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AMERIŠKE KOLO- NE SE PRIBLIŽALE CHERBOURGU!

Rusi potopili šestnajst parnikov v finski luki AMERICANI UNIČILI 300 JAPONSKIH LETAL

London, 20. junija.—Ojačane ameriške kolone prodirajo proti Cherbourg v ofenzivi in radijska poročila iz Normandije pravijo, da so prve oddaljene samo pet milj od mesta.

London, 20. jun.—Ameriške kolone so prodirale do točke, ki je oddaljena samo sedem milj od Cherbourg, velikega pristanišnega mesta, po zdravotvorni odpora nemške oborožene sile. Napoved je, da je padec Cherbourg blizu.

Ameriški težki topovi bruha jo istrelke na Cherbourg, kjer se nahaja okrog 30,000 nemških vojakov. Izgleda, da so v nevarnosti uničenja. Ameriške čete so prodirale enajst milj daleč v zadnjih 24 urah, ustanovile nova mostišča in zasedle vse ceste, ki vodijo v Cherbourg. Obleganje mesta se je pričelo s topniškim bombardiranjem vojaških objektov.

Britske in kanadske čete so v akciji v severnem sektorju francoske fronte. Ljute bitke divjajo pri Tilly-sur-Seulles. Uradni komunikacijski pravijo, da so čete okupirale več naselbin in zadale težke udarce Nemcem.

Rim, 20. jun.—Francoske čete so okupirale Elbo, zgodovinski otok, in ujele 1800 Nemcev. Elba leži v bližini italijanske celine. Okupacijo otoka je naznanil zavezniški stan v Alžiru.

Čete pete ameriške in osme britske armade prodirajo naprej v Italiji. Prve so v bližini Perugia, komunikacijskega centra med Rimom in Florenco.

London, 20. jun.—Ruske kolone so se po prebitju Mannerheimove linije začele valiti proti Viipuri, luki in drugemu največjemu finskemu mestu. Prve so dospale na ozemlje, ki je oddaljeno samo deset milj od mesta.

Moskva poroča, da so ruski letalci bombardirali parnike v finski luki. Bombe so potopile 16 parnikov, med temi šest transportov. Dopolnili londonskega lista News Chronicle poroča, da so Rusi udarli že v predmestja Viipurja, da bo mesto kmalu padlo in da bodo sovjeti kmalu diktirali mirovne pogoje Finski. Druga vest iz švedskih virov pravi, da bosta premier Edwin Linkomies in finančni minister Vaino Tanner, ki sta odbila ruske mirovne pogoje pred tremi meseci, odstopila, da bo formirana nova vlada in da bo ta proslala Moskvo za sklenitev miru.

Pearl Harbor, Havaji, 20. jun.—Ameriške čete in pomorski bazo pri Aslitu na otoku Saipanu, se glasi poročilo iz glavnega stana admirala Chesterja W. Nimitza. Ameriški letalci so v operacijah v zadnjih dneh sestrelili 300 japonskih bojnih letal.

Bombni napadi na japonsko letalske baze na Guam in Roti se nadaljujejo. Američani so vrhli več sto ton bomb na te baze v napadih.

Johnston obiskal rusko-finsko fronto

Moskva, 20. jun.—Eric Johnston, predsednik Ameriške trgovske zbornice, je obiskal rusko-finsko fronto na Karelski ozni kjer je sovjetska armada v ofenzivi. Po obisku fronte in Lenjingrada se je vrnil v Moskvu. Pričakuje se, da bo imel razgovor s Stalinom in potem obiskal uralske pokrajine.

Ameriška pomoč poljski ubežni vladi

Napori za doseg sporazuma z Moskvo

London, 20. jun.—Tu prevladuje mnenje, da bodo razgovori, katere je imel Stanislav Mikolajczyk, predsednik ubežne poljske vlade, z Rooseveltom, državnim tajnikom Hullom in drugimi ameriški voditelji, dobili odmev v ameriški akciji v pri-log Poljski. Vest iz zanesljivega vira pravi, da se bo ameriška vlada obrnila na Moskvo, da jo pridobi za zblizanje s poljsko ubežno vlado.

Roosevelt je za direktna pogajanja med poljsko ubežno vlado in sovjeti. V tem smislu je informiral Mikolajczyka, ko se je slednji nahajal v Washingtonu, obenem pa mu je svetoval, naj on stori prvi korak v tej smeri.

Doznava se, da je Roosevelt predlagal direktno kooperacijo med poljskimi podtalnimi skupinami in rečo armado in ustanovitve začasne meje. Stalna meja med Poljsko in Rusijo naj bi se začrtala po zaključenju sedanje vojne.

Mikolajczyk se je vrnil v London iz Washingtona. Poljski krogi zdaj izražajo upanje, da je obisk premijera postavil pogoje zblizanju med ubežno vlado in sovjeti.

Japonska bo izgubila imperij

Ruski pisatelj napovedal zlom japonske sile

Moskva, 20. jun.—Že drugi v dveh mesecih je bilo rusko ljudstvo informirano, da bo Japonska izgubila ne samo vojno na Pacifiku, temveč tudi ogromni imperij, ki ga je osvojila v vzhodni Aziji.

Napoved, da bo japonska oborožena sila združljiva, vsebuje članek, ki ga je objavila publikacija Vojna in delavski razred, glasilo ruskih strokovnih uni-j. Avtor članka je pisatelj K. Popov. On pravi v članku, da so japonski vojni lordi pred dvema letoma, ko so morale ruske armade umikati pred Hitlerjevo vojno mašino, pripovedovali ljudstvu, da bodo japonske oborožene sile prodirale ne samo proti jugu, temveč tudi proti severu in osvajale pokrajine. Njihov načrt je predvideval okupacijo Sibirije, toda se je razblinil s porazom nemških armad pri Stalingradu.

Popov omenja, kako so se japonski vojni lordi bahali, ko so japonske sile zmagovale na Pacifiku, da bodo okupirali Avstralijo, Novo Zelandijo in Indijo. "Noben pogoj, ki bi omogočil izkoriščanje imperija, kateri je prišel pod japonsko kontrolo, se ni izpolnil," pravi Popov. "Sanje vojnih lordov, da bo prišlo 1,000,000,000 ljudi pod japonsko streho, so izhlapela. Japonska je zdaj potisnjena ob steno in zapisana neizbežnemu porazu."

Oster spor med Nelsonom in Wilsonom

Washington, D. C., 20. jun.—Resen političen in ekonomski spor, ki bo najbrže imel dalekosežne posledice, je nastal med Donaldom M. Nelsonom, načelnikom odbora za vojno produkcijo, in Charlesom E. Wilsonom, podnačelnikom tega odbora. Slednji je izjavil, da bo obdržal pozicijo le, če Nelson resignira. Možnost je, da bo predsednik Roosevelt posegel v konflikt, da si ni nobenega upanja, da bo izravnal.

USPEHI SOCIALI- STIČNE STRAN- KE V KANADI

Liberalci in konserva- tivci poraženi pri volitvah

VODITELJI STARIH STRANK ALAR- MIRANI

Ottawa, Kanada, 20. jun.—Možnost je, da bo Kanada dobila socialistično vlado po prihodnjih parlamentarnih volitvah. Ta možnost se je pokazala z zmago socialistične stranke, znane pod imenom Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, v provinci Saskatchewan pri volitvah zadnji teden.

Socialisti bodo imeli najmanj 46 izmed 55 sedežev v provinci-zbornici. Provinces Saskatchewan je bila trdnjava liberalne stranke od ustanovitve 1. 1905. Samo v letih 1930-1934 je bila na vladi konservativna stranka. Pet članov kabineta premijera W. J. Pattersona je bilo poraženih pri volitvah. Predsednik nove provincije vlade bo socialist Thomas C. Douglas.

Socialistična stranka je zmagala pri volitvah v provinci Ontario v avgustu preteklega leta. Dobila je 34 sedežev. Vlado te province še tvorijo liberalci in konservativci, ki imajo 38 sedežev v zbornici. Liberalna stranka je doživela poraz v provinci Ontario in zadnji teden tudi v provinci Saskatchewan.

Progresivci so upali, da bo John Bracken, bivši predsednik vlade v Manitobi, vplival na izid volitev v Saskatchewanu, čeprav se ni direktno udeležil volilne kampanje. Eden izmed razlogov, da je bil izbran za voditelja, je bila njegova popularnost med farmarji.

Socialisti so pri volitvah v provinci Ontario in provinci Saskatchewan dobili več sedežev kot liberalci in progresivci skupaj. Socialistična stranka je bila ustanovljena pred enajstimi leti na farmarsko-delavski podlagi. Njen vodja je M. J. Coldwell. Možnost je, da bo dobila večino pri prihodnjih splošnih volitvah in formirala vlado.

Voditelji starih strank so vznemirjeni. Premier W. L. Mackenzie King bo morda odložil razpis splošnih volitev zaradi zmage socialistične stranke v Saskatchewanu.

Rusija bo kupovala ameriško blago

Johnston zaupa sovjetski vladi

Moskva, 20. jun.—Eric Johnston, predsednik Ameriške trgovske zbornice, je na sestanku s časniki dejal, da ga je Anastas Mikojan, sovjetski komisar za zunanjo trgovino, pooblastil, naj jim razkrije, da Sovjetska unija je pripravljena kupiti za več milijard vrednosti blaga v Ameriki pod pogoji, ki so ugodni za obe državi.

"Popolnoma sem uverjen, da bodo Rusi plačali blago v smislu dogovora po prevzetju," je rekel Johnston. "O tem ne more biti nobenega dvoma. Stevilki nimam pri rokah, toda govorilo se je o milijardah."

Johnston je povedal časnika-jem, da je videl velike količine ameriške opreme in izdelkov v Moskvi in okolici. Vse to je naj-novejšega modela. On je obiskal rusko-finsko fronto in Lenin-grad. Rekel je, da bo obiskal tudi kraje v Uralskem gorovju in da bo ostal v Rusiji do 8. julija, nakar se bo vrnil domov preko Teherana, Perzija.

Domače vesti

Obiski
Chicago. — Pfc. Frank Zordani, bivši knjigovodja v tajništvu SNPJ, je obiskal glavni urad in uredništvo Prosvete. Prišel je domov na štirinajstidnevni dopust iz taborišča Fannin, Tex.

Letalec pogrešan
La Salle, Ill. — Vojni depart-ment je obvestil Franka Martinjaka in njegovo ženo, da se njun sin Frank pogreša od 19. maja. Frank je bil član društva 2 SNPJ in poročnik v letalski sili. Udeležil se je bitke nad Nemčijo v letelci trdnjavi, na kateri je bil "navigator."

Novi grobovi
Detroit, Mich. — Dne 2. junija je umrla Mary Rotar, stara 72 let. Doma je bila iz Prevoja na Gorenjskem. V Ameriko je prišla 1. 1911 in v Detroitu je bivala čez 22 let. Zapušča moža, dva sinova (enega pri vojni mornarici) in dve hčeri.

Raton, N. M. — Umrl je Johan Pobar, star 29 let in član društva 297 SNPJ. Zapušča očeta, mater, pet bratov (dva pri vojakih) in tri sestre.

Mattawan, Mich. — Nedavno je tukaj umrl Jacob Markham, star 52 let. Zapušča eno sestro, poročeno Tekavec, v Mattawanu, drugo pa nekje v Illinoisu.

Naranda, Quebec, Kanada. — Naglo je umrla Karolina Pezdirc, roj. Guštin. Zadelo jo je kap. Doma je bila iz Drašič pri Metliki. Zapušča moža in triletnega sinčka.

Stališče irske vlade kritizirano

Ameriška armada ščiti Irsko

Dublin, Irska, 20. jun.—Poslanec James Dillon je v svojem govoru kritiziral vlado premijera Eamona de Valera in ga ob-židoval, da je prvi proglasil ne-utravnost v vojni med Nemčijo in Ameriko, dasi je ni ohranil.

"Dejstvo je, da ameriška bo-ja na mornarica in armada ščitita Irsko," je dejal. "Ta sila stoji med južno in severno Irsko. Ir-ska bi bila morda že invadirana po nemški sili, če ne bi imela ameriške zaščite."

Dillon je dejal, da se je De Valera obrnil na London za po-moč, ko je ameriška vlada pri-tiskala nanj, naj izžene nemškega poslanika in člane njegovega štaba iz Dublina, čeprav je več-krat naglasil, da ne mara nitiče-sar od Velike Britanije. Ameri-ški letalci niso bombardirali Dublina, ko je De Valera zahteval od Holandije izgon britanskega po-slanika v prvih mesecih vojne, ni čakal odgovora. Nemški le-talci so napadli Rotterdam in invadirali Holandijo brez sva-ri-la.

General Marshall obiskal italijansko fronto

Rim, 20. junija.—General George C. Marshall, šef ameri-škega generalnega štaba, je obis-kaal ameriške čete na italijanski fronti. V Italijo je prišel iz Nor-mandije. Marshall je konferiral s poveljniki zavezniške oborože-ne sile v Italiji.

Bard imenovan za mornaričnega podtajnika

Washington, D. C., 20. jun.—Predsednik Roosevelt je imeno-val Ralpha A. Barda za morna-ričnega podtajnika. On je nasle-dil Jamesa V. Forrestala, ki je bil imenovan za mornaričnega tajnika po smrti Franka Knoxa.

CHURCHILL VIDI MOŽNOST ZMAGE TO POLETJE

Milijon vojakov zavoje- vanih v bitkah v Franciji

ZAŠČITA PRAVIC MALIH NARODOV

London, 20. jun. — "Zavezni-ške zmage v tem poletju bodo morda omogočile popolni uspeh borbe za svobodo," je rekel pre-mier Churchill v svojem govoru v mehiškem poslaništvu. "Koli-kor dalj bo trajala borba, toliko strašnejša bo za sovražnika." Churchill je govoril v mehi-škem poslaništvu pred štirimi dnevi, toda vsebina govora je bila šele zdaj objavljena. Bil je najbolj optimističen od Dun-kirke in podrli je vse nacijske upe o možnosti sklenitve pogoj-nega miru, zaeno pa je razkril, da je milijon vojakov zavojeva-nih na francoski fronti.

"Prišel je velik moment v zgo-dovini sveta," je dejal. "Dogod-ki v prihodnjih mesecih bodo pokazali, ali se bomo kmalu iz-nebili preklestva, ki so ga nam Nemci naložili, ali ne. Neglede na to, kaj pride, je gotovo, da ljudstvo Velike Britanije in A-merike ne bo odnehalo, dokler ne dovrši naloge, katero je pod-vzelo. Mi in naši zavezniki bo-mo vztrajali v borbi do končne in popolne zmage."

Premier je naglasil, da gleda v bodočnost v veri, da bo usta-novljena mednarodna organiza-cija in sklenjen dogovor glede zaščite pravic malih narodov, ko bodo velesile uporabljale svojo oblast v naporih za protekcijo šibkih pred agresijo. Dalje je rekel, da je bila invazija Nor-mandije izvedena v popolnem soglasju s sovjetsko Rusijo in da je presenetljiva Nemce, ki ni-so vedeli, kdaj in kje bodo za-vezniki udarili, dokler niso opa-zili invazijske armade pred francoskim obrežjem. Zaključki in načrti, sprejeti na teheranski konferenci, se izvajajo in to po-letje bo morda padla odločitev v borbi za osvoboditev okupa-rnih dežel. Storjeni so bili že koraki za doseg popolne ko-operacije in ustanovitve medna-rodne organizacije, ki bo po za-ključanju sedanje vojne utrčila in ojačila vezi med narodi ter postavila podlago trajnemu mi-ru in sožitju narodov.

Ogrski režim razpusil organizacijo industrijcev

Istanbul, Turčija, 20. jun. — Po nacijskih kontrolirani ogrski režim je razpusil organizacijo ogrskih industrijcev z dekretom, ki je bil objavljen v uradnem glasilu vlade. Kontrola nad in-dustrijami je prišla v roke mini-strstva za industrijske zadeve. Industrijci so morali stopiti v vladno organizacijo, formirano po nacijskem vzorcu. Delavci, uposleni v ogrskih industrijah, so pod strogo vojaško kontrolo. Noben ne sme zapustiti ali spre-meniti dela brez dovoljenja vo-jajških avtoritet. Za one, ki bi kršili regulacije, so določene težke kazni.

Reorganiziranje grške sile na Srednjem vzhodu

Kairo, Egipt, 20. jun.—Premier George Papandreou je prevzel pozicijo vojnega ministra in se odločil za reorganiziranje grške oborožene sile na Srednjem vzhodu. Premier je zaprisegel Petra Rallisa kot letalskega mi-nistra in Aleksandra Mylonasa kot mornaričnega ministra. Ad-miral Peter Voulgaris ostane vrhovni poveljnik grške bojne mornarice.

Amerika prizna bolivijski režim

Lov na osiščne agente se nadaljuje

Washington, D. C., 20. jun.—Amerika se je odločila za priznanje bolivijske vlade, ki je bila ustanovljena pred šestimi meseci. Predsednik te je major Gualberto Villarroel.

Doznava se, da bo korak storjen v soglasju s osemnajstimi ameriški republikami, ki so se že izrekle za priznanje bolivijske vlade. Zdal ima uradne odnose z Bolivijo samo Argen-tina. Amerika bo najbrže priz-nala bolivijsko vlado ta teden.

Amerika je zadržala prizna-nje ne zaradi tega, ker je Vil-larroel postal predsednik vlade, temveč v veri, da so puč, ki je rezultiral v strmoglavljenju re-žima generala Penaranda, pod-pirali nacisti. Amerika je ne-davno poslala A. Warren, po-slanika v Panami, v Bolivijo, da prouči situacijo. Tja sta poslali svoje reprezentante tudi Mehi-ka in Kuba. Bolivija je že de-monstrirala, da stoji na strani Združenih narodov v tej vojni, ko je odredila lov na osiščne agente in špione. Okrog 50 agentov je bilo aretiranih v zadnjih dneh.

Senator Wheeler napadel Stalina

Najkrutejši diktator na svetu

Washington, D. C., 20. jun.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, de-mokrat iz Montane in vodilni lo-cacionist pred japonskim napa-dom na Pearl Harbor, je v teku debate o ameriški zunanji poli-tiki udrihal po premierju Stali-nu in ga nazval za najkrutejšega diktatorja na svetu. Debatu je sprožil senator Connally, demo-krat iz Texasa, z apelom na se-natorje, naj ustavijo sabotažo in streljanje v ozadju linij.

Senator Shipstead, republika-nec iz Minnesote, je opozoril se-natorje na poročilo, ki ga je ob-javila čikaška Tribuna. Dobila ga je iz Londona in nanašalo se je na debato v britanskem parla-mentu o kupčiji, ki sta jo baje sklenila predsednik Roosevelt in Churchill, preden je slednji po-stal premier. Shipstead je de-jal, da poročilo trdi, da je Chur-chill uporabljal ameriški diplo-matični kodeks kot privatni državljani in da je bil tajnik ame-riškega poslaništva aretiran in obsojen v zapor, kar je vrglo čudno luč na integralnost Veli-ke Britanije in Amerike. Ime tajnika, ki je bil aretiran in obsojen v zapor na tajni obravnavi pred britanskim sodiščem, je Tyler Kent.

Senator Wheeler je zahteval preiskavo aretacije in obsodbe Kenta. On je grmel, da se kriti-ke Stalina in Churchilla oboja v tej deželi kot nelojalneže, dasi je kritika Amerike svobodna v sovjetski Rusiji in Angliji.

Connally, ki je načelnik senat-nega odseka za zunanje zadeve, je dejal, da rekord dokazuje, da je državni departament prek-ladal diplomatsko imuniteto za Kenta in da je bil slednji areti-ran in obsojen v zapor na obtož-bo kršenja britskega zakona.

Evakuacija nemških čet iz norveških krajev

London, 20. junija.—Poročila iz Stockholma, Švedska, ome-njajo možnost evakuacije nem-ških čet iz norveških krajev. Od-rejena bo, če se bo pojavila ne-varnost zavezniške invazije Nor-veške. Poročila dostavljajo, da so bile posebne ladje za evaku-a-cijo vojaških čet zgrajene v danskih lukah.

VOJAŠKE ADMINI- STRACIJE V ZASE- DENIH DRŽAVAH

Sporazum med Veliko Britanijo, Rusijo in Ameriko

POPOLNA RAZORO- ŽITEV NEMCIJE

London, 20. jun. — Velika Britanija, Amerika in sovjetska Rusija so se v načelu sporazu-mele o vzdrževanju vojaške vla-de v povojni dobi v Nemčiji in satelitnih državah, ki ostanejo v borbi na strani Nemčije do konca. To poročilo prihaja iz zanesljivega zavezniškega vira.

Načrt glede vladanja Nemčije v času zavezniške okupacije je v glavnih obrisih že sestavljen. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, vrhovni poveljnik zavezniške o-borožene sile, dobi na podlagi tega načrta vso oblast na ozemlju, ki ga zasedajo ameriške in brit-ske čete, Rusi pa vojaško kontro-lo v pokrajinah, ki jih okupi-ra rdeča armada.

Moskva se je nedavno pritoži-la, da ni bila upoštevana, ko sta Velika Britanija in Amerika ba-rantali z italijansko vlado prem-ijera Badoglija in kralja Vik-torja Emanuela. Svoje nezado-voljstvo je demonstrirala z del-nim priznanjem te vlade, kar je izzvalo presenečenje v Londonu in Washingtonu.

Vse tri velesile so se sporazu-mele glede vzajemnega reševa-nja problema, kaj naj se stori s sovražniki. Ta problem je zdaj v rokah posvetovalne komisije za Evropo, ki sestavi praktičen načrt. Eisenhower bo imel oblast v vseh deželah, ki pridejo v sfo-ro njegovega vojaškega povelj-stva. Ta bo vključevala skoro vso zapadno Evropo. V njegovih rokah bo direktna in nedirektna kontrola življenja civilistov v državah zapadne Evrope, ki jih osvobodijo zavezniki.

Moštvo vojaške vlade, ki se je izvežalo v Angliji, bo prevzelo vse faze nemškega javnega živ-ljenja in vodilo čisto kot naci-ji, ko bodo zavezniške armade vkorakale v Nemčijo. Slednja bo popolnoma razorožena in de-centralizirana.

Partizani osvobodili zavezniške letalce

Ofenziva proti Nem- cem v Hercegovini

London, 20. jun.—Glavni stan maršala Tita, poveljnika jugoslo-vanske osvobodilne armade, po-roča, da so partizani osvobodili deset zavezniških letalcev, ka-tere so Nemci ujeli v Jugosla-viji.

Glavni stan je prej naznanil, da je velika partizanska ofenzi-va proti nemški sili v Hercego-vini v razmahu. Nemško povelj-stvo pošilja vojaška ojačenja v Liku in ljute bitke divjajo pri Korenici.

Partizanske enote napadajo nemške komunikacijske zveze v Slavoniji. Razdejale so želez-niški most pri Veru in nemški oklopni vlak.

Sest tisoč židov izginilo iz Rima

Rim, 20. jun.—List Il Tempo, glasilo krščanske demokratske stranke, piše, da je 6000 izmed 10,000 židov v Rimu izginilo. Ti so postali žrtev nacijskega te-rorja v času, ko je bil Rim pod okupacijo nemške sile. Gesta-povci so izvedli masne aretacije in deportacije židov. Nemci so oplenili židovsko sinagogo v Ri-mu, preden so se umaknili iz me-sta.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

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Vprašanja glede konvencije

Upravni urad prejema obilo vprašanj od uradnikov podružnic in posameznikov: Kdaj in kje se bo vršila konvencija SANSa? Ali smo mi upravičeni do delegata itd. Dasi je eksekutiva SANSa na svoji seji 12. aprila določila, da se konvencija vrši v Chicagu enkrat meseca junija ali julija, bo potreba čas preložiti za en mesec. Vzrok za to sta dva, in oba dajeta odgovor tudi na drugo vprašanje. Koncem tega meseca se vrši v Chicagu konvencija republikanske stranke, v drugi polovici julija pa konvencija demokratske stranke.

V tem razdobju, v katerem bi se imela vršiti SANSova konvencija, ni v Chicagu na razpolago nobenega hotela, niti akomodacije za delegacije. Uprava je skušala na vse načine dobiti primeren prostor za našo prvo konvencijo, toda ni uspela. Na razpolago so ostale le privatne dvorane. To pomeni tudi privatna prenočišča za delegacije, a teh v tem izredno zaposlenem industrijskem mestu sedaj ni. Uprava bi bila bombardirana z zahtevami za akomodacije, češar pa ni zmožna preskrbeti.

Drugo vprašanje je reprezentacija. Koliko delegatov naj ta konvencija šteje in kako naj bodo podružnice in druge podpiralne organizacije zastopane? Uprava je razposlala na vse podružnice vprašalne pole že meseca aprila, toda odgovori so prišli le od dobre polovice podružnic. Od mnogih podružnic, ki danes vprašujejo, če bodo upravičene do zastopstva, sploh odgovora ni bilo. Vse to in poteškoče z dvorano je nadalo upravi veliko odgovornost in izredno delo. In vsled tega razloga je eksekutiva z veliko večino glasov zaključila, da se datum konvencije odloži vsaj za en mesec.

Podružnice prosimo, da potrpe še en teden. Do tedaj bo določen prostor in datum konvencije, kakor tudi predložen načrt glede zastopstva. Upravni urad SANSa danes vodi vse upravno in politično delo, katerega vršita izvršni tajnik v svojem prostem času ter njegov pomočnik v SANSovem uradu. Vse delo v zvezi s konvencijo je izredno delo. In to potrebuje časa in moči. SANS danes ne razpolaga ne z enim niti z drugim. Prosimo torej potrpljenja.

Aktivnosti SANSa

Aktivnosti upravnega urada so zadnjih par mesecev bile posvečene le političnemu delu. To je zahtevala potreba, ki je nastala vsled iniciative SANSovih nasprotnikov, ki hočejo na vaak način naše rojake in podpornike prepričati, da kar dela SANS, je vse nekaj drugega, kot kar želi slovenski narod v stari domovini. Da je to le gola propaganda, ki se ne zлага z resnico in pravico, niti ne s poštenostjo, je bilo jasno dokazano v izjavah, katere so spisal novi voditelji slovenskega naroda—dr. Mikuš, Josip Vidmar, dr. Koebe, dr. Rus in dr. Breclj.

To sovražno propagando, ki jo po Severni Ameriki širi mala skupina v službi starokrajke reakcije pod šifro Zveze slovenskih bratov, ki pa resnično ne predstavlja drugega kot patra Ambrožiča, bivšega tajnika Slovenske ljudske stranke Franca Gabrovška in njunih načelnikov v Londonu, je eksekutiva SANSa odločno zavrnila. Ravno tako jo je označil za sovražno in nepošteno dr. Furlan v Londonu, ki je posvaril pisca dotičnega "ljubljenjskega pisma", da je ta propaganda koristna le Hitlerju in nacizmu, naravnost pa škodljiva zaveznikom in slovenskemu narodu v njegovem največjem boju za svobodo. Kljub tej propagandi se ustanovljajo nove podružnice in se prirejajo shodi.

Pod avspicijo Združenega odbora južnoslovenskih Amerikancev se je vršil zelo uspešen shod v Johnstonsu, Pa., dne 28. maja. Za SANS je govoril Janko N. Rogelj.

Dne 2. in 3. junija se je vršila v Torontu, Kanada, prva konvencija južnoslovenskih naseljenecv v Kanadi, na kateri je bil ustanovljen Združen odbor južnih Slovanov v Kanadi. Sešlo se je 124 delegatov slovenske, srbske, hrvaške, bolgarske in macedonske narodnosti in namenu, da tudi južnoslovenski živelj v Kanadi pripomore osvoboditvi balkanskih narodov s tem, da gmotno in moralno podpre antifašistične osvobodilne vojske in pomaga Kanadi, Ameriki in drugim zaveznikiškim narodom v borbi proti nacifašizmu.

Slovenska delegacija je tudi sprejela in podpisala protestno resolucijo proti propagandi reakcije, katero vodi slovenskemu narodu sovražna klika plačanih agentov. Napredni Slovenci v Kanadi so pozitivno reagirali proti prikriti propagandi, brez kakšne iniciative od strani SANSa. V imenu SANSa je govoril na konvenciji in banketu tajnik Kuhel, za Združen odbor južnoslovenskih Amerikancev pa rev. Strahinja Majetič. Na konvenciji je vladalo ogromno navdušenje za narodno osvoboditvo fronto Jugoslavije pod vodstvom Ribarja in Tita. Marsikateri je bil iznenaden nad velikim številom srbskih delegatov, ki so zastopali velikega večino kanadskih Srbov.

Hrvata Vranica in Misič sta bila izvoljena za predsednika in tajnika, za blagajnika pa naš slovenski rojak Joe Petrič iz Toronta. V odbor, ki šteje 43 članov, je bilo izvoljenih tudi nekaj drugih Slovencev. Namen tega odbora je dvojen: nuditi podporno in politično pomoč borcem v stari domovini. V ta namen je že zbranega in obljubljenega denarja nad \$177.000,00. Če upoštevamo, da je v Kanadi le okrog 25.000 naseljenecv južnoslovenskega porekla, ki so ali bodo prispevali to ali še večjo vsoto, tedaj smo slovenski Amerikanci procentualno pač daleč zaostali za našimi rojaki v Kanadi. Ta odbor bo tudi v ožji zvezi s SANSom in Združenim odborom v Ameriki.

Dne 25. junija se vrši velik shod v prid SANSa v Yukonu, Pa., pod avspicijo Westmoreland county federacije SNPJ. SANS bo zastopal Janko N. Rogelj, jednoto pa gl. odbornik in član širšega odbora SANSa Andrej Vidrič iz Johnstowna.

SANSova nova podružnica št. 102 v Forest Cityju, Pa., kateri so priključena menda vsa slovenska društva v naselbinu, prireja javni shod v soboto, 15. julija. V nedeljo, 16. julija pa se vrši velik shod v Wilkes-Barru, Pa., pod avspicijo ondotne federacije SNPJ. Na obeh teh shodih v vzhodni Pennsylvaniji bo v imenu SANSa govoril izvršni tajnik Kuhel.

Razno

Vsem SANSovim odbornikom in podružničnim tajnikom smo razposlali tiskane zapisnike seje eksekutivne SANSa od 12. aprila. Kdor še ni čital tega zapisnika, si ga naj izposodi od svojega tajnika. V nekaj dneh bomo razposlali brošure "Izjave protifašističnih voditeljev v starem kraju". Kdor želi dobiti kopijo, se naj obrne na podružničnega tajnika ali pa na naš urad. Združeni odbor je razposlal med naše člane zanimive članke od poročevalcev, ki so obiskali pred kratkim Tita in osvobodeni del Jugoslavije, kakor tudi govor našega častnega predsednika Louisa Adamiča, ki je bil vključen v zapisnik senatne zbornice ameriškega kongresa. Pripravljamo za javnost tudi drug material, ki je obče zanimiv in važen za osvobodilno gibanje v Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji.

Slovenski Amerikanci, ne pustite, da reakcija iz starega kraja misli za vas. Mislite sami in delajte tako kot vam veva vaša poštna vest in rodoljubno srce! Tako dela SANS in tako delajo oni, ki tvegajo svoja življenja za srečno, svobodno, NOVO Slovenijo in Jugoslavijo. Oni, ki govorijo drugače, delajo proti naši volji in le za svoje zaželne interese. Narod doma dobro ve, kaj dela in zakaj umira.

Dajte mu svojo podporo. Podprite RESNICO!
Mirko G. Kuhel, izvršni tajnik.

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JOE SCHUSTER

Umrli je 27. maja 1944 po par let dolgi bolezni. V noči 28. maja se je počutil zelo slabega, ko pa smo hoteli klicati zdravnika, je rekel "počakajte do jutraj"; ker na ni imel več upanja za okrevanje, si je malo po polnoči vzel življenje sam. Bolehal je na raznih boleznih. Prav lepo se šelim zahvaliti vsem, ki ste mi pomagali v tej uri nesreče. Srčna hvala društvu št. 47 SNPJ in spleh vsem rojakom v Springfieldu, Ill. Bil je zelo priljubljen in spoštovan od vseh Slovencev v tej okolici. Še enkrat moja najlepša hvala vsem za darovane krasne vence in cvetice, katerih je bilo zelo veliko. Hvala tudi vsem, ki ste ga obiskali v bolnici, ob mrtniškem odru in vsem, ki ste ga spremlili k mirnemu počitku na mirodvor. Počivaj v miru, dragi soprog in oče naš—Zaljubljeni ostali: Mary Schuster, soproga. Trije sinovi v službi Strica Sama: Albin v New Guinea, Louis v Hawaii in Joe v Fort Rodman, Mass., ter brat Louis v Walsenburg, Colo. Springfield, Ill.

Naznanilo in zahvala

S tužnim srcem naznanjam sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem žalostno vest, da je za vedno zaspal moj ljubljani sin in brat

Pfc. RUDOLPH FERYAN

Preminal je kot vojak po dvanajstveni bolezni v vojaški službi dne 2. maja 1944 v Deshon Hospital bolnišnici, ob smrti je bil star 19 let. Pogreb se je vršil po vojaških in cerkvenih obredih in pokopan je bil na Deer Creek pokopališču. Tem potom se prav lepo zahvaljujem vsem za darovane mu krasne vence in cvetlice, ki ste mu jih podarili v zadnji poždrav. In sicer: Društvu št. 419 SNPJ, Poljskemu društvu federacije Grupa št. 19 iz Harwicka, Pa., ter sledečim: Mr. in Mrs. Martin Prašnikar, mr. Mogert, Mrs. Luzer, ter John in Mary Kaus, mr. in Mrs. John Zorch, mr. in Mrs. Frank Radich, mr. in Mrs. John Kaus, mr. in Mrs. Charles Razborsek, mr. in Mrs. Rudolf Hribar, mr. in Mrs. Frank Nosse, Terejko familiji, Mrs. Anni Trebsek in družini, mr. in Mrs. Matevž Langus in hčeri, ter mr. in Mrs. John Hajduk. Nadalje srčna hvala družinam: Flipek, Kaus, Flais, Dolas, Kastelec, Sorch, Wratsnar, Komatz, Salomon in Poravne iz Oakmonta, Pa. Srčna hvala tudi Apoloniji Kotar, miss Mary Gančini in miss Agnes V. Iskrena hvala tudi vsem darovalcem za poslane cvetice in Harmarvilla, Pa., kakor tudi vsem, ki ste ga obiskali ob mrtniškem odru, vsem, ki ste ga spremlili k mirnemu počitku na mirodvor in vsem, ki ste brezplačno vozili v sprevedu. Še enkrat najlepša hvala vsem skupaj. Tebi pa dragi sin in brat naš šeliva, počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bo zemljica, srečno, srečno! Zaljubljeni ostali: Mary Feryan, mati, Dorothy, sestra, v Harwick, Pa., Box 2.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Žalostnega srca namanjamo vsem prijateljem in znancem širom Amerike, da je za vedno zatihli svoje oči in preminul naš ljubljani sin in brat

William Smerzel

Umrli je po kratki bolezni v bolnišnici v Pittsburghu, Pa., dne 18. februarja 1944, ob smrti star 22 let. Prav lepo se zahvalimo vsem, ki ste ga obiskali ob mrtniškem odru in ga spremlili k mirnemu počitku. Lepa hvala Milki Kres, ki je prišla iz Clevelanda, Ohio, k pogrebu in darovala za mazo. Srčna hvala prijateljem iz Westmorelanda, ko ste prišli se posloviti od pokojnika in nas tolažili v uri žalosti. Bil je zelo dober mladenič in težko ga bomo pogrešali. Dragi sin in brat naš, želimo Ti, počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bode hladna zemljica.

"Dolgost življenja našega je kratka, koliko znancev še zasula je lopata, odprta noč in dan so groba vrata, a dneva ne pove nobena pratika."

Zaljubljeni ostali: Louis in Theresa Smerzel, starija, pet sester in en brat, kateri se nahaja v armadi nekje v Alaski. Library, Pa.

NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

UMRLA 1944

S tužnim srcem naznanjam sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem, da je kruta smrt pretrgala nit življenja našli nadse ljubljani soprog in dragi materi

FRANCES SMITH

(roj. Svele)

Pokojnica je preminula 16. maja 1944. Rojena je bila leta 1869 v Preserju na Notranjem in v tej deželi se je nahajala s svojo družino od leta 1905 do svoje smrti. Po pogrebni obredih v cerkvi Sv. Paula smo jo položili k večnemu počitku dne 19. maja t. l. na Calvary pokopališču. Pogreb se je vršil iz prostorov Joseph Zele in sinovi, pod vodstvom Anton Grdina in sinovi pogrebnega zavoda, katerim želimo izreči najprišernjejo sahalvo za tako lepo urejeni spreved, kakor tudi lepa hvala gosp. Antonu Grdini za snemanje premikajočih slik ob gomili in slovesu od pokojnice. Srčna hvala mr. in Mrs. Joseph Zeletu za pogrebne prostore in točno postrežbo. Iskrena hvala tudi vsem, ki ste pokojnico obiskali ob mrtniškem odru in se poslovili od nje in vsem, ki ste nas tolažili v uri žalosti. Srčna hvala vsem za darovane krasne vence in cvetice, s katerimi ste okrasili njeno krsto, kakor tudi vsem, ki ste darovali za mazo ali pa v gotovini. Lepa hvala tudi vsem sorodnikom in drugim, ki ste nam dali na razpolago avtomobile in vozili brezplačno v sprevedu na mirodvor. Priščno hvala naj sprejmejo članice društva "V boji" št. 53 SNPJ, ki so nosile krsto in jo spremlile do groba, hvala tudi br. Franku Barbiču, predst. istega društva, za ginitiv nagrobni govor. Najlepša hvala bratu pokojnice Jos. Svele ter njegovim hčeri in Lorain, Ohio, ter hvala sestrici Milzi Kure iz New Yorka, ko se je orila posloviti in je spremlila pokojnico na njeni zadnji poti. Ker bi bilo preveč prostora v listu, da bi imenovali vse posamezne, naj bo na tem mestu izrečena najlepša hvala vsem skupaj in za vse, karkoli ste nam dobrega storili in nas tolažili v uri žalosti ob izhodu pokojnice.

Ti pa preljubljena in nikoli pozabljen draga soproga in mati naša, težko nam je, ko Tebe več med nami ni, ali svest nas tolaži, da enkrat vsi pridemo za Teboj, tam kjer ni gorja in ne trpljenja. Počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bo ameriška zemljica.

Zaljubljeni ostali: Math Smith, soprog. Frank John in Matt Jr., sinovi. Anna, poročena Jerina, Frances poročena Tegel, Mary, poročena Gorshe, Josephine, poročena Hofferit in Alice, poročena Christopher, hčere. Jack, Frank, Louis, Edward, John, setje, Josephine in Stephanie, sinuhe, ter brat Joseph Svele v Lorain, Ohio. Osemnajst vnukov in trije pravnuki, ter ena sestrična v New Yorku. V starem kraju tri sestre in več drugih sorodnikov, ako so še živi. Cleveland, Ohio.

Glasovi iz naselbin

O VOJNIH ŽRTVAH IN SHODU

Johnstown, Pa.—Dnevna vojna poročila o padlih in ranjenih mladih naših vojakih na bojnem polju so se začela vedno bolj množiti, kar je bilo pričakovati. Skoro je ni družine, ki ne bi s strahom pričakovala jutranjih dnevni novic, oddanih po radiju ali časopisju in sledila, ako se ne nahaja med najavljenimi imeni tudi kak član njih družine. Posledice te strašne vojne kažejo, da v razdeljanju in ubijanju ji ne bo primere v vsej svetovni zgodovini. In kar je važno za nas v Ameriki, smo ubitih in Italiji smo opazili tudi ime mladega in nadebnega mladeniča Andreja Mihelčiča, starega 21 let, iz Central Cityja, Pa., člana društva 247 in sin znanega velika družine Mihelčičeve, ki šteje skupaj 11 članov, vsi člani SNPJ, in sicer: Ignatz in Marjeta, starša, James, Tony, Joseph, Frank in John, bratje, Margie, Genevieve in Mary, hčere. Izmed bratov so poleg padlega še trije v armadi preko morja; le dva sta ostala še doma, ki pa sta že družinska očeta. Družina Mihelčič je bila vedno aktivna v ondodni naselebin, zlasti na društvenem polju SNPJ. Zato je naše iskreno sočustvanje z vročo željo, da bi jim usoda bila milejša v bodočnosti kakor tudi vsem družinam, ki jih je že zadelo slična usoda.

Shod, ki se je vršil v nedeljo, 28. maja, katerega je sklical tukajšnji lokani odbor ZOJSA za vse tu živčce Slovence, Hrvate in Srbe, je kljub sobotaži zakrknjenosti srbske cerkvene hierarhije prišlo do uspeha. Udeležba od strani Slovencev je bila nad vse povoljna; poleg tukajšnjih, o bile skoro vse premogarske naselebine iz okolice dobro zastopane; nekaj udeležencev je prišlo iz precej oddaljenih krajev. Hrvatska narodnost bi bila lahko bolj zastopana, medtem ko od strani Srbov je bila udeležba le od naprednejših struj.

Na shodu sta bila predstavljeni kot govornika Janko Rogelj in Sava Kosanovich po Michaelu Milkovichu, ki je shodu predsedoval. Oba govornika sta snov zelo dobro obdelala in občinstvo je ne nepretrgano prekinjalo z aplavzom, v katerem je izrečeno dobro volja in gorečnost za pomoč ubogemu narodu v stari domovini, kjer bije smrtni boj za svoj obstanek na svoji zemlji.

Poleg dobro zasnovanih govorov, ki sta jih podala omenjena govornika, so radevolje sodelovali tudi pevski in tamburaški zbori, namreč hrvatski pevski zbor Rodoljub in slovenski zbor Jugoslavija, ki sta podala v zelo dobro zadetem tonu "Slovan na dan", "Moje Selo", "Naša Zvezda" in "Stražo ob Adriji". V uvodu in v presledkih je kaj lepo sviral mladinski tamburaški zbor, po številu 37 dečkov in deklet pod vodstvom Jos. Dupina; igral je lepe jugoslovanske narodne melodije. Ob koncu shoda pa je močno zaorila pesem iz grl treh srbo-hrvatskih in slovenskih pevskih zborov, ki je ljudstvo odvila navdušenja, namreč "Slovenec, Srb, Hrvat, za uvijek brat i brat".

Kot poročano, je bilo na shodu nabranega \$884.40. Skoro vsa naša društva so prispevala po svoji moči in posamezniki. Predsednik shoda se je prvi odzval s \$100, nato so sledili po \$50, \$25, po \$10, po \$5 in tako dalje. Odbor za prejemanje denarja ni bil pripravljen na tak naveden najbrž bo potrebno imeniti priobčeni darovalcev precej korigirati, bodisi v izpuščanju ali pa radi nepravilno zapisanih imen. Sicer je pa to lepa vsota, katere zopet postavljajo Johnstown v vrsto darežljivih naselebin za pomoč tlačnemu ljudstvu v Jugoslaviji.

Na tem shodu je tudi marsikatera pikra priletela na račun narodnih starokrajških izdajic in njih trahantov, ki se nahajajo tu v Ameriki. Srbski udele-

ženci so javno kritizirali in poganjevali početje srbskega Protu (duhovnik), da je za to nedeljo opustil dopoldansko službo božjo in jo obdržal popoldan kar na prostem na njih cerkvenem pokopališču. Na ta način se je odtegnilo mnogo ljudi shodu, ampak tudi on je doživel sabotažo. Srbski pevski zbor, ki poleg javnosti nastopa tudi v njih cerkvi, je bil za ta dan razklan na dvojce: pol zbora je bilo na shodu z učiteljem vred. To znači, da poenjuje popova oblast nad ujevovini "podložniki".

Ljubi kristjani! Ali ste že kdaj slišali o popoldanskih mašah? Da; jaz se spominjam še iz rane mladosti, ko je cerkniški dekan vprašal svojega stanovskega tovariša, ki je bil župnik pri Sv. Trojici in ki se je isti dan nahajal v Šegatovi gostilni: "Ja, Simon, kdaj boš pa danes mašo bral?"

"I-i-i, saj bo dosti časa še popoldan," je bil odgovor brata v Kristusu.

Vse priznanje udeležencem, darovateljem, govornikom, pevcem in mladim tamburašem ter njihovim učiteljem, kakor tudi odboru, ki se je mnogo trudil za uspeh tega shoda, ki je bil velik gromotni in moralni uspeh za vse tukajšnje okrožje. A. Vidrich.

ŠE O KONVENCIJI

Gross, Kansas.—Dosedanja razprava o prihodnji konvenciji je vsa usmerjena na znižanje konvenčnih stroškov: prvič za znižanje števila delegatov in drugič za premetitev konvenčnega mesta kam v sredino članstva, ker bi bili vožni stroški znižani na minimum.

Vzrok te razprave je premajhen konvenčni sklad, ki zdaleka ne bo zadostoval za kritje stroškov. Edini, ki zagovarja "status quo", stari sistem konvenčne reprezentacije, je med mladino in tudi starejšimi člani splošno priljubljeni direktor mladine. On konstatira, da bo to slabo vplivalo na razvoj jednote in njenih angleško poslujočih družtev. Seveda, če se zniža reprezentacija, na primer na 200 članov en delegat, bo proporcionalno znižana tudi delegacija angleško poslujočih družtev; ampak se ni treba bati, da bi bili radi tega na katerikoli način zapostavljeni.

Podčrtati je treba, da so vse inspiracije in iniciative za ustanavljanje angleško poslujočih družtev, dalje za atletiko, za zastopstvo mladine v gl. odboru itd. prišle in bile odobrene ravno od starejših delegatov, ki so videli potrebo, da se mladina udeležuje v vse jednotne panoge. To so storiili vedoma s tem v mislih, da se mladina polagoma pomiče bližje in bližje kontroli jednote, katero bo morala nekega dne v bližnji bodočnosti vzeti v svoje roke. In na prihodnji konvenciji, pa naj bo po delegaciji velika ali znižana, bodo zaključki nedvomno naklonjeni mladini, kakor so bili tudi v preteklosti. To zahtevata čas in razvoj jednote, če hočemo napredovati vedno več koncesij angleško poslujočim družtvom.

Da bo šlo brez izrednega assesta za kritje konvenčnih stroškov, tega ne verjamem. Zapisal sem že enkrat, če so bile na zadnji konvenciji upravičene po dvanajst dolarjev, bodo pod sedanjimi razmerami (in izgleda, da bi se spremenile) na prihodnji konvenciji upravičene po petnajst ali šestnajst dolarjev na dan.

Na drugi strani se še tudi nisimo naučili konvencij, ki bi končale v enem tednu. Torej si lahko mislimo, da bomo na prihodnji konvenciji zopet zabili dva tedna časa.

Če je pa dovoljeno poljubno jemati iz enega sklada in flikati luknjo v drugem skladu, potem so tudi v pravem tisti člani, ki pravijo: "Kaj, zlodja! Saj imamo v Chicago deset milijonov dolarjev (v smrtninskem skladu) in lahko bi dali več podpore. Kaj pa nameravati s tistimi milijoni? Dajte denar med članstvo!"

Glede sklada izrednih podpor,

o katerem pravi direktor mladine, da bi se lahko rabil za kritje konvenčnih stroškov. Mislim, da bi članstvo tega ne odobraval. Ta sklad naj služi svojemu namenu. Če je več denarja v tem skladu kot je potrebno, naj se nakaže več podpore prošilcem. Saj je po uradni in neuradni statistiki danes dolar vreden, komaj 60c. Sicer bo pa tudi vojne enkrat konec (upajmo, da kmalu) in obenem tudi stalne uposlenosti. Potem bodo posebno starejši člani imeli le malo prilike do poštenega dela in zaslužka in takrat bo zopet prav prišel močan sklad za izredne podpore. Tudi drugi skladi naj bodo nedotaknjeni. Če je v katerem skladu več kot je potrebno, je priporočljivo, da prihodnjo konvencijo zniža prispevke v dotični sklad. Najbrže se ne bo nihče branil manj plačevati.

Lahko rečemo, da smo jednotine sklade precej dobro stabilizirali; le lep čas nismo imeli izrednega assesta v katerikoli sklad. Lahko se izgonemo tudi izrednemu assestu in konvenčni sklad v znižanju stroškov kot omenjeno zgoraj.

Konvenčni zaključki, dobri ali slabi, so odvisni od kvalitete, ne od kvantitete članov konvencije. Znižajmo število delegatov in premetimo mesto prihodnje konvencije, brez da bi to na katerikoli način kvarno vplivalo na napredek jednote.

John Shular, 206

PROTI ZMANJŠANJU DELEGACIJE

West Middlesex, Pa.—Čitam razna priporočila v Prosveti, kako zmanjšati delegacijo za prihodnjo konvencijo. Ko neko sproti nekaj in priporočila, naj se delegacija zmanjša, ker ni dovolj denarja v konvenčnem skladu in da velika delegacija mlati prazno slamo, se potem to poudarja brez pomena. Velika delegacija je velikega pomena, mala delegacija pa majhnega pomena.

SNPJ je dovolj močna, da ima lahko veliko konvencijo. Če smo člani iskreni, tudi ne bomo odrekli, če je v ta namen potrebna mala doklada. Imeli smo že veliko doklad in assest nam je rasel od dolarja naprej, toda smo še vedno člani velike SNPJ. Kdor se je bal doklad, je že zdavnaj odstopil. In čemu bi se bali male doklade, saj smo vendar v najboljših delovnih časih?

Vsako društvo, ki šteje sto članov, naj ima pravico do enega delegata. Omejti naj se le toliko, da nobeno društvo ne pošlje več kot enega delegata. En delegat od enega društva lahko pove tisto kot dva ali pa trije, pa naj društvo šteje še toliko članov. Več delegatov od enega društva pomeni, da je več glasov pri glasovanju in nazadnje večina šteje. Strinjam se s Frankom Barbičem, ki pravi, da mogoče bi bila doklada potrebna v konvenčni sklad, mogoče pa tudi ne.

Slovenska narodna podporna jednota, upoštevaj konvenčne zaključke in bo vse v redu, društva pa pošljite delegate na konvencijo. Ne ustrašimo se vsakega bavlava. Priporočal pa bi delegaciji prihodnje konvencije, naj pravila toliko spremeni, da ima vsako društvo pravico poslati delegata na konvencijo, samo plačati mu mora vozne stroške iz svoje blagajne.

Anton Valentinčič, 262.

PREŠERNOV PIKNIK

Chicago.—Sezona piknikov je tu — a malo se vidi oglaševanj in vabil, najbrže je temu kriva otežkočena transportacija. Vendar je pa dobro, da se tudi poleti snidemo kje v prosti naravi, da se malo pogovorimo med seboj — ali mogoče tudi potožimo naše vsakdanje skrbi in težave, malo pohvalimo to ali ono vojno fronto ter ugibamo, kdaj bo konec in kako bo vojni. Dobro je, da izrazimo svoja mišljenja, da tako bolje pojmujejo, kaj večina misli — akoravno nima to odločnega pomena. Vse to se bomo lahko pogovorili in pa še po domače govorili v nedeljo, 9. julija na Keglovem vrtu v Willow Springu.

Ta dan bo tam imel piknik pevski zbor France Prešeren. Čisti prebitek tega piknika, bo šel za božično darilo našim vojnikom. Mogoče se komu vidi malo zgodaj za ta namen, vendar se zdi zboru Prešernu to

najpripravnejši čas. Lani je zbor poslal darila malo pred božičnimi prazniki — a so jih nekateri dobili šele v februarju. Radi tega jih hoče zbor letos bolj zgodaj poslati, da bo dobil vsakdo svoj delež do božičnih praznikov neglede kje se nahaja. Zbor Prešeren uljudno vabi vse iz Chicaga in bližnjih naselebin, da se udeležijo tega piknika. Zbor apelira na vse one, ki imate svoje automobile, da pridete na ta piknik ter pripeljete seboj one prijatelje, ki nimajo svojih vozil. Rezervirajte nedeljo dne 9. julija za Prešernov piknik na Keglovem vrtu v Willow Springu.

Predsednik zbora.

ZA ZNIŽANJE DELEGACIJE

Glencoe, O.—Društvo št. 54 SNPJ je na redni seji 11. junija razpravljalo glede prihodnje konvencije in konvenčnega sklada. Člani na tej seji so prišli do zaključka, da je priporočljivo, da se zniža delegacija za prihodnjo konvencijo. Mnenja so, da bi polovico manj delegatov lahko sprejelo prav tako dobre zaključke. Ako bi bilo mogoče, bi bilo najbolje konvencijo odložiti za par let, ker smo v vojnem stanju in kar bi tudi koristilo konvenčnemu skladu. — Za društvo 54.

Albina Kravanja, Josephine Roebuck.

FANTJE-VOJAKI

Cleveland.—Zakonca Joseph in Julia Metelko s 15505 Ridpath ave. (Collinwood) imata izmed treh sinov dva pri vojakih. Starejši sin Rudolph, star 27 let, je oženjen in ima tudi zelo lušnega sinčka, starega 11. mesecev. Najprvo je služil v Texasu, kjer je bil prideljen k strojnimi puškam, potem pa v New Yorku. Dne 1. jan. t.l. je bil poslan preko luže na Angleško. Je saržent in doma ni bil 13 mesecev. Kdor izmed njegovih prijateljev mu želi pisati, tukaj je njegov naslov: T/Sgt. Rudy Metelko, 35135468, Hq. 6th Tank Destroyer Gp, A.S.O. 403, c/o PM, New York City.

Drugi sin, Robert, najmlajši, star 19 let, je samski. K mornarici je bil poklican 6. jan. 1943, najprvo v Great Lakes, Ill., potem pa je bil v Floridi in Tennesseeju, kjer se je pred mesecem ponesrečil v neki letalski nezgodi — zlomilo mu je ramo. Robert ima čel drugega sarženta in nahaja se v bolnišnici. Njegov naslov je: R. J. Metelko, ARM 3/c Ward B Dispensary N.A.S. Quonset Pt., Rhode Island.

Vsi trije sinovi kot tudi oče in mati so člani društva V boj 53 SNPJ. Anton Jankovich.

PIKNIK SND IN DRUGO

La Salle, Ill.—Slovenski narodni dom v La Sallu se pripravlja na velik piknik, ki se vrši 27. avgusta na istem prostoru kot lani — v Gregorichevem parku v Peruuv. Pri tem sodelujeta oba Domovna kluba, gosposidnjski in gosposidarski. V ta namen bomo imeli skupno sejo 6. julija ob 7.30 zvečer.

V imenu obeh klubov vabim na to sejo vse člane in članice. Potrebno je, da smo vsi navzoči, ker seja bo važna in treba bo ukreniti vse glede piknika SND. Uljudno prosimo tudi vsa društva in klube v tej okolici, naj na 27. avgusta ne prirejajo svojih piknikov, da bo boljši uspeh za SND, za kar vam bomo hvaležni.

Zdaj pa še nekaj glede kritike gl. odbora in resignaciji prejnjega gl. urednika br. Molka. Meni se čudno vidi, zakaj nekateri dvigajo toliko prahu. Nisem sovražnik ne Molka ne drugih, ampak po mojem mišljenju je gl. odbor pravilno ravnal. Njegovi kritiki naj ne mislijo, da imajo večino za seboj; jaz dvomim, da imajo na svoji strani 10% naročnikov. Ravno danes sem govoril s tremi, ki so rekli, da je bil že škrajni čas, da je gl. odbor podvzel potrebne korake in napravil konec prisvetoval podopisni onih, ki so drugače mislili kot pa urednik.

Križ je to, ker nas je veliko, ki raje čitamo kot pišemo. Tudi jaz sem naročnik Prosvete, od kar je pričela izhajati kot dnevnik. Vedno sem imel dobro besedo za tist in rad sem čital Molkov članke, dokler so bili stvarni. Ampak zadnjih par let sem pa že imel polno mero tistega zbadanja vsakega, kdor ni trobil v njegov rog. Zakaj pa vendar

imamo gl. odbor? Ali se mora res večina pokoriti manjšini? To je res "pasja logika" posebej no od strani onih, ki pravijo, da so proti diktaturi, obenem pa insistirajo, da bi se moral gl. odbor pokoriti gl. uredniku, ne pa obratno. Taka "demokracija" je na glavo postavljena in diši precej po diktaturi ene osebe.

Ko bi imel čas, bi človek lahko več pisal. V 116. št. Prosvete sem čital članek gl. tajnika, s katerim se strinjam do pike. Nisi sam, br. Vider in ne ustraši se vsake sence. Dobro je poyedala tudi sestra Katarina Kraatz iz Detroita, posebno pa še George Gornik iz Bellinghama, Wash., v 114. št. Prosvete. Dobro je, da slišimo obe plati zvona. Po mojem mnenju se br. Molku ni storila nobena krivica s strani gl. odbora; ako bi bil jaz na njih mestu, bi storil isto. Br. Molek je imel vsvo priliko, da bi ostal, kjer je bil; toda da bi se morala večina pokoriti manjšini, izgleda da polj fašistično kot demokracijo.

Tega nisem napisal iz kakega sovražstva, ker tega nimam do bivšega urednika in sploh do nikogar, ampak to udrihanje po gl. odboru se mi pa že vidi otročarija ali zdržbarija brez vsake podlage. Mat Vogrich, 2.

O ZMANJŠANJU DELEGACIJE

Milwaukee.—Pred nekaj tedni je br. urednik napisal par uvodnikov o potrebi znižanja delegacije. Za vzrok navaja velik primanjkljaj v konvenčnem skladu in omenja, da manjša delegacija bi napravila prav tako dobre — ali slabe — zaključke kot velika, obenem bi pa prihranila mnogo denarja. To bi omogočilo, da ostane assest v konvenčnem skladu po starem ali vsaj brez večjega zvišanja.

To je dobra ideja in jaz se popolnoma strinjam z njo. Ampak br. urednik podaja tudi sugestijo ali načrt za znižanje delegacije za polovico: društva z 200 člani naj bi imela pravico do enega delegata, od 400 članov dalje pa dva. S to sugestijo se pa ne morem strinjati, ker bi bila prizadeta vsa društva z manj kot 200 člani, to je, bi se morala združiti. Združevanje družtev pa je bilo že po sedanjem sistemu zelo težko in bo še veliko težje, če se število poveša od sto do dve sto članov. In v vojnem času, ko je potovanje tako otežkočeno, bi bilo večino združenj onemogočeno, kar pomeni, da bi bila večina družtev z manj kot 200 člani ne bila zastopana na konvenciji. To bi nikakor ne bilo demokratično za jednoto, ki je bila zgrajena na tej podlagi.

Da se pa ideja glede znižanja delegacije uresniči, in to na bolj demokratični podlagi, podajam sledeči načrt v razpravo:

1) Volitve delegatov naj se vrše po okrožjih, na vsakih 400 članov en delegat (število 400 se lahko zviša ali zniža).

2) Gl. upravni odbor ima moč, da v to svrhu razdeli društva po okrožjih in sorazmerno po številu članstva določi število delegatov za posamezno okrožje.

V smislu tega načrta bi bila vsa društva enakopravna, ker bi delegati ne zastopali nobenega posameznega društva, pač pa celokupno članstvo dotičnega okrožja. Razmere, v katerih se nahajamo, nas vedno bolj silijo v združenje in lepo bi bilo, da bi vsaj mi člani najnaprednejše organizacije, SNPJ prišli do zaključka, da je članstvo sosednjega bratskega društva vredno istega upoštevanja in spoštovanja kot članstvo našega lastnega društva.

Če se pa članstvo iz katerega koli vzroka ne strinja s tukaj podanim načrtom, priporočam, da se konvencija preloži za dve leti, ako je to mogoče, način volitev delegatov pa naj ostane po starem. V tem času bi se konvenčni sklad toliko opomogel, da bi ne bilo treba zvišati assesta. Upanje je, da bo v tem času tudi vojna končana, kar bo v mnogih oziroh bolj vplivalo na konvencijo in na znižanje stroškov, saj se zborovanje vrši kjerkoli. Za enkrat ne vidim nič nujnega v naših pravilih, da ne bi mogli počakati še par let. Tudi gl. odbor imamo večinoma dober, da lahko vodi jednoto še par let brez spremembe. Torej ni vzroka, da bi si belili glavo, kako znižati de-

Usoda Slovencev pod okupatorji

Vojni ujetnik opisuje okupatorski barbarizem

Sestra Mary Suštaršič iz Bar-

bertona, Ohio, je od nekega vojne ujetnika (ime mora biti zamočeno), prejela pismo, v katerem opisuje grozodejstva, ki so jih počenjali Nemci in Italijani po okupaciji Slovenije. Sestra Suštaršič se je pisмено seznanila s tem rojakom skozi svojega sina, ki opravlja vojaško službo v nekem taborišču za vojne ujetnike. Poleg pisca tega pisma so v tistem taborišču še trije Slovenci, oziroma še dva, ker je bil eden premeščen v drugo taborišče, ker je zagrizen fašist. Pismo se glasi:

Spoštovana gospa Suštaršič! Najlepša hvala za pozdrave Vam in Vašemu možu. Opisal Vam bom, kako je bilo v Ljubljani in okolici po okupaciji Sloveniji, kar sem videl na lastne oči.

Ko so aprila leta 1941 prišli Nemci v Ljubljano, so kar pobrali avtomobile in se odpeljali brez vprašanja. Italijani so pa upostavili svoje gospodarstvo. Hitro so pričeli zapirati študente in bolj izobražene ljudi. Pričeli so pobirati tudi mlada dekleta, jih zdravniško onemogočili, da ne postanejo noseče, jim na rokav privezali znak Rdečega križa in jih poslali k italijanskim in nemškim polkom. Ko so ljudje to videli, so začeli bežati v hribe — mogoče, fantje in dekleta. Tako so se pri nas začeli partizani.

V Ljubljano so potem pripeljali vojake, ki so med našim narodom dobili ime "razbojniki". Nemci in Lahi so tem razbojnikom dali vso prostost, da so lahko počenjali s slovenskim narodom, kar so hoteli. Teh razbojnikov se je vse balo. Občleni so bili samo do pasu. Na golih prsih in rokah so imeli naslikane mrtvaške glave.

Nemci so nagnali vse Slovence iz ljubljanske okolice v Ljubljano, tako da je bilo mesto prenapolnjeno in ljudje so bili gladni. Tisti, ki so bili pregnani, so morali pustiti denar in vse drugo nič drugega niso imeli kot obleko na sebi. Na postaji so jih sprejemali tisti razbojniki, ki so ljudi kar metali iz vlaka kakor drva. Med njimi je bilo dosti novih žensk, ki so na mestu porodile mrtve otroke. Ti nesrečniki so živeli v ograjenem prostoru zunaj v blatu in nihče ni smel do njih. Nekatere so potem spustili v Ljubljano, druge so pa naložili v živinske vagončke kot sardine, jih zapečatili in odpeljali neznankam. Na vožnji je dosti teh ljudi pomrla že, od strahu in žalosti. Videli smo, ko so vozili Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence. Iz teh vagonov ni bilo slišati drugega kot glas za glasom, ki so prosili vode; a bilo je vse zastraženo in nihče ni smel do njih.

Tako so jih pričeli aretirati in voziti neznankam tudi iz naše kraja; vsak dan so jih pobrali več. Leta 1942 so pričeli požigati vasi pa obešati in streljati može in fante. V 16 dneh so požgali 17 vasi in več posameznih hiš, pobesili 47 fantov in mož, mnogo so jih pa postrelili: veliko ljudi — moških, žensk in otrok je tudi poginilo v ognju.

legacijo na škodo malim družtvom, ki so bila vedno med prvimi v propagandi za našo jednoto in v pridobivanju novega članstva.

Joseph Vidmar, 747.

SE NE STRINJAJO

Juliet, Ill.—Iz raznih dopisov v Prosveti razvidimo, da nismo samo mi člani društva 115 SNPJ, ki ne moremo zapopasti gl. odbora, ki je na zadnji seji tako rekoč prisilil br. Molka, da je podal ostavko. Vse to radi partizanov in radi Rusije, o čemer pa imamo mi svoje pomisleke. V Prosveti smo čitali, kako je vsebje v gl. uradu dalo priznanje temu ali onemu gl. odborniku ob priliki njegove obitnice. Kotliko tega priznanja pa je dobil br. Molek za svoje 28-letno delo? Pač bi se njemu spodobilo priznanje!

Fred Ferlin, predsednik, Helen Sterniša, tajnica.

V Idriji so v neko napol leseno hišo nagnali okrog 150 ljudi — moških, žensk in otrok — in jo zažgali; vsi ti ubogi ljudje so zgoreli.

Bilo je nekaj groznega in strašnega, ko so gorele hiše, ali ko so obešali ali streljali ljudi. Naše ljudi so prisilili, da so gledali te strašne prizore, oni pa so se jim smejali in jih sramotili. Mnogim so tudi oči, nosove, ušesa ali pa kaj drugega porezali. Ljudje so preživeli nekaj strašnega, tako da je bilo v ljubljanski pokrajini še malo več ljudi, ko sem bil še jaz tam. Kaj mora biti pa še sedaj ... Kar spomniti se ne smem na naše krtaje ...

Kot že rečeno, ko so pobirali ljudi, da jih odpelajo neznankam, so morali vse pustiti doma, da so potem Lahi pobrali. Ko so ljudi gonili skupaj, so jih postavili v vrsto, jih šteli in na vsakih toliko odbrali nekaj, jih postavili ob zid in postrelili.

Tako se je zgodilo tudi z mojo ženo. Ona je bila odpeljana v Trst. V tisti skupini je bilo 150 žensk; od teh so jih odbrali 50, jih postavili k zidu in jo je cerkveni zvon naznanil poldne, so zapele strojnice in one so ostale mrtve od zidu. Tako mi je povedal neki laški žandar, s katerim smo se doma poznali. On je bil tudi zraven, ali ni hotel povedati, pri katerih je bila moja žena. Jaz sem prejel pismo dva dni poprej, ko me Amerikanci dobili v južni Italiji. V pismu je bilo zapisano, da so odpeljali mojo ženo, pobrali vsa živino in vse denar.

Tako Slovenci nič ne vemo drug za drugega, kdo je živ ali mrt. Na vse strani smo bili razpršeni. Zame je še dobro, ker sem zdrav in tako bolj miren. Upanje pa le imam, da bo enkrat še zaplapolala naša slovenska zastava in prišla luč svobode. Bili smo dolgo v temi, da nismo vedeli, kaj se godi po svetu in tudi ne, kaj je življenje.

Tiste vesti, iz katere ste doma Vi in Vaš mož, se male spominjam. Tam okrog sem hodil, ko sem trgoval z živino. Ako mi bo le kdaj sreča mila, da se vrnem / rodne kraje, jih bom takoj obiskal, ako bo še kdo ostal živ.

Prosim, da ne objavite moje- ga imena v javnosti. Ako bi Lahi izvedeli, da sem jaz opisal njih grozodejstva, bi me grdo gledali, ker tukaj sem sam med njimi. Sprejmite najlepše pozdrave Vi in Vaš mož. Kadar pridemo v našo domovino, bomo pa zopet zapeli kako slovensko pesem, tudi tisto nikdar pozabljeno: "Stoji, stoji Ljubljana ..."

Iz gibanja SANSA in JPO-SS

VABILO NA SHOD

N. Braddeck, Pa.—Dne 26. marca se je na iniciativo srbskih družtev iz Turtle Creek Valleyja vršila seja vseh jugoslovanskih družtev, na kateri je bila ustanovljena postojanka ZOJSA. V Odbor so bili izvoljeni: Predsednik M. V. Blagovitch; podpredsednik T. Baburic, M. Vodic in M. Brčić; tajniki M. J. Popovich, M. Minarich in Anton Rednak; blagajnik M. Knjezevic.

Odbor je sklenil, da se vrši velik javni shod v nedeljo, 25. junija v Turtle Creek High School. Povabljeni so razni govorniki od Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev. Za Slovence so bili povabljeni: John Kvartić, predsednik okrožne federacije SNPJ, dr. F. J. Arch, F. J. Kress, predsednik federacije ARZ, James Meglich, tajnik angleške federacije SNPJ, in Janko Rogelj iz Chicagla, ki bo govoril v imenu ZOJSA. Začetek shoda točno ob 7. uri zvečer.

V imenu odbora vabim vse rojake iz bližnjih naselebin, da se v velikem številu udeležite tega shoda. S tem bomo pokazali ostalim Jugoslovancem, da se zanimamo za usodo naših ljudi v Jugoslaviji.—Za odbor ZOJSA—Anton Rednak, tajnik.

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Evropa in svetovni mir

Pred par tedni je bil na tem mestu članek, v katerem smo naglašali potrebno, da se po zaključku te vojne položi temelj Združenih držav Evrope. Dejali smo, da je v interesu bodočnosti Amerike in svetovnega mira, kakor tudi misija naše vlade, da pridobi evropske narode, predvsem pa predstavnike Anglije in Rusije za idejo Združenih držav Evrope. Na pobudo več čitateljev nadaljujemo s to razpravo; sploh bomo napisali serijo člankov.

Združene države Evrope, organizirane na demokratični federativni podlagi, so danes živa potreba za mirno sožitje njenih narodov in za svetovni mir. Brez gospodarsko in politično zedinjene Evrope bo vsaka svetovna organizacija le fasada, zgrajena na pesku, kakor je bila Liga narodov. Podobna bo palači, katero so njeni stavbeniki pričeli graditi pri strehi, namesto da bi ji najprvo položili močan, zdrav temelj. Taka zgradba pa se porušila pri prvem viharju.

Vsak preprost človek z navadno pametjo lahko zapopade to resnico; le visoki državniki je ne morejo. Povsem so podobni stavbenikom, ki prično graditi hišo pri strehi. Oni pa grade za kulisami v Washingtonu, Londonu in Moskvi nekaj, kar naj po vseh videzih vzpostavi približno tak svet kot je bil pred sedanjo svetovno katastrofo.

V svoje staro kottiše naj se povrne tudi skoraj totalno razbita Evropa, ki je bila podobna velikemu zverinjaku. V tem zverinjaku je rjavelo več ducatov lačnih nacionalističnih tigrov, ki so v hlastanju po kusteš skakali drug proti drugemu, dokler ni končno nacijski lev vse pohrustal. Kar je gotovo, je to, ako se Evropa zopet povrne v svoje staro kottiše, bo zopet postala nacionalistični zverinjak in bo zopet rjavela in bolehalo, najbrže še bolj kot kdaj prej, ker gospodarsko ne bo mogla živeti v svojih pregradah z visokimi carinskimi zidovi in napolnjena z medsebojnimi mržnjami in sovraštvi.

Mnogi ljudje so sicer mnenja, da je treba nemškega leva, ako ne popolnoma umoriti in skalpirati, vsaj mu pa potegniti kožo s trupla, ga raztelesiti, ostanke pa zapreti v železno klet, iz katere ne bo nikdar več prišel. Manjše tigre—pravijo isti ljudje—naj si pa razdelita Rusija in Anglija; vsaka naj dobi svoj kos, svojo "sfero vpliva". Ruski medved naj pohrusta večji kos, vse tigre v vzhodni in deloma centralni Evropi, angleški lev pa se naj masti s tigrji v zapadni Evropi. Ampak to ni nobena solucija bolne Evrope!

Po vseh videzih sloni na tej "filozofiji" tudi politika vseh treh zaveznških velesil napram Evropi. Vsaj slišali še nismo nič iz visokih vladnih krogov Amerike, Anglije in Rusije, da imajo v mislih kak drug načrt; znamenje pa je veliko, da se v glavnem bavijo le, kako gospodarsko uničiti Nemčijo in kako jo tiščati k tlom po strenju njene vojaške sile.

To je seveda problem, vprašanje bodočnosti Nemčije. Ampak ta problem je tako zamotan in za vso Evropo tako važen, da ga ne bo nihče razvozlat ali "rešil", ako istočasno tudi ne planira saniranje vse Evrope. In sanacija Evrope z Nemčijo vred je le v skupni evropski ekonomiji, ki naj bi bila na vrhu povezana s federacijo, ali pa vsaj z močno zvezo. In če ne pride do federacije, je minimalna potreba Evrope vsaj reorganiziranje v večje gospodarske in politične enote: v pokrajinske federacije. Ampak tudi v slednjem primeru je potrebna nekakšna Evropska zveza, ki bi se bavila z gospodarskimi in socialnimi problemi in predlagala državam njih sanacijo.

Toda če Evropa po tej vojni ne dobi niti tega minimalnega programa: kreiranje gospodarsko dovolj močnih pokrajinskih federacij s skupno Evropsko zvezo, tudi "nemškega problema" ne bo mogoče rešiti. Če ji bodo pobrali njeno težko industrijo, jo skušali industrijsko uničiti (to predlaga ubežna belgijska vlada v Londonu), bodo s tem le začasno uspeli. Ampak s tem bodo oslabilili tudi Evropo, ki je gospodarsko navezana na Nemčijo.

V resnici bodo s takim poskusom le pognojili tla, na katerih bo zopet zrastle nov val nemškega fašizma; ako ne v eni, pa v dveh, petih generacijah. Ampak bo prej, kajti tako velikega in dinamičnega naroda kot je nemški ni mogoče tiščati k tlom skozi generacije. Zgodovina pokazuje, posebno novejša zgodovina, da niti malega naroda ni mogoče uničiti. S kakšnim maščevalnim "mirom", neglede na opravičeno željo po maščevanju s strani podjarmljenih ljudstev, bodo nacifašizem le pognojili pod zemljo, kjer bo koval sadiščne načrte in nekega dne, prej ali slej zopet izbruhnil na dan še z večjo blaznostjo in barbarstvom.

V interesu bodočnosti Evrope torej je, da mirovne pogodbe po tej vojni ne narekuje maščevalnost, marveč trezen razum; sploh to ni samo v interesu Evrope, marveč tudi Amerike in Rusije in sploh vsega sveta. Maščevalnost ali pa imperialistične težnje niso še nikdar prinesle miru in tudi še nikdar koristile človeštvu.

S tem seveda ni rečeno, da Nemčija ne sme dobiti trdih mirovni pogojev, kajti podjarmljenim narodom in Rusiji je storila prevelike krivice, da bi mogla uti trdi kazni. Toda zaslužena trda kazen je eno, zasluženo je naroda pa nekaj drugega. S praktičnim slednjega nad Nemci bi zavezniški le posnemali najbolj barbarske izrodke nacizma.

Zavezniški in sploh vsi evropski narodi bi bolj pametno storili, ako bi na razvalinah Evrope postavili novo strukturo: **demokratično evropsko federacijo**, ki bi bila najboljša garancija za evropski in svetovni mir. Po tej vojni bi bilo to veliko lažje doseči, kajti Hitler je porušil vse državne meje in ustvaril enotno gospodarstvo.

In slednje je edina dobra, pozitivna stvar, ki je prišla iz nacije Nemčije. Na razvalinah teh državnih mej in na združenju evropskega gospodarstva lahko vstane resnično Nova, združena Evropa, v kateri bi si tamkajšnji narodi v eni ali dveh generacijah lahko ustvarili nebesa. Če ne pride do tega, se bodo zopet znašli v peklu z Ameriko in vsem ostalim svetom vred.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

MILWAUŠKE AKTIVNOSTI

Milwaukee. — SANSova kartna zabava je uspela nad vse naše pričakovanje. Članice podružnice, ki so vso reč aranžirale in vodile, v resnici zaslužijo vso pohvalo za njih pošteno in koristno delo. Koliko je bilo prebitka, ne bom povedal — poročano bo pa na seji SANSove podružnice v nedeljo 25. junija. Seja se bo pričela ob 2. uri popoldne v Sostaričevi dvorani in bo zanimiva za vsakogar, ki se zanima za položaj naših rojakov v Jugoslaviji. Na sejo je vsakdo uljudno vabljen.

Dne 2. julija se bo vršila velika jugoslovanska manifestacija v Pleasant Valley parku. Ta prostor je znan vsakemu Slovencu, ker tam so se navadno vršili pikniki socialistične stranke. Na tej priložnosti bodo nastopili različni govorniki. Za nas Slovence bo govoril pri nas zelo priljubljeni Joško Oven iz Chicaga. Joško je temeljito poučen o današnjem svetovnem položaju; vrhu tega je on izvrsten govornik. Njegovi govori niso nikak suha predavanja, ker so prepleteni z zdravim in duhovitim humorjem. Zato se ga tudi človek ne naveliča poslušati. Upati je, da bomo Slovenci posetili to priredbo v lepem številu; saj vendar ne zamudimo nobene prilike, katere je v korist našemu narodu.

Jugoslovanski dan—tako imenujemo to nameravano manifestacijo—se bo vršil pod pokroviteljstvom odbora Združenih Jugoslovancev. Bolj natančni podatki bodo objavljeni prihodnje sredo.

France Puncer.

NOVICE OD DRUŠTVA 53

Cleveland. — Sedaj, ko je v teku jubilejna kampanja, se bomo kljub veliki zaposlenosti tudi pri našem društvu potrudili, da dosežemo čim boljše rezultate, dasi kvote mogoče ne bomo dosegli. Na zadnji seji smo sprejeli štiri nove člane: enega v odrasli, tri pa v mladinski oddelki. Prvega je pridobil naš predsednik F. Barbič v osebi Howarda Mayerja, zeta mrs. Bostič, za predzadnjo sejo pa tudi sinčka hčerke mrs. Mayer. Tri, oziroma štiri pa je tajnik predlagal v mladinski oddelki. V tej kampanji smo že pridobili deset novih članov; nam jih primanjkuje še 50, da izpolnimo kvoto. Kaj mislite, člani, ali jih bomo dobili? Poskušajmo vsi in bomo dosegli še več kot nam je določeno.

Družina Gorjanc, ki je do sedaj oskrbovala izletniške prostore ali farmo SNPJ, se je po treh letih vestnega dela odločila, da se preseli v Cleveland. Nam vsem je žal, ker smo bili vajeni njih gostoljubnosti na izletniških prostorih. Vzrok menda je največ v tem, ker je Andy zadnje čase bolehen in preveč obložen z delom, kajti mora vsak dan 15 milj daleč na delo v Fisher Body, potem pa še oskrbništvu, čeprav mu je pri tem veliko pomagala njegova pridna žena Rozika. Drugi vzrok je menda, ker bosta ostala sama. Njun sin Henry, ki je pravkar gradil v srednji šoli z dobrim priročevalom, gre prostovoljno k mornarici in zdaj samo čaka vpoklica.

Kot izgleda ima farmski odbor sedaj tudi ta problem na rokah, kaj dobiti namestnika, oziroma novega oskrbnika. Kot je bilo poročano na naši zadnji seji, ga do sedaj še nima in da izgleda, da bo odbor moral začasno zapreti prostore in nastavit le čuvaja.

Naš predsednik nadzornega odbora Dr. Joseph Siskovich se je odločil, da se poda v trgovino. Kupil jo je od rojaka Rudwiga Radelna na Waterloo Rd. Joe je do tega časa delal v tovarni, zraven pa tudi vodil tajništvo pri zadruzi. Torej, kolega Siskovich, veliko uspeha!

Pred mesecem se je nahajal na vojaškem dopustu naš član Frank Kastelic, ki je bil več mesecev v bojih z Japonci in bil lahko ranjen. Te počitnice je izrabil, da si je poiskal življenjsko tovarišico. Obilo sreče, Frank in čestitke!

Pred časom nas je obiskal tudi Fred Česnik, ki služi pri letalcih kot stotnik. Fred je pravi tip slovenskega mladeniča. On je sin spoštovane družine Paul Česnik, ki žive na farmi v Painsville, O. Da se zaveda kot njegovi starši, da je sin slovenske matere, je dokaz to, ker je daroval že lepo vsoto SANSu. Fred se sedaj nahaja nekeje v Indiji. Da bi mu le bila sreča mila in da bi se povrnil zdrav med svoje sorodnike in prijatelje.

Že večkrat sem se pripravljala, da objavim imena vseh naših članov, ki služijo v tej ali drugi panogi naše oboževane sile. Torej tu slede njih imena:

Evgen Barbič, nadporočnik pri letalcih nekeje v Alaski in sin našega predsednika. Joe in Ludwig Barbič, ki se nahajata nekeje na Pacifiku. Raymond Bergeč, Domenic Blumel in Frank Bolek, ki je bil pred par tedni na svojem prvem dopustu. Bil je doma deset dni in se predstavil kot poročnik-pilot. Dalje John Bostič, sin sestre Bostič, ki se nahaja pri mornarici. Leo Bostjančič je tudi že precej časa preko morja v bojni liniji.

Dalje so Albert Božič, Anton in Ludwig Čelhar in Albert Česnik, ki je že dve leti nekeje na Pacifiku pri mornariških letalcih in sin dobro znane družine John Česnik na Huntmore ave. Frank Dacar in Frank Doles sta pri mornarici. Raymond Durn je pri letalcih od 6. marca in sedaj je v pilotski šoli v Mariethi, Fla. John Fende, Frank Jakob, Frank Gorjanc (on služi pri mornarici), Ed Intihar, Jos. Ivančič, Charles Jacobs, Ed Jerab, Ernest Jerina, Frank Kastelic, Henry Kobal, ki je že tudi bil na Japonci. Frank Kosic se nahaja v šoli za tuje jezike. Anton Koželj je pri mornarici, John Kastelic, sin naše članice Jos. Zafred, je že nadporočnik. Frank Krašovec je pri mornarici, Frank Mervar in njegov brat Walter sta že tudi precej časa v službi. Rudolph Matelko, Frank Mihev (pri mornarici), Edward Možina, Theodore Možina, Leo Navoda, William Oblak (je nekeje na Havajih), Stanley Petrič, Joseph Plemel, Jakob Povše, Frank Prostor, Paul Prostor, Frank Segar, Conrad Sirca (je odšel šele pred kratkim in je oče dveh sinov), George Sirca, Stanley Skerl, ki je bil nedavno 10 dni doma pri svoji mladi ženi. William Sosich se nahaja nekeje na Havajih. Albert Starman, Anton, Frank in Louis Starman, sinovi družine John Starman, našega društvenega vratarja. Rudolph Telišman je nekeje v Angliji. Ernest Tibijaš pri mornarici, kakor tudi Stanley Tomšič. Adolph Torkar je poročnik in zdaj pohaja letalsko šolo. Steve Torkar se nahaja na Pacifiku že nad dve leti. Vinc Traven, Philip Troha, Anton in Raymond Wise, ki sta oba že preko. Leo Wolf Jr. se še vedno nahaja tukaj kot sofer svojega poveljnika. T. o. m. s. Zajc, Frank Zakrajšek, Frank Zaube, Ferdinand Zupane, ki je že tudi preko, William Zure pa pohaja šolo za radiomehanika nekeje v Mississippiju.

Teh naših fantov je 66 in vsem želimo zdravega povratka. Kolikor mi je znano, so do sedaj vsi brez kake večje nezgode. Izgleda, da ima Strie Sam malo milosti z nami, ker je že skoraj vse pobral.

Naša bolnišnica lista je prilično dobra, to je za veliko društvo. Na bolniški listi so sledeči: Frank Kozlevčar, ki je v mestni bolnišnici. Mike Križmančič se zdravi doma. Joseph Cergol je šel na priporočilo zdravnika na farmo k Česnikovim, staršem njegove žene. On je pričel hirati radi prenapornega dela v tovarni. Želimo mu skorajšnje okrevanje. Matji njegove žene, Barbara Česnik, se je morala podvreči mali operaciji, ki jo je do sedaj prestala. Adolph Tomšič se je tudi moral podvreči operaciji radi izrastka na vratu in se sedaj zdravi doma. John Gorjanc boleha že več mesecev

in se sedaj zdravi doma; najbrže se bo moral podvreči teži operaciji. Frank Logar je bil operiran za kilo in se zdaj zdravi doma. Frank Blaznik je že več mesecev na bolniški listi, ker se mu zdravje ne vrne radi operacije na kosteh v boku. Vsem želimo hitrega okrevanja. Apeliram na članstvo, da se udeležite prihodnje seje 9. julija. To bo polletna seja in na dnevnem redu bodo razna poročila in priporočila. Zadnja seja je sklenila, da kupimo za \$500 vojniš bondov petega vojnega posojila.

Članstvu in ostalim sporočam, ako nameravate kupiti kaj bondov v tej kampanji, sem vam na razpolago, ker sem avtoriziran, da jih prodajam. Torej pridite in si jih nabavite, ker poleg tega, da pomagata Stricu Samu, je to tudi dobra investicija. Ti prihranki bodo prav prišli. Nas vseh je dolžnost, da si po svojih močeh nabavimo nekaj teh bondov, da se bodo naši sinovi hitreje povrnil domov. Prav tako društva, ki so sklenila, da kupijo bonde v tej kampanji, se zglasite pri meni, ali pa me pokličite telefonično in bom vse uredil.

J. F. Durn, tajnik.

ZAKLJUČKI EVELETHSKIH DRUŠTEV

Eveleth, Minn. — Zapisnik izvanredne seje društva Napredek št. 69, društva Eveleth št. 130 in društva (angleško poslušajo) Young American 650 SNPJ. Seja se je vršila dne 12. junija v Društvenem domu. Brat Frank Beutz, predsednik društva Napredek, odpre sejo ob 7:20 zvečer. V uvodnih besedah pojasni vzrok za sklicanje te seje. Sklenjeno, da je začasni predsednik br. Beutz, brat A. Ambrozich za zapisnikar.

Brat Ambrozich pojasni sklep Minnesotske federacije SNPJ zborujoče v Evelethu ob koncu aprila t. l., katere je bila sklicana zaradi bodoče konvencije SNPJ. Sklep federacije je, da se prepusti vse vodstvo in priprave za bodočo konvencijo evelethskim društvom; v slučaju, da potrebujemo pomoč, so pa nam pripravljeno pomagati: Sestra Ursula Ambrozich, distriktna podpredsednica, pojasni zaključek seje glavnega odbora, ki je zboroval meseca februarja t. l. Torej je gl. odbor prepustil konvencijo zadevo gl. predsedniku brat Vincentu Cankarju, da on uredi in se posvetoje z Minnesotsko federacijo SNPJ.

Torej na dnevni red pride takzaprava glede konvencije, gotovo jih dopisov v našem glasilu konvencijni sklad, dvorane za zborovanje, transportacija itd. Razprave se udeležijo sestre Rak, Frantar, Butala in drugi. Mnenje prevladuje, da je bil zapisnik Minnesotske federacije malo pomanjkljiv; to je bil tudi vzrok izvanredne seje naših društev v Evelethu.

Seja se udeležili tudi člani društva 215 iz Virginije, bratje John Jelenich, Joseph Vraničar in Frank Cimmerman. V slučaju, da potrebujemo pomoč, so nam na razpolago; nas tudi urgrajo, da vztrajamo, da se vrši prihodnja konvencija SNPJ v Evelethu, obenem tudi upajo, da bo vojne konec do takrat.

Končni zaključek je, da društva št. 69, 130 in 650 apelirajo na vsa društva SNPJ in posamezne člane, da naj raje pomagajo graditi še večjo SNPJ, ne pa oprijemati se kake sugestije posameznih članov glede konvencije sklada, stroškov itd. Če se bi bodoča konvencija vršila v drugem mestu in če bi sedanji konvencijni sklad zadostoval, potem ne bi protestirali. Ker je zadnja konvencija v Pittsburghu določila prihodnjo konvencijo za Eveleth, Minnesota, vztrajamo, da se zaključki konvencije upoštevajo. Nadalje se zavedamo, da se nahajamo v vojni. Kljub temu smo pripravljeno delovati in urediti vse, kar je potrebno.

Nadalje je sklenjeno, da se pošli naš zapisnik gl. predsedniku bratu Vincentu Cankarju in v oblikovno izdajo Prosve. Pojasni naj se tudi, da imamo moderne in obširne dvorane za zborovanje, sobe za posebne konvencije odseke itd. (Do sedaj so bile dvorane za konvencije vedno proste.) Zadnja konvencija v Pittsburghu je tudi debatirala glede voznih stroškov itd; torej delegacija je bila dobro in-

formirana, kako naj voli in kje naj se vrši prihodnja konvencija. Torej zakaj bi ponavljali in imeli posebne stroške?

Končno naj se gl. predsednik obrne za morebitne informacije na evelethska društva, za kar bomo na razpolago.

Za društva 69, 130 in 650 SNPJ—

Frank Beutz, predsednik, J. A. Ambrozich, zapisnikar.

NEKAJ NASVETOV

Chicago, Ill. — Čas z veliko naglico spreminja razmere, katere prinašajo z dneva v dan nova vprašanja o svetovnih nazorih, o katerih bi človek, ako bi mu dopuščal čas, razpravljaj. Vem, da so nekaterim članom naše organizacije ta vprašanja brez pomena in z zadovoljnostjo prebirajo v našem glasilu razprave, katere se tičejo jednote. Zato se bom danes lotil nekoliko naših stvari, katere se kopičijo kot svetovni dogodki.

Najprej naj vzamem na kritično rešeto urednika Prosve in njegov komentar k dopisu br. Tratinika. Komentar je dobro zamišljen odgovor, samo kar ga kazi, je to, da ni na pravem mestu. Ako bi urednik tisti komentar priobčil kot uredniški članek, bi prišel do popolne veljave, ker z vsebino se mora strinjati vsak član, kateri le delno pozna zgodovino naše jednote in ideologijo, v kateri smo jo gradili.

Zadnji čas se v našem glasilu pogosto oglašajo člani in prikazujejo prejšnjega urednika v luči velikanskih krivic. Med njimi so še celo nekateri člani gl. odbora, ki kakor skesani grešniki povešajo glavo ter iščejo krivcev tam, kjer jih ni. Nekateri govorijo o sušiljačih kampanji in zahrbtnem delu v zvezi z raznimi zarotami. Vse to je brez podlage.

Če znamo pravilno analizirati in v naglici pregledamo potek zadnje konvencije, vidimo, da je dnevno časopisje v Ameriki vodilo silno propagando z namenom, da deželo pridobi za vojno in je mlatilo po diktaturno levo in desno. To je vplivalo na urednika, da je spisal resolucijo, v katero je vključil vse diktature brez pomisleka, da se Mussolinijeva in Hitlerjeva idejno razlikujeta od ruske diktature. Nič bolj od urednika ni bil odbor za resolucije, ker je brez vsakega ugovora predložil resolucijo o smernicah listo konvenciji, katero je sprejela večina.

Ko so nekateri člani gl. odbora prišli do spoznanja, da je bil sprejet maček v žaklju, so hoteli temu mačku preostre krempelje malo poščipati. Zato so že na polletni seji v preteklem letu v obliki resolucije izrazili željo, naj bo glasilu organizacije bolj simpatično s svojimi spisi Rusiji in Jugoslaviji. Ker ni urednik dotične resolucije upošteval, je prišla to leto pred sejo gl. odbora bolj ostra resolucija. Ker se urednik ni strinjal z njo, je podal resignacijo. Značilno pri tem pa je to, da so za resolucijo glasovali vsi gl. odborniki; proti je glasoval samo urednik.

Ker verujem v demokracijo, zagovarjam že od nekdaj, da se v naši organizaciji med konvencijami dobo vse važne zadeve dajo članstvu na glasovanje, da ono odloči. Radi tega sem tudi o tako važni spremembi kot so smernice lista želel, da vse članstvo odloči. Proti mojemu nasvetu je bilo raznih ugovorov, da bodo brezpotrebni stroški ter da se že lahko ve vnaprej, kako bo izpadlo glasovanje. Naglašal sem takrat, da bo stvar prišla pred konvencijo in bodo na konvenciji nastali večji stroški kot bi bili s splošnim glasovanjem, in kar je glavno, naj glasovanje izpade tako ali drugače, bo v organizaciji mir, kateri nam je nadvse potreben.

Sedaj pa še malo o prihodnji konvenciji in znižanju delegacij. Osebnost sem mnenja, da bo v tem pogledu potrebna drastična sprememba. Včasih smo že razpravljali, da bi se volili delegati po distriktih in sicer bi zadostovala za vsak tisoč članov dva delegata. Tako bi z glavnim odborom štela konvencija nekaj nad 150 članov.

To število bi bilo dovolj veliko in v teh izrednih razmerah bo dovolj reprezentativno, posebno še, ker bi lahko članstvo izbralo najboljše zastopnike.

Razumljivo je, da je potrebno zaeno s spremembo števila delegatov, da obenem članstvo določi tudi že vnaprej tem delegatom dnevnice. To je potrebno, da se ne naprti konvencijni skladu še večji primanjkljaj kot se mu je na zadnji konvenciji, na kateri so si nakazali delegatje visoke dnevnice, čeprav jim je bilo pojasnjeno, da konvencijni sklad ne bo zadosten.

Torej je potrebno, da se že vnaprej določijo dnevnice, da bodo tisti, ki tako radi na konvenciji kričijo, kako bodo oškodovani, ako ne bodo visoke dnevnice, lahko ostali doma in se temu izognili. Pa recimo, da se dasta predloga za dnevnice na glasovanje, to sta predlog večine za \$11.00 in predlog manjšine za \$12.00. (Za zadnjega je glasovala večina delegacije zadnje konvencije.) Ako bomo že z glasovanjem določili dnevnice, bomo lahko računali, da bo znižanje delegacije res doseglo svoj namen.

Frank Alech, I.

PRIPOROČILO DRUŠTVA ŠT. 44

Conemaugh, Pa. — Člani društva Danica št. 44 SNPJ smo na redni seji dne 11. junija razmotirali o prihodnji konvenciji. Nahajamo se v vojni časih, ki so na splošno resni in ravno tako tudi za naše bratske podporne organizacije, pa bila ena ali druga. Radi tega je pa potrebno, da obrnemo vsak mali kamenček v nadi, da najdemo kaj dobrega in koristnega za našo jednoto in njene člane, naj si bo iz finančnega stališa ali drugače.

Po zakonu države Illinois se mora konvencija vršiti. Gotovo, konvencije stanejo precej denarja, a kljub temu se pa lahko najdejo sredstva, ki bi zmanjšala stroške iste. Ni pa samo konvencija, ki nam dela preglavice, kako znižati nje stroške in v istem času storiti najboljše za članstvo in jednoto; ampak v bodoče pridejo tudi druge finančne neprijetnosti, ki si jih moramo že sedaj predstavljati in računati nanje.

Nihče ne more natančno preokrovati, kako velike vojne žrtve bo imela naša jednota. Gotovo je, ako bo vojna trajala še dolgo časa, bo finančno prizadeta ena ali druga bratska organizacija, ki je obvezana plačati polno smrtnino za padlim članom vojakom. Kot že omenjeno, odvisno je, koliko časa bo trajala ta grozna borba. Po zakonih morajo biti smrtninski skladi solventni in ako niso, pripravi se moramo na izredni assessment. Če pride do tega, je upati, da bo članstvo toliko inteligentno ter častno in radevolje sprejelo to malo finančno poštenovalnost.

Moramo imeti pred očmi tudi smrtninske assesmente, ki jih jednota prejema od svojih društev in nato investira v različne bonde. Ali je jednota v stanju investirati ta denar v bonde po isti obrestni meri, kakor jih je pred dvema ali pred enim letom? Obrestna mera bondov se tudi nanaša na solventnost.

To je le par problemov, ki se moramo že sedaj pečati z njimi in katere bomo morali sprejeti radi ali ne radi. Naša država je v vojni. Vojna prinese dosti gorja in ovir na vseh poljih civilizacije. Mi smo njeni državljani in kot taki moramo biti tudi pripravljeni sprejeti nekoliko bremena. Raditega je pa umestno, da poiščemo tiste kottiče, v katerih je možnost, da bi lahko prihranili nekaj tisočakov jednote.

In iz teh razlogov je naše društvo sprejelo predlog, kot priporočilo članom, kakor tudi glavnemu odboru, da resno razmisli o njem, kar bi bilo v korist celokupnemu članstvu in jednoti.

Prvič: delegacija naj se zniža, kar bi pomenilo manj voznih stroškov, manj dnevnice, manj nepotrebnega govorjenja in skrajšanje časa konvencije. Drugič: sedež konvencije naj se premesti v bolj primeren kraj, kar bi pomenilo, manjše vožnje stroške in manj dnevnice.

Upati je, da bo članstvo SNPJ in tudi glavni odbor smatral to dvoje naših priporočil kot dober nasvet in se izrekel s pravičnim mnenjem.

Za društvo Danica št. 44 SNPJ,

Joseph Turk, zapisnikar.

The Yugoslav Liberation Movement

It isn't often that we devote space to future aspects in Yugoslavia; however, present military, political and social developments there deserve comment.

A few weeks ago, J. Max Weis, research director of World Peaceways, a liberal organization, in a broadcast over the Liberty Forum station in New York, discussed the importance of the Yugoslav Liberation Movement in particular and the importance of Marshal Tito in general. In his radio address Mr. Weis compared Tito with General de Gaulle and brought out certain facts which throw light on the situation in Yugoslavia.

The commentator said that the two great leaders who rose in Europe to plague the Nazis after they (Nazis) had defeated the French and Yugoslav armies, were General de Gaulle and Marshal Tito. Both symbolized before the world the idea that the spirit of their two nations was not crushed by the Nazi military triumphs. While de Gaulle operated outside his country, Tito operated inside his country. We can measure the importance of Tito through that comparison. Tito undertook the far more difficult task.

Marshal Tito was not only minimized but even ignored, in the widespread tendency to build up General Mihailovich, until recently minister of war in King Peter's government in exile. The legend of Mihailovich has now been shoved into background, and the fact of Tito has been advanced to the foreground.

In his first signed article to the outside world, which appears in the current issue of Free World, Marshal Tito tells us how the people of Yugoslavia have elected a new parliament—the supreme legislative body of Yugoslavia. The People's Liberation Committees were formed in various towns and villages, as far back as 1941, notably in Slovenia.

In view of the fact that the Yugoslav government in exile was but a continuation of prewar reactionary forces ruling Yugoslavia until March 27, 1941, it can readily be seen why that "government" kept the world completely ignorant of the progress of the People's Liberation Committee for so long.

The importance of the Yugoslav Liberation Movement and of Tito must be measured against that conspiracy on the part of Peter's government to keep the truth from the world. Only recently, the censors finally released an Associated Press story which was held up since April 30; it appeared in the New York Times a month later. This story provides considerable information on the objectives of the Yugoslav Liberation Movement.

For one thing, the story reports on the number of enemy troops that Tito's army is holding down. It indicates how small is the force of Mihailovich. In his article Tito speaks quite bluntly about Mihailovich. When the world was informed that Mihailovich was leading his army against the enemy, he was actually fighting his own people and thus helping the Nazis and their quislings.

On this item, Tito comments in his article as follows: "An end has now been made to this lying deception. Mihailovich, along with Pavelich and Rupnik (Croat and Slovene quislings), has been nailed to the pillory of history."

It is generally expected that the elimination of the Nazis from the occupied countries will be the signal for civil war in those countries. This is likely to happen in some liberated countries.

However, from the picture that Tito presents in his article, he leads us to conclude that there will be no civil war in Yugoslavia after the Nazis are driven out. The Yugoslav People's Army will be in full control of the situation.

Allied correspondents who visited liberated parts of Yugoslavia in recent months agree with Tito that the Yugoslav nations are widely represented in the Anti-Fascist People's Parliament.

While Peter, who recently dropped Mihailovich, talks of forming a new government, it is well known that he is really making overtures to Tito and giving concessions to the Partisan leader. He has agreed to practically everything in his bid to save the throne. Witness the dismissal of Ambassador Fotich in Washington! And the meeting of Premier Subasich and Tito at Bari, Italy!

A further step will be to let the people decide Peter's fate by a plebiscite after the war. It is extremely doubtful that they will vote in his favor. They do not want a return of the old order, they are against corruption and social exploitation, which the king and his clique represent!

Westmoreland County Federation to

Hold SNPJ Day at Yukon, Pa., June 25

LATROBE, PA.—Sunday, June 25, and it's SNPJ Day in Westmoreland County scheduled to begin promptly at 2 p. m. in the Slovene National Home in Yukon, Pa. Last year any proposed affairs were dismissed due to sharp curtailment of all civilian activities by prevailing wartime conditions. This year, however, in just and due commemoration of 40 years of a brilliant and laborious SNPJ and in conjunction with the current widespread appeals in the promotion of the JPO and SANS, the committee has gone all out in their preparations for a program sure to please all.

The program consists of many and varied significant figures, one is Bro. Frank Zaitz, well known in both SNPJ and JSF circles. Another is Janko Rogelj, an important contributor in the arduous movement of the JPO and SANS. The organizations established to alleviate as much as possible all suffering and privation which now exists and will exist more so in the future and to free the enslaved nations, to liberalize, as is of course truly symbolic and synonymous of the cause, of this, the bloodiest strife the world has ever known. In addition there will be several local personalities as the President of the United Mine Workers of America District No. 3 and our Congressman Augustine B. Kelley to lend some local color to the program.

As is the custom, dancing will follow in the evening with music provided by a well known and popular orchestra to satisfy all dance enthusiasts as well as those who simply care to listen to the old familiar and rousing tunes. Sufficient refreshments and all things necessary for a successful affair will be in store for you.

Let us then make plans to spend this coming Sunday with the Westmoreland County Federation. Let us drift away from the everyday grim and perplexing aspects of the war news and forget the sadness and loneliness in our hearts caused by the absence of loved ones who are making the supreme sacrifices. Let us maintain the steadfast faith and courage to go on with our eyes focused on the break of a new, clear dawn when all the peoples of the earth will rejoice in the liberation and freedom which shall follow. Meanwhile, in order to establish and maintain this, here in our own land we can best do our individual part by remembering the obligations to support and encourage on and on the SNPJ, JPO and SANS.

MARY MATKO, 318.

Old-Fashioned Picnic August 5

CHICAGO.—Our plans are progressing for the Old-Fashioned Pioneer Picnic, observing the 40th anniversary of the SNPJ. The date, Saturday, August 5. The place, Pilsen Park, 26th and Albany. Music by the Original Gay Dons.

Here is something special! "Two for the price of one" from 4 to 6 p. m. A break for the ones who come early.

Entertainment galore! Refreshments! Service with smiles!

Remember to keep the date in mind and bring your friends. See you at the picnic.

M. C., Lodge 559.

Lucky Stars

Dance Saturday

IMPERIAL, PA.—The Lucky Star SNPJ Lodge 718 wish to remind you of the dance they are giving Saturday, June 24, at the local Slovene Hall in Imperial. The music for the occasion is Jack Martinec's orchestra who do a splendid job in making you merry.

So—come out and spend an evening of enjoyment with us, won't you?

The 9th annual Pennsylvania SNPJ Day celebration will be held in Imperial on Sunday, July 30. This will be another day, we know you won't miss it.

As you all know the 5th ar Loan Drive is under way. Let us all do our share and prove that we are backing up the attack. Buy a war bond, won't you?

FRANK OPEKA, Pres.

Integrity Broadcast

CHICAGO.—The regular monthly meeting is Friday, June 23, at 8 p. m. Try to attend if you haven't anything else to do.

If you are behind with your dues, please pay it before the month is over. All members who fail to send their dues on time will face suspension without warning. All members who are behind more than one month will receive notice from the secretary, and if the dues are not in on time—cancellation will follow no matter who the member may be. Friends or foe, all will face the same issue. So for your own interest—send them on time.

The secretary of your lodge has resigned as manager of the Juvenile Circle and the Director of the Juvenile Department was so notified, he also resigned as secretary of the Midwest Athletic League, but he will continue to hold the office as lodge secretary until the annual lodge meeting in December when the election of all lodge officers takes place.

The secretary has always been trying to keep political and personal issues away from lodge matters. He always believed in the principles for which the lodge always stood.

MICHAEL R. FLEISCHACKER, Sec'y.

Co-ops, Labor Sponsor Training School

MADISON, Wis.—(CCD)—Co-ops and labor join to sponsor a two-week training session for labor leaders and cooperators here July 9-22, under the general direction of the University of Wisconsin summer school for workers.

The workers' school, now in its 20th year, will provide courses on "Labor and Cooperative Relations" and "History and Background of the Labor Movement." The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., in conjunction with its regional organization will provide courses on "History and Background of the Cooperative Business Administration."

Unions and co-ops have been urged by the sponsoring groups to send at least one man or woman for either one week or two weeks, in order to help provide a corps of co-op and labor educators and organizers. Tuition and living costs are \$23 for one week, \$45 for two weeks. The workers' school address is 1214 W. Johnson Street, Madison 4, Wisconsin.

Altgeld Gardens Tenants Form Co-op

Chicago, Ill.—(CCD)—Prospective tenants of the huge new housing development of the Chicago Housing Authority, Altgeld Gardens, have organized a consumers co-op and petitioned for the lease of the project's food store. The co-op's members are in large part members also of Calumet area CIO and AFL unions.

Correction does much, but encouragement does more.—Goethe.

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. F. Fitol

War Bond Day, June 28

CLEVELAND, O.—Enthusiasm is at high pitch for the forthcoming War Bond Rally program to be held Wednesday, June 28, at 8 p. m. at the Slovene National Home on E. 65th and St. Clair Ave.

In addition to the performers listed in last week's issue, Mr. John J. Grdina, Society Magician, whose feats of magic have always mystified audiences in the past, will be on hand. Popular L. Belle and F. Plut will appear. The singing of the national anthem will be led by Milly Mahne, Caroline Budan and June Babbitt. Representatives from the various branches of the armed services will be there.

There is no need of reiterating the complete program, all we say is this: make it a point for you and your friends to be in the audience that evening. Remember the date, Wednesday, June 28.

5th War Loan Drive

The drive is gaining momentum. Many of our members who contributed at their place of employment will not appear on our roll until next month. We take our hats off to the following:

Members and families: Lodge Comrades, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Zalokar, Frank Mathew Sodnikar, Mr. & Mrs. Louis Erste, Joe Zalar, Joan Fiofit, Donald Fiofit, Mollie Koren, Marcia Beljan, Mr. & Mrs. J. Zaverl, Wm. Sitter Jr., Dani Fiofit, Louis Azman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Rossman, Jo Ann Rossman, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Azman.

Friends of the Lodge: Mr. Ludvik Medvesek, Mrs. Hribar, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Strumbel, Julia Ivanec Pirc, Mr. & Mrs. Simic, Wm. Brown, John Saye, Lillian Ivanec, Mrs. A. Sterle, Mr. & Mrs. F. Sorn, Miss Caroline Sorn, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Belinger, Mr. & Mrs. Jim Macerol, Blanche Hochhauser, Dominik Lusin, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Rich, Franj Rich Jr., Margaret Rich, Jacob Rich, Elizabeth Rich, Edward Smole.

Individuals who promised to subscribe: Mr. & Mrs. Julius Pirnat Sr., Dr. & Jean Beljen, Mary Krizmanec, Kay Alden, Carole Smole, Antonette Skok, Marguerite Skok, Thomas Amico, Mr. & Mrs. M. Oblak, and many others.

Let us hear from more of you before the end of the drive July 8.

Congratulations

As this is being written, the 300th Slovene Radio program has thus been completed. The only criticism we have is that they always end too quick. To Martin Antoncic, announcer of this program, we say congratulations, continue your splendid work and may it be a long, long time, before the program is discontinued.

Comrades' Meeting

Yes sir, the weather was hot, close to the boiling point, last Saturday, when we made the switchover from the third Tuesday to the third Saturday of the month. A slight improvement in attendance was evidenced. With drinks, refreshments, on the house, those present stayed late and had an enjoyable evening.

The members voted that the lodge pay Mary Krizmanec transportation expense to Chicago for the forthcoming SANC convention. Elsie Simic was not present for the \$2.00 drawing. Mary Krizmanec won the \$1.00. Julius Pirnat Sr. announced the transfer of his brother-in-law Aug. Lipoglav from lodge 27. John Rebol, former Comrade member, now residing in Pittsburgh, where he operates the Pittsburgh School of Embalming, dropped in for a welcome and unexpected visit. Peeping in the door we also had Joe, his wife, former Mary Spik, their two youngsters. Joe is on his vacation and staying over the Spiks for the week. Lou Jartz made an announcement that met with the approval of those present; he and Betty are going to take care of the SNPJ Farm in the very near future. We know they'll do an excellent job.

A wiener roast, during the latter part of July, back of Albina Vehar place of residence will be lined up by Pauline Spik. Our meeting next month will fall on Saturday, July 15, which date will also mark an important stepping stone in the lives of Frances Spik and Edward Tumski, they will get the knot tied that day. We're all invited to the wedding which will be held, lower hall of the National Home, after our meeting. And so, before we conclude, we again repeat:

Every member a bond purchaser during the 5th War Loan Drive; and remember the War Bond Rally, Wednesday, June 28.

Then He Ducked

Wife.—It says here that the average person speaks 10,000 words a day.

Hubby.—Yes, dear; but you're far above the average, you know.

All Americans Picnic Sunday

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The day is almost here when all the New York All Americans, their families and friends will attend the annual "Outdoor Picnic" at Karl's Dee Old Homestead, 6206 Fresh Pond Road, near Metropolitan Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.

The committee is busy making all the last minute arrangements so that each and everyone will have a most enjoyable day. There will be an abundant supply of all kinds of refreshments. Music to listen to and to dance to, games to be played, and if nothing else come and meet your friends; and learn "What's New?"

Sisters Cecelia and Sophia Murin will await you at the door. Sisters Katherine Kirk and Agnes Mikoley will make you a good sandwich of your choice.

Many members have already purchased their tickets and those who haven't will have the opportunity to get theirs at the picnic grounds. All members are asked to make all returns to the secretary as soon as possible.

Our hope is that the weather will be inviting and everyone will come, leaving their worries and cares behind for a few hours. We are certain, even if many of our boys in the services will not be with us this year, they will be glad to hear it was successful both morally and financially.

You are all aware that during times of war lodge expenses are considerably higher and cooperation is needed more than ever before.

All SNPJ members are cordially invited to attend, especially Lodges 56 and 140 of Brooklyn, and Lodges 540, 687 and 756 of New Jersey.

The Day—Sunday, June 24.

The Time—Three o'clock p. m.

The Place—Karl's Dee Old Homestead, 6206 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, N. Y.

Everyone welcome! Rain or shine!

JENNIE PADAR, Sec'y.

Meadow Lands Lodges Give Picnic Sunday

MEADOW LANDS, PA.—After a short absence, Meadow Lands again appears in print. This time to announce a picnic to be held on June 25 on Mike Frank's farm at Meadow Lands starting at 1 p. m.

This affair is held by the Slovene Lodges, including SNPJ lodges 259 and 734, and still for that same cause—a Slovene Home. So again we are asking young and old from near and far to come and help make this picnic successful. This may be our last picnic as we are being told it's getting harder and harder to get refreshments, and what's a picnic without refreshments?

There will also be cats for those that are hungry and balina for the men. See you all at Frank's farm on June 25.

STELLA MURN, 259.

Naturally

"May I print a kiss on your cheek?" he asked.

She nodded her sweet permission.

Then they went to press—

And I rather guess—

They printed a large edition.

Sgt. P. W. Chavka



Sgt. Pete W. Chavka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chavka of Walsenburg, Colorado, was reported killed in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Chavka was born in Pietuc, Colo., on June 14, 1919. He enlisted in the U. S. M. C. on Oct. 29, 1938. After boot training he was sent aboard the U. S. S. Tennessee and went to Hawaii for active duty serving there three years. Pete then returned to the U. S. and was then sent to the Southwest Pacific where he served 2½ years. Last July he was given a furlough to visit his parents. He then returned to San Diego, Calif., for overseas duty. Sgt. Chavka was killed on May 21 in the Southwest Pacific on active duty.

Pete is survived by his parents, his wife of Long Beach, Calif., a sister, Mrs. Ronald Read, of San Francisco, Calif., and one sister, Ann, and one brother, Don, at home. The family belongs to SNPJ lodge 299.

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

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Lodge

- 22—Paul Ozanich, Tony Stimac Jr.
30—Frank Benedik, Floid Simon, John Brezmar, William Pisek, Joseph E. Bobnar.
138—William Klobuchar.
240—Robert S. Skrbetz, Peter Pincolic, Joseph Alexander, George Grachan, Joseph Lastic, Joseph P. Kesman, Albert W. Bernard, Nick Surtich.
254—John Garmek, Anthony Zallar, Joseph Strazisar, John Zallar.
345—George Resick.
450—Albert Klavara, Joseph D. Sparlik, Albert Tegel.
497—Peter Kralj.
499—Anton Golob Jr.
568—John Mesec, Walter Brunel, Stanley Varsek, Anthony B. Zainer.
583—Aleksander Dabin.
608—Louis L. Loushin, George Frankovich.
643—Stanley Hribar.
680—Howard Costello, Walter Radovitch, Andrew Lipesky, Eli Suchevich, Russel Dougherty, Steve Cratsa, Paul Witkovitz, James Tamburro, Howard Berg, John Krulc, William Premick, Matthew Zeitz, Bennie Zemenaki, Frank Ruskievitz.
716—Charles Meacci, John Posel, Edward Tuminski.

TOTAL WITH THIS REPORT—4,910

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

F. A. VIDER, Sec'y.

Pioneer Parade

CHICAGO, ILL.—In spite of very warm weather we had a fair attendance at Friday's meeting. Various reports were submitted by the picnic, campaign and federation committees. The meeting was over in record time, exactly one hour.

Social Hour. A pleasant social prevailed after the meeting. With Irma and Mary Vertnik in charge of entertainment we were—and weren't lucky. Ask Otto Tekautz, he'll tell you. Ham sandwiches, beer and soda were served. Frank Krebel won the servicemen's award, Anton Chernich the adult and Myra Beniger for the juvenile. Incidentally, this is the third month that the juveniles have drawn their own names.

Campaign Notes. Pioneers are still getting their share of new members. Our goal of 40 members has nearly been reached and we aim to go over the top. Mary Vertnik enrolled her new little nephew and has paid a year's dues as a baby gift. Lucky baby! Mary Udovich brought in the highest number of new applicants with this scribe coming in second. Anne Groser and this scribe already have new juvenile members lined-up for the next meeting. Let's have a record enrollment at our next meeting.

Old-Fashion Picnic. Two tickets for this affair were inserted in the last issue of the Pioneer Bulletin. Our members are urged to sell them and get more from the lodge secretary. The SNPJ's 40th anniversary will be observed at this affair. We also hope to celebrate on this occasion as the first English speaking lodge to have reached the 1000 membership mark. The next committee meeting will be held Friday, June 23, at the Slovene Labor Center. We urge all to attend. Ballina courts are busy after our meetings so come out and join the fun.

Down on the Farm. Since this program was such a success in Chicago, we recommend to the Waukegan and Milwaukee Circles to sponsor the same. Perhaps Circle 26 would put on this performance. If interested communicate with Michael T. Verhovnik, Juvenile Director.

Perfect Circle 26. Last Saturday the Circle made extensive plans for summer and fall activities. The schedule calls for beach parties and picnics. We expect to see movies of the Barn Dance one of these Saturdays at the SNPJ hall. A social will follow. Circle members and their parents will be notified by mail.

All-a-Round. Sick members are

Westm'land Fed. Has Annual Event June 25

HERMISTIE, PA.—The Westmoreland Federation of SNPJ lodges will have its annual celebration at Yukon, Pa., Sunday, June 25. Speakers will be Andrew Vidrich of Johnstown speaking for the SNPJ and its 40th anniversary, and Janko Rogelj of Cleveland for SANS. Mr. Hughes, president of district 3, UMW, and Congressman A. Kelly of Greensburg, will also address the audience; the latter has five sons in the services. In addition there will be singing and entertainment. We cordially invite all SNPJ members and friends to attend. Potochnik's band will play for dancing. Come one, come all.

ANTON ZORNIK, Sec'y.

Irene Bellentini, Jennie Dolenc, Charles Richel and Josephine Smolik. Conrad and Ivan Ladstatter were transferred into our lodge. Welcome!—Anne Groser and "Lefty" Lotrich were week-ending in Detroit—Richard Prazak of the U. S. Marines was home on furlough from San Diego, Cal., and took part at the Farragut Hi-school bond rally. His picture was published in the Chicago Daily News.—Mary Udovich gave us a visit at the last lodge meeting.—Benton Harbor lake excursion is planned for week after our lodge picnic. Those interested make reservations with the secretary.

FRANCES L. RAK.

Americans All

Late in 1942 the Office of War Information asked Stephen Vincent Benet, the famous poet and writer of historical stories, to write a short history of the United States which would be translated into about twenty languages for distribution in the liberated countries of Europe and Asia. Benet finished the book shortly before his death a few months ago. It has already been translated into many languages. A few weeks ago Farrar and Enehart, New York publishers, brought out an American edition under the title of "Americans". The book has been widely praised by reviewers.

Beginning on page 87, there is a passage which will interest South-Slavic Americans:

"From 1860 to 1930, thirty-two million aliens came to the United States—and were absorbed into the American system. Hungarians, Bohemians, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Poles, Jews, Italians, Rumanians, Russians, Greeks, Austrians, poured into the land. They came for the same old reasons—liberty, opportunity, a chance for something better. And some were fooled and coughed out their lives in tenements, cursing the day—and some died in the steel mills and were buried in cinder ground—and many found what they looked for.

"We will not claim that all had an equal chance or the best of chances—millions came as cheap labor, drawn here by advertisements and circulars and agents who told them they might be millionaires, while instead they ground out their lives in the mills and the mines and the factories. But we will claim this—for we can—that to each new stock the way of freedom was open. For some it was harder—yes. For some it was easier—yes.

"But Adamic, Pupin, Steinmetz, Riis, Lazarus, Knudsen, Cermak, Sanyan, are as American names as Adams, Brown, Smith, Douglas. They have made themselves American by their vigor, their talent, and their worth. They have enriched America by the gifts they or their fathers brought us from abroad. And they are part of our flesh and bone today."

No Mo' to Roam

Moze, an enlisted man, shivered as he paced his sentry post on an Alaska airfield. A passing officer noticed him. "Moze," said the officer, "where are you from?"

"Ah! from Alabam, suh," said Moze, "but when we wips out dem Japs an' Ah gets back dar, Ah ain't neveh gwine be from dar no mo'."

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

Last week President Roosevelt said that "from the standpoint of the enemy, we have achieved the impossible" in Northern France.

"We have broken through their supposedly impenetrable wall. The assault has been costly in men and materials. Some of our landings were desperate adventures, but for the advances received so far the losses were lower than our commanders had estimated. We have established a firm foothold, and are now prepared to meet the inevitable counter-attacks of the Germans—with power and confidence."

This, in a nutshell, is the summary of the situation on the French front.

At the same time, General Montgomery, who drove the Nazis from Africa, gave a good picture of our boys:

"The Germans are very good fighters," he said. "By the end of D-Day, the Americans were not more than a hundred yards inland and were hanging on by their eyelids. It was very unpleasant and very tricky. There is no doubt about it that the American troops did absolutely magnificently in recovering from that very unpleasant situation, and today these same troops are miles inland—very good, very good, indeed."

Even Marshal Stalin paid tribute to the Allied success in opening the second front in Europe.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower promised that "other fronts" will soon develop. Hitler will be attacked from every side.

In Italy, the Allied armies continue their march from Rome to Florence. When they reach the next heavily fortified Nazi line, there will be further fierce fighting. At the same time the Russians are slowly moving in from the east, while in the north, they have penetrated deep into Finland.

On the political front, we note that in Italy a new government took over and the 17 members of the cabinet—refused to pledge fealty to the royal house. It is likely that the royal house of Savoy will be vacant when the Italian people settle down to the job of governing themselves.

That, also, will be the fate of King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece. In short, the royal houses seem to be out of luck. Good riddance!

Since the invasion of Europe, strikes in war plants fell practically to the zero mark; in fact, they never were what the labor-baiters tried to make of them.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., felt the news was so important that he cabled it to General Eisenhower: "NWLB informs me that its docket shows not a single strike in the nation involving the AFL unions as of this day. Our 7,000,000 members are on the job supporting you to the limit. We hope this information will encourage you and your brave men in the grave tasks ahead."

The CIO unions boast of the same record. There were a few walkouts here and there, but they affected only about a thousand workers out of the 35,000,000 on the job. American production soldiers are supporting our fighting men one hundred per cent!

Kingly Carol

The Kings:
We three Kings of Europe are;
Our three Kingdoms lie afar;
There were never three Kings
ever
More unpopular.

Victor, George and Peter we,
And our efforts are hard to see
As we wander here and yonder,
Emigre royalty.

Victor:
Once an Emperor of renown,
Angot leaves me half a crown,
Abdication agitation
Will not pull me down.

George:
Long to Athens on my way,
I in Cairo make my stay;
Greece has dropped me but not
stopped me,
I'll reign there some day.

Peter:
I am Yugoslavia's King;
I myself the gift I bring
Disappointed but anointed
To my throne I cling.

All:
Though our star is on the wane,
Kingly claims we still maintain;
States that free us guarantee us
We shall rule again.

Petriscites, we three Kings know,
Would send us all to Jericho;
Stalling, straying, still delaying,
There we will not go.

ROGER SERVICE.

Death Rate Drops

While the death rate in the United States increased slightly last year, primarily because of the war, the rate is still below that for any year prior to 1940, according to the Institute of Life Insurance. Deaths were 23 per cent under the rate for 1940, the institute added.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—An even dozen new juvenile members were admitted to the Pioneer Lodge at last Friday's meeting to make it 29 in two months and nearly 4 of our quota. Most of these were secured by our campaign contestants Mary Udovich and Frances Rak. These initiations have also brought the Pioneers very close to their 1,000 membership goal. The meeting was interesting and took care of the normal work in good order. Anton Chernich took the \$2 award for the adults and Myra Beniger won the juvenile cash award. Frank Krebel, who is in the aviation division, will receive a \$2 check because his name was called also. Refreshments were served and bingo was played. Those who attended are becoming real chummy and are making these meetings pleasant and sociable.

The main topic of discussion at the meeting was the annual picnic. A half-dozen members of the committee stressed on the necessity of selling tickets and obtaining a good crowd on Saturday, Aug. 5. Towards this end twenty members have taken an additional 500 tickets and an interesting ticket selling contest may yet develop. Mary E. Novak of the Victorians, was the first to pay for two tickets. Those having taken additional allotments of these tickets were Frank Lotrich, Teckla Cerkoney, Mary Vertnik, Steve Cerkoney, Helen Muha, Anne Beniger, Louis Kramer, Erma Vertnik, Jack Groser, John Simon, Frances Rak, Edward Hudale, William Hyde, Joseph Kristan, M. H., and the Pioneer secretary. If these salespeople go a-buzzin' many tickets will be sold and the attendance at the Pioneer picnic will turn out to be extra good.

This week's mail brought us a fine letter from Helen Zupan, who is with the Wacs at Camp Shanks, New York. She tells us something about her work, about the many interesting places to visit in New York City, and the fact that the people of Chicago are considered friendlier than those in New York. Helen will take an additional course for another short term.—Ernie Dreshar's card from London tells us that he has just visited London, "a great place"—Home on an unannounced furlough, Frank Zordani tells us that he feels well and that things have been going satisfactorily for him.—Matt Sojka drops us a card from Des Moines, Iowa, and says that all is well.—Verna Podpechna tells us that she had spent a nice vacation with her husband in California and that she likes the far west very much.—And, Louise Hartweger tells us that she is staying in Kansas and wishes us well for the picnic.

This and That

By Peter Eliah

The Conflict of Ideas

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, at the age of forty-four, became insane, the same as his father before him. Some claim that he was a mental case all his life, and there is ample proof of his eccentricities and perversities.

But prior to his forty-fourth year, Nietzsche wrote many articles on philosophy. He started a whole new school of philosophical thought, and his writings influenced the thoughts of many. It can now safely be said that his writings indirectly have affected all of us.

You see, Hitler and Mussolini are his two well-known and ardent disciples. Only recently, we read where Adolf presented the erstwhile Il Duce (now very ill) with thirty richly bound volumes of Nietzsche while the Duce was in the mountain hideout, and it seems that at the rate the Allies are moving in Italy, they will not give Benito the time to read the thirty volumes thoroughly.

Nietzsche's philosophy of life is the ideal belief of Adolf Hitler. "Mein Kampf" is Nietzsche's philosophy dressed up for twentieth century German politics, and now put to practice in Nazi Europe.

What are the basic tenets of Nietzsche's philosophy of life? Before I answer that, let's briefly review our own conceptions of life, and our relations to life.

We, that is, the Anglo-American and the pre-war European civilization (with the exception of modern Russia) have been influenced by the culture and civilization of ancient Rome and Greece. Particularly is this true of philosophy and government. In our schools and universities, Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates are still being taught with reverence, and to a large measure their views on life are accepted by us.

Especially Plato. He is the father of the idea of the primacy of reason. Reason, Plato believed, should govern man's emotion and appetite, and the perfect man is one who is governed by reason. I. e., the base man is one whose appetite and emotion control reason. Therefore, according to Plato, man should develop his reasoning power (he believed it was divinely inherited by all at birth) and be guided by pure reason.

Plato has written and said many other things that have since been disproved, but we still accept his theory of the primacy of reason, or part of it.

Our way of thinking too is influenced by our religious belief, that peace on earth should be the aim of man.

By believing in the immortality of the soul, Christianity has placed man above mere mass. It has given an infinite value to one's soul and life. By this teaching we have come to regard our fellow men and ourselves more important than automata.

True, we have never put Plato's beliefs and Christianity's teachings to full practice, but what I wish to stress is that more or less our civilization has accepted these beliefs as the aim of a good life.

Nietzsche's Challenge

Nietzsche has directly challenged both Plato and Christianity. Reason, he believed, does not influence man's behavior—it is his will, or to be more explicit, his will to power. By will he means man's instinct and desire. He is the greatest advocate of the theory of the primacy of the will and power.

Mussolini put this into practical use when he once said, "I leave my instinct determine my action."

Christianity is all wrong according to Nietzsche. Man should not be merciful and sympathetic to the weak, that is a sign of decadence. Consequently, the weak do not have a right to exist. He desired a super race that would not have any of the virtues that we hold important. Unlike Christianity, the individual was not important to Nietzsche, but he should be subordinate to the will of the race. He also glorified war.

Hitler has said, "Only the strong have a right to exist. Show no mercy to the weak. A nation that doesn't want to fight has no right to exist. I'll create a super race that will rule for a thousand years," and many like pronouncements that smack of Nietzsche.

Daily, we are more certain than ever that the Nazi rule in Europe will be crushed, and with the fall of Nazism the beliefs of Nietzsche and Hitler will be destroyed for the time being.

But Nietzsche's philosophy, and Hitler's ideas will still be taught, read, and debated not only by Europeans, but by the rest of mankind as well.

We must demonstrate, it is our duty to demonstrate, not only to ourselves but to the rest of the world that our beliefs, and philosophy of life are far more superior, just and humane than their beliefs.

If we fail to do this, and we can fail, if we only give lip-service to our ideals, then our victory on the field of battle will only be a brief postponement until the next struggle.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Perfect Circle No. 26 Expresses Thanks for Help

CHICAGO.—On Saturday, June 10, Perfect Circle 26 presented their barn dance program, "Down on the Farm". It was in celebration of the Society's 40th anniversary, and judging from all comments read and heard, was very much enjoyed by all who attended the affair. From a moral as well as financial viewpoint, the program was a success for the Circle, and each and every member of the Perfect Circle, and myself, wish to thank the following friends for their splendid cooperation in bringing this about.

To Mary Andrea, Frances L. Rak, Anne Beniger, Irma Vertnik, Mary Reven and Marie Pavac, who manned the kitchen with the efficiency of a well trained army; to Anton Trojar, Louis Zorko, Lefty Lotrich, Louis Mohar Sr., who kept the beer and liquor flowing smoothly all evening; to John Rak Jr. for having the "chip" situation well in hand; to Wilma Grathner and Robert Sanneman for their help at the door; and to Frank Biazak, custodian, who did everything in his power to make our work and rehearsals as pleasant as possible, so that it was a real pleasure to come to the hall.

A "special thank you" to Frances L. Rak for all her help in connection with the program itself, her splendid articles in her column every week, concerning the progress of the program as it went along, and her general willingness to help where and whenever needed.

We must not forget the parents of the children who participated on the program, sending them to the long and frequent rehearsals, and cooperation with the Circle in any way they were asked.

Many folks asked where we had acquired the unusual material for the program, and so I wish to say that some of it was original, and for the rest we poured through books, pamphlets, etc., concerning our subject, made inquiries at the libraries and radio stations, then took all the material and rewrote it to suit our children and our program. In this, I had the very fine help of Edward Udovich, Circle president, and Ruth Medic, co-manager, my two very able assistants.

In closing, once again, to each and everyone of our "help-out" friends, a very sincere and hearty "Thank you" from the Perfect Circle family.

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.

Juvenile Circle No. 26 Will Meet Saturday, June 24

CHICAGO.—The Perfect Circle would like to thank the parents of our members and all members of the various adult lodges for helping to make our program the success that it was by helping in the kitchen, behind the bar, in the ticket booths and various other jobs.

Now that our program is over, we have to begin thinking what our plans will be for the summer. We discussed that at a special meeting last Saturday. Some time in August we are going to take a trip to the Sand Dunes. A picnic and beach party will also be held this summer. In the fall, another evening of entertainment will be presented. This, however, has not been worked out in detail. The Circle members will be busy this summer preparing for it.

Our regular meeting will be held Saturday, June 24, at 10 a. m. in the usual place. All contributions for the M. L. should be handed in at that time.

Movies of our recent program will be held Saturday, June 24, at 7:30 in the lower SNPJ hall. A party and dancing will follow. Your parents are invited to attend.

SYLVIA TROJAR, Sec'y.

'Down on the Farm' Was Staged By Perfect Circle

CHICAGO.—Recently a program called "Down on the Farm" was held at the SNPJ hall, on Saturday night, June 10. There seems to be some mistake on the part of some people about this affair, and who gave it.

It was presented by Perfect Circle No. 26 of Chicago, and in celebration of the Society's 40th anniversary. The Circle, those in charge of the Circle, and parents of Circle members were responsible for the program, and whatever success it has enjoyed. We did not ask any lodge to sponsor the affair, we did not question the parents who volunteered to help, as to what lodge they affiliated with, it was strictly a Circle project, and it is only fair the Circle derive any credit due through the success of the program.

When 35 children spend 6 long weeks rehearsing, and on some mighty hot afternoons and evenings, planning everything, down to the refreshments bought, selling tickets, paying for their costumes, decorating the stage, making posters, cards and programs, and a score of odd jobs innumerable to mention, surely they should be given whatever credit is due them. That they couldn't do this without the cooperation of their parents is an established fact, but Circle members, and nothing else.

The Circle is composed of children who belong to several lodges, and not to any specific lodge, and is under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Federation of SNPJ Lodges.

These are facts, and it is as such that they are being stated, in order to clarify any misunderstanding among our parents, friends, and Society members.

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.

Lincolnites

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Next Sunday, June 25, is meeting date again, folks; at 2 p. m. at our room in the Dom. Last month not so many were out as this time let's have a few more members present.

We should initiate at least one new member. Our quota for this 40th Anniversary Campaign is ten new members, and with a little effort on the part of those of us who are active we should reach that goal. This writer is trying hard to have one or two to nominate next Sunday.

Our new Sec'y, Bro. Rudy Kerar, is doing a fine job and deserves to be commended for taking over the responsibilities it entails.

The last two weeks have seen the biggest invasion in history. Let us hope that it is the beginning of the end of this most deadly of all wars. And let us make sure that when it is ended, there shall be no more wars.

Across the road from where I sit writing these lines, a field of wheat stands, almost ready for the harvest. A beautiful sight it is, swaying in the breeze that alone makes this hot Sunday afternoon bearable. You look at it for a while to enjoy its beauty for you know that it will soon be gone. One day before long a big shiny combine will drive into the field, cutting and treshing the grain in a few hours time. You know that because of this wheatfield and the many others like it man will again have bread.

You think how differently this harvest than those of other years. You think of the happy days you used to have visiting your sister's farm at harvest time. An old gentle horse was hitched to the buggy, so that you and the neighbor's children could take water to the men of the big treshing crew, big brown jugs of water wrapped in cool wet gunny sacks. You remember the big dinners, twenty men or more seated around a big table stretched from one end of the room to the other. You used to wait, you and the other children to eat later with the women so that the men could get back to the field. Then back to the field with more water, and you kept hoping that the men wouldn't finish that day so you could do the same thing the next day.

You think of that harvest, and then again of the one that will soon take place across the road. And you know that man has made progress.

Your father-in-law is here today, and he too notices the field of wheat. You wonder what he is thinking about as he looks at it.

der the jurisdiction of the Chicago Federation of SNPJ Lodges.

These are facts, and it is as such that they are being stated, in order to clarify any misunderstanding among our parents, friends, and Society members.

ANN SANNEMAN, Mgr.

No doubt he sees in his mind the wheatfields of Europe, wheat on the slopes of Slovenia, wheat on the plains of Hungary, small fields of wheat on the hillsides of more mountainous countries for he has been in many lands. Perhaps as he looks back they are more vivid than this field of wheat across the road. He remembers how the wheat was cut with the scythes, how the women stacked the sheaves and remembers the songs the peasants sang as they worked. He remembers how the wheat was ground into flour at his father's mill.

You think how fortunate you are to have known this man from another world who looks with tenderness at your neighbor's wheatfield. For he has taught you more about the history of Europe than you learned in school. Many other things has he also taught you, things which you thought you knew all about but which are indeed clear to you now—the contradictions of capitalism, the fallacies of religion, and many other things. Yes, he is a wonderful man, this honest, fairminded hard-working coal miner from Europe. So are the many other Slovenes whom you have met and learned to love and respect these last few years. Can we raise a generation with so much character? We can only try.

Again you look at the wheatfield. Only two men will harvest this wheat—one man to drive the tractor and one to tend the combine. Yes, man has progressed in his method of producing bread.

So must we also progress politically, socially and economically. At the end of this war we must build a world in which all men are equal, in fact and in truth, and in deed. If we do not, then all this loss of life has again been in vain. We must not go back to the days of boy kings, of regencies, monarchists, etc. We could not, even if we would. No more than we can go back to the scythe and the gristmill. We cannot go back, we must go forward.

For man's progress is not measured by the increasing deadliness of each succeeding war, but by the ease with which man earns his bread.

MARY BRINOCAR, 537.

AFL Boosts Co-ops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CLNS)—The American Federation of Labor, in its official publication, "Labor's Monthly Survey", reports that "in nearly fifty cities Federation members are buying from cooperatives and benefiting by high quality goods at fair prices."

"In those days when family shoppers find high priced, low quality goods in the stores, union members are awake to consumers problems. Unions protect our income when we receive it, but how can we protect ourselves when we spend it? Many union members have already found the answer: Organize consumer co-operatives; own and control the stores that serve you," the Survey declares.

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whooslt

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Grand news was disclosed at the last meeting. Our May dance was a huge success. It was the best one we have ever had. A big hand goes to our dance committee who really worked hard.

A big "Thank you" goes to Bro. Pete Harvatin who was kind enough to let us use his home for our June meeting when, through some misunderstanding, we were unable to meet at our regular place. However, our July meeting will be held at the regular place, same time. So let's see each and every one of you.

Stanley Hervatin has been spending a 15-day furlough at home. Everyone was glad to see him at the meeting. Pete Kokal is expected home soon on a leave. I'm sure all look forward to seeing him.

Several members went bowling Sunday, June 11, where all had a wonderful time. Ed Harvatin was sure in the groove for he was hitting an average of 200. Pretty good, Ed.

All members must do all in their power to bring in as many new members as possible during this drive. If all the members who were not at the meeting could have heard Bro. John Spiller's stirring talk, each and every one would have gone out the next day, brought in a new member. Helen Hervatin was appointed as Campaign Leader. Let's all get behind her and do all we can to bring in those new members.

It seems as if we have forgotten to buy our war bonds lately. Remember the 5th War Loan drive is now in full swing, and we can well afford to go out and buy that extra bond. That is the least we can do when our boys are giving all they have for there."

Well, friends, hope to see all of you at the meeting next month. We need your support. Don't forget to bring in that new member with you. Also, remember to buy that extra bond.

Auto Worker Named to Central Co-op Board

DETROIT, MICH.—(CCD)—J. A. Rightly of South Bend, Ind., co-chairman of the educational committee of Studebaker Local No. 5, United Auto Workers, CIO, was elected a director of Central States Cooperatives, Inc., four-state regional wholesale and service co-op, at its annual meeting here this month.

Central States Co-ops was able to report to delegates of its 115 member co-ops that trading volume had risen 87% this year over last. In that year it added fresh produce to its service line for retail member co-ops and opened a Detroit depot to serve the rapidly growing co-ops in that area. Ten other directors, from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, were also chosen at the meeting. President of the co-op is J. L. Luukku, Waukegan, Ill.

He won't dodge this.



Don't you dodge this!



The kid'll be right there when his C.O. finally gives the signal...

There'll be no time to think of better things to do with his life. THE KID'S IN IT FOR KEEPS—giving all he's got, now!

We've got to do the same. This is the time for us to throw in everything we've got.

This is the time to dig out that extra hundred bucks and spend it for Invasion Bonds.

Or make it \$200. Or \$1000. Or \$1,000,000. There's no ceiling on this one!

The 5th War Loan is the biggest, the most vitally important financial effort of this whole War!

GET READY TO BUY THE BOND YOU CAN'T AFFORD

Back the Attack! - BUY MORE THAN BEFORE

SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

2657-59 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under the auspices of Treasury Dept. and War Advertising Council.

The Freedom From Fear of Abundance

By Walter Reuther

(Note: Walter P. Reuther, an outstanding young labor leader, is Vice President of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and a member of the labor management policy committees of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board.)

In foxhole and factory millions of our fighting and production soldiers are asking the question: After victory, what? Will history repeat itself? Will our heroes return to sell apples? Will their brothers from the production front join them in breadlines? These are the questions they demand be answered clearly and unmistakably! Finding a satisfactory answer to these questions is an essential part of our total war to destroy Fascism.

Farmers, too, are worried about their postwar prospects. They remember the long years of agricultural depression in which they struggled between World War I and World War II. In the last three decades, there have only been two periods of prosperity in the land, both of them results of wars in distant lands. Now the farm folks fear that peace will again subject them to poverty and insecurity.

There is much anxiety for the future in the ranks of American small businessmen who fear that the termination of our war production programs will see the further strangulation of small business by powerful trusts and entrenched monopolies.

Abundance Is Essential

Racial minorities, called into employment by the manpower demands of the war, and tasting some of the sweeter fruits of democracy for the first time, are especially fearful that peace will return them to the status of second-class citizens.

It is against this background of fear for the future that we must pose the problem of how to plan for full production and full employment after the war. If victory pays off all these worried Americans with unemployment and insecurity, we will have lost our social war against Fascism, even though the Axis enemy is smashed on the military front. For, if democracy cannot conquer unemployment and scarcity at the same time that it vanquishes Fascist militarism, Fascism will surely rise again to attack civilization with its terror and brutality.

The fact we must face is that political democracy cannot survive under the economic strains and stresses which exist in a system based upon scarcity. Abundance is essential to the free and unrestricted development of democracy. But there are powerful economic groups in America which fear abundance more than they fear Fascism. These are the groups that secretly consummated cartel agreements with Nazi corporations before the war—the same ones that had to be bribed and bludgeoned by government into total production of war.

We cannot trust these economic powers to plan postwar America any more than we could trust them to run the war effort.

The type of postwar planning of which corporate America is thinking is typified by utterances of the officials of the Committee for Economic Development. As defined by itself, the CED aims to "stimulate and assist American business to make its greatest possible contribution to sustained high levels of employment and production when the war is over."

In its first annual report, released in September, 1943, CED said: "The Committee does not undertake to guarantee full employment by business. It does undertake to stimulate the energies of business to make the maximum contribution that is possible on a business basis to high levels of employment and production."

On Nov. 4, 1943, John F. Fennelly, executive director of the CED, spoke as follows to its convention: "Full employment would be incompatible with the free enterprise system which carries with it the right to a normal float of unemployed."

Again, on Dec. 29, 1943, Marion H. Folsom, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company and Chairman of the Ford Development Program of the CED, is reported to have said: "A job for every person willing and able to work is absolutely incompatible with the free enterprise system. It seems as unpopular not to want full employment as it would be not to believe in mother love, but we have to be realistic."

Another indication of the postwar thinking of corporate business is found in a speech by Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, delivered in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 12, 1944. Tower said:

"Annual capacity for producing steel ingots is now pressing close to 95 million tons. Reasonable estimates of needs for steel, when war demand gives way to peacetime activity, are not likely to go beyond the range of 45 to 50 million tons of finished products. To yield such a volume of finished products would take about 65 to 70 million tons of ingots out of facilities probably capable of producing close to 90 mil-

lions. An average operating rate of 70 to 80 per cent of rated capacity, which these figures suggest, has in the past not been wholly satisfactory for the industry, provided costs were in reasonable relations to market prices."

There is the essence of corporate postwar planning in a nutshell. The Committee for Economic Development, which represents American industry, speaks only of high levels of employment, and its executive director, Mr. Fennelly, insists on the right of free enterprise to a "normal float of unemployed."

Mr. Tower, of the Iron and Steel Institute, tied his prospects for unemployment in the steel industry in with the CED philosophy of postwar planning when he predicted peacetime steel operations at "70 to 80 per cent of rated capacity."

It is clear from these statements by spokesmen of representative American industrial institutions that we cannot expect them to plan for full employment and full production after the war. They are fearful of abundance; their plans are only for "high levels" of employment, for "a normal float of unemployed," and for operations at "70 to 80 per cent of rated capacity." This pattern of postwar planning will not banish scarcity, create abundance, or eliminate the conditions out of which Fascism grows.

A Peace Production Board

The majority of the American people who desire full production and full employment as the fruits of victory, paced by labor and other progressive groups, must formulate and articulate a popular demand for immediate establishment of a Peace Production Board by the Federal Government.

The Peace Production Board should be composed of Government, labor, farmers, and consumers. With authority to plan, organize, and direct the conversion of our war economy to peace production so as to achieve full and continuous employment, its activities should cover both the fields of production and distribution.

The Peace Production Board should establish representative planning councils in each major industry. These councils, vested with adequate authority, shall develop detailed plans for the conversion to peace production and postwar marketing techniques, to insure full employment. The representative composition of both the Peace Production Board and industry councils will create the basis for the development of economic democracy within the framework of our political democracy.

To implement the speedy conversion of industry to peace production when the war program permits, there should immediately be established industry and area tooling pools, composed of the total tooling facilities and skilled manpower in such industries or areas.

Such tooling pools will create strategic tooling reserves that will expedite war tooling by bringing the maximum tooling impact upon a specific tooling problem and will permit advanced conversion tooling on a non-competitive basis during periods of reduced war tooling. If a similar approach is followed in the machine tool industry, we can increase war production and cut the period of conversion to peace production to one-half or one-third of the usual time.

The Peace Production Board, in conjunction with the various industry councils, should establish, during the transitional period, control of materials based on social priority, allocating to each producer a fixed quota of the total production. This will insure the production of the most necessary commodities first and will avoid early maneuvering for competitive advantage at the expense of war production.

In addition to the clarification of the contract termination question, the Government should declare the following policy on the disposition of Government-owned plants and facilities:

First, the Government shall operate, as a yardstick, Government-owned plants in monopolistic or semi-monopolistic industries, or in industries strategic to national welfare and defense. This will help to break the stranglehold of monopolies which, with their cartel agreements, hold back our nation's defense program.

Second, the Government should lease to private industry Government-owned machinery and facilities for use in civilian production on the basis of guarantees that will protect the interests of Government, labor, and consumer.

Third, special provisions must be developed to rehabilitate and protect small business during the conversion period.

The Government should also create a central research clearing house

to insure that patents and technical and scientific knowledge are universally employed for the public welfare instead of being restricted to enrich and strengthen monopolies.

A National Agricultural Commission should be established to develop programs to achieve a more balanced national diet by shifting emphasis to the production of dairy products, vegetables, and fruits. Plans for agriculture should include migration of families from sub-marginal to highly productive land, encouragement of cooperative marketing, and the strengthening of farm units to compete with large scale mechanized agriculture. Working farmers must be granted greater equity in our postwar economy.

Housing and Public Works

Housing is America's most challenging need and our greatest potential source of postwar employment. A national housing authority should be created under the Peace Production Board to plan and coordinate the housing program and give immediate consideration to the following points:

1. Conversion of excess government-owned aircraft plants to mass production of pre-fabricated, low-cost homes, including bathroom, kitchen, heating, and air conditioning units.

2. Conversion of government-owned miscellaneous plants to serve as feeder plants to the main pre-fabricating plants.

3. Organization of a commission of experts on designing, construction and materials to assure full use of advance technology in our housing program.

Full application of mass production techniques will stimulate construction of good housing and creation of jobs for millions of Americans.

Plans for a far-flung public works program must also be formulated, not as a glorified emergency WPA project, but as permanent part of a healthy, expanding national economy. Government projects should include housing, community buildings such as hospitals, schools, recreation centers, flood control and power developments, rural electrification, water-ways, highways and airports, conservation projects, etc. Such government projects will constitute the strategic job reserve of a functioning, full-employment economy.

The scope of government economic activity will depend largely upon the degree to which private industry assumes social responsibility in the achievement of full and continuous employment. Government projects should not be held in reserve as relief projects until our economy is in another tailspin but should be preventive in character.

We must also have the courage and imagination to rebuild backward sections of our economy which have not kept abreast of technological progress. Our railroad system must be unified and modernized. The development of light metals and Diesel power have made most of our rolling stock obsolete and uneconomical. We should not continue to pay for hauling dead-weight simply to protect dead investments.

Our postwar economy must be planned as a part of a total international economy. Assistance in rehabilitating and raising the standards of other nations is not only humanitarian but sound economics as well.

Postwar planning must also include a broad program of human rehabilitation. Our corporations are laying aside funds to rehabilitate their plants; human rehabilitation is no less necessary. Returning soldiers must have a prime place in such a program.

Finally, we must see to it that our tremendous technical progress works for democracy and jobs, not for stagnation and unemployment. The Peace Production Board should formulate procedures for the universal application of a 30 hour week. With the full realization of our productive potential, a 30 hour week can easily be the productive equivalent of our prewar 40 hour week. Postwar security to the individual worker must be based upon a guaranteed annual living wage.

A Fifth Freedom

Wishful thinking and pious slogans about free enterprise will not create employment, nor will they feed a man's hungry family. Too often free enterprise has meant business-as-usual, unemployment, and insecurity. Free enterprise can only be justified if it brings freedom from unemployment, freedom from want, and freedom from insecurity.

To achieve this, free enterprise should mean cooperative enterprise, a system which will assign to ownership, management, labor, and government certain specific responsibilities. Cooperative enterprise is economic democracy in action, based upon team work between labor, management, and government; between producer and consumer.

We have achieved full employment and abundance for war; we must demonstrate the imagination and courage to do the same in peace.

To the Four Freedoms formulated in the Atlantic Charter, there ought to be added a fifth freedom; FREEDOM FROM FEAR OF ABUNDANCE. The success of our war effort against Fascist militarism has demonstrated that, working as a united people, under democratic government controls, we can produce abundantly to defend our land against aggression.

The Upper Crust



"If I'd thought you MEANT work, I wouldn't have stayed."

55,000,000 Workers on Job, Only 5,000 Idle Through Strikes, Still Propagandists Complain

Nearly 55,000,000 workers were at their jobs throughout the nation this week, many of them toiling long hours and breaking production records. Yet, if you looked through the pages of your daily paper, you would have found no mention of the fact. That wasn't news!

At the same time, 5,000 workers at the most were involved in strikes—less than 1/100 of 1 per cent of the number at work. It was played up under black headlines, in most cases on the front pages.

That contrast shows how newspapers have been distorting the strike situation in order to give organized labor a "black eye." Day by day, they have raked up all little stoppages, no matter how minute, to create the impression that workers were out on a carnival of strikes, crippling the war program.

It's true there have been a few more walkouts than normal during the past few weeks. Most of them were short-lived, as international officials of the unions involved succeeded in persuading their men to return to work, regardless of their grievances. After the start of the great "D-Day" invasion, the number of workers affected by stoppages had dwindled to only a few thousands.

However, the causes of the walkouts have by no means been removed, it was stressed by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L.

"There's no question but that dissatisfaction among many workers is at the fever point," Meany said. "At the bottom it's the wage freeze that's to blame. When prices and profits keep rising, while wages are rigidly held down, an explosion is to occur."

Besides, some employers are taking advantage of the situation to deny justified raises, or to stall off settlement of disputes. They force the workers' demands into the hands of the War Labor Board, causing months of delay and growing resentment among the workers.

"Labor leaders are doing their utmost to avert strikes and end those which are called, but something must be done to ease the rigidity of the wage freeze if work stoppages are to be effectively reduced."

Meany has been leading a battle to leave the restrictive "Little Steel" wage formula modified, and he contended if that yardstick were reasonably revised, it would go a long way toward heading off strikes.

Meanwhile Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins hit out at "smeared" of the nation's organized workers. In an address to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention in Boston, she declared that "the no-strike pledge of labor and the no-lockout pledge of management have been kept at a rate better than 99 per cent."

She added there have been "too many wildcat stoppages of late," but she pointed out that responsible

Americans, whose brawn, blood, and brains have made the achievement possible are not forgetting this fact. They are determined to wage a successful postwar battle against unemployment and insecurity. We must set and organize now to free ourselves from fear of abundance, so that the desire of the vast majority of Americans for full production and full employment in the postwar period can be democratically fulfilled.

leaders of labor have cooperated with the government agencies in efforts to get them settled quickly.

"I know that working men and women all over the nation are determined that there will be no slackening in the production of the needed weapons and materials of war," she added.

"American workers have broken all production records so that our fighting men and those of our Allies might carry the victorious fight to the enemy in all sections of the world. They will continue to do so in the patriotic American way and in full support of the men who are fighting our fight on land, sea and in the air."

At the same time, Vice Chairman George Taylor of the War Labor Board, at a hearing before the board on one of the strikes of the week at Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit—declared:

"When the full record of this period is written, the record of labor organizations is maintaining their no-strike pledge will be something labor can be proud of."

On his plea to the Parke, Davis strikers "not to mar that record," the union involved—CIO Chemical Workers—agreed to call off the walkout, despite its contention that the management was deliberately trying to take advantage of the no-strike vow to "break the union." Many other strikes were ended during the week almost as quickly as they were called.

Newly Organized Nat'l Co-op Finance Ass'n Elects Officers

COLUMBUS, OHIO—(CLNS)—The National Cooperative Finance Association, designed to serve as a clearing house for the financial needs of regional cooperative associations and Keystone in cooperative finance structure, held its organization meeting here June 7-8.

Perry L. Green, President of the Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, was elected President of the National Cooperative Finance Association. First Vice-President will be Howard A. Cowdon, President of Consumers Cooperative Association, N. Kansas City, Mo., with J. E. Keltner of the Ohio Farm Bureau—Corporation, Columbus, as Second Vice-President. Treasurer of the new organization will be T. A. Tonhune, General Manager of National Cooperatives, Inc., Chicago, while E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of the Cooperative League of the USA, was chosen as Secretary.

The organizations which are charter members of the National Cooperative Finance Association are: Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation, Columbus; Consumer Cooperative Ass'n, North Kansas City; Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis; Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior; Pacific Supply Cooperative, Walla Walla; Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus; Central States Cooperatives, Chicago; Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, New York; National Cooperatives, Inc., Chicago.

Officers of the Association will be in Chicago. The organization meeting was held here during the two-day quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the The Cooperative League of the USA. Other important actions included the adoption of a centennial budget, approval of a recommendation to move Rochdale Institute to the midwest; adoption of a program for raising a Freedom Fund for reconstruction of co-ops in war-torn countries; and consideration of tax policy in light of recent unprovoked attacks upon co-operatives.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

Some people will be surprised to learn that World War II is not a war against fascism. The fact has been evident for years, but it has taken Prime Minister Churchill to register it, black on white, in his Commons summary (May 24) of the foreign policy debate.

"As this war has progressed," Churchill said, "it has become less ideological in its character." Less ideological means more opportunistic.

After commending the government headed by Mussolini's military lieutenant, Badoglio, ("I have every confidence in this Italian government"), Premier Churchill turned "to speak kindly words about Spain" and to predict "extremely fruitful trade relations between Spain and this country." Answering questions as to whether fascist Spain was not a menace to peace, Churchill replied, "We do not include in our program of world renovation any forcible action against any government whose internal form of administration does not come up to our ideas."

Sharp warnings to Turkey, satisfaction over the progress of the Jugoslav Tito forces and a detailed description of the suppression by British arms ("a hopeful turn in Greek affair") of a mutiny in the Greek army and navy rounded out the description of an encirclement that gives the British ruling class control of practically the entire Mediterranean basin, save only that portion occupied by France. The attitude and fate of France are therefore crucial factors in this particular area of British ruling-class policy.

How does France fare? Since Marshal Smuts, in his Empire Parliamentary Association speech dismissed France as *passé*, the French Liberation Committee has navigated troubled waters. Even though De Gaulle and Churchill personally trashed out the issues, it has taken months of negotiation to lead up to the De Gaulle visit to London, and even now the Free French discover, to their dismay, that they are to talk with the British alone. U.S.A. delegates are pointedly absent.

Where is the hitch? Two explanations are advanced:

1. France may be the centre of the impending social revolution in Europe. The Free French include direct representatives of the explosive French workers. The less arms they have, the easier will be the task of the occupying Anglo-American armies.

2. A strong France would impair British Mediterranean supremacy.

Whatever the explanation, it is now evident that no appeal is to be made to the French people to rise and drive out their Nazi oppressors. On the contrary, every effort will be made in 1944, as it was in 1943 Italy, to strangle a popular movement. In France, as in Italy, Axis officials and Allied officials may operate in unison—if not in collaboration—to smother or channel popular wrath. British and American policy alike call for the preservation of profit economy in France. A subservient France is indispensable to the British plan of Mediterranean hegemony.

Prime Minister Churchill minced no words. The post-war world organization armed with "overwhelming military power," will be based upon "this small island with this marvelous structure of states and dependencies which it has gathered around it" (the British Empire) with "two great allies" (U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.). In this conception Britain is still at the centre of the world picture. The set-up justifies the sly remark at the beginning of Churchill's talk, "The word Empire is permitted to be used, which may be a great shock to a certain strain of intellectual opinion."

Post-war vistas are clear to Mr. Churchill. The British ruling class is poised atop the Empire. Two other nations matter; the rest are pawns. With one, the British have a cherished alliance ("We have signed a twenty years' treaty with our ally, the Soviet Union, and this treaty is the foundation of our policy"). The Mediterranean is secure. Power relations will be readjusted in the Pacific. Once again the imperial path will be smoothed, as at Versailles. There will always be a British Empire.

American boys are giving their lives, and American bond-buyers are lending their dollars, to drive Japanese armed forces out of New Guinea. Shortly, in OWI language, New Guinea will be liberated. And then?

What is New Guinea? New Guinea is an island lying north of Australia. It has one-tenth the area of the U.S.A. The island is divided into three parts—British New Guinea, with a population of 1107 Europeans and perhaps 200,000 natives; Australian New Guinea (formerly German), with 5,453 foreigners and 426,000 natives, not including 30,595 indentured laborers; and Dutch New Guinea, with 237 foreigners and 195,000 natives. And Guinean New Guinea? There is none. The entire island has been grabbed up by European imperialists. It was under their complete control until it was seized by Japanese imperialists two years ago.

After the soldier boys who are defending Japanese imperialism in New Guinea have been slaughtered,

driven into the sea or taken prisoner by American and Australian soldier boys, there are three things that might happen to New Guinea:

1. It might be held by its new conquerors. (Gallup poll, *New York Times*, May 24, reports 69% of Americans questioned are for holding the Pacific islands seized by American forces, 17% against, or a 4-to-10 ratio.)

2. It might be turned back to its old conquerors.

3. The foreigners might go back where they came from and leave the island to the people who live and work there. (A solution possible only under some effective form of world government.)

What re-combinations of power will shape the post-war world? Who is to handle the social revolution that smoulders across Europe from the Channel to the Carpathians?

Can humans hope for peace and joy as the twilight deepens over a society dedicated to greed and grab? Some of the answers to these questions may be headlined in the daily press before this letter is put in the mails.

Labor Confab Features Consumer Action

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—(CCD)—A hit session of the United Auto Workers, CIO, Summer School here last week was on consumer action, including the building of consumer co-ops, with Clayton Fountain, of the union's consumer division, and William Torma of the Council for Cooperative Development, Chicago, as discussion leaders.

Discussion by the 50 men and women union delegates attending the school got warmer than an Indiana afternoon, with delegates, from union locals in Anderson (Ind.), Chicago, Rockford (Ill.), Detroit, South Bend (Mich.) and elsewhere declaring that they intended to push consumer action hard when they got back home.

Fountain, who is also educational chairman of the Metro Co-op, Detroit, outlined three activities which labor unionists can take as consumers: 1) "pressure" at the national, regional and city levels for improved price and other consumer protection; 2) building and joining consumer co-ops as one way to improve producer-consumer relations and to increase buying power; 3) collective bargaining agreements between labor groups and merchants for special discounts group buying. Torma related consumer action to labor's political action, and quoted from a publication of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. that "the owners of American have moved behind the scenes and are today far more powerful than the political representatives of a non-owning people." He urged economic action as consumers to back up political action, and pointed to the success of co-ops in checking monopoly in economic life.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear husband, father and grandfather

FRANK SPEHAR

who passed away one year ago, June 16, 1943.

Just one year ago, dear husband and dad, you passed away. I hope and pray that we'll meet again some day. Often we pause and think of you and think of how you died. To think that you could not say goodbye before you closed your eyes No one knows the silent heartaches. Only those who have loved can tell of the grief that is borne in silence for our dear husband and dad we loved so well.

Sadly missed by wife, sons, daughters and grandchildren.
Girard, Kansas.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of

JOSEPH WERSNIAK SR.

who passed away June 16, 1940.

Four years ago, dear father, you passed away for home above, and left us just a memory to cherish and to love. You bade no one a last farewell. You said goodbye to none. Our lips cannot speak how we loved you, our hearts cannot tell what to say, for we know only how we miss you in our lonely homes today.

Sadly missed by wife, children and grandchildren.
Newport, Rhode Island.

FRYER FUNERAL HOME

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Your guarantee of Honest and Dependable Service
MEMBER OF SNPJ
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