

Cenzura zakriva učinek eksplozije atomske bombe

Japonsko ljudstvo opozorjeno, da je atomska bomba, katera je treščila na Hirošimo, odgovor tokijski vladi, ki je ignorirala zahtevo, naj kapitulira. Vsa japonska mesta in industrijska središča v nevarnosti uničenja. Nov bombni napad na japonsko mornarično bazo.—Kitajske kolone okupirale Yeungkong, pristaniščno mesto, po dolgem obleganju.—Britske in indijske čete prekoračile reko Sittang v Burmi

GUAM, 7. avg.—Stroga cenzura poveljstva ameriške letalske sile zakriva učinek, ki ga je povzročila atomska bomba, vržena na Hirošimo, japonsko vojaško bazo, toda prestrašeni Japonci so priznali, da je bomba povzročila ogromno škodo. Radio Tokio je objavil komunikacije vojnih lordov, v katerem naglašajo, "da tajno orožje zadostuje za označitev sovražnika kot uničevalca človeštva in socialne pravičnosti."

Guam, 7. avg.—Radijske oddaje s Saipana, Havajskih otokov, iz San Francisca in Washingtona so opozarjale Japonce, da nova atomska bomba, ki je treščila na Hirošimo, japonsko vojaško bazo, je odgovor Amerike tokijski vladi, ki je ignorirala ultimatum za zahtevo, naj se brezpogojno poda, če hoče odvrti popolno uničenje japonskih mest in industrijskih središč.

Urad za vojne informacije je oddal besedilo Trumanove izjave takoj po objavi. To so ponovile angleške radiopostaje in druge. Govorniki so naglašali, da je Truman podal izjavo z namenom, da reši japonsko ljudstvo pred popolnim uničenjem. Ako bo sledilo in se pokorilo vojaški kliki, je njegova usoda zapečaten. Pričakovati mora, da bodo atomske bombe padale na mesta in jih uničile.

London, 7. avg.—List Daily Mail citira poročilo iz zanesljivega vira, da bo Japonski poslanec ultimatum za zahtevo brezpogojne kapitulacije v prihodnjih 48 urah.

"Japonska stoji pred alternativo," pravi list. "Atomske bombe bodo razdejale vsa japonska mesta in komunikacijske zveze. Bombardiranje iz zraka bodo sledili napadi sil na kopnem in morju. Japonsko ljudstvo mora vedeti, kaj ga čaka."

Washington, D. C., 7. avg.—Komunikacije iz glavnega stana vrhovnega japonskega poveljstva priznava, da je bomba novega tipa treščila na Hirošimo. Ta japonska vojaška baza je bila prva tarča atomske bombe.

Radio Osaka je priznal, da je atomska bomba povzročila ogromno škodo. Železniški promet je bil ustavljen kot posledica razaranja.

Guam, 7. avg.—General Spaatz poroča, da je 125 ameriških letal trdnjav metalo razstrelitve in zažigalne bombe na Nagojo, japonsko mornarično bazo. Trdnjave so priletele nad Nagojo z oporišč na Marijanskih otokih.

Bombe so padale tudi na Tokokawo v bližini Nagoje. Prej so ameriški letalci metali bombe na štiri japonska mesta, ki so na listi popolnega uničenja. General Spaatz poroča, da so ameriški letalci v napadih, ki so se pričeli zadnjo soboto, vrgli čez 10.500 zažigalnih in razstrelivnih bomb na japonska mesta in industrijska središča.

Enote ameriške pomorske in letalske sile so potopile nadaljnjih enajst japonskih ladij in torpedov na morju med Korejo in japonsko celino. Vodovje med celino in Korejo je pod popolno kontrolo ameriške pomorske in letalske sile.

Cungking, Kitajska, 7. avg.—Kitajske kolone so okupirale Yeungkong, pristaniščno mesto

Kontradikcije na pariški obravnavi

Petaoin označen za prijatelja in sovražnika zaveznikov

Pariz, 7. avg.—Na obravnavi proti maršalu Petainu, ki je obtožen izdajstva Francije, so bile podane konfliktne izjave. Nekateri priče so trdile, da je obtoženec ustanovil tajno vojaško organizacijo, ki naj bi se borila na strani zaveznikov proti Nemčiji, druge pa so razkrile, da je Petain naslovil pismo diktatorju Hitlerju z zagotovilo, da se bo francoska armada borila proti ameriškim in britskim četam v severni Afriki.

Šest oseb, med temi štiri generali, je pričalo v prilog Petainu. Izjavile so, da je maršal kot vladar okupirane Francije skušal premotiti Nemce, da kopirajo z njimi. Na ta način je pomagal zaveznikom z namenom, da pospeši osvoboditev Francije.

Ustanovitev tajne francoske vojaške organizacije so omenili trije generali, med temi Odilion Picquard, bivši poveljnik francoskih armadnih zborov. Na drugi strani pa je prosekutor Andre Mornet razkril vsebino pisma, katero je Petain naslovil Hitlerju tri tedne po izkrcanju zaveznikov črt v severni Afriki. Maršal je takrat zagotovil Hitlerju, da se bodo francoske čete borile proti zaveznikom na strani nemških oboroženih sil.

Poljaki vladajo v Stettinu

Nemci zapuščajo pristaniščno mesto

Stettin, 7. avg.—Zastave poljske republike vihrajo na vseh važnih poslopih v tem pristaniščnem mestu in bivši prestolnici nemške Pomeranije, ki je imela pred vojno 300.000 prebivalcev. Mesto je prišlo pod poljsko vladno, čeprav štiri petine Stettina leži na zapadni strani reke Oder, ki tvori novo mejo med Poljsko in Nemčijo.

Poljaki iz krajev na vzhodni strani Curzonove linije, katere je dobila Rusija, prihajajo v Stettin, dočim Nemci zapuščajo mesto. Čez 12.000 Poljakov je prišlo v Stettin v zadnjih dneh. Sodi se, da se v mestu nahaja še 75.000 Nemcev. Večino tvorijo stari ljudje in otroci.

Več sto Nemcev je zapustilo Stettin in odstopovalo v zapadne kraje, dasi izgon ni bil odrejen. Mesto je dobilo poljskega župana, čigar uradni titel je predsednik. Ta je Peter Zarembo. Vojaški poveljnik je major Vladimir Jakovlevič Gorčakov, ki nosi rusko uniformo, čeprav služi v poljski armadi, katere poveljnik je maršal Mihael Rola-Zymierski. Ruske okupacijske sile so zapustile Stettin, toda ruske avtoritete še vzdržujejo bolnišnice in vojaške šole v mestu.

Ureditve okupacijskih con ob Donavi

Dunaj, Avstrija, 7. avg.—Glavni stan generala Clarka je naznanil doseg sporazuma glede ureditve okupacijskih con ob Donavi. Ruske čete bodo držale vse ozemlje na severni strani reke, ameriške pa ono na zapadni strani. Okupacija Linca, tretjega največjega avstrijskega mesta, je skupna.

Amerika dostavlja obleke Franciji

Pariz, 7. avg.—Uradno naznanilo pravi, da je Amerika dostavila 10.000.000 oblek Franciji. Te bodo razdeljene med francoske civiliste in osvobodene vojne ujetnike. Vrednost oblek se ceni na \$14.000.000.

ŽIVLJENJE SE OBNAVLJA V NEMŠKI PRESTOLNICI

Ruski general orisal kaos v prvih dneh okupacije

PRVI RAZGOVOR S POROČEVALCI

Berlin, 7. avg.—General Aleksander Gorbatov, poveljnik ruske okupacijske sile v Berlinu, je imel prvi razgovor s poročevalci zunanjih listov. Pojasnil jim je, kaj so sovjetske avtoritete storile, odkar je rdeča armada zasedla Berlin, in potem odkrito odgovarjal na stavljena vprašanja.

Konferenca je trajala čez eno uro. Gorbatov je skrbel, da se je vršila tako kot so poročevalci želeli. General je povedal, da se življenje obnavlja v Berlinu po kaosu, ki je nastal v prvih dneh ruske okupacije nemške prestolnice. Kaos so povzročile nalezljive bolezni in pomanjkanje živila.

Gorbatov je dejal, da so Rusi prevzeli težko nalogo vzpostavitve prometa v razdejani Berlinu. Štiri električne centrale in vodovodni sistem operirajo.

Promet na podzemski železnici je bil tudi vzpostavljen. Ta operira s kapaciteto 40 odstotkov v primeri z ono v predvojni dobi. Sovjetske avtoritete so omogočile odprtje 700 podjetij, ki producirajo potrebščine za nemške civiliste, 11.000 trgovin in 8000 oblačilnih delavnic. Kapital je preskrbela nova narodna banka. Avtoritete so tudi omogočile odprtje gledališč, čitalnic in čez 500 osnovnih šol.

Poročevalci so vprašali Gorbatova, ali ruske avtoritete dajejo večje odmerke živila nemškim komunistom in židom. Odgovoril je, da ne, zaeno pa je dostavil, da so zadevna poročila širila nepoučene osebe.

Na vsa druga vprašanja so dobili poročevalci direkten odgovor. Gorbatov jim je pred zaključenjem svetovalec, naj se držijo dejstev in poročajo resnico. Če bodo to storili, se bodo vršile slične konference v bodočnosti. Mnogi ruski uradniki, ki čitajo ameriške časopise, so uverjeni, da se svoboda tiska večkrat zlorablja z zakrivanjem resnice in potvarjanjem dejstev.

Tito naznanil pomilostitev četnikov

Začasni parlament sprejel zadevni zakon

Belgrad, Jugoslavija, 7. avg.—Več tisoč Jugoslovancev, ki so bili aretirani na obtožbo sodelovanja s sovražnikom in drugih prestopkov ter obsojeni v zapor in prisilno delo, je bilo osvobojenih na priporočilo maršala Tita, predsednika jugoslovanske vlade. Začasni parlament je na priporočilo maršala sprejel zadevni zakon.

Pomilostitveni so bili vsi, ki so služili v četniški armadi generala Mihajloviča, bivšega vojnega ministra v jugoslovanski ubelni vladi v Londonu, člani oborožene sile Milana Nedića, predsednika bivše luterske vlade v Belgradu, slovenski in hrvaški domobrance, kakor tudi državljani, ki so deloma sodelovali z Nemci in Italijani v času okupacije Jugoslavije. Dajše so bili pomilostitveni dezertarji iz stare jugoslovanske armade in oni, ki so delali za osiroke v kulturnih in drugih področjih.

Zakon amnestije ne velja za ustaše, hrvaške teroriste, katere poveljnik je bil kvizling Ljotić, člani nacističnega "Kulturbunda." Gestapa in drugih fašističnih policijskih organizacij ter one, ki so na listi vojnih zločincev.

Uničevalna sila atomske bombe

Triletni eksperimenti znanstvenikov uspešni

Washington, D. C., 7. avg.—Predsednik Truman je objavil epohalno naznanilo o novem tajnem orožju, ki bo pospešilo konec vojne z Japonsko. Orožje je atomska bomba, ki sprosti energijo atomov z eksplozivno silo, ki je večja kot 20.000 ton razstreliva TNT.

Izum atomske bombe predvideva revolucijo v proizvodnji energije za industrije in transportacijo. Truman je razkril, da so se eksperimenti pričeli pred tremi leti in da so stali Ameriko dve milijardi dolarjev. Čez 5000 znanstvenikov je delalo eksperimente v laboratorijih čikaške in drugih univerz.

Ameriški in tuji znanstveniki, ki so dobili zavetje v Ameriki, so delali eksperimente. Delo je bilo kronano z uspehom. Izluščili so tajnost atomske energije iz vesoljstva. Znanstveniki so tekovali z nemškimi tehnikami, ki so tudi eksperimentirali z atomsko energijo.

Amerika deli tajnost atomske bombe z Veliko Britanijo in Kanado, ne pa s Sovjetsko Rusijo, Francijo in drugimi zavezniki državami. Vojni tajnik Stimson je dejal, da bodo morda te države informirane o tajnosti pozneje. On je imenoval poseben odbor, ki ga tvorijo vladni uradniki in ameriški znanstveniki, v svrhu nadaljevanja študije. Sprostitve atomske energije bo lahko služila miru in vojni. To pravilo velja za vse iznajdbe in izume.

Prva atomska bomba je bila vržena na Hirošimo, japonsko vojaško bazo na otoku Honšu. Vojni departament še ni poročal o rezultatu. Izvidniški letalci so poročali, da je temen zastor dilma in prahu zakril Hirošimo, mesto, ki ima 318.000 prebivalcev, po eksploziji atomske bombe.

Sodi se, da je teža atomske bombe samo 400 funtov.

Kongres naj obdrži oblast

Senator Vandenberg priporoča akcijo

Washington, D. C., 7. avg.—Senator Vandenberg, republikanec iz Michigana, je predlagal, naj ima kongres odločilno besedo v vseh zadevah, ki bi lahko vodile v vojno, zaeno pa je sugeriral, naj predsednik Združenih držav ima prosto roko v varnostnem svetu Združenih narodov, v čigar področje spada mirna izravnava nastalih sporov.

Vandenberg je bil član ameriške delegacije na konferenci Združenih narodov v San Francisu, na kateri je bil sprejet in podpisan čarter svetovne organizacije za vzdrževanje in zaščito miru. On je glasoval za ratifikacijo čarterja v senatu.

Senator je v pismu državnemu tajniku Byrnesu, ki se vrača domov s konference velike trojice, katera se je vršila v Potsdamu, predlagal, naj kongres odloči obseg oblasti predsednika v ameriških reprezentantov v varnostnem svetu. Sprejme naj zakon v tem smislu.

Ako bo tak zakon sprejet, bo kongres, ne predsednik, končna avtoriteta v vseh zadevah, ki bi lahko vodile v vojno. Vandenberg je tudi naglasil svetost Monroejeve doktrine in da mora Amerika prevzeti odgovornost za vzdrževanje in zaščito miru v državah zapadne hemisfere.

Svet ADF svari pred povojno depresijo

Domače vesti

Na dopustu

Carlinville, Ill.—Na 30-dnevni dopust je prišel S/Sgt. Louis Mahkovtz ml., ki je služil pri 8. zračni sili. Vrnil se je z isto letočo trdnjavo, v kateri je služil kot "tail gunner." Iz Anglije do Bradley Fielda, Conn., jih je vzelo 22 ur. Nad Evropo je napravil 28 potelov in iz Avstrije in Nemčije prinesel več zanimivosti za spomin. Po dopustu se je moral prijaviti v South Dakoti, kjer se bo vežbal na B-29 in bo najbrže poslan na Pacifik.

Osem sinov v vojni

Eveleth, Minn.—Družina Johanna Pugel ima osem sinov v vojni—po imenu George, Louis, Joe, Albin, Eddie, John, Edmund in Victor. George je pri infanteriji v Texasu, Joe v Italiji, Edmund, po činu poročnik, pri letalcih v Coloradu, Joe na južnem Pacifiku, Louis pri mornarici na Pacifiku, Albin pri vojaški policiji v Texasu, Eddie v Nemčiji, John pri letalcih v Iowi. Mati je vdova.

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Emil Bokal, član društva 147 SNPJ, in žena Agnes sta odšla v Fontano, Cal., kjer se stalno naselita.—Na 30-dnevni dopust je prišel domov k staršem Pfc. Robert J. Roman, ki je služil dve leti na Pacifiku pri marinih in bil večkrat v hudih bojih z Japonci in bil dvakrat ranjen. V vojni je že tri leta. Po dopustu se vrne nazaj v vojaško bolnišnico v Cornwalis, Oregon.—Sgt. Joseph Tomarić, sin družine Mary Tomarić, je prišel na 30-dnevni dopust. V bojih je bil v Franciji in Belgiji.—Na 30-dnevni dopust sta prišla tudi Raymond Skeryanc in Harold Marley. Slednji je armadni zdravnik. Oba sta bila na zapadni fronti.

Ether Ogrin je bila obveščena od vojnega departamenta, da je bil njen mož Joseph proglašen za mrtvega. On je bil pogrešan od 22. jun. 1944, ko se ni vrnil z zračnega poleta nad Cherbourgom. Poleg žene zapuščila 15-mesečna sinčica, starša v Collinwoodu (Andrew Ogrin) in brata. Pri vojakih je bil od novembra 1942 in bil odlikovan z zračno kolajno.—K vojakom je šel Rudolph Rožanc ml., sin družine Rudolph Rožanc in bil dodeljen k marinom.—Na dopust za 45 dni je prišel Cpl. Frank Krnc iz Marylanda. Doma na dopustu je tudi njegov brat S/Sgt. Louis, s katerim se nista videla že tri leta.—Na 30-dnevni dopust je prišel Gunnars Mate 2/C Cyril Zalar, ki je bil na Pacifiku čez eno leto. On je sin družine Antona Zalarja iz Collinwooda.—Mildred Petrić je bila obveščena, da je od 22. jun. pogrešan na Pacifiku njen mož Sgt. Stanley. Bil je topničar v veebombrniški B-29 in baziran na otoku Titan. V armadi je od februarja 1943 in preko morja od lanskega novembra.

Nov grob v New Yorku

New York.—Dne 2. avg. je naglo umrla v Rosedalu, L. I., Mary Cesen, ki zapuščila moža in poročeno hčerko.

Major Bong se ubil v letalski nesreči

Burbank, Cal., 7. avg.—Major Richard Bong, prvak ameriške letalske sile, se je ubil, ko je letalo, katero je preizkušal, treščilo na tla in se razbilo. Bong je dobil 26 odlikovanj, med temi kongresno medaljo, najvišje odlikovanje, ker je sestrelil 40 japonskih letal. On je bil rojen v Poplaru, Wis., in star je bil 24 let.

Milijoni delavcev lahko izgube zaslužek

PREUREDITEV INDUSTRIJ PRED LAGANA

Chicago, 7. avg.—Člani eksekutivnega sveta Ameriške delavske federacije, ki so se sestali na seji v hotelu Drake, so posvarili kongres in Trumanovo administracijo, da bo Amerika zabredla v depresijo in ekonomski kaos, če bo odlašala z izvajanjem programa glede preureditve industrije za produkcijo civilnih potrebščin. Milijoni delavcev lahko izgube zaslužek po zaključenju vojne z Japonsko.

Člani sveta so osovili program, ki naj bi odvrnil ekonomsko katastrofo. Ta določa med drugim:

Zmanjšanje vojnih naporov na način, da bodo ameriške sile na Pacifiku dobile vse, kar potrebujejo, za pospešitev poraza Japonske, istočasno naj pa vlada skrbi, da bodo delavci upošleni v prehodni dobi.

Izvajanje načrta produkcije civilnih potrebščin v velikem obsegu, da se zadosti potrebam prebivalstva.

Odprava vladnih kontrol nad delovno silo in industrijami in osvojitve metod prostovoljne kooperacije.

Vlada naj pomaga privatnim industrijam, da bodo lahko povečale produkcijo in omogočile polno uposrilev delavcev.

Povečanje kupne sile delavcev in farmerjev in vzpostavitve kolektivnega pogajanja med delavci in delodajalci.

Kongres naj, ko se ponovno sestane v svojem zasedanju, sprejme priporočila predsednika Trumanova glede izboljšanja in raztegnitve sistema socialne zaščite na podlagi zakonskega načrta, ki so ga sestavili senatorji Wagner, Murray in Dingell.

Dasi člani unij ADF izvajajo pritisk na eksekutivni svet, naj se federacija pridruži svetovni organizaciji strokovnih unij, ki je bila ustanovljena pred nekaj meseci v Londonu, je predsednik William Green izjavil, da federacija ne bo zavrgla svojih načel. Pridružila se ne bo nobeni organizaciji, v kateri so unije, katere v bistvu niso svobodne in demokratične. Green je imel v mislih ruske unije, ki so včlanjene v svetovni delavski organizaciji. ADF je edina grupa, ki ni včlanjena v svetovni organizaciji.

Green in ostali člani eksekutivnega sveta so se izrekli proti organiziranju policajev v Chicagu in drugih mestih. Izjavili so, da policaji ne morejo biti lojalni uniji in prisegi, ki jo položijo pred mestnimi avtoritetami, katerim služijo.

Člani sveta bodo razpravljali o predlogu senatorja Vandenberg, republikanca iz Michigana, naj delavski departament skliče konferenco reprezentantov delavskih unij, industrijcev in vlade, na kateri naj bi se vršile diskuzije o miru v industrijah ter kooperaciji med delavci in delodajalci v interesu splošnosti.

Več masla za ameriške civiliste

Washington, D. C., 7. avg.—Chester Bowles, direktor urada administracije cen, je naznanil, da bodo civilisti dobili 10.000.000 funtov več masla ta mesec. To je rezultat večje produkcije in dogovora, ki ga je ameriška vlada sklenila z Dansko. Slednja se je obvezala, da bo zalagala ameriške vojske v Evropi z maslom.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

JRZ IZROČILO SANSA \$4000

Jugoslovansko republikansko združenje (JRZ), ki je kmalu po ustanovitvi SANSA zaključilo izročiti Slovenskemu ameriškemu narodnemu svetu glavni del svojega likvidnega premoženja, in sicer \$1000 takoj, druge \$4000 pa kasneje, je 20. julija izpopolnilo svojo obljubo. Tisti dan smo prejeli od poverjenstva ček za \$4000 in tajnik Charles Pogorelec je v svojem pismu dejal, da sta to postopanje odobrila pred nekaj meseci zadevna odbora SNPJ in JSZ.

SANS danes vrši isto delo in se bori za iste cilje, za katere se je borilo Jugoslovansko republikansko združenje pred več kot petindvajsetimi leti. Dasi razmere tedaj niso bile ugodne za uspeh programa, ki je določal federativno republikansko obliko vlade prve Jugoslavije, je vseeno zasejalo seme, ki je četrto stoletje kasneje zacvetelo in bo porodilo zaželjeni sad. SANS je s pomočjo zavednih slovenskih Amerikancev pomagal z vsemi svojimi silami, da so se uresničile sanje in aspiracije slovenskega naroda in s tem tudi načrti in cilji SANSovega prednika—Jugoslovanskega republikanskega združenja v Ameriki.

SANSovo delo še ni dokončano in ne bo dovršeno, dokler nova demokratična federativna Jugoslavija ni urejena in obnovljena. O obliki svoje bodoče vlade bodo odločali narodi Jugoslavije pri svobodnih volitvah, ki se bodo vršile oktobra meseca. Narodi Jugoslavije bodo na demokratičen način izvolili svoje poslance za konstituentno skupščino ter privikrat v svoji zgodovini sami odločili, ali hočejo demokratično federativno republiko ali monarhijo.

Z novo Jugoslavijo pa mora biti prenovljena vsa Evropa, prerajeni morajo biti vsi narodi v duhu bratstva, edinstva in prave demokracije — etnične, ekonomske in politične — kajti le kadar bodo vsi narodi zgradili svojo bodočnost na tej podlagi, bo zagotovljen mir in odpravljeno izkoriščanje in zatiranje ljudskih množic in preprečeno človeka. SANS lahko pri tem veliko pomaga v Ameriki. Toda to delo ni lahko in ne more biti izvajano brez gmočnih sredstev. In vsled tega je poslana podpora toliko bolj važna in toliko bolj cenjena.

Najlepša hvala!

Dosedanji uspehi WRFASD

Ameriški odbor Vojnega reliefnega fonda Amerikancev južnoslovanskega porekla (War Relief Fund of Americans of South-Slavic Descent) je predložil poročilo o svojem delu za pomožno akcijo. Račun krije šestmesečno dobo, končavši se 30. aprila 1945.

V tej dobi so znašali prispevki v gotovini \$504,527.67, vrednost darovanih religijnih potrebščin pa \$408,429.00. Vsi darovi in dohodki v gotovini in blagu so znašali \$1,009,453.42.

Do 30. aprila je bilo poslano v Jugoslavijo za \$209,472.78 kupljenih potrebščin ter \$401,606.24 darovanega blaga, skupaj za \$611,079.02. V skladišču se je tedaj nahajalo za \$46,373.79 kupljenih potrebščin ter darovanega blaga v vrednosti \$96,822.76.

Upravni stroški, vključevši stroške raznih večjih prireditev in pododsekov v drugih mestih, oglašanja, filmi itd., so znašali \$92,457.95, oprema urada \$2,054.80, najemnina, stroji in upravni stroški skladišča v New Yorku pa \$31,593.59. Dne 30. aprila je bilo gotovine še \$149,296.46, obveznosti pa \$29,224.95, torej čistega preostanka \$129,071.51.

Hrvatska bratska zajednica je istočasno poslala skrozi ta odbor v Jugoslavijo raznih potrebščin v vrednosti \$85,523.00.

Pošiljke religijnih potrebščin v Jugoslavijo po 30. aprilu niso vključene v teh računih.

Do 31. julija je SANS nabral za religio akcijo WRFASD v gotovini \$90,472.22. Vse prispevke se naj pošilja v naš urad (3935 West 26th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois), darove v blagu pa naravnost v skladišče: Warehouse WRFASD, 161 Peary Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Shod za religio akcijo v Jolietu V Jolietu prireja podružnica

SANSa in postojanka JPO-SS veliko skupno prireditev in shod v nedeljo, 19. avgusta. Vsi se v farnem parku. Vsi čisti dohodki so namenjeni za takojšnjo pomoč trepečemu narodu v stari domovini. In o veliki potrebi takojšnje pomoči bo govoril svetnik pri jugoslovanskem veleposlanstvu v Washingtonu, dr. Slavko Zore, ki bo Jolietčanom in rojakom iz okolice prinesel pozdrave iz Slovenije in Jugoslavije. V imenu SANSA in religio akcije WRFASD bo govoril SANSOV tajnik Kuhel. Nastopili bodo tudi lokalni govorniki in razni talenti.

Predsednik lokalnega odbora je brat Louis Zeleznikar, ki je podtajnik KSKJ in predsednik nadzornega odbora SANSA. Za pomočnike ima sestro Josephino Erjavec, gl. tajnico Slovenske ženske zveze, Franka Vrančičarja, člana gl. odbora ABZ, ter druge vodilne osebnosti v tej nasebini.

Dr. Zore, ki se je aktivno udeleževal v štiriletni borbi za svobodo narodov Jugoslavije, ima čin polkovnika v jugoslovanski narodni vojski. Odlikovan je tudi z redom partizanske zvezde in hrabrostno medaljo. Obenem pa je tudi izvrsten govornik in drugače zelo domač in prikopen fant, ki ga mora res vsak poslušalec takoj vzljubiti. Priprani smo, da bo prireditev dobro obiskana ter da bo doprinesla gmočne uspehe v korist potrebnega naroda in stari domovini.

Delavska zmaga v Angliji

Angleške volitve so presenetile marsikoga. Podre so upanje stari reakcije, ki se je nadejala angleške pomoči za svoj eventualni povratek na stara mesta. Kot drugi narodi v Evropi, ki so morali občutiti posledice barbarske okupacije in fašističnega terorja, tako je tudi Velika Britanija pokazala vsem narodom, da ne trpi take vlade, ki bi hoteli voditi politiko proti edinstvu in bratstvu miroljubnih narodov Evrope.

Skoraj ni dvoma, da je rezultat angleških volitev veliko vplival tudi na končne zaključke konference Trumana, Stalina in Attleeja.

Tajništvo SANSA je poslalo profesorju Haroldu Laskiju, predsedniku eksekutivnega odbora delavske stranke, čestitke k veličastni zmagi angleškega delavstva ter izrazilo naše želje, da bi nova vlada kooperirala z drugimi demokratičnimi silami v Evropi pri njihovem prizadevanju, da se fašizem korenito iztrebi s površine sveta. Med drugim je bilo rečeno:

"We firmly believe that the

new government of Great Britain will do its utmost in eliminating the reactionary moves in Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, and in other countries, which were supported by Mr. Churchill's government and which were diametrically contrary to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and democracy in general. We are convinced that Mr. Attlee's government will strengthen the friendship between the democratic governments of Europe—friendship so essential to maintain a lasting peace in the world. This can be accomplished only if the liberated peoples of Europe are given an opportunity for self-determination of their future. Thus we will be able to avoid the unfortunate episodes of Greece, Trieste, Syria, and elsewhere, which created distrust and doubt in the intentions of the great democracies of the world."

SANS zahteva boljše poštne zveze

SANS je povzel potrebne korake pri poštini oblasti v Washingtonu, da se upostavi boljše poštne zveze med Ameriko in Jugoslavijo, vključevši slovensko Primorje, Istro, Trst in Gorico.

Zahteval je, da se odpre pošta za pošiljanje zavrtkov posameznikom v staro domovino, kakor tudi denarja. Na ta način bi ameriški Slovenci in Jugoslovani sploh lahko dosti več pomagali potrebnim svojem v rojstni deželi z denarjem in deloma tudi v blagu. V slovensko Primorje pa pošta sploh odprta ni bila.

Zadevno priporočilo je izvrševalnemu odboru SANSA predlagala podružnica šte. 25, Chicago, Illinois, in odbor jo je soglasno sprejel.

SANS se je opiral na dejstvo, da je poštni promet že odprt z Italijo, ki je bila ameriška nasprotnica v tej vojni, ter da so italijanski Amerikanci poslali svojem v Italijo že na stotine milijonov denarja, kakor tudi blaga. Zakaj naj bi bila v tem oziru zapostavljena Jugoslavija, ki se je osvobodila brez pomoči zavezniških vojsk in ki je utrpela tako ogromne žrtve v borbi proti okupatorjem. Zavedamo se, da nastajajo še vedno velike poteškoče za točno kretanje poštne parnikov in za prevažanje blaga iz pristanišč v zaledje. Minili so pa tudi že trije meseci po zaključku evropske vojne in bliža se zima—peta zima borbe za obstoj. Zadnji čas je, da ljudstvo dobi pomoč iz Amerike. Ta pomoč pa ne more biti zadostna in časna, ako ne bo hitro odprta pot za pošiljanje.

SANS pričakuje, da bodo ameriške poštne in diplomatske oblasti čim prej ugodile tem zahtevam.

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.



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Cleveland, O.—Kot običajno, tako tudi za mesec julij objavljamo vse prispevke, katere je prejela podružnica št. 48 SANSA. Potrdila knjižica tajnika podružnice izkazuje:

Za pomožno akcijo so darovali: Družina Frank Rupnik \$25 in enako vsoto pevski zbor Slovan; Peter Lustrik in žena \$20; po \$10: družina Jack Marinko, Frank Barbič, družina Straus (Trafalgar ave.), Andrew Vičič (E. 260st.), Louis Florjančič in žena (ker se nista radi odsotnosti iz mesta mogla udeležiti Slovenskega dne), Primož Perko, družina Joseph Perko. Enake vsote mi je poslal Frank Matjaž, sedaj bivajoč v Los Angelesu, namesto venca za pokojno sorodnico Louise Cinkole, ki je pred kratkim umrla v Clevelandu.

Po \$5 so darovali: John J. Prince ((mestni odbornik iz 32. warda), Jos. Maslo, John Koss, Frank Volkar (Maple Heights), Millie Bartel, društvo Svoboda 748 SNPJ in društvo Vipavski raj 312 SNPJ \$3. Prispevana vsota tajniku znaša \$193.

Mrs. Kalin in Čeborn sta ob priliki nabiranja dobitkov za Slovenski dan zbrala vsoto v znesku \$28. Po \$5 so darovali: Frank Jurešič, Jennie Beban, Leo Kaušek. Sedem oseb pa je darovalo manjše vsote.

V mesecu juliju smo prejeli pri tej podružnici za pomožno akcijo \$221.

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Teboj še vedno kalujemo in se bomo Tebe spominjali do konca življenja našega.—Zaljubljeni ostali: Bertha Gregori v Phoenixu, Ariz.;

Josephine Olsen v Springfieldu, Ill. in Frances Burt, Berlin, Conn.

hčere: Anna Polask v Superioru, Wyo. sestra: Frank Zupančič v Cherokee, Kans., brat in Frank Molle, soproj v Springfieldu, Ill.

Za politično akcijo pa so darovali po \$5: Louis Lemut in žena, John Tomšič in žena, Primož Perko, John Koss, George Panchur (ker se ni mogel udeležiti Slovenskega dneva), ostali pa so prispevali manjše vsote, tako da znaša skupaj \$36. Ta denar je bil izročen tajniku.

John Zaic je izročil \$27. Darovali so: Družina John Zaic \$5, Anton Kramar \$10, Peter Rostan \$10 in ena oseba \$2.

Anton Bokal je izročil \$12, katere je prejel za znake SANSA od šestih oseb. Mrs. Klinec je izročila \$10, katere je prejela za znake. Manjši prispevek pa je izročila mrs. Kalin, ki ga je prejela od trgovine Dovey Shoe.

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Nadaljujmo z delom za Jugoslavijo in tisti, ki še niste člani podružnice št. 48 SANSA, ste prošeni, da se nam pridružite in plačate članarino, ki znaša samo \$2 na leto.

Prav ob zaključku tega poročila je prišel brat Hrovat iz Arcade ave. in mi izročil \$5 name-

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Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjam prijateljem in znancem tužno vest, da je preminula dne 25. julija 1945 moja ljubljena soproga

GERTRUDE RAKEFF

Pokopana je bila po civilnem obredu 27. julija t. l. na West Lawn Cemetery. Rojena je bila 17. marca 1876 v Leši na Koroškem. Prav lepo se zahvalim društvu št. 220 SNPJ, čigar članica je bila dolgo vrsto let. Hvala društ. preda. za ginitiv govor ob odprtem grobu. Srčna hvala vsem darovalcem vences in rož in vsem, ki ste se poslovlili od nje ob mrtniškem odru, jo spremili k mirnemu počitku na mirodvor in vsem, ki ste me tolažili v uri žalosti. Ni sem mislil, da imam toliko prijateljev, kar so dokazali številni venci, ki ste jih položili ob njeni krsti, lepa vam hvala. Umrla je za rakom na pljučah po osem mesečni bolezni. Draga soproga, odšla si od nas in pustila mene samega. Prestala si svojo trnjevo pot življenja in odšla k mirnemu počitku. Ohranil Te bom v trajnem spominu, dokler tudi jaz ne pridem za Teboj. Lahka naj Ti bude ameriška zemlja.—Zalujoci soproj John Rakeff, Henryetta, Oklahoma.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Zalostnega srca naznanjam sorodnikom, znancem in prijateljem tužno vest, da je preminul naš ljubljani soproj in oče

JERNEJ INTIHAR

Umrl je 22. junija 1945 v Tire Hillu, Pa. Rojen je bil leta 1878 v vasi Ulaka pri Rakeku na Notranjskem, po domače Matevžev Jernej. Pogreb se je vršil 25. junija 1945 na Hrvaškem pokopališču v Johnstownu, Pa. Prav lepo se zahvalimo vsem, ki ste ga obiskali ob mrtniškem odru in vsem, ki ste mu položili krasne vence in cvetlice ob njegovih krsti, ter vsem, ki ste dali avtomobile na razpolago in ga spremili na njegov sadnji poti na mirodvor. Hvala tudi vsem, ki ste dali za maše in vsem, ki ste nam poslali sošaljke. Posebno se zahvalimo njegovemu bratu Louisu Intiharju in njegovi soprogi, ki sta prišla iz Connecticuta in nas tolažila v urah žalosti. Zapišite v Ameriki tudi brata Jožeta, ki pa nam ni znano, kje se nahaja. Lepa hvala mojim sestram in njih soprogom in sicer: mr. in Mrs. Drobnič iz Lloydella, Pa. mr. in Mrs. Pečjak iz Greensboro, Pa. ter tudi hčeram moje sestre in Mary Zadel, ki so prišle iz Clevelanda, Ohio in se udeležile pogreba. Iskrena hvala društvu št. 289 SNPJ v Tire Hillu, Pa. in društvu št. 36 A. B. Zveze v Johnstownu, Pa. Hvala lepa tudi sosedom in prijateljem, ki so nam veliko dobrega storili in nas tolažili. Še enkrat naša najlepša hvala vsem

Glasovi iz naselbin

SMRT ČLANA SNPJ

West Allis, Wis.—V soboto, 28. julija, popoldne je radi bolezni (cerebral hemorrhage) naglo umrl napredni rojak Math Musich, star 60 let, doma iz Dragatja, vasi, fara Dragatja, okraj Črnomelj.

Pokojnik je bival v Ameriki 40 let. Bil je član društva št. 104 SNPJ in 225 ABZ. Spadal je tudi k uniji City Workers. Dolgo časa se je nahajal v Hibbingu, Minn., l. 1929 pa je prišel s svojo družino v West Allis. Zaprta žalostno soprogo Mary, hčer Josephine, sinova Johna in Matha, ki sta oba pri vojakih, in brata v Zedinjenih državah in enega v stari domovini, ter sinova in dva vnuka. Poleg sorodnikov tudi mnogo prijateljev in somišljenikov. Naj mu bo lahka ameriška zemlja, sorodnikom pa naše globoko sožalje.

Rudy Singer, preds. 104 SNPJ.

zvan krščanski svet.

Skraini čas je, da bi zadali kohez za vselej tem pijavkam človeške krvi!

Sedaj so članki urednika dobri, prav tako mi ugajajo članki brata M. Medveška, F. A. Vidra, Kuhla in nekaterih drugih dopisnikov. Rojaki, le pišite, saj ste zmožni. Na dan z resnico, da bo laž za vselej zbrsana s tega sveta! Vse kaže, da se je pričelo svitati na obzorju tudi za male ljudi. Sedaj so pokazali na Angleškem, kaj se lahko stori, ako ljudstvo hoče. Da bi tudi realizirali svoje narte in objube!

Naj zadostuje za danes. Na koncu pa še enkrat vabim rojake in rojakinje od blizu in daleč, da se gotovo udeležijo piknika Slovenskega doma, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo popoldne, 26. avgusta. Na svidenje!

Matt Vogrich.

Federacije SNPJ

ZAPISNIK BRIDGE-PORTSKE FEDERACIJE

Bridgeport, Ohio.—Federacija društev SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in bližnji W. Va., je obdržala sejo 29. julija v Društveni dvorani v Boydsvillu.

Ker se radi stavke poučilnih in busnih uslužbenecv predsednik federacije Frank Kolenc se je ni mogel udeležiti, odpre sejo podpredsednik John Vitez.

Navzoči so vsi uradniki razen predsednika Kolenca. Čitan je zapisnik zadnje seje in sprejet. Tajnik-blagajnik poroča, da je imela federacija od zadnje seje \$38.80 dohodkov, stroškov pa \$22.14. Federacijsko premoženje z vojnimi bondi vred znaša \$655.48. Na banki je v gotovini \$455.48.

Čitana je korespondenca, ki je vzeta na znanje. Nato tajnik poroča, da je sklical federacijsko sejo mesec poprej zato, ker se je imela vršiti konvencija SNPJ v avgustu, a je bila preključena šele po objavi te seje. Poročila tajnika-blagajnika in računski sprejeti.

Poročila društvenih zastopnikov: Za društvo št. 4 SNPJ poroča brat Florian Pishek. Pri društvu imajo težave v vseh ozi-rih, a upanje je, da se bodo razmere obrnile in bo tudi pri društvu več napredka. Od društva št. 13 poročajo, da vedno pridobivajo nove člane in napredujejo tudi v finančnem ozi-ru. Društvo podpira vsako delavstvo koristno akcijo, zlasti pa za Jugoslavijo ter upajo, da bodo korakali po poti napredka tudi v bodočnosti. Od društva št. 258 poročajo, da imajo težave glede novega članstva, kajti v njih mestu ni našega naroda; podpirajo vse dobre stvari; ampak imajo tudi težave radi slabe udeležbe pri sejah.

Od društva št. 283 so poslali pismo poročilo. Od društva št. 333 poročajo, da pazijo, da nenazadujejo v članstvu. Tudi oni imajo težave, ker se članstvo ne udeležuje društvenih sej. Za društvo 628 poročata brata Perkovich in Duranovich. Dasiravno je društvo majhno, je storilo veliko dobrega v korist naših revežev v Jugoslaviji in prekašajo nekatera društva v velikih naselbinah. Nadalje poročata, da posejata seje UMWW in povsod zanjeta uspehe. Njuno poročilo je bilo zelo zanimivo in z zadovoljstvom vzeto na znanje. Škoda, da ni bilo več navzočih, da bi slišali interesantno poročilo teh dveh zastopnikov.

Nato zastopniki razpravljajo v prid SNPJ in federacije. Mnenje prevladuje, da bomo imeli več aktivnosti v splošnem, kakor hitro bodo zopet nastopile normalne razmere.

Sklenjeno je, da naroči federacija oglas v Društinskem koledarju in daruje \$10 za trpeči jugoslovanski narod.

Prihodnja federacijska seja bo letna in se bo vršila 27. januarja v Društveni dvorani v Boydsvillu; pričetek ob dveh popoldne.

Pod točko razno se vname razprava glede časopisa Ameriške Domovine in njenih pisavov, ki vodijo lažljivo propagando proti novi jugoslovanski vladi, ka-

tero so priznale vse velesile med njimi tudi ameriška vlada. Soglasno je sklenjeno, da pošljemo v Prosveto protest proti škodljivemu pisanju Ameriške Domovine.

Ker je dnevni red izčrpan, zaključijo podpredsednik Vitez sejo.

PROTEST

Zastopniki društev SNPJ, zbrani na redni seji tukajšnje federacije SNPJ v nedeljo, 29. julija, obsojamo pisanje in lažljivo propagando, katero vodi list Ameriška Domovina in njeni pisuni proti jugoslovanski vladi, organizaciji SANS in njenim voditeljem. Ta list z najgršimi imeni in izrazi blati herojski boj Osvobodilne fronte, organizacijo SANS in delo njenih voditeljev.

Ta reakcionarni element širi svojo lažljivo propagando tudi v angleških katoliških časopisih, na primer v Columbus Registeru in drugih. Težko je razumeti, da se najdejo med našim narodom osebe, ki tako podlo delajo proti svojemu lastnemu narodu, ki je trpel, umiral in herojsko se bori za svobodno Jugoslavijo. Zasramovati in blatiti narod, ki se je skozi štiri leta bojeval proti naci-fašizmu in domačimi izdajalcem, je največja podlost.

Iz tega razloga kličemo vsem Slovincem in Jugoslovonom, da gremo s podvojeno močjo na delo in čim več pomagamo trpečemu jugoslovanskemu narodu. Pošteni Slovinci, prezrite propagando Ameriške Domovine, katere delo je velik madež za slovenski narod.

John Vitez, podpredsednik, Louis Pavlinich, taj-blag, Joseph Snoy, zapisnikar.

ZAPISNIK WESTMORELANDSKE FEDERACIJE

Latrobe, Pa.—V nedeljo, 22. julija, se je vršila seja westmorelandske federacije društev SNPJ v Slovenskem domu v Herminieju. Zastopanih je bilo trinajst društev.

Predsednik odpre sejo, nakar je bil prečitan zapisnik zadnje seje in z malim popravkom sprejet. Sprejeta so poročila odbora. Nadzorni odbor sporoča, da je pregledal knjige tajnika in blagajnika in našel vse v redu. V blagajni je vsega skupaj \$815.42.

Odbor za piknik, ki se je vršil 15. julija, sporoča, da znašajo skupni dohodki \$1121.30, preostanek pa okrog \$400. Federacija je dovolila \$50 za SANS in enako vsoto za potrebne rojake v Jugoslaviji. Na pikniku je kot govornik nastopil tudi Josko Oven in federacija mu nakaže \$30 za kritje stroškov. Kakor na pikniku, tako so se zastopniki tudi na federacijski seji zelo pohvalno izrazili o govoru Joška Ovna. Vsi so ga radi poslušali, posebno še, ker je povedal tudi kakšno smešno.

Poročila zastopnikov: Od društva št. 7 (Claridge) poročajo, da so pridobili dva nova člana, enega v mladinski in enega v odrasli oddelek. Umrli je član Frank Novak. Od društva št. 63 (Rilton) je umrl član Shuster; pridobili eno članico v mladinski oddelek. Nadalje je umrl član od društva št. 200 (Herminie št. 2); pri društvu št. 23 (Darragh)—so pridobili enega člana; društvo št. 223 (Greensburg) ima 122 članov v odraslem oddelku in 99 v mladinskem; pridobili so dva člana v mladinski oddelek; pri društvu 583 (Lowber) pridobili eno novo članico; od društva št. 318 (Baggaley) je umrl član Joe Škoda; organizacija SANS so poslali \$75 za reveže v Jugoslaviji; od društva št. 64 (West Newton) poročajo, da društvo šteje 156 članov v odraslem oddelku in 48 v mladinskem, 25 članov pa je pri vojakih; umrl je član Jakob Kranc, v vojni pa je bil ubit Alojz Tekauc; od društva št. 87 (Herminie) je umrla sestra Serro.

Predsednik federacije se je zahvalil vsem tistim, ki so pridobili delo na pikniku in prej pripravljajanjem. Prav tako gre vse priznanje onim, ki so se piknika udeležili v tako lepem številu, da smo imeli v vseh ozi-rih tako lep uspeh. Bilo je vselej videti stare prijatelje in znance, s katerimi se človek počuti kot doma.

Na seji federacije sem bila malo pokarana, češ, da nisem pravilno poročala v Prosveti glede društva iz Riltona. Zapisnikar pa je bil od društva 318, ker ni dal v zapisnik ime tega



"Da bi le še skoro prišlo do 'rekonverzije'! Možu sem dejala, naj le zapre tovarno, da bomo potem lahko imeli dovolj služinčadi."

POT V MIR—PREKO TRPLJENJA

Od prvih začetkov ameriške zgodovine so prihajali sem ljudje iz vseh predelov sveta, da uidejo verjam tiranije in strahotam lakote. V svojih prizadevanjih za doseg istih ciljev so možje in žene vseh ras in veroizpovedanj zgradili mogočno in svobodno državo.

Živeli smo tu na tej zemlji približno 170 let in smo bili svobodni pred strahom—svobodni, da govorimo kar mislimo, bodisi da smo bili doma ali na cesti ali na shodih. Svobodni, da pišemo ali čitamo časopise in knjige po svoji volji. Svobodni, da molimo v cerkvah ali sinagogah. Mi Amerikanci pa smo tudi prišli bližje svobodni od pomanjkanja kot kateri koli drugi narod na svetu. Naše meze so najvišje, naša hrana in naša obleka najboljša, naši domovi in naše šole so najboljše.

Zategadelj se ni čuditi, da je naša dežela slavna kot "dežela svobodnih ljudi". Toda radi tega še ne velja, da je nekaj čisto ameriškega v teh idealih svobode pred strahom in pomanjkanjem. Možje in žene so vsepovsod in vselej stremeli za temi osnovnimi človeškimi svobodami—in milijoni so prišli sem iz vseh koncev in krajev sveta, da napravijo Ameriko "deželo svobode".

Mnogi izmed nas pa so kmalu pozabili težave in napore ljudi v tujih deželah. Zdelo se je, ko da njihovi problemi niso povezani z našimi. Mistili smo, da je vseeno, ako oni drugi, tamkaj onstran morja, trpe in so preganjani—ako smo le mi sami svobodni in uživamo svoje pravice. Celo ko so nacisti začeli svojo gonjo in se rinili na oblast, so mnogi izmed nas menili, da se nas to ne tiče. Vsi zdaj vemo, kaj se je zgodilo—kako je nacistični teror, ki je najprej udaril po Židih, raste in požiral skupino za skupino in državo za državo, dokler ni bila vsa Evropa zasujenjena.

Ko je bila Evropa v verigah, vključena in potlačena, so nacisti in njihovi japonski pobratimi krenili na pot osvajanja vsega sveta—in v Pearl Harborju smo spoznali, da smo bili tudi mi med žrtvami, katere so si bili izbrali. Naučili smo se resnice, da tirani, ki neke druge kratijo človeške pravice katerega koli drugega ljudstva, ogražajo istočasno tudi naše lastne dragocene svobodščine.

Predsednik Roosevelt in ministri predstnik Churchill sta priznala to resnico, ko sta pred 4 leti sestavila Atlantski čarter, dne 14. avgusta 1941. Vedela sta, da bo mogoče nuditi "svetu boljše bodočnost", le, ako postanejo ljudje vsepovsod po svetu svobodni. Takrat sta postavila zedinjenim narodom naslednji cilj: "Da se ustanovi mir, ki bo omogočil vsem narodom, da živijo varno v svojih mejah, in bo nudil jamstvo, da bodo vsa ljudstva vsepovsod živela svoje življenje v svobodi od straha in pomanjkanja."

Na podlagi tega osnovnega načrta so šli zedinjeni narodi daleč naprej na svoji poti. S skupnimi naporami smo porazili sile tiranije v Evropi in se približujemo tudi na Tihem oceanu koncu svojih nalog. Skupaj smo izdelali načrt za svetovno organizacijo varnosti — za masinerijo mednarodnega sodelovanja. Skupaj bomo spravili v obrat to masinerijo in z Atlantskim čarterjem kot svojo zvezdo vodnico bomo dosegli svoj veliki cilj trajnega mira na svetu, ki bo svoboden.—ONA.

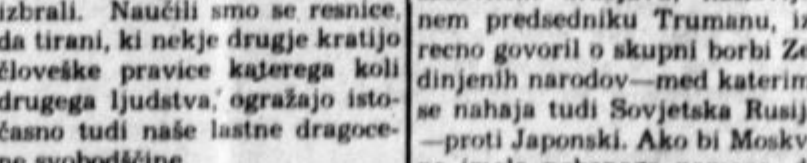
Rusija in vojna proti Japonski

Rim.—ONA.—V nekaterih tukajšnjih uradnih krogih je začelo prevladovati mnenje, da utegne Rusija napovedati vojno Japonski čim se bo zaključila konferenca v Potsdamu. Osebnost, ki ima ozke stike s premierjem Ferruciem Parrijem in njegovim kabinetom, poroča, da so italijanski komunisti z velikanskim navdušenjem sprejeli predlog, da se napove vojno Japonski, ter da se skupaj z aktivisti glasovali za omenjeni predlog. Liberalci in krščanski demokraci pa so bili proti temu. Znano je, da Palmiro Togliatti, prvak italijanskih komunistov, nikdar ne napravi nobenega koraka te vrste, ne da bi najprej vprašal v Moskvi za nasvet; zato je nastalo prepričanje, da je maršal Stalin odobril napoved vojne Japonski.

K temu pa dodajajo še dejstvo, da je premier Parri v svojem tozadevnem brzojavu, naslovljenem predsedniku Trumanu, izrecno govoril o skupni borbi Zedinjenih narodov—med katerimi se nahaja tudi Sovjetska Rusija—proti Japonski. Ako bi Moskva ne imela nobenega namena, da nastopi proti agresorju na Daljnem vzhodu, je pač zelo verjetno, da bi se bila pojavila kakšna kritika radi tega besedila—bodisi da bi bila ta kritika predložena uradno ali neuradno.

Mesto tega pa je italijanska napoved vojne Japonski povzročila v sovjetskih krogih ravno toliko veselja kot v ameriških ali angleških.

WHERE THE FUEL GOES



AN AIRPLANE ENGINE burns up its own weight in gasoline in about 2 hours.

VESTI IZ STAREGA KRAJA

Zavezniki ne ravna lepo a Korošci

Ljubljana, 25. julija.—Koroški Slovinci, ki so se 17. julija vrnili iz koncentracijskih taborišč v Nemčiji, so bili poslani v jezuitske barake v Celovec, kjer je tudi precej ustašev. Slovinci morajo živeti v sobah brez postelj ali slame. Zdravstvene razmere so neznosne, hrana pa je zelo slaba. Medtem pa dobivajo ustaši izvrstno hrano. In kar je še več—ustaši so oboroženi in pazijo na Slovence.

Poveljnik stotnik Chamberlain ni naklonjen internirancem. Ko so Slovinci poslali protestno delegacijo k poveljniku radi slabe hrane in slabega postopanja z njimi, jih Chamberlain ni hotel sprejeti, izvzemši enega zastopnika, kateremu je pojasnil, da smatra hrano popolnoma zadovoljivo.

Dne 22. julija so bili interniranci obveščeni, da se tisti Korošci, ki imajo svoje domove, lahko vrnejo domov, drugi pa naj ostanejo pri sorodnikih. Zavezniki pa še niso ničesar storili, da bi Nemcem odvzeli lastnino (ki je bila po sili vzeta Slovincem), niti ti nemški naseljenci ne kažejo nikake namere, da bi to lastnino pustili.

V Trstu bo postavljeno novo ljudsko sodišče

Trst, 24. jul.—Zavezniški guvernator Trsta in slovenskega Primorja polk. Bauman je povabil zastopnike ljudskega sodišča in zastopnike bivših italijanskih sodišč na razgovor dne 20. julija. Na seji, ki je trajala štiri ure, so razpravljali o metodi za ustanovitve novega ljudskega sodišča, ki bo sodilo vojne zločince. Guvernator Bauman se je posvetoval s predsednikom okrajnega ljudskega sodišča dr. Pucom in dr. Trlonjo ter s predsednikom okrajnega ljudskega sodišča dr. Venturiniem, kateri imajo imenovati dva Slovence za člana odbora za sestavo liste sodnikov za ljudsko sodišče. Istočasno imajo predsednik italijanskega prizivnega sodišča, višji tožitelj ter predsednik italijanskega okrajnega sodišča imenovati dva Italijana v ta odbor—in vsi štirje bodo volili petega člana odbora, ki bo predsedoval.

Ta odbor petih članov bo sestavil listo 150 delavskih ljudi, izmed katerih bo zaveznika vojaška uprava na priporočilo predsednika okrajnega sodišča izbrala 75 članov ljudskega sodišča. Člani ljudskega sodišča morajo biti moralno in politično sprejemljivi in ne mlajši kot 30 let. Vse smrtnne kazni bo moral potrditi feldmaršal Alexander ali pa guverner okupacijske cone.

"Mladina pospravlja" "veliko trojico"

Postojna, 25. jul.—Sportni oddelki jugoslovanske vojske so obdržali tekme in sestanke 21. in 22. julija. Teh se je udeležila mladina iz Trsta in drugih delov slovenskega Primorja, ki je pod zavezniško okupacijo. Omladine je sprejela vojska in okrog 2.000 prebivalcev Postojne in okolice.

Ob tej priliki je bilo manifestirano veliko edinstvo italijanske in slovenske mladine. Mladina iz Trsta, slovenskega Primorja, Postojne in okolice je poslala naslednjo brzojavko Churchillju,

Kaj bo s Poljaki v Londonu?

London.—ONA.—Bivši ministri predstnik Tomasz Arciszewski in bivši pomočnik zunanega ministra Jan Kwapiński, oba iz preminule poljske vlade v izgnanstvu, nameravata odpotovati v Zedinjene države, kjer nameravata dati predavanja. Tako zatrjujejo dobro informirani tukajšnji krogi. Władysław Cieciewicz, bivši ministri predstnik ubegele poljske vlade, pa baje namerava ostati v Londonu, in sicer kot načelnik poljske armade.

Vrhovno poveljstvo poljske armade odločno zavrača obtožbo, da je dalo zapreti nekatere vojaške, ki so izrazili željo, da se vrnejo nazaj na Poljsko, oziroma, da jim je prigovarjalo, naj ostanejo zunaj. Ravno nasprotno trde ta poročila, da so poljski častniki v vsakem slučaju vzeli na znanje željo vsakega poljskega vojaka, ki je izrazil željo, da se vrne domov.

Kot znano, je bilo mnogo pri- tožb, da so častniki v armadi in tudi uradniki, ki so bili pridruženi zavezniški oskrbi za begunce in prisilne delavce, storili vse, kar je bilo v njihovih močeh, da odvrnejo čim večje število Poljakov, bodisi vojakov, bodisi onih, katere so bili Nemci odvedli na suženjske posle, od vsake misli na povratek v domovino.

Rdeči križ pripravlja obleko za jugoslovanske otroke

Washington, D. C.—Obleka za 350.000 jugoslovanskih otrok, katere so ukrojile roke prostovoljnih delavk in delavcev Rdečega križa po postojankah širom Amerike, se sedaj spravlja skupaj za odposiljatev in porazdelitev potrebni mladeži v Jugoslaviji. Tako poročajo iz gl. urada Ameriškega rdečega križa. Nadalje zaloge obleke vključujejo 3000 zavojčkov drobnih stvari za dojenčke in 1000 skrinj z medicinskimi potrebščinami, kot tudi 188 ton evapriranega mleka.

Vse te stvari bodo v Jugoslaviji porazdeljene po potrebi, in sicer bo to delo vršil jugoslovanski rdeči križ pod nadzorom civilnih dobrodelnih uslužbenecv Ameriškega rdečega

Trumanu in Stalinu: "V soglasju s krimskega resolucijami o narodnih pravicah glede samoodločbe ter v bratskem edinstvu med italijansko in slovensko mladino Trsta, Postojne in Ljubljane, vam pošiljamo naše tople pozdrave iz našega sestanka, na katerem manifestiramo bratstvo in edinstvo naših narodov, ter upamo, da bo na vašem velikem sestanku izbrisana krivica, ki je bila storjena našemu narodu."

Nadalje je bila poslana resolucija Narodni osvobodilni fronti Slovenije, in v tej resoluciji je mladina izrazila svojo odločnost, obvarovati in če potreba boriti se za vse uspehe osvobodilne borbe ter svoje zaupanje, da bo program osvobodilne fronte izveden. Pozdravni telegram je bil poslan tudi maršalu Titu, v katerem je bila izražena ljubav in občudovanje mladine.

Priprave za tretje aborovanje AVNOJa

Belgrad.—Tukaj se delajo velike priprave za tretje zborovanje AVNOJa in kongresa Narodne osvobodilne fronte. AVNOJ bo vključeval nadaljnjih 120 poslancev. Na ta način bo jugoslovanska poslanska zbornica razširjena in bo vsebovala tudi člane stare skupščine, kateri so bili izvoljeni 11. decembra 1938, kakor tudi zastopnike onih političnih strank, ki do sedaj niso bile zadostno zastopane v AVNOJu.

Naprej se lahko pove, da bo tretje zborovanje AVNOJa uspešno. Razpravljalo bo o postavah glede konstituentne skupščine, o volitvah poslancev in o drugih važnih zadevah. Predložena bo tudi postava glede civilnih uradnikov in civilne službe. Postavljena bo povsem na popolnoma novi in demokratični podlagi. Prekinila bo vse obstoječe uradniške kategorije, avtomatično povišanja državnih uradnikov ter izsiljevanje nesposobnih uradnikov. Povišanja in nagrade uradnikov bodo pod novo postavo odvisna popolnoma od zaslužnosti.—SANS.

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

Potsdamska monstroznost

"Mi bomo mogoče poraženi, toda naše ideje bodo živele..." Te Hitlerjeve besede so nam prišle na misel, ko smo pazno čitali zgodovinske zaključke velike trojice, ki jih je podala javnosti po svoji tajni konferenci v Potsdamu.

Želimo, da se močno motimo, toda nikakor se ne moremo ubraniti misli, da je velika trojica s svojo potsdamsko pogodbo zapustila vrata vsakemu demokratičnemu razvoju v Nemčiji, v osrčju Evrope, in pognala nemški narod naravnost v naročje nacizma. Zelo se bojimo, da bo zdaj Hitler postal v srcu Nemcev, tudi še ne rojenih generacij, največji legendarni junak, njih največji in najstrašnejši učitelj.

Bojimo se tudi, da je velika trojica s to svojo "mirovno" (!!!) pogodbo v dobrni meri, ako ne popolnoma, uničila ves mednarodni pomen in efekt velike delavske zmage na Angleskem. Bojimo se, da bo ta monstroznost porazno vplivala na ves levičarski razvoj v Evropi. Kaj vam pomagajo delavske zmage in delavske vlade v Angliji ali kjer koli v Evropi, če pa položijo velikansko gadje gnezdo v njeno osrčje in s kartagenskimi mirom pognojijo nemške-mu nacizmu kot bi mu ne mogli pognojiti vsi Hitlerji in Goebbelsi.

Mogoče smo ob prvem učinku po prečitaniu tega, za evropski in svetovni mir tragičnega dokumenta preveč pesimistični—to pišemo v petek, ko nismo slišali ali čitali še nobenega mnenja o tej pogodbi, toda bojimo se, da ima naš pesimizem vse preveč realno podlago. Bojimo se, da bo ta potsdamska imperialistična monstroznost prinesla veliko nesrečo vsej Evropi, vsemu svetu.

Pred 25 leti je ves delavski in ves napredni svet obsojal krivično, imperialistično versajsko pogodbo. To pogodbo je najbolje analiziral angleški ekonom Maynard Keynes v knjigi "The Economic Consequences of the Versailles Peace." V tej knjigi je točno orisal gospodarske posledice versajškega miru; vse Keynesove napovedi so se točno uresničile, toda politične posledice so bile še hujše kot jih je on predvideval.

Toda versajska pogodba je v primeri s to potsdamsko monstroznostjo komaj senca imperialistične stupidnosti. In ta monstroznost je bila izdelana v največji tajnosti po trojici svetovnih diktatorjev. Ves čas zborovanja niso častnikarji, ki so bili poslani v Berlin in Potsdam, mogli dobiti niti najmanjše niti sledu, kaj se kuje in kuha na konferenci.

Zgodovina, vsaj moderna zgodovina ne pozna tako drakoničnega "miru" kot ga je diktirala velika trojica v Potsdamu. Zgodovina res tudi ne pozna tako strašne vojne kot je sedanja, kakor tudi ne takih grozodejstev kot so jih uganjali nacistični barbarji v Oswieci-mu, Buchenwaldu in drugih človeških klavnicah. Tudi je resnica, da nacistična Nemčija, Hitlerjev režim nosi vso krivdo za svoje zločine in v veliki meri tudi za vojno.

Toda glavni krivec vojne ni ta ali oni politični mogočnej, ta ali ona stranka, tudi ne ta ali ona blanda političnih kriminalcev, pa naj jadra pod nacističnim ali kakšnim drugim imenom, marveč—kapitalizem. Vojne bruha jo iz sebe slabe gospodarske in socialne razmere, gnile družabne uredbe. V gnilih in krivičnih družabnih uredbah so tiste kralji, ki ustvarjajo pogoje za vojno, bruha jo iz sebe imperializem in militarizem in dnevno tudi fašizem. Dokler si človeštvo ne ustvari boljše, pravičnejše socialne družbe, toliko časa bodo obstajali tudi pogoji za vojno. K tem pogojem dodajte še militarizem in zraven še gospodarske krize in veliko masno brezposelnost, pa se boste sigurno znašli v vojni. Pod kapitalizmom boste vse to sigurno imeli.

In kakor so bili v versajski "mirovni" pogodbi zasejani vzroki za drugo svetovno vojno, tako tudi ta potsdamska monstroznost seje vzroke za tretjo svetovno vojno. In seje jih predvsem s tem, ker NE odzdravlja Evrope, marveč ji le vbrizgava veliko dozo strupa v njeno srce in jetiko v njena pljuča.

Maščevalni mir še ni nikdar praznoval večje zmage kot jo praznuje s potsdamsko pogodbo. Zmagali so na vsaj črti Morgenthau-vi in Vansittarti.

Ta pogodba res obeta popolno uničenje nemškega militarizma z glavnim štabom vred, kar je dobro, zelo dobro in absolutno potrebno. Obeta tudi kaznovanje nacističnih velezločincev, kar bo tudi vsak demokratičen človek z navdušenjem pozdravil. Še več! Obeta tudi uničenje, ne nemškega kapitalizma, marveč v pretežni večini vso nemško industrijo! Odrezuje od Nemčije tudi velike, čisto nemške pokrajine, na drugi strani pa sankcionira nasilno preselitev milijonov Nemcev iz teh izgubljenih pokrajin, kakor tudi iz Češke in Ogrske.

Z drugo besedo: namen te potsdamske monstroznosti je skoraj popolno gospodarsko uničenje Nemčije. Pobrali ji bodo pretežno večino vseh industrijskih strojev, vse industrijske opreme ter jo spremenili v agrarno deželo. Pustili, oziroma dovolili ji bodo le toliko lahke industrije, kolikor je absolutno potrebno za kako revno agrarno deželo. To pomeni, da bo pretežna večina nemškega in srednjega sloja brez vsakih pogojev in sredstev za eksistenco. To pomeni ne manj kot 20-30 milijonov ljudi brez vsakega dela, brez vsakega zaslužka. In k tem milijonom brezposelnega in lačnega proletariata se bo pridružil še deset ali več milijonov izgnanih Nemcev. Da vse to ustvarja le bolno Evropo v njenem osrčju, lahko vidi vsakdo, ako ni namenoma slep.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

ZDRUŽENI ODBOR CLEVELANDSKIH JUGOSLOVANOV

Cleveland, O.—Dne 31. julija se je v SND vršila skupna konferenca zastopnikov slovenskih, hrvaških, srbskih in macedonskih organizacij v svrhu ustanovitve skupnega odbora, katerega glavni cilj naj bo finančna in moralna podpora Združenemu odboru južno-slovenskih Amerikancev (ZOJA).

Če izvzamemo tri SANSove podružnice in Progressivne Slovence, je bila clevelandska jugoslovanska naselbina do sedaj le ohlapno organizirana. Posamezna hrvaška, srbska in macedonska društva so sicer prispevala gotove vsote v ta namen, niso pa imela ožjih stikov z organizacijo ZOJA, niti niso vzgajali svojih rojakov v smislu smernic Osvobodilne fronte. Posledica tega so bile mrtvilo, odnosno beganje ljudi od strani Fotičeve klike, ki je zlasti v Clevelandu silno delavna.

Prav tako disorganizirana je bila jugoslovanska naselbina na kulturnem polju. Ko sta imela umetnika svetovnega slovesa Baloković in Zinka Milanov svoje koncerte, nismo skupno nastopili. Isto se je zgodilo s proslavo osvobođenja Jugoslavije.

Vsled teh razmer so se pojavili klci za skupni odbor. Na priporočilo rev. Maletiča so bile payabljene razne organizacije, ki so se odzvale v lepem številu. Na konferenci je bilo zastopanih devet hrvaških, dve srbski in dve macedonski organizaciji. Če vzamemo v poštev dejstvo, da vse tri narodnosti ne štejejo niti polovico toliko kot Slovenci, tedaj je to pač lep začetek. Ker so slovenska društva zastopana že v SANSu, se bile povabljenle le tri SANSove podružnice in Progressivne Slovence. Odzvali so se vsi razen podružnice št. 48 SANSa. Zastopnikov je bilo navzočih okoli 40.

Na konferenci je prevladovalo iskreno, bratsko razpoloženje. Kot v stari domovini, tako je tudi v Ameriki izginilo umetno sovraštvo med Srbi in Hrvati. Skozi stoletja brezpravni Macedonce, je danes ponosen, da je član enakopravne jugoslovanske družine. Hrabri Dalmatinci in bojeviti Črnogorci se zaveda doprinos svojih rojakov za novo Jugoslavijo. Slovence pa se čuti počaščenega, da se je baš v njegovi mali domovini pričela junaška borba Osvobodilne fronte.

Po stvarnem in demokratičnem razmotrivanju so se zastopniki soglasno izjavili za ustanovitev ZDRUŽENEGA ODBORA CLEVELANDSKIH JUGOSLOVANOV. Ker smo Slovenci preobloženi s SANSovim delom, smo dva glavna odborniška mesta prepuščili drugim. V odbor so bili izvoljeni sledeči: Predsednik P. Marjetič (Hrvat), podpredsednika J. Zakrjšek (Slov.) in M. Elenkich (Srb), tajnica Daisy Lohic (Srbkinja), blagajnik V. Salmich (Slov.). Nadzorniki: A. Kolčakov (Mac.), J. Fonda (Slov.), K. Basich (Hrv.). Publicistični odbor: F. Česen (Slov.), P. Mikich (Srb), K. Bilan (Mac.), M. Lucich (Hrv.) in T. Georgiev (Mac.). Seje se bodo vršile vsaka dva meseca v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair ave. V splošnem se bo ta odbor ravnal po smernicah ZOJA.

Prihodnja priredba tega odbora bo predvajanje slik iz Jugoslavije. Prvotni namen ZOJ je bil, da se bodo slike predvajale 3. in 4. avgusta, toda so bile preložene vsled tehničnih ovir. Kot nam je bilo sporočeno, bodo gotove 5. avgusta. Kdaj bodo predvajane v Clevelandu, bo sporočeno javnosti v časopisu.

Dalje se slišijo želje, da bi v zimski sezoni ta odbor podal skupni kulturni program na katerem bi vsaka narodnost prispevala nekaj originalnega. Ta ideja ni napačna, kajti vsak narod ima svojo kulturo, zgodovino in tradicije. Poleg tega bi bila taka priredba velik gmetni in moralni uspeh.

Rojaki! V Jugoslaviji so danes združeni vsi narodi. Fašizem jih je naučil discipline.

Izprevideli so, da združeni so močni in vplivni, dočim bi posamezno utonili v morju mogočnih sosedov. S to zavestjo gradijo novo in moderno Jugoslavijo, kjer bo v doglednem času za vse dovolj kruha. Naravno je, da mi, ki nam je tekla zibelka v lepi Sloveniji, simpatično gledamo na njih napor pri odstranitvi ovir, ki jih obdajajo. Toda bodimo složni tudi ameriški Jugoslavlani, zlasti kadar gre za gmetno pomoč našim okraj morja. Malenkostni predsojdi naj gredo med staro šaro. Bodimo veliki v velikih časih!

Za publicistični odbor:

Frank Česen.

DR. SLAVKO ZORE
PRIDE V JOLIET

Joliet, Ill.—Dne 19. avgusta t. l. se bo pod pokroviteljstvom podružnic št. 37 SANSa in št. 1 JPO-SS vršila velika prireditve v farnem parku. Čisti dohodki te prireditve so namenjeni za takojšnjo pomoč našemu narodu v stari domovini. Odbor te prireditve naznanja, da obeta biti dan 19. avgusta v Jolietu največja manifestacija, kar jih še pomni te vrste naša naselbina.

Pripravljalni odbor je že dobil veselo definitivno naznanilo, da pride v našo naselbino na omejen dan svetnik pri jugoslovanskem veleposlaništvu v Washingtonu dr. Slavko Zore, ki bo prinesel pozdrave iz Slovenije in Jugoslavije. Dr. Zore se je sam aktivno udeleževal v štiriletni borbi za svobodo narodov v Jugoslaviji.

Da, prišel je zopet čas, da se bo lahko zbralo tisoče našega dobrega ljudstva, ki bomo lahko pokazali silo, častne manifestacije in narodne zavestnosti napram našemu narodu, iz katerega smo izšli.

Kakor je bilo že poročano, je bil pogreb dne 2. marca na otoku Luzonu Nick Bilich, član društva št. 258. Pred kratkim pa so starši prejeli telegram, da je bil ubit v akciji. Prizadeži družini moje globoko sožalje!

Redna seja bridgeportske federacije, ki se je vršila 29. julija, je bila slabo obiskana. Vzrok je bila transportacija, kajti motorni poulčne in voznički busovi v Wheelingu, W. Va., so šli na stavko tisti dan in tako je bila vsa transportacija paralizirana nekaj ur.

Kaj je vzrok, da se naši primorski dopisovalci zadnje čase ne oglašajo tako pogostoma v Prosveti? Rojaki in rojakinje iz sončne Istre, dopisujte v Prosveto!

Sedaj imamo veliko upanje, da bo naša Istra priključena svobodni Jugoslaviji. Dolžnost nas vseh je, da delujemo za osvoboditev naših primorskih krajev izpod italijanske pete.

Louis Pavlinich.

Churchill je pri volitvah žel, kar je sejal po končani vojni v Italiji, Grčiji, Belgiji in Jugoslaviji. Upanje je, da bo angleška delavska vlada na svetovni mirovni konferenci upoštevala Atlantski čarter in da bodo dobili svobodo bivši okupirani narodi.

Naši kongresniki so dobili pettedenske plačane počitnice, preprosti delavci pa smo prisiljeni delati skozi naše počitnice in zabranjeno nam je tudi potovanje.

Stari naseljenec-Vertin se je končno zopet oglašil v Prosveti in dokazal, da ni bil njegov prvi spis izmišljen, ampak resničen. Sedaj so se lahko prepričale razne Tončke, Franke in Emme, da so se pošteno motile ter storile krivico staremu naseljenecju z absurdnimi, nepodpisanimi pismi. Upam, da se bo stari naseljenec še velikokrat oglašil in napisal zopet kaj zanimivega.

V tej okolici je bila preteklega meseca silna vročina in skoro vsak dan je živo srebro splezalo od 90 do 93 stopinj. Zdaj pa so se nas vremenski bogovi usmili in namočili polja in vrtove. Deževalo je 15 dni prepozno, vendar pa je bolj pozno kot nič.

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JOE BOVERS ZOPET
NA SVOBODI IN DRUGO

St. Louis, Mo.—Vsem tistim, ki so pomagali s prispevki za Joeva Boversa, dajem na znanje, da je po 16 letih, štirih mesecih in osmih dneh dobil svobodo. Oproščen je bil 28. julija. Seveda, dobil je tudi veliko diplomu.

Sedaj stanuje pri meni in danes sem mu preskrbel delo. Ko pišem te vrstice, je naredil prvi šilt, ki se ga je poprijel z veseljem. Da, v ječo je lahko priti, ven pa ne, toda če se pritise na pravi gumb, se odpro vsaka vrata. Tiste prijateljice, ki so mi pisale vljudna pisma, ne da bi jih podpisale, bi pa opomnil, da bi poslane sedaj vsaka po eno kljuko.

Ime gđetnika, ki se je tako poteoval za Joeva, bom pozneje poročal, ako mi bo dovolil. Keglače društva Planinskega raja bi prosil, naj pridejo na sejo 19. avgusta, da pripravimo vse potrebno za tekmo.

Frances Hoehn (Hočevar) in njen mož, ki je tudi pristopil k našemu društvu, sta dobila krepkega sinčka. Mati in sinček sta zdrava.

Joe Hočevar se je nahajal mesec dni v bolnišnici, sedaj pa se zdravi doma. Članom priporočam, da ga obiščejo.

Terezija Ramscheck je še vedno na bolniški listi; zdrave se ji obrača na bolje in se pripravlja, da jo obiščejo članice.

Jaz, Medved, se bom preselil

ta mesec na 4745 Hummel ave., to je blok in pol severno od tu. Ako me ne najdete na tem domu, pridite na novi naslov.

Prosim, da plačate assesment ob pravem času, da ne bo treba čitati na seji toliko suspendiranih imen, kar ni lepo slišati.

Ciril Medved,
tajnik 107 SNPJ.

PODRUŽNICA ŠT. 106 SANS

Euclid, O.—Dogodki na svetovni pozornici so se od mojega zadnjega poročila v marsičem izpremenili. Po inženju naprednega elementa je delavska zmaga v Angliji najznačilnejša. Kot preobrat v Rusiji po prvi svetovni vojni, tako bodo tudi angleške volitve imele znaten vpliv na svetovno socialno stavbo. Zmaga angleškega delavstva se predvsem veselijo tisti evropski narodi, katere je mož s cigaro (Churchill) proti njih volji potegniti v svojo sfero. Med njimi je tudi precejšen del Primorcev s tržaškimi pristančičem vred.

Drugi važen dogodek je bila konferenca "velikih treh" v Potsdamu. Najvažnejši zaključek te konference je bil ta, da so vzeli Nemčiji vse pripomočke za proizvodnjo bodočih vojn. Drugi silovit udarec je dobil španski fašist Franco z odklonitvijo njegovega režima v organizacijo Združenih narodov, kar najbrže pomeni tudi tudi izvajanje gospodarskih sankcij. O ostalih podrobnostih kot na primer: o tržaškem vprašanju, se bodo pomenili ministrski predsedniki "velikih petih" v Londonu prvega septembra.

Slovenski dan, pri katerem je sodelovala tudi naša podružnica, je za nami. Gmetni in moralni uspeh je presenetil celo največje optimiste. Nad 5,000 navzočih ljudi in \$7,000 izkupička, tudi za Cleveland niso mačkine solze. To znači, da gojijo slovenski izseljenci v Ameriki tople simpatije za novo Jugoslavijo in njen program. Za ta uspeh gre seveda v prvi vrsti zasluga podpolkovniku dr. Slavku Zoretu in Stanu Kraševcu, ki sta nam prinesla pozdrave naravnost iz stare domovine. Oba sta simpatična fanta, polna energije in vere v lepo bodočnost Jugoslavije. Ker sta se ves čas borila v partizanskih vrstah, imata pač bogate izkušnje o tamkajšnjih razmerah.

Fotičevi pristaši okoli A. D. so skušali na vse pretege ovirati proslavo, ampak se jim ni posrečilo. Blato, ki ga neprestano mečejo na začasnó jugoslovansko vlado in na SANS, ima ravno nasproten učinek. S svojim pisanjem so nam napravili to uslug, da je prišlo precej njih pristašev na našo proslavo. Nekateri so prišli iz radovednosti, dočim so drugi hoteli slišati resnico o Osvobodilni fronti. Oboji so bili nagajani v polni meri.

Ni nam težko uganiti, zakaj se ti gospodje tako zaganjajo v partizane. Mika jih po "dobrih starih časih", ko so neomejeno vladali slovenskemu narodu. Zavedajo se, da so jim tisti časi odklenali za vedno. V smrtni agoniji se poslužujejo vseh sredstev, da bi zopet prišli na krmlilo in pili kri našemu narodu. Toda v črno Slovenijo je posvetil sončni žarek, ki kaže ljudstvu pot v svobodo, enakost in bratstvo. "Sic transit gloria mundi!" go-spodje!

Finančno poročilo naše podružnice za mesec julij je zopet precej ugodno, ako upoštevamo razmere. Naše vrle članice: Frances Gorjanc, Mary Yapel in Antonia Svetek, katere so že prošli mesec nabrale po naselbini 55 dobitkov za Slovenski dan in vsoto \$215.00 za takojšnjo pomoč našim v domovini, so meseca julija zopet nadaljevale. Njih pola izkazuje sledeče prispevke:

Po \$10: Ludwig's Night Club. Po \$5.00: Carlson Service, Chas. Wick Service, Euclid-Race Dairy Co., Antonija Svetek in Matt Intihar. Po \$7.00: Venc in Rose Pprvihov. Po \$3.00: Anton Skufca, John Knific Real Estate, Mary Segulin. Po \$2.00: Fred Kočevar, Andy Ogrin, Matt Koren, Joe Setina. Po \$1.00: L. Metlika, Frank Skully, John Ropret, E. Shore Allenders. Skupaj \$63.00.

Ostali prispevki so sledeči: Provizija od prodanih revij "Liberation" \$25.00. Mary Mavric \$7.50. Po \$5.00: Frank Požar, društvo 450 SNPJ, Mary Dodich. Po \$2.50: Mary Lustik. Po \$2.00:

John Roms, Math Klemen. Po \$1.00: Frank Tegel. Skupaj \$55. Skupnih dohodkov \$118.00.

V imenu trepečega naroda v Sloveniji, iskrena hvala! Nadaljujmo s to plemenito akcijo, dokler se razmere v stari domovini vsaj deloma ne uredijo.

Frank Česen, tajnik.

VABILO NA PIKNIK

Pueblo, Colo.—Klub Prešeren bo priredil piknik v nedeljo, 12. avgusta, na svojem lepem prostoru v Ryeju.

Vabimo vse Pueblčane in rojake iz bližnjih naselbin, da nas obiščejo in se malo razveselijo v naravi. Truk bo vozil kot zadnjič.

Joe Krall.

NEKAJ ZA SPREMEMBO

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pod zgor-njim imenom je izšel v Prosveti uredniški članek ki mi je bil jako všeč! Ne mislim reči, da mi drugi članki niso povšeči—prav rad jih prebiram, če tudi se vselej z vsemi urednikovimi izjavami ne strinjam. Toda pri čitanju prej imenovanega članka se je celo muhasti Puncer strinjal z urednikom v celoti. Priporočal bi uredniku, da za spremembo še večkrat nadene po strani klobuk in po fantovsko zavrisla v Prosveti.

S tem bo dal pač več korajže tistim, ki še vedno čutijo življenje v sebi in mogoče bo celo zdrnil tiste, ki sami sebi prezgodaj ogrinjajo z mrtvaškim plaščem.

Človek ni nikoli prestar, da ne bi smel biti vesel. Veselje in razvedril podaljšata človeško življenje in ga olajšata. Kisel in nezadovoljni obraz je vsakomur v nadlego—tudi njegovemu lastniku. Zlasti mi Slovenci nimamo prav nobenega opravičila za kisló razpoloženje. O, da, križe in težave imamo, toda kateri drugi narod jih pa nima? Imamo pa tudi protitež, ki z lahkoto odtehta vse drugo. Imamo svoj pristični slovenski humor, ki je vreden zlata. Imamo na stotine mičnih "narodnih" pesmi in vsak izmed nas je za silo pevec, ter jih zna na pamet vsaj par ducatov. Treba je le, da porabimo vsako dano priliko, ki se nam nudi za snidenje, te pozabimo na križe in težave in si kako šaljivo povemo ali pa kakšno "luškano" zažiganje.

Le pogledjmo in opazujmo kakšno grupo, bodisi starejših možakarjev in ženic ali pa mladih fantov in deklet našega slovensko ameriškega pridelka, kadar se pripravljajo k petju. Človeku srce od radosti poska-kuje, ko opazuje vesele in razigrane obraze. In posledica temu je, da tudi tisti, ki samo opazuje, se razveseli in končno ne najdemo kislega obraza v družini. Križ je le, da se nam le poredkoma nudi prilika, priti skupaj v večjem številu. Priredbe v dvoranh v zimskem času so bolj redke; prav tako pikniki v poletnem času. Zato je pa potrebno, da tisto, kar še imamo, temeljito izrabimo.

Pred dobrim tednom je imela svoj letni piknik milvauska federacija, kjer se je zbrala lepa skupina ljudi in prav dobro so se imeli. Čemu tudi ne! Godba je bila izvrstna, postrežba prvovrstna, prigrižek pa tak, da bi ga še Churchill v pokoju ne odklonil. In če še pristejemo lepo število poštenih in vesele Slovencev, ki so se udeležili piknika, pa dobimo kombinacijo, ki ji zlepa ne najdemo para... Medicina za žalostna in potrtá srca...

Da pa ne pozabim, in da drugi ne pozabite, naj še omenim nekaj zabavnih uric, ki jih bo nudil starosta naših pevskih zborov Naprej v nedeljo, dne 12. avgusta. Pri Kozmutu bo obdržaval svoj piknik, prav tam kot federacija. Kar se postrežbe tiče, bo prav tako dobra, kot je bila na federacijski prireditvi. Polovica dobička pri barah je namenjena jugoslovanskim re-vežem. Razvedrilo bo pa takšno, kakršnega smo že navajeni pri Naprejevcih—in s tem je veliko povedanega. Vstopnina bo prosta. Naprej, ki je bil vedno v brezplačni službi napredka naše naselbine, upravičeno pričakuje velike udeležbe. V Kozmutov park lahko pridete, če vzamete Greenfield poulično do štirinosemdesete, tam pa vzamete bus, ki vozi južno po So. 84th do 92nd in Beloit, kjer izstopite. Z avti pa peljite po Beloit rd. do dvaindesetdesete in ste tam!

Torej v nedeljo se vidimo, kaj ne?

France Puncer.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota
2657-58 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR
Izvršni odbor

VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik
ANTON TROJAR, gl. blagajnik
MIRKO G. GRADISHEK, tajnik bol. odd.
LAWRENCE VROVNIK, direkt. mlad. odd.
MICHAEL GODINA, upravitelj glasila
ANTON GARDEN, urednik glasila

Podpredsedniki
MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik
CAMILUS ZARNICK, drugi podpredsednik

Dистриktni podpredsedniki
JOS. CULKAR, prvo okrožje
JAMES MACLICH, drugo okrožje
RAYMOND TRAVNIK, tretje okrožje
JOHN SPILLER, četrto okrožje
URSULA AMBROZICH, peto okrožje
EDWARD TOMSICH, šesto okrožje

Gospodarski odbor
MATH PET-OVICH, predsednik
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ANDREW GRUM
JOHN OLIP
FRED MALGAI

Glavni zdravnik
DR. JOHN J. ZAVERNIK

RAZKRITJA O PODTALNEM OMREŽJU NACIONALISTOV

Na sestanku Diesovega odbora za neameriške aktivnosti iz leta 1942, s katerega je bila javnost izključena, je bila mrs. Waters imenovana v pričevanju mrs. Veronice Brown, predsednice društva "Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvanians." Mrs. Brown je poročala o obisku, katerega je bila izvedla v spremstvu mrs. Waters in Lulu Avery, ki je predstavila "mater" v Minneapolisu, pri washingtonskih ambasadah Nemčije in Japonske. Ta obisk je bil izveden dva meseca pred začetkom vojne. Namen pa je bil, je izjavila mrs. Brown, da se zaprosi "nemškega in japonskega ambasadorja, naj bosta potrpežljiva z Zedinjenimi državami ter jim ne napovevata vojne." Osebnost Diesovega odbora, ki jih je zaslila, je zabeležila, da niso niti poskusile stopiti v zvezo z državnim departamentom, ali katerim koli drugim ameriškim ministerstvom.

Dva tedna pred Pakstasovo družbo je bil v "ženski beli hiši" v Detroitu gost čajkanke Arthur Jaubowski, 3201 Caniff ave., Hamtramck, ki je tajnik blagajnik Poljskih Sokolov, moške mladinske organizacije. Ob tej priliki je mrs. Blanche Winters, na dan 18. maja, povabila kot domaćica, ki ima goste v "ženski beli hiši" vsak drugi petek, predstavnik poljske zamejne vlade in poljskega informacijskega centra, ter nekateri litvinski, estonske in ukrajinske prvake. Razposlala je tudi povabila članom stare National Worker's League, od katerih so bili nekateri obtoženi zaradi udeležbe izgrediv proti črnem v Detroitu.

Najbolj pretkana vseh ženskih voditeljic med nacionalisti pa je najbrže mrs. Lyril Clark Van Hyning, Chicago, načelnica skupine, "We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc." Dobra govornica je, spretno piše in je prijetne zunanosti. Na konvenciji njene organizacije dne 14. 15. in 16. junija je mrs. David Stanley, Cleveland, predložila resolucijo, da takoj neha vojno, da postavimo vse svoje vladne uradnike pred sodišče, češ, da so hujšaki za vojno, da se prepovedo nabori, da se odpravi Federal Reserve System, ter da se izpusti Tylerja Kenta iz zapora. Tyler Kent, uradnik ameriške ambasade v Londonu, je bil zaprt od angleških oblasti, ker je kradel državne dokumente. Vsi nacionalistični prvaki zahtevajo njegovo osvoboditev.

Na konvenciji "mater" v Chicagu so bili navzoči tudi J. Victor Malone, Reynoldov nabiralec denarja, in Bill Fields iz New Yorka, ki je stopil na oder, da bi povedal, da je član nacionalistične stranke, in je tudi prodajal list te stranke "National Record" delegatom.

Vse načelnice "materinskih" skupin so udane Gerald L. K. Smithu in mnoge med njimi so bile tudi navzoče na konvenciji njegove stranke America First v Detroitu preteklega avgusta. Smith je tudi povedal delegacijo teh žena, med njimi tudi mrs. Hyning, v San Francisco, kjer so skušale motiti konferenco zedinjenih narodov.

Nacionalisti dobro pazijo tudi na naših dvajset milijonov vojnih veteranov. Da jih privabi v svoj tabor mržnje, je Gerald L. K. Smith ustanovil dve organizaciji. Novih veteranskih organizacij je na stotine, tako da je prav mogoče, da ustegeto nekateri vračajoči se vojaki, nič hudega sluteči, vstopiti v eno teh

FOR DEFENSE

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

nju, ki so obtoženi upora. V nacionalističnem gibanju Reynolds, Smitha in njihovih pajdašev je mnogo nerodnih v postopakev, obenem pa tudi nekaj lokavih mož, ki so odločeni izvesti rasne mržnje, verske predsodke in socialno neslogo v smotru samopašnih koristi. Nacionalisti so potencialno nevarni našemu narodu, toda državljanji, ki vedo, kako postavijo domagosti, jih bodo kmalu ustavili. Kdorkoli se ponuja, da bo branil Amerikance pred drugimi, ki so tudi Amerikanci, ne glede na njihovo vero, raso, barvo, pokolenje in razred, kdorkoli pridiga sumničenje napram našim zveznikom, ter se v našem sedanjem enotnem in skupnem svetu zavzema za izolacijo—in zlobno širi nacionalistično propagando. Vsem tem ni nič do ameriške sloge. To so sovražniki, katere moramo poraziti v nekrvavi bitki za mir.—ONA.

Federacije SNPJ

FEDERACIJSKA SEJA
Farrell, Pa.—Opozarjam vsa društva, ki so včlanjena v federaciji društev SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in Penno, da pošljejo svoje zastopnike na sejo, ki se bo vršila 26. avgusta v Youngstownu, O.; pričetek ob dveh popoldne.

Na zadnji federacijski seji je prišlo do malega nesoglasja, namreč naše društvo št. 262 SNPJ je želelo, da bi bila federacijska seja priložnost za 22. na 29. aprila, kar sem kot predsednik federacije objavil v Prosveti, toda tajnik federacije Frank Režek pa je razposlal vabila za 22. aprila, kakor je bil na prejšnji seji zaključeno. To je najbrže bil vzrok, da je bila seja slabo obiskana.

Torej prosim, da se prihodnje seje udeležite v velikem številu in bomo nadomestili, če smo kaj zadnjič zamudili. Na svidenje. Joseph Garm, predsednik.

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 1. avgusta 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of August 1, 1945

10 Louis Groschel \$20, Louis Groschel \$58.	107 Frank Kestel \$40, Frank Zerovec \$20.
20 Stella Wapen \$20.	108 Louis Kasek \$42.
30 Mary Kanjer \$40, Martin Smolenik \$30.	109 Mirko Palan \$20, Mary Urbanc \$19.
40 Mary Palan \$20, Mary Delost \$31.	110 Helen Mauser \$20, Ivan Matelich \$17.50.
50 Louis Godec \$20, Louise Cesnik \$40.	111 Louise Turk \$60, Mary Pobuda \$37.
60 Agatha Roehman \$12, Angela Strutz \$38.	112 Frances Sardac \$39.
70 Frank Bolnar \$9, John Gerkman \$14.	113 John Gerkman \$14, Josephine Volk \$28.
80 Frank Vozel \$50.	114 Jacob Turk \$37.
90 Agatha Roehman \$12, Lucija Leskovec \$9.	115 John Smrtnik \$60, Egidij Rome \$60.
100 Matt Melich \$42, Karl Kerse \$42.	101 Ida Jovanovich \$38, Alice Morris \$31.
110 Daniel Perman \$30.	111 Matt Betina \$22.
120 Barbara Seifert \$30.	121 Rose Mance \$5.
130 Frank Kordes \$40.	131 John Cerin \$40.
140 Dorothy Drope \$20.	141 Rose Rupnik \$22, Rose Zupanc \$22.
150 John Glaz \$20.	151 George Roditch \$20.
160 George Bluput \$40.	161 Mildred Kopriva \$12.
170 Savo Belajec \$20.	171 Jacob Felician \$12.
180 Matt Radcliff \$61.	181 Bob Turich \$22.
190 Anton Miller \$17.	191 Mildred Cvitkovic \$27.
200 Sava Bumba \$19, Pera Ostojich \$62.	201 John F. Collins \$19, Anton Cretin \$40.
210 Verna Podpechan \$45, Andrew Spudich \$20.	211 James W. Mally \$25.
220 Mary Ples \$16, Anton Blazich \$28.	221 Evelyn Moller \$28, Celia Murin \$14.
230 Stephen Ljubic \$14.	231 Josephine Sopotnick \$20.
240 John Suklje \$14.	241 Mary J. Paulano \$20.
250 Mary J. Paulano \$20.	251 Mary J. Paulano \$20.
260 Ann Komalar \$20.	261 John Simonich \$20.
270 Ann Walker \$20, Joseph Boyer \$22.	271 Joe Polance \$22.
280 Joseph Langus \$62.	281 Anton Price \$24.50.
290 Christine Gertz \$60.	291 Grace W. Warren \$60.
300 Frank Stanich \$17.	301 Frank Stanich \$17.

SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$2,430.50

LAWRENCE GRADISEK, taj. bol. odd.—Sec'y S. B. Dept.

IZKAZ IZPLAČANIH SMRTNIN V JULIJU 1945
REPORT ON DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1945

Ime umrlega člana	Ime člana	File No.	Član društva—Member of Lodge	Vredn.—Val	Vredn.—Val
Ludvik Novljan	Edward Mikolaj	10142	2 La Salle, Ill.	\$	\$ 500.00
Edward Mikolaj	10113	3 Johnstown, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Carl Frost	9983	7 Claridge, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Robert Zaverinik	9874	10 Rock Springs, Wyo.			\$ 500.00
John Pedir	10092	14 Washington, Ill.			\$ 500.00
Frank Borovsek	10092	14 Washington, Ill.			\$ 500.00
Joseph Kase	10076	16 Milwaukee, Wis.			\$ 1,000.00
John Schaff	10077	16 Milwaukee, Wis.			\$ 250.00
Henry Alberston	10127	27 Frontenac, Kans.			\$ 500.00
Frank Masarich	10114	28 Cleveland, O.			\$ 500.00
Nellie V. Lents	10133	28 Thomas, W. Va.			\$ 500.00
Frank Ramus	10102	35 North Bradock, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Theresa Anasovar	10063	45 Vandling, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Andy C. Zagar	10065	41 Gilbert, Minn.			\$ 500.00
Frank Krasovec	10111	69 Eveleth, Minn.			\$ 600.00
John J. Tshovnik	10123	69 Eveleth, Minn.			\$ 500.00
John Mavor	10101	81 Red Lodge, Mont.			\$ 1,000.00
Joseph Sedelnik	10087	87 Bessemer, Pa.			\$ 600.00
Jacob Nagoda	10126	118 Pittsburgh, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Rudolph Boscglav	10075	128 Cleveland, O.			\$ 500.00
Francis Zorn	10087	133 Cleveland, O.			\$ 271.42
Karel Wring	10108	168 Cosmopolis, Pa.			\$ 100.00
Michael Grifar	10136	173 Cleveland, O.			\$ 500.00
Mary Zakrajsek	10059	174 Krayn, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
Joseph Zakrajsek	10078	174 Krayn, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
Andrew Fende	10107	182 Gilbert, Minn.			\$ 1,000.00
Frank L. Progar	10120	192 St. Michael, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
Frances Radovanovich	10091	264 Luzerne, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
John Schaefer	10113	209 Kokomo, Ill.			\$ 250.00
Frank Schweizer	10104	235 Newburgh, Kans.			\$ 500.00
Nick Billich	10124	256 Bellair, O.			\$ 1,000.00
Frank Zagar	10144	262 Farrel, Pa.			\$ 600.00
Mattilda Urbanic	10110	265 Southview, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Anthony J. Koberne	10033	275 Maynard, O.			\$ 500.00
Chester Malek	10123	287 Burlington, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Jerry Indihar	10094	288 Tire Hill, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Robert D. Tshovnik	10063	302 Avella, Pa.			\$ 600.00
John Vidic	10131	314 Buhl, Minn.			\$ 600.00
Vincent Posich	10130	317 Export, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Joseph Skoda	10132	318 Baggaley, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Rudolph Rusich	10089	341 Orient, Ill.			\$ 500.00
John Sempir	10091	363 Luzerne, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
Nicholas Pisko	10123	365 Russell, Pa.			\$ 1,000.00
John A. Slosser	10103	378 Bickville, Pa.			\$ 600.00
Mary Krasovnich	10118	403 Tacoma, Wash.			\$ 1,000.00
John Jordan	10119	407 Windsor Heights, W. Va.			\$ 500.00
Steve Krasovnich	10094	421 Windsor, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Joseph Kanich	10129	461 Carlville, Ill.			\$ 150.00
Alfred Rink	10129	461 New Brighton, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Anna Sotobek	10124	571 Homer City, Pa.			\$ 500.00
Olga Donesek	10124	580 Brooklyn, N. Y.			\$ 500.00
Elmer Kozik	10105	584 Milwaukee, Wis.			\$ 500.00
Emil LaMuth	10117	640 Bridgeport, O.			\$ 500.00
Martin Rupert	10061	677 Detroit, Mich.			\$ 500.00
	10074	755 Sharon, Pa.			\$ 500.00

TOTAL—SKUPAJ \$24,231.42

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik—Supr. Sec'y.

IZKAZ OPERACIJ IN OŠKODNIN

Isplačanih v Juliju 1945

REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND DISABILITIES

paid in July, 1945

Ime člana	Član društva—Member of Lodge	Vredn.—Val	Vredn.—Val
Nick Krasovich	1 Chicago, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Valogaj	4 Neffs, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Rich	5 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Brantel	5 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Blas Erben	10 Rock Springs, Wyo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Polich	14 Washington, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Valentin Medie	16 Milwaukee, Wis.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Fatur	21 Pueblo, Colo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Kase	21 Pueblo, Colo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mattilda Mula	21 Pueblo, Colo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Konrad Plos	26 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 75.00
Elizabeth Grandovic	35 Ambridge, Pa.	\$	\$ 75.00
Louis Verchech	35 Ambridge, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Taucher	35 Wilcox, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Hode	35 Chicago, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joe Cecili	35 Broughton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Zagar	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Alvin Zehavnik	35 DePue, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Jermene	35 DePue, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Emil Gutlery	35 DePue, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Olga Holostevina	35 Calumet, Mich.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Krasovec	35 Rock Springs, Wyo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Maria Vrbic	35 Oglesby, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Agnes Mauser	35 Oglesby, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Helen Smith	35 Warrenville, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Louise Turk	35 Livingston, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Korman	35 La Salle, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Antonette Miklavc	35 St. Louis, Mo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Carl Zvanut	35 St. Louis, Mo.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Hajovich	35 Joliet, Ill.	\$	\$ 25.00
John Sierk	35 Yukon, Pa.	\$	\$ 40.00
Rudolph Kish	35 Waukegan, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Josephine Podney	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Rose Kocin	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frances Zakrajsek	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Jennie Lajovic	35 Strabane, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Poliohar	35 Strabane, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mario Kalin	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Kasek	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Mauser	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Stefancic	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Cecilia Stefancic	35 Cleveland, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Krievan	35 Cliff Mine, Pa.	\$	\$ 25.00
John Smerinik	35 Leadville, Colo.	\$	\$ 25.00
Dorothy J. Lisinger	35 Euclid, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Stella Costello	35 Euclid, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Stanley Dolinar	35 Euclid, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Victoria E. Mikovec	35 Pines Park, Ohio	\$	\$ 50.00
Anna Angeli	35 Gross, Kans.	\$	\$ 50.00
Fortunat Macsek	35 Rango, Kans.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frances Dromel	35 Primrose, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mattilda Urbanic	35 Canon City, Colo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Louis Rudman	35 South View, Pa.	\$	\$ 75.00
Dmitar Krasovich	35 Erie, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Milica Krasovich	35 Gary, Ind.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Milavec	35 Gary, Ind.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Gazy	35 Gary, Ind.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Stevack	35 Maynard, O.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Podhever	35 Fredericktown, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary L. Ambrose	35 Fredericktown, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anna Jenko	35 Walsenburg, Colo.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anna Krasovec	35 San Francisco, Calif.	\$	\$ 50.00
Rose Brisk	35 Chisholm, Minn.	\$	\$ 50.00
Francis Novak	35 Chisholm, Minn.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anna Mitrovich	35 Chisholm, Minn.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frank Cvetanich	35 Virginia, Minn.	\$	\$ 50.00
Dominic Gale	35 Lafayette, O.	\$	\$ 75.00
George Roditch	35 Renton, Wash.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mildred M. Kopriva	35 Renton, Wash.	\$	\$ 50.00
Josephine Gollis	35 Buffalo, N. Y.	\$	\$ 50.00
Katherine Pavlovich	35 New Castle, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Katherine Tadevich	35 Midland, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Krasovec	35 Sesser, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Krasovec-Smith	35 Ashland, Wis.	\$	\$ 50.00
Ruth Krasovec	35 Cornwall, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary L. Krygion	35 Columbus, Wis.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Collins	35 Erie, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anton Cretin	35 Thornton, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Matt Puljan	35 Chicago, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Dorothy Piersman	35 Aberdeen, Wash.	\$	\$ 50.00
Jennie Celarac	35 Waukegan, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Olga Javovec	35 Waukegan, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Pisko	35 Waukegan, Ill.	\$	\$ 50.00
Rose Zelar	35 Fontana, Calif.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Zelar	35 Fontana, Calif.	\$	\$ 50.00
Ann Trubentier	35 LaSalle, Pa.	\$	\$ 75.00
Elis Radanovich	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Katherine Lazo	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Fred Zorko	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Louis Kallister	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Donnie Miklavc	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Krievan	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Anna Rezin	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Bob Laitonovich	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Charles Hake	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Boyer	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Joseph Polanco	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Jane L. Volk	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Frances Cressner	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Gusner Kahlgren	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Ban	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Vincent Urbanic	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Sarich	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Walter Kwiatkowski	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Mary Brisk	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
John Sarich	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00
Sophie Garm	35 West Newton, Pa.	\$	\$ 50.00

SKUPAJ - TOTAL \$ 7,735.00

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik—Supr. Sec'y.

PREPOROD VELIKE BRITANJE

Napisal Donald Bell

Mnogo ljudi je pričakovalo in še pričakuje, da bo delavska Anglija na polju zunanje politike slabejša kot je bila Churchillova—resnica pa je, da bo mnogo vplivnejša kot bi mogla biti pod katero koli torijsko vlado. Laboriti niso fanatiki, niti goreči in malenkostni reformatorji. Tudi ne sanjači.

Rezultat angleških volitev je dogodek velikega, zgodovinskega pomena. Več kot zanimivo je bilo čitati prva poročila o odmevu, katerega je bilo slišati iz Aten, Rima, Pariza, Madrida. Vsa ta poročila so začetkom izjavljala, da presenečenje ni moglo biti večje v Londonu samem kot v teh evropskih prestolnicah.

O tem, kako je odmevalo v Potsdamu, nimamo nobenih poročil, toda verjetno je, da je bil vpliv tam tudi velik in občuten. Veliki trije na svojem sestanku so si prizadevali najti pot do take ureditve sveta, da bi mogli v njem mirno živeti drug poleg druge

Fraternal Statistics in Review

FROM THE PRESS of the Fraternal Monitor at Rochester, New York, has come the 1945 edition of Statistics Fraternal Societies, an annual publication which has been the standard reference book on fraternal insurance for 51 years.

The Fraternal Monitor also published its 1945 edition of the Consolidated Chart of Insurance Organizations, which combines the reports of 384 fraternal societies, life insurance companies and life associations.

These publications have been compiled by Arthur S. Hamilton. They present a complete review of life insurance operations for 1944, and they give practically their complete reports to the insurance departments together with rates for insurance of the first two systems and the gain or loss exhibits for 182 insurance companies.

The 1945 edition of Statistics Fraternal Societies is an accurate statistical book of fraternal insurance results for the past year and as such is one of the largest compilation of fraternal statistics in the history of the system. It shows that excellent gains were made in 1944 in membership, insurance and assets.

The Consolidated Chart's financial and insurance reports include 88 items on fraternal benefit societies, 92 on life insurance companies and 90 on life associations. The insurance in force in the 1945 editions totals \$7,153,383,600 for fraternal societies. The new insurance written in 1944 by all classes of organizations aggregated \$14,337,868,540 and the losses paid were \$1,247,159,079. Combined assets now total \$45,384,750,266.

THE AGGREGATE membership of fraternal societies reported in the 1945 edition of Statistics Fraternal Societies on January 1, 1945, was 8,712,798, a gain for the year of 681,580.

This total includes 589,594 social and 1,267,537 juvenile members. The juvenile gain was approximately 90 thousand. When it is considered that each year a large number of juveniles reaching age 16 are graduated to the adult departments, the juvenile gain is indeed impressive.

The assets, according to Statistics Fraternal Societies, were \$1,682,912,443; current liabilities \$53,824,448; certificate reserves, \$1,293,577,193.

In 1944 the income of the societies was \$270,311,513 and the disbursements were \$131,729,240. The total members admitted were 681,580; insurance written was \$650,711,665.

Since organization the benefits paid by the fraternal benefit societies amount to \$6,112,794,162, or more than six billion dollars.

Other detailed information on fraternal societies appears in Statistics Fraternal Societies, which is a volume of 240 pages.

ALPHABETICALLY arranged, detailed information on our Society is listed on pages 187 and 188 of Statistics Fraternal Societies.

The book shows that the SNPJ issues certificates for \$250 to \$3,000, and it gives the net level monthly rates in a table. It also shows that insurance in force (including juvenile) on January 1, 1945, was \$45,170,976.

Adult benefit membership on January 1, 1945, was 50,993 and juvenile 17,963, with a total of 615 lodges and assets of \$11,775,536.72.

Listed in Statistics Fraternal Societies are also the number of our Society's members in various States. Of course, Pennsylvania has the largest SNPJ membership—22,286, while Ohio is second with 11,892 and Illinois third with 8,930. Minnesota has 3,469 SNPJ members; Wisconsin 3,180; Colorado 2,786; Michigan, 2,618; Montana, 2,083, and Washington, California, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia and Wyoming each more than 1,000. Other states are represented with lesser numbers.

The fifty-first annual edition of Statistics Fraternal Societies is indeed a valuable reference of information on fraternal societies. Among other details it also tells that fraternal societies own in war and federal bonds a total of \$445,765,326.00.

Spirit-O-Grams

By Whoosit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Spirits will hold their monthly meeting Friday, August 10, at the Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal, at 8 p. m. This is going to be a very special meeting, so all members are urged to attend since important business will be transacted. Members were notified by mail of this meeting so a large attendance is expected.

The monthly SANC meeting will be held August 14 at 7th and Ann Avenues. A carton of cigarettes donated by Pete Dolenz will also be given away at this meeting.

Whoosit wishes to correct an error in last week's article that Sgt. Tony Panic instead of Sgt. Steve Panic is home on furlough.

THAT AND THAT: Spirits want to extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Domitrovich and family on the loss of her son, Chris Domitrovich, who was killed in the disastrous plane crash into the Empire State Building. Chris was the brother of Ann Kokal.

Pete Kokal is home on a twelve day leave. He leaves August 9 for Norfolk, Virginia.

Brother Joe Hovevar of Lodge 107 is seriously ill at the Park Lane Hospital. Spirits wish him a speedy recovery. Bro. Vandenberg is now recovering at his home. Mother of Betyt Jaecinov of Lodge 230 underwent a major operation recently. Members wish her a rapid recovery.

John Spiller recently flew to Hannibal, Mo., home of Mark Twain, on business. Frank Roseman is enjoying a week's vacation spending most

of the time at Spillers by helping cut grass, etc. What has happened to Mitze and Tony Sveglitch? No doubt the farming is keeping them busy, if not how about dropping in on one of our meetings? Leopold's new addition is an expectant juvenile member.

A final reminder: All members are urged to be present at the meeting Friday, August 10.

J. Z. Jrs.' Bright Spots

LIBRARY, PA.—The outing on July 29 at South Park did not have the crowd we had anticipated, however, those who were in attendance enjoyed it very much and expressed the feeling that "We ought to do this more often."

The gang really went for the mushball games, tug-of-war and the berry pie eating contest. Prizes for these games and others were cigarettes, candy, chewing gum, laundry soap, watermelon and crackers. So, see what you missed for not participating.

At this point we wish to express our gratitude to Brother Jacob Dolence for his services and for the use of his truck. Without Bro. Dolence's assistance we could not have had the picnic.

The dance scheduled for Sunday, August 12, has been postponed until September 16th.

MEMBERS, PLEASE NOTE: A

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Fun galore is awaiting all you Badger boys and girls. Yes sir, the date is Friday night, Aug. 24. After a lapse of several years, we are again going to stage our annual outing.

That being the date of the August meeting, the business end of the meeting will be taken care of earlier so we can be on our way at 7 o'clock. The place is Boyle's Resort which is situated on the south banks of beautiful Lake Michigan.

This resort was recently acquired by our good Badger friend Lenny Alper. It is only 26 miles from town, so it won't be such a hardship on your gas coupons. Those who have no means of transportation will be taken care of, so make it a point to be at So. 6th and W. Bruce st. on Aug. 24. More about this affair in later issues.

A letter comes from Matt Pink who recently left us to make his future home in Detroit, Mich. Although Matt and his family miss Milwaukee, they like their new home where Matt has entered the business world. The address is: Pink Accordion School, 4824 Maple, Dearborn, Mich. They will all be transferring to the lodge Wolverines. Again we wish you the best in your new enterprise, Matt, and keep on dropping us a line.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Pugel are also home after an extended honeymoon trip which took them to the west coast. The newlyweds will also be leaving us soon to make their future home in Detroit. What has Detroit got that Milwaukee hasn't got? We do wish you the best of luck in your new surroundings, Rudy and Rose.

Dates to Remember

Aug. 12—This will be your last reminder to attend the local singing society Naprej annual picnic, which will be held at Kozmut's Grove, located at 92nd and Beloit rd. A pleasant day is promised to all who attend this affair. So remember the date and place.

Aug. 19—This is the date of lodge Vojoloca annual picnic. They will also be celebrating their 10th anniversary. This affair will also take place at Kozmut's Grove.

Sept. 9—That is the date of our own Badger picnic. This will also be staged at Kozmut's Grove. Nuff said.

Members in Service

Just got word that Cpl. Al Zvonar was home on a furlough recently. Al has been in the service a good many months. His first overseas trip took him to the Island of Trinidad. After many months on this island he came back to the states for a short stay. Then he took the long trip across the Atlantic. He is now at Camp Grant, Ill., where he will receive his future orders. Good luck, Al, and drop the Badgers a line, so we will know where you are stationed.

Also home is Cpl. Frank Jenko. This young man has been in the service a long time. He is spending his furlough with his mother and sisters and his many friends.

The good news has reached that 2 Badgers are on their way home from E.T.O. Both are being discharged. Will pass it on to you as soon as it is verified.

Don't forget to gather your discarded green sheets and comic strips for our members in the service. Bring them to our secretary's home and they will be taken care of immediately. And don't forget to write and keep on writing. Do it today and do not delay.

New addresses: Pvt. Joseph Pire, 46004322, Co. D 33rd Sig. Trg. Bn., Camp Crowder, Mo. S/Sgt. Ludwig Babich, 38205696, 620 Med. Clearing Co., A.P.O. 339, c/o P. M. New York, N. Y.

Change of address: Sgt. John Vodnik, 907895, Marine Fighting Sqd. 311, c/o F.P.O. San Francisco, Calif. Ervin E. Vodnik, M 3/c, 7-1 Div. Ind. Comd., U.S. Naval Repair Base, San Diego 36, Calif.

Don't forget our meeting dates and pay your dues on time.

SALTY, 584.

Attention, Members SNPJ Lodge No. 608

BUTTE, MONT.—The Western Leaders, SNPJ lodge 608, wish a good attendance at the next meeting of the lodge on August 15. The time is 7:30 o'clock, when plans for a social will be completed.

Mrs. ANNE PROSPER, Sec'y.

Welcome Home Dinner Party for Brother Charles Waggett will be held on Sunday, August 26, at 6 p. m. All J. Z. Jr. members are invited to attend.

Pennsylvania SNPJ Day is being planned for September 30 at South Park Lodge. Further details will be announced later.

FRANCES DERMOTTA, 682.

The SNPJ Wolverines

DETROIT, MICH.—Remodeling of the clubroom at the John R. Dom is now in progress. This has not hindered our good times any, so business goes on as usual.

A ballina match was held at the Livernois Home between the West Side and East Side ladies. The West Siders were the victors. A return match will be played at John R. sometime this month, so watch the bulletin board for the date.

The Svoboda Singing Society held a picnic at the Potochnik farm, which turned out to be a huge success.

Vacation Days

Pete and Mary Benedict Jr. visited in New York, Canada and Penna. Jo Klaric in Indianapolis. Charlotte and Mary Benedict Sr. are in Denver. Irene Golcar is in northern Michigan. Theresa Smaltz and Skipper are in Minnesota. Rudy and Helen Bernick spent a week at their cottage on the lake.

Rudy and Mary Potochnik are visiting their son in Oregon. Mimi Potochnik is down in the Smoky Mts. John Jane, Anne Trusnovic and Larry and I spent a week in Milwaukee. While there we spent an afternoon with Lenny Alper at his resort on Lake Michigan. He has a beautiful spot including cabins, boats, fishing and dancing.

Visiting at the Dom from Cleveland were Marty Paul and family, Al Kraje and Lt. Col. Larry Sluga. From Sygan, Penna. came my grandparents Mary and John Maroley, Rose and Harry Weiss and Stanley Maroley. From Gowanda, New York, we had a sister of John Adamic and from Warren, Ohio, came the honeymooners, Mr. and Mrs. Knezovich.

Service, Notes

Latest Wolverine to join the service is Bill Baloh who is with the Seabees. S. K. Henry Bozich came from California. Eddie Pestotnik returned from Germany and his two brothers, Frank and John, arranged leaves in order to see him.

Sgt. Tony Adamic came from the state of Washington. Pvt. Frank Selak came from Germany and reports to Camp Grant, Ill. Sgt. Andy Semrov spent 17 days with his folks. Pvt. John Smaltz had eight days which he divided between Detroit and Minnesota. Pfc. Frank Skvarce is back from spending one year overseas. He wears five battle stars and after his leave expects to be sent to the Pacific.

Sgt. Beachey Bruce is back and has received his discharge. Pvt. Frank Cherne is very ill with pneumonia at an army hospital. M. M. Joe Hochevar, U.S.C.G., returned to the states after two years aboard an L.S.T. in the E.T.O. While on leave he and Evelyn Trusnovic, a Wolverine member, were married, then left for Milwaukee by plane. Joe has thirty days, then reports to Cleveland for reassignment.

Lodge Notes

Members on the sick list are Harry Kruef, Josephine Wurster and Mrs. Falle.

Baby boys were born to the Masti, Garoni and Hribal families. Baby girls at the Rupert, Hometz and Widmars in Kansas. Congratulations to these parents and may they all be Wolverines.

Two more gold stars have been added to the honor rolls of our Detroit lodges. One for Emil Lamuth, a Wolverine who died of wounds in Germany, and the other for Lt. Laurencia Zrimec, A.N.C., a Young American. Our deepest sympathies to the families of these two young people. MILLY BERNICK, 677.

Naprej Gives Benefit Picnic Sunday, Aug. 12

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Singing Society "Naprej," in conjunction and able assistance of the SANS committee, is cordially inviting you, one and all, to attend a Benefit Picnic in behalf of the Yugoslav Relief, and scheduled to take place at Kozmut's Grove, 92nd & Beloit Rd., Sunday, Aug. 12.

Anyone following the current events occurring in devastated Europe, will readily agree on the necessity of immediate, and continued relief to Europe's "forgotten people," namely, the Yugoslavs, whose nation was so barbarously dissected by the Nazi terror and shackled to its bonds of slavery; and who, in spite of all obstacles, kept up their supreme perseverance, and with untiring courage retaliated with their guerrilla warfare tactics, all, ultimately, helping to bring about V-E Day.

It is with these thoughts that the committee has arranged this annual "get-together" for your recreation and amusement, and foremost, that substantial proceeds may be derived for this urgent relief fund.

The committee promises to serve you in the usual Naprej style, so

Golden Eagles

GIRARD, OHIO.—Meeting, August 12. Wanted: At least twenty per cent of our membership to attend our next monthly meeting on Sunday, Aug. 12, at two o'clock at the Slovene Hall.

Round about this time we always planned our Annual Fall Dance and it might be well to continue this fine habit. Difficulties confront us, of course, but even so we should manage something. In a sense we have no alternative since our treasury demands further reining.

Give this matter some thought and be prepared to offer suggestions at the August 12 meeting.

"Exclusive"

We read with interest the proposal of the Athletic Board regarding a National Bowling League and before we approached the last paragraph, we decided that comments were in order.

First, we believe the proposals are not in keeping with general SNPJ practices. We maintain that the proposals lead directly to an "exclusive" organization within the SNPJ. We have in mind Section 5 regarding team averages. In our opinion, the most important and far-reaching in the entire proposal.

Let's investigate Section 2 and comment upon this "preamble" regarding advertisement: Must we depend upon an exclusive bowling team for advertising? Is this the only medium possible or practicable? What about Girard and its counterpart which might not have bowlers eligible for the "exclusive" team?

(b) Increase membership: As far as bowling is concerned, all new members will be in the 175 average class or better. Why should anyone with a 125 average join since he would not be eligible for bowling anyway?

(c) Competitive interest: The high bowling requirement would create a better feeling. Some of the best fraternalists who, perhaps, spent years in lodge development, would find themselves outcast and isolated.

(d) Strengthen friendship: Section 5 would tend to stir an adverse feeling rather than promote friendship.

(e) Same as (d). (f) Section 5 is National in scope, but restrictive in operation. Furthermore, many of our discharged soldiers might be choked from competition because of the average clause.

In conclusion, we believe any member should decide for himself whether he wants to participate in any bowling league. Any member should be guaranteed that right and it should not be decided by any Athletic Board. Athletics should be planned broadly to encourage mass competition. We need not encourage any distinctions due to a lack of a bowling average. We are, or are supposed to be, fraternalists and in order to do justice to the word we must plan on a wholesome scale.

Off the Record

Fred Klucik is now home, but only temporarily. He is on his way to the Pacific. Freddie is well known as our former Circle chorus director.

SANC meeting Sunday, Aug. 12, at three o'clock at the Slovene Hall. Officers and members should be present.

To Cleveland members: Irving Terchak of Milwaukee is at the Crile Gen. Hosp. B-19. Would be fine fraternal gesture if he had some visitors.

Cpl. Ed. Godec was home on furlough. Is back down South by now. Marjorie, Rose Mary and Buddy Macek will have tonsil operations the day after the Circle Field Day.

FRANK REZEK, 643.

Wrong Line

Amy was one of the most popular girls in town, and when she married the church was crowded. After the ceremony, friends rushed to kiss the bride. After about half an hour the breathless girl looked puzzled and, looking down at one little man, she said, "I don't know you. Why are you kissing me?"

The little man scratched his head. "I dunno, lady. When I joined this line outside I understood it was for cigarettes!"

Life is a flower of which love is the honey. VICTOR HUGO.

An English Story

Fat Regimental Cook (to excessively thin Tommy)—Looking at you, you blinking skeleton, anyone would think there had been a famine!

Tommy—Yes, and one look at you would tell 'em who caused it!

that you may spend the day in the most enjoyable manner. Music will be furnished by the popular Sezon orchestra.

So, arrange to spend the above stated date with Naprej, and show your willingness in supporting this worthy cause along.

JOHN MAREN.

More About SNPJ National Bowling League

It is now two weeks since the plan for the proposed SNPJ National Bowling League was published in the Prosveta. We have had all that time in which to discuss the plan with various members of respective lodges and to learn what the sentiment for such a league is, especially among the better bowlers.

To date, comments on the league, whether pro or con, have been few. This is either an indication of general lack of interest in the proposed plan, or that there has not been enough time to find out what the real attitudes of the members are. However, before the end of this month, we hope to have a pretty fair idea of what the consensus of opinion will be in regard to the national bowling league, and whether or not the minimum of six teams, necessary to organize the league, will apply for entry.

If the active lodges in such prospective localities as Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Waukegan, Strabane, Indianapolis, St. Louis and a few other SNPJ centers, where good bowlers are more numerous, approve the league, it will then stand a very good chance of being organized for the 1945-46 season. We urge bowlers in these localities to contact each other, and arrange to attend the August meeting for the purpose of giving the plan a thorough going over. It will be much easier to gain the support of the lodge, if the bowlers go to the meetings and voice their opinions favorably.

The main purpose of the national bowling league, as we have tried to point out, is to create an all-season interest between members and lodges of different towns and cities. The weekly news items in the Prosveta dealing with the league standings, results of games, outstanding highlights, and occasional pictures of teams and individual bowlers, all will serve to boost interest in the SNPJ and help members to keep in touch with each other through much of the year. The publicity alone will prove a valuable asset to the Society and the lodges represented in the league. Not only that, but the league will fill a part of the huge gap of sports inactivity caused by the war, as well as take up some of the slack in the period between the summer and late spring months when little traveling is done even in peace time, because of weather conditions and other inconveniences.

If you have followed the trend of sports in America since the start of the war, you know very well then that practically all national and many pre-war sectional tournament events have been postponed for the duration. The greatest of these is the American Bowling Congress, which annually attracted upwards of 25,000 bowlers. This notable sports event has not been held since the spring of 1942, more than three years ago, and there is as yet no official indication of intention to revive it in 1946. . . And now, for the first time in the war, there is talk that there will be no major league baseball world series this year unless the winners of the two leagues are from the same locality. This proves definitely that the sports trend is still being directed away from the centralized, national spectacles so popular before the war. How soon there will be a let-up in this program, it is hard to say, but in the meantime the SNPJ must not be permitted to remain idle. We must accept the challenge of the times by adjusting our sports activities to the changing conditions. That is why the National Telegraphic Bowling Tournament was staged last spring, and for the same reason we are now recommending to you the SNPJ National Bowling League.

It will, no doubt, be interesting to watch the progress of the various SNPJ teams as they swing into action week after week through a season of many months. In every instance the bowlers will have several reasons for wanting to bowl well. They will represent both lodge and Society at the same time, locally and nationally. On top of that their own individual reputations will be at stake every time they step to the line and aim for a strike. Each team will compete against the best in its locality. Each will advertise the SNPJ and the lodge it represents. There will be two championships, two prize funds, and an attractive trophy to compete for and two-way publicity (Prosveta and local newspapers) to keep the teams on their toes, hustling every minute from start to finish.

In organizing the SNPJ National Bowling League, we have an opportunity to start something new, something different, something which, no doubt, has often been discussed before, but never tried by public, fraternal, commercial or other organized groups. The proposed league deserves a trial. SNPJ can be the first to try and the first to succeed. You are urged to act quickly and favorably before it is too late.

(NOTE: The plan for the proposed SNPJ National Bowling League appears elsewhere in this section.)

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK.

FIRST DRAFT OF WORLD CHARTER



WAVING THE FIRST DRAFT of the new world charter before the Steering Committee at the United Nations Security Conference in San Francisco. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius informed the press that some modifications would be made before the final draft.

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

In assessing the Potsdam decisions on the control of Germany, the Chicago Sun asks two pertinent questions:

Are the decisions workable? Are they just?

The editorial hastens to state that "only a negligible minority of Americans oppose the idea of controlling Germany altogether. These are the people who declaim against 'turning Europe to Russia' and simultaneously demand that America withdraw from the peace negotiations. They are the people who saw no threat in Nazism and now would throw away our victory by leaving Germany able to wage another war."

The Sun is of the opinion that the great majority of Americans agree that viewpoint, and should recognize clearly the full implications of doing so. The implication is that the Allies shall, during the period of occupation, create conditions which will encourage a new kind of Germany to rise—a Germany which has more to gain from peace than from war."

The editorial goes on to say that "one cannot fairly say that Germany at Potsdam was reduced to the status of an agricultural state."

"What the Big Three did," says the Sun, "was to state certain principles to be followed in reconstructing the German economy. Production of munitions, including aircraft and ships, will be banned altogether. Other productive facilities—metals, chemicals, machine tools—are to be restricted in output, so that they will supply occupying troops and displaced persons, and provide the Germans, during the occupation period, with a standard of living no higher than the one they have visited upon the rest of Europe. Plans and equipment unnecessary for these purposes will be removed as reparations."

"Surely," states the article, "this arrangement is just, and surely it has a good chance of being workable."

On the other hand, the Chicago Tribune strongly condemns the Potsdam decisions by stating that they give Europe to Russia outright.

The Tribune is "convinced" that it was a complete sellout to Soviet Russia which is now the sole dominant power on the continent. While it is quite obvious that Russia today is the dominant power in Europe, it is not the "sole" power. If this were true, she would not consent to discuss the pressing problems with her Allies—she would "settle" them in her own way.

In spite of this, it is quite clear that Russia got nearly "everything" that she wanted. And I, for one, believe that she got what she is entitled to. As a rapidly growing power, Russia cannot be denied certain "spheres of influence" any more than America can be denied her spheres of influence.

To be sure, the terms for Germany are harsh. But the real question is whether she be permitted to wage another war within the next ten or twenty years, or whether Germany be controlled in the interest of peace.

The world cannot afford another Versailles peace which enabled Germany to rearm and plunge the world into another more horrible catastrophe.

FLASHES

CHICAGO, ILL.—Everything turned out well for the Pioneer picnic last Saturday. We had a very agreeable crowd, reasonably large in total, and unusually well disposed.

Close to 1500 people were in Pilsen Park. They partook of the good things that were prepared for them and made one grand time of it renewing old acquaintances.

The children's games were run off in good fashion and the mass pie-eating contest delighted the many onlookers. The grand prize of a gas stove valued at \$150 was won by Rev. Ostrowski, 6213 S. Tripp Ave., Chicago. The evening was cool so that the dancers could enjoy the fine music of Ray Rodman's band and the servicemen's booth attracted many.

It was a big job, well planned and well performed, and we extend our appreciation herewith to the many loyal workers who participated in this job as well as to all those who contributed tokens and other commodities to make this fine showing possible.

We also wish to express our appreciation to the many patrons who attended. The special supper was delicious. Many of our patrons have come to regard these delightful suppers as a "must be" part of the Pioneer picnic.

DONALD J. LOTRICH.

Ungrateful

There had been an accident, and the sympathetic old lady stooped and stroked her forehead. "My poor fellow," she crooned, "tell me your name, and I will tell you my mother's." "Thank you," gasped the victim, "but my mother knows my name."

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO, ILL.—We're very happy to report that we had a very big attendance at the Pioneer picnic last Saturday at Pilsen Park. The weather was favorable, and the people friendly. We had very many out-of-town visitors including a number of servicemen.

The chicken and beef dinners served in the dining room went over especially big. The games for the benefit of our service members, and manned by Perfect Circle members, were quite exciting. The servicemen's souvenirs and flag were displayed attractively, and were an added feature. The children's games were appealing and the pie-eating contest was a big attraction. The grand prize winner was the husband of the former Ann Kegel. Ray Rodman's band was at its best, while the refreshment and kitchen departments were a complete sellout.

Among the many out-of-town persons present at the picnic were: Frank Stebaly, Sharon, Pa., who, incidentally, gave a nice cash donation; Mary Kumer and Anne Kumer, Universal, Pa.; Frances Yenka and group from Milwaukee; several Cleveland comrades, and Louis and John Macek, Nokomis, Ill.

The committee and workers did a fine job at the picnic. A special big thank you to the Perfect Circle members and their Manager for the fine decorations in the Servicemen's Booth, and to the boys who manned the games: Bill Kovacic, Lodge 86, Edward Udovich, Lodge 1, and Richard Zasadi, the only Pioneer.

VINSKA TRGATEV.—The children are busily selling subscription books for the "cat-tail" dinnerware which will be given away at Perfect Circle's "Vinska Trgatev." They are sponsoring it for the benefit of Jugoslav War Relief. The date is September 29 at lower SNPJ hall. There will be potica, krofi, klobase, strukli and everything! Reserve the date, Sept. 29, for a good time and a good cause.

SERVICEMEN.—Stanley Kuznik is finishing up his 30-day furlough this week. He's member of Lodge 102 and a former president of Circle 26.—John Vogrich, a Pioneer, has been honorably discharged.—Tony Strazar of Nokomis, too, received an honorable discharge.—Cpl. Henry Rak is on his way to the CBI theater much to his disappointment of an anticipated furlough.—Lt. Oscar B. Godina writes us several interesting notes. He saw Leo Vider and says he looks fine. Then he saw Stanley Sedmak (Milwaukee) and together they visited Leo. Oscar also mentions that he sent a letter of request to visit Vipsava, his parents' hometown, and hopes to get approval on request. We hope he does, too, as it will prove quite a thrill.

ALL-A-ROUND.—Louise Goste has returned from her vacation in Kansas. She brought her younger brother Bobby back with her and he's staying at the Al Raks in Ogden Dunes, Gary, Ind.—Congratulations to Stephanie Rodman who celebrated a birthday last Sunday.—Louis and Marya Mohar have returned from their vacation in Missouri and Michigan.—Mary and Marilyn Reven are having a grand time in Traverse City, Mich.—Thomas Selak and family are vacationing this week.

We read with interest Frances H. Lazar's (Springfield, Ill.) "Debut of

Lincolnite Juniors," and here's wishing your new Circle much success.—Thanks to our friend in Springfield for those tokens which were needed and appreciated, and we understand that our own members responded quite well, also. Stephanie Rodman made a house to house canvass and collected over 170 tokens, which was a job well done.—Sylvia Trojar, Lodge 1, was a hard worker in refreshment stand at picnic.

Johnnie Macek is spending several days in Chicago visiting relatives and former school pals.—Steve Cerkoney's brother, Joe, was at our picnic and helped here and there. Joe Cerkoney received a discharge thru the point system (115). He served in Italy—and served Uncle Sam for 7½ years!

Service to Veterans

QUESTION: Should a veteran take his "Separation Report," Form 100, with him when he goes to see the Veteran Employment Representative at the United States Employment Service, or calls on a prospective employer?

ANSWER: Yes. A veteran should always have his "Separation Report," Form 100, with him when calling upon the VET or any prospective employers. It is a valuable record of his qualifications and training and can be used as a good recommendation to any employer.

QUESTION: Is there any law or special regulation which provides housing for returning service men?

ANSWER: No. At present there is no such law, although there is a bill up before the House which, if passed, will provide housing facilities for veterans.

QUESTION: I am interested in foreign employment. Where should I go for detailed information?

ANSWER: Go to your nearest United States Employment Service Office and ask to see the Veterans' Employment Representative. He has a "Guide to Foreign Employment Opportunities" which contains information about foreign employment.

QUESTION: I have recently been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army and would like to get my old job back. Where should I go?

ANSWER: First, you should contact your former employer (within 90 days after your discharge date) and request your old job. If you meet with difficulty, then you should go to your Selective Service Board and request to see the reemployment committee.

QUESTION: I have an honorable discharge from the Navy and am interested in joining the Merchant Marines. How can I join?

ANSWER: Go or write to the office of the War Shipping Administration, 844 N. Rush Street, Chicago 54, Ill., to obtain application forms.

No Argument

Six-year-old Margaret, who was suffering from a bad cold, was boasting to her aunt about her remarkable progress at school, and ended by proclaiming that she could read a great deal better than her friend Sabina, who was 8 years old. "Darling," rejoined auntie, "wouldn't it sound better if someone else said that?"

"Yes," agreed Margaret, "I think it would. I have such a bad cold that I can't say it very well."

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Perfect Circle Contest Winners Receive Books

CHICAGO.—On Saturday, July 27, the Perfect Circle met at the SNPJ Hall to hold an informal meeting. The six members, who were lucky enough to win books in The Voice of Youth contest, received them. Among the books, those chosen by our members, were: "A Treasury of American Folklore," "David Copperfield," "Treasure Island," "The Life of Nikola Tesla" and "Mr. Wilmer." These books ranged in price from \$1.98 to \$3.75.

About a dozen small sets of woodcraft were passed out among the boys and girls. These sets contained wood designs, saws, and paints. Among the younger boys, Charles Zordani was given first choice because he has the highest attendance record. The girls had last pick since it was decided that they could sew or stitch for their part in the relief work.

On September 29, the Circle will give a "Vinska Trgatev" and at that time, the set of kitchen and dinnerware will be given away to the lucky person.

Next Thursday, the Circle will once again go to the Museum movies, the beach and some will stay to hear the concert at Grant Park. SYLVIA TROJAR, Secretary.

Ability of Consumers To Buy Goods the Key To Economic Recovery

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CLNS)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach last week marked the road of rehabilitation over which the country must proceed if we are to escape unemployment and to have economic recovery.

"We must think more of the ability of the consumer to buy goods," he said. "Heretofore we have thought of producing goods and then forcing them by some means into consumption. But now we must be more concerned about the consuming power of our people. Hence, now is no time for management to think of reducing wages and of thus reducing our ability to consume."

Schwellenbach was making his first speech to the country as Secretary of Labor. He was pleading for understanding of the problems of the wage earners and of their fear of insecurity. He was stressing his statutory duties as Secretary of Labor, to be concerned with the welfare of all workers, organized and unorganized and adding that he, like all others, was a wage earner. He was establishing in almost every sentence the broad foundation upon which the welfare of the country could be developed.

Significantly, perhaps, the title of Schwellenbach's speech was "Tomorrow Is Here." He said he had borrowed the title but it was obvious he had reversed the words as his speech, in large part, could have been an interpretation of the "move" of The Cooperative League of the USA which is entitled, "Here Is Tomorrow," and of the speech made only a short time ago by Elmer E. Millman, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, which had a similar title.

Schwellenbach told wage earners their strongest asset and their only real estate was the good will of the public. He denounced "strikes" during this period and also warned employers and management against doing anything which provoked workers to "act first and think thereafter." He pleaded for recognition of the dignity of labor and emphasized that if the country is to "recover," it will only be through work.

When Schwellenbach was in the United States Senate he was zealously interested in cooperatives. As a federal judge in Spokane he wrote an opinion which protected the rights of cooperatives and which was so comprehensive that opponents of the cooperatives abandoned all further discussion of the case.

Man spends his life in reasoning on the past, complaining of the present, and trembling for the future.—Rivaroli.

The annual wage would relieve the present discrimination against labor as the only substantial class of people who have no post-war guarantees.

Aluminum Workers News Digest.

Poor Barbara

A little girl named Barbara was crying when she returned home from church with her two sisters, called Martha and Mary. "What is the matter, dear?" inquired their mother. "Boo, boo, boo! He preached a whole sermon about M-Martha and Mary," sobbed Barbara, "and never said a w-word about me!"

Better be three hours too soon than one minute too late. —SHAKESPEARE.

AMERICAN EGGS FOR HOLLANDERS



BRITISH MILITARY POLICEMEN check a shipment of American powdered eggs soon after its arrival at the port of Antwerp. Originally destined for Russia, the eggs were diverted to Holland, where the food situation is reported much more acute than in other countries.

This and That

By Peter Eliah

A Parable

Once upon a time, the greatest nation on this earth had many, many of its people going hungry and destitute. Something like 15 million of its adult citizens didn't have gainful employment to earn a livelihood. Having no jobs, they had no money, and having no money they could not buy the necessary needs for an abundant life. So they skimped, pulled in their belts, and moved in with their mothers-in-law and other sundry relatives, and they all unhappily went more or less hungry.

To solve this plight was a tough problem, but along came a new problem. The farmers who raised all the nice juicy steaks, porkchops, and spare-ribs, as well as all the other stuff that farmers raise, were accumulating a surplus. Having no buyers, they couldn't sell their products, as the aforementioned poor city folks didn't have the means to buy. And their cribs were getting full of nice corn, and their granaries bulged with choice wheat. The big and little porkers were running around with nothing to do; even the beef and steaks on hoof got insolent.

Yes, these problems were getting very, very serious, and the wise men of the land got their craniums together, and decided to solve this baffling mystery of too much food in the midst of poverty.

They came to the fateful conclusion that the real trouble was—the farmers raised too much of the good things of life. So they told the farmers to cut it out; it wasn't right to raise all of this stuff when poor people can't buy it. The farmers didn't like that for they have a funny feeling that a farm is a place to produce stuff to feed themselves and other people. And, too, by selling their products they got a little money to buy the missus a new dress, or little Johnny a new pair of boots, or, perhaps, buy a new model T, only ten years old.

But the bright government boys had an answer for their puzzlement, why they (the government) would pay the farmers to destroy their hogs and other surpluses. The farmers thought it was funny, but as long as the government was paying good devalued dollars for the destruction of their hogs and cattle, and for the burning of wheat, they proceeded to do so. Now, they could buy that calico dress, or pair of boots, and, perhaps, put a down payment on a road king.

The government had it all figured out. In the future, they would pay the farmers not to raise foodstuffs. If a farmer agreed to limit his crops, he was paid for the acreage that he didn't plant. The farmers figured this was funny business, too, but it was okay with them. Anyway, the tired old ground, also, needed a rest.

It was, thusly, ordained. They called it Crop Control. Limiting Production to Consumption. Creating prosperity by scarcity, etc. A few fools pointed out that the real trouble was the lack of greenbacks in the hands of people, who didn't have gainful employment, and who had to live with their mothers-in-law. They argued, distribute this surplus to the people, or sell it at a lower cost, and leave the government pay the farmers the difference, do anything but destroy or curtail production.

Naturally, no one paid any attention to those silly people and production, the handmaiden of Providence, was stifled.

After a number of years of this funny economics, along came the most destructive and extensive war in the history of mankind. A huge army had to be equipped and serviced. Millions of people were needed to produce the sinews of war. Food and more food was necessary to feed the armies and citizens.

Suddenly, the realization came that there was not enough of food to feed the armies and the people. The farmers were urged to produce more and more products. Certain foods had to be rationed, there was not enough to go around. The government bought the farmers' products by the carloads and asked for more. Gone was the talk of crop control and curtailment.

Perhaps, if the government didn't encourage crop control, we might have a little more food at the present time. But the deeper issue is this: if the government had mobilized its efforts to fight unemployment and poverty, as it has to destroy our enemies, there would not be any poverty in the midst of plenty. And if governments would be half as diligent in waging war against unemployment and poverty, as they are in fighting external enemies, there wouldn't be any more wars or poverty.

Slipped

Judge—So you were convicted of burglary twice, robbery with violence three times and manslaughter once?

Prisoner—That's right, sir. After that I seemed to drift into a life of crime.

Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

Preventing Sunburn

Consumers Union passes on the reassuring word that it is now possible to take long exposure to the sun, when you go to the beach or on your vacation, without getting sunburned.

Consumers Union technicians tested 40 different sunburn preventive preparations sold in drug and department stores and found that more than half of them could be relied upon to keep the burn-producing ultra violet rays of sunlight from reaching the skin.

Consumers Union warns, however, that all of the sunburn preventive creams and lotions must be applied carefully to be sure that all exposed areas of the skin are covered. Furthermore, since the preventives will not stand up under water and perspiration, for maximum protection it is necessary to reapply the preventive at intervals of an hour or so.

Both laboratory and actual use tests showed the following sunburn preventives to be effective and among the least expensive of the brands tested. Gaby Suntan Lotion, 50c for 4 ounces; Skol, 79c for 6¼ ounces and Noksoma's Suntan Lotion, 39c for 3 ounces.

Cigarette Makers

Consumers Union tests of many types and brands of cigarette makers showed that good cigarettes can be made at home. Those who still can't find enough cigarettes for their needs in the stores, or who like to experiment with the different kinds of tobacco, can now get simple and inexpensive cigarette makers for home use.

Whether you will save money by making your own cigarettes depends on your tastes in tobacco. The price of cigarette tobacco runs from a few cents to about 40c an ounce. Since a standard size pack of cigarettes contains about an ounce of tobacco, you will save money only if you pay less per ounce for the tobacco and paper than the price you pay for a pack of cigarettes.

If you decide to try one of the cigarette makers be sure to follow the directions carefully, and remember that a little experience is necessary before you can do a good job. The following brands were given high ratings by Consumers Union: The Cigarette Maker (manufacturer not given; purchased at Landau's, 132 Nassau Street, New York City) 25c, compact roller type; made very good cigarettes in about 30 seconds. Macro, 35c, compact roller type, similar to the Cigarette Maker. Beta, 45c, roller type, produced good cigarettes in about 40 seconds. Cig-Jig, 35c, stuffer type, made excellent cigarettes in about one and one-half minutes.

The Problem of Menopause

Many of the facts about menopause are generally misunderstood and this misunderstanding causes a great deal of needless unhappiness, says Dr. Harold Aaron, Consumers Union medical consultant, in an article on the subject of menopause in Consumer Reports.

While the precise cause of many of the symptoms accompanying the menopause is not known, doctors have learned how to relieve some symptoms, Dr. Aaron points out. He continues:

"Most of the symptoms accompanying the menopause fall into two main groups: 'vasomotor' symptoms and 'nervous' symptoms. The former include flushes, sweats, palpitation, dizziness or faintness and some types of headaches. The latter include emotional irritability, anxiety, weakness, depression, etc."

"Natural and synthetic estrogen hormones can relieve much or all of the vasomotor symptoms. The skilled administration of 'stilbestrol' or of some other estrogen hormone has

U. S. DESTROYER DAMAGED BY JAPS



A CREW MEMBER OF THE U. S. DESTROYER O'BRIEN looks through the bomb-shattered bulkheads of the vessel's superstructure at an advanced repair base in the Pacific. The terrific damage was caused by a Jap suicide plane that crashed on the destroyer and exploded a 40 mm. magazine. Major repairs are being made on the destroyer at a West Coast shipyard. Official U. S. Navy photo.

Labor Party to Be Supreme in Empire for Five Years

By RAYMOND LONERGAN

One must go far back in history to find an event which parallels the success of the British Labor party in the recent election.

It was a landslide. Labor can easily muster a two-thirds majority over the combined opposition. But land-slides have often occurred in Britain and in this country.

This was something more than a landslide. It was a startling defeat for a "class"—the "well-born," the very rich, the carefully educated—that has ruled the mighty British empire for centuries. The worker has routed the aristocrat.

No one was prepared for this staggering result. Wheeler of Montana, recently back from Europe, was one of the few Americans who said it coming and said so. All the newspaper and radio prognosticators were ridiculously wrong.

Other British Upheavals

Once upon a time the barons at Runnymede snatched the reins of power from King John. A long time after that the "shopkeepers," the great land owners, the financiers and industrialists, swollen with wealth, took over the government of Britain, made the monarch a symbol—a popular and even beloved symbol, it is true, but a symbol, nevertheless—without power to veto a bill, to appoint anyone to any office, unable to even select his wife without consulting someone.

In its exploitation of the workers at home and of the empire's possessions abroad, this "class" was ruthless. It was eternally on the alert to suppress anything which threatened its power. When workers combined to improve their condition, they were beaten, transported to foreign countries and killed as public malefactors.

Propertyless Masses

They couldn't vote unless they had property, and, of course, they had no property. As one able American labor leader put it, within the last 10 years: "The average British worker can put all his earthly possessions on his back and walk out of his house at a moment's notice." That's very bad, but the situation was infinitely worse 50 years ago.

Despite the efforts of the "class," unions were formed, workers gained the ballot and began the painful process of learning how to use it. They organized the Labor party; they financed it out of their miserable earnings.

During the last 25 years these British workers have contributed at least an average of \$1,000,000 a year to the party's funds. That represented real sacrifice.

Betrayed by Leaders

On two occasions, the party came to power as a minority. It accomplished nothing for the workers. Ramsay MacDonald as Premier was too timid to even take a chance. Finally, in 1931, he betrayed the party—that is not too strong a word—joined the Conservatives and Liberals in a coalition government and ruled for a brief time. It is not quite accurate to say he ruled; in fact, he was a "puppet Premier." The overlords of the Conservative party did the "ruling."

Now Labor comes to power with this overwhelming majority. It is in a position to rule the British empire for at least five years. It may pass any law it sees fit. There is no Supreme Court to hold it unconstitutional—Britain has no written constitution. There is no President to veto it. The King always signs on the dotted line indicated by the Premier in power.

Where Laski Comes In

So, what may we expect from this Labor government, which all through the campaign boldly proclaimed its determination to put over "Socialism in our time"? Of course, no one writing in Washington can presume to speak with authority. It may be possible to make a shrewd guess.

First, then, we must distinguish between the utterances of Premier Clement Attlee and the outstanding members of his cabinet and Professor Harold Laski, who served as a sort of campaign manager for Labor.

Laski, a teacher of economics, is away over on the left. Some say he's a Communist. At least, he's a "fellow traveler."

But he is not a member of Parliament and, therefore, he cannot be a member of the cabinet. He can only advise from the outside. He would like to be Labor's "brain-truster."

Men Who Will Run Things

The men who will run the British government for the next four or five years have already stepped into the spotlight. Attlee as premier, Bevin, the successful trade union leader and Churchill's minister of labor, as secretary for foreign affairs. The equivalent in this country would be Secretary of State.

Herbert Morrison, also a trade unionist, is leader in the House. He, too, was in Churchill's cabinet. Then we have Dr. Hugh Dalton, son of a brilliant minister of the Church of

England, carefully educated, at home in any society, and Sir Stafford Cripps, who earned from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year as a lawyer before he went into Parliament as a Laborite. There are a few others.

These are the men who will determine the policy of the Labor government.

They are about equally divided between trade unionists, who "came up the hard way," and university men, who were attracted to the Labor Party by the frightful conditions in all parts of England where workmen were condemned to live.

Have Broad Experience

These men have had plenty of experience in Parliament. Most of them have been there at least 20 years. They have held high posts in the cabinet, in diplomacy, as leaders of the House of Commons.

They have three roads open to them. They may follow Ramsay MacDonald's example and do practically nothing. In that event, the Labor Party will be swept out of power in the next election.

They may swing way over to the left. That, too, will be very risky.

Or they may put over a stiff program which will sharply improve the conditions of the masses of the British people.

In his first interview after the election, Laski said: "This is a revolution by consent."

On the other hand, Premier Attlee, in his first statement, indicated he favored sweeping reforms, but had no thought of revolution. Let's see what he promises.

Will Stand by Allies

First, on the international front, Attlee will go along with Britain's allies, press the war against the Japs, deal more generously with India and other British possessions struggling for independence.

Stalin never liked Churchill. He couldn't forget what Winston said about Russia and Communism in the long ago. The Labor Party, while vigorously rejecting Communism at home, has always demanded a square deal for the Soviets. So Stalin and Attlee will "get along" and that's a distinct gain for world peace.

Laski demands war on Franco in Spain and on other "Fascist regimes" in Europe. That would include at least Spain, Greece and Portugal, maybe others.

"We must get rid of these kings whom Churchill was so anxious to protect," says Laski.

Attlee doesn't go that far. He will probably talk it out with Britain's allies. He's friendly to Russia, but he may not wish to see Communism triumphant throughout Western Europe.

For the Common Man

As a matter of fact, labor's big job is on the home front.

"It has been declared that the twentieth century is the century of the common man," says Attlee. "Labor represents the common man. The war has shown how fine is the common man. Labor seeks in concert with all other nations to get security and the possibility of a good life for the common man."

Here are the high lights of his program:

Some Great Reforms

Full employment at good wages. Generous treatment and good prices for farmers, thus encouraging greater production and reducing importation of foodstuffs. A great housing program, so that workers may have "well-planned homes in well-planned towns and villages."

The landowners will not be permitted to hold up this program. They will be given decent compensation, but they will not be permitted to profiteer, Attlee emphasizes.

Social security will be broadened and strengthened. Sir William Beveridge, author of the famous "plan" bearing his name, went down to defeat as a candidate of the Liberal Party. The Labor Party will insist on something more generous in the way of old-age pensions, health insurance, care for children, etc., than Sir William suggested.

Hardest Blow of All

"The Labor government is not prepared to leave financial matters in the hands of private interests," says Attlee.

The Bank of England, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," bulwark of international finance, is to be nationalized. If Attlee does a thorough job on that proposition, he will work such a "miracle" as has never been seen in English-speaking countries.

The coal mines and electric light and gas utilities are already under a measure of government control, but up to date the workers have benefited very little. If at all, while the owners have been well cared for. Attlee indicates he will go all out for public ownership.

What a blessing that will be for British coal miners! Under "private enterprise," the mines have been shamefully neglected. Titled ladies and gentlemen have been gathering

GERMANS AWAITING RETURN TO SAAR AREA



GERMAN CIVILIANS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION loaded with household goods jam the railway yards at Bamberg, Germany, as they eagerly await transportation to their homes in the Saar area. Most of these civilians were brought into the city by the Nazis to work in war factories. The American Army authorized only 3,000 Germans to receive box-car transportation. The transportation facilities were limited to miners, farmers and other essential workers. Official U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

in rich royalties from the land. Hardfisted operators have held wages to starvation levels, but have refused to install modern machinery.

Result: An American miner digs five times as much coal as a British miner.

If Labor modernizes the mines, wages can be shoved up and British coal miners can live like human beings.

The railroads, too, are to be taken over by the government. They are under government control now. Judged by American standards, wages are very low. Undoubtedly, they will be improved under a Labor government.

The steel industry appears to be marked for nationalization. By comparison with the United States, Attlee finds Britain is inefficient in the production of steel. He promises practical management, "not civil service management," and with right wages for workers.

Trusts and cartels will be hunted down. "It is time to turn private enterprise into a public service," says Attlee.

Will Strengthen Democracy

Even the most ardent reformer will concede that is a pretty fair program. Most of the proposals can be put over in a very short time.

English business will not be injured. Owners will be compensated. It is to be hoped they will not go too much.

The British workers and the British farmer will see the dawn of a new day. The change should strengthen their faith in democracy. Given a fair chance, democracy can outrun either Fascism or Communism.

Halifax Not Afraid

There isn't any evidence that even British Conservatives are losing their heads over Labor's victory. The fact is that sensible Britishers have ceased to fear Labor. Just before the election, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, packed his bags and departed for London. Before going, he said to an American friend:

"I believe Mr. Churchill will weather the storm, but by a greatly reduced majority. However, should Labor win, I, for one, will not be excited. We have learned not to fear the leaders of the Labor Party."

Probably the Labor Party will go much farther than Lord Halifax anticipated. If it doesn't, a lot of people on both sides of the Atlantic will be greatly disappointed.

Few Lawyers

There is at least one stupendous difference between the American Congress and the new British House of Commons. Both branches of Congress are dominated overwhelmingly by lawyers. The same is true of practically every state legislature.

In the Labor party majority in the new House of Commons all classes are represented, but members of trade unions predominate. According to the latest returns, Labor will have 390 members, divided as follows:

Trade unionists, 124; writers and journalists, 48; municipal government workers, 45; lawyers, 41; business men, 41; school masters, 34; doctors and dentists, 12; leaders of the great cooperative societies, 12; university teachers, 10; farmers, 4; civil service, 3; Free Church ministers, 3; regular army officers, 3; regular navy officer, 1; regular air officer, 1; peers, 2; policeman, 1; miscellaneous professions, 5.

There would be more farmers, if the soil of Britain were owned more extensively by the men who till it. Nevertheless, the Labor setup is a remarkable cross-section of British life.

SNPJ Sports

Plan for Nat'l SNPJ Bowling League

1. A plan for the organization of an SNPJ National Bowling League was proposed at the recent meeting of the National Athletic Board. The plan provides for a league composed of men's teams who will represent the Society and local lodge in a well-known bowling league in the respective city or town where each will be located.

2. The main purposes of the league will be as follows: (a) To advertise the SNPJ more extensively through the medium of sports activities; (b) To increase the membership of the Society; (c) To create a new competitive interest among the recreation-minded members; (d) To build and strengthen friendship ties between members and lodges of different localities; (e) To develop the spirit of fraternal competition and good fellowship on a broader scale; (f) To reduce some of the "slack" caused by the wartime restrictions and impediments.

3. All bowlers must be members in good standing of the SNPJ. In cities or towns where more than one lodge is located, a team may be formed of members of two or more lodges, but no lodge can be represented in the National Bowling League by more than one team and no city or town by more than two teams.

4. Team rosters shall comprise of five regular bowlers and a substitute, whose names, lodge and certificate numbers, and bowling averages shall be furnished by Athletic Director at least ten days prior to the opening week of the National Bowling League. No change in the team rosters can be made, once the season is started, without the approval of the National Athletic Board.

5. In order that a high standard of bowling and competition shall be maintained, teams must have an average of 875 or higher to be eligible for entry in this league. Each team, therefore, shall be composed of first class bowlers whose combined average shall not be lower than the minimum provided in the rules at the start of the season.

6. Although the teams will not actually meet each other on adjoining alleys in the same bowling establishment, the league will be conducted as closely as possible under rules used by sanctioned leagues in which all teams bowl in one place and on the same day of the week. Except as otherwise provided in the SNPJ rules, all play in the National Bowling League shall be governed by the Rules and Regulations of the American Bowling Congress.

7. The schedule of the league shall be arranged by the Athletic Director after the universal plan employed by all leagues. The season shall officially open the week when all the teams will be in action for the first time, and will end the week when one of the leagues first closes its regular season. It is readily seen that under this arrangement, each team of the National Bowling League, while actually bowling against a team in the local league, will, in the same week, be bowling against an "invisible" SNPJ opponent bowling in some other part of the country against a local competitor. The SNPJ teams will in each case be competing for two championships and two prize funds while bowling only one set of games.

8. The prize fund of the National Bowling League shall be accumulated from a weekly fee of 50c paid by each bowler, this amount to be col-

lected by the respective team captains and remitted at intervals of ten weeks to the Athletic Director. The prize fund will be further augmented by a donation from the Society's Athletic Fund, the exact amount of which will be determined by the number of teams admitted into the league.

9. The prize fund shall be distributed at the close of the season on the basis of final team and individual standings. Prizes shall also be awarded for high series and high games, both to teams and individual bowlers. In addition to cash prizes, an attractive trophy shall be awarded to the league's champions.

10. Since both local lodge and Society will benefit from an organization such as the National Bowling League, it is suggested that the cost of the entry fee, required by each local league, and the shirts to be worn by the bowlers shall be shared in this manner: Two-thirds of the amount shall be paid from the SNPJ Athletic Fund and the remaining one-third from the lodge treasury.

11. The schedule, standing of teams, results of games each week, and the outstanding new highlights will be published regularly in the sports section of the Prosveta. The captain of each team will be the league's local secretary and news reporter. It will be his duty to send a duplicate of the official score sheet to the Athletic Director each week, not later than the day after the games have been bowled. He shall enclose with same any news item which in his opinion is good publicity.

12. A "waiting list" of the teams desiring to join the league shall be kept by the Athletic Director in the consecutive order received by him, from which teams will be drawn to expand the league at the start of a new season or to displace a team unable to complete its schedule.

13. Any team using an ineligible bowler shall be expelled from the league and forfeit all rights to prizes.

14. The SNPJ National Bowling League shall consist of not less than six teams or more than sixteen. All teams must be members of local leagues sanctioned by the A.B.C.

15. The rules, prize list, applications for entry, complaints, etc., shall come under the jurisdiction of the National Athletic Board.

(Note: Each section of the proposed plan has been given a number primarily to enable you to more easily designate the section for which a change or amendment is suggested. The plan in its final form will be arranged and numbered differently.)

Tried Anyway

A young man whose knowledge of cards was vague was roped in to complete a bridge four.

He committed his first mistake by throwing away a king on a trick already taken by his opponent's ace.

"Good heavens!" bellowed the young man's partner, "a king doesn't usually beat an ace."

"I know," stammered the beginner, "but I thought I'd let it have a try."

There Was a Little Fighting, Too

The two marines were comparing notes. "I was at Guam, Tarawa, and a few other places," said one.

"What have you been doing?" "Yeah?" commented the first sympathetically. "It must have been terrible."

"It was," replied the other calmly. "It rained every day."

REFLECTIONS

By Irene Rovin

A BIOGRAPHY OF GREAT-GRANDFATHER

GIRARD, O.—Here is a brief biography of my great-grandfather written in school last year:

My great-grandfather, Ivan Albreht, was born on April 20, 1845, in the village of Rovte in Notranjsko, Slovenia (at that time part of Austria and is now part of Yugoslavia), on the foothills of the Slovene Alps. His parents were natives of that region; they were simple farm (peasant) people whose lives were devoted to their family and to their method of earning a living.

Since this region of Slovenia, the northernmost part of present Yugoslavia, was devoted to the raising of cattle, great-grandpa led a simple life of a farm boy. His father's farm was devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep; and since in those times pasture lands were not fenced, his main duties were to take the cattle out to the pastures, remain with them all day, and bring them back at the twilight when the church bells pealed.

When a storm was approaching, he could usually be found watching the men of the neighborhood shoot into the threatening black clouds. Some of the people believed that by doing this the rain clouds would not break above their land and destroy their crops.

At this time there were no schools established in the rural districts of the old Austrian empire; consequently, my great-grandpa had no opportunity to secure any knowledge beyond that which his home training afforded.

After his farm duties were finished, he would be found exploring the hollow caves which were abundant in that area. He and the other children of the village were fascinated by the stalactites and stalagmites which hung from the damp walls of the caves. They dropped stones into the caves which were inaccessible and then listened intently until they heard the splash of the water as the stone landed far below.

These journeys and dangerous explorations aroused in him a wandering and inquiring spirit which led him on many a fascinating journey in his later years.

He loved to ride horses and often wished that his father's farm could be devoted to horse raising. He rode expertly; and when he was old enough to drive a team of horses, he joined a caravan and carried the sheared wool to the merchants of Trieste (Trieste). At this time no railroads existed in that territory; therefore, the produce of the farms had to be carried by teams to the port, Trieste having been the closest port as it is now. This journey lasted about one week because the roads were poor and inconvenient.

The route followed over the old Roman highway, around winding turns, and through treacherous passages of the mountain of Javornik which is 1237 meters high. Frequent stops at places similar to our stage-coach stations were necessary in order that the horses and men be fed and given lodgings for the night. Ten to twenty teams composed the usual caravans which took this journey. The latter was necessary measure of safety so that the men could be of aid to each other in the event of an accident.

These journeys were pleasurable during the summer; but when the winds (known as *kraska burja*) and storms swept through the mountain passages, the expeditions could result in an overturning of the wagons and the death of men and horses.

Upon reaching the port of Trieste, my great-grandpa unloaded the wool, rested for a day at the inn, bought himself a supply of manufactured articles, and started the return trip.

During one of the colorful village festivals in the town of Godovce, he met his future wife. She was a beautiful blonde with dark brown eyes and a flashing smile which revealed a set of perfect white teeth. This maiden was considered to be the most beautiful girl in all of the villages of that part of the country. They were married about a year later, and they made their home on a small farm in her village.

Great-grandpa worked on his farm, and he was also employed in timber cutting in the forest. During the next fifteen years, Marijana (his wife) and he were occupied with their three daughters and with their work on the little farm. The small girls attended the first school which was established in Godovce.

During the time that my great-grandpa worked for one of the richest farmers of the village, he and this man became very good friends. This friend, Ivan Pogon, was also an adventurous person. Ivan was well acquainted with a student of

the University of Vienna who was interested in archeology.

There was an excellent opportunity for one to explore in this region since there were many remains of the ruins of old feudal castles. During the spring and summer when there was an abundance of work to be done on the farms, these three adventurers were possessed by a wanderlust which caused them to pack a few necessities into a knapsack, bid goodby to the village, and start off over the mountains with picks and shovels over their shoulders.

After deciding upon the castle which they were going to dig first, they began to excavate various parts of it. They always worked and dug during the evening because the people of the country thought that the noise emerging from the top of the old castle was being made by ghosts; therefore, no person dared to molest them.

This search and many others which they undertook proved fruitless, but their undaunted spirits never gave up. They were gone for months at a time; and most of the villagers, including their wives, thought that they were mad.

After what seemed to be another unsuccessful venture, they finally received the fruits of their labor. As they broke through a wall in one of the underground chambers, silver and gold coins started to roll out through the crevice. Each one eagerly filled his pockets and his hat with the treasure and started toward home.

At dawn they reached the river bank, and they thought that they should wash the money so that the "evil" connected with the money (it had been taken by the rich from the poor serfs) would be taken away. When they had emptied their pockets and placed all the money in their hats, they set their hats in the shallow, clear water of the river. As they dipped their hands in the cool stream, a large wave caught the hats and carried the money down the stream.

As that was happening, they thought that they heard a jealous laugh coming across the river. No one was in sight as their eyes searched the surroundings. That "mysterious" laugh was never explained, but because of the superstitious nature of the people, every one believed that the sound must have come from the devil, who must have taken the wonderful treasure. Their wanderings ended soon after that experience, and great-grandfather and Ivan were content to remain on their farms and work for a living.

The remainder of my great-grandfather's life was spent quite peacefully with his children. He enjoyed relating his "unique" experiences to all who would listen to his tales. He seemed to relive those journeys as he related them to the little children who gathered, wide-eyed, to hear his stories.

He also liked to philosophize on life, and his brilliant mind seemed to have ability to foresee the coming of the locomotive, automobile, airplane, and even the first World War.

He contracted double pneumonia while working in the forest, and he passed away on March 12, 1899. He lies buried in Godovce beneath the soil he loved so well.

(Thanks to my Dad's wonderful memory, I was able to write this as an extra project in my English course at Mount College, Alliance, Ohio. I hope that it has been interesting to the Slovenes, especially to the American Slovenes who have had experiences so different from this.)

Margins Boosted

The Federal Reserve Board, determined to head off the boom in Wall Street, has raised margin requirements from 50 to 75 per cent. That means that if you wish to speculate in stocks you must put up 75 per cent of the purchase price. "This won't stop speculation, but it may help," said one Reserve Board official.

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3. Give full name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
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