje od blizu in daleč, še posebno pa apeliramo, la se veselice udeležijo vsi člani našega društva. Na adnji seji nas ni bilo dovolj, a bi prevzeli delo, ki bo v zvezi s priredbo.

Torej na veselo svidenje v soboto, 13. oktobra, na veselico društva 358 SNPJ!

Thomas Mercina, tajnik.

spominjal! Dalje se tudi toplo zahvalim sestram in bratu Možini, ker so igrali take lepe slovenske komade v splošno zadovoljstvo onih, ki so se na prireditvi

voljivosti, ki so po prirediteli ostali na domači zabavi in posebno še pesalcev.

Za izvršni odsek,
F. A. Vider, gl. tajnik.

**POROČILO O NAKAZANI
BOLNIŠKI PODPORI**

Nakazana dne 4. oktobra 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT
Payment of October 4, 1945

5 Christine Uciej's \$20.
16 Mary Mazzin \$5.
24 Mildred Krefel \$5.
36 Joseph Ambrozich \$20.
50 Frank Odar \$33.
46 Mary Zahlikar \$6.
50 Angeline Shannon \$5.
51 Lillian Hays \$5.
55 Elizabeth Bortner \$5.
60 Dorothy Sanchez \$5, Frances Ernst \$5.
76 Angeline Lewis \$20.
79 Mary Kanjer \$45.
80 Gizella Gallo \$5.
90 Frances Pust \$40, Frank Pohle \$23.
96 Ivan Mateleah \$16.
99 Lena Kukiali \$20, Lena Kukiali \$20,
Evelyn \$20, John Aasen \$24.

97 Frances Jevnikar \$38, Rudolph Brajan \$31.
110 Frank Funtek \$35.
119 Alberta Skof \$9, Frances Klavzer \$18.
134 Virginia Fabian \$5.
137 Antoinette Salamon \$5.

136	Joanna Radinsky	\$5.
137	Anna Pozar	\$23, Mary Hrovat \$20.
150	Frank Znidarsic	\$14.
156	Rose Schaber	\$19.
161	Matt Micholin	\$54.
166	Mary Indof	\$5.
171	Martha Haba	\$5.
200	Katarina Bozic	\$15.00, Anton Cujko \$11.
210	Dorothy Kurucz	\$27.
212	Jenny Kringling	\$15, Frances Kralj \$20.
243	Frank Debelick	\$16, Mary Strah \$40.
260	Anna Pitak	\$13.
261	Frank Melnik	\$5.

00 262 Elizabeth Benetto \$5, Peter Koluncic \$84.
00 265 Matilda Urbancic \$12, Sophie Bistarskey \$5.
00 268 Joseph Wise \$20.
00 269 Anton Kovacic \$32, Mary Milkich \$3, Margaret Kettle \$5.

311 Joseph Cherin \$25, Mary Stanich \$16.
321 Caroline Persin \$5.
345 Ruth Phillips \$5.
396 Mary Whitner \$20, Mary Whitner \$5.
399 Rose Blanton \$5.
400 Helen Lasak \$20.
411 Joe Kastell \$20, John Cerne \$54.
431 Mary Polantz \$5.
436 Anna Petrovich \$31.
442 Florence Zakora \$5.
470 Tony Graber \$25, Mary Perich \$32.
483 Nicholas \$40, John Miklavcic \$37.
485 Mary Keener \$20.
500 Katherine Margeta \$40, John Holka \$42.
501 Kathryn Zupancich \$20, Kathryn Zupancich \$5.
517 Anna Kier \$5.
532 Mary Hinton \$5.
537 Julia Glanzer \$20, Virginia Wilkowski \$14.
566 Angela Johnson \$5.
569 Anton Blasich \$26, Mary Plesse \$7.

00 576 Rose House \$0
00 580 Frank Sotocich \$23, Elina Kodrich
00 \$34, Walter Kocovar \$100.
00 581 Catherine Troha \$30.
00 587 Slavo Erdeljac \$0
00 590 Anna Grubowski \$5, Helen Fortuna \$5.
00 594 Anton Tomsis \$21, Rose Mara \$5.
00 604 Rosea Seafarner \$31

605	Frank Lokner	\$15.
610	Jennie Anderson	\$5.
626	Charles Dormish	\$16.
640	Rose Potnick	\$5.
645	Della Smithlain	\$40.
662	Frances Benzig	\$5.
669	John Fizek	\$25.
	Jennie Cheenik	\$11.
	Ensl Perich	\$28.
	John Kokal	\$28.
	Tony Nemanich	\$28.
712	Anna Jerovsek	\$22.
712	Margaret Kaus	\$20.
719	Anton Prince	\$31.
721	Annie Simey	\$5.
734	Anna Azman	\$20.
	Evelyn Unicek	\$5.
	Ivana Azman	\$35.
756	Julia Duay	\$5.
SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$2,265.50		
LAWRENCE GRADISEK,		
1st bul. odd. - Sec'y S. B. Dept.		

Jamajske banane

Banane na naših trgih so skoraj vse enake. Toda na Jamajki jih raste toliko različnih vrst, da

je človeku lahko skoraj vsak dan drugačno. Po barvi so rumene, bledo rumenkaste, zelene, pomarančaste, svetlo rdeče, pegaste. Nekatere imajo okus kakor breskve, druge kakor jabolka, hruške, marelice in nekatere kakor rože.

Our Society's Basic Principles

THESE LINES, which deal with our Society's basic principles, are addressed to SNPJ members in general and to all lodge officers in particular.

It appears that some of our members and lodge officers either are not acquainted with the fundamental principles of the Society or are not sufficiently versed in their meaning; consequently, they are easily led astray by local politicians and reactionary elements. Two glaring instances show this to be true, both of them occurring in western Pennsylvania, where the Constitution of our Society was violated by an English and a Slovene speaking lodge in one town, and by a Juvenile Circle in another, and in both cases religious character was injected into their local celebrations.

For this reason it is necessary at this time to call our members' attention to the Declaration of Principles stated in Article I of the Constitution:

The Slovene National Benefit Society is founded on a free thought basis. This basis must remain unchanged unless decided otherwise by a three-fourths majority vote of all delegates and Supreme Board Members present at three consecutive regular conventions of the Supreme Legislative Body or by a three-fourths majority vote cast by the members in three consecutive referendums. Provided, there shall be a three year interval between such referendums.

The Society grants to its members personal freedom of religious, philosophical, ethical and political creeds. No member shall either in lodge or the Society's publication obstruct the fundamental freethought basis of the Society.

The first paragraph quoted above deals exclusively with the freethought principles adopted by our founding pioneers more than forty years ago; the second paragraph guarantees complete personal freedom to all members.

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS FREE THOUGHT? Does it mean that one can freely expound his religious creed in our lodges or publications? It does not!

Webster defines free thought thus:

"Thought which is free of, or refuses to recognize, traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, especially in respect to religion."

A freethinker, according to Webster, is "one who forms opinions independently, especially of the authority of revelation or the church."

Therefore, the free thought principles of our Society are devoid of any religious dogma; in fact, they are against any and all religious doctrines, and all lodges and members must abide by them. Our Society with its local lodges is completely divorced from all religious character, and its members are bound by the by-laws to keep all religious ceremonies from their lodges.

Our Society has not only been founded on these principles, but it has strictly adhered to them since its inception. Moreover, it has grown and progressed on these principles, surpassing all other Slovene fraternal orders that are religious in character.

★ ★ ★

THE SECOND PARAGRAPH quoted above deals with personal freedom that is guaranteed to all members. Is this in any way contradictory to the first paragraph?

The Society grants its members personal freedom—outside of the lodge. This means that it does not interfere with any member's personal preference of religious creed—but it does not permit the exercise of these creeds in its lodges or publications.

In other words, the Society does not care what church you patronize as long as you don't try to inject your religious beliefs into its lodges. Therefore, it is a violation of the Society's fundamental principles for a lodge to invite a clergyman to its celebrations. Likewise, a lodge that invites a speaker representing some reactionary group, is also violating our long established principles of progressive labor ideology. Most of the local politicians belong to reactionary political machines and as such have no place on the programs sponsored by our lodges.

Our English speaking lodges are asked to strictly observe the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society at all times. The rule is simple: keep all religious matters out of your lodges and affairs and celebrations; do not invite any church representative to your lodge functions; representatives of reactionary and anti-labor groups must have no place at your lodge's doings; instead, invite our supreme board members and progressive labor leaders.

In short, observe the by-laws in all respects and help build up the organization on the tried and true principles on which the SNPJ has achieved remarkable successes in giving support in the form of various benefits as well as disseminating enlightenment to its members along labor lines. The SNPJ will continue its fraternal and educational work with the fidelity that has characterized its course since its foundation.

Young American

DETROIT — Another enjoyable evening is in store for you members and your friends. A "Young American Game Nite" to be held at the SND 17149 John R. Saturday, Oct. 13, at 7:30 p. m. All proceeds go into our fund for members in the armed forces. Many good prizes will be given which include whiskey, beer, wine, a beautiful blanket donated by the "Pinnocchio Nite," and many others.

The question you often hear down at the SND is, "When is he coming home?" and you usually hear a cheerful and a relieving answer and that means our boys are coming home from the armed forces. Recently discharged and home now are Ed Pader, Frank Hastnik, Frank Hostenar, Pete Babich, C. Stimac, Steve Ozanich and the others expected soon are Rudy Grum, Leon Hostnik, Frank Gaber.

Recovering from a recent illness is Tony Krainz who is now at home. Also Rudy Popel, member of the

Milwaukee Badgers who had a touch of pneumonia, is now on the road to recovery.

JOSEPH GALIA, 564.

Lucky Stars' Meeting Oct. 14; Dance Nov. 3

IMPERIAL, PA.—The next regular meeting of the Lucky Star Lodge 716 is Sunday, Oct. 14, at the local Slovene Hall at the usual time. Bring in a new member to help celebrate the 20th anniversary of ESL.

The Lucky Stars thank one and all who attended their anniversary which was a success. The Victory Bond winner was John Yankovich of Imperial. This writer must say that the hall was really decorated for our anniversary. Thanks a lot, girls.

The Lucky Stars will announce their next dance. It is on Nov. 3 in local Slovene Hall. The music for the occasion is the well-known Marty Kukovich Swing Kings. So don't forget the dance. Will be seeing you at the meeting Sunday, and don't forget that new member.

RANK OPEKA, Pres.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — The Joe Glavan family recently spent a week in northern Minnesota. Frances Freidl also made the trip with brother Joe. All report a fine trip.

We do miss Bro. Joe Barbarich around the familiar old haunts. Joe and the Mrs. have left our fair city to make their new home in Mayville, Wis. Joe is now in the sporting goods business in that city. His business address is 105 Main st. Home address is 347 Furnace st. As Mayville is only 50 miles away, they both will stay in our Badger lodge. If any of you Badgers have the occasion to drive thru Mayville sometime, drop in and say hello to Joe. Lots of luck to you, Joe, in your new venture. Be seeing you one of these days.

A visitor at the Currie home is Cpl. Rose Brula, who is a Wac in Uncle Sam's army. She is a sister of Mrs. Currie's.

Our Service Members

Welcome home, Frank Klanchar. Frank is now one of us again after spending many months on the fighting fronts in ETO. Beside his many campaigns, Frank also was awarded the Bronze Medal. Don't forget to attend our Oct. meeting, Frank, as we would like to meet you.

The good news has come to us that Henry Cukjati is also on his way home. All those that have been corresponding with Hank should act accordingly.

A notification comes from Johnny Obluck to cease all mail to him as he is also headed for the States.

A lot of our boys are still in the service. That means that we must not sever our connections with them. So write and keep on writing.

Change of address: Anton Yerman, S 1/c, A. M. M. U. S. S. Shamrock Bay V-2, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif. — Leon Sagadin, S. F. 2/c, U. S. S.-A. B.-S. D. 6 Div., "H" 7 FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

Bowling Taps

The vacation must have done Joey Glavan a lot of good as he really was in the groove in Monday night's Remic Mixed league. His roundhouse hook was in good working order as he crashed a good total of 593 on games of 204-211-178. Matt Levar came thru with a 238 game to round out a 548 set.

Among the lassies Mary Remic was on the beam with her 536 series which included a 202 game. She really poured it in hubby Wally who managed to splatter the setups for a 471 total. The badgers bowling in this league are Joe Ambrosio, Wally Remic, Louis and Joe Glavan, Johnny Sedmak, Ann Paulin, Albina Debelak, Josephine Smanz, and Frances Friedl. Come down some Monday evening and lend your moral support to these bowlers. Never can tell. It may be just the spark needed to soar some of the totals up.

Reminding you all to get into the habit of attending your regular monthly meetings and paying your dues on time.

SALTY, 584.

Jolly Allis Lodge Letter to Sec'y

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Dear Secretary: Since you accuse us of hibernating, I guess the best way to show you that we still have an eye open is to break into print.

You know this Sunday, Oct. 15, is our meeting date. I wonder if the whole mob will be there again. The entertaining committee is planning something. I guess Bro. Tony Kostanjevec will show up again looking for a couple of sheephead fish (namely me). Boy, that guy finds two black queens in the blind every time he picks.

By the way, how are things down there in Florida? You can send a little of that sunshine up here, we need it badly. We had a couple of devouts calling this rain the reincarnation of the great flood. They almost had me believing it. Despite the weather the Stork has been around leaving a couple of boys. One was deposited at the Johnny Kostanjevec's and another at the home of Frances (Yannik) Williams. We congratulate both of them.

The girls' bowling team isn't doing so bad, considering that this is their first year in league competition. Wait until they get the feel of things, the other teams will sit up and take notice.

In order to beat the mailman I'd better quit. Hope you get back for the meeting. So long, "ADIE" 686.

Editor's Note

HERMINE, PA. J. B. Your letter postmarked Oct. 1 at 7 a. m. reached us after last week's paper went to press; however, another article received earlier carried essentially the same story.

Excelsiors

ALIQUIPPA, PA.—It has been a long time since the last news article from Aliquippa appeared in this paper.

These last few months have been very busy especially for the Lodge Excelsiors No. 72, now that the senior lodge Grodz No. 122 has merged with us making the Excelsiors a much stronger and more active lodge. Our merger has proved that now more members are attending the meetings and here's hoping the future monthly gatherings will continue to be likewise.

Everyone is reading and talking about the E.S.L. 20th Anniversary Campaign which began this month, but few know the Excelsiors are also having an anniversary, their 15th this year.

How about it, members, let's celebrate by getting our quota of new members and to boost the Excelsiors to the 200 mark? During the last campaign, Bro. George Smrekar, formerly of the Grodz Lodge No. 122, enrolled the lodge's entire quota by himself. Let's not depend on just one member this time, but instead how about everyone doing his share?

The 10th Annual Penna SNPJ Day was a big success, which proves again that the surrounding lodges are interested in attending these affairs by coming to South Park in busloads, including the Excelsiors. The committee and its workers for this affair deserve all the credit in seeing that everyone had plenty to eat and drink besides being entertained.

Watching Frances Novak and her troupe of juveniles entertain the audience at the "Lodge" in South Park makes one wonder what the rest of the lodges are doing in promoting better relations among their own juveniles.

The familiar face of James Maglich seen at the past affairs was not present at South Park. We missed you, Jim.

Let's see some new faces at our next meeting on Oct. 20 at the Slovene Hall.

MIKE ZAKRAJSEK JR.

Spirit-o-Grains

By Whoosie

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our October meeting, which will be held Oct. 12, will start promptly at 8:15 p. m. All members are asked to be present at this meeting because many important subjects will be discussed and final plans will be made for our Anniversary Dance to be held Nov. 10. Members will be notified by cards about this important meeting and your cooperation will be appreciated.

The carton of cigarettes which was given away by the SANC was won by B. Stephen. Many thanks to Frank Mahnich for donating a bundle of large envelopes to the SANC for mailing Liberation Books.

The Missouri Fraternal Congress will hold its annual convention Oct. 17-18 at the DeSoto Hotel and John Spiller will represent the SNPJ. The banquet will be held on the 17th and any SNPJ member who wishes to attend can get tickets from Bro. Spiller at \$1.65 each.

THIS AND THAT: Bro. Al Kacin spent 15 days at home with his family. He reported back to Ft. Reilly, Kansas, for re-assignment. Alma Chaperio's husband, Johnny, is home now in civilian attire. Johnny spent 38 months in the European theatre. Stanley Hervatin is home for 30 days. He expects to get his discharge sometime in November and we are looking forward to have him with us once again. Stanley will probably be at the October meeting. Also, we expect to see Tony Petrovich Jr. and Johnny Rhodus at the meeting Friday. Sis. Mildred Doslak's husband, Dan, is now with the Army Airways Communication System, stationed in Berlin. He's been in the European theatre for 23 months and expects to be home early next year.

Ann Spiller's brother Joe Pogorel is still in Germany and here's hoping he will come home real soon. Eddy Harvatin writes from the Pacific and says he may be home by Christmas. Congratulations to Pete Kokal on his recent promotion to aviation machinist 2nd class. Jackie Kacin is transferring to the adult department. At the present time Jackie is attending St. Louis University. Here's hoping he will be at the meeting Friday. John Buckowitz Jr. will be in St. Louis for a long visit en route to San Diego, Calif., where he will make his home.

Again let me remind all of you to be present at the meeting Friday, Oct. 12.

Some people can't stand prosperity and some can't even get a chance to try.

Many a neighbor's dog is a howling success.

Sharon Keystoneers

SHARON, PA.—Here it is! The dance we all have been waiting for. When? Why, it's this Sunday, Oct. 14. Where? At Slovene Home in Sharon, Baldwin and French sts. Time? As usual 8:30 p. m. The earlier you come, the longer you'll dance. Some of you folks come at 10 o'clock and expect to dance till 2 a. m. Ain't it the truth?

Who's playing and who's giving this dance? Jack Persin and his Jolly Jesters of Warren, Ohio, will furnish the music. The gang has already told me to warn Jack to play more polkas. Boy, do we love them! This party is not bragging, but the Keystoneers lodge, who is sponsoring this dance, is a very popular lodge in our vicinity, and its dances are attended by many different nationalities. "Moje dekle je se mlado" and "O Maricka peglaj" are the two songs that everyone can sing that attends our dances.

If any of you can't attend the Keystoneers' dance this Sunday, the Juvenile Circle is holding a dance the following Sunday, Oct. 21. Same time, same place, same orchestra, and the juveniles hope, the same people, and more of them. For either one of these dances, the Ambridge gang, with Peltzes and Rosenbergs, promised to come and bring that handsome Marine Joe Rosenberger who is expected home on furlough. We'll keep our fingers crossed; eh, girls?

The SNPJ Penny Day at South Park, Pittsburgh, should be a great success, by the looks of the huge busloads from Ambridge, Girard, Cleveland, Verona, Strabane and Sharon. There were people galore from most anywhere. Michael Kumer should be complimented for a swell job, and that also goes for the committee. Soloist Josephine Klun surprised almost everyone with her beautiful deep tones. Yes, Josephine, the Sharon gang wishes you the best of luck in your future.

I'm sure that the boys and girls of the Sharon Juvenile Circle all had a swell time, and that goes for the rest that came along with the busload. South Park is a beautiful place, even if it was rather hard to find it. It's nice to travel with such a jolly gang of children as ours. Singing and joking all the way. Prior's is the main stop for our Circle, the place for a real meal. It looked as though we were all coffee and milkshake drinkers. Not to mention the ice-cream and candy brought in the bus to eat all the way home. Sleep? None! Mitzie Anzur had her harmonika with her. Leave it to Mitzie, and there's no time for a sleep. Nancy Stambal and Theresa Luin, once good Circle members, still like to travel with the gang.

Remembering such popular folks as these, at this event, the Kumers, Rezeks, Lesars, Mary Cassel, Elmer Effler, Math Kern, Rudy Krulc, Carl Podboy (home on furlough), Mary Halich, Dermotta girls and Dad, Frances Rosenberger and Dad, Stella Peltz and son, Bogotays of Girard, Antonics and Lampichs and gang from Aliquippa. Yes, Aliquippa also had a busload. Mrs. Petro, Michael Vrhovnik's sister, Frank Tomisic, Johnnie Ujeic, Anne Guzel and parents, Fabec sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Klun, parents of the soloist Josephine Klun, Joe Umich's wife and Joe's sister, good ole Stanley Hribar, wife and children (Stan is home from hospital), Mr. and Mrs. Matt Zaubi and daughters. The money maker Mr. Zakrajsek and sister from Cleveland, Anton Zornik, Rudy Lisch of the supreme board who gave a fine speech concerning the 20th anniversary campaign of ESL. Michael Lipesky, Frank Styduhar, Martin Zaggar, and Marty Kukovich and gang, the guy with the good orchestra and who promised to come to Sharon for a 2-day run some day.

For afternoon dancing, music was furnished by Mitzie Anzur and Miss Macek accompanied by girl friend, Edith Tancek of Girard. I'm happy to say that I personally talked to everyone of these folks mentioned above, and please forgive me if I forgot to remember or mention certain ones. There are many more, but I'm sorry that I can't recall their names. My next hobby will be to have all the names, addresses and pictures, if possible, of my friends and members only of the SNPJ. So, if you'll see me walking around at certain doings and approaching you, be ready to give me your signature! Remember!

I do want to mention this to all of you. Let's all work hard to bring in new members for our 20th Anniversary Campaign of ESL. Keystoneers' goal is 8 new members.

Keystoneers home on furlough: Albert and Leonard Cimperman, who are in the Navy and both came from overseas. We're surely all glad to see you, boys. We hear that their sister Margie, who worked in Butler Hospital, married a fellow from Arkansas and is making her home there with her husband who is discharged from the Army. Congratulations, Marge.

FRANCES NOVAK, Pres.

A REQUEST TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING LODGES

Members of the SNPJ are already familiar with a decision of the Supreme Board according to which we shall publish a special supplement of the English Section of Prosveta in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of our English Speaking lodge movement. This supplement will be published on Nov. 28, 1945.

In order that this undertaking might be of the greatest value to the Society and interesting to the readers, we should like to publish in this supplement as much documentary historical material from various English speaking lodges as possible.

We therefore request all officers and/or members of the English speaking lodges who have in their possession any picture of the lodge to send it to the Editor of Prosveta as soon as possible, together with a short historical account of its development—when and by whom the lodge was organized, its first year's and its present membership and its highlights.

We should like to get this material from as many lodges as possible, but especially from the more important, active lodges. The pictures (they will be returned on request) could be either the official lodge photographs or well made snapshots of some lodge doing, also of regional SNPJ Day celebrations, of large group members.

All this material should be sent to Prosveta as soon as possible but not later than Nov. 10. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation. We might add all this material should be sent by cleared through, the lodge secretary.

★

We should also like to urge all members who intend to participate in the current literary contest on POST-WAR PLANS FOR SNPJ to send their articles in as soon as possible, but not later than Oct. 25. (See the rules of this contest elsewhere in this issue.) All the prize winning essays will appear in the special supplement of Prosveta.

It is of great importance for the English speaking lodge movement that this contest is a success. All members are urged to participate. The prizes, as well as the subject, are well worthwhile. Put your ideas on POST-WAR PLANS FOR SNPJ on paper and send your essay to Prosveta.

ANTON GARDEN, Editor.

"POST-WAR PLANS FOR SNPJ" CONTEST

Ten Attractive Prizes Offered; Contest to End October 25

The "Post-War Plans for SNPJ" contest is rapidly coming to a close. It will close on Oct. 25. Therefore, all articles intended for this contest, must be mailed no later than Oct. 25. There's enough time left to join the contest, but you must do so at once. If you have a good suggestion how to improve our Society and make it more attractive for new members, put it down on paper and you may win a prize. Following are the rules:

CONTEST RULES

- 1) The "Post-War Plans for SNPJ" contest begins September 1 and will end October 25, 1945.
- 2) Any adult member of the SNPJ is eligible to enter the contest.
- 3) Contest essays or letters shall be written either in English or Slovene and limited to not more than 1,000 words. Each must bear the signature of the member, his address and lodge number.
- 4) All such essays or letters will be judged primarily for the value of ideas and suggestions set forth in the post-war plans submitted. Literary composition will be a secondary factor in deciding the winners of prizes.
- 5) Attractive prizes are offered for the best post-war plans for SNPJ, as follows:

For the five best—written in English—		For the five best—written in Slovene—	
1st	\$50.00	1st	\$50.00
2nd	\$25.00	2nd	\$25.00
3rd	\$15.00	3rd	\$15.00
4th	\$10.00	4th	\$10.00
5th	\$ 5.00	5th	\$ 5.00

- 6) If, in the opinion of the judges, no contestant deserves the top prize of \$50.00, the right is reserved to reduce the amount. In case of a tie resulting under either classification (English or Slovene), duplicate prizes shall be awarded.
- 7) Members of the Supreme Board and employees of the main office of the Society shall not be entitled to any prizes provided for in these rules.
- 8) All prize winning letters, and as many others as space permits, will appear in the special issue of the Prosveta (published the last week in November), commemorating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the English-Speaking Lodge movement in the SNPJ.
- 9) The judges of the "Post-War Plans for SNPJ" contest are the Supreme President, Editor of Prosveta, and the Juvenile Director.
- 10) All contest letters shall be addressed to Prosveta, "Post-War Plans" Contest, 2657 So. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago 23, Ill., and mailed not later than October 25, 1945.

Lodge 762 Enjoys Corn, Wiener Roast

PIPETOWN, PA.—A corn and wiener roast was held on the night of Sept. 13 at 8 o'clock on the lawn of the home of Secretary Agnes Palmer, of Pipetown, under the auspices of SNPJ Lodge 762. The evening was enjoyed by dancing and entertainment of the members. A pleasant and enjoyable evening was had by all those present.

AGNES PALMER, Sec'y.

SNPJ Lodge 700 Held 2 Successful Parties

ROUNDUP, MONT.—The Roundup, SNPJ Lodge 700, held two card parties recently to raise funds for the lodge. Our thanks to members and friends who helped. The entertainment committee of which Mrs. Bedey is chairman, wishes especially to thank those who contributed so generously in money, food, work, or prizes.

FRANCES STALCUP, Sec'y.

Our Front

By Louis Baizer

MOST OBSERVERS agree that the London conference of foreign ministers was a complete "flop."

We must remember that the gossip about the "flop" largely originated in British newspapers, with our own newspapers singing the same refrain. Apparently, however, the ministers did some plain, angry talking.

Molotov is reported as having said that "the previous foreign ministers' meeting was a success—first, because it was held in Moscow, and, second, there were Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden."

If so, Molotov's remark indicated that the Russians find it easier to do business with Churchill's Conservative government and Roosevelt than with Attlee's Labor government and Truman.

It seems clear that Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill reached an agreement on the division of Europe, and now Secretary Byrnes and Foreign Minister Bevin raised this question all over again.

That's why Molotov demanded that France be barred from interfering in this problem, and took the stand that it has already been settled by "Big Three" promises which should be carried out.

ANOTHER significant point in the conference was reached when Molotov suggested that all the nations which fought the Japs should be represented on a council to advise MacArthur in Japan.

It is interesting to know that both Byrnes and Bevin opposed this—until they heard from Canada, Australia and New Zealand which demanded places on the proposed council and backed the Russian stand.

So it was one maneuvering after another on the side of Byrnes and Bevin, both trying to outmaneuver Molotov who, by the way, is an old hand at dealing in international discussions. Byrnes and Bevin are newcomers and therefore still green at the game.

One newspaper writer makes this observation: "The London conference certainly did not improve the prospects for peace, but the situation is not as dark as it is painted in the newspapers," which seems to be the logical conclusion.

FREDERICK KUH, London correspondent of the Chicago Sun, writes that the real issue at the conference was "sphere of influence" between Britain and Russia, and not the question of "democracy" in the Balkans.

Kuh is right. Britain wants to preserve its imperial power wherever she can, in the Balkans as well as in the Mediterranean and the Pacific. That's the real issue.

On the other hand, Russia wants to expand its influence wherever her interests are. Today, Russia is the only great power in Europe, as is America in the Western Hemisphere. By no stretch of imagination can Britain be classified with the United States and Russia. Britain showed her weakness in this war when she was no longer able to protect her vast colonial empire. Russia, on the other hand, emerged as the dominant world power by making the major contribution in defeating Germany.

Speaking of the London conference, it is indeed encouraging to know that Russia is asking that Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland have their representatives at the future conference. All three of these countries, especially Yugoslavia, have done their share in helping to defeat the common enemy—much more than France. They should have a voice in the council!

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Perfect Circle No. 26 to Hold Halloween Party

CHICAGO.—At our last regular meeting, Circle members were asked what kind of party they would like to have for Halloween. We all discussed a "hard-time party" and a Harvest Festival party, but finally decided on an old-fashioned Halloween party. Members will dress in costume, and it is a good idea to start planning one now because places will be given to the ones judged the best by those present.

Something special at this party will be a Magic Show. This show will be put on by two Circle members, Edward Udovich and Richard Zaccari. Magic tricks are a sort of hobby with these boys, and Circle members are anxious to see this show.

More will be known about the show later on, and all our parents and SNPJ friends are invited to attend this party and see the Magic Show. The party is Saturday night, Oct. 27, lower SNPJ hall, so remember the date!

ROBANN SANNEMANN.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN SWINGS INTO ACTION

John Shaffer, Lodge 537, Enrolls 14 New Members

The ESL 20TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN is now in full swing. The first membership applications, credited to the campaign, were received at the main office on the morning of the 3rd day of this month with the honors divided between Sisters **Rose Radovich**, Secretary of Lodge 21 (Orel), Pueblo, Colo., **Mary Vasil**, Secretary of Lodge 192 (Venera), Milwaukee, Wis., and English-Speaking Lodge 589 (Pioneer), Strabane, Pa., whose Secretary is **Frances Podboy**, each contributing an equal number of new members as the opening bid for campaign honors. These same three lodges and their secretaries took an active and successful part in the 40th Anniversary membership drive last year and, now, have accepted the challenge which the new campaign offers in an effort to smash their quotas as quickly as possible. Congratulations to all three!

However, it remained for **John Shaffer**, Secretary of Lodge 537, Crivitz, Wis., to make the most spectacular gain in the opening week of the campaign. A total of 14 new members, just double the lodge's quota, were enrolled by him. This gives Brother Shaffer, who has held a prominent place in past campaigns, the honor of being the first member to qualify for the HONOR ROLL and to his lodge the honor and distinction of being the first to reach and surpass its quota. Splendid work, Brother Shaffer, and congratulations!

There were other campaigners who "broke the ice" in their respective communities in the first few days, among them **Leo Zevnik** (38), La Salle, Ill., **Joseph Pechawer** (62), Calumet, Mich., **Kathryn Junko** (121), Detroit, Mich., **John Mandich** (176), Piney Fork, Ohio, **Frank Kolenc** (407), Windsor Heights, W. Va., and **Frances Debelak** (584), Milwaukee, Wis. These were among the earliest to make their returns. Many more, of course, are on the way and will be reported later. Congratulations to one and all, and keep right on with your good work!

What lodge will be the next to reach its quota of new members? Who will be the second to qualify for the HONOR ROLL? What lodge will lead the English-Speaking group—the Slovene-Speaking group? How many of the TEN GRAND PRIZES will members of the English-Speaking Lodges win? Which of the lodges will have the highest number of members on the honor roll? These are only a few of the important questions which seek answers as we warm our way into the opening weeks of the ESL 20TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN.

CAMPAIGN GOAL—2,000 NEW MEMBERS

The goal set for this campaign is 2,000 new members, adults and juveniles combined, or one hundred for each of the 20 years the English-Speaking Lodge movement has been organized. That we will reach this goal there is not the slightest doubt—that we will surpass it by a substantial margin is equally certain. We make this prediction knowing from past experience that any campaign conducted in the interest of the SNPJ, in increasing its membership and protection and broadening its fraternal service, is sure to win the enthusiastic support of the lodges, their officers and members. They know that new members, bringing with them new life, new spirit and new ideas, mean a greater lodge and a greater SNPJ. For that reason we confidently look forward to them for wholehearted support and the ultimate success of the ESL 20TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN. 2,000 new members, more but no less, that is our goal! If every lodge attains its quota, the SNPJ will more than double that goal in the next six months!

The SNPJ attracts and holds its more than 66,000 members for many good reasons. They belong for the protective benefits offered the member and his family. They enjoy the fraternal life and good fellowship found in the lodge meeting rooms and halls, the social and recreational activities, and the educational and cultural features. There is incentive for all of us who profit from and enjoy the opportunities, advantages and benefits of the SNPJ to search diligently for prospects among our friends and acquaintances to the end that they, too, may be brought into our ranks and obtain for themselves a larger measure of security and happiness. This should be incentive enough for every member to do his best, to exert himself to the utmost in helping his lodge reach and surpass its quota. **Whether you are a member of an English or Slovene-Speaking Lodge, build fraternalism for a more secure future by enrolling every prospective member in your locality into the SNPJ!**

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, Campaign Director.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO, ILL.—More and more of our boys are homeward bound. Pretty soon they will be back in civilian life and we hope that they will join our ranks and help in carrying on our lodge work. Enno Pechnik is spending a few days in Nokomis, Ill., after getting his discharge. Eddie Bernik stopped in to tell us that he was now on his own.

A note from Jacob Drasler relates that he is back in Minnesota after coming home from the army. A V-mail from Anton Trampusch from Erlanger, Germany, tells us to direct his mail to his home in Berwyn. Oscar Godina remembers us with some literature and some German written messages. He also postcards from the Bourse in Paris. Henry Stirn is now in the hospital in France and expects to be shipped home any day and later discharged. Andy Sosko writes that Charles Rak was shipped to Keeler Field, Miss., and explains that it is hot and damp there and not half as desirable as Las Vegas, Nevada. We also heard from Robert Arko from March Field, Calif. He just missed getting a captaincy because of the end of the war. Eleanor Ales writes that things at the new camp are very uncertain. She expects the base to be closed soon.

Last Saturday night we saw the movies of German atrocities which were shown at the SNPJ hall. The fact that the U. S. Army staff filmed these movies makes them authentic even though they were only able to catch part of the horrors that were perpetrated on the people. No one could possibly believe that human beings could ever be so heartless as to torture and kill so many thousands of perfectly innocent hu-

man beings. No one could possibly believe that the human brain could stoop to such brutal degradations. And, if these pictures are true, what really happened during the war must have been hell itself for the inmates of these concentration camps. Glad to report that the SNPJ hall was filled to capacity which shows that our people are interested in knowing the truth and the facts. A fine social followed.

Jack Grosier is now situated in New Lisbon, Wis., where he has taken over some bowling alleys and a refreshments store. When he gets things developed properly, he should make a good living. Joseph Zordani, Frank Burger, and Al Ormanic have been added to the bowling squads. Because Rudy Vertnik will be working nights, we need another replacement for the squads. The teams will be getting into their strides within the next week or two. We bowled at Bennett's Alleys, 2646 W. Cermak. You are welcome to visit at any time. Last Wednesday Joseph Zvokel came to see us bowl. Joe is still with the Navy but is stationed here at Chicago. Larry Gradisek and Ernest Dreshar have been down to watch the keggers. A baby boy arrived in the family of Frank and Frieda Burger.

The Toman Library will begin the 1945 forum series this Friday, Oct. 12. Macklin Thomas of the Abraham Lincoln school will speak on the question of 60,000,000 jobs. Everyone is invited. All lectures are free. One of my friends turned over the circulars which were distributed by the Western Electric Company Union and the CIO Union last Friday. The CIO called the company

Comrades' Notebook

By J. F. Fifolt

CLEVELAND, O.—Meeting: Sick benefit reports for Rosalie Hoyt and Josephine Novak passed on for payment. We discussed the swell cooperation of the members at the Sept. 8 dance and everyone was thanked for his or her effort.

Letter from the SNPJ farm board requesting two members to represent the lodge to form a ladies' auxiliary was brought up. Albina Vekar and Pauline Rose selected. We also discussed pro and con the farm's request for donations to help build the new recreation hall. Writer was requested to secure further information for them.

Joe Prijatelj's name was picked out for the \$1 award (wonder if he told Ann about it) while Rudy Malovec's name was selected for the accumulative \$9 award. Writer was not sure whether Rudy was still in the service and dropped his mother a line. He showed up at Dues Collection night, being home on a furlough. He was quite profuse in his thanks to the lodge for the spending money. Next meeting we start again with \$2.

The lodge donated \$80 for the girls' bowling outfits. Preliminary details for our Nov. 17 "Victory Dance" were talked over. More information on this later. Coming back to the Sept. 8 dance many of our members, even though they were unable to attend, insisted that the writer take money for the tickets. Many thanks to those concerned.

In the Service: Rudy Fels stopped by to request information relative to the recent decision of the supreme board regarding aid for disabled servicemen. He had the misfortune of being wounded in the eye and arm.

Joe Shuber, another one of our boys, back in civvies. Welcome back, Joe.

Charles Prijatelj according to his wife Alice is now in Japan. He does not expect to be home for some time even though he has sufficient points.

They tell me that Sue Pakis is on the way home from England.

It is now Lt. Gass Mack, 17904464, Det. H-56, Co. A, 2nd MIL. Govt. Regt., APO 758, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

On the Sick List: Frank Debevec, 1220 Norwood Rd. According to his daughter, Frank has to undergo a leg operation.

A familiar figure was missing at our last dance, one of Comrades' most ardent workers, none other than Fran Tomacic. She is back from the hospital and we hope everything is okay.

Wiener Roast: Comrades' wiener roast was well-enjoyed by those that attended. The night was perfect, though it started to rain early the next morning. Lou and Betty Jartz took care of the gang to everyone's satisfaction. In addition to the wieners, we swiped some of Lou's corn and roasted it; tasted delicious. How all enjoyed themselves was evidenced by the fact that the last to leave started for home around 5 in the morning. Ann Prijatelj's birthday provided some of the reason for the late celebration. We'll have to ask Eddie Grum about it some day.

SNPJ FARM: As you probably know the farm board is about ready to go ahead with the construction of a new building to replace the wooden shack destroyed by snow last winter. They are asking that all the lodges and individual members contribute towards the building fund. Comrade members can turn in their \$1 to the writer and he'll forward it to the board. Let's see if we can get each and everyone appear on the list in the future.

General: The Hoyts visited recently. Rosalie is slowly recovering from her operation. They are waiting to move out on Eagles Road in Willowby as soon as the local strike among the land title companies is settled.

Fran Presern, Jean Yarshan and Frances Breskvar certainly enjoyed their visit to New York. They had the good fortune of meeting Mr. Subel who was very gracious and kind in showing them some parts of the city. They appreciated the courtesy and asked me to thank him for them. They intended to visit Jennie Padar but could not make connections. They know now how to look up the address in the phone book.

A welcomed face was present at our last meeting, none other than Frank Ross, back home in civvies after many months away. We discussed some of his experiences until late in the evening. Everyone was pleased to see Frank back, however no one more than Pauline or himself.

union strike a poney. They state that the company union did not go out on strike over wages nor over hours nor even for the purpose of improving working conditions but rather in defiance of a government agency which does not recognize company unions. On the other hand, the company union was only able to call the CIO names and call it a communist dominated outfit. It's surprising how all of the workers are misled by these company unions whose only purpose is to control these unions so that the workers do not get out of hand and ask for too much of the big profits all of these manufacturers have made during the war. One of our men has as much as said that the company union is good and that not even the CIO could do better. That's the general mind of the American people and doesn't bid well for the welfare of the working man.

NOTATIONS

By F. L. Rak

CHICAGO, ILL.—Last Saturday evening we were privileged to see the German Atrocities films. The SNPJ Auditorium was packed to capacity. The films were shown thru the auspices of the SNPJ executive committee and were obtained thru the courtesy of Chicago's Service Command Film Library and thru the mediation of the executive editor of the Chicago Sun. Fred A. Vidar made a short introductory address. Vincent Cankar made a plea for contributions toward Yugoslav War Relief. The Perfect Circle girls dressed in Slovene costumes passed out and collected the envelopes and we're told that nearly \$450 was collected. Mozzina orchestra furnished dance music.

Needless to say, the films were horrible. It made many of us sick to the stomach to see the awful marks of violence on those poor people who survived the awful ordeals. The tortures and finally death, the piling up of bodies—not like human beings—but like in a slaughter house. How, a person wonders, can such things take place in a civilized world is beyond me. It's worse than barbaric. Even animals don't torture their victims that way.

Quite prevalent in the films were the priests who were saying their last "rites" to these victims. Someone who sat in back of me commented, "They have to be everywhere," meaning the priests. If there really was a God almighty, why do innocent people have to suffer? Why couldn't it be prevented by the Papal powers?

When our war criminals are tried, and convicted, I hope that they will be justly punished. "Let We Forget" should be constantly on the minds of the judges and juries during these trials.

Center Social Club Social.—The annual fall social sponsored by the Slovene Labor Center Social club will be held this Saturday, Oct. 13. Good eats and drinks are on the menu and the Mozzina orchestra will entertain for dancing. Club members and their friends are cordially invited to attend. Admission is free.

Perfect Circle.—Last Saturday morning the members attended an informal meeting, mostly to turn in the Vinska Trgatev ticket money. It's too early to know but unofficially they said that something like \$300-\$350 profit was made and when reports are complete, the money will be turned over to Yugoslav War Relief. Aren't you glad you attended?

Black Magic.—Perfect Circleers are sponsoring a Black Magic show in connection with their annual Halloween Party. The date is Oct. 27 at SNPJ Hall. Parents and friends are invited to attend.

Preseren's Concert.—Preseren's annual fall concert is slated for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at SNPJ Auditorium. The Pucel-Fols godba will furnish dance music. Friends and sympathizers are invited to attend.

"House of Harrington."—The Dramatic section of Branch No. 1 JSF is holding regular rehearsals for their coming Slovene play entitled "House of Harrington," a three act comedy. Date: Sunday, Dec. 9, at SNPJ Auditorium. Get your tickets from any branch member, including this writer.

Servicemen.—We've been notified that Sgt. Charles Rak has again been transferred to Keeler Field, Miss. Ernie Dreshar's brother Emil has arrived home on furlough and will be honorably discharged soon. We've been wondering why Frank Sodnik, that Navy guy, doesn't write us any more?—Joe Horvatin of the Navy has been honorably discharged.

All-A-Round.—George Ratkovich and his bride have returned from their honeymoon from Texas and Mexico. We'd like to offer our congratulations and best wishes to George and Gladys. So many people have asked us who that good piano player was during the Vinska Trgatev intermission. Well, she's none other than Mrs. Galavan whose daughter Dot and son Bob belong to Perfect Circle.—Angelina (Kuhel) Klanec informs us of the happiness in her family when last Saturday her mother received her first letter from Yugoslavia from her 89 year mother. It was the first letter from her in five years, and so that lessened the anxiety and tenseness of these last few years.—We spent a gay October Sunday at Ogden Dunes, Gary, Indiana.—See you at the Slovene Labor Center Social Club Social, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Our Dance. **GIRARD, OHIO.**—Look around you and you will find numerous indications of a return to peaceful days. Here in Girard, we amplify that statement with the announcement of our ANNUAL FALL DANCE scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at the local Slovene Hall. In addition to the lodge's desire to sponsor such an affair, we received a great deal of encouragement from our friends and boosters.

Henry Cigolle and Tony Serca, co-chairmen and veterans at guiding SNPJ affairs, announce that BILL MILLER'S orchestra has been contracted for the polkas and waltzes. Then an electric iron will be given away to some fortunate person. In fact, everything will be done to surpass all of our previous attendance and pleasure records.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding, the dance committee states that our special assessment is not, in any way, connected with our dance. No free tickets will be given for the payment of this assessment! Everybody admitted will be required to purchase a ticket. How about setting aside, NOW, the night of Nov. 3rd for a visit with the Eagles? It's been a long time since we've been together. Let's fill the Slovene Hall until the people are dancing on the sidewalk!

Juvenile Circle. Our Vice-President, Henry Leskovec, was called by Uncle Sam and is now working somewhere in the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. If possible, he might pay a visit to Waukegan with the SNPJ people there. Our Circle entered the local SNPJ Bowling League and it is said that this group will be tough competition for the adults. Little wonder, tho, since they are champions in their particular group. Our next meeting is called for October 21. A Quiz Contest will feature this meeting with prizes for the winners. Our Treasurer, Mitzi Matekovich, won the last monthly contest.

The Circle Managers are working on an idea for a Juvenile Circle Day here in Girard. Plans are only in the tentative stage and it may be several months before any details are announced.

OFF THE RECORD.—The dance committee did a lot of work at its first meeting. Tony Serca and Henry Cigolle took charge of the Nov. 3rd dance. Frances Matekovich promised to look after the wants of the hungry. Frances Serca will tackle the problem of licenses. And Mary Mack will roll in the barrels. Mary Rezek is out plugging for an electric iron. Then Mary Leskovec is looking after the lunch tickets and stuff. A complete report will be made at our next regular lodge

This and That

By Peter Elish

The Old Army Game

A few weeks ago, Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania hurried to Washington to protest against the passage of the proposed federal \$25 for 26 weeks unemployment compensation bill.

The Governor argued that unemployment compensation is a matter for the respective states to decide. He loudly bemoaned the attempt of the federal government to enter fields which he claimed were the rights of the states.

Congress defeated the proposed bill, thanks to the aid of Gov. Martin, and the votes of Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats in the upper house.

The net results are that we have 48 separate unemployment compensation laws varying widely in their provisions.

IT IS AMUSING to see the Governor of Pennsylvania opposing a measure on the issue of state's rights, when in the recent session of the legislature his lieutenants would plead on the floor of the legislature to have a certain measure passed on the ground to bring it "in line" with a federal measure.

This was invariably true with measures which would relieve corporations from some burdens. In most cases, the federal laws governing corporations and big business were more stringent than the state laws, but in a few instances (laws passed by the Earle's Administration) the state laws were more harsh. Then the cry went up to "bring them in line" with the federal statutes.

But when we attempted to bring "in line" certain social and labor measures of the state with the federal provisions, the bills would be promptly killed on the basis of states' rights.

Lobbyists for big business, too, would stily whisper to legislators that if a certain bill would be passed it would be harmful to them on the grounds that it would put them on unfair competitive basis with other states that don't have that provision.

THEIR STORIES sound something like the following: "Do you want to drive our business out of the state by raising the unemployment compensation rates" or it might be workmen's compensation, or some other piece of labor legislation. "Let there be uniform federal legislation to cover this," they would plea.

And these same corporations' mouthpieces whisper to congressmen in Washington, "You can't pass that bill. It is unconstitutional. This is a matter for the states to decide. What is the country coming to, the states don't have any rights," etc.

Some legislators and congressmen fail for this line, but those who know the "game" use these arguments to fool the public.

Certainly, the Governor of Pennsylvania with his long and distinguished army career behind him, knows the old army game of passing the buck.

British Co-Ops Include One Half Of the Families

MANCHESTER, England (CLNS)—"The British cooperative movement has now attained a numerical strength which includes half the families of the country," the Cooperative News declares in summarizing statistics for 1944 compiled by the Cooperative Union.

During 1944, the centenary year of the cooperative movement, the total membership of retail cooperatives reached a total of 9,225,240, a net increase for the year of 143,022. Since the majority of the memberships in the cooperatives are held by heads of families, this membership includes more than one half of the consumers in Great Britain.

Seven local cooperatives have more than 100,000 members each. The London Cooperative Society leads the list with 332,670 members. The Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society, also serving a section of London not served by the London Society, has a membership of 330,235, so the number of co-op members in greater London is well over one million.

Trade increases during the hundredth year of the co-ops, also were very encouraging. Business of the retail cooperatives totaled approximately \$1,409,000,000, an increase for the year of more than \$8,000,000. "Most of this increase, in fact, represents volume increase, and not much of it can be attributed to price changes or increased taxation," the Cooperative News declares.

On Sept. 30, the London Cooperative Society completed its first 25 years of existence. The organization was formed by the amalgamation of several smaller co-ops at that time. In its fiscal year just closing the society will do a business estimated at 19,000,000 pounds, or nearly eighty million dollars. The savings to members during the year will be approximately \$4,000,000.

Golden Eagles

meeting Sunday, Oct. 14. ATTEND!

Well, people in Girard still love to get around! Twenty-eight members "pitched in" and chartered a bus for the Penny SNPJ Day. Here is a list of the grand people who made the trip: M. Macek, B. Macek, B. Rezek, E. Prodnick, H. Perechlin, V. Leskovec, R. Leskovec, M. Leskovec, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mihelich, S. Ulakovich, Mr. and Mrs. L. Muster, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Selak, E. Tancek, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Zaubi and daughters, Rose and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blazich, Mr. and Mrs. Marko Matekovich, R. Umcek, M. Umcek and the Rezekas. All had a wonderful time with the friendly Penny people. Stan Hribar drove his family out and Mike Standohar and son, Eddie, also made the trip by car. All in all, Girard was well represented. Betty Macek kept our busload in a happy mood with her accordion. She also played in Penny.

Pic. Stan Hribar is receiving treatments at the Deahon General Hospital, Butler, Pa. A letter from Joe Umcek, Coxswain, from Honshu Bay, Japan. His wife, Marge, believes that he will be home for Christmas. Joe sends his regards to his many friends. With the return of Fred Cherne from the service, his wife, Rose (Umcek), will leave us and live in Cleveland. The Zitniks—Frank is newly discharged—are living on Smithsonian St.

Now, what about our dance on Saturday, Nov. 3rd, and our meeting Sunday, Oct. 14?

FRANK REZEK, 643.

Harmonizers No. 700 Will Meet Sunday

ROUNDUP, MONT.—Notice to members of Harmonizers, Lodge 700. Our boys are coming home. The big anniversary dance held at the end of the year must be bigger and better than ever. Will every member please attend the meeting, Sunday, Oct. 14, to help plan for this event in our Lodge?

FRANCES STALCUP, Sec'y.

Committee to Set Up International Co-Op

NEW YORK (CLNS)—Neil S. Beaton, president of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale, will serve on the five-man committee appointed in London last week to make plans to set up the International Cooperative Petroleum Association, approved by the world-wide cooperative conferences. Other members are Albin Johansson, Sweden, A. J. Cleuet, France, J. P. Davis, England and Howard A. Cowden, Kansas City.

TRIESTE

By A. J. P. Taylor,

Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, England

In 1920, after the first German war, a frontier was established between Italy and Yugoslavia which offended against both national principles and economic sense. Now, after the second German war, the opportunity has come to revise that frontier and to remedy the mistakes of 1920.

(Continued from last week)

Just before 1914 it was inhabited by at least two writers of European importance, Svevo and James Joyce. It would be fanciful to find much of Trieste in *Ulysses*, though it must have been through Trieste that Bloom reached Dublin.

The writings of Svevo contain the full spirit of Trieste. Svevo's work is interesting for another reason. Though written in Italian (by no means the purest Tuscan), they have nothing in common with Italian literature, but are manifestly the work of a fellow-countryman of Schnitzler. In other words they are works of "Austrian" literature, which merely happen to be written in Italian, as Schnitzler's happen to be written in German. Both writers felt as "Austrian" and, like many who felt so, both writers were Jews.

Trieste thus grew, par excellence, as an "Austrian" town, created for an Austrian Imperial purpose. It owed nothing to Italian effort. Like the Austrian Empire, it had no national character. It certainly did not serve, could never serve, any Italian economic need. So far as it served a national purpose, that purpose, again like the Austrian Empire, was German, not Italian.

But, for convenience and certainly not by national design, Italian was the maritime language of the Austrian Empire, a language inherited from the Republic of Venice, and this at a time when the Slovenes of the surrounding countryside were still a "submerged people." Therefore when Trieste started on its career of greatness, it started as an Italian-speaking city, and remained predominantly so at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Thus its Italian language by no means meant that its inhabitants are predominantly Italian by descent. The few thousands Italians who had made up its total population at the beginning of the century were soon swamped by a flood of immigrants from the neighboring countryside, from the German lands further north, and from the Levant. An Austrian enquiry of 1915 ascertained that more than half the population of Trieste was of Slovene descent, though two-thirds of the population considered themselves Italians.

A further element was of Croat descent. Add Germans and Jews (the most loyal of all Austrians), and there was little enough left of Italian blood. The majority of the population certainly called themselves Italian. But they did this rather as a mark of class distinction than out of Italian patriotism. The "Italian" lawyer, clerk, or merchant was asserting his distinction from the unskilled laborers who still admitted to being Slovenes; not in the least was he demanding separation from the Austrian Empire and inclusion in Italy. That would have been, and eventually was, his economic ruin.

The "Italians" voted together. But they did this rather as a party of middle-class interests, not on grounds of nationality. Even so, despite the majority who returned themselves as Italians (i. e., Italian-speaking) in the Census, the Italian political party never won a majority vote. The inhabitants of Trieste simply were not Italians. They were at that time Austrians, meaning by that controversial word subjects of the non-national Habsburg Empire, who spoke Italian only because they had to speak something. Through the traditions of Venetia and Mediterranean trade, at that time Italian seemed the obvious tongue.

The high-water mark of Italian preponderance in Trieste was reached about 1880, when Trieste had become a great port, and before the Slovenes began to recover their national consciousness. In 1880 only 22% of the population was returned as Slovene.

But thereafter the tide turned. The "Italians" maintained a monopoly of commercial life, and practically a monopoly of schools and newspapers, the two weapons without which it is difficult to develop a national consciousness. Nevertheless Slovene nationalism asserted itself. At the last Austrian census, in 1910, 29% of the population was returned as Slovene.

This increase owed something to further Slovene immigration from the countryside, but more to "conversion" of many who had previously been ashamed of their lower-class nationality. To be a Slovene was at last becoming respectable, and since the majority of the population was indisputably Slovene or Croat by origin it was only a matter of time—had no outside force checked this development—before the majority of the population of Trieste would have reverted to its original nationality.

Austrian rule did not hold the balance perfectly even between the South Slav and Italian. Like all Imperial bureaucrats, the Austrian officials sympathized (perhaps unconsciously) with the wealthier upper-class Italianizers. Still, even so, had the Austrian Empire lasted for another generation, Trieste would have had a South Slav majority. Twenty-five years of Italian rule

has not managed to reduce the Slovene proportion to less than it was in 1910. The Italians, in fact, have had to exhaust every weapon of national oppression merely to succeed in keeping their numbers from declining.

The Austrian census of 1910 was the last free census, and also the last to take account of national character. It is therefore the only reliable basis on which to judge the national composition of these disputed areas.

It is not without faults. The Census in the towns was taken by the municipal authorities, and these were still predominantly Italian.

The first count in Trieste found only 36,000 Slovenes. A revision made by the Imperial authorities brought the number up to 56,000. In the other towns the figures were not revised. Further, the figures could give only the national balance as it existed in 1910; they could not allow for the process of Slovene awakening which was going on at an even faster rate.

Grouping together all the Yugoslav territory acquired by Italy in 1920, and adding the fifty thousand Slovenes already in Italy before 1914, there were altogether 588,331 Yugoslavs (Slovenes and Croats) and 354,000 Italians. A third of these Italians lived in the two towns of Trieste and Gorizia. The southern half of the Istrian peninsula was inhabited, not by Slovenes, but predominantly by Croats, kindred Yugoslavs who were passing through the same process of national awakening. Here, too, the Italians lived in coastal towns, above all in Pola, a great harbor important not as a commercial port, but as a base and construction center of the Austrian navy.

These figures give an unmistakable picture. The countryside was solidly Croat or Slovene. The towns were Italian "islands," which were gradually being submerged by the rising tide of the awakening peasant nation. As Prague and Brno became Czech; Bratislava, Slovak; Riga, Latvian; Posen, Polish; and Lvov, Ukrainian; so it seemed certain that Trieste would become Slovene.

The Slovenes had every quality of the other awakening people. Their only fault was to be overtaken, while still half-submerged, by the Four Year war of 1914-1918. Trieste was not a traditional object of Italian ambition. It was a recent creation and therefore counted for nothing in Italian tradition, unlike Venice. It had no economic significance for Italy. Moreover, the leaders of the Risorgimento, especially after 1848, saw that their success depended on preventing the Habsburg Empire from receiving German support. Anxious not to offend German sentiment (as against Austro-Hungarian), they consistently halted their ambitions at the frontier of the German world, and recognized that Trieste served German, not Italian needs. Even Mazzini, a man not usually influenced by practical considerations, declared the River Isonzo to be the natural frontier of Italy.

When the rising Kingdom of Italy acquired the province of Venetia from Austria in 1866 and occupied Rome (the Papal territory) in 1870, she had achieved full national unity. She could no longer live on an enthusiasm for national emancipation. The Italians had been promised great things from unification. Yet in fact Italy lacked all the qualities of a Great Power—except ambition. Her politicians had exhausted themselves in achieving unification. None of the younger men now possessed those practical gifts in the international field which had distinguished Cavour. Thus in the 1870s, when Italy was torn by popular discontent, by resistance to taxation, and by anarchist outbreaks, her rulers could think of no other solution than artificially to return to the days of the Risorgimento and to divert Italian feeling against the former Italian bogey—Austrian rule.

The program of this substitute-risorgimento, a very inferior edition of the original, was a mixture of nationalist claims and assertion of natural frontiers—the line of the Alps and the emancipation of Italians still in Austria were demanded together, though the two did not by any means coincide.

In fact the "natural frontier" would involve the inclusion of three hundred thousand Germans and half a million South Slavs in Italy. Still, this hardly mattered. The demand was not put forward as a matter of serious politics. It was merely a safety valve for internal discontent. Trieste was the only place of any size in these coveted areas.

Therefore Trieste became the symbol of the programme as a whole, and for more than a generation the Trieste question was kept alive so that riotous mobs should throw their stones through the windows of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy instead of through the windows of the Italian Home Office.

The agitation for Trieste did not prevent Italy's being for more than

thirty years (from 1882 to 1915) the ally of Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance; just as membership of the Triple Alliance did not prevent Italian politics continuing to proclaim the grievance of Trieste.

Italy would never have gone to war for the sake of Trieste; yet when she went to war in 1915 Trieste inevitably provided the excuse. Italy wished to take part in the Four Year war in order to prove herself a Great Power, and she was anxious to sell herself to the highest bidder. The Germans were ready to bribe Italy with Habsburg territory, but they could not agree to their own exclusion from the Adriatic; they offered south Tyrol, but not Trieste.

England and France had no such hesitation. They believed that the unbreakable German front in France could be turned by an attack through Italy, and they were willing to pay almost any price, in terms of Habsburg territory, for Italy's entry into the war. They accepted Italy's claim to the "natural frontiers" of the Alps, and, knowing little or nothing of the national circumstances, hardly realized that they were agreeing to an act of national injustice. Even if they had, they would have argued that this was an inevitable sacrifice, worth making for the sake of a speedy victory.

Besides, the dissolution of Austria-Hungary was at this time no part of their program. They supposed that the Habsburg Empire would continue to exist, even though in diminished form; and since the Habsburgs were now the agents of Germany, it was reasonable to transfer Trieste and Pola to Italy in order to cut Germany off from the Adriatic.

The Treaty of London of April 1915 concluded the bargain between Italy and the Western Powers. Italy was promised the line of the Alps and the northern part of Dalmatia.

The only point not included in Italy's gains was Fiume. This omission was not at all on grounds of justice. Fiume was technically part of Hungary; and as both the allies and Italy cherished the illusion that a great Hungary would be a counterpoise against Germany, they left to this imaginary friend the outlet on the Adriatic.

England and France made, no doubt, a bad bargain; still, they acted with fairness according to their lights. Italians had demanded the whole of the Dalmatian coast; but the Western Allies were loyal to Serbia and insisted that she should have her share in southern Dalmatia. Their fault was to fail to foresee the emergence of a state comprising all the South Slavs, though this was a fault shared by many of the South Slavs themselves.

At any rate, the Treaty of London paid to Italy an acceptable price and Italy entered the war with her claims to Trieste internationally recognized. The Treaty of London is the only legal basis for Italian rule in Trieste; and anyone who wishes to maintain this rule is, inescapably, an advocate of the Treaty of London. He is asserting not merely that Italy performed valuable services in the Four Years' war, but by these services (and despite her subsequent acts), she earned a reward which must be immutably preserved, whatever the injustice to others.

The Italians had called the war of 1859 "the war for Lombardy" and the war of 1866 "the war for Venice"; so in their attempt to recapture the glamorous days of the Risorgimento they called the Four year war "the war for Trieste." But when the end of the war came in 1918 it was in circumstances very different from those envisaged in 1915. The Habsburg Empire dissolved and a state of the South Slavs sprang up over night.

But the Italians refused to abandon anything of their treaty rights. Italy was a nation of over forty millions with a powerful army, ineffectual indeed against Germany or Austria-Hungary, but well-equipped by England and the United States; and England and France were bound to support her claims. Yugoslavia was newly created, without friends, her only force the Serb army which had paid a terrible price in the fighting against Austria-Hungary. Her first leaders too, were Serbs who cared too little for the destinies of Slovenes and Croats in the remote north-west.

The Yugoslav cause was defended in the peace negotiations by President Wilson; he achieved nothing, except to destroy his popularity in Italy. The Great Powers would not coerce Italy, but shrank from themselves committing an act of national injustice. Therefore they passed by on the other side and left Italy and Yugoslavia to settle their frontiers between themselves.

Jugoslavia was helpless and had to accept the Italian terms. The outcome was the Treaty of Rapallo of November, 1920, which gave Italy all her demands except the coast of Dalmatia. This imperialistic treaty was not the work of Fascists. It was concluded when Italy was still a liberal parliamentary country, and her Foreign Minister responsible for the Treaty was Count Storza, a man of liberal reputation.

This was not all. By the Treaty of Rapallo, Fiume was to become a Free City. Hardly had the treaty been signed, when an Italian adventurer, financed with Italian money and equipped with Italian arms, seized the city under the protection of the Italian Navy. Once more the

An Appeal to All Yugoslav-Americans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc., appeals to all Yugoslav Americans to take effective steps to aid the heroic people of Yugoslavia.

We are accustomed to thinking in terms of temporary relief, such as sending medicine and food. This form of aid is essential, but does not solve the long-term needs of the New Yugoslavia. To maintain its independence Yugoslavia must rebuild and, what is more important, expand its industries.

Democratic Federative Yugoslavia under the wise and courageous leadership of Marshal Tito is taking steps in this direction; scientists, engineers and technicians who only a few months ago were fighting the Nazi barbarians, have now laid aside their guns to take up a new battle—the battle of reconstruction. To this task they are applying the same courage and determination that brought them to victory over the Fascist invaders.

The reconstruction and expansion of Yugoslavia's industries will take all the energies of the whole nation and this cannot be done with bare hands. Machines, trucks, tools, and other equipment are needed.

Of vital importance are trained cadres of engineers and skilled workers. Many of Yugoslavia's best engineers and industrial workers have fallen in battle. These must be replaced and new ones trained to meet the challenge of the future.

The training of new engineers and technicians will take time, therefore, to fill the gap, Yugoslavia must obtain trained personnel from outside.

The American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc., will endeavor to fill this need by recruiting engineers and skilled workers for work in Yugoslavia. What is still more important is that they go over there with machines and tools.

An excellent example of this is the action of Mr. Jovo Samardzic of Detroit, Michigan, who has organized a cooperative of seven families to go to Yugoslavia with the aim of collectively cultivating land. This group has set aside about \$25,000 with which they plan to buy trucks, tractors, and other agricultural equipment. In writing to the association about his cooperative, Mr. Samardzic said, "In addition I would like to state that we are all mechanics and we have all spent years in mass production. We do not intend to sleep on the farm during the winter months, but plan to go to work in factories or wherever our work can be of most benefit to the New Yugoslavia."

Mr. Samardzic's cooperative is one of many that are being formed here in the U. S. and Canada. A movement like this on a large scale with thousands going to Yugoslavia taking with them, machinery, tools, and trucks would be of inestimable value, not only as direct technical aid but as a great moral aid. What greater contribution can we make to the heroic Yugoslav people than to bring them our machines and also our accumulated technical experience!

The American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc., will sponsor and give impetus to the establishment of cooperatives such as that formed by Mr. Samardzic. Hundreds of Yugoslav-Americans have expressed the desire to go to Yugoslavia with the intention of giving both physical and financial aid. Many of these are members of the association because they realize that their efforts will be more effective when merged than as single sporadic actions.

Those desiring to become members of the association should write to:

The American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc., 465 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The association seeks to enroll in its ranks engineers, technicians, skilled workers of all categories, and others who desire to aid in this great task. We owe a great debt to the Yugoslav people and they need our help! Can you fail them?

GEORGE MLADINICH,

Executive Secretary.

Zadell Raps 263 Game; Utopas: 1021 Tops

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Cracking wide open for the first time this season, the S. N. P. J. Men's League went to town in striking fashion as four records toppled from their previous perches. Lending the vanguard and in spectacular style too was Frankie Zadell of the Loyalties who reeled off a 263 classic in a 603 series that put the clincher on a three-game rout against the Utopian Dandies. After warming up with two 170 openers, Frank started to splatter the wood all around the lot to come up with his fine game that won that last fray by 37 sticks, 458 to 921. Adolph Perdan kept up his steady bowling in bagging a 542 series for the losers.

The Utopian Dudes unshackled

Jugoslavs could do nothing and in 1924 they acquiesced in the incorporation of Fiume in Italy.

(To be continued)

their backward moniker and made a courageous comeback in the last two games after dropping the first by 6 pins, 926 to 920, to the Lunder. Adam Sharpshooters. Not to be dismayed after that close loss these brazen gents came back with a 930 tally and then soared to the heights with a league high 1021 game and 2871 series. Joe "Whitey" Matthews "dood" it, the best for the Dude Wranglers in posting a 620 series that is tops in the individual standings. Trailing behind the tow-head was Johnny Simic with a 606 series, "Hank" Zorman 555, Joe "Ziggy" Zupanec's 554 and Tony Geghman's 536. Mike Poklar was sharp for the Lunders with a 560 set.

Whitewash Ho! And that's the way the trend went as the Utopian Dukes breezed merrily past the Concordians in all three races. Yours truly and George Jelinek with 617 and 582 series led the triumphs. John Japel with a 533 aces was high for the Concordors.

The Comrades banged out a 970 game, third high on the board, then lost track of the strike pocket in losing the final two to the Spartans. Bill Schlarb and Eddie Prijatel with 576 and 534 sparked the winners and losers respectively.

200 Circle.—F. Zadel 263, J. Matthews 233-208, J. Simic 233, J. Spilar 219-212, J. Birk 215, J. Prijatel 212, B. Schlarb 212, F. Spehek 212, A. Prime 211, E. Prijatel 209, J. Zupanec 206, B. Matetich 202, M. Poklar 201, G. Jelinek 201.

Sideline Slants: The Spartan entry rating as the most colorful team in the league—that is—as far as their bowling balls are concerned. Bob Matetich possesses a bright red, Andy Poklar green, John Pretnar brown and Bill Schlarb and Frank Spehek the regulation black. . . . The Utopian Dudes being kidded as "Duds", similar to deadheads or bombs that don't explode. Boys having the last laugh after blasting league high 1021 game and 2871 series. . . . Rudy Lisch in Pa. on a speaking engagement was supplemented by Johnny Simic who did all right with a 606 series. . . . Swell split shots: Schlarb's 6-7-10 and Zadel's 6-7. . . . Joe Matthews crashing a 684 series in the Friday night home league at Pozelnik's Waterloo Rec. Earlier in the evening "Whitey" racked up a 628 series in the Shop league and this Sunday shot a 620 series. A Lotta wood!

Kegler Komments

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Utopians II having lost nine consecutive games retaliated by taking two games from Comrades II. M. Strazisar led the winners with 140-160-147-447. M. Koren high for the Comrades with 122-141-174-437.

Spartans repeated their last week's performance by taking three from Utopians I. M. Recher for Spartans rolled 141-129-153-423. For the losers J. Kronic with 149-179-128-456.

Concordians II took all three from Strugglers. J. Lunder led the Concordians with 143-175-156-474. L. Jochum high for the losers with 111-175-129-415. Comrades I coming thru again pulled two games from Concordians I. P. Spik with 149-154-138-441 for Comrades and M. Marn with 193-158-134-485 for the Concordians.

AGNES JERIC, Sec'y.

Jugoslav Films

Shown in Ohio

CLEVELAND, O.—The stirring documentary films depicting the fighting spirit of the Yugoslav people, will be shown in several Ohio cities.

WARREN: Sunday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. at the Croatian Hall, Stop 37½, Niles Rd., Burton St.

LORAIN: Thursday, Oct. 18, at 7 p. m. at the Slovenian National Hall, 3114 Pearl Avenue.

BARBERTON: (Tentative) Saturday, Oct. 13, Slovenian Hall, 14th St., at 8 p. m.

YOUNGSTOWN: To be announced later.

Admission at all showings will be 50c.

Speaking at each of these showings will be Lt. Zvonimir Jurisic, young Yugoslav seaman.

UNITED COMMITTEE,

JUGOSLAV AMERICANS.

Look to Co-Ops

To Unite Labor

And Farmers

RACINE, Wis. (CLNS)—Over 300 delegates and visitors attending the Cooperative and Labor Conference at the Union Hall September 8-9, closed their sessions with strong recommendations for immediate action in serving fields of interest to both cooperatives and organized labor.

The conference, attended by delegates from 20 co-ops and 50 unions in this vicinity, suggested that similar meetings be held in each state or local community where co-ops and labor organizations are seeking means to work together.

One of the resolutions adopted by the conference urged better understanding within the two movements and declared that "economic conditions are such that only through the cooperative movement can labor,

Radio Address by Kuhel in Kansas

On Sept. 30, Lodge Bodočnost 408 SNPJ of Kansas City, Kans., celebrated its 25th anniversary with a fitting program which included singing by the Women's Chorus of the Yugoslav Community Players, showing of the film Slovenia, and an address over radio station KC-KIN by Mirko Kuhel, supreme treasurer of SNPJ and secretary of SANC, who was introduced by Bro. Zvonimir Kvaternik. The text of his address follows:

I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to you tonight about one of the most heroic countries that fought on the side of America and her Allies, a country that has sacrificed 11% of her population in the struggle for freedom and democracy—1,700,000 lives laid down in order that her future generations may live in peace and security, free from fear and free from want—about Yugoslavia.

Jugoslavia was attacked by the Axis partners, Hitler and Mussolini, early in April 1941. In ten days the struggle was over. . . . The Yugoslav army could not fight because her commanders gave orders not to fight; her planes could not fly because they were German-made planes and were not supposed to fly; her artillery could not fire because the ammunition dumps were misplaced; when they were finally located, the cases contained not shells and gunpowder, but plain sawdust and sand. The fifth column within the high command had sold out its country to the enemy. General Rupnik, Milan Nedich and other high officers, the most trusted of the corrupt lot, went over to the enemy. The king and his cabinet fled for safety, and the people were sold lock, stock and barrel to the enemy. Such was the tragedy of Yugoslavia early in 1941, when it seemed the whole world was falling apart. This was Yugoslavia's Pearl Harbor!

Yet something miraculous happened in this same tragic and forsaken spot of Europe, which defied Hitler's ultimatum to serve as a springboard for the attack against the Allies in Africa, even when it was certain Yugoslavia would have to pay a terrific price for wounding the pride of Der Fuehrer. Ten days after Yugoslavia was overrun by the enemy, the first liberation movement was organized in Slovenia, the northernmost part of the country. Thousands of liberation committees sprang up all over the land, fighting the enemy bandedhand, snatching his arms and supplies, blowing up bridges and communications and making him pay a costly price for every inch of the land which Hitler thought was already in his grasp. Thus was laid the foundation for the famous Yugoslav National Liberation Front under the leadership of Marshal Tito, whose name will forever adorn the history of Yugoslavia.

Tito's divisions and brigades at one time held back as many as 25 crack German divisions, preventing Hitler from finishing off Montgomery's British army in North Africa, and upsetting his time-table for the attack against the Soviet Union. What that meant for the Allied cause, only high military experts can tell. And the Soviet Union also remembers that those precious ten weeks lost by Hitler in Yugoslavia meant the saving of Moscow in the winter that followed, and the end of Nazi penetration to the East.

The Yugoslav National Army of Liberation and Partisan Detachments was not meant to be only a military organization, but a political as well. Its program called not only for active resistance against the enemy, but also for political reorganization of the State, for the establishment of a democratic people's government based on federal principles, in which the people would be the rulers, and not only the ruled, as heretofore. They began building the structure from the bottom up, by electing officials from the people by means of free and secret ballot in all the liberated territories. These representatives of the masses became the rulers over the army in all matters dealing with the civic and political life of the country.

In 1943, while Yugoslavia was still surrounded on all sides by the enemy, the first people's parliament within the Hitler's European fortress was held in the town of Jajce in Bosnia. Over 500 delegates from every corner of the country, some traveling hundreds of miles through the enemy lines, attended this congress. Preliminary national laws were passed, providing the prerequisite machinery for the democratic functioning of the struggling country.

One of the most important laws was the declaration of the Rights of Man, similar to our own in America, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, voice, assembly, and press, regardless of race, color or creed, the universal suffrage for men and women of 18 years and older, and including the members of the army regardless of age or sex.

Jugoslavia feels that those who are old enough to fight and willing to die for their country, are old enough to have the right to vote and voice in its administration. Thus, for the first time in its history Yugoslavia received a democratic election law by which the women and the army are allowed to vote.

agriculture and industry find the remedy to solve many of our economic ills."

The country is divided into federal units or states—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia. Together, they form the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia. Each federal state has its own people's assembly to enact the laws for the administration of its own affairs. Since the liberation of the entire country all the districts have held local elections for the provisional national and federal assemblies.

(To be continued)

Official Proceedings

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting of Sept. 5

Meeting is called to order at 1:45 p. m. at which all members of the executive committee are present except the secretary of the sick leave who is on vacation. Minutes of the previous meeting are approved as read.

Secretary submits a letter from the Missouri Fraternal Congress, announcing their annual convention, Oct. 17-18, and asking to send a delegate; decided to delegate John Spiller to represent the Society, and the annual fee is approved.

He reminds the committee of the decision of the supreme board which authorized the executive committee to procure two plans for the Society's building, one for remodeling of the present building, and the other for a new building, which are to be submitted before the supreme board at the next meeting; decided that a committee of three members take care of this matter and get in touch with Holabird & Root since they made the last alterations on the building. Carried that the president, secretary and treasurer shall serve on the committee.

He also asks about the reaction in reference to the decision of 19% deductions from employees and officers for war bonds; decided that hereafter such a deduction would be on a voluntary basis.

Juvenile Director asks the committee to renew the subscription to the National Recreational magazine and bulletin which is \$5 per year; request approved.

Meeting adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

Meeting of Sept. 19

Meeting is called to order at 1:30 p. m. at which all members of the executive committee are present except the editor who is on vacation. Minutes of the previous meeting are approved as read.

Secretary submits application for transfer from the juvenile to adult department of George E. Kuhar, lodge 147, who is not in the best physical condition; decided that if he wants to be insured for more than \$500 mortuary benefit he should be medically examined.

A letter from lodge 226 asking for a donation for John Paulin, enable him to buy an article in the committee approved \$100 which will be paid upon presentation of the bill for the artificial leg.

A letter from the Ohio Fraternal Congress inviting to send delegates to the annual session Oct. 8-9 in Columbus, Ohio. Lisch and Fifolt are delegated.

Juvenile Director presents a letter from lodge 589 asking for a donation from the athletic fund for bowling shirts; \$22.50 is approved. Applications for special benefits and assessment loan are approved (details in Slovene minutes).

Meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

VINCENT CAINKAR, President.

F. A. VIDER, Secretary.

Workers Made

Victory Possible

From another of America's mous military men—General Joseph W. Stilwell—there came testimony last week that the workers at home had backed to the limit the fighters overseas.

Known as "Vinegar Joe" for his blunt, tart manner, Stilwell voiced his views at an interview he gave to labor editors from the States who toured the area at the army's invitation.

Stilwell now is commander of the U. S. 10th Army occupying battle-scarred Okinawa. Earlier in the war, he played a gallant role against heavy odds in the Burma and China campaigns.

"Phenomenal and almost unbelievable," was the way the general characterized labor's production record.

He pointed to the masses of guns, tanks and other weapons piled up outside his headquarters, as well as all over the island.

"Just look at the stuff out here," he said, "and you can tell why we won the war."

Some of the men in the foxholes, he declared, found it difficult to understand the much-publicized strikes at home, but he blamed that on the fact that they failed to receive accurate information about the true state of affairs.

"Actually, the number of strikes during this war has been negligible. Those that have occurred were terribly pumped up and made to look worse than they actually were."

There may have been some "slackers" on the home front, Stilwell told the editors, but he pointed out that "we've got some of them right here in the army, too"—among men who desert or go A. W. O. L.

"The huge majority of soldiers and workers alike have done the greatest job the world has ever seen," the general contended.