

Ameriške sile zasedajo ozemlje okrog Tokija

Ameriške čete se izkrcale na ozemlju pri Tačikawi, japonski letalski in mornarični bazi. Japonski zunanjji minister Šigemitsu konferiral z generalom MacArthurjem glede okupacije Tokija. Izločitev japonskih vojnih lordov. — Enoto britiske bojne mornarice dospele v Singapor. — Rusija bo obdržala japonsko polovico Sahalina in Kurilske otok. Stalin povabil zavezniške oborožene sile.

Jokohama, Japonska, 4. sept.

Ameriška okupacijska cona britskemu generalu Percivalu. — Ameriška okupacijska cona je raztegnila, ko so se nove čete izkrcale. Priprave za vkorakanje čet v japonsko prestolnico so v teku. Poročilo pravi, da so policijski oddelki dobili navodila glede vzdrževanja miru in reda v okupacijskih conah. Pričakuje se, da bo ameriška okupacijska sila šteka čez 100,000 vojakov jutri.

Jokohama, Japonska, 4. sept.

Oktog 20,000 vojakov osme ameriške armade se je danes izkralo na ozemlju pri Tačikawi, japonski letalski in mornarični bazi.

Nadaljnih 15,000 vojakov bo danes dospele na ozemlje pri Tatejomohaji v bližini Tokija. Ameriške okupacijske čete bodo vkorakale v japonsko prestolnico v petek.

Poveljstvo ameriške bojne mornarice je izdal ukaz okupacijski sili, "naj nastopa odločno. Japonci ne smijo pozabiti poraza in da plačujejo kar za svojo agresijo in izdajino."

Poveljnik osme ameriške armade je general Eichelberger. On je naznani, da se okupacija japonskih otokov vrši brez odporja s strani Japoncev. Ti so se udali v svojo usodo in ne delajo preglavljiv zaveznikom.

Japonski zunanjji minister Mamoru Šigemitsu, ki je v imenu tokijske vlade podpisal brezpojeno kapitulacijo pred zaveznički na ameriški bojni ladji Missouri v Tokijskem zalivu, je obiskal generala Dougla MacArthurja v Jokohami. Konferirala sta o pripravah glede vkorakanja ameriških čet v Tokio. MacArthur je vojaški vladar Japonske na podlagi provizij dokumenta o kapitulaciji, katerega so Japonci podpisali. Cesar Hirohito je postal orodje ameriškega generala in se bo moral pokoriti ukazom.

MacArthur je naznani izločitev japonskih vojnih lordov. Ti ne bodo imeli nobene besede. Skoro vsi so na listi vojnih zločincov in postavljeni bodo pred sodišče, ki jim bo naložilo kazeno.

Trije ameriški generali—Doolittle, Le May in Twining—so izjavili, da je škoda, katero so povzročile ameriške bombe v japonskih mestih, večja nego so mislili. Vsa mesta, ki so bila tarča bombardiranja iz zraka, so v razvalinah.

Kandy, Cejlona, 4. sept.—Admiral Arthur Power, poveljnik britiske bojne mornarice v vodah britske Vzhodne Indije, je triumfalno dospel v Singapor na krovu križarke Cleopatre. Mine, katere so položili Japonci v zalivu, so bile odstranjene pred prihodom enot bojne mornarice v Singapor.

Priprave so v teku glede britske okupacije Malajskega polotoka. Čete bodo pripeljali transporti. Poročilo pravi, da sta dva transporta že pripeljala čete v Singapor.

Manila, Filipini, 4. sept.—General Tomojuki Jamašita, vrhovni poveljnik japonskih oboroženih sil na Filipinskih otokih, se je podal. Od njegove nekdaj močne sile je ostalo le nekaj tisoč vojakov.

Jamašita in ostanki njegove sile so se podali ameriškemu generalu Wainwrightu, ki je bil nedavno osvobojen iz ujetniškega taborišča v Mandžuriji, in

Obvezno delo za vojne zločince

Amerika pojasnila svoje stališče

Washington, D. C., 4. sept.—Amerika je zavzela stališče, da se mobilizira za obvezno delo v državah, ki so postale žrtve nacistične agresije, le nemške vojne zločince. To je bilo razkrito, ko se je vrnil v Washington iz Moskve Edwin W. Pauley, reprezentant Amerike v zavezniški komisiji za reparacije.

Na vprašanje reporterjev, ali so Rusija, Francija in nekatere druge države, o katerih je znano, da zahtevajo reparacije v obliki obveznega dela, podpira stališče Amerike, je Pauley odgovoril, da o tem niso razpravljali v Moskvi.

Načelo obveznega dela je bilo odobreno na konferenci velike trojice v Jalti na Krimu. Ta zadeva ni prišla na dnevni red na konferenci velike trojice, ki se je vrnila v Potsdamu, Nemčija. Deklaracija, objavljena po zaključenju potsdamske konference, omenja več vrst reparacij, ne pa obveznega dela.

Pauley je dejal, da so bile vse države v okviru Združenih narodov, katere je opustišila nacistična vojna mašina, pozvane, naj predlože svoje zahteve glede plačitve odškodnine konferenci zunanjih ministrov velesil, ki se bo vrnila v Londonu.

Byrnes odpotoval v London

Konferanca zunanjih ministrov velesil

Washington, D. C., 4. sept.—Državni tajnik James Byrnes je zapustil Washington in odpotoval v London, kjer se bo prihodnji teden pričela konferanca zunanjih ministrov petih velesil—Amerike, Velike Britanije, Rusije, Francije in Kitajske. Svet zunanjih ministrov velesil je bil ustanovljen na konferenci velike trojice v Potsdamu, Nemčija.

Zunanji ministri bodo razpravljali o važnih problemih, ki čakajo rešitev. Med temi so oni, ki se nanašajo na italijanske kolonije v Afriki in otoki na Sredozemskem morju. Kolonije so Libija, Eritreja in Somalija. Na konferenci bo padla odločitev, ali bodo vrnjene Italiji ali ne. Možnost je, da bodo prišle pod poverjenštvo zavezniških velesil.

Zunanji ministri bodo sestavili tudi mirovne pogodbe za Italijo, Bolgarijo, Rumenijo, Ogrsko in Finsko, bivše satelite osišča. Odločitev bo padla tudi glede začrtanja nemške meje na vzhodu in mednarodne kontrole na jugu v Porenja. Vse zaključke, sprejeti na konferenci zunanjih ministrov, morajo odobriti vlade Združenih narodov, preden stopijo v veljavno.

Razprtstvljajmo se!

Washington, D. C., 4. Sept.—Vojni delavski odbor bo kmalu razpuščen. Napoved je izrekel George W. Taylor, načelnik odbora. On je izrazil upanje, da bo na konferenci reprezentantov delavcev in delodajalcev, ki se bo vrnila prihodnji mesec v Washingtonu, ustanovljen nov struktur, ki bo reševal nastale konflikte.

Prej je bilo razkrito, da je Velika Britanija dobila največ materiala na podlagi posojilno-najemnega programa. Vrednost tega je znašala do 30. junija \$13,498,748.000. Truman je naznani konferenco z reprezentanti Velike Britanije v Washingtonu.

Trije ameriški generali—Doolittle, Le May in Twining—so izjavili, da je škoda, katero so povzročile ameriške bombe v japonskih mestih, večja nego so mislili. Vsa mesta, ki so bila tarča bombardiranja iz zraka, so v razvalinah.

Truman je dejal, "da bil učinek na našo zunanjeno trgovino in proizvodnjo katastrofen, če bi Amerika zahtevala plačila za pomoč, katero so dobitile zavezniške države. Povedali smo že, da se hočemo izogniti pomatom, ki so bile storjene po zaključenju prve svetovne vojne. Material, dostavljen zavezniškom, je bil potrošen v vojni."

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Slobodne volitve na Japonskem

Washington, D. C., 4. Sept.—Tokio, 4. sept.—Uradno naznani pravi, da se bodo vrstile slobodne volitve na Japonskem v januarju prihodnjega leta. Tako volitve določajo pogoji, katere so zavezniški narekovali Japonski. Pričakuje se, da bo sedaj nova japonska vlada kmalu resignirala.

SPORAZUM GLEDE ZASEGE IMETJA NEMCEV

Vprašanje investicij državljanov zavezniških dežel

ODŠKODNINA AMERIŠKIM KOMPANIJAM

Berlin, 4. sept.—Reprezentanti Velike Britanije, Rusije, Amerike in Francije, velesil, ki vladajo Nemčijo, so se v bistvu sporazumi, glede zasege imetja, ki so ga Nemci v pričakovanju poraza v vojni skrili v zunanjih državah. Zedinili se niso še o vprašanju, kaj naj se zgoditi z denarjem, katerega so državljanji zavezniških držav vložili v nemške industrije. Znano je, da imajo ameriške kompanije, med temi Ford Motor Co., General Electric Co. in General Motors Corp., investicije v Nemčiji.

To vprašanje je bilo predmet diskusije na seji članov zavezniške kontrole komisije. Sprejeti je bil noben zaključek, toda natančno pravilo, da se bodo diskusije nadaljevale.

Finančni svetovalci zavezniške komisije so se zedinili glede procedure v zvezi s konfiskacijo nemškega imetja v zunanjih državah, zlasti v Švici, Španiji, Švedski in Argentini. Nemška imetja so bila zasežena v Veliki Britaniji, Franciji in Sovjetski uniji.

Uradniki I. G. Farbenindustrie, nemškega koncerna, so na zaslišanjih pred zavezniškimi avtoriteti priznali, da so imeli denarne sklope v zunanjih državah, zlasti v Švici, Španiji, Švedski in Argentini. Nemška imetja so bila zasežena v Veliki Britaniji, Franciji in Sovjetski uniji.

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Reprezentanti velesil so prišli do zaključka, da so nemški industrije, bankirji in trgovci zlorabljali zunanjno trgovino kot vojno sredstvo. Ta jim je služila tudi v ekonomski in vojaški špionazi. Iz tega razloga so se odločili za učenje vseh nemških rezerv v tujini, ki bi jim lahko služile v iste namene v bodočnosti.

Vprašanje odškodnine ameriškim kompanijam je bilo tudi na dnevnu rednico. Slučaj Ford Motor Co. je bil omenjen. Ta kompanija ni dejansko posedovala velikih tovar v Koloniu, temveč nemški koncern. Ford Motor Co. je posedovala 52 odstotkov kapitala nemškega koncerna.

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Nesreča zahtevale mnogo žrtev

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Kakov skladišča ameriškega orožja v drugih državah, je tuji skladišča v Indiji postalo problem za vojaške avtoritete. Te bodo morale odločiti, kaj naj se storiti z vojnim materialom. Možnost je, da bo del materiala odpeljan v Ameriko.

Polkovnik Raymond C. Constable, nadzornik skladišča, je namignil, da bodo zaloge streličev vržene v more, kjer ne bodo napravile nobene škode.

Premier Attlee odgovoril kritikom

Velika Britanija mora držati oboroženo silo

London, 4. sept.—Clement Attlee, predsednik delavške vlade, je odgovoril onim, ki kritizirajo demobilizacijski načrt. V svojem govoru po radiu je naglasil, da mora Velika Britanija držati močne sile pod orožjem, čeprav je vojna končana. Te sile so potrebne za vzdrževanje miru v povojni dobi.

Attlee je dal zagotovo, da bo Velika Britanija podpirala napore za ustanovitev novega svetovnega reda, v katerem vojne bodo mogoče. Omenil je kritično situacijo v Evropi, na Daljnem vzhodu in v kolonijah britskega imperija.

"Najtežavnija doba okupacije je bila nastala prihodnjo zimo," je dejal. "Pomanjkanje živil in drugih potrebnih bo postalo akutno. Naša dolžnost je ustvariti pogojev v Evropi, ki naj bi pospešili ekonomsko obnovo brez nasilja. Velika Britanija ima interes tudi v južnovzhodni Evropi in Sredozemlju. Skrbeti bo morala, da ljudstvo do vrede, kakršne hočejo."

Attlee je dejal, da so nastale potekajoče v Evropi po zaključenju prve svetovne vojne, ker se zmagovalci niso mogli zediniti o načrtih in smernicah za preprečenje nasilja. Nastale so razmere, ki so ugledile pot izbruhu druge svetovne vojne.

Premier je dejal, da so nastale potekajoče v Evropi po zakl

Kongresni odsek proučuje povojo naseljevanje

Odsek zvezne poslanske zbornice za naseljevanje in naturalizacijo je tekmo tekočega poletja obdržaval zasljevanja v različnih krajih dežele z namenom, da pronadje, kakšne spremembe bi bile potrebne z ozirom na naseljevanje in naturalizacijo in iz vidika tozadevnih povojnih potreb in razmer. Zasljevanja so se že vršila v New Yorku, Clevelandu, Chicagu in San Franciscu, a nadaljnje te vrste zasljevanja bodo obdržavana v Los Angelesu in El Pasu.

Omenjena zasljevanja bodo nudila podlago za priporočila, ki morajo biti predložena kongresu na sledenje vprašanja: Ali naj se naseljevanje docela omeji, kot priporočajo nekateri, ali naj Amerika še nadalje drži odprta vrata dotoku nove krvi, ki prinaša s seboj novo stimulacijo? Ali naj obdržimo našo sedanjo kvoto, ali naj ta sistem preuredimo? Sмо li dosegli dobo, ko je treba odpraviti rasno diskriminacijo in predskodite iz naših naseljeniških zakonov in naturalizacije? Kakšno odgovornost, če sploh katero, nosi Amerika v pogledu nujenja zavjetja vsaj nekaterim od tisočev pregnancev in brezdomcev preko morja? Kaj bi se dalo ukriniti, da se odstranijo zaprte, ki se vedno zabranjujejo naturaliziranje mnogim poštenim in lojalnim nedržavljanim v Združevah?

Zasljevanja v New Yorku so se bavila predvsem in posebno z zadevo naseljeniške kvote za Nemico, dalje z že odrejenimi deportacijami in naturalizacijo. Ena glavnih prič pri zasljevanju je bil Lewis Read, gl. direktor organizacije Common Council for American Unity. Mr. Lewis je bil proti kaki zakonodaj, ki bi za daljšo dobo spremenila kvoto, določeno za Nemico, ali pa diskriminirala proti nemškemu ljudstvu kot takemu.

Po drugi strani pa je priporočal, da se zabrani vstop v Združevah "takim osebam, ki ne verjamejo v demokratično formo vlade in so ji nasprotne." Opomnil pa je, da bi postavljajmo, ki bi za določeno dobo po vojni prekinilo naseljevanje iz sovražnih dežel kot je Nemčija, bilo dobrodošlo, ako bi se poskrbelo za vključitev dobroščeb, ki bi dovoljevale izjeme v slučajih združenja ločenih družin, dalje za prepustite takih naseljevcem, ki morejo dokazati, da so bili nasprotniki nacizma ali pa njegove žrve, kot tudi za osebe, rojene v Nemčiji, ki pa niso nemške narodnosti, ter za take, ki so bili izven Nemčije že pred izbruhom vojne.

Z ozirom na deportacije je Lewis Read priporočal, naj bi državni pravnik, ki mu je sedaj dano na voljo, da ravna po svoji prevarnosti glede preklica deportacijske odreditev v gotovih vrednih slučajih, raztegnil to na vse one slučaje, kjer uvidi, da bi deportacija povzročila "neupravičeno krivico ali pa bi bila v nasprotju s koristmi Združev." To naj bi se izvajalo na isti podlagi kot se izvaja redimo pomilostitev v gotovih kriminalnih slučajih, ko bodisi predsednik ali pa governerji naših 48 držav pomiloste gotovo obsojeno osebo. Predsednik ali pa kak drug vladni uradnik bi moral imeti isto pravico, da prepreči krivično deportacijo v nepredvičenih okolnostih deportacijskih slučajev.

Med nasveti mr. Lewisa je bilo tudi priporočilo, da naj ne bodo podvrženi deportaciji taki nedržavljani, ki so prišli v to deželo kot otroci in so živelii takoj dolgo vrsto let. Dalje je priporočal, da se uvede postava, ki bi določala dobo desetih let bivanja v tej deželi kot začasno, da se smatra kot začljene nedržavljane, ki so sicer prišli v to deželo nepostavno, a so bili v vseh drugih ozirih vzgledini in dobri prebivalci ter osebno ljudje dobrega moralnega značaja. Isto tako je priporočal olajšanje dobave državljanstva za vse one stare naseljence, ki žive tu že dolga leta—mnogi od teh imajo tudi svoje sinove v armadni službi. Zato pa naj bi se v njih slučajih napravila izjema, da bi se jim ne bilo treba učiti predpisanih naukov za dobavo državljanstva, kadar za isto zaprosijo. Dalje naj bi Zed. države raztegnile pravico do zaprositve za državljanstvo na vse začljene nedržavljane (ki žive tu za stalno), neglede na izvor.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, po-možni naseljeniški komisar, je

cije, da bodo demokratična načela upoštevana pri volitvah," je rekel Maček. "Volilci ne bodo mogli izraziti svojega mnenja. Mir na Balkanu zahteva demokracijo v Jugoslaviji, to pa lahko zajamčijo le zavezniške velile. Drugega izhoda ni."

O zunanji politiki, ki jo izvaja Titova vlada, je Maček dejal, da je zmotna. On kot Hrvat želi, da bi Trst prišel pod Jugoslavijo. Ako bi bila Jugoslavija nacionalistična, bi Trst dobila, dočim ni upanja, da bi prišel pod Jugoslavijo, katero vlada maršal Tito.

London, 1. sept.—Poročilo iz Belgrada pravi, da se bodo splošne volitve v Jugoslaviji vršile 11. novembra.

Prvi udarec podtalnih nacijev

Dunaj.—ONA—Pretekli četrtek, 23. avg., je bil izvršen prvi atentat, odkar so sovjetske sile prispele na Dunaj, katerega prispejejo nacističnu podtalnemu gibanju. Protitankovska mila je bila položena v Goethe Hofu, komunističnemu glavnemu stanu.

Omenjeno poslopje se nahaja v 21. okraju, severno od Donave, kjer žive večinoma delavci. Skode je bilo precej, toda ranjeni ni bil nikdo. Krivci so najbrže člani neke tolpe, ki je že dalje časa pošiljala grozilna pisma socialističnim, komunističnim in drugim političnim pravikom.

DAROVI ZA STARÍ KRAJ

Za revne vojne žrtve v starem kraju so nadalje poslali prispevke kot sledi: Društvo št. 29 SNPJ, Thomas W. Va., iz blagajne \$10, in na-bralo med rojaki \$60; skupaj \$70. Darovali so: Andy Sušman, Lenhart Werdinek, Frank Lenček, Frances Miekuš, Jakob Klevišar, John Nared, Anton Vidmar, Andy Vidmar, Blaž Pustek, Louis Gruden, Andrej Kovach in Sebastian Gasser vsak po \$5. Poslal Lenhart Werdinek, tajnik.

Društvo št. 81 SNPJ poslalo dobitek v ta namen priznjenega pniknika v vnos \$8207.50, ter \$8000 od posameznih darovalcev; skupaj \$212.00.

Poslal Kastan Erznožnik, pred-sednik.

Pri društvu št. 115 SNPJ, Joljet, III., daroval Anton Zetko.

Poslala Helena Sternita, tajnika.

Joseph Černe, Miami, Fla.

Anton Wozel, Miami, Fla.

Za oba poslal Anton Wozel.

John Yuratovich, Hammond, Ind.

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V. CAINKAR, gl. predsednik.

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PROSVETA

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PROSVETA

Zgodovina krompirja

Tekom vojne smo bili vsi prisiljeni do gotove mere spremeni svoje navade glede hrane, kajti marsikaj je izginilo iz police v grocerijah ter hladilnic v mesnicah. Da, gospodinje so bile primorane kupiti za družino jestivne živilstvo, ki so bila na razpolago, in za katere je bilo dovolj—toč. Vključ vse temu pa vemo, da je mnogo ljudi, ki se nočejo privaditi novim jedem in se jih utopajo kolikor le mogoče. Zgodovina krompirja nam najbolj zgovorja priča o tem.

Sicer je danes težko verjeti, da je bil krompir svoj čas ne-popularna jed, ali bil je baš to v pogledu Evropejcev 18. stoletja. Navaden in sladek krompir prihaja iz južne Amerike, kjer so ga odkrili prvi raziskovalci. Evropejci so sladek krompir kaj kmalu sprejeli kot ustrezno hrano, ne pa tako navadnega krompirja, ki se jim je precej dolgo upiral; le Irski ga je sprejela v potrebi kot blagovno.

Na Francijskem je vpeljal sajenje krompirja ameriški znanstvenik Benjamin Thompson, ki se je poslužil spletke, da je pokazal krompirjev cvet v gumbnici, dočim si je kraljica Antoinetta vpletala krompirjeve cvete v lase, da bi tako pomačala popularizirati krompir.

Na Bavarskem je vpeljal sajenje krompirja ameriški znanstvenik Benjamin Thompson, ki se je poslužil spletke, da je pokazal krompirjev cvet v gumbnici, da bi tako pomačala popularizirati krompir.

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Na Bavarskem je

PROSVETA

SRDEČA, 5. SEPTEMBERA.

Glasovi iz naselbin

NADALJEVANJE RAZPRAVE O REPREZENTACIJI NA KONVENCIJAH

Duluth, Minn.—V Prosveti z dne 29. maja t. l. je bil priobčen nasvet za nov sistem volitev delegatov za konvencijo SNPJ. Teden pozneje, 6. junija, je k nasvetu komentiral brat urednik, ki se v načelu strinja z nasvetom, zaen pa je izrazil, da bi bilo bolje, da bi se volito po enega delegata na vsakih 300 članov namesto 500, kot predvideva moj nasvet.

Brat Garden je tudi sprožil nekaj drugih pomislekov, naprimer: če bi prišlo do enakega števila glasov med kandidati, kar je pa že sam rešil s tem, da sugestira ožje volitve.

Moj namen je bil, da stvar zanesem pred članstvo v razpravo, v kateri bi se prineslo na druge dobre popravke k nasvetu, in če bi se članstvu zdele koristno za jednoto, pa bi poskusili. Poskuse smo delali od vsega početka naše jednote, zato smo napredovali.

V dotedni Prosveti je moj nasvet presečal tudi brat Frank Barbich. Njemu se jako čudno zdi, zakaj bi nekateri tako radi hraničili denar jednoti prav ob času konvencij, potem pa v dolgi jeremijadi svetuje, kako bi se lahko "prihranilo" denar jednoti po njegovem priporočilu in pravi: "Upoštevajte ta moja priporočila, ki niso vsiljiva."

John Kobi.

RAZNOTEROSTI PRI DRUŠTVU 53 SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Vojaki so pričeli prihajati domov; pogostoma srečamo na ulici vsega vojaka v civilnih oblekih. Kljub temu pa bo vzel še precej časa predno bodo vsi doma. Od našega društva je bilo pri vojakih 73 članov, od teh pa se je do sedaj vrnilo v civilno življenje sedem.

Družina Frank Petrič, ki je živel pred časom na 14606 Sylavia ave., se je preselila na 19715 Mohawk, kjer si je kupila hišo. Ta družina je pred kratkim prejela obvestilo od vojnega dela, da pogrešajo njihovega sina Stanleyja že od 22. junija. Stanley je bil pri zračnolovcih, in sicer kot električar in zaeno strelec. Med našimi člani, ki je edin slučaj pogrešanja. Upamo, da se ni zgordilo Stanleyju nič hudega in da se bo povrnil v narodno staršev, katerih je edini otrok.

Njegova mati boleha že nekaj časa na pljučih, sedaj pa jo je vest o pogrešanju sina še bolj potrila in njena bolezen se je poslabšala. Tudi oče France je zelo potr radi sina in prav tako radi bolezni žene. Družina je res vredna vse simpatije. Želimo ji boljših in lepših sončnih dni.

Dokler ni zbolela žena, se je Frank udejstvoval pri dramatički, prav tako je bil knjižničar pri naši čitalnici, ter pri društvu več let nadzornik. In ne samo to. Kjer koli je klicalo narodno delo, se je on rad odval in posmal. Sedaj tege ne more več vršiti, ker ga usoda tako kruto tepe. Pogum, Frank! Želimo vam, da bi si ti povrnili sin. Vsa družina je zavarovana pri našem društvu.

Zadnje čase imamo nekaj več članov na bolnični listi kot običajno. Steve Bevcar se zdravi doma za srčno boleznjijo. John Gorup, starček čestljive starosti, se je moral pred kratkim podvrci operaciji, in od tedaj se ne more več dobro pozdraviti, čemur so visoka leta nekoliko vzrok.

John Cergol je srečno prestal operacijo in je že zopet na delu. John ima pač kraško kri, katera nikoli ne "sfali." Adolph Tomšič je bil prav tako na bolnični listi, a se je odrekel in postavil ob rob, da pojde zopet delat. Tudi sinček, ki je član mladiškega oddelka, je bil v bolnišnici. Oče in sinko sta se dobro pozdravila. Operaciji se je moral podvrci tudi Anton Wise, ki se sedaj zdravi doma. Težko operacijo je prestala tudi Mary Slubar. Sedaj se zdravi pod zdravniško oskrbo na svojem domu. Vsem našim bolničkom in bolnicam želimo, da bi

kmalu ozdravili in uživali ljubo zdravje.

John Šorc, podpredsednik našega društva in predsednik izletniškega prostora SNPJ, je zelo, zelo zaposlen ter ima velike gospodarske probleme s farmo SNPJ. S to našo kolektivno farmo so z razmerami na stale komplikacije vrh komplikacij. Velike težave so radi tege, ker tu ne moremo dobiti dovolj hladnega piva in ne jestvin, da bi lahko lačnim in žejnim postregli. Vendar pa članstvo razumeva težak položaj, ki ga ima predsednik farme in drugi odborniki in tako s Šorcem vred čakamo na boljše razmere, katere bodo brez dvoma boljše v prihodnji sezoni.

Priznati moramo, da je Šorc zelo priden društvenik in sedaj nosi glavno breme odgovornosti na farmi SNPJ, odkar nas je zapustil bivši predsednik Milan Medvešek. John pridno nadaljuje z delom s pridno tajnico slovenskem hribu.

Sedaj, ko so nastopili jesenski dnevi, pravi John, da bo dobil malo več pijače kot v poletnih mesecih. Torej le običajne izletniške prostor SNPJ. Če imate zapraviti kakšen dolar, je bolje, da ga potrošite na farmi kot kje drugje. Čim več dohodka bo, tem prej bo postavljen nov plesni paviljon na farmi.

Dne 7. oktobra se bo vršila običajna jesenska prireditve podružnice št. 48 SANSA. Program se bo pričel ob pol štirih popoldne v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd. Odbor se pridno pripravlja za priredo in upa, da bo velik uspeh, da bo občinstvo napolnilo dvorano do zadnjega kotička.

Program bo vseboval razne pevske, godbene in plesne točke. Ob tej priliki bo nastopil tudi govornik iz stare domovini. Kateri bo prišel, še ne vemo, vemo le, da bo prišel. O tem več pozneje.

Po naši veliki proslavi, ki se je vršila 8. julija, smo postali bolj pasivni. Ne vem čemu ni več tistega zanima. Pomniti moramo, da ni še domovina rešena in naši bratje in sestre bodo šli to zimo skozi najhujše čase. Potrebovali bodo obleke, zdravila, obuvanja, živež itd. Upajmo, da so si nekaj živeža že sami pridelali. Iz poročil je razvidno, da organizacija UNRRA ne gre preveč na roke Jugoslaviji in to menda iz razloga, ker je ni ugaja uporni duh in demokratiziranje Jugoslavije.

Naša podružnica je zadnji mesec zopet poslala v glavni urad SANSA \$1000 za takojšnjo pomoč našim trpečim bratom in sestrami v staro domovino, lahko dobite pri odboru podružnice ali pa pri vašem društvu.

Tukajšnji izobraževalni in dramski klub Slovenija bo praznoval mir s plesno veselico, in sicer v soboto zvečer, 22. septembra, v Slovenskem domu 2101 Mariposa st. Dobicek od veselice je namenjen za naš Slovensko čitalnico. V času vojne je klub Slovenija posvetil deloma vse svoje aktivnosti za jugoslovansko pomočno akcijo in druge patriotečne namene. Sedaj, ko je konec vojne, bo klub skušal podvajiti svoje aktivnosti za dobrobit slovenske naselbine in za našo staro domovino, dokler ji bo pomoč potrebna.

Rojaki in rojakinje iz San Francisa in okolice so vladljivabeni, da se sigurno udeleže veselice kluba Slovenije. Na svidenje dne 22. septembra!

Anthony Kastelic.

VABILO NA PRIREDITEV

Detroit, Mich.—Ženski odsek Slovenskega delavskega doma bo priredil v nedeljo, 9. septembra, "bingo party" v korist našim vojakom. Vljudno vabimo slovensko občinstvo, da nas poseti v velikem številu. Naši vojaki, ki so tako hrabro borili na fronti, da jim pomagamo, ko se povrnejo z bojiščem.

Marsikateri Slovenec in Slovenska nima nobenega svojca v Ameriki. Za te obnovitev poštne zvezze z Ameriko ne pomeni veliko. Pričakujemo pa vsaj nekaj pomoči od svojih rojakov iz Združenih držav in to pomoci posilja War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent, ki posluje pod imenom American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. Naša relifna akcija se bo torej nadaljevala v pričakujemo, da nas bodo ameriški Slovenci še nadalje tako podprtih, kot so v preteklosti. To je edini način, da sprejemajo nekaj podpore tudi oni, ki nimajo sorodnikov v Ameriki in ki so morda še najbolj potrebeni naše pomoči.

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IZ URADA JUGOSLOVANSKEGA DELEGATA PRI RДЕЦЕМ KRIŽU

New York, N. Y.—Z dne 22. avgusta se je odprl poštni paketni promet za Jugoslavijo. Posamezna oseba lahko pošije samo en paket na teden isti osebi. Zavoj ne sme biti daljši kot 18 palcev in ne presegati 11 funtonov. Poštni stroški za tak zavoj znašajo \$1.83. V paketu smejo biti le stvari, ki se ne pokvarijo in ki odgovarjajo predpisom tujezmeske ekonomske administracije.

Pošte se lahko sledče predmete: ponošena obleka v vrednosti do \$25, volnena tkanina do \$25, rabljeni čevlji do \$25, konzerve od \$1 do \$10, kava do \$25, mast do \$1, mlečni proizvodi do \$25, sladkor do \$1, čaj do \$1, milo do \$1, šivalne potrebščine do \$25, cigarete do \$25, cigare do \$25, tobak do \$25 itd. Več informacij boste dobili v poštnem uradu.

LAKOTA PRETI JUGOSLOVANII

Ameriški poročevalci John Gibbons poroča iz Belgradu 27. avgusta: "V Jugoslaviji je redno pomanjkanje živil. V nekaterih zapadnih delih dežel je vredno pomanjkanja nastala lakota. V hotelu v Ljubljani, kjer sem stanoval, so servirali mesto čaja ali kave neko tekočino iz robid, ki je brez vsakega okusa. Bilo ni miasi niti margarina in kosilico iz same zelenjave smo jeli brez kruha. Dnevnih odmerki kruha v Ljubljani so po 150 gramom na osebo. To resno si je rešila obilica zelenjave in sadja.

VOLILNA POSTAVA SPREJETA

Narodna skupščina je 22. avgusta sprejela volilno postavo s 570 glasovi proti 16. Nasprotna

manjina, ki sestoji s poslancev Grolove skupine, ni glasovala.

Voliina postava določa, da imajo volilno pravico vse osebe od 18. leta naprej brez razlike na spol, narodnost, vero, raso ali politično prepiranje. Isto pravice imajo tudi vojaki, toda brez razlike na starost. V stari Jugoslaviji ženske niso imele volilne pravice in ravnotako tudi ne vojaki. Vsaka stranka ima pravico postaviti svojo listo kandidatov, če predloži kandidat najmanj 150 podpisov polnomočnih volilcev, ki podpirajo njegovo kandidaturo. Volilne pravice nimajo osebe, ki so izgubile svoje državljanske pravice radi kolaboracije s sovražnikom ali radi borbe proti narodu.

V debati pred sprejetjem nove volilne postave je Edvard Kardelj dejal: Smatram, da je ta volilna postava najbolj demokratična izmed vseh volilnih postav v zapadni Evropi ter ima vse karakteristične čednosti demokratične postave. Volilne pravice izvajajo splošna in neposredna brez razlike na spol, raso, vero it. Mislim, da ima Jugoslavija privikrat demokratično postavo, ki bo zagotovila ljudskim množicam zgraditev pravega demokratičnega reda v Jugoslaviji."

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.

Federacije SNPJ

SEJA MINNESOTSKE FEDERACIJE

Duluth, Minn.—Seja minnesotske federacije društev SNPJ se bo vršila zadnjo nedeljo v septembru, to je dne 30. septembra. Priceteck točno ob eni popoldne na Elyju, Minn. V kateri dvorani bomo zborovali, bodo poročali iz Elyja.

Pozivam vse zastopnike, da se te seje gotovo udeleže. Glavna točka dnevnega reda bo volitev odbora za prihodnje leto. Poleg tega pa bomo razpravljali tudi o drugih koristnih zadevah.

John Kobi, predsednik.

Za gospodinje

Sause Hollandaise

Raztopi tri žlice masla. Vstj dve žlice moke in dobro premičaj. Dolij kupico vrele vode, dodaj nekoliko zrnov paprike, pol žličice soli in žlico limoninoga soka. Mešaj neprehomoma, dokler ne bo gladko in smetani podobno. Postavi nad vročo vodo —pa ne da vse—dokler ne bo rabilna. Preden daš na mizo, stepi dvoje jajc in vlij gornjo zmes čeznja. Dobro premičaj in ogrij nad vročo vodo, potem pa serviraj.

Viema se s pečenimi ribami, z beloši (asparagus), artičokami in podobnimi zelenjavami.

Bela omaka

Raztopi četrto kupice masla, dodaj prav toliko presejané moke, poi žličice soli in za spoznane paprike. Premičaj dobro, dodaj dve kupici mleka in mešaj, dokler ne bo gladko.

Paradižnikova omaka

Dela se na več načinov. Eden je ta, da skuhš kupico paradižnikov (če nimaš svežih, so konzervirani dobrji), zrezek čebule, pol lovorcevega lista (bay leaf), četrto žličico soli, pol žličice sladkorja in en klinček (clove). Ko je skuhano, pretlači skozi sito, dodaj osminko žličice sode in hitro zmesaj s kupico bele omake (glej zgoraj). Serviraj takoj. Viema se skoraj z vsakim mestom.

Omaka iz smetane

Raztopi žlico masla in dodaj žlico moke. Premičaj dobro, dodaj kupico mlačne smetane, kuhan na prav majhnem ognju in mešaj ves čas. Kadar bo omaka tako gosta kot jo hočes imeti, pusti, da zavre. Dost je, da le enkrat prevre. Tej, kakor vsem belim omakam sploh dodaj male hude paprike (v prodajalni zahtevaj "cayenne pepper") in seveda malo soli.

Dobra je z raznim mesom, zlasti z jedini kakor morski pajek (crab).

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

PROSVETA
THE ENLIGHTENMENT

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Organ of and published by Slovens National Benefit Society

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PROSVETA

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138

Datum v oklepaju na primer (August 31, 1945), poleg vašega imena na naslovu pomeni, da vam je s tem datumom poteka narodnina. Pomočite jo pravočasno, da se vam list ne ustavi.

Hospitalizacijsko zavarovanje

Na zadnji seji gl. odbora je bila sprožena ideja, da bi se jednota podala v novo vrsto zavarovanje, za tako zvano hospitalizacijo ali bolnišnico. Argument je bil, da se te vrste zavarovanje zadnja leta zelo naglo razvija in zakaj ne bi ga nudila svojim članom tudi naša jednota. Podana je bila tudi sugestija, da bi se te vrste zavarovanje mogoče dalo združiti z zavarovanjem za bolniško podporo.

Ker je stvar za nas nova, je gl. odbor dal nalogu upravnemu odseku, naj študira to zavarovanje, se posvetuje z aktuarjem in naj na prihodnjih sejih poda svoje priporočilo, lahko tudi izdela načrt in ga predloži gl. odboru in članstvu v razpravo. Izgledi so torej, da pride do vprašanja pred prihodnjo konvencijo, in to predvsem, ako študij pokaže, da bi bilo tako zavarovanje umeščeno in priporočljivo za našo jednoto.

★ ★ ★

O zavarovanju za bolnišnico (hospitalization plan) pred 15 leti skoraj ni bilo sluga v tej deželi. Takrat so bili še zelo oddaljeni tudi izgledi za upeljavo kakšnega socialnega zavarovanja, kajti "free enterprizeri" so se mu upirali z vsemi štirimi, zato je bilo proti tudi ameriško javno mnenje. To zavarovanje je propagiralo od svojega začetka le socialistično gibanje, toda večinoma vsi drugi sloji in organizacije so bile proti.

Yes, socialno zavarovanje je dolga leta pobijala tudi Ameriška delavska federacija in prva leta tudi vsako delavsko zakonodajo. Ampak razmere so bile močnejše in so končno prisilile tudi konservativne voditelje ADF, da so spremeniли svoje stališče in pričeli polagoma opuščati svojo opozicijo proti protektivni delavski zakonodaji. Spoznali so, da so bili v zmoti, kajti delavska zakonodaja ni oslabila unij, kakor so argumentirali Gompers in drugi konservativni unionisti, marveč je postala opora organiziranemu delavstvu. Tako se je ADF pred 25, 30 leti sprijaznila z delavsko zakonodajo in pričela zanj agitirati. Toda ne za socialno zavarovanje. Zanje se je izrekla prvič šele pred 15 leti, ko se je dežela globlje pomikala v veliko gospodarsko krizo.

★ ★ ★

In kakov je velika kriza prisilila vlado in deželo, da je sprejela zakon socialne zaščite, ki pa potrebuje velikega izboljšanja, tako se je po deželi začelo širiti tudi zavarovanje za hospitalizacijo. To zavarovanje, ki je na splošno razširjeno le na večja mesta, so spavili na dan razni vzroki. Glavni vzrok je seveda potreba. To potrebo občutijo posamezniki in družine, kakor tudi bolnišnice in zdravnik. In ker je to zavarovanje novsvoje privatno, zato mu tudi nihče ne nasprotuje, kakor na primer nasprotujejo socializirani medicini ali splošnemu obligativnemu bolezneskemu zavarovanju kot ga določa Wagner-Murray-Dingellov zakonski osnutek.

O raznih hospitalizacijskih načrtih smo prvič slišali pred 10, 12 leti. Dolga predvojna kriza je težko prizadela tudi bolnišnice, zdravnike in sploh ves biznis, ki kuje profite na račun bolezni. Radi velike brezposelnosti in revščine so bile privatne in institucionalne bolnišnice skoraj prazne, občinske pa natrpante do zadnjega kotička. Tudi zdravniki so zdihovali po klientih. Vse to ne radi tega, ker je bila dežela v izbornem zdravstvenem stanju, marveč vsledeka, ker ljudje niso imeli denarja za bolnišnice, zdravnike in zdravila.

Ker sila kola lomi, tako so se tudi zdravniki in direktorji ali lastniki bolnišnic začeli zanimati za hospitalizacijsko zavarovanje, ki naj prinese klienti bolnišnicam, zdravnikom in tovarnarjem ter trgovcem z medikalnimi potrebami. Ti krogovi so zainteresirali tudi razne prominentne industrijalce in bankirje, ki so glavni stebri kapitalistične civilizacije.

In tako so se večjih mestih pojavile razne neprofitne organizacije, ki so začele prodajati skupinsko hospitalizacijsko zavarovanje. Promoterji so se povsem koncentrirali na podjetja in jim ponudili hoonitalizacijsko zavarovanje za njih delavce in tudi družine. Po mestih imajo danes marsikasko podjetje to zavarovanje. V večini slučajev ga seveda plačajo sami delavci, navadno do 80% do dolara na mesec. Če hočejo, lahko zavarujejo tudi svoje družine, za kar je zavarovalnina cenejša. To zavarovanje jim daje pravico do bolnišnice—navadno do 21 dn in letu—operacijske sobe in nekaj drugih pritlikin ter običajne postreže.

Tega zavarovanja se je oklenilo že tudi več unij in zavarovalne družine. Nekatere unije, na primer oblačilnih delavcev v New Yorku, so ga pa tudi priborile kot del kolektivne pogodbe, to je na račun delodajalcev.

Poudariti je treba, da je vse to zavarovanje skupinsko, to je, da se delavec lahko zavaruje le v skupini ali kot del skupine. Za posameznike ga seveda prodajajo tudi razne zavarovalninske družbe, toda to zavarovanje je precej dražje kot skupinsko.

★ ★ ★

Za SNPJ je vprašanje, če bi bila uvedba te vrste zavarovanja izvedljiva in priporočljiva. Da je priporočljivo za posameznike in za družino, ki si ga more privoščiti, je gotovo. Dokler upravnemu odseku ne dobi potrebnih podatkov, kako in na kakšen način bi bilo mogoče upeljati to zavarovanje, ni mogoče reči nič definitivnega. Za jednoto, ki posluje križem vse dežele, v 20 državah in Kanadi, je problem povsem drugačen kot pa na primer za kakšno tovarno ali lokalno podjetje, kjer skupinsko zavarovanje za hospitalizacijo sploh n' noben problem.

In če je skupinsko zavarovanje te vrste za nas neizvedljivo, preostaja še vedno vprašanje, ali je priporočljivo, da jednota upelje nov sistem kombiniranega zavarovanja, to je za bolnišnico in bolniško podporo. Da bi bilo mogoče tak sistem aktuarsko sestaviti, n' nobenega dvoma.

Glasovi iz naselbin

POKOJNEMU PRIJATELJU
V BLAG SPOMIN!

Chicago, Ill.—Kot je že bilo v listu poročano, je dne 28. julija t. l. nenadno umrl poznan rojak Math Mushich na svojem domu v West Allis, Wis.; bil je moj dolgoletni prijatelj in prijatelj mnogih drugih!

Vsled bolečega občutka nad izgubo spoštovanega prijatelja in iskrenega sočutja njegovih družin, mi je težko zbrati primernih besed, s katerimi bi mogla napisati in mu v javnosti s priznani potovnimi turi za Prosvesko bila pri njih v Gilbertu, Minn., tako prijazno sprejeta in v vseh oziilih gostoljubno postrežena in tedaj smo se s priravnim domaćim kramljajem spoznali in uverili, da smo si idejno sorodnih nazorov, ter postali iskreni prijatelji.

Vsi vemo, da po zakonu Narave mora vse, kar se rodi, tudi umreti. Navzicle temu je usodnička, ko se za vedno loči družinski ud od svojih dragih, nad vse žalosten—je sunek krvaveče rane v srcu njegovi družini in velika bol za vse ožje prijatelje in znanke, ki smo ga poznali in spoštovali. Boli nas kruta zavest, da smo ga za vedno zgubili, da nam ga je neizprosni zakon Narave nenadno potisnil čez prag življenja v smrt, od katere več povratka ni!

Vemo, da se po zakonu Narave spomlad na zemljo vedno še povrne, da zemlja s travo in cvetjem ponovno se ogrene.

Ali za človeški rod pa zakon Narave ne deli obnovljivih, pomladnih dni. Človeška življenja kruta smrt za vedno umori...

Po ustrem poročilu mi je znano, da je pokojni Math bolehal že več let za krvnim pritiskom, pozneje se je temu pridružila srčna hiba. Vsled slednje je zdravniki menili, da ga bo najbrž kmalu zadel nagla smrt, zato sta se soproga in hčer domenile, da ga bosta stalno držali pod čujecim očesom, očemur Math ni nič vedel. Živel je še precej časa potem in opravil domača hišna dela. Omislil si je tudi, da mora hitro prebarvati. Soproga mu je odsvetovala, toda ker je le vztrajal, mu ni mogla zabraniti, da ne bi mu povedala zakaj; da mu nadomesti delo, se je še sama spravila barvati, dasi še ni nikoli preje barvala hiše od zunaj. Tako sta zgotovila barvanje.

Družini pokojnega Matha izrekam globoko sožalje, njemu pa svetlo spomin!

Christina Moseley.

KRATEK PREGLED
NASELBINE TORONTO

Toronto, Kanada. — Toronto, ali pa kakor se posebno med Angleži pogosto imenuje "Queen City," je prestolnica najbolj oblikovane in bogate province v Kanadi. Z nekaj nad 800,000 prebivalstva je Toronto drugo največje mesto Kanade, a po površini obsega približno 35 kvadratnih milij in bi se mogel primerjati z največjim mestom Kanade Montrealom, kateri je posebno za kanadske Francoze ne samo metropolja; ampak drugi Pariz. Toronto je pač mesto, za katero se lahko reče, da se v njem tuje prav lahko izgubi.

Zato se mora, predno se poda na pot s poulično železnicu, najprav informirati o svojem cilju ter se na ta način izogniti napadov.

ZGRADILI BOMO NOVO
DVORANO NA FARMI SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Naša društva v Clevelandu so že od nekaj let imela navado, da so v poletni sezoni prirejala izlete v razvedri na krovom članom. Ti izlete so se vršili na raznih farmah v okolici Cleveland. Mnogo teh farm danes ni več na razpolago za prirejanje piknikov. Toda ena je še vedno. To je tisti kos zemelje blizu Chardon, Ohio, ki je najbolj primeren in najbolj priljubljen, in ki ga na kratko imenujemo **farma SNPJ**.

Zaradi vojnih razmer smo imeli zadnjih nekaj let tako malo izletov. Toda vojna je končana in gasolina je zopet dovolj.

Tudi novi avtomobili bodo kmalu na trgu. V nekaj mesecih bodo naša društva zopet dela načrte za piknike v vročih nedeljah v letu 1946. Farna SNPJ bo zopet imela vsako nedeljo tisoče zabave željnih obiskovalcev.

Nesreča je hotela, da nam je s nega porušil plesno dvorano.

Globoko gijnena sem stisnila

plesne dvorane pa imajo veliko privlačno moč, posebno za mladino, katero bi radi obdržali v naših vrstah. Pa tudi starci se včasih radi zavrtijo. Sklenili smo, da zgradimo novo—in boljšo od prejšnje!

To pa bo bilo delo. Dobili bi lahko posojilo, toda kaj bi nalagali breme plačevanja obresti na rame našega članstva. Rabimo okrog \$6,000. Sklenili smo ustanoviti stavbni sklad, v katerega naj bi naši člani in naša društva prispevali prostovoljne doneske. Ali bomo uspešni v našem prizadevanju? Bo-

To poleg zgoraj omenjenih so še drugi ničvredni elementi, med katere spadajo razne prostitutke, katerih je po zatrdilu priljubilo število. V to kategorijo bi mogli pristeti tudi cigane z njihovimi družinami, katerih se tudi priljubilo število nahaja posebno na Queen St. Ta nam vsem znana banda lenuhov se "preživlja" na ta način, da izvabi mirne in lahkomešne mimo-gredoče v svojo "luknjo", ter jih v nekaj minutah s pomočjo svoje prevare oropajo. Temu delu potrebuje dejstva in pogovori mnogih, kateri so mogoče tudi sami izkusili ta ciganski "trik". Za to prevaratno delo so seveda uposlene ciganke. Varostne in moralne oblasti se trudijo iztrebiti te "odpadke", ali kot zgleda niso v tem svojem delu dovolj energične.

Mesto Toronto ima pred vsemi drugimi mesti v Kanadi tudi posebno prednost, namreč v razvijanju različnih organizacij. Ono je takoreč zibelj za progressivnost, napredok in boljšo bodočnost. Odsek šteje danes 35 članov in članje in kakor je razvidno, se bo še stalno možil.

Poleg zgoraj označenih druževin in organizacij smo imeli v Toronto tudi prek vsega društva "Zvon", s približno 16 že priljubljeno izvezbanih pevcev in nekaj podpornih članov. Ali kakor marsikje, je tudi tu samovolja in nerazumevanje posameznih članov za skupno sodelovanje onemogočila razvoj društva.

Za porast članstva odsekov ZKS in vsa ostala javna dela, katera vrši med nami in za staro domovino, gre največja zasluga tedeniku Edinosti, katera od svojega početja stoji trdno na strani narodnih zahtev in pravic. Edinost je takoreč vodilna v nekajih akcijah, katerih je podvzeta zbirati materialna in finančna pomoč za staro domovino. Z ustanovitvijo ZKS se je takoreč začel preokret mišljena našega naroda za progressivnost, napredok in boljšo bodočnost.

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Na Edinost smo lahko ponosni ne samo, ker je prvi in edini slovenski list v angleškem imperiju, ampak tudi, ker branimo narodne interese pred raznimi napadi reakcije. Poglavitni cilj in na logu tega lista je obenem tudi pridobivanje naših rojčkov v bratsko ZKS, katere načel je posamezno raztreseni po Kanadi. Eden ali drugi, ali pa ni prišel samo na "good time", je bil v več slučajih primoran priti: ali radi svojega zdravja v splošnem ali pa radi poškodb, katere je dobil pri delu v majnu, pri gozdnem delu ali pa kjer koli že.

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Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jednota

Chicago 23, Illinois

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JOSEPH PIFOLT	1327 E. 60th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Glavni zdravnik

DR. JOHN J. ZAVERNIK	* 2219 So. Ridgeway, Chicago 23, Ill.
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Izvršni odbor

DR. JOHN J. ZAVERNIK	* 2219 So. Ridgeway, Chicago 23, Ill.
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bodilo in popolnoma pravilno je, da se je sedaj odločilo, da v bo-
doče hoče biti samo gospodar na svoji zemlji. To je samo pošteno
in edino pravično in vsak dober slovenski rojak mora tak sklep
odočravati!

VAŽNI ZAKLJUČKI GLAVNEGA
ODBORA ZA ČLANE-VOJAKE

Glavni odbor je na svoji polletni seji, katera se je vršila dne 16.
in 17. avgusta, sprejel nekaj važnih in za člane-vojake koristnih
zaključkov, o katerih je dobro, da se članstvo seznaní, kar zna pri-
pomoči, da se bo prizadetim članom lahko pravilno razložilo.

Ker je potrebno, da se člani-vojaki, ki so bili izven Zedinjenih
držav na bojiščih, podvržejo zdravniški preiskave prej, ko morejo
biti zopet sprejeti za zavarovalnino, katero so tekom vojaške služ-
be opustili, je glavni odbor na omenjeni seji zaključil, da se za vse
dotične člane-vojake, ki se želijo ponovno zavarovati za bolniško
in odškodninsko podporo, povrne za zdravniško preiskavo iz cen-
tralne jednotne blagajne do vsote dveh (\$2.00) dolarjev. Dotični
člani naj račune zdravniških preiskav predložijo lokalnemu tajni-
ku svojega društva in tajnik naj jih pa priloži zadevni prošnji
ter jih pošlje v glavni urad, kateri bo mesečno poravnal društvtu
zadevne račune.

Dalje je bila sprejeta resolucija—predložena po izvršnem od-
seku—ki določa, da se onim članov-vojakom, ki so bili pred vsto-
pom v vojaško službo zavarovani za bolniško in odškodninsko
podporo, pa so isto opustili vsled dolobravil pravil z ozira na njihov
poklic in bili poškodovani pri izvrševanju vojaških poslov, ali
izgubili kateri ud, vid itd., se jim bo nakazala naslednja podpora
na podlagi potrebnih prošnje, ko bodo často odpričeni iz armade:

- 1) Za izgubo ali popolno otrpenje roke od za-
pestja proti rami, ali ene noge od členka proti
kolenu \$200.00
- 2) Za izgubo enega očesa ali vida od 5/200. 200.00
- 3) Za izgubo ali popolno otrpenje obeh rok ali
nog 400.00
- 4) Za izgubo obeh očes ali popolno osleplost 600.00
- 5) Za izgubo štirih prstov na roki pri prvem ali
drugem členu ali stopala 75.00

Poleg podpor za izgubo ali otrpenost udov, se bo tudi dalo onim, ki so bili zavarovani v \$1.00 razredu bolniške podpore za vsako leto bolniškega zavarovanja \$50, do maksimalne vsote \$150. Ti-
stim članom, ki so bili zavarovani v \$2.00 razredu bolniške pod-
pore, se pa za vsako leto bolniškega zavarovanja plača \$75 do
maksimalne vsote \$250.

Glavni odbor je pa tudi dal moč in pravico izvršnemu odseku,
da sme izrednih slučajih, ako so predloženi konkretni dokazi,
da je član trpel večje poškodbe udov kot zapadeno pod točko
"A" v zadevni resoluciji, nakazati tudi višjo vsoto, kot je tam do-
ločena. (Citajte zadevno resolucijo v zapisniku glavnega odbora,
v kateri je detajlirano povedano, kako se bodo nakazovale zadevne
podpore onim članom-vojakom, ki so do istih upravičeni.)

Člani-vojaki, ki so mogoče plačevali mesečne prispevke v vse
sklade tekmo vojaške službe in ako bi se nahajali v sličnih sluč-
jih kot prej omenjeno, bodo pa prejeli podporo za izgubljene ali
poahljivene ude na podlagi pravil.

Ker bodo vse omenjene podpore dobrodelenega značaja in ne
obligatne, se bodo iste nakazovale iz sklada izrednih podpor.

Dasi se je SNPJ že neštetokrat izkazala, da skrb za svoje člane
res po bratsko v njihovi sili ali potrebi, se vzlike temu še vedno
najde kakšen kronični nezadovoljitev, ki ne vidi piemene dela,
ki ga vrši njegova organizacija za članstvo in človeštvo vobče.
Vrednost dajma iz tujceve roke je pri nekaterih bolj upoštevana,
kakor vrednost dolarja od lastne organizacije. Toda le priznajmo,
da je pod domačo streho še vedno najboljši počitek in tudi po-
strežba.

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik.

IZKAZ IZPLAČANIH SMRTNIN V AVGUSTU, 1945

REPORT ON DEATH CLAIMS

Paid in August, 1945

PROSVETA

Paid in August, 1945

PROSVETA</

PROSVEТА

ENGLISH SECTION

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

Twentieth Anniversary
of SNPJ English
Speaking Lodge Movement

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

BENEFITS FOR SOLDIER-MEMBERS

At its semi-annual meeting held on August 16 and 17, 1945, the Supreme Board made several important decisions regarding members discharged from the U.S. armed forces, which decisions are herein being made known to the general membership, so that the correct interpretation of same may be presented to those concerned.

Because it is necessary that soldier-members who served in the armed forces outside Continental United States in combat areas submit to a physical examination before they are reinstated for insurance benefits which they waived at the time of induction or enlistment, the Supreme Board decided that the Society shall refund them medical examination fee, the amount not exceeding \$2.00. Members of whom such medical examination is required shall present their bills to the secretary of their local lodge who in turn will attach same to the application for reinstatement and send both to the headquarters of the Society. Payments of these bills by the main office will be made monthly.

Presented by SNPJ's executive committee, the Supreme Board also accepted a resolution which provides certain benefits for members honorably discharged from military service, that is, for those members who were prior to their enlistment or induction insured for sick benefits; also for loss of limb or limbs suffered while serving in the armed forces. These provisions are as follows:

1) Loss or total paralysis of one hand or arm from wrist up, or loss or total paralysis of one leg from ankle up	\$200.00
2) Anatomical loss of one eye or 5/200 loss of sight of one eye	\$200.00
3) Loss or total paralysis of both arms or legs	\$400.00
4) Anatomical loss of both eyes or 5/200 loss of sight of both eyes	\$600.00
5) Loss of four fingers at first or second joints or loss of foot up to the ankle	\$75.00

In addition to the benefits for loss or paralysis of limbs, members who were insured in the \$1.00 Sick Benefit Class will also receive \$50.00 for each year of sick benefit insurance up to the maximum of \$150.00. To the members previously insured in the \$2.00 Sick Benefit Class, the Society will pay \$75.00 for each year of insurance up to the maximum of \$250.00.

The Supreme Board further empowered the executive committee to make higher payments than provided above in such special cases where satisfactory evidence has been presented that the limb losses are greater than specified in the foregoing paragraph. A detailed account of provisions and manner of distribution for those entitled to the soldier-member benefits is set forth in the resolution which will appear in the minutes of the Supreme Board meeting. Please read it carefully.

Members who have been paying assessments into the sick and disability fund throughout their period of military service will receive their benefits for loss of limbs in the amounts as stipulated in the By-Laws.

All benefits mentioned in the foregoing are considered special benefits or donations, and are in no way to be considered obligation on the part of the Society.

In time of need, SNPJ has always faithfully served and offered protection to her members. Let the true spirit of fraternalism always prevail among us!

F. A. VIDER, Supreme Sec'y.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—Pioneer bowlers mustn't forget to go to the meeting Friday night, Sept. 7, so that the proper rules can be drawn for the new bowling season. We'll also elect officers to guide the league. "The Pioneer league has always been a handicap league which enables beginners to meet on a level with the experienced bowlers," says the notice of the meeting sent out by John Alic. All who can should join up, therefore. We can make it a very enjoyable season. The meeting will be held at the Center, 2301 S. Lawndale, starting time 8:15 p. m.—An old picture was dug up of a former league and shows such old-timers as Dennis Spayer, Doc Nachtmann, Edward Arko, Rudy Hoechevar and many others. It will be great to renew these acquaintances.

John and Amelia Tratar drove to California where they intend to make their home. John's mother and sister Frances have already been there for some time—Angela Wallich has returned to Chicago from La Salle, Ill. Her husband was drafted recently—it will be Mrs. Kokaly for Ann Plautz, henceforth. She was recently married and will live in Willard, Wis.—One by one, our boys will be marching back home and their civilian life. The latest to get out on the point system is Ernest Dresher who has been in the troop carrier group for several years—Leo Vider, one of Ernie Dresher's busom pals, is home

This writer complained about the foreign policy of the British Labor government in last week's Prosveata. On Sept. 2 a news story relates that some 80 Labor M. P.'s went after the foreign office to use pressure to change its course on Spain and Greece. We simply want to repeat that, if the Labor Party can't do any better than the Conservatives, they ought to let the Conservatives in power. Perhaps we're too hasty. We want a change now, not when a change can't do any good. We're glad many people have shown such interest. That can make the Labor Party officials realize the need for a new foreign policy.

According to a Wall Street Journal announcement, they have discovered a new plastic upholstery which is flame-proof and water-proof. It will be used for lawn and household furniture, autos, theaters, trucks, boats, planes and railway cars, soon.

DETROIT, MICH.—Notice to all members of Young Americans Lodge No. 564. Your Secretary has moved to his previous address, 442 Puritan Ave., Highland Park 3, Mich. Therefore, please mail your lodge dues to this above new address. Any problems which may arise, you may contact him by calling Un. 1-7682.

CHARLES KAITNER JR., Sec'y

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—From reports turned in to us, we understand that all who attended the outing had a fine time. A big roaring fire was in charge of fireman Otto Jereb and wiener and marshmallows were toasted, roasted, burned, still tasted good. Also hear that Sis. Leona Puncer came in from Great Lakes to meet and greet their friends at this affair. Johnny Gorishek, who patrols our streets as an MP, was also there with Mrs. Gorishek. Who was the big guy that consumed those dozen hot dogs?

A "bundle from heaven" arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John (Sparky) Pink. It was a bouncing baby girl. Congratulations. Looks like another member for the SNPJ. The stork also visited the Piorkowski family and baby and mother are getting along fine. Congrats again.

Recuperating from recent operations are Ann Zajec, Eddie Sterbenz and Sophie Rowley. Hope to see you in our midst again soon.

Sept. 9—That is the date of our Badger get-together picnic. This will be your last reminder to attend this affair, among them Frank Bezaj and William Blsbarrow, both of whom have seen action in the Pacific area. The place, Kozmutz's Grove, So. 92nd and W. Beloit Rd. Bus service right to the door. Make it a point to attend and bring that neighbor along. See you all there.

Watching the arrivals of troops from ETO we find that a Badger boy, Frankie Bevsek, landed in New York last week. Frankie should be in our midst soon. Drop in and say hello to us, Frank, when you get in.

Are you keeping up that correspondence to those members still in the service? Let's all write and keep on writing until all the boys and girls are back.

Change of address: John Obluck, U.S. Maryland M.D., c/o F.P.O. San Francisco, Calif. SALTY, 584.

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoosit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our regular monthly meeting will be held September 14 at 8 p. m. at the Concordia Turner Hall. Members are asked to attend this meeting because many important subjects will be discussed. Now that Victory has come, many of the members, who in the past were not able to attend meetings because of long working hours, will now be able to attend regularly. Also, since gasoline rationing has been lifted we expect to see many of our out-of-town members at our future meetings. Let's have a large crowd at our September meeting, which will be our first peacetime meeting since December 1941.

Our next social event is our Anniversary Dance which will be held November 10. The planning committee is working hard in trying to make this dance a success, so all the members are asked to do their utmost to help them along. We are all hoping that some of our boys will be home at that time so they, too, can help us celebrate this great occasion.

The SANC will hold a meeting the second Tuesday of September, which is the 11th, at the Reiss Hall, 7th and Ann. Last month their meeting was postponed because of V-J Day. A carton of cigarettes will be given away at this meeting. Members are asked to be present.

THIS AND THAT—Julia Kralj spent a week at Gary, Indiana, visiting friends. Cecilia Yartz and her children are visiting her folks at Springfield, Ill. John Zimmerman was home over the Labor Day holiday and from all reports is doing very nicely. Sanely Hervatin was home last week end from Camp Robinson, Arkansas. The Hervatins also entertained Miss Elsie Clavich from Detroit. Her mother and father also belong to the SNPJ.

Lorraine Kountz is now living in Los Angeles. She is working for the Richfield Oil Co. as the head of the Credit Department. Don't be surprised if you see Lorraine soon, because from all indications she is beginning to get a little home sick. If anyone wishes to write to her here is her address: 1623 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

John Buskowitz Jr. also has a new address: 2901 Long Shore Ave., Philadelphia 20, Pa.

Ben and Tillie Ducote have settled down on their five acres. We all hope that Richard will continue to write articles for The Voice of Youth.

ATTENTION BOWLERS!

CLEVELAND, O.—The SNPJ Ladies Bowling League will open its 1945-1946 season this Friday, Sept. 7 at 9 p. m. on the Slovene Workingmen's Home Alleys. Please be prompt and let's start this season with a full attendance! The men's League also will start rolling on Sunday, Sept. 9. Call Sec'y John Spilar, Glenville 3042 if your team has not been enrolled.

AGNES C. JERIC,
Sec'y Ladies' League.

Trailblazer Lodge

Social and Dance Sunday, Sept. 16

The Chicago Trailblazers, Lodge 100, wish to announce that a social and dance will be held at Stancik's hall, on Sunday, September 16. This will be an afternoon and evening affair, beginning at 2:30 and continuing into the late hours of the night.

The entire proceeds will go for the benefit of the Lodge's service men's fund, a fund to be used for a gala "welcome home celebration" when the members return from their duties in the armed forces. Also, we remind all who have tickets, or who will purchase them in the meantime, that on that day we will announce the winner of the \$100.00 U.S. Victory Bond which will be given away by the lodge.

We are entertaining hopes that several of our young men in service will be home on furlough and attend this affair, among them Frank Bezaj and William Blsbarrow, both of whom have seen action in the Pacific area.

What do you say, Trailblazers, to dropping around for a chat with the "boys" and extend them the glad hand of welcome? Each and every one is expected to be present.

The committee in charge is making good progress in lining up all necessary arrangements for the dance, refreshments and food—and also balina for those who wish to play in the space adjoining the hall.

An invitation is extended to members of the neighboring lodges and to their families and friends. Plan to be with us on Sunday, September 16. The place is Stancik's hall at 215 E. 115 Street. A good time is in store for every one.

COMMITTEE.

Veronian Dance

Sunday, Sept. 9

VERONA, PA.—It will be the "Moonlight Serenaders," for this Sunday night's, Sept. 9, dance. With the cooler evening coming up, and lots of time on our hands because of the five-day week, a big crowd is sure to be on deck.

Saturday, Sept. 14, Les Foulk and his grand band will be the feature attraction at our Veronian Club.

Remember these two dates, this Sunday, and the following Saturday, for two evenings of fun.

Those wedding bells are breaking up that old gang of ours. Within two weeks, Cupid has hit the target among members in our Veronian Lodge.

In behalf of the Veronians, congratulations to: Veronica Yugovich and Mr. and Mrs. Bregovich (formerly Frances Mestak).

So, with this reminder that our Federation is having an SNPJ Day, at South Park, Sunday, September 30, I'll say so long!

MICHAEL LIPESKY.

P. S.: To the Paul Martins, who not so long ago had an addition to their family, also go Veronian congratulations.

Announce Big Housing Project

NEW YORK.—(CLNS)—The first low-rent cooperative apartment project launched under New York's Urban Redevelopment Law will be a \$3,172,800 undertaking which will go into construction as soon as possible at the close of the war, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia announced during his regular Sunday broadcast Aug. 12.

"Here is some good news," the Mayor announced, "there is to be another housing project down on the lower East Side. It is the East River Cooperative Houses. It is cooperative in every sense of the word."

The houses will provide space for 710 family units or a total population of 2400 to 3000 persons. Owners-tenants of the new projects, the Mayor explained, will make down payments of \$500 per room and will pay rent not exceeding \$14 a room a month. The monthly payment will pay off the mortgage and meet maintenance costs. When the mortgage is paid off the rental will not exceed the actual cost of service. The tenant will become full owner of his apartment when the mortgage is paid.

Managing the huge cooperative will be A. E. Kazan who will bring to the undertaking nearly twenty years of experience as manager of the highly successful Amalgamated Cooperative Housing projects in Van Cortlandt, Park and Grand Street in New York which have prospered through the world's most severe depression and the global war. Several cooperative officials

Victorian News

CHICAGO.—Vacation days will soon be over, school bells will again be ringing, and teachers will soon be calling the roll. Children should be glad of the opportunity to go to school and increase their knowledge.

There are many of us that would have liked to get education in our younger days but never had the chance. So we have to go to school in our older days and try to make up for the loss of our youth, for it's true that a person is never too old to learn.

And those of you who are planning on bowling, better come to our next meeting so that we can make proper arrangements. Don't be a wallflower! Of course, we are not all good bowlers. But we try. So come out to bowl. It is for your health as well as pleasure.

We also have some nice balina courts at the Slovene Labor Center, 2301 S. Lawndale ave. There are some players there all the time. It is a wonderful outdoor sport, lots of fun to balina. You are always welcome at the Center. Hope to see a lot of new faces at the Slovene Center.

The Perfect Circle 26 is having a "Vinska Trgatav", a play in Slovene costumes.

The exact day picked is Saturday evening, Sept. 29, at the SNPJ Hall, 2859 S. Lawndale ave. When you hear of a Slovene affair, go to it regardless of what or who is giving it. Let's all of us stick together, go to all the affairs. Don't be one-sided, be a good sport. I go here and there; what is the difference as long as it is Slovene. Let's not forget our forefathers. They would not want us to forget our Slovene tongue.

Victorians meeting nite will be Thursday, Sept. 6 at Bergers, 2653 S. Lawndale ave. So be present.

This is one meeting nite that I'll not be present as I'll be on my vacation in Nokomis, Taylorville and Kansas City, Kans.

Now how many other members can say it's their first meeting that they miss in years? I think that you all should try to do the same. It is fun to attend meetings of any kind. In many cases fraternal friendship leads to the key of happiness in the world.

Sister Jule Kalan will take over my job on meeting nite. Thank you, Julie, and I'll be thinking of all of you on meeting nite. But I'll be in Kansas City, Kans.

We Victorians wish our sister Ann Torta of Alhambra, Calif., a speedy recovery. Also sister Katherine Poule, 2727 Frances place, Chicago.

Don't forget your dues and meeting Sept. 6. With peace now, let's hope that all of the boys will soon be home and back to work.

MARY E. NOVAK.

Now that he summer season is interesting by the appearance of Zinka Milanov, Metropolitan Opera star, Zlatko Balokovic, famous Yugoslav violinist and the Partisan chorus. The rally was one which was different in the respect to the atmosphere was a changed one. At this time we can look back on the success of most of the actions our people took during the war through various noteworthy branches. With the war won we look for a better world for the people in Europe as well as here.

August 23, 24 and 25 were the days sloted for the collection of money in the streets to furnish and equip tubercular clinics in Yugoslavia for children. Representing the New York All Americans were Cecelia Murin, Mildred Padar, Mrs. Gertrude Mutz, Mrs. Frank Padar.

A significant gathering was sponsored by the Union of Yugoslav Americans on Wednesday, August 22 at the Manhattan Center. At this time Louis Adamic and ambassador Stanoje Simic spoke in addition to many other notable Yugoslavs from various parts of the world. At this program was made especially interesting by the appearance of

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The honor roll committee is busily preparing for the Victory concert to be held on Sunday, Sept. 23, at the Slovene hall. More details shall be given later.

Postwar Housing Program

A bill has been introduced by Senator Wagner of New York and Senator of Louisiana which sets a goal of 1,200,000 new homes a year for at least the first five years after the war. The government would participate in the drive for this goal helping cities clear slums, aiding workers in building houses, and extending existing federal housing programs.

Senator Wagner stated that the legislation "proposes the complete housing program for which people throughout the country, countless in number, have waited long and long."

Major Construction Increase

The goal of 1,200,000 homes a year would be between four and five times the prewar construction which averaged 273,000 annually in the decade that ended with 1939. The program would require private expenditures of \$5,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 a year and produce directly and indirectly 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 jobs. Here are the highlights of the proposed program: All federal housing activities would be consolidated under one agency, the National Housing Administration (NHA).

Federal assistance would be given to wipe out blighted and slum areas in cities. This would be done in two ways. The NHA could lend money to cities to acquire land for new housing developments. And if the NHA Administrator found further aid was necessary, he could provide Federal contributions over a 45-year period so that the city could lease or sell the property to a reasonable figure to private interests for re-development.

The legislation provides for \$50,000,000 of loans for financing the acquisition of blighted areas in the first year, the amount increasing annually until it reached \$250,000,000 after five years. Interest rates would be determined under a formula based on what the Federal government has to pay on its own borrowings. The measure also provides for government contributions of \$4,000,000 for such projects in the first year and these would rise to \$20,000,000 annually.

The present Federal insurance of mortgages would be expanded with the aim of getting insurance companies and similar institutions interested in rental housing. They would be guaranteed an annual return of 2% after depreciation and spending expenses on a 50-year investment. A ceiling of \$1,000,000 would be put on this type of mortgage insurance. The Housing Administrator would determine appropriate rents. Senator Ellender estimated that this would bring about a reduction of 25% to 40% in rents below prevailing levels.

Federal housing assistance would be given to local communities undertaking construction of public housing for low income families. Contributions under this provision would amount to \$5,000,000 for the first year and increase until they reach \$25,000,000 annually. Construction costs for this type of public housing would be limited to \$1,000 a room in cities under \$500,000 and \$1,250 a room in larger cities.

The national Housing Administration would be authorized to make loans to local public agencies for remodeling, repair and reconstruction of existing housing.

Farm Loans Planned

The Secretary of Agriculture would operate a loan program for farmers who could not otherwise obtain credit, at 3% interest for 40 years. He would also make loans for construction of housing for seasonal agricultural workers. And the National Housing Administration, in cooperation with other government agencies, could make loans to public agencies for the construction of rural rental housing. The interest would be under a formula based on the interest paid by the Federal government.

Finally, the legislation provides for government research on housing.

Bread & Butter.

Measuring in Laundering

A measuring cup and a ruler kept near the washing machine may help in saving soap and also doing an efficient washing job, according to home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Suds about two inches thick are best for washing clothes clean. Too much soap is not only wasteful, but it does not do the best washing job. Too little soap does not get clothes clean.

A little experience will show just what measure of soap is needed for two-inch suds. Try a half cup of soap first, and then add until the right measure is found. Just how much is needed depends on the size of the machine, the water, and the kind of soap used.

Measuring the water and the load of clothes is also important. Fill the tub with just enough water to reach the water-line indicated in the machine after the clothes are in. Put in only the weight of clothes or the number of pieces advised by the directions that came with the machine. Too heavy a load will not wash well and may overburden the motor.

Let Us Organize Active Juvenile Circles

By Michael Vrhovnik

Do you know that a Juvenile Circle can be organized with only seven juvenile members in any locality where there is an SNPJ Lodge? Yes, that is true. Your lodge or any other lodge in the Society may organize their juvenile members into local branches called Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ—these managed and supervised by adult members elected from the parent lodge with which they are affiliated.

Juvenile Circles are a great deal more than just organized groups of boys and girls. They are, in fact, potential training centers where the fundamentals of fraternalism and democracy can be taught and tested—where our juvenile members can be better fitted to work, play and plan together in harmony.

It is natural for a healthy, normal boy or girl to want to belong to an organized group—a juvenile circle all of their own where they can meet once or twice each month to talk things over, formulate plans for future activities, and then work together in carrying them out successfully. Programs for their meetings and other occasions are valuable assets when planned from the standpoint of education, entertainment and exercise. Their purpose should be, primarily, to build character and friendship, develop keener minds and healthier bodies, and to generate a stronger desire for cooperative endeavors.

We know that children love social life and gayety. They enjoy participation in competitive games, contests and sports of all kinds. Entertainment programs, handicraft projects, drills and fancy marches, and gymnastics, too, come in for a large share of their enthusiasm and usually inspire their talents toward a higher standard. Picnics, dances and parties are other forms of activity which provide a healthy outlet for their pent-up thoughts and energy. It has been proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that boys and girls trained in social, cultural and athletic activities quickly form a strong sense of responsibility and appreciation for things that are useful in later years and, upon their transfer to the senior department of the Society, very often become active in lodge work, bringing with them new ideas and stimulating interest.

Because of the foregoing facts, we again appeal to our lodges to organize their juveniles, and thus provide them, early in life, with opportunities to learn the real value and the many advantages of cooperative effort. There are scattered throughout the jurisdiction of the Society scores of lodges who could very easily organize and support a Juvenile Circle. This should be the aim of every active SNPJ lodge—the outstanding objective in its post-war program.

Repeating what was written some time ago . . . Only through the organization of a Circle can the juveniles in your lodge obtain all the advantages offered by the SNPJ. Upon the youth in our lodges and circles depends much of the future progress and growth of the Society. How well they will lead and work together for its welfare in the years ahead depends a great deal on the training received in the early stages of membership in the basic principles and fundamentals of fraternalism and democracy.

In planning the organization of a Juvenile Circle, it is very important to know first of all that you have adult leaders upon whom you can depend to assume the duties and responsibilities of management. In case there is no one within the lodge willing to accept this office, the next step then is to go outside the ranks of the lodge and try to induce some one, who is qualified for this type of work, to join the SNPJ. It will be necessary in every instance to provide some monetary reward for services rendered just as is done for the secretary, president, and other officers of the lodge. Good leadership is as essential for juveniles as it is for adults. Without it there can be no real, lasting progress, and without reasonable compensation for work performed, we cannot expect to retain them at their posts.

Next to good leadership it is important, of course, to have enough juvenile members, in the ages when they can be expected to attend meetings, socials, and other events to not only start a Circle, but to assure a reasonable degree of activity and progress for some time to come. As stated in the opening paragraph, seven members is the minimum number required to organize a group of this kind, but as many more should be encouraged to join as possible. Members, ten years of age or older, make the best prospects for an active Circle, although there should be no objection to accepting younger members who want to belong.

It will be necessary for the sponsoring lodge to approve the proposed organization of a Circle, and to elect some one as its manager. It will be necessary, depending on the size of the membership and the community, to elect or appoint an organizing committee of three or more members to help with the work of getting the Circle started. It would be wise, in any case, to give one or two of the older juvenile members, who are interested in the movement, a place on the organizing committee. When this committee is ready to function, the names and addresses of all juvenile members in the lodge should be furnished by the secretary. These should be listed in a notebook for reference. To this list should also be added the names of prospective candidates for membership in the community, who might be induced to join the SNPJ. The organizing committee should then begin the work of visiting the members and prospects.

The committee should divide the work, visiting as many juveniles before the first meeting as possible. In each and every case the purpose of the Circle should be explained to the parents and their consent obtained to allow the children to become members, to attend meetings, etc. When a sufficient number of members have pledged to join, set the date and place for the initial meeting. Notify all the members you have previously contacted, inviting them to be present. You are ready to organize a Juvenile Circle of the SNPJ.

Since this is the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the English-speaking Lodge movement in the SNPJ, let us, therefore, honor this significant event by concentrating more thought and effort on the juvenile membership—the youth of the SNPJ and wherever possible, organize a Juvenile Circle.

NOTATIONS

(Continued from page 8)

found out that T. Sgt. Stanley Peve, a flight engineer on a B-29, was hospitalized. Nothing serious, they say, tho.

All-A-ROUND—Butch and Lil, Waukegan.

Juvenile Circles

Perfect Circle No. 26 Attends Waukegan Carnival

CHICAGO.—Last Saturday night several Perfect Circle members and their parents attended the Penny Carnival sponsored by the Jolly Juvenile Circle 24 up in Waukegan, Illinois.

While some of the members doubled up in cars going up, Bill Kovacic, Richard Zasadil, Johnny Rokavec, Bob Saanemann and myself caught the North Shore train for the trip. We arrived there simultaneously with the others, namely, Anton Trojar and daughter Sylvia and Doris, Dorothy Galavan, John and Frances Rak and daughter Joanne, and Mary and Anton Andre and daughters Myra and Ellen.

It was pleasant visiting with our many Waukegan friends, and everyone was so friendly that we felt right at home in just a few minutes. We did have fun playing bingo, even if we didn't win the "little house jug" that Bill Kovacic had his heart set on. Frances Rak, whom we know to be a whiz at figures, guessed the right amount of beans in the jar, and was co-winner of \$1. Sylvia Trojar won a luscious looking cake in the cake-walk, and promised us all a "coffee and" party. We enjoyed the carnival, and thank the Jolly Juveniles and their advisers for a grand time.

After the carnival ended, those ever-hospitable folks, Frank and Christine Stritar took my group in tow, and we indulged in one of the best friend chicken dinners we have ever tasted. We were then shown the highlights of the Great Lakes Training Station and those of Waukegan, too. Between all this, talk of the activities of "your Circle and our Circle" floated through the air, and before we knew it, we had to be at the station to catch the 1 o'clock train. The Stritars always go out of their way to make the Circle's visit the kind we remember for a long time, and from all the boys, Bob and myself, a hearty and sincere "Thank you."

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.

A Report from Circle 11

FRANKLIN, KANSAS.—The Jolly Kansas Juvenile Circle No. 11 met at the Franklin Community Hall on August 12, with the attendance being fair. President John Zibert called a meeting to order at 2 p. m. Dick Fogliasso was introduced. Donald Girardi enrolled him.

Norine Nepote gave a very interesting report on the SNPJ.

A small birthday affair in honor of Madeline Borello who celebrated her birthday August 28.

Important topics were read from The Voice of Youth.

Business discussion was taken up. Various prizes were won by Katherine Palazzara, Madeline Borello, and Fred Bogina.

Donald Girardi read jokes for entertainment.

Be sure to be present at our next meeting September 9, at 2 p. m. for important discussion.

FRANCES SLANEK, Rec. Sec'y.

Co-op School

CHICAGO.—(C L N S)—Rochdale Institute, national training school in consumer cooperation, will open an eight weeks intensive training course beginning September 9. The first four weeks of the school will be held at College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wis. The remaining four weeks will be at George Williams College, Chicago.

Director of the courses will be Morris Mitchell, former head of the Department of Education, Alabama State Teachers College. The faculty will include Cecil Crews, training director at Central Cooperative Wholesale and Don Schwartz of the School for Workers of the University of Wisconsin. The section of the courses dealing with philosophy and theory of cooperatives will have as instructors Dr. James P. Warbasse, president emeritus of The Cooperative League of the USA; Father Martin Schirber, Dean of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota; Leo Bright, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Section of the Cooperative Union of Canada and Father Leo Ward, professor of philosophy at Notre Dame.

Business discussion was taken up. We started with about 10 doctors and two nurses and myself as pharmacist. We wore hip-length boots to and from work daily, since it rained incessantly and the bulldozers crawling all over the place kept mud way over our ankles. From a small frame building we finally built our hospital on another site and moved in. A million dollars was spent on our building and equipment, so that I have had an opportunity to build a hospital pharmacy organization that is beyond the wildest hopes I had when I accepted the job. We now have over 50 doctors on the staff (all army officers), over 400 nurses and a total of over 600 people working in the hospital.

The second four weeks will emphasize techniques of cooperative business, finance and education. The faculty for this period has not been announced and will be made up largely of staff members of regional cooperatives.

Tuition for the eight weeks is \$50.

Students will live at Lake Geneva in buildings that are part of the summer recreational and educational center operated by George Williams College. In Chicago, accommodations will be available in the dormitories of George Williams College. For further information, write C. J. McLanahan, Acting Director, Rochdale Institute, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. A special catalog is now available.

Zasadil spent a lively vacation in and around Chicago—George Ratkovich's wedding date has been changed to the latter part of September instead of Nov.—The Louis Benigers have returned after a two weeks' vacation in Michigan.—The John Rakes spent a busy "vacation" in Gary last week and also in Chicago and Waukegan.

This and That

By Peter Elish

For Full Employment

The public press is giving considerable space to the debate on the Full Employment Bill, and we are going to hear a great deal more about this bill when Congress convenes.

It is becoming significantly more clear that if we are to avoid another serious depression and widespread unemployment, it will be necessary to employ the resources of the federal government in planning and controlling our economic system.

And the full intent of this bill is aimed in making our economic system function with the aid of the Federal government.

Whether, if this bill is enacted into law, this can be accomplished is a matter of debate with economists.

But it is significant that the trend of thought in Washington and elsewhere is that, if the government doesn't take a positive stand against unemployment, we will continue to have widespread unemployment in the future. Hardly any responsible people feel that private industry can do it alone.

Bishop Oxnam, President of the Federal Council of Churches, eloquently amplified this thought in his address to the Senate Committee. He said:

"Failure to use the full productive power of the Nation is to sabotage the future. It is real labor applied to real material on real machines that means real wealth. To fail to use such labor is to make the future poorer in a material sense, and when we consider what happens to the mind and heart of the unemployed man, it is to make the future poorer likewise in a spiritual sense." And,

After the carnival ended, those ever-hospitable folks, Frank and Christine Stritar took my group in tow, and we indulged in one of the best friend chicken dinners we have ever tasted. We were then shown the highlights of the Great Lakes Training Station and those of Waukegan, too. Between all this, talk of the activities of "your Circle and our Circle" floated through the air, and before we knew it, we had to be at the station to catch the 1 o'clock train. The Stritars always go out of their way to make the Circle's visit the kind we remember for a long time, and from all the boys, Bob and myself, a hearty and sincere "Thank you."

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.

A Report from Circle 11

FRANKLIN, KANSAS.—The Jolly Kansas Juvenile Circle No. 11 met at the Franklin Community Hall on August 12, with the attendance being fair. President John Zibert called a meeting to order at 2 p. m. Dick Fogliasso was introduced. Donald Girardi enrolled him.

Norine Nepote gave a very interesting report on the SNPJ.

A small birthday affair in honor of Madeline Borello who celebrated her birthday August 28.

Important topics were read from The Voice of Youth.

Business discussion was taken up. Various prizes were won by Katherine Palazzara, Madeline Borello, and Fred Bogina.

Donald Girardi read jokes for entertainment.

Be sure to be present at our next meeting September 9, at 2 p. m. for important discussion.

FRANCES SLANEK, Rec. Sec'y.

John Zugich Reveals Some War Secrets

DE PUE, Ill.—Although cloaked by government censorship for two and one-half years, it could be revealed today that John Zugich, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zugich Sr., De Pue, has been serving that length of time as the director of pharmaceutical service at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic bomb plant.

He was able to reveal this fact in a letter to his parents, although he himself, had no idea what was being done in the plant, situated 15 miles from the town of Oak Ridge.

His mother, too, was able to shed some light on a trip she made to visit his son and family in Oak Ridge this spring. She told today of being granted a 10-day permit to enter the town and renewing the permit every 10 days until her visit ended. Upon leaving she was sworn to secrecy not to tell of the visit nor of the size of the town which has now grown to a population of 75,000, the fifth largest city in Tennessee.

In writing to his parents, John said, "for the past two and one-half years we had to keep a secret that for a time we thought would not be released during this war. When I came to Oak Ridge we had only about 1,000 people and about 30 houses. We had no stores, movie theaters, or schools.

My association has been with the medical set-up for the town. We started with about 10 doctors and two nurses and myself as pharmacist. We wore hip-length boots to and from work daily, since it rained incessantly and the bulldozers crawling all over the place kept mud way over our ankles. From a small frame building we finally built our hospital on another site and moved in. A million dollars was spent on our building and equipment, so that I have had an opportunity to build a hospital pharmacy organization that is beyond the wildest hopes I had when I accepted the job. We now have over 50 doctors on the staff (all army officers), over 400 nurses and a total of over 600 people working in the hospital.

The second four weeks will emphasize techniques of cooperative business, finance and education. The faculty for this period has not been announced and will be made up largely of staff members of regional cooperatives.

Tuition for the eight weeks is \$50. Students will live at Lake Geneva in buildings that are part of the summer recreational and educational center operated by George Williams College. In Chicago, accommodations will be available in the dormitories of George Williams College. For further information, write C. J.

THE ROAD TO FULL EMPLOYMENT Soldiers Angry at

By Stuart Chase

"If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then Government can and must create additional job opportunities."

Who said that—Norman Thomas? Max Lerner? Sen. La Follette? S. Chase? Guess again. Thomas E. Dewey said that in his campaign last Fall. Indeed we were all saying that last Fall, Republicans and Democrats alike. Only recently have the Holy Rollers for free enterprise begun to shout that planning for full employment leads us down the road to serfdom. With the British election results now before them, perhaps they will shout a little less.

There are 2 stages in planning for full employment. First, enough people must want it to make it politically feasible. Second, the plan itself must not only make economic sense, but be politically available. There is no doubt that we have reached the first stage, as public opinion polls show. The second, however, presents a problem.

Ever since the 1929 crash, people have been sending me plans to end depressions. They come from every nook and corner of the Republic, on post cards, in letters, in packages in piano crates. I would guess I've had 3,000 of them. Some were awful, some were touching, some were very competent. But I cannot recall one which was politically available, in the sense that it could be put in the form of a bill and have a chance of reaching the floor of Congress for action.

Mr. Pabst, the beer king, recently put up \$50,000 for prize plans and received hundreds of them. Several of the winning papers were excellent. So what? So they were printed in a pretty booklet, there was a news story about them, a dinner at the Waldorf, and that was the last heard of them.

This hurricane of plans shows that many Americans still have fertile and inventive minds, and are deeply concerned over the critical economic question. Discussing the plans also helps to educate the public—which, however, is a long, slow process.

As they stand, these plans will not produce one extra job now that the war is over, and Government orders are being cut from 100 billion dollars a year to 30 billion or less. Some 70 billion dollars of orders and purchasing power are going whistling out of the economy, and that means about 30 million jobs to be refinanced and relocated. We shall go back on the grand old WPA, unless something better can be made politically available.

There is no long-haired theory about S-380, nor any clanking of Phi Beta Kappa keys. It is a straight compensatory plan, as spotlighted by Gov. Dewey: If private business can't provide jobs, then the Government must. It compensates for any gaps left in the economy by ordinary enterprise. Ordinary enterprise includes profit-making business; non-profit undertakings like cooperatives, colleges, churches, clubs, foundations; local government activities—such as streets, schools, sewers, police, fire, parks, traffic control.

(Continued next week)

Uncontrolled Reconversion

The government's failure to regulate the flow of materials and parts to reconvening industries has led to a scramble for these items that is hampering the transition back to peacetime production. Many companies are reported to be placing orders with three or four sources in quantities that are far above their actual needs. Their idea appears to be to grab the materials and parts that are delivered first, and then to cancel the other orders. But this pyramiding of orders increases the pressure of shortage and leaves some companies without any access to scarce materials and parts.

Some industrial groups have urged WPB to crack down on duplication of orders. But WPB officials, running true to form, believe that this should be done on a voluntary basis. The experience of the war has shown that "reliance on voluntary action" is simply one of WPB's more effective dodges to keep from taking effective action in behalf of small producers and consumers.

What "Bread & Butter" predicted when WPB announced its intention of giving industry the right to scramble for scarce materials and parts is now taking place. Some manufacturers are piling up excessive inventories that they cannot use, while others cannot obtain the parts and supplies they require for reconversion.

In my opinion the officers are the ones who have had the breaks all through the war; it is no more than right that they should try to give the greatest assistance to the ordinary GI so he can have the best of everything for a while.

I really do not believe that they will allow this caste system to become a reality; but to even think that they should have the audacity to even suggest such a thing is going too far. A lot of the fellows are writing home and telling their parents to write their congressmen what they think about it, some are writing Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell. It is really raising a stink.

It is time for the people of America to wake up. It is time labor had its say. It is time for us to realize that what we are fighting for are just empty phrases if they let things like that go on at home. I have never yet got over the C F & I trying to cheat you out of your compensation when Pa died, and I never will. Ma. They tell us to go out and fight for freedom from want, and yet they let the poor widows of the country be hijacked out of what they justly deserve.

England, of all places, has put a labor party into power for the first time in the history of the country. It shows that the people in the world are awakening to the fact that labor

Proposed Caste System

WALSENBURG, Colo.—The recent attempt of our militarists who have proposed through the War Manpower Commission to transplant their caste system into the civilian life has apparently riled rank and file of our armed forces more than anything else. This is seen in a letter from Cpl. Albert J. Tomsie to his mother, Mrs. Mary Tomsie, of this city. He is stationed in the Philippines. First referring to some family matter he then continues:

"Now I come to the main reason for this letter. Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Pacifican, the army newspaper in Manila, which reads:

WMC Move to Carry Military Caste System into Postwar Job Aid Blasted

WASHINGTON, (ANS) — The War Manpower Commission "apparently is trying to help carry the military caste system into civilian life by giving officers the first crack at the best jobs," Douglas Smith, Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent, has charged.

WMC in Washington has directed regional directors, to give "the greatest assistance" to young officers veterans. Said the WMC:

"Many of these officers have married since they were called into service. They and their families are accustomed to living on an officer's income and they understandably do not want to alter their standard of living."

State WMC commissions are surveying executive and supervisory jobs in business, industry and governments, the results to be embodied into a manual listing positions which Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers might be fitted when a vacancy occurs.

The Commission has already published a booklet—conspicuously labeled "enlisted men"—listing all the types of Army and Navy duties and the corresponding civilian jobs for which these duties fitted the men.

A manpower official explained to Smith the separate booklets were planned at the request of the Army AG's office and the Navy Bureau of Personnel and that the commission had no intention of discriminating against enlisted men. Added Smith:

"Shortly after a conversation with me the official telephoned to say the planned officer-job manual would not be published separately but that the survey would be combined with that in the enlisted men's booklet and a single booklet for all veterans would be issued."

An Army spokesman told Smith a separate booklet for EM had been issued because the need was immediate. The Navy division involved could not be reached for comment.

Read it over and you will know why every G. I. in my tent, and a lot of others on this base are so thoroughly disgusted, demoralized, and have lost faith in what they believed they were fighting for. To even suggest a caste system for job employment, and to try to place enlisted men into jobs which correspond to those they held in the service, is going against all principles of organized labor, it is tearing down the freedom of opportunity for which we were supposed to be fighting.

"Give the greatest assistance to young officer veterans." What kind of a war manpower commission do we have? Have the officers of this war done any more to deserve the breaks? More enlisted men have died in this war than officers.

They understandly do not want to alter their standard of living. What kind of talk is that? They are inferring that the ordinary GI doesn't have to have a standard of living as high as an officer. His wife doesn't have to live in such nice houses, wear such nice clothes, and eat as well as an officer's wife.

In my opinion the officers are the ones who have had the breaks all through the war; it is no more than right that they should try to give the greatest assistance to the ordinary GI so he can have the best of everything for a while.

I really do not believe that they will allow this caste system to become a reality; but to even think that they should have the audacity to even suggest such a thing is going too far. A lot of the fellows are writing home and telling their parents to write their congressmen what they think about it, some are writing Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell. It is really raising a stink.

It is time for the people of America to wake up. It is time labor had its say. It is time for us to realize that what we are fighting for are just empty phrases if they let things like that go on at home. I have never yet got over the C F & I trying to cheat you out of your compensation when Pa died, and I never will. Ma. They tell us to go out and fight for freedom from want, and yet they let the poor widows of the country be hijacked out of what they justly deserve.

Today it is the job lines!

Soon it will be the bread lines!

We look at the drama of 1945 with memories of 1933 and the scene is similar.

THIS IS WHERE WE CAME IN.

R. L. A.

is the party which should be in power in democracy, because labor is the people, and the people should have their government of, by, and for them.

England, of all places, has put a labor party into power for the first time in the history of the country. It shows that the people in the world are awakening to the fact that labor

can go on all day, but I don't have the time or opportunity. I know that you understand, Ma.

With love ALBERT.

Your loving daughter,

MITZIE, Holcombe, Wis.

A FAMILY REUNION ON OKINAWA



INTERPRETER FOR THE 24th DIVISION, U. S. 10th Army, T/4 Selyu Higuchi, of Los Angeles, is shown with his father after they met at Nago, Okinawa, for the first time in eight years. Higuchi, born in California, moved at an early age to Nago with his family. Later he returned to the United States. U. S. Army photo. (International Soundphoto)

OUR JOB IN JAPAN

By Harry Paxton Howard

Japan in surrender accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. The Japanese Government has appointed an Imperial prince as Prime Minister, since no one but a member of the royal house is likely to escape assassination from Japanese super-patriots in endeavoring to get soldiers to lay down their arms. If and when surrender is completed, the American Government will take prime responsibility for further developments in Japan.

In Japan's home islands, there should be no question of divided and conflicting authorities as in Germany. It was principally American power that defeated Japan, and future responsibilities will be ours. If we carry out the avowed aims of the Potsdam Declaration, the forces of peace and reason will dominate Japan, democratic self-government will be established, and Japanese aggression and Imperial ambitions will never again threaten its neighbors and rivals. If we do not carry out these aims, there will be another war—far more frightful than the one now ending. The choice is ours.

The position of the Emperor is one which has been embarrassing for the American Government, owing to the easy exploitation of democratic feeling by those among us who desired to continue the war indefinitely—for various purposes. Certainly, the tremendous power of the Emperor in the Japanese Constitution is ultimately incompatible with democratic sovereignty. Most of the Japanese I have known have been quite hostile to the institution of monarchy. It is important to realize, however, that the Emperor has seldom ruled. Like the King of England and Emperor of India, he reigns rather than rules. Only in a grave crisis such as the present does a member of the Imperial House take an active part in political life.

"Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

"The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor islands as we determine. The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

"We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people, freedom of speech, of religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

"Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established, in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people, a peacefully inclined and responsible Government."

"It is important for us to realize that the most violent hostility to the Japanese Emperor, among ourselves, has not come from the elements most interested in the promotion of democracy. There are two main groups of "Hang the Emperor" shouters. The Communist and heliotrope group demands that hereditary monarchy is a terrible evil, but that personal non-hereditary dictatorship is just wonderful; even their hostility to monarchy leaves out the Rumanian monarchy—which happens to be working as a puppet for Stalin, and is therefore described as "anti-democratic." What they want is to substitute their own form of absolutism for some other form of absolutism.

The other group consists of the racists—the hatemongers like Halsey, Bilbo, La Guardia, etc., who detest the Japanese as "bestial apes."

and would like to see the Japanese as a "democratic" form of society as is not to be taken seriously, when it starts denouncing any institution

as "anti-democratic." What they want is to substitute their own form of absolutism for some other form of absolutism.

The alternative to "irresponsible militarism" is responsible democratic government, in the hands of the people. The common people of Japan did not choose this war. "Self-willed militarists" launched the attack on the Chinese in the Peking area in July 1937, telling their Japanese subjects that they had been "treacherously attacked" by the Chinese.

The Japanese Parliament had not been asked in advance. Even when war was under way, Parliament was not asked for a formal declaration.

As the war intensified and expanded, year after year, the militarists increased their power. Japanese political parties were forced to liquidate. Japanese trade unions became "Labor fronts" or were dissolved. Japanese cooperative associations continued, but with strict abstention from political activities of any kind. The militarists were forming.

The reversal of this process means the re-establishment and strengthening of the Japanese Parliament, which is the proper organ for expressing the will of the Japanese people. Parliament (usually termed the Diet) still exists, in a way, but the liquidation of the various parties has left it little of a repre-

(Continued next week)



NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION—WACs enroute to Europe receive the same Red Cross services as do their Army brothers. Here a group waiting to board a ship are given coffee, doughnuts and candy bars by Red Cross canteen workers. (American Red Cross Photo by Dan Kierdan)

