

RUSI PREBILI NEMŠKO ČRTO PRI SEVASTOPOLU

Američani in Angleži sestrelili 119 nemških letal

LJUTE BITKE NA INDIJSKI FRONTI

London, 9. maja.—Ruska armada je prebila glavno nemško obrambno črto pri Sevastopolu, veliki mornarični bazi na Krimu ob Črnem morju, in zasedla višine okrog te vojaške trdnjave, se glasi naznanilo, objavljen v Moskvi danes zjutraj. Enote ruske armade zdaj naskakujejo dostope do mesta, kjer so zbrane nemške in rumunske čete.

Z izjemo Sevastopola je ves Krim pod kontrolo sovjetskih čet. Operacije teh podpirajo bojna letala in ladje z bombardiranjem pozicij sovražnika. So doli se, da osiščna posadka v Sevastopolu šteje 25,000 mož. Nemci so okupirali to bazo 2. julija l. 1942.

Uradni komunikacijski pravi, da so Rusi zavzeli Inkerman, dve milj vzvodno od Sevastopola, in dve železniški postaji na severni in severovzhodni strani mesta. Čez 4000 Nemcev je padlo v bitki z Rusi v enem sektorju fronte.

Ruski letalci so potopili dvanajst nemških parnikov in transportov na Črnem morju v bližini Sevastopola v zadnjih treh dneh.

Neapel, Italija, 9. maja.—Ameriški rušilci so bombardirali nemške pozicije in vojaške objekte pri Anziju, britski pa nemške parnike na Jadranskem morju v bližini Valone, Albanija, se glasi poročilo. Zavezniški letalci so metali bombe na nemške transporte v bližini delmatinskega obrežja. V spopadu v zraku so sestrelili devet nemških letal.

London, 9. maja.—Zavezniško poveljstvo je poslalo čez 4500 bojnih letal in bombnikov nad Nemčijo in nacijska oporišča v Franciji. Ameriški letalci so metali bombe na Berlin in Brunswick, britski pa na železniško območje in komunikacijske zveze v Franciji, Belgiji in Holandiji.

Ameriški in britski letalci so v spopadih v zraku sestrelili 119 nemških bojnih letal.

Britski letalci so napadli nemški konvoj v bližini norveškega obrežja. Bombe so potopile dva parnika, štiri pa poškodovale.

New Delhi, Indija, 9. maja.—Srđite bitke divjajo pri Kohimi in Imphalu, Indija. Britske in indijske čete so odbile japonske napade na svoje pozicije in zadale težke udarce sovražniku.

Glavni stan admiralna Louisa Mountbattena, vrhovnega poveljnika zavezniške sile, poroča, da so britske in indijske čete zasedle dve vasi v hribih na severni strani Imphala.

Pearl Harbor, Havaji, 9. maja.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz poroča, da so ameriški letalci bombardirali Guam, bivši ameriški zbirališče v Marijanski grupi, in japonske mornarične ter letalske baze na Kurilskih otokih. Na Guam je bil drugi dan četrtka vojne. Bombe so razbile vse vojaških naprav in zanetile požare.

Predsednik Salvadora naznanil resignacijo

San Salvador, El Salvador, 9. maja.—Predsednik Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez je sinoči v svojem govoru po radiu naznanil resignacijo. Nasledila ga bo komisija, ki jo izvolijo člani kabineta, predsednik parlamenta in vojni vrhovnega sodišča.

Čehi podpisali dogovor z Rusi

Masaryk svari zavezniške vlade

London, 9. maja.—Čehoslovaška ubežna vlada je naznanila podpis dogovora s sovjetsko Rusijo. Ta določa, da čehoslovaške pokrajine, katere osvobodile ruske armade, pridejo takoj pod oblast sovjetskega poveljstva, čehoslovaške avtoritete pa prevzamejo civilne administracije v pokrajinah, ko ne bodo več porazišče vojnih operacij proti sovražniku.

Sovjetske čete so že dosepele do čehoslovaške meje in vsled tega je dogovor stopil v veljavo takoj po podpisu. V imenu Rusije je dogovor podpisal Viktor L. Levidijev, sovjetski poslanik pri ubežni čehoslovaški vladi v Londonu, v imenu Čehoslovake pa dr. Hubert Ripka, nadomestni zunanji minister.

Philadelphija, Pa., 9. maja.—Jan Masaryk, podpredsednik čehoslovaške ubežne vlade, je na zborovanju mednarodnega delavskega urada, ki se vrši v tem mestu, svaril pred nevarnostjo milega in dobrohotnega postopanja napram nemškemu ljudstvu v povojni dobi. Dejal je, da se take tendence kažejo pri nekaterih zavezniških vladah.

Masaryk je dejal, "da je mnenje, da je bilo nemško ljudstvo zapeljano in da je šlo v vojno, ker je to zahteval Hitler, zmotno. To ljudstvo je vedno podpiralo Hitlerja in člane njegove gänge, zato mora prevzeti tudi odgovornost za vse storjene zločine. Čas je, da postanemo vsi realisti. Po prvi svetovni vojni so zavezniki izgubili mir, ker niso odločno nastopili proti Nemčiji. Izgleda, da se spet pojavlja popuščanje napram Nemcem. Usoda Nemčije mora biti izročena v roke zavezniških vojaških voditeljev."

Masaryk je zaključil svoj govor z apelom za skupno akcijo, da se svet zavaruje pred agresijo v bodočnosti, zaeno pa je izrekel upanje, da bo mednarodni delavski urad igral važno vlogo v prizadevanjih, katerih cilj je ustanovitev podlage trajnemu miru.

Pogajanja glede končanja stavke

Detroit, Mich., 9. maja.—Uradni avtne unije so naznanili pogajanja glede končanja stavke v avtinskih tovarnah v Detroitu in Windsorju, Ont., Kanada, v katerih je zavojevanih čez 25,000 delavcev. Prizadete so tovarne Ford Motor Co. in General Motors Corp. Stavka v tovarni De Soto Corp. je bila končana po dosegu sporazuma. Čez 2500 stavkarjev se je vrnilo na delo.

Konvencija jeklarske unije v Clevelandu

Cleveland, O., 9. maja.—Konvencija jeklarske unije, včlanjen v Kongresu industrijskih organizacij, se je pričela v tem mestu. Pričakuje se, da se bo izrekla za nadaljevanje kampanje za odpravo ali revizijo mednarodne formule "malega jekla". Unija ima skoro milijon članov in je druga največja v Ameriki. Njen predsednik je Philip Murray, ki je tudi predsednik CIO.

Turčija internirala ameriške letalce

Istanbul, Turčija, 9. maja.—Deset ameriških letalcev, ki so se morali spustiti na tla na turškem ozemlju, je turška vlada internirala. Letalca trdnjave, na kateri so se nahajali, je bila poškodovana v napadu na Balkan. Noben član posadke ni bil ranjen.

LEWIS UMAKNIL PROŠNJO ZA VRNITEV V ADF

Udaril je po članih eksekutivnega sveta federacije

GREEN ZAVRNIL OBDOŽITVE

Washington, D. C., 9. maja.—John L. Lewis, predsednik rudarske unije United Mine Workers of America, je umaknil prošnjo za vrnitev svoje organizacije v Ameriško delavsko federacijo, zaeno pa je udaril po članih eksekutivnega sveta ADF in zahteval vrnitev čeka v vsoti \$60,000, ki je spremljal prošnjo.

Lewis pravi v izjavi, da so člani eksekutivnega sveta na svoji seji v Philadelphiji, Pa., na kateri niso odobrili in ne zavrgli prošnje, demonstrirali, da so hlapci in orodje Rooseveltove administracije. "Člani eksekutivnega sveta so s svojimi intrigami pretvorili ADF v lutko politične organizacije in komparnijsko unijo," pravi Lewis v izjavi in pismu, katero je naslovil Williamu Greenu, predsedniku federacije. "Razgali so se kot podli hinavci in moralni pokvarjenci. Javnost ve, da so člani eksekutivnega sveta dobili navodila od politkov Rooseveltove administracije, ki iz političnih razlogov vodijo opozicijo proti enotnosti organiziranih delavcev, naj preprečijo vrnitev UMW v ADF."

Rudarska unija je izstopila iz ADF l. 1935 in postala jedro Kongresa industrijskih organizacij. V teku predsedniške volilne kampanje pred štirimi leti je Lewis vodil opozicijo proti Rooseveltu in izjavil, da bo odstopil kot predsednik CIO, če bo Roosevelt ponovno izvoljen za predsednika Združenih držav. Svojo besedo je držal. Po sporu s Philipom Murrayjem, ki ga je nasledil kot predsednik CIO, je potegnil rudarje iz CIO.

Green je odločno zavrnil Lewisove obdolžitve, da so člani eksekutivnega sveta ADF hlapci in orodje Rooseveltove administracije. "Vzrok, da prošnja ni bila odobrena, je v tem, ker se reprezentantje ADF in UMW niso mogli zediniti glede vprašanja izravnave jurisdikcijskih sporov," je dejal. "ADF je za nadaljevanje pogajanj glede vrnitve UMW kljub stališču Lewisa, ki se kaže v javnosti kot zagovornik enotnosti organiziranih delavcev, dasi neprestano podžiga razkol."

Green je dejal, da bo ADF vrnila vsoto \$60,000 Lewisovi organizaciji.

Poljski duhovnik zapustil Moskvo

Dve konferenci s Stalinom

Moskva, 9. maja.—Rev. Stanislaw Orlemanski, poljsko-ameriški katoliški duhovnik iz Springfielda, Mass., je zapustil Moskvo in je zdaj na poti domov. V Rusiji se je nahajal dvajset dni. Sovjetski listi so objavili izjavo duhovnika, "da je Stalin naklonjen katoliški cerkvi." Na prvih straneh. Orlemanski je imel dve konferenci s Stalinom v Moskvi.

V svoji formalni izjavi je Orlemanski naglasil, da bo razvo dogodkov potrdil njegovo trditve, da je Stalin naklonjen katoliški cerkvi. Njegov obisk Moskve je izzval kritiko v ameriških katoliških krogih. Orlemanski je dejal pred odhodom iz Moskve, da Stalinov namen ni vmešavanje v notranje zadeve Poljske.

Domače vesti

Posdravi

Chicago.—John in Mary Kobi pozdravljata uredništvo Prosvete in osebe v gl. uradu jednote iz St. Paula, Minn.

Vesel dogodek

Lloydell, Pa.—V hiši Antona Vidricha se je oglasila štoriklja in pustila krepke fantička z naročilom, da takoj postane član SNPJ. Čestitke!

Slovenski letalec pogrešan

Bridgeport, O.—Mary Selak, članica društva 13 SNPJ, je dobila vest, da je njen sin Louis, saržent v ameriškem letalskem zboru, pogrešan od 11. aprila, ko se je udeležil napada na Nemčijo. On je član tega društva. Njegov oče, ki je bil lani predsednik društva 13 SNPJ, je umrl 12. februarja t. l. za rakom. Louis je drugi član društva, ki je pogrešan. Prvi je bil Frank Matko. Njegovi starši so bili obveščeni, da je vojni ujetnik v Nemčiji. Frank je bil ujet na italijanski fronti.

Nov grob v St. Louisu

St. Louis, Mo.—Po štirih tednih mučne bolezni je umrl Joe Skubiec, član in ustanovitelj društva 107 SNPJ. Star je bil 64 let in doma iz Glince pri Ljubljani. Žena mu je umrla pred več leti. Pokopan je bil 6. t. m. Zapuška tri sinove (enega na italijanski fronti), omoženo hčer in dva brata.

Rojak umrl

Chicago.—V bolnišnici Oak Forest je umrl John Pichman, star 78 let in doma iz Trnja pri Škofji Loki na Gorenjskem. Zapuška štiri sinove.

Nemške ofenzive v Jugoslaviji

General Mihajlovič pomaga sovražniku

London, 9. maja.—Nemške kolone so začele nove ofenzive v več krajih Jugoslavije z namenom, da zdrobe odpor partizanov v teku odmora v vojnih operacijah, ki je nastal na drugih zavezniških frontah, poroča glavni stan maršala Tita, poveljnika jugoslovanske osvobodilne armade.

"Naše enote se junaško in odločno bore proti sovražniku in v nekaterih krajih so v protiofenzivi," pravi poročilo. "Ljute bitke divjajo v vzhodni Bosni in Črni gori."

Partizani so ponovno obdoličili četnike generala Mihajloviča, vojnega ministra v jugoslovanski ubežni vladi, da pomagajo Nemcem in Bolgarom. Izjavili so, da so dobili v roke Mihajlovičovo povelje s pozivom na četnike in vse Srbe, naj se bojujejo proti partizanom na strani Nemcev in Bolgarov.

De Gaulle za utrditev zveze z Rusijo

Alžir, Alžerija, 9. maja.—General Charles de Gaulle, načelnik francoskega narodnega odbora, je v svojem govoru v Tunisu dejal, da je za splošno in praktično kooperacijo z Veliko Britanijo in Ameriko, predvsem pa za utrditev zveze s sovjetsko Rusijo. "On je v svojem govoru okral one grupe v zavezniškem taboru, ki dvomijo v namene in cilje, katere sledjuje njegov odbor."

Ruski mornarični častniki v Chicagu

Chicago, 9. maja.—Sedem ruskih mornaričnih častnikov se je ustavilo v uradu za rusko vojno pomoč, ki zbira obleke, obuvale in druge stvari za revne Russe v pokrajinah, ki so jih osvobodile rdeče armade. Častniki so člani uradne misije, katero je sovjetska vlada poslala v Ameriko. V Chicagu so se ustavili na svoji poti z zapada proti vzhodu.

DETAJLI DOGOVORA S ŠPANIJO RAZKRITI

Izgon osiščnih agentov in špionov iz Maroka

SAVEZNIŠKI PRITISK NA PORTUGALSKO

Washington, D. C., 9. maja.—Zavezniki so preklicali embargo na izvoz olja v Španijo na podlagi dogovora, s katerim se je slednja obvezala, da bo znižala dostavljanje tungstena Nemčiji za devet desetih.

Amerika in Velika Britanija sta se sporazumeli s Španijo, da Nemčiji dobi le 40 ton tungstena v prihodnjih dveh mesecih. To je udarec nemškimi vojnimi industrijam, ki potrebujejo tungsten pri izdelovanju orožja.

Preklec embarga na izvoz olja, ki je bil v veljavi tri mesece, ko so se vršila pogajanja, je Amerika odobrila na podlagi sugestije britske vlade. Velika Britanija namreč dobiva važen vojni material iz Španije.

Dogovor s Španijo določa tudi izgon osiščnih agentov in špionov iz Španije, španskega Maroka in Tangierja; nemški in japonski konzulati v Tangierju bodo zaprti. Španija bo tudi osvobodila pet izmed sedmih italijanskih parnikov, ki se nahajajo v njenih lukah.

London, 9. maja.—Večji britski in ameriški pritisk na Portugalsko se obeta. Namen tega bo ustavev izvoza tungstena v Nemčijo. Delni ekonomski pritisk na Portugalsko se že izvaja. Velika Britanija in Amerika sta prepričani, da se bo vojna skrajšala, če bo Nemčija odrezana od virov tungstena. Naciji ne bodo mogli nadomestiti izgubljenega orožja, če ne bodo nemške industrije dobivale tungstena.

Portugalska je pazno zasledovala potek pogajanj med Španijo in zavezniki, ki so rezultirale v sklenitvi dogovora. Očitno je, da se zaveda resnosti nedavnega svara ameriškega državnega tajnika Hulla, da zavezniki ne bodo tolerirali kupčij med nevtalci in osiščem.

Vojaško sodišče obsodilo tri Italijane

Neapel, Italija, 9. maja.—Zavezniško vojaško sodišče je obsodilo tri bogate in vplivne Italijane v zapor za pet let zaradi nelegalnega prodajanja bombažnega blaga. Vsi obsojenci so imeli zveze z vlado premijera Badoglija. Obsojenci so Puigi Piscatelli, Tulio Tagliavini in Guido Ossa. Polkovnik Charles Poletti, bivši newyorški podgovrner in načelnik zavezniške komisije v Neaplju, je pozdravil obsodbo obtožencev.

Thomas za skrajšanje delovnega tedna

St. Paul, Minn., 9. maja.—R. J. Thomas, predsednik unije združenih avtinskih delavcev, včlanjene v Kongresu industrijskih organizacij, se je zrekel za skrajšanje delovnega tedna na 30 ur v avtinski industriji po zaključitvi vojne. Dejal je, da bo to edina garancija za polno uposrilev delavcev v tej industriji. Thomas je govoril na masnem shodu krajevne avtne unije.

Ameriška bombnika pristala na Švedskem

New York, 9. maja.—Poročilo iz Stockholma pravi, da sta dva ameriška bombnika pristala na švedskem ozemlju. Člani posadke so bili internirani. Bombnika sta se udeležila napada na Nemčijo.

Udeležba Italijanov v invaziji

Vojni ujetniki dobili nov status

London, 9. maja.—Na podlagi dogovora, sklenjenega med italijansko vlado premijera Badoglija in zavezniki, se pričakuje, da se bodo Italijani udeležili invazije Evrope. Italijanski vojni ujetniki se bodo imenovali "kooperatorji" v smislu dogovora. Sodi se, da število italijanskih vojakov, katere so zavezniki ujeli, je 300,000. Ti bodo dobili nove uniforme z napisom "Italy". Italijanske vojaške enote, ki se bodo borile na strani zaveznikov proti Nemcem, bodo pod poveljstvom svojih častnikov, ki pa bodo dobivali navodila od ameriških in britskih častnikov.

Vojni minister James Grigg bo podal formalno izjavo o statusu italijanskih vojnih ujetnikov v parlamentu. Ti so zdaj uposleni na kmetijah in v tovarnah. Uradno poročilo trdi, da je ameriška vlada odobrila dogovor med Veliko Britanijo in Badoglijem o bodočem statusu italijanskih ujetnikov.

Osiščni vojni ujetniki v Ameriki

Vojni department objavil poročilo

Washington, D. C., 9. maja.—Vojni department je objavil poročilo, iz katerega je razvidno, da se nahaja v Ameriki 183,618 osiščnih vojnih ujetnikov.

Od skupnega števila je 133,135 Nemcev, 50,136 Italijanov in 347 Japoncev. Vojni ujetniki se nahajajo v 203 taboriščih v 41 ameriških državah. Vojni department je naglasil važnost ujetnikov kot delovne sile. V mnogih krajih so nadomestili ameriške delavce. To velja zlasti za kraje, kjer je pomanjkanje delavcev.

Vojni department je naglasil, da vojni ujetniki ne konkurirajo z ameriški delavci. Ujetniki opravljajo različna dela v smislu provizij ženevske konvencije.

"Avtoritete, ki nadzirajo ujetniška taborišča, so uverjene, da bodo ujetniki dobili nauk o ameriški demokraciji," pravi vojni department. "Dana jim je prilika opazovanja življenja v demokraciji. Na razpolago so jim knjige in časopisi, lahko posejajo filmska gledališča in poslušajo radijska poročila. Čez 3500 ujetnikov dela na polju sladkornega trsa v južnih državah. Nadaljnji tisoči so uposleni na farmah v vzhodnih, centralnih in severnih državah. V tem momentu se potrebuje najmanj deset tisoč ujetnikov za dela na farmah v Illinoisu, Indiani, Wisconsinu in Michiganu."

Poročilo dostavlja, da je do sledj pobeignilo iz taborišča 285 vojnih ujetnikov. Skoro vsi so bili ujeti in poslani v taborišča, iz katerih so pobeignili.

Francoski podadmiral pred sodiščem

Alžir, Alžerija, 9. maja.—Pred posebnim vojaškim sodiščem se jutri prične obravnava proti podadmiralu Edmondu L. Derrieniu, ki je obtožen, da je predal Bizerto, mornarično bazo, in izročil del francoske bojne mornarice sovražniku v novembru l. 1942. To sodišče je ustanovil odbor za osvoboditev Francije, čigar predsednik je general Charles de Gaulle. Na obravnavi pred tem sodiščem pred nekaj tedni je bil obsojen v smrt Pierre Pucheu, bivši notranji minister na Lavalovi lutsarski vladi v Vichyju. Spoznan je bil za krivega izdajstva Francije in po obsodbi ustreljen.

RUSKA KOMISIJA RAZGALILA NEMŠKA ZVERINSTVA

Cez 100,000 civilistov in ujetnikov poklanih

SEZNAM VOJNIH ZLOČINCEV

London, 9. maja.—Posebna ruska preiskovalna komisija poroča, da so Nemci poklani v Rovnu, pokrajini predvojnje Poljske, 102,000 civilistov in vojnih ujetnikov v času okupacije.

Poročilo trdi, da so morale žrtve nacijske bestijalnosti kopati svoje lastne grobove pred ustrelitvijo. Člani komisije so na truplih izkopanih žrtev našli dokaze o mučenju. Poročilo o nacijskem terorju je oddala moskovska radiopostaja.

Čez 40,000 trupel žrtev je bilo najdenih v gozdu pri Rovnu. Poročilo citira enega očividca. "Večkrat sem videl, ko so nemški vojaki klali in pobijali Ukrajince, Poljake, Ruse in žide," je dejal. "Običajno so jih pripeljali v kraje eksekucije, kjer so morali kopati jarke. Potem so se morali sleči in vleči v jarke, nakar so jih Nemci postrelili. Druge so potisnili v tovrne avtomobile in jih usmrtili s strupenim plinom."

Poročilo dostavlja:

"Dejstvo, da so bili umori in drugi zločini izvršeni v pokrajini, katero je upravljal Erich Koch, je nadaljnji dokaz, da je vse vršilo po načrtih, katerih cilj je bilo popolno uničenje civilnega prebivalstva in opustošenje zasedenega ozemlja. Za vse zločine je odgovorna Hitlerjeva ganga."

Komisija je na podlagi zbranih dokazov in podatkov ugotovila, da so bili masni masakri izvršeni v zadnjih mesecih l. 1941. Mnogo trupel so Nemci sežgali. Kot zločinci so imenovani vlada nacijske Nemčije, državni minister Rosenberg, državni komisar Koch, generalni komisar distrikta Volinija-Podolsk Schene, njegov pomočnik Schweiger in vse druge osebe, zabeležene v poročilu.

"Ura obračuna ni več daleč," zaključuje poročilo. "Vsi, ki so odgovorni za storjene zločine, bodo dobili zaslužno kazn."

Senat podaljšal posojilni program

Načrt za omejitve narodnega dolga odoben

Washington, D. C., 9. maja.—Višja kongresna zbornica je sprejela načrt, ki določa podaljšanje izvajanja posojilno-najeminskega programa do 30. junija prihodnjega leta, s 63 protienemu glasu. Na podlagi tega programa dobivajo zavezniške države pomoč od Amerike v obliki orožja, streliva, živila in drugih potrebščin.

Proti je glasoval samo senator Langer, republikanec iz Se-verne Dakote.

Sprejeti načrt prepoveduje predsedniku sklepanje vojaških in ekonomskih dogovorov, povezanih z dajanjem pomoči zaveznikom na podlagi posojilno-najeminskega programa. S tem si je senat pridržal pravice odločevanja v teh zadevah.

Kongresni odsek za pota in sredstva je prej odobril zakonski načrt glede omejitve narodnega dolga na \$240,000,000. Federalni zakladni department je priporočal, da se vsota omeji na \$260,000,000, toda odsek je priporočilo ignoriral.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Vprašalne pole

Pred dvema tednoma smo poslali iz SANSovega urada vsem tajnikom podružnic vprašalno pismo, v katerem smo zaprosili tajnike za kooperacijo pri izpolnitvi odgovorov na vprašanja in čim hitrejšo dostavo v naš urad. Čemu smo poslali te pole? Služile bodo uradu pri izdelavi načrta za reprezentacijo ali zastopstvo na bodoči konvenciji SAN-So. Podružnice se zelo razlikujejo po velikosti, po prispevkih, po številu aktivnih članov ali včlanjenih prispevalcih društev, po načinu poslovanja in delovanja, vsled tega vse niso upravičene do enakega zastopstva. Sestaviti je treba neko dolečno merilo, ki bo služilo za podlago števila delegatov. Točni in pravilni podatki, ki jih bomo dobili v odgovorih na vprašalni poli, nam bodo mnogo pripomogli, da se sestavi enakopraven, pravičen in pravilen načrt. Apeliramo zlasti na one podružnice, ki še niso vrstile izpolnjenih pol, da to storijo čim prej.

Vprašanje stroškov

Koliko delegatov bo štela prva konvencija SAN-So, je odvisno od načrta, ki ga bo sestavil glavni urad in katerega ima odobrili celokupni izvršni odbor. Domneva pa se in možnost je, da bo navzočih od 150 delegatov. Če bi se vsem tem in SAN-Sovim odbornikom plačali vozni stroški in dnevnice iz SAN-Sove blagajne, bi slednja pač ne bila porabljena za politično gibanje v prid našega naroda v stari domovini, zakar so naši zavedni rojaki prispevali ves ta denar. Radi tega je eksekutiva na svoji seji 12. aprila zaključila, da bodo delegati upravičeni le do rednih dnevnice, ne pa do dodatnih stroškov. Za vozne stroške bodo morale poskrbeti podružnice same. Važno in potrebno je torej, da podružnice takoj podvzamejo potrebne korake in zbirajo sredstva izključno v namen konvencijnih stroškov.

ZOJSA

Izvršni odsek Združenega odbora južnoslovenskih Američanov, označevan zadnje čase ZOJSA, je imel izredno sejo v New Yorku 25. aprila. V glavnem se je reševala zadeva odborovega predsednika Louisa Adamiča, kateremu je zdravnik zapovedal prenehati z vsako aktivnostjo za dva ali tri mesece, ali pa naj trpi posledice. Vsled opasnega položaja je Adamič sklenil začasno odložiti pretežno pozicijo delovnega predsednika. Odbor je z obžalovanjem sprejel njegovo izjavo. Zavedal se je velikega dela, ki ga je Adamič kot predsednik izvršil v prid osvobodilnega gibanja v Jugoslaviji ter da bo njegova dinamična aktivnost, dasi le začasno, zelo pogrešana. Zavedal pa se je tudi potrebe dobrega odpočitka in prvotne zdravniške oskrbe, katero Adamič nujno potrebuje. Mestočasnega delovnega predsednika je zavzel Zlatko Baloković. SAN-So sta na tej seji zastopala drugi podpredsednik Janko Rogelj in izvršni tajnik Mirko Kuhel, ki je nadomestil predsednika Kristana.

Domitilija?

Gospodje, ki so s tako slastjo naredili Hitlerjevo razdvojevno propagando "v korist naroda" in ki jo sedaj pomagajo širiti po Ameriki v New York (brez podpisa ali sbitnega naslova), tudi ostro protestirajo proti "predznanosti" Kuhljah, da je v SAN-Sovem imenu razglasil Slovensko ljudsko stranko za peto kolono nemškega Drang nach Ostena. Čudno, da niso predznanosti očitali tudi Josipu Vidmarju, predsedniku Slovenske osvobodilne fronte, ki je dejal 27. aprila 1943:

"Jasno pa vam mora biti, da nikakor in pod nobenim pogojem ni marala (Osvobodilna fronta) in ni smela sprejeti v svoje vrste strank, ki so se v jugoslovanski preteklosti osramo- tjele slovenskih narodnih interesov vladajoči beograjski čaršiji, ali ki so celo svoji čaršiji in svojim interesom na ljubo po-

pirali peto kolono na naši zemlji ali celo sami bili peta kolona za naše okupatorje. V ti dve sramotno zaznamovani skupini nesprejemljivih je Osvobodilna fronta utemeljeno štela vodstvi obeh dotedaj vodilnih političnih strank, ki sta bili iz Osvobodilne fronte v naprej in nepreklicno izključeni. Ti ljudje in njihovi hlapi in zasleplenci danes niso z nami, marveč proti nam. Kdo so ti ljudje? Prejeli so denar, podporo in orožje od okupatorja, to se pravi od smrtnih sovražnikov našega naroda. Plačani izdajalci so."

Do okupacije sta bili vodilni stranki v Sloveniji SLS in JNS, kojih glasilo je bil ljubljanski SLOVENEK. V svoji številki od 6. novembra 1940 pa čitamo v Slovenscu to-le: "Fašizem je prišel kot protirevolucija z vsemi tistimi pojavi, ki so specifična stvar italijanskega temperameta. Kadar presojamo fašizem, je treba prav to imeti pred očmi. Mussolini se je pokazal kot človek izrednih državnih sposobnosti, prepričevalne zgovornosti in kot politik neverjetno dobre gibalne instinkta za ono, kar je vsakokrat duhovnega in političnega viselo v zraku. Fašizem je stopil v 19. leto svojega obstoja. Ustvaril je velike in dobre stvari, ustvaril je mnogo koristnega ter zaslužil priznanje vsakega objektivnega motrilca. Naj bi ob svojem višku ustvaril tudi mirno in zadovoljno Italijo, ki bo na znotraj in na zunanem vsem pravičnala!"

Pet mesecev kasneje so italijanski fašisti kazali vrhline svojega političnega prepričanja in Ljubljani, ko je Slovenec urednik že pobegnil, da v tujini kuje načrte za povratek voditeljev stranke, čije glasilo je dajalo priznanje fašizmu!

Razume se, da je SAN-So izvršni tajnik kriv pisanja v Slovenscu pred tremi leti in pol! Slučaj Propaganda proti SAN-Su in osvobodilnemu gibanju pripada od ljudi, ki ne prenehajo pridigati "nepristranost", češ, narod doma si naj sam uredi svoje zadeve. Mislijo pa drugače: Zadeve doma bomo uredili mi—po starem načinu!

Iz gibanja SAN-So in JPO-SS

PRISPEVKI ZA JPO-SS

Detroit.—Pri naši postojanki JPO-SS so meseca aprila darovali sledeči za pomožno akcijo: Mary Potočnik \$12, po \$5 Joseph Korsic, Rudy Potočnik, Sluga Lawrence; po \$2 Knes in Plahar; Ana Kos, Charles in Hana Gaber, S. N. dom, Leo in Katie Junko, John in Katie Kraiz; po dolarju: Anton in Veronika Cedilnik, Anton Simec (Semec?), Martin Menton, Mary Rotar, John Plahar, Frances Mezgec, Math in Helen Novak, Frank Hreščaj, Anton in Mary Jurca. Skupaj aprila \$48.

Prisrčna hvala vsem prispevalcem. S to vsoto je naša postojanka prekoračila tisoč dolarjev. Na gl. urad, je bilo poslanih par dolarjev manj kot tisoč, toda na roki imam še \$12. Pravi, da prvi milijon je najtežje spraviti skupaj. Tako je bilo tudi pri naši postojanki težko spraviti skupaj prvi tisoč. Upam, da prihodnji tisočak ne bo lezel tako po poljevo skupaj. No, pa saj je dobro, da je še toliko. Ta tisočak je darovalo sto posameznikov in šest organizacij. Toliko ima namreč postojanka članov—aktivnih in neaktivnih, to je onih, ki prispevajo redno in onih, ki so darovali enkrat ali dvakrat, odkar je bila postojanka ustanovljena.

Katie Kralin, tajnica.

VESELICA IN SEJA V JOHNSTOWNU

Johnstown, Pa.—Tukajšnja postojanka 53 SAN-So priredi plesno veselico dne 17. junija v slovenskem delavskem domu v Lorain Bldg. Vstopnina 50c. Prisimo vsa slovenska društva v tej okolici, da ne prirejajo plesnih zabav ta večer, marveč si rezervirajo ta dan in niso posojiti na veselici. Vem, da ne bo nikomur

žal, ker pri nas je vedno lušno na takih prireditvah. Za ples bo igrala godba Joveva Koracina.

Obenem vabim vse zastopnike SAN-So, da se sigurno udeležijo prihodnje seje 21. maja. Da je bila seja preložena za teden dni, je vzrok v tem, ker se 28. maja v Johnstownu vrši jugoslovanski dan. Upam, da se bomo shodali udeležiti polnoštevilno, kakor tudi seje. Na tej seji moramo rešiti več važnih zadev, na primer glede veselice, glavno bo pa razprava o prihodnji konvenciji SAN-So, to je ali pošljemo delegata ali ne. Torej 21. maja na svidenje na seji, 17. junija pa na veselici.

Frank Chuchek, predsednik.

KARTNA ZABAVA ZA SAN-So

Milwaukee.—Naznanjam vsem milwauskim in westalljskim rojakom, da priredi tukajšnja postojanka kartno zabavo v korist SAN-So. Vrši se v nedeljo, 28. maja v Šoštarčevi dvorani, in sicer takoj po kratki seji SAN-So. Članice pripravljalnega odbora so pridno na delu in pravijo, da gredo vstopnice dobro izpod rok. In zakaj tudi ne, saj gre za pravično stvar. Ze sedaj ste vabljeni vsi, da pridete na to zabavo ob treh popoldne. (Drugo bo v dnevniku—ured.)

Mary Musich, tajnica.

Poživite pomožno akcijo!

Janko N. Rogelj

Glavni blagajnik JPO-SS, brat Leo Jurjovec, mi je poslal poročilo za mesec april 1944. Zelo kratko je to poročilo, kar žalostno izgleda. Samo šest prispevkov je dobil v pretečenem mesecu. Da ni slovenska naselbina v Elyju, Minn., poslala posnemanja vredni prispevek, bi bilo še bolj klaverno.

Prispevali so sledeči: Ig. Musich, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$15.00; John Dolenc, tajnik podružnice št. 9 SAN-So, \$11.10; Louis Champa, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 6, Ely, Minn., \$300.00; Anton Zornik, tajnik lokalnega odbora št. 40, Herminie, Pa., \$10.00; A. Cedilnik, blagajnik lokalnega odbora št. 34, Detroit, Mich., \$90.00; in Cecilia Brodnik, tajnica lokalnega odbora št. 37, West Park, Ohio, \$12.00.—To je vse!

V blagajni JPO-SS je sedaj \$71.431.94

Narodno zavedni Slovenec Alexander Škerlj iz Exporta, Pa., mi piše pismo, da je poslal na glavne tajnika vsoto \$59.00, ne pa \$50.00, kot je bilo poročeno v Prosveti. Tako mi tudi poroča, da je meseca decembra poslal \$25.00 od Westmorelandske federacije SNPJ, in vsoto \$35.73 od postojanke 25 JPO-SS, toda je bilo kreditirano baš obratno. Torej sta s tem popravljeni obe napaki.

Slovenci in Slovenke: Naša pomožna akcija JPO-SS je stara tri leta. Kaj je storila v treh letih, vidite iz priobčenega računa. Premalo zavesti je v teh številkah. Kdo je tega kriv? Vprašajte samega sebe! Deset slovenskih podpornih in brat-skih organizacij v Ameriki, pri katerih je včlanjenih najmanj 90 odstotkov naših ljudi, so pozvale vse Slovence v Ameriki, da naj se odzovejo klicu trpeče Slovenije. Pravila JPO-SS so dovolj jasna in nepristranska, odobrena so bila po vseh desetih organizacijah. Vsi smo se strinjali z njimi, nobenega ugovora ni bilo, dokler odbor JPO-SS ni hotel kršiti svojih pravil. Danes životvarimo in čakamo, da bo rešena naša domovina onkraj morja. To nikakor ni prav, da zanemarjamo najbolj človekoljubno akcijo, kar jih je imela do sedaj še slovenska Amerika. Vsa čast onim, ki so razumeli to veliko in samaritansko nalogo in dolžnost, ki je objela njih srca. Toda veliko jih je še med nami, ki tega niso storili. Ali so oni mrtvi za nas, mrtvi za svoje brate in sestre onkraj morja? Kaj je vsak drugi Slovenec v Ameriki "Janez Nedam" in ne ve, da je del tega trpečega naroda v domovini?

Koliko naših slovenskih zdravnikov, zobozdravnikov, trgovcev, gostilničarjev in drugih obrtnikov je zapisanih med darovalci pomožne akcije? Ali ste jih vprašali, da naj prispevajo? Koliko

je drugih profesionalcev in trgovcev drugih narodnosti, ki trgujejo s Slovenci, toda niso prispevali centa. Vsem drugim vojnim pomožnim akcijam pomagajo, toda izognejo se naše pomožne akcije.

Najbolj aktivna lokalna odbora JPO-SS v Clevelandu sta št. 2 in št. 35. Prvi je poslal na glavne tajnika \$12.000.00, drugi pa \$4.652.85, skupno \$16.652.85.

To je dal slovenski Cleveland, o katerem pravijo, da ima 50 tisoč Slovencev. In v tem Clevelandu živita dva Slovenca, ki sta dala sama po \$500.00. Kje so drugi? Vsi čitajo poročila naše pomožne akcije, toda se ne odzovejo. Po zadnjem ljudskem štetju v Združenih državah so našli 178.640 Slovencev in Slovenk, tako poroča The World Almanac. Isto štetje pravi, da je od prejšnjega števila Slovencev samo še 75.560 onih, ki so prišli iz Slovenije, 97.300 je tukaj rojenih, kjer je bil samo eden izmed roditeljev Slovenec, in 5.780 je tu-rojenih, kjer sta bila oče in mati oba Slovenca.

Kako zanesljiva je ta statistika, si lahko sami predstavljamo, kako se vrši ljudsko štetje in kako odgovarjajo na stavljen vprašanja.

Vse naše bratske podporne organizacije v Ameriki štejejo okoli 120.000 članov v odraslem oddelku. Tudi to število moramo vzeti z rezervacijo, ker nas je mnogo članov, ki smo pri dveh ali treh organizacijah. Poleg tega imamo v mladinskih oddelkih okoli 40.000 otrok. V obeh oddelkih imajo naše organizacije okoli 160.000 članov in članic, kar dokazuje, da zadnje ljudsko štetje ni prav preveč oddaljeno od članstva naših organizacij.

In vsi ti Slovenci in Slovenke so v treh letih prispevali v JPO-SS okoli 71 tisoč dolarjev. To je naša lastna slika, to je naše lastno ljudsko štetje, kadar govorijo samo usmiljena srca.

Ali ostanemo takšni baš ob času, ko se bliža tista odločilna ura upanja in tolažbe in pričakovanja, ko bo zmaga pravica in resnica, ko se umakne tema svitu: svobodne zarje, ko zopet zadihna naš narod svobodno in prosto, toda lačen, bolen, raztrgan, sam, tepen in zazrt na pokopališča in pogorišča, na neob-

delana polja in izsekane gozdove, na prazne hleve in prazne kašče, ko bo naš narod stal na poteptani zemlji, a nad njim žareče sonce, ki bo pripekalo na trdne roke in noge, da bo slabost pretresala zadnjo mišico, ko bo kri naše krvi prosila usmiljenja in pomoči, a iz oči bo silila zadnja pekoča in nepopisno skeleča—solza.

Kaj bi dal prijatelj, da bi izbrisal to solzo svojemu rodnemu bratu in rodnim sestri? Ali ne čutiš v sebi več tiste rdeče kaplje krvi, ki se je ustavila v tvojem srcu, ko si se poslavljaj iz rodne zemlje? Vzbuđi v sebi to slovo od doma, od očeta in matere, bratov in sester. Naj se zopet ta kaplja krvi ustavi v tvojem človeškem srcu, prečrtaj in prekrižaj ime "Janez Nedam", ki je zapisano na tvojem čelu. Bodi mož, bodi žena slovenskega rodu, roka naj seže v žep po dolar, dva ali več, in daj brat, daj; pomagaj sestri!

In zahvali svojo življenjsko usodo, da te je pripeljala v Ameriko, da si v stanu dati in da lahko daš, ker imaš, a tvoji bratje nimajo in prosijo tebe, srečnega, zdravega in bogatega brata v Ameriki.

Če smo že dali, dajmo še enkrat in večkrat, bodimo zavestni, narodni in veliki—in teh velikih in težkih časih, ko se piše največje poglavje Slovanstva.

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Johnstown, Pa.—Članstvo društva 3 SNPJ pozivamo, da pridete na prihodnjo sejo v nedeljo, 14. maja ob pravem času. Seja se prične točno ob dveh popoldne iz razloga, ker ta dan praznuje HBZ svojo 50-letnico. Dajmo priliko, da se te posla- vemo lahko vsi udeležijo. Zdaj, ko se toliko govori in piše o bratstvu Slovanov, pokažimo to dejansko. Torej vsi na sejo ob pravem času, potem pa v Hrvatski narodni dom med naše brate Hrvate, da se z njimi poveselimo. Oni so nas že zmiraj sprejeli v svoji sredi kot prave krvne brate.

Mary Vidmar, tajnica.

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Društvene prireditve

VESELICA ZA VOJAKE

Moon Run, Pa.—Kakor je bilo že poročano, prireda vsa tukajšnja društva skupno veselico za svoje člane-vojake. Veselica bi se imela vršiti dne 13. maja, kar pa nismo mogli dobiti godbe za omenjeni dan, je bila preložena na 27. maja.

Torej ste od pripravljalnega odbora vsi uljudno vabljeni, da se udeležite te veselice, vsi člani in članice domače naselbine. Prav tako vabimo tudi vse druge od blizu in daleč, da se po možnosti udeležite in nam pomagajte do boljšega uspeha. Na tej veselici bo oddan tudi vojni bond za \$25 in več drugih reči. Torej zadnjo soboto v maju se udeležite v čim večjem številu v Slovenskem domu. Za ples bo igrala godba Jacka Martinčiča iz Strabana.

Jacob Ambrozic, 88.

PETLETNICA KROŽKA ŠT. 5

Milwaukee.—Naš mladinski krožek št. 18 SNPJ praznuje svojo petletnico na materinski dan, 14. maja. Zabava se bo vršila v Bratranjih prostorih, 3060 W. Fond du Lac ave. Na tej zabavi bo-krožek napravil presenečenje svojim materam, torej upam, da boste vsi navzoči. Tudi dolžnost očetov je, da pridejo, da jim dajo veselje in spodbudo za njih nadaljnje delo v prid krožka in SNPJ.

Apeliram na vse članstvo našega društva Vijolice, da ne pozabite mladine. Dolžnost vseh nas je, da jo podpiramo moralno in tudi materialno, kadar je treba. Obenem pa vas vabim, da se udeležite prihodnje društvene seje, ki se vrši v nedeljo popoldne pred mladinsko zabavo. Vsed zadnje se seja prične ob eni popoldne, ne ob dveh, potem pa gremo na krožkovno veselico.

J. Ritonja, tajnik.

VESELICA DRUŠTVA 166

Presto, Pa.—Uljudno vabim vse člane in članice društva 166 SNPJ na našo veselico, ki se vrši v soboto zvečer, 13. maja v Izobčevalnem domu. Enako vabim tudi vsa bližnja in oddaljena društva in ostale rojake. Vstopnina bo 50c. Igrala bo izvrstna slovenska godba — trio Lesa Faulka. Servirane bodo domače klobase in za dobro postrežbo bo skrbel odbor.

Naznanjam članom in članicam, da je bilo sklenjeno na glavni seji, da vsak član in članica plača 50c v blaginjo, če se veselice udeleži ali ne. Izvzeti so samo vojaki in bolniki na bolniški listi. Torej vas vse skupaj še enkrat lepo vabim na veliko udeležbo. Na svidenje v soboto zvečer na veselici.

Anton Petrovici, predsednik.

VABILO NA VESELICO DRUŠTVA 47

Springfield, Ill.—Naš praznik Prvi maj je za nami, tako tudi veselica, katera se je vršila na predvečer 1. maja in je bila uspešna v vseh ozirih. Od množestvenih posetnikov te veselice je bilo razvidno in dokazano, da med springfieldskimi Slovenci in drugimi Jugoslavnimi še ni delavska zavest popolnoma usahnula. In članstvo kluba št. 47 JSZ izreka zahvalo vsem posetnikom iz mesta in okolice, kakor tudi iz Taylorvilla, Ill.

Sedaj je pa pred nami veselica društva št. 47 SNPJ, katera se bo vršila v soboto, 13. maja v dvorani Slovenskega delavstva doma, pričetek ob 8 uri zvečer. Ker se nahajamo v 40-letnem jubilejnem letu SNPJ, je društvo določilo, da se ta veselica vrši v počast in spomin rojstva SNPJ. Društvo je namreč vablilo priložničen program na tej veselici, kar pa vsled raznih, v katerih se nahajamo, ni bilo kaj takega izvršiti, bi pa se kaj takega obhajalo, da bi se ta veselica obhajala kot 40-letnico z navadno veselico in zabavo.

Dalje je društvo zaključilo, da vsak član-ica plača v mesecu maju 50c izrednega assessmenta v obilnem številu prihodnje seje 17. maja. Rešiti moramo več važnih stvari, tako moramo ukreniti tudi vse potrebno za našo domačo zabavo, ki se vrši v soboto zvečer, 20. maja v dvorani SNPJ. Pričakujemo tako od bratov kot od sester, da se seje gotovo udeležite.

Obenem sporočam sklep april-

je, da se vsi do zadnjega udeležimo te veselice in s tem pokažemo, da smo lojalni člani društva in SNPJ. Društvo št. 47 je že tudi blizu 40-letnice svojega obstanka. V tem času je že tudi izvršilo mnogo dobrega dela in medsebojne pomoči za člane, in tudi izven članstva nudilo pomoč v nanogih ozirih. To nam spričuje društvena preteklost.

Bratje in sestre, to nas naj spodbuja in naj nam bo v ponos, da smo člani-ice SNPJ. Pokažimo dejansko, da se tega zavedamo s tem, da se 13. maja zvečer skupaj snidemo kot velika družina društva 47 in SNPJ in tako počastimo njeno rojstvo dostojno, kar bo nam dalo pobudo, da še dalje delujemo za boljši in večji razvoj in napredek društva in SNPJ.

John Gorphek, tajnik.

VESELICA DRUŠTVA 408

Kansas City, Kans.—Društvo Bodočnost 408 SNPJ je na zadnji seji zaključilo, da priredi plesno veselico v nedeljo, 14. maja. Zabava se vrši v Hrvaškem-slovenskem narodnem domu na 5th st. in Elizabeth ave.

Pozivam torej vse člane in članice, da se udeležite te veselice in pripeljte tudi svoje prijatelje. Vstopnina je 40c. Za ples in dobro postrežbo bo skrbel veselilni odbor. Na svidenje na veselici.

Joseph Horzen, predsednik.

Glasovi iz naselbin

SINOVA-VOJAKA

Cornwall, Pa.—Prilagam slike dveh naših sinov, ki služita v vojni. Oba sta člana društva 528 SNPJ in upam, da priobčite njih slike v Prosveti.



Pvt. Louis Glavan

Sin Louis je pri vojakih že tri leta. Udeležil se je bojev v Afriki in zdaj je v Italiji. Leta 1935 je končal srednjo šolo in pred vpoklicem v armado je delal v rudniku Cornwall Ore Co. Dne 18. maja bo star 26 let.



Pvt. Frank Glavan

Drugi sin Louis je bil vpoklican v armado meseca marca 1943. Najprvo se je nahajal v Atlantic Cityju, N. J., odkoder je bil poslan v Chestfield, Mass., od tam na v Camp Kroft, Mo., kjer je dovršil tečaj v armadni inženirski šoli. Sedaj se nahaja v Novi Gvineji. Pred vpoklicem v armado je delal v rudniku Cornwall Ore Co. Dne 29. junija bo star 24 let.

Obema želimo srečnega povratka domov, kakor tudi vsem drugim vojakom.

Louis Glavan st.

NEKAJ O ČIKAŠKIH AKTIVNOSTIH

Chicago, Ill.—V Chicagu smo se malo predramili s pričelkom pomladi, čeprav je bila do sedaj ves čas bolj hladna; ali boljše rečeno, priložnost je bila nuditi v kateri so se zanimali za malo duševnega razvedrila, so si ga lahko privoščili skozi priredbe društev.

Imeli smo plesno zabavo društva Pioneer, spojeno z "Invitational bowling tournamentom", na kateri ni bila izredno velika udeležba, toda veselo razpoloženje je prevladovalo vse skozi, in

navzoči so se imenitno zabavali ter pozabili na vse nadloge in težave za nekaj časa.

Pevsko društvo France Prešeren ima 16 pevcev v službi Strica Sama, kar ni malo za en zbor, toda za 15-letnico so nam Prešerenovi preskrbeli nekaj izvrstne duševne hrane s pestrnim programom ter tudi dali priliko, da se je vsakdo lahko pošteno naplesal. Ob tej priliki je občinstvo priznalo Prešerenove zasluge z veliko udeležbo od začetka programa do konca plesne zabave. Članom pevskega zbora je to najboljše in edino zadoščenje za njihov trud.

Društvo Slovenski dom št. 86 se je tudi potrudilo in na severni strani mesta priredilo veselico ter s tem podalo ondodnim članom in prijateljem nekaj razvedrila.

Sledilo je društvo Integrity št. 631 s praznovanjem svoje obletnice in 40-letnice SNPJ. Navzlic sedanjim potežkočam je društvo preskrbelo fin banket, kateremu je sledila plesna zabava. Dasi-ravno so člani tega društva vsi oddaljeni od jednote dvorane, je bila večerja pripravljena in mize zasedene ob času, tako da se je lahko pričela ob določeni uri. Točnost in dobra postrežba sta povzročili dobro razpoloženje in v tem duhu se je veselica nadaljevala.

Na južni strani ali v S. Chicagu je društvo Delavec proslavilo 40-letnico svojega obstanka s primernim programom in plesno zabavo. Ker ta program še ni bil opisan v Prosveti, bom o tem malo več napisal. Predsednik Fr. Kosič je pozdravil navzoče ter opisal namen in pomen te proslave. Dorothy Porenta in Gladys Buck sta ljubko zapeli "Gor čez jezero" in "Soča voda je šumela"; pozneje ob drugem nastopu pa sta podali še več drugih pesmi, a na piano ju je spremljala Lorene Brezovec. Ti dve deklici imata zelo fine glasove in Lorene izvrstno igra na piano.

Zgodovino jednote, posebno pa še potežkoče začetnega organiziranja društev širom Amerike, sta dobro orisala br. Fr. Zaitz v slovenščini in br. M. Rhovalnik v angleščini. Br. L. Kroska, predsednik društva 610 SNPJ, je podal čestitke in izjavil upanje za nadaljnje uspešno delovanje društva in jednote. Dolores Kosič in Annie Kure sta spretno proizvajali umetni ples v splošno zadovoljnost navzočih. Za zaključek je br. Vrhovnik razpel platno in kazal slike iz starega kraja. Ves program je bil zelo zanimiv, toda v prostorni dvorani je bilo mnogo sedežev praznih.

Po programu mi je br. Gorenc pripovedoval, da je tudi on že poprej spadal k drugi organizaciji, toda imel je sitnosti z nekim patrom, nakar je pristopil k SNPJ. S tem je poudaril pomen naše jednote, kjer nikdo ne nadleguje posameznikov glede njihovega osebnega prepričanja.

V sedanjem času dolgo potovanje ni udobno ter zahteva precej poztvornosti. Da pa je še vedno mnogo takih članov, ki radi store kaj dobrega za jednoto, se je pokazalo zadnjo nedeljo in soboto, ko se je vršil "SNPJ Bowling Tournament" tu v Chicagu. Mnogo kegljačev je bilo tukaj iz Clevelanda, Detroita, Milwaukeeja itd. Mnogi so se udeležili tekme že v soboto zvečer, bili na veselici do pozne ure, nadaljevali s tekmi in v nedeljo, nakar so se ufrujeni podali na dolgo pot proti domu, kjer jih je najbrže delo že čakalo v pondeljek zjutraj. Njihovo plačilo je zavest, da je letna turneja SNPJ dobro izpadla. Cela afera je bila v oskrbi društva Victorians št. 632. Victorians so vrlo in pridno delali ter preskrbeli najboljšo, kar je bilo v danjih razmerah mogoče.

Te priredbe omenjam zato, ker se mi zdi važno naglašati potek našega delovanja sedaj, ker bolj kot pa v mirnem času, ker v nekaterih slučajih se mogoče preveč zvrta krivdo na razmere in zaradi tega ne izvaja kakih aktivnosti. S skupno poztvornostjo se še vedno da nekaj izvesti; še posebno letos, ob času 40-letnice jednote, je potrebno to primerno proslaviti.

V tej sezoni imamo še tri priredbe, vse v dvorani SNPJ, in sicer: Narodni Vitezi št. 39 bodo imeli domačo zabavo v soboto, 20. maja; dne 27. maja bo ples za JPO-SS in SANS, mladinski krožek Perfect Circle št. 60 bo podal program in ples v soboto, 10. junija. Zabeležimo si te tri dni, da ne pozabimo udeležiti se teh priredb.

Anton Trojar.

PROGRESIVNE SLOVENKE VABIJO

Cleveland, O.—V nedeljo, 14. maja je praznik vseh mater. Zatorej smo Progresivne Slovenke sklenile, da bomo počastile matere na ta dan s tem, da bomo priredile veselico s programom. Podana bo živa slika "Mater" z deklamacijo. Slika nam bo aranžiral Vinko Coff, ki je mojster v tem. Vsi pripoznamo, kateri smo že videli njegova dela, da ni boljšega med Slovenci v tej stroki. Deklamirala bo Florence Slaby deklamacijo, ki jo je spisal J. Rottar. Nadalje bodo pevske točke, katere bodo peli pevci in pevke zbora Jadrana. Kvartet mladinskega pevskega zbora Slovenskega del. doma. Najmlajši pevec R. Vadal bo pokazal svojo korajžo. Milan Medvešek bo pozdravil matere v teh žalostnih časih s kratkim govorom.

Nazadnje bo uprizorjena igra "Za dom in svobodo", ki jo je spisal Frank Česen in katera je priobčena tudi v reviji Majski glas. Ta igra je spisana samo za današnje čase in se godi tukaj v Ameriki. Vsebinska igra je, ko gre Ivan, mož in oče v službo Strica Sama. Ganljiv je prizor, ko se poslavlja od žene Tončke in nedolžnih otrok, še posebno, ker otroci tako brezskrbno vprašujejo, kdaj pride nazaj. Hudo je, ker so še tako majhni, da jim oče ne more pojasniti, da se morabit za vedno poslavlja od njih. Ampak to pa čuti njegova žena, ako ravno jo mož tolaži z bodrilnimi besedami.

Da igra ni vse skozi prežalostna, pa skrbita roditelja Tončke, oče Jože in mati Barba. Posebno oče je poln humorja, s katerim preganja skrbi hčeri Tončke in obenem zabava svoja vnuka. Milana in Lenčka. Toda Lenčka preveč ljubi svojega moža in ne more se znebiti skrbi zanj, ter vedno težko pričakuje vesti od njega. Veselje je med njimi, ko pismo prinese se tako težko pričakovano pismo od Ivana.

Vsebinske pisma ne bom opisovala, ker vas rajši povabim, da pridete v nedeljo, 14. maja v dvorano Slov. del. doma na Waterloo Road in tam boste slišali, ko bo Tončka čitala Ivanovo pismo pred vsemi. Začetek programa bo ob petih popoldne. Za ples igra Vadalov orkester. Pozdrav ni na svidenje.

Marion Bashel, 26.

IZJAVA DRUŠTVA ŠT. 5 SNPJ

Cleveland.—Društvo Naprej št. 5 SNPJ je na svoji redni mesečni seji dne 7. maja pretresalo stališče, ki ga zavzema izvrstni odbor Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta glede svetovnih dogodkov in glede razmer v Jugoslaviji, ter je prišlo do zaključka, da je stališče eksekutivnega odbora popolnoma pravilno in v skladu z resolucijami, ki so bile sprejete na Slovenskem narodnem kongresu v Clevelandu.

Zato pa društvo Naprej št. 5 SNPJ ponovno obsoja list Ameriško Domovino, patra Ambrožiča in vse ostale, ki ovirajo San-sovo delo in lažejo o voditeljih SANSa.

Prav tako naše društvo odobrava delo in stališče Odbora južnoslovenskih Amerikancev.

Največja podlost od teh kršiteljev narodove sloge in solidarnosti pa je, da kot hijene napadajo našega zaslužnega pisatelja, čestnega predsednika SANSa Louisa Adamiča, ki se baš sedaj nahaja bolan v sanatoriju. Isto tako najgorčeno obsojamo napade na velikega narodnega idealista in bojevnika Elbina Kistana, ki je predsednik SANSa in neutrudljivo vrši delo za naš narod, navzlic njegovi višoki starosti. Društvo Naprej št. 5 SNPJ kliče vsa napredna društva, da javno obsojijo grdo, natrudu tu in v domovini škodljivo početje zgoraj imenovanih oseb. Ta izjava je bila soglasno sprejeta.

Za društvo Naprej št. 5 SNPJ: Joseph Skuk, predsednik, Ludvik Medvešek, tajnik, John Lazar, blagajnik.

Društvene vesti

Aurora, Minn.—Naznanjam članstvu društva 43 SNPJ, da sem prevzel tajništvo, ker je prejšnji tajnik moral resignirati radi dela. Torej vas prosim, da se v vseh potrebah obrnete na spodaj podpisane.

Obenem vas tudi opominjam, da bom pobiral assessment na seji, oziroma ob sedmih zvečer. Pol ure pred sejo in po seji, kakor tudi vsakega 25. v mesecu ob sedmih zvečer. Jaz ne bom zmiraj čakal doma, kdaj bo kdo prinesel assessment, marveč ga bom pobiral le na seji in 25. zvečer. Zatorej vas prosim, da to upoštevate, ker ne maram, da bi še kdo drugi imel sitnosti z društvom kot jaz. Upam, da se boste držali sklepa društva in mi šli na roko, pa bo šlo vse gladko naprej. Kdor pa ne bo upošteval prej navedenega, naj posledice sam sebi pripiše.

Joseph Omerza, tajnik.

White Valley, Pa.—Članstvu društva Jadran 232 SNPJ sporočam sklep seje z dne 9. aprila, ki se glasi, da mora vsak enakopravni član plačati 25c doklade v maju in 25c v juniju, oni, ki so zavarovani samo za smrtnino, pa plačajo po deset centov maja in junija. Ta sklep je bil storjen, ker je društvena blagajna že skoraj izčrpana. Te doklade so prosti le vojaki. Prosim člane, da to upoštevate, posebno pa oni, ki niste bili na seji.

Andrew Bogatay, tajnik.

Cleveland.—Društvo Svoboda 748 SNPJ ima svojo redno sejo v petek zvečer, 12. maja v navadnih prostorih SDD na Waterloo rd. Dobro bi bilo, da bi se članice udeležile v čim večjem številu, da bi se spoznale z novo tajnico.

Josephine P. Terbizan, 147 Hale ave. (tel. Liberty 1464).

Maple Heights, O.—Članstvu društva 460 SNPJ naznanjam, da se naše seje vrše v bodoče vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu ob 7:30 zvečer. Prosim, da se udeležite seji bolj redno in v večjem številu. Prihodnja seja se vrši v nedeljo, 14. maja. Pridite gotovo.

Mary Shamrov, tajnica.

Benid, Ill.—Naznanjam članstvu društva 356 SNPJ, da je bil v majni pobit naš predsednik br. George Vercic, ki se nahaja v bolnišnici že mesec dni, zavrt v mavcu. Prosim člane in prijatelje, kadar se nahajajo v Litchfieldu, da ga obiščejo, za kar se vam v imenu društva vnaprej zahvaljujem. Drugih novic ni tukaj.

Matt Katalinich, tajnik.

Presto, Pa.—Še enkrat opominjam članstvo društva 166 SNPJ na sklep, ki se glasi, da mora vsak član plačati 50c kot vstopnino za veselico, pa če se udeleži ali ne. Veselica se vrši 13. maja. Torej člani, ki pošiljate assessment po pošti, pošljite 50c več na člana, ako ne pridete na veselico. Plačati morajo vsi razen bolnikov in vojakov. Prosim, ako je le mogoče, da plačate v maju ali juniju. Nihče se naj ne izgovarja, da ni vedel. Vseh nas je dolžnost, da pomagamo blaginji, saj že dve leti nismo imeli nobene veselice ali piknika. Torej upam, da boste to upoštevali.

Končno vabim vse stare in mlade od blizu in daleč na to veselico. Godba bo izvrstna, Les Faulk in njegov slovenski trio. Postregli vam bomo tudi s kranjskimi klobasami. Upam, da bom videla na naši veselici tudi Ano Gorenc iz Imperiala in mojo sestrično Katarino Kokel iz Cliff Mine. Torej na svidenje v veselici 13. maja.

Helen Robich, tajnica.

Chicago, Ill.—Uljudno vabim članstvo društva Narodnih Vitezov št. 39 SNPJ, da se udeležite v obilnem številu prihodnje seje 17. maja. Rešiti moramo več važnih stvari, tako moramo ukreniti tudi vse potrebno za našo domačo zabavo, ki se vrši v soboto zvečer, 20. maja v dvorani SNPJ. Pričakujemo tako od bratov kot od sester, da se seje gotovo udeležite.

Obenem sporočam sklep april-

Propaganda kraljevaša Ambrožiča

Milan Medvešek

Pater Bernard Ambrožič hoče uničiti SANS. Toda ne bo ga uničil! SANS je danes organizacija zaveznega slovenskega delavstva v Ameriki. Ti slovenski delavci so danes ameriški državljani, ki cenijo ameriško svobodo in demokracijo. Sinovi slovenskih ameriških delavcev se danes borijo na strani zaveznikov. Na tej strani se borijo tudi slovenski partizani. Kdor napada partizane, napada zaveznike.

Pater Ambrožič hoče uničiti SANS. List Ameriška Domovina je njegovo glasilo. Močeradovo glasilo. V tem listu je pater priznal, da bi bil on kraljevaš, ako bi bil v Sloveniji. Hvala za priznanje! On hoče glavnjačo v Belgradu po končani vojni. Krasno delo za slovenskega duhovnika!

V A. D. je navedel 17 občin v Sloveniji, kjer so ti grdi partizani-komunisti pobijali ljudi. Piše, da so v občini Begunje ubili 37 Slovencev. V katerih Begunjah? Pri Logatcu ali pri Radovljici? Tega pater Ambrožič ni navedel. Gotovo tega sam ne ve. V občini Dolenjske Toplice so baje komunisti pohrustali 47 ljudi. Občina Dolenjske Toplice ni navedena v leksikonu Dravske banovine. V občini Presejse so ubili 23 ljudi. Pater Ambrožič je štel v to število 18 žrtev iz Presejse, katere so ubili Italijani. Tako je poročal kraljevi jugoslovanski informacijski center. Občine Stopiče in Šmihelj ni v leksikonu, toda tam je občina Stopiče-Šmihelj. Samo mala napaka. V občini Suhor so komunisti baje pobili 37 Slovencev. Tudi te občine ni v Dravski banovini. Katero vas Suhor misli pater Ambrožič? Suhor, občina Metlika, Suhor, občina Fará, Suhor, občina Prečna, Suhor, občina Vinica? Tako tudi ni občine Hrušice nikjer v leksikonu Dravske banovine. So pa vasi: Hrušica, občina Jesenice, Hrušica, občina Medvode, Hrušica, občina Rače, in Hrušica, občina Šmihelj-Toplice. Potem je Spodnja in Zgornja Hrušica v občini Dobrunje, srez Ljubljana. Vas Vel. Osoinik je v občini Velike Lašče, kjer so po njegovem pisanju komunisti pobili 75 ljudi.

Pater Ambrožič, te številke se ne ujemajo. Tudi nove občine ste ustanovili, da ste jim mogli pripisati žrtve. Pritožite se pri prijatelju Gabrovšku, ako vam daje tako slabe informacije. S takimi poročili se zavaja slovenske katoličane v Ameriki. Napredni tako ne verjamejo vašim poročilom. Še to: Dobesedno pravite: "V naslednjih občinah, ki štejejo po prečno po tisoč dvesto duš, so komunisti ubili..." Nadalje je zapisano: "Vedeti je treba, da so mnoge slovenske občine jako majhne in štejejo komaj 300 do 400 duš."

Še to: Dobesedno pravite: "V naslednjih občinah, ki štejejo po prečno po tisoč dvesto duš, so komunisti ubili..." Nadalje je zapisano: "Vedeti je treba, da so mnoge slovenske občine jako majhne in štejejo komaj 300 do 400 duš."

Član in članica plača 50c doklade v društveno blaginjo. Izvzeti so samo vojaki. Na isti seji je bilo tudi zaključeno, da na domačo zabavo ne bo nobene vstopnine. Prosim ponovno, da agitirate med prijatelji za obilen poset naše domače zabave, kakor tudi, da se gotovo udeležite te redne seje 17. maja.

John Potokar, tajnik.

Aurora, Minn.—Naznanjam članstvu društva Aurora 43 SNPJ, da so me delavske razmere prisilile, da sem na aprilski seji podal resignacijo kot tajnik. Resignacija je stopila v veljavo 1. maja. Torej vsa korespondenca in vse drugo, kar spada v področje tajnika, naj se v bodoče pošilja na novega tajnika Josepha Omerzo, Box 242, Aurora, Minn.

Charles Jerich, bivši tajnik.

Granite City, Ill.—Društvo 230 SNPJ naznanja svojem članstvu, da je bilo na seji 23. aprila sklenjeno, da se za mesec maj razpiše izredni assessment 50c na člana. Prosim vas, da to upoštevate in plačate to doklado v maju.

Članstvo tudi opozarjam, da bi se malo bolje udeleževalo društvenih sej. Imamo nad 150 članov, toda na sejo jih pride le 10 do 12. Iz tega je razvidno, da

400 moških med leti 18 do 60 starosti." To ne odgovarja resnici. Občina Velike Lašče ima 6056 prebivalcev, občina Begunje 2699, druge Begunje 1314, občina St. Jernej 4533, Grosuplje 3041, Toplice 2959, St. Vid pri Stični 4117, občina Mirna peč 3229, občina Presejse 1249, občina Šmihelj-Stopiče 8101, občina Žužemberk 2315, občina Stična 2451, občina Borovnica 2542 in občina St. Jošt nad Vrhniko 928 prebivalcev.

Svinčnik v roke. Povprečno število bo malo več kot 1200 prebivalcev. Kaj če bi rekli, da je povprečno število preko 3000 prebivalcev?

Na Dolenjskem so komunisti baje ubili 35 duhovnikov. Dobro, da niso bili partizani. Ali je med temi duhovniki tudi častiti 86-letni duhovnik Eppich v Kočevju, ki je blagoslovil umirajoče partizane, zakar so ga Italijani ustrelili? Ali je med njimi tudi kaplan Skvarca, katerega so Lahi ubili radi istega vzroka? In tako naprej. Patru Ambrožiču je vse to znano.

Radijska postaja Svobodna Jugoslavija ni več priljubljena patru Ambrožiču in ne zafrani jugoslovanski vladi. Zakaj je imel toliko izvršnih vesti kraljevi jugoslovanski informacijski center, dokler so bili partizani še hostarji, gerilci, domoljubi, patriotje, četniki, junaci Mihajloviča itd.—prav od te radijske postaje? To je delal nekdanji minister Snaj iz vzroka, ker je hotel prepričati ameriške Slovence, da je vsa Ljubljana Mihajlovičev kader.

V mesecu oktobru 1942 je jugoslovanski informacijski center prinesel iz domovine izvirno vest, ki se glasi:

"V ljubljanski pokrajini vlada velika zmešnjava. Italijani držijo še Ljubljano in par večjih mest, vse drugo je v rokah hostarjev (partizanov). Italijani pa v Ljubljani na debelo streljajo talce in same nedolžne ljudi. Za nekega fašista, ki ga je neka žena zadavila, ker jo je hotel posiliti, je bilo ustreljenih sedem ljudi itd. Grozno je—možje se zjutraj poslavljajo od žena in otrok, ker je mogoče, da jih na poti Italijani poberejo za talce in naslednjega dne ustrelje. Nikakor ni res, da streljajo kot talce le komuniste, ampak kar dobe pod roko."

Kako da nam jugoslovanski informacijski center ni takrat poročal, da komunisti pobijajo nedolžne ljudi? Pater Gabrovšek se je počel, kaj je JIC vse poročal, predno je on prišel v Ameriko za tri mesece študirati vojne razmere. Pater Ambrožič, primite ga za ušesa, da vam bo dal boljša poročila! Kar ste poročali v Ameriški Domovini dne 14. aprila, ne drži, ni resnično, je zavajalno.

Tako more pisati le "kraljevaš" pater Ambrožič.

se članstvo zelo malo briga za svoje seje in za društvo. Vem, da so člani, ki morajo delati tudi ob nedeljah, ali s tem niso prizadeti vsi, niti večina. Vsakega člana je dolžnost, da se udeleži vsaj ene seje v treh mesecih, da vidi, kako društvo stoji in kaj se dela.

Milka Posavec, tajnica.

Lincoln, Ill.—George Vlahović, član društva 116 SNPJ, je pred par tedni odšel v službo Strica Sama. Doma je pustil starše, mlado ženo in tri male otroke. Članstvo mu želi srečnega povratka.

Mike Brill, tajnik.

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



PROSVETA

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Nekaj vprašanj glede konvencije—II

Zadnje sredo smo na tem mestu pričeli razpravo o potrebi znižanja delegacije prihodnje konvencije naše jednote, ali pa bo članstvo moralo poseči globlje v žep in plačati primanjkljaj v konvenčnem skladu. Če ne pride do te spremembe in drastičnega znižanja delegacije, bo znašal primanjkljaj v konvenčnem skladu ne manj kot \$1.50 na člana. Ta primanjkljaj bi se seveda lahko kril tudi z zvišanjem asesmenta v konvenčni sklad za par centov mesečno na člana.

Ampak obetajoči deficit v tem skladu ni edini vzrok, ki govori za znižanje delegacije. Dejstvo je, da je zmožna napraviti enako dobro—ali slabo—delo tudi precej manjša konvencija kot je bila zadnja ali kot bo prihodnja na podlagi sedanjih pravil o reprezentaciji.

Po izkušnjah vemo, da bo prej in v krajšem času napravila dobro delo manjša skupina ljudi kot pa velika. To velja za odbore, kakor tudi za konvencije. Čim večja konvencija je, tem več je mlatenja prazne slame. Ako vsakdo, ki želi, ne more priti do besede, kar je na veliki konvenciji izključeno, potem so pa očitki —"diktaturi", o "mašini" in podobnem.

Fakt je, da je sto dobrih delegatov, katerim je organizacija pri srcu in so v nji aktivni iz leta v leto, zmožnih napraviti prav tako dobre ali pa še boljše zaključke, kakor dve sto, tri sto ali pa še več oseb. Velike konvencije so lahko na mestu le tam, kjer zborujejo dan ali dva in kjer pridejo skupaj predvsem radi politične agitacije ali pa samo za—"good time". Ampak kdor gre na konvencijo samo za "good time", je bolj pravilno, da tudi sam nosi stroške.

Po sedanjih določbah naša prihodnja konvencija ne bo štela manj kot 330 delegatov in gl. odbornikov. To število lahko preseka-te na dvoje in konvencija bo še vedno dovolj velika za vse—za konstruktivno delo in za mlatenje prazne slame. Po kvaliteti bo lahko iz svoje srede izvolila tudi tak gl. odbor za bodoča štiri leta, ki bo odsev članstva.

Glavno je to, da članstvo izvoli dobre delegate (obeh spolov)—razumne, iskrene, poštene, napredne, lojalne in aktivne člane, katerim so organizacija in interesi delovnega ljudstva pri srcu, ne pa takih, katerim je predvsem to, da se "svetijo", ali pa hočejo iti na konvencijo za—"good time", seveda na račun članstva.

Sedanja pravila določajo, da ima pravico do delegata vsako društvo, ki šteje sto ali več članov; društva z 250 ali več člani so upravičena do dveh delegatov, društva s 500 ali več člani pa do treh. Društva, ki štejejo manj kot sto članov, se v svrhu izvolitve delegatov lahko združijo. V jednoti je nad dve tretini društev, ki imajo manj kot sto članov vsako. Vsa ta društva se morajo že sedaj združiti, če hočejo biti zastopana na konvenciji.

Če bi torej presekali delegacijo na dvoje z referendumom in določili, da se morajo v svrhu izvolitve delegata združiti vsa društva z manj kot 200 člani, bi ta sprememba prizadela le okrog eno četrtino naših društev, oziroma še manj. Večja društva z nad 200 člani, katerih imamo dva do tri ducate, bi ne bila prizadeta. To ali ono društvo, ki mu manjka nekaj članov do 200, bi se tudi gotovo podvzelo, da bi dobilo potrebno število novih članov. Največja društva, na primer s 450 ali več člani, naj bi bila upravičena do dveh delegatov.

S tako redukcijo delegacije bi dosegli dvoje: Prvič bi se izognili dokladi in konvenčni sklad, drugič bi pa tudi dvignili kvaliteto konvencije, kajti velike konvencije so bolj podvržene mlatenju prazne slame ali pa—"mašini" in "diktaturi". Ako na veliki konvenciji ni "mašine" in močnega vodstva, je pa—anarhija. In kjer je anarhija, tam je ustreljenih tudi dosti kozlov.

Z znižanjem konvencije za približno polovico: na okrog 180 delegatov in gl. odbornikov, bi konvenčni sklad najbrže ne kril vseh stroškov, toda doklada bi ne bila potrebna, kakor tudi ne zvišanje asesmenta za kritje deficita. Deficit bi se najbrže lahko pokril iz sedanjega asesmenta v konvenčni sklad (dva centa mesečno na člana) v prihodnjih štirih letih, to je, če bi konvencija ne zvišala delegacije za naslednjo konvencijo. Tega bi najbrže ne storila, ker bi bila pristljena upoštevati mandat članstva—referenduma, ki je najvišji izraz članске volje.

Obenem je potrebna še druga reforma v zvezi s konvencijo. In to je imenovanje vseh glavnih konvenčnih odborov pred konvencijo. Pred zadnjo konvencijo je bil imenovan poverilni odbor, ki se je zelo dobro obnesel. Bil je povsem kompetenten in nepristranski in sporne zadeve je reševal na podlagi pravil, ne po prijateljstvu ali osebno.

Če pride do referenduma, je torej priporočljivo, da se pravila amandirajo tudi v tem, da sta pred konvencijo imenovana poleg poverilnega tudi odbora za pravila in resolucije. Ti odbori bi se prej sestali in pripravili ves material za konvencijo. Namesto, da bi konvencija zapravila en dan ali pa še več za izvolitev konvenčnih odborov, bi se lahko takoj prvi dan podala na delo. S tem bi bila konvencija skrajšana najmanj za dva ali tri dni, ker bi imela ves material pred sabo; ne zapravljala bi časa z volitvijo odborov, niti s čakanjem na njih poročila. Svoje delo bi lahko končala v enem tednu ali pa še prej.

Člani in društva: Kaj mislite o teh vprašanjih? Predlagamo jih vam v diskuzijo in od vas je ležeče, kako bodo rešena.

Glasovi iz nasebin

PONOVITEV IGRE "Z VERO V VSTAJENJE"

Eveleth, Minn.—Vsem Evelethčanom in drugim* na železnem okrožju naznanjam, da bodo chisholmski igralci pri nas ponovili zelo pomembno igro "Z vero v stajenje". To igro so podali v Chisholmu 30. aprila, pri nas jo pa ponove na materinski dan 14. maja v City Auditoriumu, pričetek ob 7:30 zvečer.

Igro je spisal Ivan Jontez in v Clevelandu je bila parkrat podana v napolnjenih dvoranah, prav tako zadnjič v Chisholmu. Pisatelj je v tej igri zajel tiste velike boje v starem kraju, s katerimi so naši kmetje, delavci in inteligenti ovekočili sebe in Slovenijo ter Jugoslavijo s svojimi herojskimi in skoraj nemirnimi boji proti nemškim in italijanskim okupatorjem.

Torej priliko videti to igro bomo imeli tudi pri nas na materinski dan. To bo še posebno primerno, ker se bomo matere še posebno spominjale naših sinov, ki so bili poklicani v armado za obrambo dežele in se nahajajo širom sveta. Naravno je vsaka mati v skrbah za svojega sina ali sinove. Spominjali se bomo tudi naših mater in stari domovini, kjer zdaj toliko trpe. Koliko je bilo pregnanih s svojih domov in koliko izgnanih v Nemčijo. V resnici so vsi usmiljenja vredni.

In spomin na naše matere najlepše obhajamo, ako se v nedeljo zvečer udeležimo te igre. Videli bomo, kako Nemci preganjajo naše ljudi, kako se skrivajo po gozdovih in kako se bore v vrstah osvobodilne fronte za svobodno Slovenijo in svobodno Jugoslavijo. Chisholmski igralci pri nas ponove to igro pod pokroviteljstvom postojanke št. 19 SZZ. K nam pridejo na povabilo naših članic. Čisti dobiček je namenjen za dobrodelne namene.

Torej članice in vsi drugi, v nedeljo zvečer napolnimo Mestni auditorij do zadnjega kotička. Uljudno ste vabljeni vsi iz Eveletha, Gilberta, Virginije, Aurore, Biwabika, McKinleyja, Buhla, Elyja, kakor tudi iz Chisholma, čeprav ste igro že videli. Med dejanji bo tudi petje in deklaracije deklic pod vodstvom mrs. Brenk. Zapele nam bodo tudi sestre Brank in Ambrozich.

Mary Lenic.

MLADINSKI PEVSKI ZBOR SNPJ

Cleveland, Ohio.—V nedeljo, 21. maja ob 4. uri popoldne, priredi mladinski pevski zbor SNPJ svoj prvi koncert in obenem proslavi tudi 40-letnico Slovenske narodne podporne jednote. Koncert se vrši v Slov. narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave.

Otroci se pridno in z veseljem pripravljajo na ta zgodovinski dogodek. Saj mislim, da je to prvi mladinski pevski zbor SNPJ. Zato moramo mi, starši, prijatelji in člani z veseljem podpreti njih delo s tem, da se udeležimo in napolnimo dvorano ter jim pokažemo, da z veseljem in zanimanjem sledimo njih delovanju. Mislim, da je to

imenitno, da se otroci že tukaj rojenih staršev učijo slovenskega petja, obenem jim učitelj razloži, kdo je pesnik in kaj opeva v svoji pesmi. S tem se bodo naučili tudi nekaj zgodovine slovenskih pesnikov. In ako mi storimo svojo dolžnost, ne bo naša slovenska pesem še tako kmalu pozabljena v naši novi domovini.

Uljudno vas vabim še enkrat, da se polnoštevilno odzovete klicu naše mladine in jim daste volje in veselja do nadaljnjega dela.

Josephine Tratnik.

PO VESELICI

West Brownsville, Pa.—Dne 1. aprila so tukajšnja društva priredila veselico za naše borbene partizane v starem kraju, ki je zelo dobro uspešna. Čisti preostanek znaša \$297.97.

Kot tajnica društva 398 SNPJ se zahvaljujem vsem posetnikom, vsem članom in nečlanom, ki so prišli na veselico v tako velikem številu. Posebna hvala Antonu Lukasu, Tonyju Majnaricu in Grantu Frlongu za poset in lepe govore. Dalje Johani Kozlevchar, članici društva 398 SNPJ, in Ivi Jandrokovič, članici HBZ, ki sta napravili tako lepo torto s črkami SNPJ in imenom "Partizan Tito". Hvala našim tamburašem in Pozegovi familiji, ki so tako lepo zabavali naše stare in mlade, da se je ples vršil dolgo v noč. Posetili so nas tudi iz Youngstowna, O., in čeprav so imeli nesrečo z avtom, so nas vseeno obiskali. Hvala tudi vsem delavcem in delavkam, ki so se toliko trudili in pogostili občinstvo v zadovoljstvo. Torej vsem skupaj še enkrat hvala in se vidimo še v bodoče.

Opozarjam tudi članstvo našega društva, da se v čim večjem številu udeležite prihodnje seje 14. maja, ker na dnevnem redu bodo važne stvari glede društvene blagajne. Da ne bo potem kakaga ugovora, pridite vsi na sejo. Rose Drzenovich, tajnica.

PRIZADETI PO OGNJU

Granville, Ill.—Naj mi bo dovoljeno, da napišem par vrstic v Prosveti. Vremenski bogovi so tako čudni, da še ni mogoče vrtno posejati in krompirja posaditi. Zdi se, kakor da letos ne bo lepe pomladi. Vsaj za nas je ne bo, ker nam je ogenj uničil naš dom in drugo.

Nas je že več ljudi vprašalo, kako si bomo postavili nov dom. Tega nam je nemogoče, ker preveč stane in tudi nimamo sredstev za to. Zato smo se zdaj preselili v dom naše hčerke, na drugi konec mesta blizu postaje in čisto med tuje ljudi. Ti so zelo prijazni in se nam čudijo, ko smo jim povedali, kako dobra je SNPJ.

S temi vrsticami se želim zahvaliti vsem, ki so nam pomagali, zlasti pa SNPJ. Iskreno se tudi zahvaljujem rojakom iz East Molina, Ill., posebno mrs. Prosen, ki nam je poslala \$24. Ta denar je dala njena družina, dva stanovalca in mrs. Stajnar.

Hvala tudi poznanim in nepoznanim v Clevelandu, O., kakor tudi Lenarčevim, Groznikovim, Smrkulevim in Frances Ostanek iz Granville.

Dne 5. februarja ne bomo pozabili, koliko smo pretrpeli, ko nam je ogenj uničil naš dom. Blizu našega doma je stalo veliko in zapuščeno poslopje za led, kjer je nastal ogenj. Ko smo mi ogenj zapazili, je bilo že prepozno, da bi rešili pohištvo in drugo. Pokličem hčerko, ki je kar v spanju skočila skozi vrata in sem mislila, da je v ognju ostala. Tako sem se ustrašila, da še sedaj nisem za nobeno delo.

Zelo smo prizadeti, ker hiša ni bila zavarovana proti ognju. Leta 1925 smo se preselili v Detroit in smo mislili, da ne bomo več prišli nazaj. Tako je hiša ostala prazna in zavarovalnica je potekla. Ko smo leta 1926 prišli nazaj, ni hotela nobena družba zavarovati hiše, češ, da stoji preblizu železniške proge in poleg stare ledenice.

Povem naj, da se še dobe ljudje, ki pravijo, da nas je "Bog štrafal". Želimo tudi, naj se nihče ne boji, da bomo obogate-li, ker za nas ni nihče kolektal po hišah in tudi na Rdeči križ se nismo obrnili za pomoč; rajte ljudje sami, kakor bi druge ljudi nadlegovali. Bili smo srečni, ko smo imeli svoj dom. Verjemite mi, da zdaj še za denar ne moremo dobiti dosti najpotrebnejših reči. Pozdrav čitateljem Prosvete.

Veronika Verbich, 186.

KAKO JE PRI VIJOLICI

Milwaukee, Wis.—Društvo Vijolice 747 SNPJ me je na seji meseca marca zelo presenetilo in mi napravilo veliko veselja. Za mojo 25-letno člansko dobo in za večletno vestno službovanje mi je podarilo dragoceno samopojno pero.

Ker sem bil tako iznenaden, da sem se članstvu pozabil zahvaliti za darilo, naj to storim na tem mestu. Torej iskrena hvala vam iz dna srca in vam zagotavljam: svojo vsestransko pomoč po moji skromni zmožnosti tudi v bodoče. Na seji sem sicer obljubil, da bom to darilo skrbno čuval in ga dobro rabil tudi v prid društva. Ali do danes mi tega ni bilo mogoče storiti, ker sem preveč zaposlen na domači fronti za obrambo dežele. Obsojen sem, da ponoči dežlam, podnevi pa spim in tako čaka pisanje iz dneva v dan.

Društvo Vijolice letos praznuje svojo 25-letnico. Ustanovljeno je bilo meseca januarja leta 1918 kot samostojno društvo. Tako je poslovalo na delavsko izobraževalni podlagi šestnajst let, nakar je stopilo pod zastavo SNPJ.

Običaj naših društev, klubov in drugih organizacij je, da take jubileje primerno proslavimo med brati in sodrugi, prijatelji in znanci. Ker pa letos preživljamo resno dobo našega življenja, svetovno tragedijo, katero nam je vsilil nacifašizem, in ker ima tudi naše društvo precej svojih mladih članov na bojnih poljanah križem sveta, vsled tega ne bo proslavilo svoje 25-letnice z običajno priredbo, na kateri bi bil podan izbran program.

Naš srebrni jubilej bomo proslavljali vse leto s tem, da bomo skušali v tej kampanji pridobiti

društva in jednoti 25 novih članov. To bo naša najlepša proslava in v trajen spomin na 25-letnico društva in 40-letnico jednote. To število je veliko, toda ni preveliko, če pomislimo na uspeh prvi mesec kampanje.

Na zadnji seji je bilo predlaganih pet novih članov, na prihodnji jih bo pa še več. Zastavo v tej kampanji nosita brata Joe Tamše in Frank Susnik ter sestra Helena Ambrozich. Pravijo, da gre vse gladko in da se jim polje zmagonosnega uspeha še odpira.

Torej bratje in sestre, z veseljem vsi na delo za večjo in boljšo jednoto. Zlasti si pa zapomnimo to, da se bliža 13. redna konvencija, na kateri bo naše društvo najbolje zastopano, če pošljemo svojega delegata. Do tega bomo upravičeni le, če k sedanjim 75 članom pridobimo še 25 novih jednotarjev.

Prihodnja naša seja se bo vršila na materinski dan, v nedeljo, 14. maja. Po sklepu zadnje seje se bo prihodnja pričela eno uro prej kot navadno, to je ob eni uri popoldne. Razlog je, ker ima ravno tega dne naš mladinski krožek št. 18 svojo običajno pomladansko veselico. Torej bratje in sestre, pridite pravočasno na sejo in tudi prinesite imena novih prosilcev. Po seji bomo pa seveda šli vsi skupaj na krožkovno veselico, kjer bomo videli veselo matere, katerim je ta zabava namenjena.

Naš krožek ima to lepo lastnost, da od časa do časa priredi primerno zabavo v prid svoje blagajne. Toda prihodnja zabava, prirejana ob petletnici krožka, je predvsem namenjena v počast materam. Upam, da se bodo vse radevolje odzvale, kakor tudi vse naše članstvo in prijatelji. Mladina nam bo podala primeren program, ki nas bo spominjal na dneve naše mladosti. Svojim starim in novim gostom bo servirala hladno pijačo in okusno pečenko. Da tudi godbe in drugega ne bo manjkalo, se razume.

Zabava se bo vršila v Sparrowi dvorani na 3052 W. Fond du Lac ave. Prične se ob treh popoldne in trajala bo pozno v noč.

Ob tej priliki, ko se mladina pripravlja k svoji petletnici, se tudi lepo zahvaljuje vsemu milvauskemu članstvu jednote, vsem svojim prijateljem in gostom za njih dosedanje naklonjenost, ki jo je bila deležna od naše strani v svoji petletni zgodovini. Zato je na svoji zadnji seji zaključila, da bomo na tej zabavi imeli vsi prost vstop in tako bomo vsi njeni gostje. Torej bratje in sestre ter prijatelji, na veselo svidenje v nedeljo popoldne v Sparrowi dvorani.

Louis Ambrozich, 747.

NOVICE IZ WYOMINGA

Hudson, Wyo.—Ker mi v kratkem poteče naročnina na Prosveto, jo pošiljam za vse leto in obenem bom nekaj napisal. To pišem 3. maja, toda sneg pada kot za stavo, tako da bi vam brez greha lahko voščil—"vesele bazične praznike". Ali bomo letos imeli samo belo cvetje po vrto-vih? Izgleda tako.

To vreme je posebno jalovo za farmarje, ker ne morejo orati in sejati žita, saditi krompir in drugo. Izgleda, da bo še drag živež, ako se vreme hitro ne preobrne. Na eni strani strašna in uničujo-

ča vojna, na drugi pa povodnje in zraven še slabo vreme. Obeta se slab pridelek in za vsem tem draginja. Ubogi delavce.

Kot je bilo že enkrat poročano, je v službi Strica Sama čez sto mladeničev iz te naše male nasebine, ki šteje nekaj nad 300 prebivalcev. Od teh fantov so trije postali žrtve te strašne morije, in sicer Frank Home, John Chistando in Arthur Valhisky. Vsi trije so služili pri mornarici.

Tudi trije naši sinovi so pri vojakih. Sgt. Link je bil čez 18 mesecev na Aleutskih otokih pri Alaski, odkoder se je srečno vrnil 6. oktobra 1943. Nato je bil poslan v šolo v Paterson, N. J., kjer je graduiral 29. januarja. Sedaj se nahaja v Clovisu, New Mexico. Pvt. Victor je v Pecosu, Texas, Frank pa nekje na južnem Pacifiku, kjer je uslužben v bolnišnici. On nam je nedavno pisal, ako bi vedeli za kak naslov, naj mu ga pošljemo.

Iz Rock Springsa nam piše neka žena, kako sta prišla skupaj njen brat in naš Frank, s katerim se nista videla od leta 1936. Pisal je takoj sestri, ona pa nam. Torej je bilo veselo svidenje v tujini.

Večkrat čitamo v dopisih, da se ta ali oni nahajajo nekje na južnem Pacifiku. Torej navajam Frankov naslov, ako bi slučajno kateri vaših sinov imel enak poštni naslov, ker vsi dobro vemo, da so veseli, ako vidijo kakaga domačina ali slišijo slovenski jezik. Sinov naslov je: Sgt. Frank M. Dolenc, 9th General Hospital Unit 1, A.P.O. 928, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Victor in Link sta bila skupaj doma na dopustu v začetku marca. Razume se, da je človek vesel, ko jih zagleda. Ali čas hitro mine in potem je zopet težka lotčija. Drugih posebnih novic ni tukaj.

John Dolenc, 183.

NEKAJ IZ CHISHOLMA

Chisholm, Minn.—Dne 30. aprila smo pri nas imeli priliko videti zanimivo in pomembno igro "Z vero v vstajenje". Kakor je bilo že poročano, je šel dobiček za pomožno akcijo in za SANS. Pred igro je imela kratek govor v angleščini in slovenščini dobro znana Vida Ponikvar, ki služi Strica Sama v mornarici in je bila doma na dopustu. Kakor je omenila, se bo tudi ona podala preko morja. Želimo ji srečnega povratka.

Omeniti moram, da se naši igralci pripravljajo, da ponove to igro v Evelethu. Igra je zelo zanimiva. Pri nas so se je udeležili od blizu in daleč in napolnili veliko dvorano.

Na vojaškem dopustu se sedaj nahajajo Steve Bichanich, ki je prišel iz Alaske, John Petrak iz Honolulu in Rudy Mattak iz Južne Amerike. Vsi trije so bili od doma po dve leti in pol. Dopust imajo zelo kratek—po 15 dni. Srečni starši, ki jih še vidijo. Dne 5. julija bo že tudi dve leti, odkar nas je zapustil naš edini sin. Upamo, da ga še vidimo—sploh moramo vse matere imeti to upanje. Da bi bilo le kmalu konec te vojne.

Tukaj se je mudila na obisku moja teta Frances Lesar, s katero se nismo videli že nad 25 let. Prej je živila v Chisholmu. Moja sestra Jennie Perkovich je ni poznala, ker je bila še mlada, ko je teta odhajala iz starega kraja. Tega svidenja je bila zelo vesela tudi Jennie Zobec. Vse tri smo jo čakale na postaji in mrs. Zobec jo je odpeljala na svoj dom.

Med nami se je mudila teden dni in mrs. Zobec si izmislila, da napravi kartno zabavo in povabi nekaj prijateljev. Teta je bila zelo ginjena, ko je videla toliko prijateljev. Vsaka je prinesla svoj dar, oziroma denar, da je dobila lepo vsoto. Imele smo res krasen večer. V imenu tete se vsem iz srca zahvalim, tudi onim, ki niste bile navzoče, toda ste darovale. Najlepša hvala pa mrs. Zobec, ki je imela toliko truda in je napravila tako okusno večerjo. Moja teta je doma iz Mt. Oliva, Ill. Njen mož, moj stric, je umrl pred devetimi leti. Pozdrav vsem čitateljem Prosvete, jednoti pa mnogo novih članov.

Frances Krainik, 322.

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



Mladinski pevski zbor SNPJ v Clevelandu, ki priredi svoj prvi koncert v nedeljo popoldne, 21. maja v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Illinois



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Proglas Narodnega odbora Jugoslovanov pod Italijo

(Z "Bazovice" z dne 8. jan. 1944)

SLOVENCEM, HRVATOM IN SRBOM DOKAJ V TUJINI!

Prebujena narodna in socialna zavest ter delovanje najboljših sinov slovenskega Juga v preteklem in v začetku sedanjega stoletja, vse to so bili sokovi za zorenje velike misli osvoboditve južnih Slovanov in njihovega zedinjenja v eni državni tvorbi.

Sijajne zmage s slavo ovenčane srbske vojske v balkanskih vojnah, albanska golgota, bratstvo orožja srbske vojske in jugoslovanovih prostovoljcev v Dobruži in na solunskem bojišču, predor na Kajmakčalanu, hekatombe žrtv, sporazum srbske vlade in Jugoslovanov o sodelovanju na Krfu ter naklonjenost zaveznikov, vse to je pomagalo, da je dobila narodna volja svoj polni izraz, in 1. decembra 1918. leta je bila porojena največja in največjačnejša državna skupnost balkanskih Slovanov.

Dve težki rani pa sta ostali, dve strašni krivici: **Primorska in Koroška**. Nad pol milijona Slovencev in dvesto tisoč Hrvatov, t. j. sedemsto tisoč Jugoslovanov je proti svoji volji, proti izrečnim in jasnim obljubam zaveznikov in v nasprotju z osnovnim načelom samoodločbe narodov ostalo v suženstvu.

Intriga, pri kateri je igrala glavno vlogo Italija, je odločila, da smo izgubili plebiscit na Koroškem. Z najnemoralnejšim diplomatskim dokumentom tega stoletja, londonskim paktom z dne 26. aprila 1915 je Italija izsilila od zaveznikov: Francije, Velike Britanije in Rusije, teritorialne koncesije, ki so v največjem nasprotju z narodnim načelom, po katerem je ona sama dosledno svojo svobodo in zedinjenje.

S podpisom londonskega pakta in z neverjetnim popuščanjem Italiji na mirovni konferenci s strani zaveznikov, je bila ustvarjena situacija, v kateri Jugosloviji po dveletni brezuspešni borbi proti italijanskim imperialističnim težnjam ni preostajalo drugega, kakor da je 12. novembra 1920 v Rapallu podpisala s Italijo pogodbo, s katero so odredili nove, krivične meje med obema državama.

Moralna obveza zaveznikov, da nam po tej vojni vrnejo našo svobodo je očitna in nobenega dvoma ni, da se zavezniki te svoje obveze zavedajo in da jo tudi hočejo izpolniti. Ravno tako pa je očitna obveza Hrvatov in vseh Slovencev, da s svoje strani store vse, da se nam ta svoboda tudi zajamči. Četudi so bili s to žrtvijo prizadeti predvsem Slovenci in v manjši meri Hrvati, ni vprašanje osvoboditve primorskih Jugoslovanov samo slovensko niti slovensko-hrvaško, pač pa je to splošno jugoslovansko vprašanje, ki enako obvezuje vse Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence, kajti s pogodbo v Rapallu je bila končno potegnjena meja Jugoslavije in šele s to pogodbo je bilo Jugosloviji mogoče, da se notranje konsolidira in razvija.

Upravičeno zato pričakujemo primorski Jugoslovani od vseh Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev, od celotne Jugoslavije, da nam v teh zgodovinskih trenutkih prikažejo na pomoč in odstranijo vse zapreke, ki bi bile ovirati te ideala na poti.

Kot prvi in odločni nastop v tej smeri, pozdravljamo sklep Protifašističnega narodnega sveta za osvoboditev Jugoslavije, ki je 28. novembra 1943 na svojem zasedanju v starodavnem svobodnem mestu Jajcu proglasil svojo odločitev, da osvobodene primorske kraje zedinjuje z ostalimi deli Jugoslavije v eno državno tvorbo.

Narod Gortana in bazoviških žrtv, ki je skozi dvajset let vodil neustrašno borbo proti krivici, fašizmu in nasilju in ki danes v strnjenih vrstah osvobodilne vojske krvavi za svojo svobodo od Bove in Triglava, preko Trnovskega gozda, Nahosa in Učke gore, doli do Premanture, je pokazal svojo zrelost in tudi dokazal, da je svoje svobode vredne. Zaslužnjem Jugoslovanom pod Italijo ne sme nihče več odrekati pravice do svobode. Prepričani pa smo tudi, da mu je po tej vojni tudi nihče odrekati ne bo.

Vendar preti ena nevarnost, hujša od vsake druge. Ta nevarnost je nesloga bratov, ki so vede ali nevede zavedeni po sovražni propagandi. Dobro razumemo vse težke udarce, ki so jih prizadejali naši slogi ljudje, ki se prištevajo med sinove naroda srbskega, hrvaškega in slovenskega. Daleč smo od tega, da bi njih zločine ali pomen teh zločinov kakor koli zmanjševali. Nasprotno. Najostrejša in neusmiljena kazna naj doleti vse, ki so se kakor koli pregrešili proti svojemu narodu in Jugoslaviji. To je predpogoj, katerega neizpolnitev ne bi mogla povezati razrahljanih moralnih osnov našega medsebojnega sožitja.

Pravični in strogi kazni torej ne bo ušel nihče!

Vendar nam mora biti jasno, da so bili vsi ti zločini storjeni zavestno ali nezavestno, po željah in namenih naših dednih sovražnikov, germanskih nacistov in laških fašistov. Čas je za to, da se sleherni Slovenec, Hrvat in Srb zave, da je vsaka medsebojna borba danes samo peklenska igra, ki jo vodi in odbrava sovražnik. Vsaka medsebojna borba samo slabi nas in Jugoslavijo ter koristi njenim sovražnikom.

Jugoslavija bo ponovno zaživel. O tem ni in ne more biti nobenega dvoma, ker jo hočejo njeni narodi in vsi njeni zavezniki. Sanje o samostojnih in neodvisnih državah tvorba tako Srbov, kakor Hrvatov ali Slovencev, so nesrečne in otročje. Kdor se jim uda, bo samo sokrivec še večjega trpljenja in še večjih irtv svojega naroda, končno pa bo razočaran.

Naša nesloga, ki zavzema tu pa tam oblike državljanske vojne, pa skriva v sebi še dve veliki nevarnosti: Prvič, da nas, ki smo po prvi svetovni vojni ostali izven meja Jugoslavije, oropa tudi po tej vojni svobode in sožitja z brati; drugič pa spravlja v nevarnost celotnost dosedanjih meja Jugoslavije, posebno na jugovzhodu in na severu.

Opozarjamo vse brate Jugoslovane, Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence, dokler je še čas na te preteče nevarnosti.

Kot borci, ki smo bili skozi dvajset let predstraža južnih Slovanov proti germanski in laški požrešnosti, sklicujoč se na hekatombe naših žrtv, ki so tako svetle, kakor kumanovske in kajmakčalanske, sklicujoč se na svetost naših zahtev po svobodi, ki so ravno tako plemeniti in vzvišene, kakor so bile zahteve arabskih bratov za časa Karadžića in predkumanovske Srbije in kakršni so bili ideali Strossmayerja, Račkera, Radica, Stanke Vraza, mi vas, bratje, rotim in

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 27. aprila 1944

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of April 27, 1944

1 John Rudman \$14.	99 Frank Kish \$14.50.
2 Josephine Zokal \$5.	103 Loraine Potocnic \$12.
3 Anne Medvesek \$5.	115 Frances Mihelich \$32.
10 Mary Radosevich \$27.	120 Murn \$15.
18 Mary Paueche \$27.	126 John Godisha Jr. \$2.
Dužo Kranjčevic \$19.	135 Mary Shain \$14.
32 Frank Bostic \$24.	137 Lubi Turkali \$20.
19 Martin Oberzan \$14.	141 Pauline Simonetta \$5.
25 Margaret Kikol \$5.	142 Jerry Krebel \$5.
35 Ludvik Knafelc \$4.	150 Andrew Svobak \$27.
39 John Koren \$15.50.	156 Rose Schabak \$33.
42 Elvina Jannik \$5.	160 Thomas Rus \$17.50.
51 Ivana Grohar \$35.	163 Rudolph Saffera \$17.50.
53 Joseph Bile \$13.	168 Frank Blinc \$54.
55 Helen Kosick \$5.	169 Victor Kozelski \$16.
59 Josephine Slater \$20.	178 Joseph Plautz \$24.
68 Anton Jakopac \$40.	224 Barbara Tomaskovich \$17.
70 Mary Polutnik \$14.	230 Mary H. Orsey \$22.
77 Ione Prebil \$5.	236 Frank Rieker \$17.50.
81 Mary Monn \$5.	240 Louis Humar \$14.
82 Vincent Cestnik \$12.50.	253 James Cuper \$71.
83 Anton Kukman \$32.	257 Steve Kozelski \$29.
87 Juliet Preja \$50.	261 John Ban \$20.
90 Martin Golob \$50.	266 Mary Pavlin \$16.
96 Sophie Ser \$5.	270 John Kerstein \$42.50.
107 Matt Speck \$25.	280 John Fatur \$35.
113 John Kren \$28.	282 John Fatur \$20.
Eugene Tesak \$7.	283 Anton Penko \$60.
119 Ursula Dobec \$45.	285 Frances Andolsek \$20.
124 Anna Drasler \$5.	286 John Car \$62.
126 Emma Strah \$15.	287 Albert S. Hobbs \$5.
130 Ida Chos \$20.	358 Mary Mellon \$20.
132 Edna Miklich \$5.	359 Jakob Jaksekovich \$27.
133 Mary Monn \$5.	405 Anna Bokan \$38.
139 Anton Rusjan \$46.	412 John Grbac \$20.
140 Christine Klemencic \$12.	435 Frances Kofen \$20.
155 Neza Bukovec \$5.	436 John Bunick \$11.
162 Agnes Kovac \$14.50.	470 Joseph Benice \$10.
173 John Perko \$27.	482 Miklos Vuckanich \$35.
180 Jakob Harish \$28.	486 Michael Bosovich \$50.
200 Frank Strojcan \$34.	530 John Rukse \$27.
Rose Pavsek \$19.	569 Anton Blazovic \$29.
210 Mirko Vojnovich \$46.	575 Joseph Klemencic \$70.
218 Mollie Svigel \$5.	576 Mary Lasky \$20.
219 Michael Brunet \$32.50.	584 Mary Marilack \$9.
223 Joseph Klak \$26.	585 John Poklar \$10.
225 John Terlep \$26.	586 Victor J. Alper \$28.
Martin Venisnik \$14.	594 Mary Miller \$25.
236 Nick Prebilovich \$5.	608 John Prosper \$49.50.
241 Anton Lavrich \$14.	
242 Frank Rozum \$13.50.	
243 George Matker \$20.	
247 Frank Proko \$22.	
248 Joseph Sil \$19.	
253 Anton Shrai \$19.	
254 Frances Fritzel \$20.	
257 Elsie Bartock \$5.	
258 Mary Svigel \$5.	
259 Frank Jakovac \$25.	
274 Helena Podrebarac \$15.	
277 Barbara Loner \$13.	
278 Frances Hren \$26.	
284 Ignatz Tudek \$32.	
289 Frances Kovalsky \$5.	
290 Mary Kralj \$16.	
291 Mary Prazek \$24.	
292 John Potocnic \$30.	
293 Margaret Zupancic \$5.	
294 Vukovich \$14.	
296 Frank Preskar \$20.	
300 Joseph Vlastelich \$17.50.	
301 Dorothy Mare \$17.50.	
312 Dorothy Mare \$17.50.	
317 Christ Kalin \$30.	
318 Rudolph Kovacic \$22.	
327 Eli Sigurnjak \$31.	
327 Joseph Goodman \$54.	
328 Joseph Martincic \$20.	
330 John Juvan \$16.	
336 Barbara Agnic \$5.	
379 Frank Kurent \$48.	
391 Mary Biazak \$20.	
397 Caroline Terak \$5.	
403 Anton Calk \$22.	
405 Anna Mladenich \$36.	
407 Theresa Rabbit \$24.	
411 Anton Potocnic \$14.50.	
420 Anton Bogulin \$40.	
430 Miro Jaketich \$23.	
431 Ivan Stanek \$23.	
432 Paulina Cule \$5.	
433 Mildred Dragich \$10.	
513 Martin Blatinick \$28.	
516 Louise Ansovar \$15.	
528 Sophie Gerlovich \$15.	
537 Joseph Goodson \$54.	
538 Anna Biazak \$26.	
549 Jack Radich \$43.50.	
550 Fred Pluhutich \$18.50.	
552 Anna Vidgar \$20.	
554 Nellie Kokaly \$7.	
555 Steve Widmayer \$26.	
564 Dora Cenko \$20.	
565 Mildred Kable \$40.	
567 Freda Klasin \$23.	
568 Louise Petkovsek \$20.	
569 Louise Petkovsek \$20.	
580 Mary Jinglekic \$5.	
594 Rose Mare \$5.	
600 Lillian Hafner \$20.	
604 Frances Krivic \$5.	
609 Frank Schweiger \$35.	
610 Anna Milevich \$25.	
611 Caroline Phillips \$14.	
612 Anna Bartolotti \$26.	
613 Violet Jones \$5.	
629 Anna Zigich \$5.	
638 George Barich \$24.	
680 Margaret Prokopovitch \$5.	
686 Frances Radeli \$28.	
690 Frank Kasinac \$21.	
713 Joseph Langus \$6.	
716 Angeline Chess \$5.	
719 Anton Prim \$21.	
724 Frances Vidmar \$20.	
741 Elizabeth Pigg \$20.	
754 Julia Duz \$20.	
SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$1,195.50.	

Lawrence Gradishch, taj. bol. odd. - Sec'y S. B. Dept.

Nakazana dne 4. maja 1944

Payments of May 4, 1944

22 Kate Mihelich \$14.	97 Anton Vlach \$36.
30 Anton Murenc \$42.	
36 Mary Klonowski \$20.	
38 Frank Peron \$19.	
52 John Gorjanc \$75.	
53 Joseph Andriec \$15.	
55 Donald Cestek \$25.	
56 Frank Kranec \$40.	
57 Anton Vlach \$36.	

99 Frank Kish \$14.50.	609 John Gorenc \$16.
103 Loraine Potocnic \$12.	622 Roy Koncar \$66.
115 Frances Mihelich \$32.	630 Jerry Notar \$42.
120 Murn \$15.	631 Anthony Knes \$30.
126 John Godisha Jr. \$2.	630 Johnnie Fort \$50.
135 Mary Shain \$14.	631 Lillian Fort \$50.
137 Lubi Turkali \$20.	632 Joseph Bukovick \$21.
141 Pauline Simonetta \$5.	743 Charles W. Lesky Jr. \$30.
142 Jerry Krebel \$5.	736 Josephine DeHoch \$42.50.
150 Andrew Svobak \$27.	Alvera Senchur \$18.
156 Rose Schabak \$33.	Victor Zeker \$20.
160 Thomas Rus \$17.50.	SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$2,338.00.
163 Rudolph Saffera \$17.50.	Lawrence Gradishch, taj. bol. odd. - Sec'y S. B. Dept.
168 Frank Blinc \$54.	
169 Victor Kozelski \$16.	
178 Joseph Plautz \$24.	
224 Barbara Tomaskovich \$17.	
230 Mary H. Orsey \$22.	
236 Frank Rieker \$17.50.	
240 Louis Humar \$14.	
253 James Cuper \$71.	
257 Steve Kozelski \$29.	
261 John Ban \$20.	
266 Mary Pavlin \$16.	
270 John Kerstein \$42.50.	
280 John Fatur \$35.	
282 John Fatur \$20.	
283 Anton Penko \$60.	
285 Frances Andolsek \$20.	
286 John Car \$62.	
287 Albert S. Hobbs \$5.	
358 Mary Mellon \$20.	
359 Jakob Jaksekovich \$27.	
405 Anna Bokan \$38.	
412 John Grbac \$20.	
435 Frances Kofen \$20.	
436 John Bunick \$11.	
470 Joseph Benice \$10.	
482 Miklos Vuckanich \$35.	
486 Michael Bosovich \$50.	
530 John Rukse \$27.	
569 Anton Blazovic \$29.	
575 Joseph Klemencic \$70.	
576 Mary Lasky \$20.	
584 Mary Marilack \$9.	
585 John Poklar \$10.	
586 Victor J. Alper \$28.	
594 Mary Miller \$25.	
608 John Prosper \$49.50.	

Federacije SNPJ

S SEJE MINNESOTSKE FEDERACIJE

Buhl, Minn.—Dne 30. aprila se je vršila seja minnesotske federacije društev SNPJ v Evelethu. Na tej seji je bila razprava o več važnih zadevah, tako tudi o prihodnji konvenciji jednote, ki se ima vršiti prihodnje leto na železnem krožju, v Evelethu, Minn.

Sklenjeno je bilo, da imajo evelethska društva polno moč glede priprav za konvencijo SNPJ. Ako bodo potrebni pomoč od drugih društev, jo bodo tudi lahko dobili, ako se bodo obrnili nanje. Več bo razvidno iz zapisnika.

Max Maritz, tajnik federacije.

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

Predsednikova kolona

Ne dajmo se zavesti

Nekaj naših dobrih članov nas je opozorilo na kričee oglase raznih zavarovalnih podjetij, ki na tako premeten način vsiljujejo svojo robo. Tem članom je seveda SNPJ najbolj pri srcu, zato jih skrbni in vprašujoče, dali taka podjetja ne tvorijo nevarnosti za podporne organizacije.

Vojna nam je prinesla izredne razmere, ki se seveda dajo izkoristiti, bodisi za dobro ali slabo. Tudi na polju zavarovanja se jih izkoristi na razne načine. Medtem ko se mi trudimo, da kolikor mogoče povečamo in utrdimo ter sploh izboljšamo svojo organizacijo in ji zagotovimo stalno bodočnost (in tako ravnavo vse dobre in v resnici zanesljive zavarovalne organizacije), se najdemo ljudje, ki jim je le za lastne koristi in gledajo predvsem, da hitro obogate, neglede kaj se zgodi z njih podjetjem v bodoče. To so navadno prefrigani špekulanti, ki lastujejo zavarovalne družbe in ki, namesto da bi svoje iznajdljive sposobnosti uporabili za vojno zmago in splošni blagor, jih posvečajo zavajevalni propagandi in izkoriščanju ameriškega ljudstva.

Zadnje case je res veliko oglašanja raznih zavarovanj po radiju in časopisih ter posebnih pismih, ki se pošiljajo tudi na dom podmecev. Ti oglasi so tako vabljivi in pisma tako premeteno sestavljena, da res skoraj človeka omamijo in pripravijo, da jim verjame. Svoje blago hvalijo na vse pretege in obljubujejo mogoče in nemogoče reči, pa malodane zastoni. Vsaj tako izgleda na prvi hip in zlasti nevednemu človeku se dopade. Toda kdor ima le nekoliko več vpogleda v to stvar, temu ne bo nasledel. Kajti ve, da tudi zavarovanje mora imeti svojo zdravo finančno in moralno podlago, ako hočemo, da bo trajno in zanesljivo, in da vsak pameten človek mora vedeti, da iz nič tudi tukaj ne more postati nič drugega kot nič. To je železni zakon gospodarstva in tega ne morejo spremeniti vsi še tako premeteni oglasi in lepe obljube. Zato—bodimo previdni in ne dajmo se zavesti!

Izkušnje nas uče

Kako je z zavarovalnimi podjetji, ki se pojavljajo kar čez noč ali ki obljubljajo nemogoče reči, nam je najboljša priča to, kar se je s takimi družbami zgodilo za časa zadnje gospodarske krize in deloma že prej. Tudi za časa prve svetovne vojne so se pojavljala razna nova podjetja in rasla kot gobe po dežju. Pojavili so se tudi mesiji z raznimi novimi zavarovanji, najeli spretni agenti ter na razne načine vsiljevali svojo robo. Toda njih uspeh je bil le začasen. Z leti so naraščale obveznosti, ki pa so jih mogle kriti le tiste družbe in organizacije, ki so bile zgrajene na boljši finančni podlagi, ostale pa so druga za drugo počasi propadale. Kar jih ni dokrajalo zvođenelo, so se pa morale reorganizirati in postaviti na zdravo finančno podlago, seveda na zgubo zavarovancev. Vse to pa so drage izkušnje in predrage za nas delavce, da bi se spuščali v tako tveganje.

Držimo se svojega

Ni dvoma, da toliko oglašanja po radiju in tako vabljiva propaganda sploh, na katero smo bili opozorjeni, ima nekaj učinka, kajti nevednosti glanje zavarovanja je še zmeraj preveč. In gotovo je, da več ali manj kvarno učinkuje tudi za nas. Prav zato pa je toliko bolj potrebno, da se vsi dobro zavedamo, kaj imamo v SNPJ ter da smo vedno pripravljeni in pripravljeni na delu in braniku zanj. Naša dolžnost je, da imamo samo dobro besedo za svojo jednoto, ko govorimo s svojimi sosedi, sodelavci in znanci ter jih tako poskušamo pridobiti za pristop. In če bomo to storili, nobena še tako vabljiva in silna propaganda se nas ne bo prijel, niti nam prizadela kake druge škodljive škode.

SNPJ preizkušena in trdna

Bilo bi res nespametno, če bi se dali premetosti kakih propagand, dokler imamo svojo in tako dobro in preizkušeno podporo organizacijo. SNPJ je seveda tudi imela svoje začetne težave, ki pa jih je srečno prestala. Tekom svojega 40-letnega obstanka je šla skozi epidemije, panike in gospodarske depresije, pa je vedno ostala jaka in zdrava, enostavno iz razloga, ker ima dober vodstvo in ker je za vse mogoče nezgode in eventualnosti pripravljen in dobro preskrbljen. Srečno je prebolela rane prve svetovne vojne, pa bo prav gotovo dobro prestala tudi vse še tako težke udarce, ki jih pričakujemo kot posledice te vojne.

Dolga je bratje in sestre, da se tega prav zavedamo. Bodimo pripravljeni na svojo organizacijo in jo predočimo drugim tako kot pravi prijatelj. Povejmo svojim prijateljem, da je SNPJ mogoča in zanesljiva trdna ter moderno upravljena gospodarska zadruga, ki tudi različna za delavski sloj priporočljiva in drugače najbolj pravna zavarovanja, in to za kar najmanjše prispevke mogoče, da jih bomo lažje privabili v svoje vrste, poslužimo se privlačnih kampanjskih ugodnosti, ki so razpisane za 40-letnico jednote!

V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik.

APELIRAMO

na vse Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence, naj prenehajo takoj z medsebojno borbo, naj poravnajo medsebojne spore, da se v bratski medsebojni povezanosti skupno vržemo na kletke sovražnika, ki tepta našo sveto zemljo!

Na podlagi načela suverenosti naroda, ki bo končno odločil o vseh življenjskih vprašanjih Jugoslovije in na podlagi načel svobode in demokracije ne bo težko najti temeljev za bratsko sodelovanje. Prvi predpogoj pa je takojšnji prestanek vsakega delovanja in vsake akcije, ki morda tudi le posredno koristi sovražniku, ali s katero nekateri podzavestno služijo sovražniku.

To je naš apel in naša zahteva, kajti nihče—zlasti ne brat—ni ima pravice postavljati ovire naši svobodi.

Bratje, ne dovolite, da ta vojna konča z novimi težkimi žrtvami, za katere bomo sami krivi! Ne dovolite, bratje, da bi vas po končani vojni preklinjali tisti rojaki, ki bi po vaši krivdi ostali v suženstvu!

DOL Z NESLOGO!
ŽIVELA DEMOKRACIJA IN SVOBODA!
ŽIVELA SLOGA SRBOV, HRVATOV IN SLOVENCEV!

900	Jakob Mariah \$28, Martin Kek Sr. \$40, John Nadu \$28.
900	Frank Strojjan \$34, Frank Strojjan \$34, Rose Pavsek \$13, Anna Terstenjak \$27, Katherine Bork \$18.
910	Michal Vojnisek \$46, Mato Makvic \$36, John Brodnik \$24.
910	Mollie Svigel \$5, Anna Kravker \$16.50, Michael Brunet \$32.50, Anna Slavec \$30, John Ambrose \$24, Frana Grande \$19.50, Louis Prosek \$35, Klara Horvat \$28.
923	Joseph Klak \$54.
925	John Terlep \$2, Jernej Hribar \$28, Martin Venisnik \$1, Frank Schweizer \$28.
926	Nick Prebicevich \$5, George Morgetta \$28, Rose Galinatz \$2, Annie Jelich \$32.
941	Anton Lavrich \$14, Anton Lavrich \$35, Matt Hormus \$13.50, George Marker \$20.
947	Mary Proko \$20, Mike Sankovich \$14.
948	Joseph Sil \$19.
953	Anton Shraj \$19, Anton Shraj \$19, Frances Fritzel \$20, John Brovich \$37, Frances Borsinar \$19, Frances Borsinar \$19, Anton Borsinar \$42.
957	Elie Bartol \$20, Mary Slaker \$5.
969	Frank Jakovac \$25.
974	Helena Podrebarac \$15.
977	Barbara Loncar \$13.
978	Frances Hren \$26, Josephine Tifonich \$45, Matt Malovar \$34, Joseph Bialas \$20.
984	Ignatz Tudek \$32.
989	Frances Kovalsky \$0, Fred Horvat \$35.
990	Mary Rukal \$16, John Zupancik \$19, Mary Prozen \$24, Nikolaj Pavetic \$21, John Potocelnik \$30, John Kren \$21.
999	Joseph Zupancic \$0, Steve Ukovich \$14, Joseph Lavrich \$42.
999	Frank Prazek \$39, Frances Hagonjila \$35, Joseph Vlastelich \$17.50, John Dracic \$35.
912	Dorothy Mary \$17.50, Frank Rovere \$17, Christ Kalin \$36.
914	Rudolph Kovacic \$22, Mijo Maicic \$27, Eusebius \$21.
920	John Podlagar \$25.
927	Joseph Goodman \$54.
928	Joseph Martinic \$28.
935	John Juvan \$16, Frank Svajgar \$50.
936	Barbara Agnic \$5.
977	Frank Kurent \$46.
991	Mary Buzjak \$20, Leo Marink \$25.50.

Ward Defying the U. S. Government

Most of our members and readers of Prosveta know that recently the U.S. Government seized the Montgomery Ward plant in Chicago. They know this but some of them seem to be in complete darkness concerning the facts involved.

The plant was seized by the government because of Sewell L. Avery's (Ward's chairman) high-handed defiance of the government, his contempt for obedience to necessary wartime measures, his deliberate anti-labor and anti-union provocations. This came to an abrupt climax when he was bodily carried out of his office by two soldiers for refusing to comply with the terms of President Roosevelt's seizure directives.

When Ward was seized, all reactionary papers and reporters let their hair down for a real cry, giving their readers the wrong interpretation of the case. Among those at the wailing wall were, of course, such top labor-haters as the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who wept over the "terrifying exhibition" of the soldiers carrying the hate-frothing president of Ward into the street, because he was considered a trespasser on the government premises.

Just a few years ago, when Chicago policemen staged a Memorial Day massacre of striking steel workers, hardly a newspaper in the land had the decency to condemn the outright slaughter of unarmed workers. But when the government moved in and evicted the defying old man at Ward's, then the reactionary newspapers raised a terrific cry, saying that the government has become dictatorial.

It is to be noted that the legality of President Roosevelt's seizure order was completely upheld by Attorney General Biddle, and an injunction to enjoin Avery and other company officials from further interference with government operations in the mail order house, has been issued by the District Federal Court.

Some of our members, who have no excess to the labor press and are therefore inclined to believe the reactionary press, might ask who gave the President authority to seize a plant which is defying the government.

The Ward property, like many other plants defying the government, was taken over under special authority granted the President of the United States. This was done when the chairman of the big mail order corporation defied the government to enforce its directives. It must be remembered that Avery has openly defied government agencies ever since Congress enacted a law to give labor equality with industry in the enforcement of its rights.

Moreover, Avery has not only defied the government, but he has inserted full-page advertisements in hundreds of daily newspapers to spread his contempt of the government and to tell the world that Ward is unwilling to be bound by any law it deems a challenge to its sovereignty.

In short, Sewell Avery told the world he would not obey the law of the United States; that Montgomery Ward, in his opinion, is greater than the Government of the United States; and that it was his right to defy the government if he disagrees with it in any premise.

The Ward case, therefore, is a flagrant violation of the law in time of war and it cannot be considered in any other light by all honest citizens.

What is the real issue at stake in this instance? Why did the big mail order corporation defy the Government of the United States?

The underlying issue—is an attack on the union.

The Ward workers are organized in the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees union, Congress of Industrial Organizations. The company refused to renew the expired contract with the union and defied the War Labor Board directives. In other words, the company has been trying to break the union in order that it would have a free hand in dealing with its workers and continuing exploitation.

Whether the particular union involved in the Ward case is a CIO union or an AFL, has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the present incident. The fact remains that Montgomery Ward and Company has challenged the right of the Government of the United States to enforce its laws. It should have the decency to obey the law of the land even as labor obeys the law.

Montgomery would rather spend a million dollars fighting the WLB, and the President, than submit to a law everyone else in the nation appears duty bound to obey.

Our Members in U. S. Forces Fight for Human Rights

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

- Lodge
138—Frank Kmet, Andrew Laharnar.
153—Joseph Selak, John Robnik, George Loncar.
225—Louis Blazic, John Bugar.
300—William Safran, David Puz, Frank Knafelc, Mathew Karas.
540—Louis Battiljas Jr., John Brainik.
630—Louis Fleker, Frank Haffner, Karl Kovacich, John Kunchoff, Mike Tomsich, Mike Tomsich.
719—Joseph Drnach.
725—Luther Nace.

TOTAL WITH THIS REPORT—4,859

Lodge secretaries are requested to send the names of members in U.S. Armed Forces not yet published in Prosveta to the Office of the Supreme Secretary.

New York All Americans

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The annual Red Cross drive has reached its completion and we can proudly say we Slovenes of New York have topped our goal once again. A sum of over twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) has been forwarded to the proper authorities. To each person soliciting subscriptions and to the generous contributors, I hereby extend a sincere "Thank you."

The concert and dance sponsored by the New York Panel of the American Slav Congress on Sunday, April 23, was very well attended and the program enjoyed by all who attended.

Members of SNPJ lodge 580, are you aware of the fact that a number of Louis Adam's books has been purchased by the lodge for your use? On hand at present are, "My Native Land", "The Native's Return", "Cradle of Life", "My America", and others. Possibly you may have missed up on a few interesting points while reading the books through, eagerly when first published.

The last few weeks have brought quite a few visitors to New York. It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Raymond Travnik, member of the Young Americans lodge of Detroit, who was here for a few days visiting her soldier-husband. All the way from Sheboygan, Wis., came Mr. and Mrs. J. Champa, Mrs. J. Grobelnik, Miss Margie Grobelnik and Miss Kathleen Bogolin to see if New York was really as big as it is. Recently we were glad to make the acquaintance of 1st Class Cook Louis Marolt, who has recently spent a 30-day leave at home, prior to which he has been on duty overseas for a period of over two years. He is a zealous member of the Struglers lodge of Cleveland. Pvt. Edward Debevec, member of the Comrade lodge of Cleveland, sends his regards to his friends in Brooklyn from Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. He was previously stationed in Louisiana.

The month of May finds Brother Frank Padar Sr., a member of the SNPJ for exactly 30 years. Also at this time I wish to extend sincere Mother's day greetings to all the mothers in the SNPJ.

For some time now, special delegations have been meeting regularly representing Lodges 56, 140, 580 and Circle 50 to discuss plans for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the SNPJ. The date set is Sunday, October 15, for a concert and dance. The committee asks at this time that all nearby lodges and societies reserve this date for the New York SNPJs, and plan to participate in this gala celebration at the American Slovene Auditorium in Brooklyn.

Here are a few dates to keep in mind:

May 14—Meeting of Junior All Americans Juvenile Circle 50.

May 21—Regular monthly meeting of New York All Americans, Lodge 580 SNPJ, followed by regular monthly meeting of SANC Branch No. 46.

June 4—Annual Picnic of Singing Society Slovene.

June 25—Annual outdoor picnic of New York All Americans.

We are still all out to fill our lodge quota for new members in this 40th anniversary of the SNPJ campaign for new members. We hope to hear some nominations at the next regular monthly meeting of Lodge 580 which is Sunday, May 21. How about it, Brothers and Sisters!

JENNIE PADAR, 580.

Utopian News

CLEVELAND, O.—The regular monthly meeting of the Utopians, SNPJ lodge 604, will be held this Saturday, May 13, at Waterloo Workmen's Home. All members are asked to attend as this is the last after-meeting social.

Also, at this meeting plans are to be made for outings in the summer months. Those who attended last year's outings know how much fun it is to be gone a whole day and leave your worries at home.

Lodge dues will be collected at the meetings and in the hall on the 24th of the month.

JENNIE GERCHMAN, Sec'y.

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. F. Fiftolt

CLEVELAND.—Calendar of Events:

May 16—Comrades monthly meeting.

May 21—SNPJ Juvenile Singing Chorus Program—4 p. m.

Matica Concert Successful

Once again the curtain has been drawn on another of Glasbena Matica's concerts. Under the direction of Mr. Ivan Zorman, the group of singers produced an evening of entertainment that sent the crowd home in a happy frame of mind, altogether too quickly. The chorus, Frank Plut, Louis Belle, John Nosan, Caroline Budan, Ann Zarnick, Antoinette Simcic, June Babbitt, Milly Mahne, in their solo and group renditions were exceptional and the audience would not permit the performance to proceed until their numbers were encored. Mrs. Sleiko, turned in an excellent performance as the accompanist.

Mr. Anton Subel, appearing with the Metropolitan Opera Company, paid the group an unexpected visit. It was with difficulty that the crowd dispersed the early hours of the morning, one big reason being the splendid impromptu songfest put on by the men in the annex after the concert. The hue and cry of scarcity of man power in all of our local singing groups could well be taken care of, if the individuals that participated, would join the various clubs and lend their talents in this direction.

SNPJ Juvenile Singing Chorus

Sunday, May 21, at 4 p. m. the SNPJ Juvenile Singing Chorus will sponsor their initial performance, which will also commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the SNPJ. Choral numbers, the Birk brothers from Johnstown, Pa., solo numbers by Marion Belle, Vidie sisters, Sally Ladika, Eddie Udovich, Helen Hrvatin, Daniel Hrvatin, Carole Smole, will comprise part of the program.

Stage rehearsals will be held Friday, May 12, and May 19. All youngsters are urged to be on time. Tickets have been sent to all the lodges who have responded generously. The aid of our various singing groups such as Zarja, Glasbena, Zvon, etc., is requested. A large audience will spur the youngsters on and who knows that one of these days they will be ready to carry on in the footsteps of our present-day favorites. We ask that everyone make plans to be on hand that day. Music for dancing will be furnished by Pete Sernick and his orchestra after the concert.

Sunday, May 14, the Vidie sisters, members of the Juvenile group, will appear on the Slovene Radio program over station WGAR. On Sunday, May 21, Mr. Krist Stokel, who has been very active in the organization of this group, will appear on the program. Suggest you tune in, in addition you'll listen to the usual fine program that our friend Heine Martin Antonic prepares.

Understand that Joe Homovec has advanced another step up the rank. Home on recent and present fur-loughs: Johnny Vehar, Stan Hacc and Bill Tushar.

Comrades Meeting May 16

The writer is asking the members to make a memo of this date and plan to be present at the monthly meeting. In view of the rather low attendance during the past, there is some talk of switching over to the third Saturday of the month. This will enable many unable to be present during the week to show up; the gang whose pastime is crowd playing; the group who enjoys visiting the neighboring beer parlor, those wanting to meet their friends; provide a night out, entertainment, all for a nominal price. Come to the meeting, drop me a card, or call me to express your desire if change should be made. We can make the monthly meeting a night to look forward to.

General

Congratulations to Dr. and Jean Beljan on their recent arrival, a baby girl. All of them doing fine, including Pop who is in the service.

Our good friend on St. Clair, Caroline Sorn, owner of Sorn's Restaurant, recently moved to her new completely remodeled quarters on the corner of E. 61st St. Clair Ave. Writer had a sneak preview of the place before opening day and was agreeably surprised at the excellent job of face lifting. Now you will be able to eat those delicious Slovene cooked meals in an atmosphere comparable to the best in the City of Cleveland.

A pleasant trip recently to the home of Mrs. Grmek, mother of Vida and Mary, who promised to be at the May 21 concert.

Belated congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Milan Medvesek on their second bundle of joy.

Ladies' Bowling Tournay

Watching Marie Stefanic, Rose Skok, Fran Presner, Rose Smole, Pauline Ross and Fran and Pauline Spik, Nellie Shine, Mollie Koren,

Something Should Be Done About It

EUCLID, OHIO.—I wanted to write something to the Prosveta a long time ago, but it seems that I just kept putting it off and never got around to it. Today I finally decided to write and I wonder if I'll ever finish the task.

There seems to be quite a lot down in the activities of our English speaking lodges. Of course, quite a bit is due to the war; yet, activities shouldn't die altogether like they do in some lodges.

Out where I live, in the city of Euclid, there used to be a pretty fair E. S. lodge called the Progressives. Now that lodge doesn't seem to exist any more. I suppose many fraternal groups meet up with these problems, and it isn't a healthy sign. I have a personal reason for wanting something done about this situation. The lodge of which I am a member is quite some distance away and it takes gas to get there. Besides I have only an A card and I won't buy in the black market. On top of it all, it is silly for me to go all that distance to a lodge meeting when our local Dom is only a hop skip and a jump from here. I'm wondering out loud if it isn't possible to organize a quorum of some of these members that used to be a lodge. Or maybe I'm just crying in the wilderness.

Every now and then I fear that everything is going to the dogs. A wise man like Oswald Spengler says that this is the end. And from here it's turning back for the human race. The way some people are sickeningly cynical makes me feel that sometimes he's right. Oh, they know it all and make sport of things sacred. And they laugh at me as they make snide remarks about our commander in chief. There's one thing true that I've learned, and that is, faith can build anything and make life beautiful while cynicism only breeds decay.

Recently we attended the Zarja spring concert. The chorus, though lacking some of its good singers, still made a brave try. To me the choral renditions were well done and I really enjoyed them. Those Slovene songs seem sad and sweet and they do something to a guy.

I had a hard time talking to a guy that the war was a serious affair and that it wasn't just a fancy brought on by a bunch of rich guys. Well, he wanted to know how about Britain. Off he went against the British empire. Who is getting all the cigarettes, silk stockings, gum and everything, if it isn't the British? Why doesn't England give India freedom? These questions obviously are not handed out to be answered. They are invented to condemn our ally.

So I right back and said that in Europe there are a humble people who are proud and brave when an enemy enslaves their men and makes toys of their women. These are the Partisans. They are devoted to all the United Nations leaders and don't question the motives of Stalin nor Churchill. They know that there is a battle to be won because they are a part of it. And those men fight shoulder to shoulder with their wives and children with equipment taken from the enemy. Do they cry? Do they beg? Do they whimper that they are being exploited by Uncle Sam, Great Britain, or Russia? All reliable correspondents say "No." But what the correspondents do say is that these Partisans with barest needs and backs against the wall go into battle singing. Amen.

LOUIS YARTZ

Albina Vehar at the recent City Bowling Tournament, were John and Carole Smole, Agnes Flanders and future Comrade, Mary DeLost. While the girls did not cop high prize they did well. Albina Vehar provided the excitement of the evening when she started with a couple of spares, then ran the string to six in a row. Biting her nails waiting for the 9th frame and nervous as a kitten, she grasped the ball and whammed it down. No, it was not another strike or even close to it. She however demonstrated her recuperative power by getting the spare and finished up with a swell 239 game, no errors. Real shooting, Albina.

Prior to coming over to the ladies' tournament we watched Bob Travnik, Young Americans, Detroit, bowl at the Peteran Classic. Bob ran into a lot of tough luck which kept his score down.

General

Congratulations to Dr. and Jean Beljan on their recent arrival, a baby girl. All of them doing fine, including Pop who is in the service.

Our good friend on St. Clair, Caroline Sorn, owner of Sorn's Restaurant, recently moved to her new completely remodeled quarters on the corner of E. 61st St. Clair Ave. Writer had a sneak preview of the place before opening day and was agreeably surprised at the excellent job of face lifting. Now you will be able to eat those delicious Slovene cooked meals in an atmosphere comparable to the best in the City of Cleveland.

A pleasant trip recently to the home of Mrs. Grmek, mother of Vida and Mary, who promised to be at the May 21 concert.

Belated congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Milan Medvesek on their second bundle of joy.

Ladies' Bowling Tournay

Watching Marie Stefanic, Rose Skok, Fran Presner, Rose Smole, Pauline Ross and Fran and Pauline Spik, Nellie Shine, Mollie Koren,

Veronian News

VERONA, PA.—It may be my imagination, but you can wager that this was the conversation that took place at the Michael Sepelyak home when he received that good news about winning one of the awards totaling two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) at the last drawing that was held by the St. Joseph Church here in Verona.

"Wouldn't it be nice (this scribe can picture Michael saying these words to his wife) if we could win that three hundred dollar (\$300) grand prize that is being given by the Veronian lodge tomorrow night, May 13?" Yep, this Saturday night the Veronians are extending an invitation to their members and friends to be on hand to help partake in this affair.

Because of the many outsiders expected at this drawing, our members will have a grand opportunity in securing that new member for the SNPJ. Yes, it shouldn't be hard to set a quota for each individual Veronian. One Member Each in Order to Double the Present Membership. One thing to remember is that you are being paid in Stamps and Bonds for each new member that you get.

Before going into the news-notes about our members, I would like to remind all about the very special meeting that will be held this coming third Sunday, May 21. You and you should attend this all-important meeting.

Loads of luck from the Veronian lodge to Josephine Samec who is now working for the government in Washington, D. C. This scribe also found out that after being there only a week, Josephine's work was so good that she immediately received a promotion.

Visiting at her brother's Joe Zolet's home, the former Veronian, Catherine Zolet, who now resides in Detroit, had quite a nice time here renewing old acquaintances—Larry Cassol is my nomination as the Ve-

ronian of the month. Larry, who also is our sec'y, has really been plugging for new members for our anniversary campaign. Besides being on the Board of Directors, which is getting down to business, Larry was the only Veronian to make the Cleveland trip to attend the bowling tourney staged in that town recently. So again, hats off to Larry who is and will be the most popular among the Veronians.

Still sick, but now back home after spending a couple of months at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., is Fritz Miller, another Veronian Director who was missed by many Veronians. Seen walking around Sylvan / was Anthony Bergeich Sr., without the aid of his crutches. To Joey Plese, the former submarine softball pitcher, and Rudie Slosar, who are still on the sick list, and to our other Veronian members whom I might have missed, in behalf of our Veronian lodge, wish all a speedy recovery.

Hot off the wire comes this news about Pvt. Victor Jakovac getting married to none other than Wave Jean Clark, the ceremony taking place in Washington, D. C. The bridegroom, whom this scribe predicted would be married within the year (remember, Vic!) flew from Camp Pendleton, Va., to keep this date. Our Veronian congratulations to you and your bride.

Three Veronian members, namely, Tony Tratar, John Yugovich, and Moon Semencar, former softball players, will try their hand at baseball this season. To these two scouts, Will Kaus and Al Jakovac, how about running up and taking a look at these prospects who will soon be playing for Oakmont?

With this last reminder to get all stubs in today for tomorrow's (Sat. May 13) drawing and to not forget Mother's Day, this Sun., May 14, I'll say, So long.

MICHAEL LIPESKY, 680.

So. Chicago's Column

SO. CHICAGO.—Once again the Slovene lodges of South Chicago are actively supporting a benefit affair sponsored by Local 32 of the Yugoslav Relief Committee of America, Slovene Section. The dance will be held on Saturday evening, May 20, at St. George's Church Hall. Pucel-Foys' orchestra will provide the dance music.

The three local SNPJ lodges and other Slovene fraternals have been represented at all committee meetings that plan the May 20 dance. We look forward to another good attendance by our Southside Slovenes. Likewise, folks from neighboring lodges are invited to join with us for the evening's dancing and fine companionship. Refreshments of every type will be on hand. The hall will be open at 7 p. m.

The entire committee of Local 32, JPO-SS, meets again on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Calumet Park's Field House. Members from all South Chicago Slovene fraternal organizations are urged to attend.

Lodge 8 recently celebrated its 40th Anniversary. There was not a capacity crowd on hand. But that does not tell the entire story. Those that did attend attested by their presence the hard work and good results achieved by Lodge Delavec in its forty years of existence. Lodge 8 has played an active part in the life of the SNPJ and it deserves due credit for its achievements in the past.

Members from Lodges 490 and 610 were represented in the audience. These two lodges have maintained a friendly relationship with their elderly lodge member in South Chicago. That friendly relationship should be maintained down through the years. It will prove mutually beneficial.

ALL THAT SORT OF THING.

Sec'y Vider's recent comments on merger of lodges within communities must have taken some courage. It was, after all, counter opinions expressed within the lodges concerned. Of course lodges have local initiative privileges. Nonetheless, Sec'y Vider's words bear attention. They are timely and well given. . . . These lodges miss the many regular contributors that are off on war duties. Yet, all the readers fervently hope that all shall soon victoriously return. No need to deny that they are missed. . . . The success enjoyed at their anniversary celebration was well deserved by the Integrity lodge. Integrity has built itself into an important lodge in the E. S. field. . . . The attendance by supreme board members at Delavec's anniversary celebration was well liked by South Chicago Slovenes. . . . The Calumet Sentinel's lodge meets again on Monday, May 21, at the Field House at 6 p. m. All members are urged to attend. Also, all Sentinel members

are urged to attend the May 20 dance sponsored by the JPO-SS. . . . Our member Andrew Jarkovic has been ill for quite some time. We were glad to see him on a recent visit, glad to know that he is coming along nicely. . . . Until again, so long. . . .

LOUIS KOSELE, 610.

New Plays, Pageants, Bloom as Local and Regional Co-ops Swing into Campaign

Centennial Recreation Features
To Reach High Point in
Congress Pageant

NEW YORK. (CLNS)—Special dramatic features are being planned as an important part of the Centennial Campaign, Ellen Linson, Recreation Director of the Cooperative League announced last week. It is expected that every local and regional cooperative will present during the Centennial year some special entertainment.

Two new plays have been written which dramatize the cooperative idea and are of interest to cooperative and other community groups. These are: "Education Begins at Home" by James Norris, available now, and "Uncle Sam's Monument" by Dr. Fred Eastman available sometime this summer.

From Indiana comes word of the success of a very simple pageant requiring few rehearsals and costumes. "The Light of Rochdale" by Herb Fledderjohn which is now available to other groups. Cooperators in the Philadelphia area met last week-end to make plans for the presentation in the fall of a Co-op Musical Show to be written and directed by James Norris and featuring folk songs and dances of many nations and co-op skits. Several Eastern cooperative societies have booked the Co-op Players, New York dramatics group, who will present an evening's entertainment—two one-act plays, a mass chant and a co-op skit, as part of their Centennial plans.

Highlight of the dramatic presentations will be the Centennial Pageant to be presented at the Cooperative Congress in October. The pageant is being written so that it can be used in part or its entirety by other groups after its premiere.

WHERE THE FUEL GOES

AN ARMY TRANSPORT
burns 33,000 gallons of fuel oil
a day.



Our Front Kumer's Letter From England

By Louis Beniger

In an editorial, entitled "Invite Tito Mission," the Chicago Sun of last Sunday urges the government to grant Marshal Tito permission to send a military mission to Washington. It says:

There is only one right answer to the disclosure by the chief of the Yugoslav liberation front mission in London that Marshal Tito has requested permission to send a similar mission to Washington, and has yet received no reply. A cordial invitation should be dispatched by the American government without delay.

Welcoming such a military mission need imply no recognition of the Yugoslav Council of National Liberation as the government of Yugoslavia. But the plain fact is that the forces under the council are, to put it mildly, the principal Yugoslav forces that are fighting Germany. The plain fact also is that the popular support which has made their warfare possible on so wide a scale speaks well for the council's prospects of exerting great influence on free elections in Yugoslavia after the war—much brighter prospects than those of the "official" government-in-exile, with its program of Serb domination.

The editorial in the Sun, which, by the way, is a liberal daily newspaper, goes on to say:

Like Britain and Russia, America gives the Partisans military support in fighting Germans. But the time has come for more cordiality about it. If the Partisans are good enough to wage one of the most heroic guerrilla wars of history in the United Nations team, they are good enough to send us an official mission, which can explain Partisan needs and purposes to American officials and newspapermen. The "government-in-exile" certainly has had ample opportunity to tell its story.

The liberation council has one mission in Moscow, another in London. Surely Washington will not hang back—as it has done in relations with the French national committee—until extension of ordinary deencies to a rising ally proves that our hand has been forced, not that our heart is warm.

Last week, on May 4, marked the 58th anniversary of the Haymarket bombing in Chicago, in which nine policemen died and many others were injured.

The bombing occurred in Haymarket Square where a mass meeting of workers was being held in protest over a clash between strikers and police at the McCormick reaper plant, in which several of the strikers had been killed. The speakers at the meeting demanded the eight-hour day, nothing more. This was considered radical for those days. One hundred and fifty policemen were ordered to "disperse the mob." Someone threw a bomb. Despite the conviction of seven "anarchists" and the hanging of four, no one to this day can say who threw the bomb. However, it was strongly hinted then and since, that the bomb was thrown by some paid outsider.

Today things are somewhat different than they were 58 years ago. How much different? It is true that workers have a legal right to organize and bargain collectively. But it was only a few years ago that Chicago policemen staged a Memorial Day massacre of striking steel workers in which 12 were killed.

"Living Wages" For Executives

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan revealed to the Senate Banking Committee that 95 corporate officials receiving more than \$50,000 a year had received Treasury approval for salary increases. These 95 executives had been averaging almost \$75,000 apiece before the increases went into effect; their total annual income had been \$7,070,000.

After the increases were approved by the Stabilization Unit of the Treasury, their salaries averaged more than \$86,000 a year. The average annual rise was \$11,500 and the total increase was \$1,034,000.

These increases for high bracket corporate officials illustrate what rigid application of the stabilization formula can bring. Percentage-wise, the increase for the big boys was 15.4%. That brings the increase within the range of the Little Steel formula. But the question remains whether an executive earning \$75,000 needs a cost-of-living increase. In many cases the companies reorganizing the increases are operating on war contracts and working 100% for the government, which means the government pays for the increase.

If Donald Nelson, as head of the WPB, can struggle along with \$12,000 a year, there is some question as to whether the executive of a relatively small company filling government orders should get \$100,000 a year and then a 15% increase on top of that. The facts disclosed by Mr. Sullivan strongly underline the need to carry out the President's recommendation that high salaries be limited to \$25,000 a year after payment of taxes.

April 9, 1944.

This is Easter Sunday. It recalls my adolescent days when my folks would provide all at home with brand new suits and we would wander about proudly and merrily. It is regarded as a day of feast and that is precisely what we enjoyed, and did most of the world. But I have no new suit today; even if I had purchased one, it would not be truly new. Nor is the world really feasting, for the horrors of war are at the doorsteps of most people.

History will record this day as a great episode in this war. For it was on Easter Sunday of 1941 that the tragic drama of war began to be written in Yugoslavia. It was then that our fierce and ferocious enemy attacked that country. The match was like that of a lion and a mouse. But after three years of the most brutal cruelties committed by the Germans against Yugoslav Partisans, the Liberation Army and Partisan forces continue to fight heroically and inflict defeat after defeat upon the enemy. This is a day of hope, and in this spirit I look for the early liberation of the Yugoslav people, and for a united and free world.

The day is considered as a commemoration to the resurrection. In Chicago the SNPJ District Federation will celebrate the 40th Anniversary of our Society. I hope that this affair and the ones to follow by other federations, lodges, and circles will prove the resurgence of all our branches to activities and interests unmatched in the history of our Society.

The success attained by SNPJ Comrades Lodge of Cleveland in the recent Fourth War Loan Drive is a classical example of just what can be accomplished by our lodges. In this incident is the true value of a lodge in participating in a worthy enterprise as an organized group for a noble purpose. That lodge demonstrated that our Society is eager for our fighting men to be properly and fully equipped when engaging the enemy. It is a recognition that the Comrades lodge and our Society are fighting mad, and enthusiastically support the great effort to defeat the enemy; it supports with deeds the determination not to be enslaved; it acknowledged that we mean to be free, and that democracy will survive and be given birth in those nations where it has not yet been enjoyed.

This achievement should be a real inspiration to our other lodges to participate in worthy projects that serve the community in which it is organized and for the benefit of humanity. It defies those who seek to discredit democracy as a way of life; it is a firm reply to those who will challenge our talents and disposition worthy of a free people. Democracy is constantly demanding the expression of our initiative and faculties. Progress, freedom, and a high standard of civilization requires that we are constantly on the alert to serve democracy. You can employ your lodge facilities for this purpose.

Active participation by all people in civic and community affairs, and in the economic, social, and political life of a nation is essential to a healthy rule by the people. Similarly, active participation in the affairs of our Society is essential for the proper performance and efficient operation of its transactions. This is democracy. In our Society it is best expressed by attendance at lodge meetings. A big attendance at lodge meetings reveals that the members will rule; a small attendance reveals that a few will rule the many, an indiscreet proceeding.

In this connection, it was encouraging to read in the March 8 issue that the Harmonizers Lodge 700 expressed disappointment because they fell short of getting fifty (50) members in attendance at a lodge meeting. I can only guess at the size of their adult department, but the number they strive to get out to meetings cannot be considered out of proportion. The lodge obviously recognizes its responsibilities and duties in the Society and means to fulfill them. I hope it succeeds in getting more members to attend lodge meetings, and that it will not relax its efforts until all members respond. That will serve as a first rank example for all to duplicate as a lively weapon for the protection of democratic procedure. It will meet the challenge of the sinister movement that seeks to usurp political power to be employed by a few over millions. Cheers to the Harmonizers in their efforts and may they succeed and other lodges strive for the same!

In a recent issue my friend Frances Novak of Sharon, Pa., expressed the hope that Lt. Oscar B. Godina would arrive here and meet up with me. It is now pleasant to report that he was in London for a few days last week, and that we did have an interesting visit. He was kind to look me up, and although the time spent together was short it was sufficiently long for us to renew our friendship of old. After more than two years, the little fellow has gotten big. He demonstrated that the Army has led him very well, thanks to the efforts of you folks back home on the production line, and your generous purchases of bonds and stamps. It was interesting to have him relate his recent visits to his home in Chicago, and with our friends in Detroit and

Sharon. I hope he succeeds in getting here again some time soon.

Unfortunately, he will not meet Dolenjka (former contributor to this paper) here as Frances had hoped. Dolenjka left this country a short while ago and has arrived at her new destination. Her capacity and interests should bring her success in her new assignment. This is a small world, and it is possible that Oscar will yet meet her.

During his short visit here, Oscar did manage to visit The Yugoslav House where he met one young Slovene. It is regrettable that our visit was so short because there were others that I wanted him to meet. I hope there will be another time soon that our paths will cross.

MICHAEL R. KUMER.

V-Mail Letter

From Cpl. Poklar

SOMEWHERE IN EGYPT, April 24, 1944.

Dear Editor: You have not heard from me for so long that perhaps you have forgotten me by now. Therefore, a brief introduction is in order.

I used to contribute to the Prosveta and the Mladinski List quite regularly a few years back. Some of that writing was done as the president of Circle 4, Milwaukee, Wis., and some was done for the contests appearing in the Mladinski List. I won quite a bit of prize money which I really appreciated at that time. I also enjoyed the various articles appearing in the M. L. such as the Our School Page, the Pen Pal Page, Birthdays of the Great Men by Louis Beniger that has been appearing in the ML for quite a while, and other interesting features.

Those were very interesting days, especially since the Juvenile Circles were just being organized about that time. We had a great deal of fun. We also learned a great deal about the SNPJ that most of us had not known before. Circle 4, the Junior All Stars, also had a singing club which was the best possible thing for the young Slovenes in our lodges. We had a big Spring Concert every year besides a few trips we took to out of town places.

Right now Circle 4 has approximately twenty ex-members in the service of our country. Some of the boys are in the Southwest Pacific, some are in the Far East in India, some are in England, a couple in the Caribbean, about six or seven still in the States. I am in the Middle East, Egypt, to be exact. Although it is not the best spot on earth, it is not so bad. The only bad part is the terrific heat, the flies, and the prevalence of sand all over the place.

The Middle East is one gigantic armed camp with soldiers of every nation training here. I have met some Slovenes in the Yugoslav army. Most of them are followers of Tito and many of them have fought with the Partisans. It is surprising how cheerful they can be since most of them have been in various armies for six or seven years. The Italians have forced many of them to fight in Libya but most of them surrendered at the first opportunity.

I met a Franc Spik, which seems to be a familiar Slovene name. He was from Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia. These fellows are all doing their share to win the war. Many of them have not been home for four years or so and they have no way of knowing if their families are still alive.

There is not much more to tell about this except to say that the Slovenes are doing their share in the war by helping to keep the Germans occupied while the Allies are fighting in Italy and while the Russians are driving on. It is a very satisfactory feeling to be able to speak to them in their own language and to be able to talk of different people we might know.

Almost all of these fellows have Slovene relatives in America and it seems to be their main hope after the war. They have all expressed the wish to come to America after the war where they can be free from all these wars that envelope them every few years. Let's hope that they have an opportunity to come to America after the war.

This is about all for now but you will undoubtedly hear from me again. The best of luck to you back home and especially to the SNPJ. Give my regards to everyone.

Sincerely,
Cpl. JOHN J. POKLAR

Astronomy isn't an easy subject to teach, as the master was finding; but he was keen on it. "Just fancy, boys," he exclaimed presently, "the light that comes to us from the sun travels at thousands of miles a second! Isn't it wonderful?"

"Not very," said one bored lad; "it's downhill all the way."

He who has not a good memory should never take upon himself the trade of lying.—Montaigne.

People who deny others everything are famous for refusing themselves nothing.—Leigh Hunt.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Circle 21 to Observe Birthday Saturday, May 13

SHARON, PA.—Our Sharon Juvenile Circle No. 21 is celebrating its 5th anniversary this Saturday, May 13, with a program and dance at the Slovene Home. We are pleased to be able to announce that Girard Circle will also participate in the program.

The program will be very interesting as well as entertaining. The main speaker will be Bro. Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director, of Chicago. Maestro Jack Persin and his Jolly Jesters of Warren will furnish the music. You are cordially invited to attend this gala celebration with our juveniles.

Yours truly is spending the week-end in Cleveland to see the operas Lucia Di Lammermour, Carmen, and Rigoletto.

FRANCES NOVAK, Mgr.

Circle 18 to Observe Mother's Day Sunday, May 14

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Juvenile Circle No. 18 is having an anniversary celebration on Mother's Day, Sunday, May 14, at Sparrow Park Garden, 3052 W. Fond du Lac Avenue in Milwaukee. No admission will be collected at the door, although all persons attending that are over 12 will be expected to donate a quarter to help cover expenses.

Sandwiches will be served, and there will be dancing for all. A short program will be given at about 4 p. m.

Everyone is cordially invited, and a good time is promised for all. Remember the place, Sparrow Park Garden; the time, 4 p. m., on May 14. Shall we be seeing you there?

MARY POTISK, Sec'y.

Pays Tribute to All Mothers On Mother's Day

MONESSEN, PA.—For me, each and every day is Mother's Day, nevertheless Sunday, May 14, is especially dedicated to mothers, the day which I recall in a very special way, the love we owe to you.

Among you mothers are many mothers whose sons are serving our country in this war for peace. Many mothers who are daily waiting for the return of their dear ones.

I wish to thank our Dear Mothers for their watchful care, guidance, and for all you have suffered for us. We shall never forget you.

CAROLINE JEZERINAC, 505.

Circle 4 Suspends Activities Until Next Fall

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The regular monthly meeting of Circle 4 was held on May 3. At this meeting it was decided to suspend activities until next fall. That means that no meetings will be held in the summer months.

Plans for an outing to be held sometime in July are being made and when completed, all members will be notified of a special meeting. The subject of baseball was brought up but was voted down because the members work during the summer months, thus making it impossible to have a ball team.

Due to some mixup of dates, the party was not such a success as we planned it to be. To those who came on April 14 we apologize for our mistake.

MICHAEL RUPPE JR.,
Vice President Circle No. 4.

Old Lady: "Tell me, Captain, what do you do when the ship sprays a leak?"

Captain: "Oh, we just put a pan under it, madam."

—Atlanta Two Bells.

It Happened on Toad Lane

By DAVIS DOUTHIT

Social Porcupines at Rochdale
(Incidents taken from George Jacob Holyoake's "History of the Rochdale Pioneers")

Among the "social porcupines" whose quills eternally stick out, with whom the Rochdale Pioneers were afflicted in those early Toad Lane days was a voluble and volatile member who, reports Historian Holyoake, "could not prove that anything was wrong, but he could not believe that all was right."

Acting on the theory that "if you can't lick 'em, jine 'em," the Pioneers attempted to disarm their stentorian Opposition by appointing him a member of the board. But this deep strategy failed to work. The Opposition's indignation rose above his sense of duty.

"He was so committed to dissatisfaction," writes Holyoake, "that above all things he was afraid of being undecieved; and, during his whole period of office, he actually sat with his back to the Board, and in that somewhat unfriendly and inconvenient attitude he delivered his respective opinions."

The Rochdale historian is not sure whether, rabbit-like, the member had ears behind, but it is certain, he observed, that "a more perfect member of an opposition has rarely appeared."

The story does, however, have a happy ending. For it turned out that this Opposition was bribed into content, "bribed by the only legitimate bribery, the bribery of success." When the patronage dividends came around, the member did turn around to look at them, and when he pocketed his pounds and shillings, he pocketed his opposition also.

And though he would never admit that things were going right, concludes the historian, he did stop announcing that they were going wrong.

Central Co-op Wholesale to Plow Back Earnings for Expansion of Production

Support for Freedom Fund, Co-op Daily Paper, Urged; Duluth Symphony Plays

SUPERIOR, Wis. (CLNS)—On advice from Howard A. Cowden, guest speaker and president, Consumers Cooperative Association, that "factories are free" to consumers who mobilize their purchasing power through consumer cooperatives, the 17th annual meeting of Central Co-operative Wholesale here April 16 and 19 decided to plow back 1943 net earnings of \$137,000 on the business of \$5,350,000 handled by the co-op wholesale last year. The earnings thus will be available for investment in productive enterprises to serve co-op members in the area.

The delegates emphasized the need for local co-ops to make concrete plans for postwar development in all fields. They also sent a protest to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard urging the release of more dairy milk feeds; they asked The Cooperative League of the USA to clarify its position on the National REA; and elected seven directors and eight alternates to the regional board.

Real Hardship

Said Franklin G. Sartwell, a wholesale liquor dealer, to the Federal Trade Commissions in Washington: "A hardship case might occur when a retailer is called on to supply a number of cases of whiskey for a function given by the White House or the State Department to entertain visiting delegates. Often members of congress require large amounts of whiskey for social events."

PROFITS UP 400%, Spirit-o-Grams FOOD COSTS JUMP

By Whoosit

"Corporate Profiteering in Direct Relation to Inflation," Opines United Steelworkers of America
WASHINGTON—Corporations that squeezed out of the government fantastic war profits, more than 400% above peacetime averages, are directly responsible for inflated prices, the United Steelworkers of America reported in its wage brief to the National War Labor Board.

"The direct relationship between corporate profiteering and the inflationary development in the rising cost of living is best seen in the record of the food corporations," the USA declared. On the basis of official U.S. Government reports, the USA stated:

"Wholesale food grocers realized twice as much on every dollar of sales in 1942 as in 1939. Sales were up 43%, but profits before income taxes rose over 200%."

"Between 1939 and 1942, seven out of every 10 wholesalers more than doubled their profits before taxes and four of these seven reported at least a 200% rise. For about three out of 10, the increase over 1939 was at least 300%, and for half of these, profits rose 500% or more."

Profiteering by food corporations was described by the USA as representing "the sorriest chapter of the war program" in that the hike in food prices hits hardest those people least able to meet the rising cost of living—those in the lower brackets who must spend the largest proportion of their total income for necessities of life, with food looms largest in budget requirements.

Food profiteers, however, are really pickers when compared with their corporate brethren in other fields where virtual highway robbery is looked upon as respectable, opined the union.

The USA reported that 1943 net corporate profits before taxes were 406% above the peacetime average of 1936-39 inclusive. For the peacetime era the annual average net profits before taxes were 4,064 million dollars and in 1943 the figure had jumped to 22,600 million dollars.

"For 1944," the USA stated, "it is estimated that corporations will enjoy net profits, before taxes, of 24,500 million dollars, or 448% of the peacetime annual average."

The USA estimated that for 1944 the net profits after taxes will be nearly 200% greater than they were for the 1936-39 period.

Neither so-called price control nor the widely heralded renegotiation of war contracts has materially reduced this golden flow of profits to American industrialists, said the union.

From April 28, 1942, until August 31, 1943, the total sum recovered thru renegotiation of contracts, according to the War Dept., was only \$1,399,990,000. Directives of President Roosevelt to refuse price increases to prevent extortionate profits have not been carried out, the USA reported.

The Union quoted from the Temporary Nat'l Economic Committee of the U.S. Senate's Monograph No. 6, "Economic Power and Political Pressures," which said:

"In the 1940 national defense crisis, business displayed much the same attitude that it had shown 23 years earlier. Business would help the Government and the people, but the basis of payment therefor would have to be fixed before the wheels would begin to turn."

"Profits, taxes, loans and so forth appeared more important to business than getting guns, tanks, airplane motors into production."

"The experience of the World War, now apparently being repeated, indicates that business will use this control (of natural resources and liquid assets) only if it is 'paid properly.' In effect, this is blackmail, not too fully disguised."

—The Cooperative Builder.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—My article will be too late to urge members of Lodge 659 to attend the dance and sell as many tickets as they can and it will be too early to tell of the success of the dance. So, instead, I am going to tell about something interesting that some of us members saw.

Recently, several of us had the pleasure of visiting the Emerson Electric Gun Turret Plant and seeing how a war plant works. We didn't see the actual manufacture of the turrets, for obvious reasons, but the displays shown at each department certainly were worthwhile seeing. From minute parts, hardly visible to the human eye, to large and bulky parts the tour was one which opened our eyes to the necessity of skilled workers. The amount of machinery required to manufacture the turret is astounding. And to think that Emerson's is only a small place compared to some of the plants in various parts of the country.

The most interesting part of the visit was the operation of the turrets by workers in the factory. Emerson's manufactures 5 different types and each one was fully assembled and in actual operation just as our boys in the bomber planes operate them. To those of us who have never seen the inside of a defense plant, it was not only interesting but educational as well. Thousands and thousands of dollars are tied up in various places all over the country just for the same purpose. Small wonder, then, that the new word destined to become so popular before long will be trillion instead of billion. The only disappointment that I experienced was that more people couldn't see the displays and walk through the departments and view the machinery and see how crude parts are finished beautifully enough to use as tableware.

I hope that the next article will tell you all about our dance and the great success it was because it can't be anything but a success with everyone doing all they can.

Write to the boys in service.

(Editor's Note: All articles criticizing another member's views must bear full name and lodge number of the writer. See editorial in this issue.)

Jugoslav Unity Was Successful

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, April 23, more than one thousand Slovenes, Croats and Serbs observed the Yugoslav Unity with a festival at the Diplomat hotel. Participating in the celebration were the following artists: Zlatko Balokovich, with his violin; Efin Vitis with his Russian songs; Ann Kepic and Olga Turkovich-Christie with their Slovene and Croatian selections; the choruses Jedinstvo and Slovan with their Croatian and Slovene renditions; Croatian dance group and Tamburitza players; Radichev Russian dance group presented Union of Soviet Socialist republics folk dances. The audience was well pleased with the performance and wanted more.

Speakers included Sava Kosanovich, Zlatko Balokovich, Steve Krall and Anthony Gerlach, who made the appeal for contributions to All Slav Congress. The sum of \$617.25 was collected for the New York All Slav Congress chapter.

Greetings to President Roosevelt, Marshal Tito, Premier Stalin and to the Slav fighting forces were presented and passed unanimously. In addition, two resolutions were unanimously adopted by the gathering and sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as well as to the press for publication, urging them to recognize the Yugoslav Liberation Movement under Marshal Tito, condemning the quailings in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav government-in-exile.

From sailors and officers of the Yugoslav merchant fleet, we Yugoslavs of Greater New York have heard on several occasions of the urgent need of medical supplies and equipment for the Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and for the civilian population in the liberated territory. More than 4,000 wounded Partisans have been brought to Bari, Italy, for treatment and recovery.

There is also an urgent need of necessities of life in the liberated territories of Yugoslavia. To date, to our knowledge, no relief has been given by American agencies to the population of the liberated areas of Yugoslavia and, therefore, it is important that each one of us aids our people across the sea. No better contribution can be made to our mothers on Mother's Day than the passing of resolutions similar to ours at lodge and club gatherings to be forwarded to the President of the United States for action and relief in liberated areas of Yugoslavia.

JOSEPH ZAVERTNIK,
Pres. Lodge Slavica 36 SNPJ.

IT'S JUST A LITTLE WETTER THAN USUAL



BEING LIMITED TO ONLY TWO SEASONS—one wet, the other rainy—Guadalcanal might not appeal at times to flimsy tourists, but the Pacific island is a fine old battleground to the Marines, who take it wet or wetter without a thought of the "dew." Witness the four leathernecks shown above, strolling down a company street that looks more like a placid fishpond under the palms. Marine Corps photo.



Commando Hutchins

By Milton Mayer

All hell has broken loose on the University of Chicago campus again, and the heller, as usual, is Mr. Robert Maynard Hutchins. I would not bother you about this matter except for the fact that you are all the products, or the parents of products, of American education, and Mr. Hutchins is trying to overturn American education. Aren't you glad?

But there is more to it than that. Mr. Hutchins is, if I read him right, trying to revolutionize the modern world, and when a great big handsome president of a great big handsome university goes revolutionary, it is time to sit up and take notice. I will tell you this much: If this out succeeds in doing what he has set out to do, its effect on the world will be more cataclysmic than the outcome of the Invasion. Let us begin to worry, I will tell you that I do not believe that he is going to succeed; and let us then begin to rest easy. I will tell you that the likelihood of success does not in the least daunt Mr. Hutchins.

Hutchins' Six Proposals
Here are his six proposals, which have the faculty in such a stew, or set of stew, that no fewer than four petitions, violently for or against one or more of the proposals, are now said to be circulating among the professors. By the time this is printed there will be five, as I intend to take advantage of the indiscriminate petition-signing by passing around a petition for a raise in Mayer's salary. Here, as I was saying, are the proposals:

1. Abolition of all academic rank.
2. Full-time service of all faculty members, with all outside earnings turned over to the University.

3. Compensation of faculty members strictly on the basis of need.

4. Abolition of the present University Senate, which represents only the 100 or 150 full professors and has complete power over educational policy, in favor of a Senate representing all the 700 or 800 members of the faculty.

5. The creation, by a representative Senate, of an Institute of Liberal Studies, devoted solely to the preparation of teachers of liberal, or general education, in contrast to vocational, technological, or professional education.

6. The placing of initiative in educational policy in the hands of the president, with full responsibility to the Senate and presidential tenure contingent upon Senatorial confidence; in other words, the parliamentary system of England, without the Lords.

The battle royal is being fought over Proposals 5 and 6, and the issues are stated, by all parties, including Mr. Hutchins, in the loftiest terms. But behind the battle royal is the battle sordid, for the faculty members, except for a few prima donnas, get between \$3,000 and \$6,000 a year.

Faculty members, living under rugged capitalistic conditions, are compelled either to live scrawnyly, if they try to live on their wages, or, if they want to live at all elegantly, to engage in all kinds of legitimate outside rackets, such as ladies' club lecturing and the writing of school text books.

Mr. Hutchins proposes to adjust their salaries and have them live solely on the adjusted salaries, so that they will be able to pay attention to their University work. Some of them now, including some of Mr. Hutchins' closest associates, pay very little attention to their University work. What they all wonder is how their adjusted salaries would enable them to live.

Island of Socialism

Proposals 1, 2 and 3 amount to nothing more nor less than a cooperative commonwealth. "Cooperative commonwealth" is just a fancy name for what Proposals 1, 2, and 3 imply. What they imply, as one of Mr. Hutchins' closest associates is said to have discovered with horror, is socialism. Mr. Hutchins said as much in the speech to the faculty in which he made the proposals. "The only measure of compensation in a true community," said Mr. H., "is need."

The hitch, of course, is how the devil you are going to have socialism in one country. If I remember right Stalin and Trotsky had an argument on that same point. But Mr. H. is proposing nothing so like socialism in one country; he is proposing a little island of socialism in the capitalist country and a capitalist world.

Hutchins, unlike Stalin's or Trotsky's, is from a most peculiar conviction he has about the community he wants to socialize. A university is said to be a "consecrated community." Those who enter it do so willingly, somewhat in the manner of monks, because they, like the monks, seek the salvation of men's souls, seek the education of men's minds.

They are consecrated to the pursuit of truth and not just to any old truth, such as the number of moths required in wiping dishes, which was the subject of a thesis for the Master's Degree in Home Economics, but to the pursuit of the truth that will make men free. Mr. H. is not opposed to dishwashing, but he does not believe it will make men free; he thinks that the truth that will make men free is the truth (whatever it may be) that makes men happy, and he thinks that happiness has something to do with a nice balance between virtue and external goods.

He is, in a word, a moral and political philosopher, and not a stuffed shirt university president at all, and he would like to organize the higher learning around the search for moral and political truth.

And so he thinks that university professors—himself included, I suppose—should themselves be free to pursue the truth, and I dare say he regards his Proposals 1, 2, and 3 as the preliminary conditions to doing so. He wants to free professors from the pressure to pursue mink coats for their wives, or for somebody else's wives, and assure them a modest competence based on need.

The difficulties of determining need, in this socialistic little island, would be enormous; his opponents say it would be impossible. As for the abolition of rank, that, too, is strictly socialistic; Mr. Hutchins insists that the members of a consecrated community are not competing for money or position; they are co-operating in the pursuit of the object of their consecration.

Proposal 4 is so obviously democratic that nobody attacks it openly. Some of the boys who attack the other proposals are opposed to their own loss of aristocratic power, but they do not care to say so.

They talk, instead, about Proposal 5, which they suspect is a menace to the pursuit of truth because Mr. H. would have his Institute entered on liberal, or general, education; and those who deny that one truth is more important than another, and those who assert that scientific truth is the only truth, are afraid, and quite properly, that Mr. Hutchins' Institute would center on the pursuit and communication of moral and political truth.

Proposal 6 is opposed as dictatorship, unlike Proposal 4, which is regarded as democracy, and Proposals 1, 2, and 3, which are regarded as socialism. Mr. Hutchins complains, and has complained for 25 of his 45 years, that everybody agrees that education is terrible but that nobody does anything about it because nobody can.

Everybody agrees with him that education is terrible, but nobody in it wants to let anybody else in it do anything about it. The opposition calls this democracy; Mr. Hutchins says that if the university president had the power of a prime minister, the faculty would have the supreme power of a parliament; the opposition says that the prime minister would, by personal influence, intimidation, and what-not, render the parliament impotent or buy it up with favors.

Why The Commando Raid?

I am in no position to argue any of these matters, because I have a fuchier complex about Mr. Hutchins. I think he is the best and wisest man I know, and I warn you to read my analysis of the current hell-raising with the fact in mind that I admire him so fervently that probably I can not see straight.

But I think I can tell you why Mr. Hutchins suddenly, in the midst of a great war, popped his revolution. In the first place, it isn't sudden; he's been talking this way, without any deviation, for 25 years. In the second place, I think he is bored running a colossal war plant, for a war plant is what the University of Chicago now is. I think he thinks that the production of signalmen, meteorologists, explosives, and poison gases has very little to do with education; and he is interested in education.

So, with everybody saying, "We don't need to worry about Hutchins for a while; the war will keep him busy," he decided to stage a one-man commando raid on the unguarded shrine of Let-Well-Enough-Along.

I just thought I would tell you all this because I believe that Mr. Hutchins is a menace to all the sacred precepts that have produced the glorious civilization we are now enjoying. He bears watching.

—The Progressive.

All Australian Cooperative Federation Formed to Advance Cooperatives

140,000 Members Represented. Cooperative Union Planned For Each State

CANBARRA, Australia, (CLNS)—Following through on a decision of the Cooperative Congress held in Canbarran, late in 1943, a Cooperative Federation of Australia has been formed to protect the interests of the cooperative movement throughout the Commonwealth. The Cooperative Section of the International Labor Office reported last week.

The Congress, which was attended by delegates from all states, represented nearly 140,000 cooperators. It also recommended the formation of a Cooperative Union in each State and will make a drive for the passage of cooperative legislation and for the further study of cooperative principles in all the schools throughout Australia. The Federation will undertake coordination of inter-state cooperative buying and cooperative representation on government boards.

A permanent office of the Federation will be established at Canbarran.

Hin-m!
Midge—Jim's proposal was so sudden it made me jump.
Midge—At it?

BIG STEEL FIRMS PLEAD POVERTY, BOOST DIVIDENDS

Washington.—A case so riddled with inconsistencies that it appeared to be suffering from a rash was presented this week by the steel magnates of the nation to the Natl. War Labor Board panel which is hearing the demands of the CIO United Steelworkers of America for a 17 cents an hour pay raise, an annual wage and other gains.

The steelmasters: 1. Pleaded poverty and said the wage demands would ruin the industry, but failed to note that common stock dividends paid by "Big Steel" during the four war years from 1940 to 1943 were 16 times greater than the single common stock dividend paid from 1936 to 1939 (the '36-'39 dividend was \$8,703,000 and the '40-'43 dividends totalled \$140,000,000).

2. Cried that an annual wage would mean the "eventual insolvency" of the industry but admitted that they were "optimistic" about postwar employment, and failed to answer the USA-CIO's point that the industry would have to operate at less than 75 per cent of capacity before it would have to pay a nickel under the suggested annual wage provisions.

3. Screamed that wage increases would mean inflation, but failed to comment on statements by the Natl. City Bank that inflation is caused by the way people spend their money. Pay boosts are not responsible.

The main attack on the wage demands was made by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corp. ("Big Steel"), which this week declared another quarterly dividend on both preferred and common stock, maintaining its war record of regular dividends which are 16 times larger than those paid in the peacetime years of 1936 to 1939.

Speaking for the industry, Fairless pleaded poverty, but conveniently forgot to mention the Steelworkers' wage brief, which shows that the industry's total assets have increased over one billion dollars during the war, that its undistributed profits have mounted by over one-third of a billion dollars during the war, and that its reserves have increased during the war by 161 million dollars.

Fairless, in opposing an annual wage, apparently rejected all suggestions for sensible planning of steel production, and indicated that his firm, at least, is committed to a peak-and-valley production policy that has made the lives of thousands of steelworkers and their families into a hell of insecurity.

In support of its position for an annual wage, the USA-CIO has pointed out that "the industry would have to go below 75 per cent if it were on a 40-hour week before it would have to lay off any of its present employees and incur an obligation under the guaranteed wage."

The inflation bogey was trotted out by Dr. Jules Backman of the N. Y. University, a trained seal of the steel industry, who said that wage increases would cause pressure for price increases, but did not mention a report of the highly "respectable" Natl. City Bank, of New York City, which said recently:

"Inflation is not a direct product of excess money; it is a product of human behavior. Money does not become wild by itself. It could be dangerous only when used wildly by the people who have it; and the significant thing that is happening now is that with some conspicuous exceptions, the financial behavior of the great bulk of our people has thus far been characterized by common sense."

No Turning Back

If the United States can perform miracles of production and provide millions more jobs during time of war, who can say it is impossible to increase production and employment similarly in time of peace?

That is one of the questions CIO Pres. Philip Murray has put to Congress.

He pointed out that the number of Americans gainfully employed, including the armed forces, was increased from 40.9 millions in 1939 to 57.4 millions in 1943.

Steel production in the same period increased from 52,799,000 net tons to 88,837,000 net tons; the number of military plants from 2,141 to 85,920; and merchant shipping from 341,219 to 19,296,030 dead-weight tons.

For full employment after the war, it will be necessary to provide jobs for millions more than are employed now, since returning servicemen as well as war workers will have to earn a livelihood.

Murray's proposal for a central administration to seek full production, full employment and full consumption, on a rising standard of living, suggests the machinery whereby government, labor, business and agriculture can work together in planned fashion for the achievement of these goals.

To turn back after this war to deflation, curtailed production and wholesale unemployment would be to lose the peace. The CIO points the way forward to the economy of plenty whose possibilities have been demonstrated by our war effort.

—The CIO News.

Sports Slants

By J. J. Spillar

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—IT'S A STRIKE!—AND A BEAUTIFUL HIT, TOO!—SOME A BIT FULL THAT TIME—BUT LOOKS THE SAME ON THE BOARD. . . . And with those comments floating around, the klegers in the Home League down Waterloo way really go to town. . . . with the six team league rating numerous stars. . . . Charlie Lausche, Cleveland's bowling barrister—and nationally known bowler—leading the individual standings with a 213 average for the season! . . . Bart Alich blasting one of the seven 300 games locally. . . . Stan Stefaniec, winner of the Central State All-Events. . . . Also pairing with Ralph Clucker to cop in Doubles—Stanley Heading again with a 778 series—highest posted in this area the past season. . . . "Jarring" John Willkomm, city tournament All-Events champ. . . . Herman Stupica second in the averages with 205—and a selected 300 circle member in 1942-'43. . . . "Jolting" Joe Breit, member of the J & J Parking team in the famed All Star League. . . . Anton Skufca Sr., veteran alley manager and bowler annexing a 211 average in the tough Traveling League some seasons ago. . . . Frank "Twin" Yersie who plastered a 725 series in the A. B. C.'s in 1938. . . . Joe Pozelnik, Waterloo Recreation owner rating a position on the local C. B. A. Board. . . . Whew! . . . The Laganke Mfg. burning up the lanes with a city high of 3287 series! . . . and placing second with a 1152 game by Tino Modic's aggregation. . . . Al Jackson's crew—bolstered by three Utopian members, Joe Matthews, George Jelinek and John J. Spillar—finishing second best in this hectic competition. . . . Of the thirty bowlers all are members of various Slovene Lodges. . . . Quite a gathering in this tough loop—that made every Friday night a bowler's delight.

FINAL STANDINGS

Team Standing	W.	L.	Ave.
Tino Modic's Cafe	52	38	273
Al Jackson	50	40	259
Yankovic's Cafe	49	41	268
Laganke Mfgs.	48	45	261
Eugene W. S.	40	50	248
Shield's Eng.	34	56	238

Individual Averages

C. Lausche	213	A. Skufca	191
H. Stupica	205	G. Jelinek	191
J. Breit	202	L. Jason	189
H. Dresner	200	H. Laganke	189
S. Stefaniec	197	R. Pfeuffer	187
F. Krausz	197	J. Grdina	186
W. Lausche	195	B. Alich	186
F. Yersie	194	J. Rupnik	185
J. Willkomm	194	R. Clucker	185
M. Paulic	193	K. Freidel	185
J. Stupica	193	J. Pozelnik	184
J. Spillar	193	J. Kovacic	183
W. Kuhn	192	V. Rebersat	183
L. Malovasic	192	J. Matthews	183
L. Schuster	192	J. Alich	180
F. Lausche	191		

Team High Three	Ind. High Game
Laganke's 3387	S. Stefaniec 778
Tino Modic's 3287	F. Yersie 752
Shield's 3184	C. Lausche 747
Team High Single	Ind. High Game
Tino Modic's 1152	B. Alich 300
Yankovic's 1136	H. Laganke 299
Laganke's 1124	C. Lausche 289

Cleveland SNPJ Doubles Tourney Prize List

The complete list of prize winners of the SNPJ Doubles Tournament staged at the Slovene Workingmen's Home Alleys, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 15-16, appears below. The scores of all bowlers were published in a previous issue of the Prosveda.

Men's Division

C. F. Spehek-R. Schlarb	\$12.00
J. Burk-T. Prime	9.00
A. Dolgan-J. Godec	8.00
R. Skufca-J. Marolt	7.00
F. Wigzel-M. Poklar	7.00
T. Urk-J. Jersie	5.00
J. Spillar-G. Jelinek	4.00
A. Poklar-L. Strudel	4.00
J. Karlinger-A. Zaman	3.00
J. Fiftolt-J. Smole	2.00
K. Stokel-J. Simic	2.00
M. Shapack-A. Verbiak	2.00
J. Francis-J. Matthews	2.00
J. Japel-W. Jary	2.00
B. Kromar-F. Zupan	2.00
H. Zorman-T. Grehman	2.00
E. Dietz-E. Benedict	2.00
S. Zagore-J. Glavic	2.00
F. Zadel-F. Gregoric	2.00
P. Manillo-B. Streeter	2.00
Actual High Three Games	
J. Spillar-G. Jelinek	5.00
Actual High Game	
(*) Joe Birk	3.00

Women's Division

M. Koren-T. Jerie	\$10.00
O. Stefaniec-F. Pastoeich	9.00
A. Slapnik-M. Primouch	8.00
A. Matonec-A. Brneth	7.00
M. Stefaniec-A. Jerie	6.00
O. Valenchek-M. Apchak	5.00
F. Spik-P. Spik	4.00
A. Grušen-S. Zorman	3.00
M. Marn-A. Potochnik	3.00
A. Vehar-P. Ross	2.00
M. Lunder-M. Menish	2.00
M. Zorman-F. Svetina	2.00
A. Tanko-S. Roman	2.00
B. Naprudnik-J. Bogatay	2.00
M. Grajzer-F. Ferushek	2.00
F. Pucel-M. Floran	2.00
Actual High Three Games	
M. Koren-T. Jerie	5.00
Actual High Game	
Mary Primouch	3.00
Total Prizes	\$164.00

INCOME:	
50 Doubles Teams	\$200.00
Donation	50.00
Total	\$250.00
EXPENSES:	
Alley Fees	\$ 85.40
Prize List	164.00
Miscellaneous	22
Total	\$250.00
(*) Denotes Trophy	

JOHN J. SPILLAR, Tourney Secy.

"Impossible" is a word to be found only in the dictionary of fools.—Napoleon.

"Luck" is a very good word, if you put a "p" before it.

W. GREEN SEES LABOR DRAFT AS TOTALITARIAN

After conferring with government officials and with members of Congress concerned over manpower problems, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is more opposed than ever to the labor conscription proposals, he declared in Chicago before the convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Green condemned the national service act idea and ridiculed suggestions for drafting 4-F's into labor battalions.

"Men of shallow comprehension demand the compulsory drafting of all labor to work in private industry because they are unable to solve a local and temporary manpower shortage, forgetting in the meanwhile the great accomplishments in production which have been made possible under our free, voluntary system," Green maintained.

"The impulse to seek short-cuts toward objectives is natural but dangerous. If we are to adopt the policy that the end justifies the means, we may find that in the process of fighting Fascism and Nazism we have subjected ourselves to Fascist and Nazi restrictions upon our freedom that we will never be able to shake off."

"The validity of our victory over totalitarianism will be lost if we can achieve it only by aping totalitarian methods. America must win the fight for freedom by working and fighting as free men and women under a free government—and in no other way."

Citing the great production achievement of American workers, Green opined that "this splendid record is now being ignored and our voluntary and effective manpower program is endangered by all sorts of proposals for compulsory conscription of workers to serve in private industry. The advocates of a national service act seem to think that the substitution of compulsion for free and voluntary cooperation will bring better results. I cannot conceive of any process of logical reasoning or any facts on which such a conclusion can be intelligently based. No draft director will be able to produce more skilled operating engineers than there are by snapping his fingers or waving a magic wand. No battalion of 4-F's will be able to replace a crew of operating engineers who have been drafted for military service. Surely, government authorities should realize that it takes more than a three-weeks course in night-school to train a man to operate a steam shovel or similarly highly-skilled occupations."

One of the reasons adduced by President Green for opposition to labor conscription is that, contrary to the expressed desires of its proponents, it would actually "interfere with war production and possibly jeopardize the war effort."

Turning to the question of strikes, the A F of L president defended labor against charges of having engaged in strikes and at the same time served warning that he and the A F of L national organization were not yet ready to give up their no-strike pledge. (Revocation of the no-strike pledge, which has left workers at the mercy of employers and dilatory administration agencies, has been demanded by thousands of awakening unionists.)

"Men of small vision seem to lose sight of the fact that over 99% of American workers have adhered religiously and faithfully to the no-strike policy of the A F of L," he pointed out. "The moment a small local strike affecting only a handful of workers takes place in their own community they denounce labor as a whole and cry loudly for enactment of drastic repressive legislation."

Green also proclaimed that organized labor by its own voluntary efforts has done more to increase war production and solve manpower problems than all government regulations and federal legislation combined.

Price Chiselers

A triple damage suit of \$1,277,733 has been filed by OPA against Flo-till Products, Inc., and two subsidiary companies. OPA charges that one of the subsidiary companies was a "dummy" used by the parent company as "a means of tacking a 20 percent markup on canners' ceiling prices."

The enforcement division of OPA maintained that the company used the dummy outfit to collect illegally the extra 20% allowed bona fide wholesalers. OPA also charged that the company forced wholesalers to purchase spinach when they wanted to buy tomato paste. One wholesaler had to buy 250 cases of spinach to get an order for tomato paste filled. In addition, OPA said, the company sold tomato puree—which is thinner stuff—for tomato paste and sold cans, invoiced as 6 1/4 ounces, which contained only 6 1/4 ounces.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—The Pioneer Bowling League completed its 1943-44 schedule with its sweepstakes last Wednesday night. . . . It was an unusual league; unusual, in the sense that the bowlers attended regularly throughout the season and the title was not decided until the final night. Any of three teams had the possibility of winning the league title. But the Slovene Labor Center squad emerged victorious. Dr. Zavertnik's team wound up in second place and the Lotrich Insurance squad took third. In the girls' division it was the Chastka Dentists that won first place. Frank Sykora, sponsor of one of the teams, has signed an application for membership. We now have pending four other applications due to participation in the Pioneer League. In this way, too, we will outdo the record of new members secured thru bowling contacts of the previous years.

Last weekend the Pioneers participated in the Midwest SNPJ Bowling Tournament which was held at Bennett's Bowl under auspices of the Victorians (632). We came out with our share of the prize money. The Young Americans of Detroit had their best team in the tourney and collected 2877 pins to win first place. Joe Golia brought the boys down from Detroit and helped collect a good share of the prize money in addition to a couple of titles. Rudy Pugel, who is nationally known in bowling circles and who has the reputation of being one of the best bowlers in the country, lead a squad of Badgers from Milwaukee into second place. Rudy performed well and drew the spotlight for the team event. Those of us who know Brother Pugel have the highest regard for him, both as a sportsman and as a good fellow, for he has a good disposition and is a good mixer. In addition to Detroit we noticed several Cleveland teams on the alleys. These were considered visiting "good will" squads and did much to pep up the tourney. We mustn't forget to say that a nice crowd attended the dance Saturday night.

This week's postcardings include one from Kathrine Horvatin, who is now in Los Angeles, with a scenic bird's-eye view of some of the bright spots in and around Hollywood. The place must be actually beautiful. Another card came to us from Benny and Lucy Spayer who were home in Kansas on a vacation.—Oscar Godina sent us a nice letter and clipping from the London Daily Herald which explains the efforts of the Labor Unions in holding up wages to compete with the extremely high cost of living. Oscar writes that he has seen many important landmarks of London and interested himself in such things as the daily newspaper which is pro-labor, cooperatives, unions, public housing and the extent of public thinking towards a cooperative commonwealth. The letter is very interesting and gives us an idea of what the people of England have that we don't have in America.—Tony Cekada is now in Burma with the fighting forces.—Rose Perme now lives in Ely, Minn., and has transferred to one of our lodges there.

One of our young fellows, a member of the Juvenile Department of the Pioneers, was killed in an auto accident last week. Although he was only 16 years old, he had made a lot of valuable friends which the funeral definitely showed. Many of his high school student friends were in the procession of cars which took him to Mount Auburn Cemetery. His name was Raymond Marolt, the son of Dominic and Mary Marolt, of Forest View, Ill. Anne Groser, Pioneer president, and this writer participated in behalf of the Pioneers. To the family we extended the sympathies of the Pioneers.

Some years back we had the privilege of meeting up with a young lady by the name of Ann Yasbec who came to Chicago on a mission of mercy. She helped her sister who was in an accident at that time. We realized immediately that she was an aggressive young lady. Since then she had done a number of important things, among them being the champion war bond salesman in her county. More recently, she has composed a song titled "If You Can't Go Over, Come Across," which has been added to the collection of patriotic songs used for the purpose of promoting the sale of war bonds. The song has been published by

Thornton W. Allen & Co. of New York and is available in sheet music and records. Thus another little star is added to the cultural activities of the American Slovenes. You can buy this record from your dealers.

In the month of February the Federal Government men seized 546 illicit stills in the country. Undoubtedly, more and more of them will be seized each succeeding month especially now since the larger liquor tax has gone into effect. It seems that the boys who are making the laws and tax measures overlooked the reasonableness of their law with the result that they kill the very purpose for which the law was intended. The same will be true with many of the taxes added on April 1st. People will buy more illicit, bad liquor now. They will spend less money in night clubs. They will send fewer telegrams and spend less money for other recreation which has been taxed heavily. We were very much against this last tax bill and were irked by the over-riding of the President's veto of it. The poorer people will get the biggest soaking thereby. The government will get no more.

A very reliable information service recently wrote that from all appearances Russia has now substantially made good her military commitments at Teheran and maybe was a little ahead of schedule. Further, they explained that it was a certainty that the Russians have about reached the point politically and militarily, that calls on the Allies to deliver their second front invasion. When people in high circles speak this way, some of the rest of us should not be blamed for speaking up on this same subject in a like manner. With the coming of the second front, things will begin to "pop" for a number of the small Balkan countries including our own Yugoslavia. It will mean that the national committee of Sans will have added problems as soon as the invasion gets under way because the people in the subjugated countries will then begin to rise. There shouldn't be any doubt as to where we stand on many of the complex issues pertaining to Yugoslavia. We are definitely against a monarchy and for a republic. We are for freedom and democracy, and democracy which will give the people every opportunity to improve their economic, political, and cultural life. All of us who are honest must speak up in these same tones.

Two Notable Anniversaries

Just 50 years ago, the world's first commercial exhibition of motion pictures was thrown open to the public in "a converted shoe store" on Broadway in New York City.

And 100 years ago, on May 24, Samuel F. B. Morse ticked off the first inter-city telegraph message. Mr. Morse was seated in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol in Washington, and the message went over the wires to Baltimore.

Many other discoveries or inventions have served, or bewildered, mankind during the intervening years, but the telegraph and the motion picture have probably played as important a role as any of the others.

Prompt Publicity in Prosveda

When writing to the Prosveda, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for long articles is Monday and for short notices Tuesday forenoon of each week; time your letters according to distance from destination.
2. Write legibly in ink on ONE side of paper only, or type your letter, double spacing it; use standard size paper (8 1/2 x 11).
3. Give full name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
4. Unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.
5. The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any letter or article intended for publication.
6. Address all communications intended for the paper—NEVER to individuals—ALWAYS to: PROSVETA, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

