

Velika zavezniška sila na obrežjih južne Francije!

Cez osemsto parnikov in bojnih ladij izkrcalo čete pod zaščito bojnih letal. Četrta fronta odprta z invazijo. Francoska armada pod poveljstvom generala Le Clerca v akciji. Rusi ustanovili nova mostišča na ozemlju v bližini Vzhodne Prusije. Moskva naznanila nove uspehe v operacijah na baltiški fronti. Američani obnovili bombne napade na japonske baze

RIM, 15. avg.—Ameriške, britanske in francoske čete so danes invadirale ozemlje med Marsellom in Nico, južna Francija, in zasedle obrežja. Istočasno so letala pripeljala na tisoče padalcev, ki so se spustili na tla v osadiju nemških obrežnih utrd.

Poročila pravijo, da je zavezniška invazijska sila dosegla prve cilje eno uro po izkrcanju skoro brez odpora s strani sovražnika. Zavezniška armada se je izkrcala po načrtu.

Cez osemsto parnikov in bojnih ladij je pripeljala četa v južno Francijo. Iskrcanje so štela bojna letala. Invazija je odprla četrto veliko fronto proti Nemcem.

General Henry Maitland Wilson, vrhovni poveljnik zavezniške oborožene sile v Sredozemlju, je informiral francosko ljudstvo o invaziji južne Francije. V svoji deklaraciji pravi:

"Zavezniške armade so se iskrcale v južni Franciji. Njih cilj je izgon Nemcev in združitve s armadami, ki prodirajo proti Parizu. Francoske čete so udeležene v operacijah na strani svojih tovarišev v orožju. Francoska armada se ponovno bori proti sovražniku na svoji lastni zemlji za osvoboditev svoje domovine. Tradicije smag so za njo—spomnite se 1. 1918.

"Vsi Francozi, civilisti in vojak, imajo vlogo v kampanji. Vse dolžnosti vam bodo polajane. Poslušajte zavezniška radijska poročila, čitajte besedila letakov in upoštevajte navodila. Končajmo to borbo kakor hitro mogoče, da bo Francija spet zavzela svoje mesto in živela v miru in varnosti. Zmagajmo, kar predstavlja, naj živi!"

Zavezniški stan v Franciji. 15. avg.—Zavezniške čete prodirajo naprej na obeh straneh koridorja med Falaisem in Argentanom, iz katerega se skuša izmuzniti sedma nemška armada, se glasi poročilo. Zavezniški drobni odpor nemške sile v sektorjih pri Argentanu, enote britske mornarice pa bombardirajo otok Alderney, zadnjo nemško vojaško trdnjavo v Rokavskem prelivu v bližini Francije.

Koliko nemških vojakov se nahaja v koridorju, ni znano. Sodi se, da so tam ostanki 20 divizij, med temi pet oklopnih. Zavezniški so v zadnjih dveh dneh ujele več tisoč sovražnikov.

Francoska armada pod poveljstvom generala Jacquesa Le Clerca, ki se je odlikovala v bitkah proti Nemcem in Italijanom v severni Afriki, je v akciji proti sovražniku na svoji lastni zemlji, prvič od sklenitve premirja 1. 1940. Oddelki te armade so se iskrcali v Normandiji pred dvema tednoma in se zdaj bore na strani ameriške sile proti Nemcem.

Moskva, 15. avg.—Pod zaščito bojnih letal so Rusi prečkali reko Briebrzo, ustanovili mostišča na ozemlju v bližini meje Vzhodne Prusije ter okupirali Ooswiec, nemško trdnjavo.

Tretja ruska armada je izvajala nove uspehe v Estoniji in Latviji, kjer se nahaja nemška oborožena sila okrog 250.000 mož. V prodiranju proti Rigi, glavnemu mestu Latvije, je zasedla čez sto vasi in naselbin. V zapadnem delu Litve so sovjetške čete odbile nemške proti-

napade na svoje pozicije in vrgle sovražnika nazaj z velikimi izgubami.

Na severozapadni in zapadni strani Sandomierza, centralna Poljska, so Rusi prečkali Vislo v bližini Varšave. Poljske podtalne sile so zavajevanje v ljutih bitkah z Nemci na cestah glavnega mesta. Druga ruska armada prodira proti Lomzu, nemškemu komunikacijskemu centru med Varšavo in Vzhodno Prusijo.

Rim, 15. avg.—Oddelki osme britske armade so prodrli osem milj daleč in zasedli Frontono, naselbino v vzhodni Apeninskega gorovja, severozapadno od Sessoferrata. Frontone leži v bližini železnice Urbino-Fabiano.

Cete pete ameriške armade so okupirale Isolo, tri milje zapadno od Empolija, mesta ob reki Arni, in navezale stike z britsko armado. V drugih sektorjih italijanske fronte se položaj ni izpremenil. Na ozemlju v bližini Jadranskega morja, dve milji severno od reke Cesane, so čete britske armade ustanovile nova mostišča.

Zavezniški stan na Pacifiku. 15. avg.—Ameriški letalci so metali bombe na japonska letališča na otoku Halmaheru, ki leži 200 milj zapadno od Nove Gvineje in 300 milj južno od Filipinskih otokov. General Douglas MacArthur poroča, da so bombe porušile vojaške objekte in zanele ogromne požare.

Tarča bombardiranja iz zraka so bile tudi japonske baze v holandski Vzhodni Indiji.

Čungking, Kitajska, 15. avg.—Kitajske sile so obnovile napade na Hengyang, trdnjavo v centralni Kitajski, katero so Japonci zasedli. Vrhovno poveljstvo poroča o ljutih bitkah na ozemlju pri tej trdnjavi.

Na fronti ob reki Salween, provinca Junnan, so Kitajci reokupirali več strateških krajev pri Leyangu in Lilingu. Japonski napadi na kitajske pozicije pri Tengčungu so bili odbiti.

Del burmske ceste na vzhodni strani reke Salween, ki je bil razdejan pred dvema letoma, ko so Japonci udri v Burmo, je bil popravljen pod vodstvom ameriških vojaških inženirjev. Uradno poročilo pravi, da je bil promet med Kunmingom in omejeno reko vzpostavljen.

Spojitev nemške sile v Franciji in Belgiji

London, 15. avg.—Radio Berlin poroča, da je Hitler odredil spojitve vrhovnega poveljstva nemške armade in gestapovcev v severni Franciji in Belgiji. Za poveljnika je bil imenovan general Richard Jungklaus. Poročilo je povzročilo ugibanja o usodi generala Aleksandra Falkenhauzena, vojaškega glavnega poveljnika v Belgiji, ki je bil nedavno odstavljen, ker ni odločno nastopal proti saboterjem.

Sin bivšega ameriškega poslanika ubit v akciji

Washington, D. C., 15. avg.—Vojni departament poroča, da je bil poročnik Joseph P. Kennedy, sin bivšega ameriškega poslanika v Londonu, ubit v akciji na evropski fronti.

Možnost sporazuma med Poljaki in Rusi

Člani ubežne vlade se posvetujejo

London, 15. avg.—Poučeni krogi trdijo, da je še možnost glede določenih sporazumov med poljsko ubežno vlado in sovjetsko Rusijo, ako obe strani demonstrirata voljo za izravnavo spornih vprašanj. Glavno izmed teh je začrtanje nove meje med Poljsko in Rusijo.

Bitka za Varšavo, poljsko glavno mesto, vzbuja veliko pozornost. Poljska vlada trdi, da so ji lojalne podtalne sile, ki se bore proti Nemcem v Varšavi.

Mnenje prevladuje, da se bo poljska vlada preselila v Varšavo, ko bo mesto osvobojeno. Člani te se bodo tam sestali s predstavniki sovjetske Rusije in poljskega narodnega odbora, katerega je Moskva priznala za časovno poljsko vlado, ter razpravljali glede določenih sporazumov in združitve vseh poljskih grup.

Poveljnik poljske podtalne sile v Varšavi je general Bors. Predsednik ubežne vlade Mikolajczyk je bil informiran, da je ta sila zadala težke udarce Nemcem.

Člani poljske vlade so se sestali na izredni seji, na kateri so Mikolajczyk, zunanji minister Tadej Romer in Stanislaw Grabski, predsednik poljskega narodnega sveta, poročali o rezultatu svojega obiska Moskve in razgovorov s Stalinom, zunanjim komisarjem Molotovom in drugimi sovjetskimi voditelji.

Sporna koda je stališče poljske vlade glede nove meje. Ona je proti Curzonovi liniji kot meji, ker bi prišel velik kos vzhodne Poljske pod Rusijo. Stalin je naglasil, da bo Poljska dobila povzračilo v ozemlju na račun Nemčije.

Socialist Waldman udaril Hillmanov odbor

New York, 15. avg.—Louis Waldman, ki je že trikrat kandidiral za newyorškega gubernerja na listi socialistične stranke, je udaril po odboru za politično akcijo Kongresa industrijskih organizacij, kateremu načeljuje Sidney Hillman, predsednik unije Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Dejal je, da skuša Hillmanov odbor dobiti politično kontrolo s pomočjo komunistov. Dalje je rekel, da je Hillman le orodje militantnih socialistov kot sta Walter Reuther in Powers Hapgood.

Jeklarji vztrajajo v stavki

Chicago, 15. avg.—Stavka, ki je izbruhnila v tovarni Steel Sales Corp., se nadaljuje. Stavkarji so člani unije CIO. Stavka je bila oklicana v znak protesta proti vojnemu delavskemu odboru, ker zavlačuje akcijo o zahtevi glede zvižanja mezde.

Oblačilna unija podprla Roosevelta

New York, 15. avg.—Unija International Ladies Garment Workers je ustanovila poseben odbor, ki bo vodil kampanjo za ponovno izvolitev Roosevelta za predsednika Združenih držav. Predsednik unije je David Dubinsky.

Leteče bombe spet padajo na London

London, 15. avg.—Nemške letelice bombe so spet padale na London in nekatera mesta v južni Angliji. Tu priznavajo, da so ubile več ljudi in povzročile veliko škodo.

Domače vesti

Konvencija ABZ

V četrtek, 17. avgusta, se v Rock Springu, Wyo., prične 17. redna konvencija Ameriške bratske zveze s sedežem na Elyju, Minn. Prosveta izreka delegaciji bratski pozdravi!

Padli na bojišču

Traunick, Mich.—Družina Joseph Knaus je bila obveščena od vojnega departamenta, da je 30. jun. padel na italijanski fronti njihov sin Albin Knaus. Bil je član društva 387 SNPJ, rojen 28. septembra 1921, v armadi od okt. 1942 in v Afriko je bil poslan prošlega aprila.

Chicago.—Joseph Oblak je prejel obvestilo od vojnih oblasti, da je 23. jul. umrl v Angliji za posledicami ran, ki jih je dobil v Franciji 13. jul., njegov sin, Sgt. William Oblak.

Power Point, O.—Družina Robert Stepanovich je bila obveščena, da je bil v Franciji prvi dan invazije ubit njihov sin, Sgt. George L. Stepanovich. Star je bil 24 let in služil je pri padobranci četli. Poleg staršev zapušta tri brate, od katerih sta dva pri vojaki, in dve sestri, vsi člani društva 385 SNPJ.

Ranjen na bojišču

Chicago.—Mrs. Antonia Bergant je prejela obvestilo od vojnih oblasti, da je bil ranjen na dan invazije Francije, 6. junija, njen mlajši sin Fred Bergant. Tudi njen drugi sin se nahaja v vojaški bolnišnici, ker je bil povožen od troka na ali za fronto. Za svojo hrabrost je bil odlikovan. Oba sta člana društva 86 SNPJ.

Chicago.—Na Novi Gvineji je bil ranjen Louis Fister, sin družine Frank Fister, star 19 let in član društva Pioneer 559 SNPJ.

Is Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Zadnji četrtek je na posledicah operacije v bolnišnici Grace umrl Steve Uca, star 45 let in rodom iz Macedonije. Zapušta devetletnega sina in brata.—Naglo je zadnji petek umrl pri delu v tovarni Rudolph Radesic, star 46 let in doma iz Banske Selice na Hrvaškem.—V bolnišnici Mt. Sinai se nahaja Stanley Dolenc, 19870 Ormiston ave. Bil je operiran.—Dne 10. jul. je bil ranjen v Franciji Sgt. August Nachtigal, sin družine August Nachtigal, 14807 Hale Ave.—Pogrešan je v Franciji poročnik Ivan J. Miklich, sin družine Frank Miklich, 18509 Shawnee ave. V službi Strica Sama so še trije drugi bratje. Njegova žena živi v Chagrin Fallsu. Pri vojaki je bil tri leta in pol in pred tremi meseci je bil poslan preko.—Poročila sta se Frances Ann Bukovec in Joseph E. Ash.

Vlada zasegla tovarne v San Franciscu

Washington, D. C., 15. avg.—Mornarični departament je zasegel tovarne Federal Mogul Corp., Pacific Gear & Tool Co., Link Belt Co., U. S. Pipe & Manufacturing Co. in Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co. v San Franciscu, Cal., na odredbo predsednika Roosevelta.

Akcija je posledica konflikta med kompanijami in unijami Zveze strojnikov, včlanjene v Ameriški delavski federaciji. Strojniki so izjavili, da nočejo delati več kot 48 ur na teden. V tovarnah teh kompanij izdelujejo pritlikline za letala in parnike.

Stavka voznikov tovornih avtov končana

Washington, D. C., 15. avg.—Mornarični departament je zasegel tovarne Federal Mogul Corp., Pacific Gear & Tool Co., Link Belt Co., U. S. Pipe & Manufacturing Co. in Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co. v San Franciscu, Cal., na odredbo predsednika Roosevelta.

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Stavka voznikov tovornih avtov v osmih centralnih in zapadnih državah je bila končana, ko je vlada prevzela prometne črte transportnih kompanij. V stavki je bilo zavezovalnih okrog 50.000 voznikov in pomočnikov.

S polletnega zborovanja glavnega odbora

Jednota zopet lepo napredovala v premoženju in članstvu. Glavni odbor sprejel več važnih zaključkov: 1) polemika v zadevi bivšega urednika zaključena v Prosveti; 2) vestni tajniki dobe nagrade; 3) jednota kupi ambulanco za partizane; 4) novo ime Mladinskega lista; 5) politične smernice Prosvete ostanejo stare; 6) razprava o konvenciji

Glavni odbor SNPJ je zadnjo soboto sklenil svoje polletno zborovanje, na katerem so bile podana poročila o napredku jednote in sprejeti je bilo več važnih zaključkov. Zborovanje se je vršilo v glavnem stanu jednote v Chicagu in je trajalo tri dni. Odsotnih je bilo šest glavnih odbornikov radi vojaščine ali dela.

Iz poročil glavnih funkcionarjev je razvidno, da je jednota v prvi polovici letošnjega leta zopet lepo napredovala, in sicer več v premoženju kot v članstvu. V članstvu je narasla le za 82 oseb; v odraslem oddelku, ki je 30. jun. štel 47.555 članov, je napredovala za 261 članov, v mladinskem, ki je štel 16.671, pa je nazadela za 179 članov.

V prvi polovici leta je umrlo 254 odraslih članov, črtanih in odstopih pa je bilo 241; pristopilo in prestopilo (iz mladinskega v odrasli oddelke) je 766 članov, v mladinski oddelke pa 705. V ta oddelke je pristopilo 498 novih članov, deset jih je umrlo, 376 pa je bilo črtanih ali odstopih.

Oba oddelka sta 30. jun. štela 64.226 članov.

V vojni je bilo ubitih in pogrešanih 46 članov, od katerih je bilo 16 ubitih.

Bolj razveselje je finančni napredek jednote, ki je v prvi polovici 1944 znašal \$279.927,76. Skupno premoženje jednote v vseh skladih je znašalo \$11.116.333,08.

O prihodnji konvenciji so se vršile daljše razprave. Več društev je priporočalo gl. odboru, da bi izdelal in dal članstvu na splošno glasovanje predlog 1) za znižanje delegacije, 2) za volitev delegatov po okrožjih, 3) za odložitve konvencije, 4) da jednota plača vozne stroške, društva pa dnevniice delegatom.

Glavni odbor je sklenil, da ne predloži nobene iniciative, ker prvič so bila različna mnenja in drugič je večina smatrala, da bi je članstvo ne sprejelo; zaključil je, da se konvencija vrši v Minnesoti prihodnjo jesen kot je sklenila zadnja konvencija.

Glede prihodnje konvencije je sprejel dva predloga: 1) da na prihodnji seji izvoli potrebne pripravljavalne odbore, ki bodo pripravili ves material za konvencijo, in 2) da izvršni osek preračuna, koliko so znašali vojni stroški in dnevniice delegacije SSPZ, ki se je združila s SNPJ, in da se enaka vsota prenese bodisi iz upravnega ali iz sklada izrednih podpor v konvencijski sklad.

Precej dolga je bila tudi debata o polemiki v Prosveti glede zadeve bivšega urednika. Zaključek je bil, da se ta polemika v Prosveti zaključi, ker se vleče že skoraj šest mesecev in odobri postopanje gl. urednika v zvezi s spornimi dopisi. S to zadevo se je pečal tudi gl. nadzorni osek, ki je pregledal odklonjene sporne dopise (štiri) in podal sledeče poročilo:

"Na svoji seji smo vzeli v pretes gradivo in priobčeno polemiko v Prosveti v namenu, da gl. odbor na tej seji kaj sklene proti po navljanju enega in istega hujškanja in zavajalnih in neresničnih trditev v glasilu.

Iz kritik, ki so bile priobčene v glasilu proti gl. odboru, je razvidno, da so vprašanje smernic osredotočili na osebo prejšnjega urednika, češ, da mu je glavni odbor storil silno krivico, ker ga je po tolikih letih njegovega dela primoral iz uredništva in s tem iz službe pri SNPJ.

Ako bi taki kritiki hoteli soditi s stališča resolucije in sklepov, ki so bili v zapisniku letošnje seje gl. odbora februarja meseca in v zapisniku lanske seje v avgustu, bi jim bilo jasno, da ni bil nihče primoran resignirati. Po sklepih in navodilih višje instance pa se mora ravnati vsak posameznik; in to pravilo je bilo vsikdar veljavno tudi za člane gl. odbora SNPJ.

Resolucija o smernicah Prosvete je bila na seji gl. odbora sprejeta s 24 proti enemu glasu. Torej je bila povsem demokratično odobrena od ljudi, ki so tudi že kaj storili za SNPJ, njeno glasilo in za demokracijo. Temeljna določba v resoluciji je, da naj se Prosvete ne urejuje antipatično napram Rusiji in proti osvobodilnemu gibanju v Jugoslaviji, in niti naj se v nji uredniku ne dovoli kljubovati Slovenskemu ameriškemu narodnemu svetu in Združenemu odboru južnoslovanskih Američanov in njunim predstavnikom, ki vodijo politično akcijo v prid jugoslovanskega osvobodilnega gibanja, pač pa jim mora dovoliti primeren prostor za priobčanje gradiva stvarne vsebine v Prosveti, dokler značaj takega gradiva soglasja s načelno izjavo in drugimi določbami SNPJ.

Nikjer ni v tem stališču rečeno, da bi urednik odslej moral pisati za komunizem, ali da bi bilo po sprejetju te resolucije kritiziranje komunistov, bodisi tu ali v Rusiji zabranjeno. Sedanje urejevanje Prosvete je dokaz, da se to ni zgodilo.

Štiri in dvajset glavnih odbornikov je glasovalo za to stališče v smernicah Prosvete, proti pa samo urednik.

Kritiki proti temu sklepu bi morali obenem izjaviti, ali so za to, da bi se Prosveta urejevala sovražno proti osvobodilnemu gibanju v Jugoslaviji in antipatično napram Rusiji, dočim goji ameriška vlada do nje prijateljsko in podpira osvobodilno gibanje v Jugoslaviji?

V taki polemiki bi se pojmi hitroje sčistili, ker bi se sukala v mehan načelnosti, namesto da bi bila zidana na trditvah, ki niso z resnico in dejstvi nič skupnega.

Ako bi se prizadeti ravnali po tem pravilu, bi se jim ne bilo treba proti nikomur pritoževati."

Drugi važen sklep je, da se z novim letom uvede nov sistem za nagrajevanje ali odškodovanje onih društvenih tajnikov, ki obdržijo članstvo ali ga še pomnože skozi leto. Podane so bile konkretne sugestije, toda natančen načrt izdelal izvršni osek in ga predložil glavnim odbornikom v odobritev. Pod tem sistemom bodo tajniki dobili priznanje (finančno) od jednote za svoje vestno delo.

Glavni odbor je tudi sklenil, da jednota nabavi novo ambulanco in jo pošlje galantnim bojevnikom v starem kraju, kjer se tako junaško bore proti okupatorjem in domačim kvizlingom in gbenem grade novo, federativno, demokratično Jugoslavijo. Obenem je tudi podprl enako akcijo Progresivnih Slovencev iz Clevelanda, ki so začele zbirati denar za ambulanco in zdravniške potreščine za jugoslovanske partizane.

Izbral je tudi novo ime Mladinskemu listu, ki bo z novim letom prekrščen v The Voice of Youth. Kot znano, se je med člani mladinskega oddelka vršil zadnje mesece kontest za novo ime. Tega

(Dolje na 5. strani)

DEMONSTRACIJE PROTI MONARHIJI V ITALIJI

Apel za revizijo pogojev premirja

ANGLIJA PODPIRA DINASTIJO

Rim, 15. avg.—Italijanski listi in politični voditelji so izkoristili Churchillov obisk Italije za demonstracije proti monarhiji, revizijo pogojev premirja in večjo udeležbo italijanskih čet v vojnih operacijah proti Nemcem na frontah.

Randolfo Pacciardi, vodja republikanske stranke, ki ni reprezentirana v koalicijski vladi, je ponovil trditve, da Velika Britanija podpira monarhijo. Pacciardi je na masnem shodu dejal, da je Churchill v svojih govorih poudarjal, da je samo ena oseba odgovorna za vstop Italije v vojno.

"Churchill je v zmoti," je rekel Pacciardi. "Kralj Viktor Emanuel, prestolonaslednik Umberto in Badoglio, šef generalnega štaba, morajo deliti odgovornost z Mussolinijem za vstop Italije v vojno. Ti so dosledno podpirali fašistični režim, ki je poglaval Italijo v katastrofalno vojno."

V teku svojega govora, ki je bil večkrat prekinjen z vzkliki proti monarhiji, je Pacciardi dejal, da bi bila Italija še vedno pod nemško peto, če bi bila Velika Britanija odločevala. Da ni, se je treba zahvaliti predsedniku Rooseveltu.

Pacciardi je bil poveljnik Garibaldijeve divizije, ki se je borila proti španskim fašistom v času civilne vojne. On se je izrekel za ustanovitev zveze evropskih držav v interesu svetovnega mira.

List Italia Libera, glasilo akcijske stranke, je naslovil odprto pismo Churchillju, "Zelimo, da pojasnite parlamentu in zaveznikom misljenje in stališče italijanskega ljudstva," pravi pismo. "Radi bi vedeli, kaj je zakon vojne. Pripravljeni smo položiti prvo opeko temelju rekonstrukcije Italije pod vašo kontrolo in prevzeti vso odgovornost."

Masne aretacije na Norveškem

Nov nacijski teror zajel deželo

Stockholm, Švedska, 15. avg.—Najhujši dnevi od začetka vojne so prišli na Norveškem pod okupacijo nemške sile s masnimi aretacijami vodilnih rodoljubov in novim valom nacijskega terorja.

V zadnjih dveh tednih so nacisti aretirali čez 700 oseb, moških in žensk. Med temi so zdravniki, odvetniki, pisatelji in drugi intelektualci. Sem dospela poročila govore o mučenju jetnikov v ječah in koncentracijskih taboriščih.

Masne aretacije so deloma uvod v predinvazijsko živčno vojno, katero nacisti vodijo na Norveškem in drugih okupiranih deželah, deloma pa rezultat štiriletnega podtalnega dela Gestapa, nacijske tajne policije. Sodi se, da bodo Nemci pridržali jetnike kot talce, da se zavarujejo pred sabotažo v bodočnosti. Ti bodo avtomatično ustreljeni, ako bodo zavezniški invadirali Norveško.

Norveški begunci prihajajo v švedske pokrajine. Naval se je povečal po masnih aretacijah. Povprečno sto Norvežanov dobi zavetje v nevtralni švedski dnevno.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Slovenija vstaja

Odkar so naši pradedje v skoraj pozabljeni davni izgubili svojo samostalnost, je bila Slovenija le ideja, vedno živa, a nikdar ne uresničena. In sovražniki so bili vedno na delu, da bi tudi idejo zatirali. Tisoč let naš narod ni vedel, kaj je slovenska soča. Vsi oblastniki so bili tuježi. Do odprave tlake je bila vsa zemlja last tujih veleposestnikov in nešteti kmečki punči pričajo, da je bil položaj tlačanov neznosen. Človek se vprašuje, kako si je ljudstvo v teh razmerah sploh ohranilo jezik in narodno zavest, zlasti ker ni od meščanstva dobilo nobene vzpodbude. Saj so bila vsa naša mesta ponemčena in nemurstvo se je razpalo povsod, kjer je kazalo kaj dobrega.

Včasih je bilo videti, da je res tudi ideja zatirana in da Slovenija nikdar ne vstane iz črne groba. Veliko so Slovenci izgubili v teku stoletij. Njihovi jezikovne meje so se skoraj neopazno prenehale krčiti. Nič ni čudnega, da so manjše naselbine utonile v tujem morju in sentimentalno tarnanje po tem, kar ni več naše, bi bilo brezsmiselno. Na Tirolskem nimamo ničesar več iskati in tudi ne na Semmeringu.

S tem pa seveda ni rečeno, da bi se morali Slovenci zadovoljiti s tem, kar jim določijo grabežljivci. Avstrijske vlade so se na vse kriplje trudile, da bi Slovence odvezle znače, naroda in naredile iz njega ne kakšno brezimno tolopo. Še danes imenujejo naše ljudi na Štajerskem in Koroskem "Vindičarje" in marsikaj njih "uče njak" zna razlagati na dolgo in široko, da to niso člani slovenskega naroda. Po "vindiško" zna govoriti skoraj vsak trgovec v Celovcu, kadar pridejo kmetje iz okolice in prodajalno, vendar prisahejo, da so sami pristi. Nemci in da jezik, ki ga govorijo s tistimi, ki jim prinašajo dobiček, ni slovenski.

Preden se je stara Avstrija podrla, je bilo tako kajpada tudi v Mariboru, v Celju, v Ptuj. Nekoliko let novega življenja pa je tudi največjim skeptikom pokazalo, da so bile to vse umetne stavbe, vzdrževane od pangermanskih nemških vlad, ki niso nikdar opustile namena, da bi ponemčile vsa tedanja Avstrija.

Ne more se trditi, da ni v tel mestih sploh nobenih Nemcev. Prihajali so tja, ker so se jim nudile razne ugodnosti. Državne uradništvo je bilo skoraj izključno nemško in je opravljalo službo po nemškevalnih agentov. Seveda so bile med njimi izjeme poštenih ljudi, ki se niso hoteli vlinjati za umazano delo. Drugi pa so mislili le na svoje osebe ne koristi in delali, kar jim je bilo ukazano ali pa namignjeno.

Tudi ko se je po prvi svetovni vojni rodila Jugoslavija, niso Slovenci dobili tega, kar so želeli in do česar so bili upravičeni. Jugoslavija je bila tako, ob začetku centralistično urejena in ustvariti se je hotela fikcija, da so vsi Jugoslovani en sam narod. Tako je bilo, na primer, v prvi ustavi rečeno, da je uradni jezik kraljevine srbsko-hrvatsko-slovenski, dasi je bilo gospod, ki so skovali to modrost, povedano, da takega jezika ni. Kakor so včasih hrvaški "pravaši" (člani Starčevićev stranke) odkrili novost, da so Slovenci "Planinski Hrvati", se sedaj v Belgradu nekateri prenapetosti začeli razlagati, da so vsi Jugoslovani Srbi. To se je kajpada zdelo smešno, toda medtem je bila ista kakor se je rabila za Macedonice; srbski šovinisti so trdili, da govorijo v Macedoniji srbski dialekt, bolgarski pa, da je njihovo narečje bolgarsko in tako Macedonci niso mogli doseči svoje neodvisnosti.

Ko je prišla v Jugoslavijo diktatura, je pa slovensko ime popolnoma izginilo in dežela je postala Dravska banovina.

To je bila seveda le ena posledica diktature, ki ni udarila le Slovencev, ampak vse Jugoslovane razen tistih, ki so se znali prilagoditi in si mehko postlati. Predaleč bi nas vodilo, če bi hoteli tukaj obravnavati

vso zgodovino Jugoslavije pod diktaturo, ki je bila fašizmu podobna kakor vinarinarju. Toda kar se Slovenije tiče, se je zdelo, da so jo njeni "rešitelji" definitivno položili v grob.

Potem pa je zadivljala nevihta nad Jugoslavijo in v Slovenijo je treslo. Pogorišče je bilo prepuščeno samemu sebi. Takoj v začetku se je armada umaknila iz strateških razlogov, kar je najbrže res bilo neizogibno. Slovenci pa so ostali brez vojaške zaštite in fašisti obeh barv so začeli razgrajati po deželi kakor pijana tolopa tolovačev. In bilo je kakor da je vsega konec.

Toda kri Gubčevih puntarjev je zavrela in v Sloveniji je pričela doba čudežev. Ponizni narod, o katerem so voditelji "višjega plemena" mislili, da je rojen le za hlapčevanje, je po dolgi dobi zaviral rokave in začel sam pisati svojo zgodovino. Čuli so se, kajpada, svarični glasovi. "Nikar ne sile! Sovražnik se bo maščeval!" Toda junaki so odgovarjali: "Če pa ostanemo za pečo, nas pobije brez maščevanja, sam pa ostane živ in zdrav." "Saj nimate orožja. Kaj bi z golimi rokami?" — "Sovražnik ma orožja dovolj in tudi streliva."

Jugoslovanska armada ni mogla izdržati strašnega navalna Wehrmarchta in je morala po kratkem odporu kapitulirati. Zdelo se je blazno, da bi nekoli neferulnih skupin kaj doseglo. Toda ti osvobodilni frontarji so zaupali sebi in pravičnosti in so začeli boj, kakršnega nenda še nikdar ni bilo v zgodovini, bolj tako neenak, da so vsi "razsodni" ljudje predvidevali trahen konec.

Ampak "blazna" hrabrost je postala nalezljiva in število partizanov se je množilo in množilo, tako da jih je nenadoma bilo preveč za samo gerilsko vojskovanje. Nastale so stotine, pa bataljoni, pa polki in brigade in danes ima osvobodilna fronta vojsko, organizirano in disciplinirano, s katero operira po strateških načrtih, napada sovražničkove pozicije, kruši njegove ofenzive, zavzema mesta in je osvobodila toliko dežele, da se Nemci kljub silnim izgubam na ostalih "glavnih" frontah in velikanski potrebi novih rezerv ne upajo pogniti niti ene divizije iz Jugoslavije.

A zakaj se pravzaprav bojuje osvobodilna armada?

Kdor hoče to vedeti, mu je stvar prav lahko jasna. Seveda, kdor noče, bo nadalje kričal o komunizmu, o rdeči pošasti, o vseh mogočih strahotah, le resnice ne bo hotel slišati.

Danes vsakdo lahko ve, kateri ljudje so v osvobodilnem odobru Jugoslavije, kateri v slovenskem, kateri v hrvaškem odobru itd. Med njimi so imena, ki so tudi v Ameriki dobro znana in ti ljudje izhajajo iz vseh mogočih strank. V vseh teh odborih so komunisti v manjšini, večinoma celo v neznatni manjšini. Ampak to sploh ni glavno vprašanje. Oni imajo program, ki je bil že davno objavljen in več kot enkrat ponovljen in ta je mostov naroden in demokratičen. V tistih krajih, ki so osvobodili, se ta program že izvršuje. To se pravi, gradi se nova Jugoslavija, federativna in demokratična, prav tako, za katero je Slovenski kongres naložil SANSu, da naj deluje. In v tej Jugoslaviji ima Slovenija prvič v zgodovini svoje pravo mesto.

Pred kratkim je, kot je že znano, zboroval prvi slovenski parlament. Potrdil je vse prejšnje sklepe, med drugimi pridružitve vsa Primorja s Trstom in Gorico ter vseh slovenskih krajev na Štajerskem, Koroskem in Ogrskem. Tudi to se natančno strinja z resolucijo Slovenskega kongresa, le da moremo tukaj le teoretično delati za ta veliki cilj, tam pa prelivajo zanj svojo kri.

Parlament — slovenski parlament, kakšna ponosna beseda! — je zboroval v Kočevju. Kako daleč je to od Ljubljane, kjer gospodujejo Nemci in njihov kvizlir Rupnik? A oni se niso drznili, da bi motili zborovanje, ki jih je moralo bolj boleti od klofute. Kdo bo zopet zakričal,

da niso partizani ničesar osvoobodili?

V Ameriko je zadnje čase prišlo nekoliko literature in glasbenih skladb iz slovenskih partizanskih krogov. Nekatera teh del so čudovito lepa. Na primer pesem "Talec" —

Bosa pojdiva, dekle, osorej,
bosa pojdiva prek zemlje
trpeče ...

Beli, prebeli so češnje cvetovi,
temni, pretemni so talcev
grobovi ...

Sredi bojev, v večni nevarnosti sovražnikovega napada, z nešteti skrbmi v glavi ustvarjajo ti ljudje novo poezijo, novo literaturo, novo glasbo. Po trdem delu, po krvavi bitki pojo o svojih upih, o zmagi in svobodi. Narodu, ki je rodil take sinove, da delajo z nadčloveško požrtvovalnostjo za svobodo in za kulturo, se ni treba bati za bodočnost.

Slovenija ni mrtva. Partizani so odvalili pretežki kamen z njene groba. Slovenija vstaja.

V Prosveti z dne 2. avgusta t. l. je bilo v poročilu z naslovom Prispevki za SANS rečeno, da je društvo št. 518 v Detroitu, Mich., zbralo za partizane vsoto \$427.00, katere je bila baje poslana SANSu. Ta prispevek ni bil nabran za SANS in ne poslan naši organizaciji, bil pa je, kot smo informirani od verodostojne strani, oddan za zastopnika lokalnega Združenega odbora. Pravilno je, da se v javnosti — in sploh povsod — poročajo stvari, take kot v resnici so in ne drugačne, ki ne odgovarjajo dejstvu, pač pa ustvarjajo zmešnjavo in nepotrební nespoznanje med prizadetimi in v javnosti sploh. Toliko v pojasnilo o tej zadevi.

Iz gibanja SANSa in JPO-SS

MALO ZANIMANJA ZA SANS

Duluth, Minn. — Tukajšnji rojaki se bolj slabo zanimajo za Slovenski ameriški narodni svet. Nekateri pravijo, naj prispevajo za Sans oni, ki imajo denar v bankah, drugi pa se boje, da bi tisti denar, ki bi ga prispevali, dobil Hitler v roke.

Največji zadržek, da smo tu tako malomarni za Sans, pa je tista brošura, ki jo je izdala organizacija slovenskih župnij. Pri nas so ljudje še vedno strogi katoličani in verjamejo vse, kar jim povedo tisti gospodje, ki nikoli ne sejejo, temveč samo žanjejo, ki nikdar nič neustvarjajo za človeško družbo; toda vseeno živijo v dobrih in slabih časih. Dotične brošure nisem čital in ne videl, povedali pa so mi, da je bila razpečana med rojaki v velikem številu in ustvarila veliko nevere v Sans.

Nazvlic temu, da je tu zelo nehalno agitirali za Sans, sva se s Carlom Gerlovichem odločila malo poprositi rojake, da bi prispevali za Sans. Prispevali so sledeči: Carl Gerlovich \$5, John Pikush \$1.50. Po \$1 pa so prispevali: John Ivanc, Anton Blatnik, John Novak in N. N. John in Mary Kobi sta prispevala \$2. Torej, sva skupaj nabrala \$12.50. Podpisani je poslal omenjeno vsoto na naslov Slovene American National Council, 3935 W. 26th St., Chicago 23, Ill.

Ako želi kateri rojak v naši naselbini prispevati za Sans, potem lahko pošlje denar na zgornji naslov, ali pa me pokliče po telefonu in bom rade volje prišel okoli. Moj naslov je: 208 So. 62. Ave. W., Duluth, Minn. 7. Telefon pa je: Calumet 789.

John Kobi.

All ste naročeni na dnevnik "Prosveto"? Podpirajte svoj list!

WHERE THE FUEL GOES



A PLANT manufacturing airplanes in New England burns 800,000 gallons of fuel oil a month.

Borut Furlan, sin drja. Furlana, piše svojcem v Ameriko

Na položaju, 2. aprila '44.

Draga mama, papa, Staša, Aljoša!

Prvič vam lahko pišem, odkar sem prišel na svobodo. In prvič tudi lahko rečem, da sem na svobodi. Takrat, ko so me izpustili, takrat sem prišel iz zaporu pod teror fašističnih oblast, iz dežja pod kap. Vendar je bil moj položaj toliko boljši, ker sem imel svobodo gibanja in sem lahko šel tja, kjer morda življenje ni tako udobno, vendar je življenje, ki je vredno človeka.

Pisal vam bom nekoliko o tem, kako sem preživel zadnja tri leta, odkar se nisimo videli. Prvi tednov potem, ko ste odšli, je izbruhnila vojna. Spržil se je plaz, ki nas je potegnil za seboj. Mislim, da bomo ostali nevtralni v tej veliki borbi narodov, se je razblinilo v nič. In vendar, čeprav smo se nejasno zavabili, da se začnemo težki časi, so bili morda tisti dnevi najlepši dnevi, ki sem jih do tedaj preživel. V nedeljo zvečer zjem, da se snuje akademski legija prostovoljcev. Z nahrbtnikom na rami jo odrinemo v kasarno, odkoder nas pošljejo v Novo mesto. Polni navdušenja korakamo po Novem mestu in naše geslo je isto kakor geslo belgrajške mladine: Bolje rat nego pakt.

Vendar nihče še ne slut, kar mora priti. Smo v Zagrebu, kasarna je polna slovenskih prostovoljcev. Ob štirih popoldne je zbor na dvoristi. Mislimo, da odrinemo pod vodstvom naših oficirjev naprej v Bosno. No, udrli na Hrvaško, prednje jedinice se nahajajo v Zagrebu. Vsak mora po svojo opremo in nazaj na dvoristi. Ustaški oficir nam govori o "zapeljanosti" in nas napodi ven, vsak naj gre domov kakor more. In ko gremo ven, nas nekaj stiska pri srcu, v marsikaterem očesu so solze. Vemo, da se je nekaj zrušilo, da bo tebe težke borbe, preden bo mogoče nekaj novega zgraditi. "Staro se je zrušilo, kot se je moralo zrušiti."

Ves poln različnih misli grem ven in jo mahnam proti mestu. Za menoj jo mahata dva ustaša: "Pazi prostovoljca," pravi eden. Začne se zasledovanje po mestu. Dobro vem, kaj pomeni, če jim pridem v roke. Planem v prvo hišo in po stopnicah navzgor, še preden ona dva zavijeta izza vogla. Pozvonim, vrata se odpro, jaz planem notri in se naslonim na vrata. Začuden me gleda gospodična, ki mi je prišla odpret. Vpraša me, kaj želim.

"Govoriti z gospodarjem." Imel sem večjo srečo nego pamet. Gospodar je bil tudi ves preplašen, ker je bil žid. Pokazal sem mu svoje papirje, potem mi je zelo postregel in mi šel v vsakem pogledu na roke. Pustil sem pri njem opremo, nakar sem jo mahnil k našemu prijatelju inženirju, kjer so bili duhovi tudi zelo razburjeni, ne sicer zaradi resnih zadev, temveč zaradi tega, ker je gospa Srbinja, kar "pravovernim" Hrvatom tudi ne gre preveč v račun. Drugi dan sem jo mahnil proti Ljubljani. Po Zagrebu so se širile različne novice o pokolju prostovoljcev. Vendar smo mi vkljub vsemu prišli do Brežje, čeprav smo za pot, ki je dolga okoli 40 km, naredili 75 km. Bil je prav lep marš. Potem smo bili zopet srečno v Ljubljani. Poletje smo še nekako preživeli, vendar je življenje potekalo v neprestani napetosti. Vedno nove novice, vedno resnejše. Požiganje vasi, izseljevanje. Mera je bila kmalu polna. Pojavili so se prvi partizani. Tudi jaz sem imel odrediti na jesen. Vendar je "vis major" preprečila načrt. Hišna preiskava, pri kateri so našli nekaj propagandnega materiala, mi je ustavila za dve leti življenje.

Sedaj se začneja drugi deli pripovedovanja, nanašajoč se na mojo zaporniško dobo. Zdelo se mi je te dni, ko sem premišljeval svoje zaporniško življenje, da sem umrl za dve leti. Zgubil sem ti dve leti to, kar sem imel najrajši, svobodo gibanja. Prvih 14 dni je bilo zares grozno. Zunaj je bilo krasno zimsko vreme, približno 10 stopinj

pod ničlo, meter snega in krasno sonce. Če smo šli na sprehod, smo videli skozi okno na hodniku Kamniške planine, ožarjene od sonca. Pili smo tisto lepoto, kot Sven Hedin (sicer naj vrag vzame vse hitlerjance) vodo v pušcavi. Po štirinajstih dneh pa se človek le nekako privadi in se živi v novo življenje. Vmes sem pozabil omeniti zasliševanje, ki je trajalo od 7. zvečer do 5. ure zjutraj, s spremljevanjem bunk. Rezultata pa ni bilo nobenega. Zadnje mesece, ko sem bil v pisarni zapora, se mi je malo bolje godilo. Imel sem več obiskov. Nuša in Tanja sta za mene res materinsko skrbeli. Vendar dolgo nisem ostal v pisarni. Takoj po obsodbi smo bili določeni za transport. Saj veste, kakšni so italijanski transporti. Roke uklenjene do skrajnosti, pet mož na eni verigi, surovo spremstvo. Pa smo vseeno prišli do Kopra. Zgrozili smo se, ko smo prišli v jetnišnico. Bledi obrazi, meterski zidovi. Zdelo se nam je, da je ljubljanska jetnišnica hotel v primeri s to. Red v italijanskih jetnišnicah je popolnoma drugačen, kot je v naših. Predvsem se je samo enkrat na dan. Je pa tudi nakup vsak dan. Nekateri nimajo denarja in zvečer je treba stisniti pas. Na dvoristi mi pravi tovariš Feodor, ali imamo v naši sobi kolektiv. Tedaj sem se medlo spomnil, da nam je Boris Zihl pripovedoval o kolektivih v Mitrovici. Tedaj sem se šele pravzaprav zavedel, da ima človek tudi v zaporu svoje delo. Čez dan sem večinoma čital italijanske knjige. Zjutraj smo imeli eno uro telovadbe, popoldne smo imeli kakšno igro, navadno slepo miš, zvečer pa, ko se je delal mrak in so zadnji žarki sonca prodirali skozi stransko okno nad vrati, je počasi vse obmolknilo. Vzel sem v roke časopis in začel prevajati poročila. In komentar se je vedno zaključil z vprašanjem, ali bo letos konec vojne. Mislim, da so se kmalu naučili presojeti položaj, ne samo po trenutni politični situaciji, temveč vedeti, kaj se pravzaprav bije ta vojna, ločiti samo taktične od strateških uspehov, imeti vero v zmago pravične stvari.

Pa tudi Kopra je bilo enkrat konec. Začel se je transport v Viterbo. Imeli smo to mesto na zemljevidu in ga našli 70 km severno od Rima. Transport ne gre naravnost, temveč od zapora do zapora. V vsakem mestu te vržejo v transportno sobo, najslabšo sobo v zaporu. Uši, stenice, vsa mogoča golazen. Benetke, Bologna, Firenze, Rim, Viterbo — to so bile postaje. Viterbo ni bila pravzaprav tako slaba jetnišnica, posebno dokler je bil stari komendant, ki je bil pravcati anglofil in mi je vedno pravil novice z londonskega radija. Tudi discipline ni bilo v zaporu nobene in smo lahko delali, kar smo hoteli. Jaz sem dobil noter angleške učbenike in knjige, pa tudi juristične knjige in Wellesovo zgodovino iz Ljubljane. Vendar vam bom enkrat posebej kaj več pisal o Viterbi, saj sem bil tam več kot eno leto.

Tudi o Trstu morda drugič več. Na 25. marca sem imel tudi v Trstu vsa dovolj, tudi lenarjenja. Preskrbel sem si nahrbtnik, gozdarje in različne ma-

lenkosti. Ko sem dal nahrbtnik na rame in so zaropotali gozdarji po krasnem kamenju, tedaj se mi je nekako zdelo, da sem prelomil s starim ter da se je začelo drugo življenje. Nič več ni nemških uniform. Povsod zastavni tovariši v uniformah z rdečo zvezdo na titovki (partizanska čepica). Povsod krepki in vedri obrazi, polni vere v zmago. In tedaj mi ni bilo niti za hipec žal, da nisem nikoli resno mislil na možnost, ki sem jo imel, potem, ko sem prišel iz zapore, da bi odšel k stricu v Švico. Kakšna sprememba, zdí se mi, da sem vstopil v nov svet. Za zvečer je najavljen miting. Četa ima svojo prisego. Dvorana je okrašena z napismi in našimi zastavami. Program je pester. Nastopajo tudi naša dekleta, ki so vsa enako oblečena, rdeča krila, 10 cm širok modrec, pas in belo bluzo. Za mene je bilo to doživetje. Sredi Evrope, terorizirane od nemških okupatorjev, si je majhen narod priboril toliko svobode, da more zborovati pod zaščito svojih brigad, svobodno in peti naše pesmi, da done iz gore v goro, SS-ovcem navkljub.

Prostor stiska. Še par novic ki jih najbrže že veste. Tovariš Zwitter je direktor znanstvenega instituta na svobodnem ozemlju. Marta Pavlinova se je ločila od svojega moža, ker se je v taborišču škandalozno obnašal in bo imel proces na glavi, čim pride svoboda. Vogelnik je menda pri brigadah, ki bodo poslale Titu iz južne Italije.

Zaenkrat bom nehaj. Če dobite to pismo, bom pa drugič kaj pisal. Zelo mnogo sem mislil na vas. Na mam, papana, na Stašo in "ta malega". Samo bojim se, da se Staša ne bi bila ta čas zagledala v kakšnega statega Američana in da je "ta mali" večji od mene. Tebe, pa-

pa, sem poslušal na radiju pred par tedni v Trstu. Več nas je bilo skupaj, pa sem komaj zadrževal ginjenje. Vesel sem bil pa tako, da sem dal takoj za en liter po stari kranjski navadi. Mnogokrat sem mislil na tebe, mama. Tudi zadnjič, ko sem hodil po Krasu, pa je pihala burja kot nikoli, jaz pa sem imel lepi sweater, ki si mi ga bila splekla in sem se ji smejal v brk. Polno je trpljenja in lepote to novo življenje. Ni mi žal, da sem ga izbral in mislim, da vam tudi ne. Če morete, mi pošite na naslov po isti poti kot sem pisal jaz.

Poljube vsem skupaj in partizanske pozdrave od Vašega Boruta.

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P. S. Te dni sem bil skupaj s tov. dr. Jožo Wilfanom. Z veseljem je poslušal tvoje zadnje radijske oddaje in te v tem smislu prisrečno pozdravlja.

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Barberton, O. — Namenil sem se, da tudi jaz napišem nekaj vrstic in podam svoje mnenje glede prihodnje konvencije.

Nekateri priporočajo, naj se zniža delegacijo, drugi so za premetitev konvencije itd.

Da se ne bi vršila trinajsta konvencija v tako oddaljenem kraju, sem že na zadnji konvenciji priporočal. Kaj bi mnenja, da bi bilo bolje, da bi se vršila v bližini glavnega urada, toda večina je odločila drugače.

Brat Snoy priporoča, da bi izvolili na vsakih 1000 članov samo enega delegata. Kaj bi pa dosegli s tako radikalno spremembo? Delegacija bi bila majhna, a nakazala bi si lahko večje dnevnice, na primer po \$20 na dan in potem bi bila mirna Bosna!

Torej, k stvari. Moje priporočilo je, da bi izvršni odbor dal tiskati posebne listine in jih bi razposlal na vsa društva z navdilo, naj društva sama odločijo, kako visoke dnevnice se naj plača delegatom prihodnje konvencije. To se naj bi izvršilo dva meseca pred volitvami delegatov. Ako bi bilo članstvo pripravljeno plačati doklado, potem bi glasovalo za visoke dnevnice, ako pa ne, potem bi pa odglasovalo za nizke. Na ta način bi vsak kandidat za delegata vedel naprej, koliko bo plačan na konvenciji. Ako bi mu ne bilo dovolj, potem mu ne bi bilo treba kandidirati.

Kako se godi pa sedaj? Na konvenciji vstane delegat in pravi, da bi v tovarni zaslužil \$15 do \$20. Odpre se nato debata, ki stane veliko denarja. In baš taki delegati hočejo imeti vedno besedo, potem pa nastane konfuzija, kakor pravi Vidmar. Spominjam se zaključila desete redne konvencije, na kateri se je odglasovalo, da se zniža prispevke v konvencijni sklad iz treh na dva centa mesečno. Tedaj je bil preostanek v konvencijni fond, kajti dnevnice so znašale samo po \$4.50 na dan.

Ze naprej vem, da nekaterim ne bo ugajalo, kar sem napisal, toda podal sem samo svoje mnenje, kar imam pravico.

Anton Yalich, 48.

O KONVENCIJI IN
VODSTVU SNPJ

Canton, Ohio. — Bližamo se 13. redni konvenciji SNPJ. Ko to pišem, imamo pred seboj iniciativno društva št. 21, o kateri sedaj razpravlja članstvo in jo v večini odklanja. Resnica je, da bi bilo potrebno znižati delegacijo in to ne samo zaradi prevelikih stroškov, temveč tudi radi števil.

O tem bi se dalo kaj več pisati, toda danes naj omenim samo tole: mala društva, ki so v času svojega obstoja, poslala kakšnega pol dučata delegatov na konvencijo, navzlic temu pa niso mogli spraviti v konvencijni dvorani niti enega predloga, ki bi bil vreden upoštevanja, ali bi imel kakšno korist za jednoto kot celoto. Bolje bi bilo, da bi taki delegati v bodoče ostali doma.

Iti na konvencijo samo zato, da je društvo zastopano, koristi

malo društvu ali združenim društvim. Za delegate prihodnje konvencije bi morali biti v prvi vrsti upoštevani oni člani, ki imajo za seboj dobre skušnje kot društveniki in delavci za jednoto.

Ni dvoma, da bo na prihodnji konvenciji precej političnih debat, ki se bodo križale druga z drugo. Toda za nas je zelo važno vprašanje, kateri bodo bodiči glavni uradniki in glavni odborniki. Moje mnenje je, da nima nobena druga slovenska organizacija toliko zmognih glavnih odbornikov kot SNPJ. Članstvo bi moralo podpirati vse one glavne uradnike, kateri so pokazali v preteklosti svojo zmožnost. Posebno v takih razmerah kot se nahajamo danes moramo paziti, da izvolimo sposobne glavne odbornike.

Slovenska narodna podpora jednota je po zaslugah glavnih odbornikov in drugih aktivnih članov prerastla vse slovenske podporne organizacije in jih pustila daleč za seboj.

Zavedajmo se razmer, v katerih danes živimo in po teh razmerah se moramo do gotove mere ravnati. Na čelu SNPJ je bila vedno skupina poštenih uradnikov, ki so vedno gledali za splošno blaginjo in izobrazbo članstva, zato moramo gledati, da bodo vodili našo bratsko organizacijo tudi v bodoče.

Michael Chok, 315.

OBISK NA ZAPADU

Milwaukee, Wis. — Dne 30. junija sva se z ženo usedla na vlak železnice Northwestern, ki naju je odpeljal proti državi Oregon. Pokrajina je zelo lepa in slikovita, posebno za ljudi, ki se še niso vozili po teh krajih.

Voznja je trajala tri dni in tri noči, preden sva dospela na cilj oziroma do mojega brata. Kakor hitro sva se pripeljala do Oregon Cityja, sva telefonično obvestila mojega brata in po nju sta prišla moj nečak in njegova žena, nakar sva naju odpeljala na 24 milj oddaljeno bratovo farmo.

Razumljivo, najino svidenje je bilo zelo veselo in srečno, kajti nisva se videla že sedem let. Na žalost pa je pri bratu precej spremenilo. Sedmega decembra lanskega leta mu je umrla soproga, sinovi so se pomozili, eden se nahaja pri vojakih neke v Angliji, mož njegove hčerke pa je bil po nesreči ustrelen na lovu.

Brat je že star in onemogel od napornega dela, a sedaj, ko bi na stara leta potreboval pomoči, je pa siromak ostal sam. S poljedelstvom se dosti več ne ukvarja, pač pa redi purane v velikem številu in pri tem za služi le denar. Purane sedaj Stric Sam vse kupi. Moj brat jih ima 438. Njegov sin, ki je bližnji sosed, jih ima pa 2780, kar je zelo lepo število. Drugi sin, ki ima farmo blizu Pacifica, se tudi peča s purani in jih ima 1800.

Farmarji v okolici Oregon Cityja dobra uspevajo. Ne vem, koliko slovenskih farmarjev je v omenjeni okolici, toda povedali so mi, da jih je precej.

Za časa najinega obiska v državi Oregonu so bile prav češnje zrele in smo jih zobali v precejšnji meri. Ne misliva se hvaliti, toda toliko češnje še nisva videla, odkar sva v Ameriki. Tudi drugega sadja je tam veliko, le škoda, da človek živi tako daleč proč. Vseeno nama bodo ostali lepi spomini. Moja boljša polovica se je s češnjami dobro založila, kajti konservirala jih je v 24 pintih ter mi tako naložila breme, da sem jih moral nositi ves čas. Nisem se jezil, kajti breme je imela tudi ona, ko je nosila malinovo in jagodovo marmelado. Tako sva bila oba dobro obložena.

V času obiska sva obiskala tudi obalo Pacifika. Tam je bilo zelo lepo, samo škoda, ker se je nama mudilo iti nazaj na farmo. Potem pa sva se morala posloviti od brata, njegovih sinov in njih žena ter njihovih otročkov. Slovo je bilo težko, kajti človek ne ve, če se še kdaj vidi. Stisnili smo si zadnjikrat roke z željo in upanjem, da se zopet vidimo.

Podala sva se na pet proti domu. Spotoma pa sva se še ustavila v državi divjega pelina, v Kemmererju, Wyo., pri najinih starih prijateljih, pri Margareti Rolih in njenem možu. Bilo je veselo svidenje in imeli smo se veliko pomeniti, potem pa sva obiskala še več starih znancev in prijateljev, le žal, da je bil čas tako odmerjen in sva se morala kmalu odpraviti na pot.

Druga postaja je bila v Rock Springsu, Wyo., kjer sva obiskala sestrnico Mary Lebar in bratranca Toneta Oblaka, katere sem prvič videl v tej deželi. Ko sem odšel v Ameriko, je bil on še mladenič. Oba sva bila močno iznenadena, kajti nisva se več poznala. Po daljšem razgovoru sva si pa priključila najine mladostne spomine. Lahko si vsak predstavlja, kako veselo je bilo to svidenje in težko bi bilo opisati najina čustva. Kot mladenič sva se ločila, a danes sva oba moža srednjih let. Tone ima prijazno družbo in lep dom. Sin je pri vojakih, ena hčer je poročena, ena pa je doma.

Mesto Rock Springs dobro napreduje. Ko sem ga l. 1909 zapustil, je bilo praprošno in umazano, ali sedaj pa sem ga komaj spoznal. Ceste so tlakovane; imajo tudi prilično lep park, katerega oskrbuje rojak Anton Justin. Justina poznam še iz prejšnjih let. Njega sem imel priliko srečati, ko so mi razkazovali park. Spotoma smo obiskali tudi več drugih prijateljev, na primer mojega starega znanca in sodelavca Valentina Marcina, kateri lastuje veliko garažo. Potem pa sva se zopet vrnila k moji sestrnici Lebar. Tudi ona ima veliko družino. Vsi njeni otroci so oženjeni, razen enega sina. Dva sinova pa služita Strici Sama. Njen mož je bil ubit v premogokopu pred 32 leti. Vsa ta leta je živela sama z otroci. Končno pa smo šli tudi na grob mojega bratranca Ljoteta Oblaka, ki ter na grob mojih dveh nečakinj in na grob sina Toneta Oblaka. S tem sva skončala našo jurno opravilo in obisk pri sestrnici in bratranecu, nakar so naju odpeljali na postajo Union Pacific.

Na tem mestu se iskreno zahvaljujem vsem za postrežbo in gostoljubnost, obenem pa želiva, da naju ta ali oni obišče. Vas željno pričakujeva in vam že naprej kliče mo dobrodošli!

Ker sva imela pa še nekaj dni na razpolago, sva se odločila, da obiščeva tudi brata moje žene Johna Janca, ki živi v Detroitu. Obiskala sva tudi starega prijatelja Franka Režnika in njegovo ženo v Clintonu, Ind. V Detroitu smo se srečali tudi z drugimi prijatelji, in sicer s Sardonierjem in njegovo ženo, z mrs. Bernik, s Škufco in njegovo ženo in nekaterimi drugimi. Kakor v drugih krajih, tako sva se tudi v Detroitu imenovala zabavala. Še enkrat, najlepša hvala vsem za gostoljubnost in vrnitev ključeva, da bi bili veseli in zadovoljni! Pa ne pozabite naju obiskati!

Joseph in Jennie Oblak.

ODGOVOR BR. VIDRU
Pueblo, Colo. — V sredini izdaja Prosvete z dne 2. avgusta me je brat gl. tajnik Vider tako rekoč pozval, naj pojasnim, zakaj sem napisal tako "gorostasnost", ko sem pisal o iniciativi društva št. 21.

Naj rečem na tem mestu, da nisem citiral Vidra, le primerjati sem hotel njegovo mnenje z drugimi. Nikjer nisem "čital ali slisal", kaj naj zapišem. Torej, naj pojasnim. Namesto "40 tisoč dolarjev", bi moral zapisati "40 delegatov". Zakaj sem tako napisal, sam ne vem. Namenoma gotovo ne. Najmanj pa ne z namenom, da bi članstvo ščeval proti kakim osebi ali stvari. Vsa član lahko zračuna na prste razliko med 40 ali 15 ali pa 20.

Brat Vider bi lahko tisto pomoto omenil z nekaj stavki. Drugače pa imam pravico izraziti svoje mnenje o kateri koli stvari, kot jo imajo drugi člani. Nič zato, če sem povedal svoje mnenje o iniciativi, ki jo je predložilo moje društvo — zakaj pa tako zvonjenje o demokraciji? Ko smo bili še "mladi jednotarji", smo večkrat plačali izredni assessment ali doklado v razne sklade in nismo prav nič gojrnjali. Zavedali smo se namreč izreka: danes meni, jutri tebi. Idejna stran organizacije je bila močnejša kot pa materialna. In tudi kulturna stran je bila živa. Ali moremo reči kaj takega danes? Prav malo. In jednota je rasla, se večala, tako da so se čudili celo najbolj zagriženi sovražniki jednote.

Jože Hočevar.

VSAKEGA NEKAJ
IZ LA SALLA

La Salle, Ill. — Vedno čitamo v naših lokalnih časopisih žalostne vesti: ta ali oni je težko ranjen, zopet drugega pogrešajo, tretji je ubit itd. Matere, očete, žene in drugi sorodniki so v neprestanem strahu za svoje drage, ki se nahajajo na bojiščih.

V časopisu je bilo omenjeno, da pogrešajo tudi poročnika Franka Martenjaka, pozneje pa je vendar prišlo poročilo, da je še živ in se nahaja v ujetništvu v Nemčiji.

Da vsaj malo pozabimo na vojno, da bomo imeli vsaj nekaj ur spremembe, bomo imeli veliki piknik, ki ga prireja Slovenski dom v Gregoričevem parku v Peru.

Zgoraj omenjeni park je zelo lep in primeren za piknik. Sveda, nudili bomo dobro postrežbo, za kar bo skrbel možki in ženski gospodarski odsek Slovenskega doma. Vabim in apeliramo naše rojake ob blizu in daleč, da se gotovo udeležijo našega piknika, ki se bo vršil 27. avgusta. Pridite in se malo zabavajte ter pozabite na vsakdanje trpljenje, katerega je danes veliko po vsem svetu.

Piknika pa se udeležite tudi zaradi Slovenskega doma, ki potrebuje finančne podpore. Doma ima vsakovrstne stroške: razna popravila, plačevanje za davke, zavarovalnina itd. Sicer pa veže nas vseh dolžnost, da Dom podpiramo, kajti ustanova je naša in nam je vsem na razpolago. Direktorji Doma ne morejo izvršiti vsega dela, zato je potrebno, da vsi sodelujemo z njimi.

Na dan 24. septembra pa bomo imeli zopet lepo priredbo v Slovenskem domu. Na ta dan bo praznovalo društvo št. 2 SNPJ svojo 41-letnico. Program bo zelo zanimiv. Pričetek bo ob pol treh v zgornji dvorani. Torej, ta dan bo važen za našo naselbino, zato ga ne smete pozabiti. Na priredbi bo društvo oddalo tudi vojni bond za \$25.

Torej, še enkrat vabim vse naše rojake ob daleč in blizu, da ne pozabite na ti dve važni prireditvi.

Matt Vogrich.

PRIPRAVE ZA
40-LETNICO SNPJ

West Allis, Wis. — Zopet se oglašam v našem listu Prosveta. Kakor drugod, tako tudi pri nas vsi delamo s polno paro: mladi in stari, ženske in dekleta. Kar nas ne zmuči delo, nas pa vročina, tako da se sušimo pri delu in doma. Škoda je tudi, ker vročina uničuje pridelke na naših vrtovih. Vso pomlad se človek trudi in urejuje vrt, potem pa ti vročina uniči vse, tako da je bil ves trud zaman.

Na naši redni seji, ki se je vršila 11. avgusta, je bila zelo pičla udeležba. Vzrok za to je bil, ker je bila prevelika vročina. Na seji smo debatirali o pismu tajnika naše federacije, v katerem je pisal, da bi naše društvo šlo s polno paro na delo in pridobilo več sredstev.

no knjigo, ki jo bomo izdali ob priliki proslave 40-letnice SNPJ, ki se bo vršila 29. oktobra v dvorani South Side Turn v Milwaukeeju. Sklenjeno je bilo, da tajnik pobere ob članstva št. 104 oglašev. Čestitke lahko naroče posamezni člani po \$1. Trgovske oglašev pa bomo računali po velikosti.

Vidujemo apeliramo na vse naše članice in člane, da stopite na noge in pokažete stoddostno kooperacijo ter s tem pokazete, da vam je društvo in jednota pri srcu. Znamo vam je, da ima nabiralce oglasov 20% provizije, da s tem pokrije svoje stroške. Jaz bom trpel stroške sam, provizijo od oglasov bom pa izročil Sansu. Upam in pričakujem, da bo vsaka družina, ki spada k našemu društvu, naročila pozdravni oglas, a od naših trgovcev pa pričakujemo, da bodo naročili velike oglašev. Za oglašev bom sprejemal naročila tedaj, ko bom pobiral assessment. Pozdrave članstvu SNPJ!

Joseph T. Turck, tajnik.

PRISPEVKI ZA SANS

West Allis, Wis. — Tukaj pošiljam v priobčitev nadaljnji seznam prispevateljev, ki so prispevali za Sans:

John Musich in njegova žena \$10, Joe Kocjan \$5. Tajnik društva št. 234 SNPJ zbral med člani \$4.75. Po \$2 sta darovala: John Camer in Jerry Perlovšek; po \$1: Frank Britz, Mary Kamlich, Mary Camer, Anton Ermenc, Rozi Jenich in Leo Sušnik.

Antonia Velkovrh je nabrala med članicami društva št. 173 KSKJ \$5. Darovali so sledeče: Mary Jamnik \$1.25, po \$1 pa Josephine Brulc, Antonia Velkovrh in Mary Muhich; 50 centov Rose Deželan in 25 centov Amalia Fritzel.

Theresa Kaytna je izprčila \$2. Daroval je Andrej Sage. (on je Hrvat in je objubil Kaytna, da bo daroval \$1 mesečno za Sans tako dolgo, dokler bo trajala vojna). Naj še omenim, da so zgoraj imenovani že vsi darovali večkrat za Sans, nekateri že v tretjič.

Vsem darovalcem, posebno pa onim, ki so darovali večje vsote, in prav tako nabiralcem, najlepša hvala.

V nedeljo 27. avgusta pa se vrši redna seja naše podružnice. Upati je, da se seje naši člani in članice udeležijo v velikem številu, kajti na seji bomo razpravljali o prihodnji Sansovi konvenciji. Na seji bomo razdali tudi razne tiskovine, ki smo jih dobili iz urada Sansa, ter drugo literaturo.

Cenjeni rojaki. Pridite na sejo in pokažite, da se zanimate za svojo staro domovino, da stojite na strani junaških bojevnikov Osvobodilne fronte.

Seja se bo vršila v Šostaričevem prostoru. Prepričana sem, da je v vas toliko narodne zavesti in ljubezni do svojih bratov in sestra, da boste gotovo navzoči na seji.

Mary Musich, tajnica.

Društvene vesti

Detroit, Mich. — Članstvu društva "Sunce sa istoka" št. 711 SNPJ naznanjam, da se vrši redna mesečna seja dne 20. avgusta ob deseti uri dopoldne v Hrvaškem domu na 1331 E. Kirby Ave.

Na tej seji bodo podani trimesčni in polletni računi in obenem poročilo o denarju, ki ga zbiramo za naše junaške brate in sestre v stari domovini.

Naše društvo si je postavilo kvoto, da zbere \$500 za staro domovino, toda do sedaj smo spravili skupaj samo \$150, zato apeliramo na članstvo, da se zavzame z vso resnostjo in prispeva nadaljne darove, da dosežemo kvoto, ki smo si jo postavili za cilj.

Ali je res mogoče, da ne bi moglo 100 članov našega društva skupaj zbrati \$500, dočim so naši bratje iz Bosne in Hercegovine, katerih je po številu veliko manj kot nas, skupaj zbrali za junaške jugoslovanske bojevnike že vsoto \$2500?

Pojdimo na delo in prispevajmo vsak nekaj, da dosežemo predpisano kvoto. Darujte za naše partizane, za naše revne brate in sestre v domovini, darujte v denarju ali pa robo, katereja bo poslana na pristojno mesto. Z bratskim pozdravom.

John Rimac, tajnik.

Na razpotju dveh dob

Zadnjih par let pogosto slišimo, da svet koraka skozi veliko revolucionarno dobo, katere najbolj destruktivna manifestacija je sedanja svetovna vojna. Vojna je na drugi strani tudi manifestacija nezdružbe človeške družbe. Lahko rečemo tudi to, da čim bolj je bojna človeška družba, tem silnejše, destruktivnejše in barbariske vojne bruhajo iz sebe.

Da je sedanje svetovno klanje najsilnejše, najbolj destruktivno in barbarisko v zgodovini človeštva, bomo vsi priznali. Gotovo je tudi to, da bo prihodnja vojna, če pride do nje, še veliko bolj destruktivna in barbariska kot je sedanja. To nam obetajo novi morilni stroji, ki jih je porodila moderna veda v sedanji vojni in ki so prišli na dan posebno zadnje čase.

Od teh je raketno letalo, pilotirano po mehaničnih napravah in naloženo z raketo, gotovo najbolj pošastni stroj, kar so jih še iznašli človeški možgani. Toda nič manj destruktivno ni orjaško bombno letalo, od katerih je najmodernejši ameriški nadbombnik B-29. Ali že sedaj govore, da imajo v načrtih še mnogokrat večje bombnike kot je B-29.

Prav tako strokovnjaki tudi priznavajo, da je raketno letalo šele v svojem začetnem štadiju, toda se je na bombardiranem ozemlju Anglije, posebno pa v Londonu izkazalo mnogo bolj destruktivno kot je bil nacistički zračni "blitzkrieg" leta 1940-41. Pred strahotami tega raketnega letala je že zbežalo iz Londona več kot milijon prebivalcev.

Nobenega dvoma ni, da je moderna veda zmožna razviti ta zračni pekleni stroj do take popolnosti, da v prihodnji svetovni vojni, če pride do nje, ne bo nobena dežela, noben kontinent varen pred njim. In ti zračni pekleni stroji bodo v bodoči vojni še bolj temeljito rušili vlemesta iz velike daljave. Potenčno sploh ni nobene meje za razvoj tega stroja do poljubne velikosti. Če pride do tretje svetovne vojne, je sigurno to, da jih bodo vse velesile skušale razviti do največje velikosti, da čim prej uničijo svojega nasprotnika. Možen je na primer zračni pekleni stroj, ki bo nosil več sto ton najhujšega razstreliva. Nekaj ducatov takih strojev bo zadostovalo za uničenje tudi največjega mesta — vse zgradbe, vse življenje ...

In poleg tega obetajo še hujše destruktivne stroje kot je zračni pekleni stroj ali moderni bombnik. Znani letalski inženir Sikorsky je zadnjič napisal članek v neki reviji, v katerem pravi, da bo v prihodnjih desetih, dvajsetih letih prišel tak napredek in take nove iznajdbe na polju elektronike, kar bo omogočilo zgraditev strojev, katerih destruktivnosti si niti ne moremo predstavljati.

V laboratoriju se jim je že posrečilo razčleniti povsem nevidne elektrone, ki v "sproščenem" stanju vsebujejo tako ogromno silo kot si je človek danes sploh še ne more predstavljati. Treba je le iznajti nove stroje za poljubno ali "masno" sproščevanje elektronske energije, ki bo uprežena bodisi v korist človeštva, ali pa za totalno destrukcijo celih dežel. In Sikorsky že vidi prihod takih strojev in iznajdb v bližnji bodočnosti.

Če se hoče torej človeštvo obvarovati novih katastrof, ki lahko pomenijo popolno uničenje celih dežel, mora odpraviti vzroke za vojne. In odpravilo jih bo le tedaj, če v tej revolucionarni dobi, predno bo prepozno, ustvari novo človeško družbo, nov gospodarski in socialni sistem, ki bo narodom in posameznikom omogočal prilike za dostojno življenje. Kapitalizem več ne nudi takih prilik, kajti kot vzdržljiv družabni sistem je doigral svojo zgodovinsko nalogo. Ljudstvu ne prinaša drugega kot kronično masno brezposelnost, težke razredne boje in razredno sovraštvo in končno — novo svetovno vojno.

Za odpravo vojn in za nov podvig človeštva je torej treba zgraditi nov družabni sistem po vsem svetu. Uprisanje tej potrebi pomeni le pogreznje v nove gospodarske krize, izbruh novega fašizma in končno zabredanje v novo svetovno vojno, v kateri bodo destrukcije, strahota in barbarizem dosegli nove višine v zgodovini človeških grozot.

In za gradnjo nove človeške družbe, ki bo izločala in izobčila vojno ter narodom in posameznikom lahko prinesla veliko mero blagostanja, se morajo ljudstva okleniti naukov in programa demokratičnega socializma in zadrugištva, ki se idejno in praktično izpolnjujeta. Kdor to odklanja, koplje grob, ako ne sebi, pa sigurno svojim potomcem in civilizaciji.

Nove človeške družbe seveda ni mogoče zgraditi preko noči ali v nekaj letih, marveč more nastati le kot sad daljšega razvojnega procesa, ki je lahko krvav in silno težak, ali pa relativno "miren" in smiren kot sad višje politične in kulturne zrelosti ljudstva. Sedanja vojna je ne gradi, marveč le podira stebre stare, zgodovinske preživelke človeške družbe.

Kaj nastane na teh razvalinah, v Evropi in drugod, je še zavito v meglo. Gotovo je to, da Evropa ne bo mogla preboleti te katastrofe brez silne socialne revolucije kot se že danes godi v Jugoslaviji, kjer je že sproženo mogočno osvobodilno gibanje in preželo mase z globokim idealizmom, ki ne pozna nobenih meja ne zaprek in ki je zmožen ustvarjati nekaj velikega iz nič.

Če bo zavezniška vojska po porazu nacistične Nemčije in preplavljenju Evrope skušala ustavljati ali celo zadaviti to socialno revolucijo, ki se kuha v kotlu te velikanske tragedije in trpljenja prizadetih narodov, bo s tem le podaljšala agonije in lahko tudi zasejala seme za novo vojno.

Ne samo Evropa, marveč ves ostali svet z Ameriko vred bo pa tej vojni zrel in tudi krvavo potreben nove človeške družbe, ki bo delovnemu ljudstvu prinesla večji kos kruha in mesa, več gospodarske zaščite in več socialne pravičnosti. Ampak kako zgraditi novo družbo, v kateri nad delovnim ljudstvom ne bo visel Damoklejev meč brezposelnosti, in kakšno vlogo lahko igrajo tudi bratske organizacije, posebno na polju raznih panog zadrugištva, o tem se bomo pogovorili drugič.



Društvo Zach iz Bloomfielda, N. J., je nastopila pred vojnim delavskim odborom in podprla zahtevo unije United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) za zvišanje plače valed draginje.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Supreme Board

This will not be an editorial but, rather, a report on the last meeting of the Supreme Board. As you are aware, it was held at the Home Office of the SNPJ the latter part of last week.

Of the 31 S. B. members, 23 attended all sessions, two were present the first day, and six excused themselves either because of being in the Service or due to their inability to absent themselves from important war work.

The supreme officers reported on the state of the SNPJ, which is in a very healthy condition, especially financially, and made various recommendations. On June 30, 1944, the assets of the Society passed the 11 million dollar mark which no SNPJ pioneer ever dreamed it will ever attain. The total assets on that date were \$11,116,333.08, or \$279,979.76 greater than at the end of last year. Of course, the greatest part, by far, is in the Mortuary Fund which amounts to \$10,389,917.95.

The total membership, juvenile and adult, was 64,226 on June 30; of this number 47,555 were in the adult department and 16,671 in the juvenile; or 82 more in both departments than at the end of last year. In other words, as far as membership is concerned, we are holding our own, and little better. The record could have been better if more, or all, lodges were active in securing new members. Perhaps it will be better at the end of the second half of 1944, with the Jubilee campaign in the bag.

The Supreme Secretary reported 16 of our members were killed in World War II and 30 additional were reported missing in action. The total death toll in the first six months of 1944 was 254 members in the adult department and ten in the juvenile.

On the matter of holding the stability in membership and enlarging the lodges, the Supreme Board made an important decision. It directed the Managing Board to prepare a plan, and submit it through mail to the Supreme Board members for final approval, whereby each lodge secretary who holds members from dropping out, and/or increases the membership during the year, will receive special awards and recognition for his or her diligence at the end of the year from the Society. This system will go into effect beginning of next year.

There were a number of lengthy, thoroughgoing discussions on various matters. One of these was in connection with our next convention which will be held at Eveleth, Minn., in September, 1945. A number of senior lodges petitioned the Supreme Board to initiate a referendum for the purpose a) to decrease the number of delegates materially; b) to postpone the next convention until after the war; c) to elect delegates by districts rather than by individual lodges; d) to solve the question of the insufficiency of the convention fund by paying from it only the mileage, or transportation of delegates, and the lodges paying such per diem to their representatives from their treasuries as they themselves decide.

The Supreme Board discussed these questions pro and con and finally decided against taking any such action. Most members were doubtful, if not directly opposed, whether any such initiative would be approved by the membership.

The Board did decide, however, on two specific matters in connection with the next convention. First, it directed the Managing Board to ascertain the traveling and per diem expenses of the delegation of the SSPZ, which merged with the SNPJ at the last convention, and transfer an equal amount either from the special benefit fund or the general expense fund.

Second, it decided to set up at the next Supreme Board meeting the necessary committee, or committees, who will prepare all the necessary material for the convention agenda. This will entail a study of the Constitution and By-Laws and formulation of the proposed changes, as well as various resolutions, etc., for the submission to the convention in order to expedite its sessions.

There was also a lengthy discussion on the polemics in the Prosveta (confined mostly to the Daily and the Slovene section of the Wednesday issues) concerning the resignation of Bro. Molek from the editorship at the last February meeting of the Supreme Board. Since most of the English speaking lodge members probably are not familiar, we might state the matter briefly.

There had been a disagreement between most of the Supreme Board members on one hand, and the erstwhile Editor-in-chief, Bro. Molek, on the other, on the matter of Prosveta's policy towards the Liberation Front in Yugoslavia, as well as towards Soviet Russia. The Supreme Board thereupon layed down a policy of friendship towards and support for both. Since the then editor disagreed with it, he resigned. This resulted in some vehement and protracted criticism, as well as defense of the S. B., in the columns of Prosveta.

The upshot was that the S. B. directed the present editor to end henceforth all polemics in the paper regarding this matter.

In the case of the Yugoslav Liberation Front the S. B. decided at this meeting to buy from the special benefit fund an ambulance and send it to the heroic people of Yugoslavia who have immortalized themselves and their valiant struggles which they have been waging with bare hands but with indomitable spirit for more than three years against the Fascist invaders and their Yugoslav Quislings. At the same time they are building a New Yugoslavia in which democracy and the equality of all its peoples will not be a mockery, but a reality.

With this appropriate token of our gratitude and appreciation, the SNPJ will symbolically join them in their great struggle for a better future.

At this meeting the Supreme Board also chose a new name for the "Mladinski List." Out of 84 names submitted in the contest among the Juveniles, 18 votes out of 23 were cast for "The Voice of Youth." This new name will go into effect with the first 1945 issue of the present "Mladinski List."

As far as the electoral policy of Prosveta in the current national campaign is concerned, there will be no change. This means the columns of Prosveta, both the Slovene and English sections, will be closed to all campaign propaganda in behalf of this or that candidate. This holds for the editorial policy as well as for our contributors. Politically inclined contributors should therefore guide themselves accordingly.

This does not mean, however, that political questions, labor, social and economic problems could not be discussed in Prosveta—far from it; such discussion, provided it is objective and enlightening, is welcome and invited. But no support of any capitalist party or its candidates.

The Supreme Board made a number of other decisions which will appear in the minutes in Prosveta, as usual. All in all, the sessions of the Supreme Board were quite lively and also fruitful.

New York All Americans

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The major subject of conversation and interest among the New York Slovenes at present is the forthcoming convention of the Slovene American National Council to commence on September 2 at Cleveland, Ohio.

To date, eight delegates shall be present from New York City. They are: Ludwig Mutz, Ivan Rucigay, Max Peshel, Thomas Bertok, Jacob Cesar, Rado Vapotic, Joseph Zaveritnik, and Jennie Padar. Anna Krasna shall attend also if she can obtain some time off from her position with the OWI. Many meetings and discussions have been held by the SANC members of New York and the delegates.

The next regular monthly meeting of the New York All Americans will take place on Friday, August 18th, at 8 p. m. at the Slovene Hall, 253 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn. We ask all members to attend if possible, as there remain many urgent topics to be discussed. The attendance last month was worse than just poor, and we hope to see a great improvement this month. At the July meeting we were glad to have Sister Lucy Glavan as a visitor from SNPJ Lodge 528, Cornwall, Pa.

Congratulations are in order for our two new mothers, Evelyn Noller and Frances Suchoparski. Sister Noller has already requested membership blank for her baby, Brother Matija Corel is on the sick list and members are asked to visit him at 67 Scholes St., Brooklyn. A card from Sister Agnes Mikoley tells she has been visiting her family and friends, at Uniontown, Pa., Cleveland and Detroit and having a very nice time, too.

Many plans and preparations are in the process at present for the programs of Sept. 17 and Oct. 15.

September 17 has been set aside for the program in honor of our Slovene boys and girls in the service from New York City. For that day an especially interesting program shall be prepared by the Honor Roll Committee under the auspices of the United Slovene Societies of New York.

On Sunday, Oct. 15, the New York SNPJs shall all come out to the gala concert and dance sponsored by Slovenia, Lodge 56, Bratislava Zveza, Lodge 140, New York All Americans, Lodge 580, and Juvenile Circle 50. "Junior All Americans" in honor of the 40th anniversary of the organization of the SNPJ. Through this means, you were previously informed that Brother Math Petrovich shall be guest speaker, but due to ill health of late he declined our request. For that day, Brother Donald Lotrich shall be the SNPJ representative speaker. The Juvenile Circle shall have half of the program time to entertain the audience, with their specialty numbers and plays. This promises to be one of the biggest affairs ever sponsored by the New York SNPJs, and the committee assures all of a most pleasant afternoon and evening.

This may be an early notice by two months, but you can mark it on your calendar now and be sure to be at the American Slovene Auditorium, 253 Irving, on Sunday, October 15.

During the past few weeks the War Department sent out two telegrams to two Slovene mothers in Brooklyn. One informed Mrs. Kobilica that her son, Cpl. Valentine Kobilica, has been killed in action. He was a paratrooper and took part in the D-Day invasion successfully, but was killed on June 19 in Normandy. Then the other telegram informed the Rucigay family that their son, 2nd Lt. John Rucigay, was missing in action since July 19. He was a flier and his last letter home informed the family that he had completed 25 missions over Germany. Our hopes are high with family Rucigay and we sincerely wish more pleasant news is already on the way.

At this time a most nationwide topic for conversation is the presidential campaign. This election just like the past three presidential races, we shall be reading books, newspapers, magazines and various forms of advertising circulars informing us just who shall be the next president of the United States and why.

The tally on the last elections showed definitely that these sources would not influence the people into voting for their candidate. Such was the case in the campaign of 1940 where the large percentage of the newspapers backed Willie and in spite of their power, Roosevelt was elected for a third term. Somewhat the same predicaments now stand, in the present campaign. But I have come to the conclusion that this is the time when people will listen to anything, even wear "Vote for Dewey" buttons and when the voter finds himself in the privacy of his voting booth on November 7, the voter shall cast his valuable vote for

the man he knows will stand with him.

When Dewey took the office of Governorship in this state of New York, one of his first steps was to balance the budget by cutting down the expenses of the Board of Education by closing public schools and putting more school teachers on the list of the unemployed. Remember this, when you find yourself voting on Nov. 7.

On Sept. 24 and 25, there shall take place at Pittsburgh the Second American Slav Congress. The call has been issued to all fraternal, church, cultural, labor, civic, and other organizations to elect delegates to this historic congress. This congress shall be of the utmost importance since one of the main factors shall be the backing of Roosevelt for the fourth term. Just as important shall be those actions to safeguard conditions of living in the postwar era.

Locally a call has been issued to collect clothing to be sent to aid the Yugoslavs. Through the work of the Union of Yugoslav Americans here in New York, ten tons of clothing and five thousand pairs of shoes have already been sent through Cairo, Egypt, on British ships. Shortly a collection shall be made among the New York Slovenes, but for now all you are asked to do is look through your closets, drawers, trunks, etc., for all practical clothing that were put aside because they were outgrown or are a little behind fashion. A special meeting of delegates of all Slovene societies of New York is scheduled to take place on Friday, Sept. 8, at 8 p. m. at the Slovene Hall. Then you shall be informed just by what process all your donations of clothing shall be collected and just where the receiving station shall be. Once again your cooperation is requested in this aid to Yugoslavs.

Here is an invitation to attend the beer party of Slovene Singing Society Sloven on Saturday evening, Aug. 26, at the American Slovene Auditorium. There is no doubt you shall have a good time, as you always do when Sloven's entertainment committee makes the arrangements. JENNIE PADAR, 580.

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. F. Fiftolt

In Chicago
Cleveland.—In Chicago the past week attending the auditing and Supreme Board meeting. Arrived too late to take in Pioneer's successful picnic. Hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Zupanec taken advantage of. Visit enabled the writer to renew old friendships and make new ones. Zorko, Milan Medvesek, former Clevelanders, made the stay rather pleasant despite the torrid temperatures.

In the Service
Julius Pirnat's last letter which was mislaid gives us up to date activities, portions of which we quote below:

"Completed my basic flight training with another week to go, consisting of gunnery, theory and firing on the range. Won't be flying for about five or six weeks now. I'll receive a week of all day ground school when I go back to the main base, and if I get thru that O. K. I'll go into a month of instrument school. And if still around, then go into advanced flying, which is the last month of training as a cadet. The goal looks close from here but it's a rough and rugged road. Was glad to see you during my leave. Sorry you didn't have a meeting so I could have seen some of the other members. I hope I can attend one the next time I get home. Say hello to the gang for me."

Dance—Sept. 9
While away, Pauline Spik has been busy lining up the details for our first dance of the season to be held Saturday, Sept. 9, with music by Pete Sernick and his boys. A letter will be forwarded to the members enclosing tickets for disposition. At the same time a request will be made asking that the members save part of their ration for the dance. Complete cooperation will be necessary to make this first affair a success. We know that you will do your share.

Next Meeting—Saturday, August 19
Cooler weather (98° as this is being written) should result in increased attendance at our monthly meeting Saturday, August 19. May Doljac and Christine Kernz will be sworn in as new members. Plan an evening with us that night. Refreshments, etc., will be provided by Albina.

General
A meeting is being called for Tuesday, August 22, of the directors and representatives of the SNPJ Recreation Farm, at the St. Clair Home, for the purpose of electing a new president to take the place of the former spark plug and live wire, Milan Medvesek. Ask that Lou Yartz and Roy Hoyt please note. Talking about the farm, we stopped by recently for a short visit with Lou and Betty. Drinking milk twice a day is having very good effects on Lou.

A note from Tony Kushlan who informs us that Mary recently broke her toe; however she is on the mend.

Dues. We told you last time that due to spending all of our dough in the purchase of War Bonds, our treasury was depleted and it will be difficult to pay for members, if they do not show up during the month. With few exceptions we're receiving splendid cooperation, in fact many of our members have gotten into the habit of paying their dues way in advance. Those who slipped up last month, please take care of this matter, either at the meeting Saturday or at Dues Collection Night on Friday, August 25.

One of the things that will keep me busy for a while on my return to Cleveland will be a diligent search for a sweater with stripes which Ann Groser, President of the Pioneer Lodge, wants to present to a certain loyal, hard working and likeable Pioneer member.

While on the subject of the Pioneer lodge, we tried to find out from Don Lotrich, Mary Udovic, their ace campaigner, Ann Groser, Lefty Lotrich and others the secret of their success, in reaching the 1000 member mark. "All you have to do is to go out after them and sign them up," they told me. Everyone connected with the lodge certainly deserves the highest commendation for this most remarkable achievement. We wish them luck on their way to the 2000 mark.

Contribution—Ambulance Fund.
Last week you heard the interesting article that Joyce Gorsche wrote relative to the Slovene Women's Progressive attempt to raise funds for the purchase of an ambulance they intend to present to the American Red Cross for our people across. The writer has received list and would appreciate any contributions which the Comrade members have to offer. It is a worthy cause and one that deserves support.

Juvenile Singing Chorus
Vacation days will soon be over and former members and prospec-



The Musical Group of Marty Kuk, who will play at the 9th Annual Pennsylvania SNPJ Day on Sunday, August 27, 1944, at the Slovene Hall, Sygan, Pa.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—The Pioneers are taking a lake trip this coming Sunday, August 20th. It will be from Chicago to Benton Harbor and return on the steamship City of Grand Rapids. The boat leaves from the Michigan Avenue Bridge (Michigan Avenue and the Chicago river) at 9 AM and returns about 9 PM. The round trip fare is \$3.50. All who care to make the trip are welcome. You can bring your own lunch or you can buy lunches on the boat. Those wanting to go should notify Anne Groser at Rockwell 2086 or the Pioneer Secretary at Lawndale 2344. Let us repeat that this will be a pleasure trip. There will be no work attached to it. If the day is right we will have an enjoyable excursion.

Pioneer activities will center in bowling again this season. The prospects are bright for a fine league. A half dozen new bowlers have already signed up and all indications point to at least a 12 team league. A meeting has been called for Friday, August 25. We are calling on all of you to come in with the Pioneers for the coming bowling season.—A baby boy arrived in the family of Frank and Frances Weber. Mary Udovich saw to it that he was enrolled immediately.—We want to express our appreciation to Mary Zupanec of Pontiac, Michigan, for helping out at the Pioneer Picnic. She was visiting the Simons and they brought her along to the picnic.—It is interesting to note that the Pioneers had 999 fully paid up members on August 1st. Several reinstatements have come in since in addition to a half dozen new applications so that our total membership at the end of August should be close to 1,020.—An unexpected visitor at the Picnic was this young lad, Larry Gradisek, who has received a promotion and is now a sergeant.

"My first boater was quite interesting," explains Frank Groser in his recent V-mail letter. He landed in England. He, too, relates that the country is beautiful.—Frank Beuk has been shifted to the Medical Division and is now at Camp Ellis, Illinois.—Another letter from Leo Vider tells us that he is back in the States from his trip to Scotland and England and feels that he will have another furlough soon, because the ship will need repairs and painting. He'd like to wait a month before going to the South Seas because of the climate.—Mary Matjasic Moe of Montrose, California, a Pioneer, sends congratulations on the achievement of the 1000 membership mark. She feels that it's a job well done and appreciates reading our columns. She formerly lived here.—Helen Brownell expresses regret that she wasn't able to attend the picnic due to a recent death in the family. We understand and, naturally, couldn't expect Helen to do differently.—We had a chance to meet up with our fellow Supreme Board Officers last week during the semi-annual sessions of this body. Casually we might say that the meeting was fruitful. Joseph Fiftolt of the Com-

A most interesting story came out of Louis Adamic's last "War and Postwar" publication. It relates the story of how Fascists are still being kept in power in Italy by the Allied Forces and how the Anti-Fascist and Progressive elements are still being jailed and tortured. Most of the people of the world do not know that freedom and democracy are won by struggle and that millions of men have given up their lives for these ideals, so that you and I can enjoy them. We owe it to ourselves to understand what makes the machinery of the government function, why it functions the way it does, and what must be done to improve its functions so that the lives of these many millions shall not be given up in vain. We must be conscious of our lives and our destiny. We mustn't continue just to float. We must learn to think straight and act straight.—Dewey it or not, and this could go into Ripley's corner, the American Business Congress recommended to the Senate that the OPA be given control over commercial rents. This is both a compliment and an admission by business interests that government control is beneficial to the people. Of course, this is war time, but even if it weren't, government regulation always has a tendency to assist business.—Just imagine what could happen if the government owned the various basic industries and operated them for the benefit of all the people without profit to a few.

Members should be giving some thought to being with us on Friday evening. Unless plans have been changed since the group disbanded for the summer, the initial call for rehearsals will be the last Friday of August. Those who were members should be present; also at the same time bring along their friends so that this season will be more successful than the previous.

AFL Editor Says Labor Misses Bet on Co-ops

ST. PAUL, MINN.—"If American labor had the mind to utilize its collective buying power it could work wonders in the field of consumer cooperatives." So says the editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, A. F. Lockhart, in a recent column.

Golden Eagles

GIRARD, OHIO.—In these difficult days when our thoughts and considerations should be devoted to "hold our own," as well as furthering the privileges of our men and women in the Services, we find ourselves confronted with a problem which lends itself to confusion and a sense of unbalance. Of course, we are referring to the INITIATIVE proposed by a western lodge and supported by some of our Executive Committee. At this time, we would like to list our grievances and opposition to such a proposal. We shall not go into detail.

1. Mike Vrhovnik is to be congratulated on his clear, forthright statements on the subject.

2. We now have more than 5,000 of our members in various branches of the Services. If these people have time to devote to things civilian, then they are not letting it be known. With this in mind, it is rather obvious that a great majority will be eliminated from participating in debate and decision. Those who are sponsoring the Initiative should get no satisfaction from the knowledge that there is every possibility that their own sons and daughters might be strangers to the proposal.

3. We are and have been a fraternalist and as such, we have always sought to support true fraternal legislation. As a fraternalist, we believe that EVERY local unit should be represented at Conventions with its own duly elected delegate. Even under the present system there is friction and animosity. We know of one lodge—as reported to us—in Pennsylvania which must merge with one in New York in order that they seat a delegate. Investigation might bring more of these cases to the surface.

4. If there is a necessity to reduce convention expenditure, then there is absolute need for pre-convention committee gatherings.

5. There must be some legal methods to transfer money from one fund to another without jeopardizing any particular fund.

6. Convention delegates are, for the most part, leaders in their respective communities. The trip, in a measure, is a reward for their perseverance and devotion to fraternalism for a year period. The time applied to their lodge work is only incidental to the work which provides food, shelter and transportation.

7. We can institute a streamlined method of procedure at conventions.

- a. Eliminate unnecessary calls.
- b. Read only those sections of by-laws which are due for change.
- c. Convention cities to be nominated before convention opening.
- d. Wherever possible, convention pictures be taken at site of assembly, thus avoiding the necessity of granting leave for half a day.
- e. In cases such as convention cities, majority be sufficient to carry.
- f. Other interested members should be able to add to these.

8. Some of our members are stressing the importance of money and minimizing the importance of true fraternalism. It is our opinion that we shall regret this move. It is our belief that our "old-timers" have not fully employed their intelligence on this matter. WE ARE NOT A COMMERCIAL INSURANCE AND MUST NOT BEHAVE LIKE ONE! English Speaking members always encounter difficulties and obstacles whenever suggestions and ideas are offered. There is always that familiar strain, "You are young yet, but you will find out!"

9. We strongly recommend that a fact-finding committee be organized to investigate the possibilities and schemes for a streamlined convention. Why, at this late date and at such a tumultuous time, was it necessary to propose an Initiative? Have our expenses increased with each succeeding convention? What has been the trend of our convention expenses? SHALL WE REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES AS OUR MEMBERSHIP GROWS? What is the background of the Initiative as proposed by Lodge 21? If we permit the issue to remain as it is, what is the estimated special convention fund assessment? Let us park along the side of the road among the umbrellas of shade trees and truly analyze our mutual problem. How about somebody offering some enlightening figures? Let's turn the lights on in our House of Fraternalism! The complete darkness is baffling!

10. We are not getting the arguments as submitted by our Slovene speaking members. How are we to confront this problem? It is vitally necessary that each group be informed of each other's activities.

OFF THE RECORD—This article has been setting in our typewriter for more than a week. Much news has accumulated—more than we shall report at this time. Pvt. Stanley Hribar has just spent an enjoyable fourteen day furlough with his family and friends. He attended the meeting and his numerous questions indicate that he has not lost interest in the Eagles. Hribar, our former president, is located at Camp Brown, Texas.

The Federation's picnic is scheduled by Salem on August 27th. The good members there will handle details. The meeting, which will precede the picnic, is set for eleven AM. In one way or another, get yourself to Hiltman's Farm on Road 5. All delegates are asked to be present.

The Quickest, Surest Way YOU Can Help Win This War.



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JUBILEE CAMPAIGN YIELDS 344 MEMBERS IN JULY

Mary Udovich, Anton Zornik, Joseph Klun, Mary Vidmar, Ursula Ambrozich Leading Contestants in July

The complete returns of the 40th Anniversary Campaign for the month of July reveal that 224 juveniles and 120 adults, or a combined total of 344 members, were admitted into the two departments of the Society. Included among the new adult members were 79 transfers from the Juvenile Department.

Up to the present time a total of 315 lodges, or slightly more than 50 per cent, have participated in the current membership drive by enrolling one or more new members. All others have so far failed to add a single new member. It is also known that a great majority of these have not gained a new member in any of the last three campaigns.

Still the outstanding campaigner is MARY UDOVICH of Chicago, who improved her standing by 20 new members in July and is now far in the lead of all contestants with a total of 63 to her credit. In second place, moving forward slowly, is JOHN ZIGMAN of Strabane, Pa., with a total of 30 members, while very close behind is ANTON ZORNIK of Herminie, Pa., with 27. Since the first of July, Brother Zornik has boosted his standing by 15 new members.

Another splendid gain last month was the enrollment of 10 new members by JOSEPH KLUN, Secretary of Lodge 583, Lowber, Pa., who achieved two goals in one by qualifying for a special award and attaining the quota assigned to his lodge. URSULA AMBROZICH of Eveleth, Minn., who is the Society's 5th District Vice-President, added 8 new members to her previous total and now has 21 to her credit. MARY VIDMAR, Secretary of Lodge 3, Johnstown, Pa., whom we had the pleasure of meeting for the first time at the main office of the Society last week, also secured 8 new members to place her lodge among those who have attained their quotas.

One of the very best gains of the campaign since the beginning of July has been made by LODGE 192, Milwaukee, Wis. Here MARY VASIL, Secretary of the lodge, and MARY GLAVAN have each enrolled 9 new members to increase the campaign total to 29 and give the lodge third place in the standings.

A fine gain of 7 new members was made by LODGE 288, Fredricktown, Pa., the secretary of which is ANTON SKVARCH, and 6 were enrolled into Lodge 158, Euclid, Ohio. Five new members each were gained by IDA DANIELS (6), Sygan, Pa., LOUIS SHUSTER (63), Rillton, Pa., HELEN ROBICH (166), Presto, Pa., and SYLVIA SKEDEL (254), Bon Air, Pa.

During the first half of the campaign 25 lodges succeeded in reaching the quotas assigned to them, the quotas ranging from a minimum of one to the maximum of forty members. These are as follows (Lodge numbers appear in parentheses after each town or city where located): Johnstown, Pa. (3), Thomas, W. Va. (28), Scofield, Utah (32), Chicago (102), Ill., Roundup (114), Mont., Presto (166), Pa., Piney Fork (176), Ohio, Springfield (184), Ill., Milwaukee (192), Wis., Terre Haute (221), Ind., Fredericktown (288), Pa., Cfe Elum (371), Wash., Aguilar (381), Colo., Trsunik (387), Mich., Worcester (393), N. Y., Standardville (423), Utah, Widen (497), W. Va., Hall (515), W. Va., Crivitz (537), Wis., Chicago (559), Ill., Lowber (583), Pa., Byesville (607), Ohio, Shamokin (616), Pa., and Kansas City (690), Kansas.

STANDING OF CAMPAIGN LEADERS	
(*) Mary Udovich (102), Chicago, Ill.	63
John Zigman (138), Strabane, Pa.	30
(*) Anton Zornik (67), Herminie, Pa.	27
(*) Ursula Ambrozich (130), Eveleth, Minn.	21
Milan Medvesek (5), Cleveland, Ohio	20
Mary Vasil (192), Milwaukee, Wis.	20
Mary Vidmar (3), Johnstown, Pa.	20
Lodge 158, Euclid, Ohio.	16
Joe Kolenc (381), Aguilar, Colo.	15
Lenhart Werdinek (29), Thomas, W. Va.	14
Joseph F. Durn (53), Cleveland, Ohio.	14
Max Knaus (387), Traunk, Mich.	13
Lodge 393, Worcester, N. Y.	11
Joseph Klun (583), Lowber, Pa.	11
Lodge 142, Cleveland, Ohio.	11
John Mandich (176), Piney Fork, Ohio.	11
Helen Robich (166), Presto, Pa.	11
Frances Oblack (295), Bridgeville, Pa.	10
Frances Gorence (202), Farrell, Pa.	10
Donald J. Lotrich (559), Chicago, Ill.	10
Christine Stritar (568), Waukegan, Ill.	10

(*) Members enrolled in two or more lodges.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, Campaign Director.

Juvenile Circles

Perfect Circle's Activities
CHICAGO.—Perfect Circle had a regular meeting on August 12 and there were twenty-two members present.

We discussed our recent program which brought us a total profit of \$202.22.

There will be a Beach Party and Picnic combined on August 23.

Members and parents will meet at the SNPJ Hall at 11 o'clock. Children under ten should have a parent going, and those over ten should have a note stating they can go.

We accepted four new members. They are Donald and Ronald Hines, who are twins, and their brother Thomas. These were brought in by Jeanne Rak. Dorothy Galavan was proposed by Sylvia Trojar. Thanks, girls, for your splendid cooperation.

Bazaar plans were discussed and more will be said at our next meeting which will be held on August 26 at 10:30 AM in the SNPJ Hall.

RUTH PRAZAK, age 14, Lodge 559.

Circle 10 Had Wiener Roast
SALEM, O.—Members of Circle 10 had planned a Wiener Roast for Saturday, August 8, but the weather man was against us. Shortly before it was time to start out, it began to rain. This seriously interfered with our plans but did not keep most of our members and parents away.

After a late start, we arrived at the home of Mrs. Dolenc who was kind enough to permit us to use her house where we cooked the wieners.

Frank Koran and his son Jimmy played for the dancing for which we express them our appreciation. We also thank the members who attended and helped make the occasion an enjoyable one.

We hope our manager, Mrs. Mary Krizaj, who recently underwent an operation, will soon recover sufficiently to enable her to join the Circle activities again.

MARY KORDAN, Asst. Manager.

Ladies Club's Dance
IMPERIAL, PA.—The Ladies Club of Imperial, branch of Lodge 106 SNPJ, is giving a dance on Sat., Aug. 19, for the benefit of the boys in the Service. It will be held at our Slovene Hall.

We are cordially inviting all the neighboring lodges and their members to come to this dance. The music will be furnished by Jackie Martinec. We'll see you all on Saturday evening, August 19.

CATHERINE ORELA, Secretary.

Spirit-O-Grams

By Whoositz

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our boys are going "Over the Top," but is your lodge doing likewise in our SNPJ membership campaign?

Remember here in St. Louis you receive double cash awards in procuring new members as the three local lodges (107-679-659) are sponsoring a membership campaign also. Each lodge has its own campaign director. If you secure a new member, say, for example, the Spirits lodge, our director, Helen Herwatin, gets credit on points, but you get the cash award. The director receiving the greatest total of points will receive a special award.

At our Friday 11th meeting, Sis. Mary Schmidt proposed two juveniles and one adult which certainly was good news. How about you—yes, YOU! Mean to say you haven't ONE friend to propose for our campaign? Certainly you have! Just put a little effort behind that salesmanship. If you need help, call on Bro. John Spiller or director Herwatin.

Spirits' meeting held last Friday had good attendance, altho the temperature was near 100°, but we braved it being rewarded by a grand social after meeting, with the officers as our hostesses. We had variety of sandwiches, cake, soda and beer. It really was a treat. Thanks to our Juvenile, Richard Ducote, for playing those snappy polkas on his accordion. Our next social will be planned at our September 8th regular meeting, so be there and give your ideas.

It's remarkable, and there must be something about our meetings, when members travel some 30 odd miles to attend them, especially Ben and Tillie Ducote, with their three children (baby 11 months), coming 35 miles from Eureka, Mo. Then there is Sis. Mary Schmidt from Mascoutah, Ill. (about 25 miles), also Frank and Inez Kokal from Glendale and others who travel a long distance to attend our meetings.

Plans for the Tri-Lodge (107-679-659) 40th anniversary celebration which is to be held November 18 at the Swiss hall, have been completed, and a 1000 admission tickets are ready for distribution, and 500 subscription books which will go at \$1 per book donation. There will be \$50 in cash given away at the celebration. Cash awards to the member disposing of the largest amount of admission tickets.

Sis. Helen Herwatin and her sister Mildred Dolan have volunteered to take charge of the Spirits' tickets and books. Wonder which of the three lodges will sell the most tickets?

On August 20, the Spirits and their friends will go on an excursion on steamer "Admiral," the world's largest, all steel streamlined air-conditioned steamer. We assure you that the fifty mile ride down the Mississippi of the "Admiral" will be one of those unique and delightful experiences.

As the steamer pulls away from shore, the two banks of the Mississippi after a striking contrast in scenery. On the Illinois side, leafy woods reach down to the water's edge, with the exception of the industrial area occupied by the city of East St. Louis. On the Missouri side may be seen huge manufacturing plants of St. Louis—Anheuser-Busch alone occupying 25 acres. We pass the historic Rack House, oldest building in St. Louis, the venerable Old Cathedral, the castle-like towers of the Altheim and the picturesque cabins of "Shanty Town". You clearly see the homes of Coronet whose very name revives the memory of those early French explorers. Then there's the historic Jefferson Barracks, once again the scene of bustling military activity and you'll be awed by the towering piers of the latest bridge being built across the river at this point.

The high, steep banks or bluffs which the river has carved out in ages past, the sandy pits and strata lines are clearly marked.

Do not fail to visit every one of the five huge decks, for each has attractions. No doubt you will agree it is indeed excursion pleasure at its finest for the Spirits Aug. 20.—Bring your baskets or you may purchase your lunch on the steamer.

Boat leaves the Washington ave. wharf at 10 AM and returns 4 PM.

Our Way!—Vacationists Sophie Vertovsek, Frank and Inez Kokal reported enjoyable vacations. Sis. Dorothy (Petrovich) Patacky is in Tacoma, Wash., with hubby. Her sister, Mary Kelly, has returned from New Orleans after spending a year with her husband, who is stationed there at a Navy base. Dorothy and Mary have both made a date with Sir Stork, so we hear. Another surprise is that Frank and Frances Mahnich are expecting an heir. At that rate, our Juvenile Dept. will have a grand increase by December.

Betha Walter and Sybil Youngman are beaming with a smile, 'cause they are uncle and aunt to a nephew. Same goes for Socy O. Markoff who is auntie again—another niece. Congrats to Bro. Frank's son, who has graduated as a 1st class pilot, and they say he can certainly handle that Fortress. Another Slovene making good. It seems as if we can't keep up with Bro. Pete Kokal, since he's been transferred around so much. His address now is: Pete Kokal 5 3/c Philadelphia Navy Yard, Receiving

Station Bldg 608, Philadelphia, Pa. Bro. Ben Ducote's nephew, Marshall, spent a 30-day furlough in the States after spending 3 years in the Pacific. Bro. Walter Youngman is stationed now at Frederick, Oklahoma.

Accept our best wishes, "Penna." for a successful SNPJ Day, and only regret not being able to be with such a fine group of fraternalists.

Members of the committee for the 40th anniversary celebration will have a meeting Aug. 23 (Wed.) at 13th and Arsenal Sts. Committee members, mark that date—Aug. 23.

Lincolmites
WEST BRANCH, IA.—Hello folks, from 'way out here in Iowa, the state where the tall corn grows! And is it tall! We know the folks back home won't believe us so we are taking some pictures back to prove it. In this particular region it is especially tall, and very dark green. This section of Iowa has not suffered from the summer drought as we in central Illinois have.

On this farm where we are visiting there are thirty eight acres of hybrid corn being raised for the Farmers' Union Co-operative Seed Co. to be sold for seed next year.

The growing of hybrid corn for seed is a very interesting process, for it is very difficult to raise and the work is very technical.

It is surprising how many co-ops one sees out here. The Consumers Co-operative Association of North Kansas City alone has more than 700 outlets in Iowa in almost every field of business that one can mention.

The farmers around here have some co-ops of their own, too. In this particular neighborhood 18 farm families own their own telephone line.

Many years ago a group of them got together and decided to put up their own line because they could not afford to pay the high rates charged by the utilities here. Their initial investment for the poles and wire was \$25 per family. They did the labor themselves. The phones belong to the farmers themselves in most cases, but a few are the property of the West Branch Telephone Co. to whom the farmers pay the low sum of \$6 per year. For this amount the company keeps the phones in repair and allows the farmers to be connected with the West Branch switchboard. The head of each family which has this phone is a director in this little co-op and so is the linesman.

This arrangement has worked for years already. And the question that naturally arises in our minds is this: Why can't we all own our telephone lines? And for that matter the phones too, and the switchboard?

Another very profitable co-op for the farmers around here is the Insurance company. Altho there are members in various parts of the country most of them are in this community. This company was formed 75 or 80 years ago by a group of farmers who got together and decided to share co-operatively the losses each other might suffer from fire and lightning. They pay 2c per \$100 of assessed valuation, and have built up a substantial reserve this way. Each policyholder is entitled to one vote in electing a director in the company. The only person whom they employ is a secretary whom they pay \$800 a year for doing their book-keeping. Of course he has other work too. Last year they paid out only \$400 in actual losses. Like most companies they insure for 4% of the assessed valuation of property.

Thus a farmer here has an \$8000 policy which costs him only \$16 per year, and insures him against losses from fire and lightning covering the farm buildings, the livestock and the stored grain. Sounds unbelievable when we know that in another company which is better than most, a policy of \$4,000 costs another farmer \$22 per year and covers only the farm buildings.

There are other signs of progressivism here that one does not see in central Illinois. Most of the elevators are co-ops run by the farmers themselves. Many of the one room country schools have been abandoned and fine consolidated schools are found in most small communities.

The REA owns most of the electrical lines thru this region, too. We hear, tho, that the utilities have their eyes on these lines, and that there is a danger that they might someday try to take them over and operate them for their own profit.

Then, too, the Farmers' Union is a very strong organization thru this territory. My brother whom we are visiting here is Secretary of the local, and really gives us the laugh because back home we are members of the Farm Bureau, which he declares is a mouthpiece for the Chamber of Commerce.

About half a mile from this farm is a place called "Seatergood." It is owned by the Quakers and for many years was operated as a Quaker boarding school. When the war broke out the school was done away with temporarily and the place was made into a haven for Jewish refugees. However, they are all gone now, absorbed into industry and this year it will again be run by the school.

All in all this past week has been a very enjoyable one. We have seen some beautiful countryside and have learned a lot of things that we

Pioneer Parade

CHICAGO.—Pioneers are reminded to attend the next lodge meeting, which will be held Friday, Aug. 18, at the lower SNPJ Hall at 8 PM sharp! The picnic committee has a very good report—as has the membership committee. We'll also have a Federation report. After the meeting we'll have some "Tango"—if the weather permits (the 100° temperatures). Let's have a real good attendance, better than last month anyway.

Services on—Latest reports are that LEO VIDER is now a Sergeant. Congratulations! His ship docked recently—he's in the Medical service... Pfc. PETE RATKOVICH was wounded in France according to a letter received thru the Red Cross by his mother. We're glad it wasn't serious. Pete is a brother of our Navy man, GEORGE RATKOVICH and of MARY and ALICE REVEN.

The war department has also notified JOSEPH OBLAK—an active SNPJER and of SANC circles, that his son was killed in action. Our deepest sympathies to the family. ALFRED PODBOY of the Navy, whose home is in Parkhill, Pa., was married recently... Master Sgt. RUDOLPH VOLK of the same town is dodging bombs at Saipan.

Tentative date for Pioneer Servicemen's Entertainment is Armistice Day—Nov. 11. We hope to make it a bigger and better event than even last year. It will be Pioneers' Nineteenth Anniversary. We'll discuss this event at the Friday meeting.

Fall Festival and Bazaar: Perfect Circle has decided to sponsor a FESTIVAL and BAZAAR on OCTOBER 21 at the SNPJ Auditorium. The children will make articles for sale—and donations will be accepted also. Plans are only in the making—but attractive booths will display the children's wares. If any adult wishes to display any handicraft they, too, will be permitted to do so. This venture should prove very interesting, although it will take lots of work in preparations. There's talk of dancing to follow. But watch for further details by this column and also the circle members. Remember the date—Oct. 21.

Perfect Circle News. Last Saturday's meeting was well attended. Membership was increased by four new members. A BEACH PARTY will take place WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23. Remember we'll leave SNPJ at 11 AM—bring your lunches and carfare... CARLOTTA KAISER spent her vacation on the seashore in Michigan... ELLA MAE SELAK has just returned from a visit with her grandparents in southern Illinois... Circle Manager ANN SAN-NEMANN and daughter ROBANN have left for a week's stay at Antioch, Ill. Ann will attend some Parent Teachers' Association district meeting. This coming school term she will act as vice-chairman of the Burns school P.T.A.

All-around. LOUIS KLANCNIK proved he was a willing worker for our recent picnic. He showed up at the grove at 11 AM instead of 11 PM thru no fault of his—as the card that notified him of his time to work did not specify the AM or PM. Louis had to go to work at his regular job—by late afternoon—so willing as he was he couldn't... LOUISE GOSTE was week-ending with her sisters, JEAN RAK and ROSE BABIN, of Ogden Dunes. Gary, NICK TER-SHINA and his family were guests there. The ANTON ANDRES and the JOHN RAKS spent a lovely day with the Al Raks and guests at a private beach at Ogden Dunes last Sunday. This column took in part of the Supreme Board's semi-annual meeting last week. The heat is still terrific—we're really sweating in our Windy City. Until again, FRANCES L. RAK, 559.

Michigan CIO Urges Co-ops, Credit Unions
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. (CLNS)—The 7th annual convention of the Michigan State CIO Council here urged its incoming executive board to assign a staff member "to the task of assisting local unions to organize co-operatives and credit unions in their respective communities."

The convention instructed its executives to work out this educational program of cooperative action "jointly with farm groups, church groups, educational groups and others interested in consumer action." Further, this would be done by working closely with the organized co-operatives and credit unions of Michigan. The convention called upon "all affiliated local unions to join with the Council in carrying out this program."

otherwise would not have known about.

Seeing what we have here and learning what we have about the co-operative movement has made us hopeful that soon there may be many more co-ops all over this country, that we may indeed see someday a true Cooperative Commonwealth in this great land of ours.

MARY BRINOCAR, 567.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

One month to a day after the invasion of Normandy began, General Charles de Gaulle, Chief of the French Committee of National Liberation, reached Washington aboard a U. S. Army transport plane. General de Gaulle brought to Washington an agreement which he had recently concluded with the British Government in London. Aside from this agreement, so far as is known, the Big Three had neither recognized the French Provisional Government, of which General de Gaulle is the President, nor been willing to come to terms that would satisfy the French.

Washington greeted De Gaulle with the ceremony due a visiting general. President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet received him; the press photographed and interviewed him; officials lunched and dined with him; but, with the exception of the French delegation, he was nowhere recognized as President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic. At the conclusion of De Gaulle's visit, President Roosevelt stated that the Provisional Government would be recognized as the de facto government of the liberated areas of France unless the Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, decided otherwise.

Before World War II General De Gaulle was a dissident member of the French High Command. After French resistance ceased in 1940, he raised the banner of the Fighting French. From his London headquarters he strove in vain for recognition, while the British Foreign Office and the American State Department were playing politics with Darlan and the Vichy French. After the bursting of the Darlan bubble, De Gaulle moved his headquarters to Algiers and helped to establish the French Committee of National Liberation. Through almost four years De Gaulle's name has stood for French resistance to the occupying Germans, and through four years De Gaulle has been refused recognition and denied adequate military and other supplies by the British Government and by the Washington administration. After months of negotiation and conference, relations between De Gaulle's French Committee and the British and American governments were dangerously near the breaking point.

No statement has been made by Washington that clarifies the De Gaulle issue. The lead on this, as on so many other issues of Anglo-American statecraft, has been taken by the British.

Field Marshal Smuts' oft-quoted speech of November 23, 1943, presented the matter baldly. "We have moved into a strange world, a world such as has not been seen for hundreds of years," Smuts declared. "We have never seen such a situation in the modern history of this continent. Three of the five great powers will have disappeared. France has gone and, if ever she returns, it will be a hard and a long upward pull for her to emerge again. . . . We may talk about her as a great power but talking with her as a great power will not help her much. . . . France has gone and will be gone in our day and perhaps for many a day."

Thus icily did Marshal Smuts eliminate France, which for half a century had been Britain's chief continental ally. He disposed of Italy in one sentence. Then: "Germany will disappear. . . . The old Bismarckian Germany may perhaps never rise again. Nobody knows. The Germans are a great people, with great qualities, and Germany is inherently a great country but, after the smash that will follow this war, Germany will be written off the slate in Europe for long, long years."

These words were spoken in the midst of a war waged against Germany for the liberation of an ally—France. Germany was warmly praised, France coldly dismissed.

Did these statements stand alone, they might be passed over as the chance remarks of a warrior grown grey in the service of the empire that defeated and humbled his people in the Boer War. But they do not stand alone. Not only were they the considered utterance of a member of the British War Cabinet, but they were backed to the letter by the head of that cabinet, Prime Minister Churchill in his declaration on foreign policy in the Commons May 24, 1944.

Churchill began: "First of all, let us survey the Mediterranean and Balkan spheres." The Prime Minister then acceded Turkey for continuing to supply chrome and other materials to Germany. Italy was next on his list. "The fate of Italy is not only terrible, and personally I find it difficult to nourish antipathy against the Italian people. . . . An Italian Government has been formed of a broadly based character around the King and Badoglio. . . . I have every confidence in this Italian Government."

From Italy one turns naturally to Spain. The Prime Minister continued: "One member might have asked 'Why not France, which lies between Italy and Spain?' but no one raised the question and Churchill went on: 'I have no sympathy with those who think it clever and even funny to insult and abuse the Government of Spain. I am here today to speak kindly words about Spain. I look forward to increasingly good relations with

Spain and extremely fruitful trade between Spain and this country."

The Prime Minister then spoke at length about Greece, Yugoslavia and the Polish border dispute. Three-quarters of the way through his speech, he came to the French Committee of National Liberation: "They guide and govern a vast empire, all of the strategic points of which are freely placed at the disposal of the United Nations. They have a powerful underground army in France. . . . There is no doubt that this political entity . . . provides and directs forces at the present time which, in the struggle against Hitler, give it fourth place in the Grand Alliance."

"The reason why the United States and Great Britain have not been able to recognize it as the provisional government of France, is because we are not sure it represents the French nation in the same way as the governments of Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia represent the whole body of their people."

"The Committee will, of course, exercise leadership in the matter of law and order in the liberated area of France under supervision, while the military exigencies last, of the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief." The Prime Minister added, "With the full approval of the President of the United States, I have invited General De Gaulle to pay us a visit over here in the near future."

By Churchill's own admission, De Gaulle spoke for the fourth strongest power in the war against the Nazis; Churchill knew that within two weeks the coast of France would be scene of an invasion attempt; De Gaulle headed "a powerful underground army in France"—yet the invasion was undertaken before any agreement had been reached with the French Committee.

Marshal Smuts spoke kindly words for the Germans. Prime Minister Churchill spoke kindly words for Franco's Spain and for Badoglio's Italy. He recognized without question the provisional governments in Italy and Yugoslavia and spoke affectionately of "the governments of King Haakon and Queen Wilhelmina" as "lawfully founded governments." But for France—not a word of affection or even of solicitude from either Smuts or Churchill. It was at the end of the passage dealing with France that the Prime Minister remarked, "As this war has progressed, it has become less ideological in its character."

"My, I'm glad to see you," said President Roosevelt on July 6, as he smiled broadly and shook hands with General de Gaulle. Undoubtedly he was as glad to see De Gaulle as he would have been to see any other outstanding French gentleman. But the subject under discussion is not De Gaulle but France—the France of Charlemagne, of William the Norman, of Louis XIV and of Napoleon Bonaparte; the France of 1789 and 1871; the France that came to the assistance of the American Colonies in their revolution against British imperial tyranny; the France that was Britain's "hereditary enemy" until half a century ago, when it became necessary to establish a British-French-Russian alliance to check the growing economic and political menace of a united Germany; the France that, at the end of World War I, had the best army in the world, the third or fourth largest navy and an empire that included 3,440,000 square miles of French Africa, as compared with 3,354,000 square miles of British Africa; the France that turned to the Nazis in 1940 for help in protecting the Two Hundred Families against the rising popular movement which had found expression in Leon Blum's Popular Front Government; the France that for eleven centuries has played a larger role than any other single continental power in the making of European history.

What is to be the future of France and the French Empire? If France still had a well-equipped army and a strong navy, if the French masses could be counted on to support free enterprise and a profit economy, General de Gaulle would have been received in Washington with all the honors ordinarily accorded a chief of state, while the scorn of Marshal Smuts and the studied indifference of Prime Minister Churchill would have been reserved for others.

Among the imperial wolves there is only one virtue that commands respect—fire power. Woe to the weak! The empire which falls is torn to pieces by its rivals. France, an ally of Britain, fell in 1940. Since then, in a war fought ostensibly against fascism, she has been accorded less consideration than avowedly fascist Spain or defeated fascist Italy.

Churchill's foreign affairs report of May 24 began with the Mediterranean because in the territorial reshuffling that will follow the armistice, the central theme of British policy will be:

1. Control of the Mediterranean Basin.

2. Subjugation in Africa.

Before 1947 France considered herself, and was generally considered, the strongest Mediterranean power. North Africa was her natural hinterland and for a century she had quarreled with Britain, Italy, Spain and Germany for its possession. French collapse in 1940, the surrender of Italy and the ap-

peasement of Spain opened the way for the British to make the Mediterranean "our sea" and bring the whole of Africa under direct British influence.

Assuming the defeat of the Nazis, only the restoration of France as a first-class power stands in the way of this Tory dream of an enlarged and strengthened British Empire. This line of policy has been worked out in detail by the British. It is equally familiar to the French Committee.

De Gaulle has been overlooked, slighted, snubbed and stubbornly opposed by London and Washington because he stands for a strong France and because he proposes to achieve that goal by one possible means—a co-ordinated drive of the French people to take the reins of economic and political power from the Two Hundred Families and restore them to the French people. De Gaulle is therefore guilty on two counts—first, he stands for a strong France; second, he stands for a popular drive against an important segment of European special privilege.

Spain's bloodless 1931 revolution, followed by the organization of a republican government, established a continuous chain of republics from Spain on the west, through France, Germany and Czechoslovakia, to the Soviet Union on the east. This chain of republics divided the monarchies of West Europe, from those of East Europe and threatened the position of the continental vested interests and, by implication, vested interests throughout the western world. The privileged classes everywhere rushed into the breach. British Tories led the movement. The Washington administration lent its support. Together they left no stone unturned in their efforts to uphold the privileged classes of Europe and to thwart and check the popular movements. Their supreme test came during the Spanish Civil War, when Mussolini, Hitler, Chamberlain and Roosevelt formed a united front behind the Spanish reaction and counter-revolution represented by General Franco. Result: liquidation of the Spanish Popular Front, destruction of the Spanish Republic, installation of Spanish Falangism (fascism).

Now it is the turn of France. General De Gaulle is a French gentleman who would be welcomed in any ruling-class drawing-room, but General De Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government and advocate of French power in the Mediterranean and North Africa, stands directly in the path which British Tories propose to follow in rebuilding their empire. It is in this role that General De Gaulle has been left to cool his heels in the ante-room while Anglo-American diplomats clear the path that leads toward British Mediterranean-African imperial ambitions.

U. S. A. presidential elections are scheduled for November 7, 1944. There are no candidates, only conscripts.

Norman Thomas was the first victim. He did not choose to run, but the Socialist Party Convention at Reading drafted him.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey remained at Albany, coyly unaware that the assiduous work of his friends and backers had committed the Republican Convention to his nomination before the delegates assembled in Chicago. When the unexpected news of his selection reached Governor Dewey, by miraculous good fortune a plane was found waiting and all tuned up to take him and Mrs. Dewey to Chicago. Arriving at the Convention, Dewey said:

"That I have not sought this responsibility, all of you know. I told the people of my state two years ago that it was my intention to devote my full term as governor exclusively to their service. You have decided otherwise. In accordance with the principles of our republican form of government, you have laid upon me the highest duty to which an American can be called. No one has a right to refuse that call."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after dodging a thousand and one questions as to whether he would accept the nomination for a fourth term, finally announced on July 11, eight days before the Democratic Convention assembled in Chicago, that he would run if "commanded." "For myself, I do not want to run. . . . I would not run in the usual political, political sense. But, if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have a little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line. . . . I will accept and serve. . . . If I am so ordered by the commander-in-chief of us all—the sovereign people of the United States."

That makes it unanimous. They all hate to do it but, if the people insist, they will reluctantly take a chance on serving a four-year term as President of the U. S. A.

Utopians' Picnic

CLEVELAND.—Here we go again, this time to Yerse's farm on Brush Rd., to hold our monthly picnic! So, Utopians, come one, come all. Not much time left to spend a day in the country with your family and friends. The date, Sun. Aug. 20, commencing at 10:00 a. m.

Our regular monthly business meeting will be held Mon. evening, Aug. 21, at the Slov. Workmen's Home on Waterloo Rd. at 8:00 p. m. sharp. We have important business coming up next month, so we would like all Utopians to be present on the 21.

GEORGE JELINEK, President.

Official Proceedings

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting of July 19

Meeting was called to order by the president at 1:45 p. m. All members of the committee were present except the treasurer who was out of town on business. The minutes of the June 28 meeting were approved as read.

President read the report of supreme board member Vidrich who attended the 40th anniversary celebration as a speaker at the Westmoreland federation on June 25. His report was accepted and filed.

He also read a letter from administrative secretary of SANC urging the committee to elect a delegate for the SANC convention at Cleveland on September 2 and 3. The Society is entitled to one delegate according to his version. Juvenile Director feels that the election of a delegate for the SANC convention should be submitted to the supreme board and he also believes that representation is too limited for an organization as large as the SNPJ. President explained the basis on which representation for that convention was so arranged and that the supreme board, if not satisfied with our action on this question, can annual our decision. Nomination followed: the Secretary was elected as a representative for the Society and Juvenile Director as alternate.

President then presented a detailed application describing the work of those who asked for an increase of their salaries and should be submitted to the War Labor Board. The report was formulated by the employees concerned in conjunction with the heads of the union which should be approved and signed by the responsible officers of the Society and presented before the WLB for its action in order to obtain an increase in salary. Considerable discussion ensued after president read the contents as drafted which was not fully agreed upon by the executive committee. Brother Bernick as a steward for the union

was called to the meeting in order to answer certain questions in connection with that application; he will redraft the application.

President further reported that only one bid was received for cleaning, plastering, and papering the flat at 2657 South Pulaski Road. If cleaning and plastering would be done for the sum as appeared to be, the bid with a little change would be acceptable. If so, Brother President could then go ahead with the work.

Supreme Secretary submitted the following: Lodge 138 replied in their recent letter that they are not satisfied with the recommendation of the executive committee that one speaker should attend their affair and of lodge 319. In the second letter they advised the executive committee that they came to an agreement with lodge 319 and they will be satisfied if the treasurer appears at both affairs. President reports that lodge 138 should be advised that he will not be able to appear at their affairs on September 3 due to the importance of the SANC convention which will be held on about the same date. The Secretary was instructed to advise both concerned lodges on this matter.

Supreme board member James Maglich reported for E. S. Federation of the SNPJ lodges that their schedule for the July 30 annual SNPJ day celebration has been canceled due to complications and the affair is postponed to August 27. It will be held in Sygan. According to his request the rest should stay as decided. The report was approved and filed.

Juvenile Director recommended that the Society should become a member of the National Recreation Association for which a \$5 fee should be paid. The committee approved his recommendation.

Applications for loan and special benefit were approved (details in Slovene minutes).
Vincent Cinkar, F. A. Vidar,
President Secretary

This and That

By Peter Eliah

That "Man" Again

It is necessary for me, once more, to censure that farm and food expert who last year vociferously proclaimed that we were going to have a food famine, come last April.

As far as it can be ascertained by all known channels of news dissemination, no starvation stalks this fair land of ours, and everyone seems to be well fed, noticeably, he girls in slacks, and the boys at the shipyards.

Now our brave Nostradamus has turned to the field of political analyzing, undismayed by his failure to predict the lack of calories in our land. In an article in the Hearst's press, he says, "Hillman's Victory Marks Downfall of the Democrats." In the first place, he got his chops and steaks mixed as we were under the impression that Hillman's candidate, the excellent Mr. Wallace, had the props chopped from under him by the Kelly-Hague outfit combined by strong Southern Burbons.

But let's go on, Mr. Louis Bromfield, yes, he's our famine hero, says, "For nearly twelve years, the long suffering American people (this means you, probably has the famine on his mind) have been subjected to every kind of social, political and

Government of Saskatchewan Appoints First Co-op Minister

REGINA, Saskatchewan (CLNS)—The newly elected government of the Province of Saskatchewan has created a Department of Cooperatives and Industry and appointed the Province's first Minister of Co-operation. The appointment was announced by Premier Hon. T. C. Douglas who was swept into office when the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation won 47 out of 51 seats in the present provincial election.

First Minister of Co-operation is L. F. McIntosh, whose first public address was before the Credit Union Federation of Saskatchewan. After congratulating the credit cooperatives on their dramatic progress, Mr. McIntosh declared:

"One of the greatest forces for the retention of democratic controls and practices in our own province is to be found in the organized co-operative movement. The results achieved by organized cooperation in the province and the general desire of the people in this and other provinces to solve their social and economic problems through mutual self help efforts augurs well for the retention of our democratic institutions and our democratic way of life. We may be sure that so long as the ideals of the cooperative movement continue to motivate large numbers of our people there will be every reason to hope that democracy will survive."

War will disappear, like the dinosaurs, when changes in world conditions have destroyed its survival value.—Millikan.

Toward Economic Internationalism

By Francis Hauser

(Concluded)

The task of the International Investment Bank will be huge, the responsibility of its administration great. However efficient its managers, they almost certainly will fail if the International Monetary Fund is not here to aid. Investment in each country which would be developed by the bank means that for a considerable time these countries would buy more from abroad than they sell to other countries.

The traditional thought about money is peculiar. Within each country money in fact is nothing but a token issued by the government or a government-controlled bank. The government compels its people to accept, the token as payment for goods and services. In other words, at home it is the law, and nothing else, which makes money valuable.

It is different if the money of any country has to be used to pay debts abroad. These payments have as a rule to be made in the money of the country where the debt is due. Therefore, the country from which payment is to be made has to exchange its own money for the money of the creditor country. The result in international trade is that the money of each country becomes a commodity, which may be bought and sold.

If more money of one country is demanded than the bank of that country issues, the money of that country becomes scarce. The first result of this scarcity is an increase in the price of the currency. Other consequences are that the country whose currency has increased in price may not be in a good position to sell its products abroad because these have become more expensive, not because labor costs have increased but because the money in which wages are paid has become more valuable. On the other hand, countries which sell much less than they buy from abroad get into another kind of fix. Their money becomes less valuable, and sooner or later the point is reached where the country has to buy goods from abroad at considerably higher prices. This drives the cost of living up, and the country soon is face to face with inflation.

These two emergencies have led to a kind of rationing of money each country may issue. Before the First World War we had a system whereby money issued was treated as a substitute for gold. Each country had to have in its possession an amount of gold which corresponded to the amount of paper money. If a country wanted to print more paper money it had to have more gold. It could do this as a rule only if it had previously sold more abroad than it bought so that savings existed which could be turned into gold. This system worked quite well for about a hundred years, during which no war in Europe lasted longer than a year.

The First World War made the defects of this system show up. The cost of warfare had been so great that savings had been completely used up in a number of countries, such as Greece, Germany, Austria, Poland, and Hungary. In the twenties the well-to-do countries, such as America, tried to get these bankrupts back to normalcy by lending gold and curtailing their purchases abroad. This measure turned out disastrously. The countries which got the gold loans could not buy raw materials abroad because the loan was here to keep the relation between paper money and gold fixed. Large-scale unemployment was the consequence. In the thirties almost every country in Europe found out that inflation was

the lesser of two evils. Consequently, the relation between gold and paper money was changed in each country whenever this seemed to be in the interest of that country. Thus Britain, France and in the end America went "off gold."

The International Monetary Fund is an attempt to avoid a similar disaster after this war. Its aim is to do away with the idea that the money of a country is a commodity which may go up and down in price at the whim of a government or of a few powerful banking houses. Money, or rather currency, of any country is to be given a value agreed upon amongst all countries who are members of the fund. The standard would be the wealth of the country and not the changing balance between exports and imports. Gold in a modest way would still play its part but it would cease to be the only standard.

This principle is easily stated, difficult to carry into effect. The present plan calls for a rationing of money used in international trade. This is to be done by estimating the total amount of money of all countries of the United Nations which is used in international trade. Experts are assuming that this total is something like eight billion dollars. The share of each country in this total is to be determined on the basis of the country's ability to produce and consume, which is, or ought to be, our modern yardstick for measuring wealth. Each country has to pay part of its share into the fund. These payments have to be made partly in gold, partly in the currency of the country. An increase of wealth of each country will increase its contribution to the fund. The additional contribution will be determined by the majority of governments which are members of the fund. An increased contribution of one country to the fund would decrease the contributions of other members. This also would have to be done by agreement between the members of the fund. In voting the members who made larger contributions would have a greater voting power than those with lesser contributions.

The big idea of the fund is that if the rich countries use their savings for investment in the poor countries, the wealth of the latter will increase without decreasing the wealth of the former. In the end therefore the fund would probably be made up of fairly equal contributions. To arrive at this stage means avoiding disruptions in world trade which would occur if we allow the ill-fated experiments of the twenties and thirties to be repeated. In addition, the fund would serve as a world book-keeping unit for the trade between nations. It would thus in time make problems known which otherwise would remain inside information of a few speculators in the stock exchanges of the world.

Creation of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Investment Bank is a step toward a better world.

The monetary conference was not a conference about international trade and economic planning. It places limitations upon the freedom of each member of Bank and Fund concerning trade policies and currency management. The margin of freedom for each country is as large as its quota in the Fund. If it approaches exhaustion of its quota other members may interfere and compel an adjustment. The controversies which for a long time jeopardized the success of the conference came from a desire of some of the United Nations—notably France and Russia—to increase their margin of freedom from control by increasing their quota in the Fund.

France and Russia represented the interests of countries which saw their industries destroyed by the war and therefore face the necessity after the war of buying more abroad than they could pay for in exports. Russia's success should mean a recognition of the need of all countries which have suffered destruction to count for a time upon the good will of those who have been fortunate enough to keep their industries intact. Tied up with the fight for higher quotas was a bid for power. The higher the contribution to Fund and Bank the greater is the influence upon the administration of these organizations. Russia's concession to increase its contribution to the Bank for an increase in its quota in the Fund therefore adds to Russia's influence in the management of both Bank and Fund.

Co-op Centennial

Short Story Contest

MINNEAPOLIS (CLNS)—Announcement of a Centennial short story contest with cash prizes totaling \$210 was made last week by the co-sponsors, The Cooperative Builder, Box 2000, Superior, Wn., and the Midland Cooperator, 139 Johnson Street, N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn. First prize will be \$100 and three books; second prize, \$50 and three books; third prize, \$25 and two books. There will be seven prizes of \$5 and two books each. The stories, which should have a cooperative angle, must be limited to 3,000 words and must be submitted to one of the two sponsors by midnight, October 31. Anyone except employees of the sponsors is eligible to compete.

In Memoriam

With tragic suddenness came the report of the death of

LIEUT.

Laddie J. Zindar

over Germany on May 28, 1944. Lieut. Zindar enlisted in November, 1942 in the Army Air Corps, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant from Selman Field, Louisiana, December 25, 1943. He was sent to England in April, 1944. Lieut. Zindar attended East High School and graduated from Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1938 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in electrical engineering. He was a member of Phi Beta Phi and Alpha Phi. He is possessor of the Blue Key A. I. E. E.

Throughout his association with the Wolverine Lodge Lieut. Zindar exhibited a consistently fine character and untiring conscientious effort, taking active leadership in all activities of the Lodge. His attitude was always cooperative and his outlook ever cheerful. Countless Bro. and Sis. members, after having met Lieut. Zindar were quick to acknowledge his wholesome friendliness and profound in their appreciation and praise of him. His surely friendly disposition was a continuous source of inspiration and uplift to all who knew him.

It is with deep and sincere regret and with shared sorrow that we extend our sympathy to Mrs. Urbila, Lieut. Zindar's mother, and Mrs. Marolt, his sister. Our affection, genuine toward him, now goes out to them. For in the passing of Lieut. Zindar, the Wolverine Lodge loses not only an excellent member, but a loyal friend of all.



ANN R. STROMAR, Lodge 877.