

“Velika trojica” se izrekla za razorožitev Nemčije!

Načrti glede skupne okupacije Nemčije sprejeti na konferenci med Rooseveltom, Churchillom in Stalinom. Ustanovitev mednarodnega ustroja za preprečitev tretje svetovne vojne. Amerika, Velika Britanija in Rusija zagotovile pomoč osvobojenim evropskim državam na podlagi načel Atlantskega čarterja. Koalicijška vlada v Jugoslaviji

Washington, D. C., 13. febr.—Predsednik Roosevelt, premier Churchill in maršal Stalin so na svoji konferenci v Jalti na Krimu, ki je trajala osem dni, razglasili obdobje nacistične Nemčije. Osvobodili so načrte glede skupne okupacije in popolne razorožitve Nemčije, da ne bo nikdar več ogrožala svetovnega miru, obenem pa so se izrekli za ustanovitev mednarodnega ustroja, v čigar področje spada demokratična rekonstrukcija Evrope.

Enotnost Amerike, Velike Britanije in sovjetske Rusije je bila glasila v naznanilu o zaključkih konferen. Vse tri velesile so se obvezale, da bodo pomagale osvobojenim evropskim državam na podlagi načel Atlantskega čarterja.

Glavne točke na konferenci doseženega sporazuma so: Izvajanje skupnih vojaških načrtov proti Nemčiji, da se skrajša vojna.

Razkosanje Nemčije v okupacijske cone po zavezniški zmagi. Ustanovitev komisije, ki določi vsoto odškodnine, katero bo morala plačati Nemčija, in način plačevanja. Odškodnina mora biti v blagu in denarju.

Formula za rešitev poljskega problema. Ta predvideva spojitve članov provizorične poljske vlade, katero priznava Rusija, z demokratičnimi poljskimi elementi znotraj Poljske in onimi v tujini. Curzonova linija postane meja med Poljsko in Rusijo. Sovjeti dajo Vilno in Lvov.

Slična formula velja za Jugoslavijo. “Velika trojica” je izjavila, da maršal Tito, ki vlada v deželi, in dr. Ivan Šubašić, predsednik ubožne vlade v Londonu, morata takoj ustanoviti koalicijsko vlado v smislu dogovora, katerega sta sklenila. Ta določa med drugim regentstvo. V koalicijski vladi morajo biti reprezentirani voditelji vseh strank z izjemo onih, ki so sodelovali s sovražnikom.

Stalna posvetovanja med voditelji velesil in zunanjimi ministri. Slednji se sestanejo na vsake tri ali štiri mesece. Prva konferenca se bo vršila v Londonu, druga v Moskvi, tretja pa v Washingtonu.

Prva konferenca reprezentantov vseh Združenih narodov se bo vršila v San Franciscu, Cal. Pričela se bo 25. aprila. Na tej bo razprava glede ustanovitve mednarodne organizacije za vzdrževanje in zaščito miru v smislu zaključkov, sprejetih na konferenci predstavnikov štirih velesil—Amerike, Velike Britanije, Rusije in Kitajske—v Dumbarton Oaksu.

Dokument je zaključen z napovedjo, da bosta zmaga in načrti, sprejeti v Dumbarton Oaksu, ustvarila največjo priliko v zgodovini za ustanovitev trajnega miru zaenost s svobodo in odpravo bojznosti pred vojno in pomikanjem. Podpis vseh treh voditeljev so na dokumentu, ki je bil datiran 11. februarja. To je bil dan, ko je bil dokument sestavljen in podpisan.

Dokument vsebuje šest strani. V prvi hiši ga je objavil Jonathan Daniels, administracijski asistent predsednika Roosevelta. Ta vsebuje imena trinajstih ameriških, dvanajstih britskih in osmih ruskih vojaških in civilnih uradnikov, ki so se udeležili konferen. “Velike trojice”. Vojaški voditelji so sestali

Kralj Peter ostane v Londonu Ljudstvo odloči o monarhiji

London, 13. febr.—Besednik jugoslovanske ubožne vlade, katere predsednik je dr. Ivan Šubašić, je naznanil, da bo kralj Peter ostal v Londonu. On se ne bo vrnil v Belgrad, dokler ljudstvo ne odloči pri volitvah, ali hoče monarhijo ali republiko. Če se bo odločilo za republiko, kar je skoro gotovo, se Peter sploh ne bo vrnil v Jugoslavijo.

Člani ubožne vlade bodo z blagoslovom “velike trojice” kmalu zapustili London in odpotovali v Belgrad. Tam bo ustanovljena nova vlada v smislu sklenjenega dogovora med maršalom Titom, poveljnikom jugoslovanske osvobodilne armade, in Šubašićem.

Vprašanje ustanovitve regentstva treh članov bo moralo čakati razgovorov v Belgradu. To ne bo delalo preglavice, ker sta Tito in Šubašić že dosegla sporazum.

V protifašistični svet narodne osvoboditve, čigar načelnik je Tito, pridejo člani bivše jugoslovanske skupščine (parlament), ki se niso kompromitirali s sodelovanjem s sovražnikom. Ta skupina bo tvorila začasni parlament.

Grški mirovni pakt podpisan

**Razorožitev
levičarskih grup**

Ate, Grčija, 13. febr.—Reprezentanti grških levicarjev in člani vlade so podpisali mirovni pakt in s tem uradno zaključili civilno vojno, ki je izbruhnila 3. decembra preteklega leta.

Vlada je dobila skoro vse, kar je zahtevala, vendar se pričakuje vzdrževanje ravnovesja, ki bo omogočilo sodelovanje. Glavni pogoj pakta določa razorožitev levicarskih grup do 15. marca.

Britski brigadir Hugh Mainaring, ki se je udeležil konferen, je dejal, da bodo odprte postaje, v katere bodo levicari prinašali orožje, 28. februarja. Nekateri levicarske enote bodo obdržale orožje in pomagale državnim policijam pri vzdrževanju miru in reda.

V imenu levicarske osvobodilne fronte sta pakt podpisala general Stephanos Serafis in George Siantos, tajnik grške komunistične stranke, v imenu vlade pa premier Plastiras. Konferenca se je vršila v neki vili na obali Egejskega morja.

Finski list hvali sovjetske avtoritete

Stockholm, Švedska, 13. febr.—Finski list Vapaa Sana (Svobodni svet) je objavil članek, ki hvali sovjetske avtoritete. Članek ukliče tudi osvobodbo finske reakcije, ki je bila proti sklenitvi miru z Rusijo in trdila, da bi mir končal neodvisnost Finske, povzročil deportacijo Fincev v Sibirijo in izgubo finske identitete. Članek naglašja, da Rusi niso zahtevali brezpogojne kapitulacije in da se obnašajo pravilno napram prebivalcem.

Državni tajnik Stettinius v Moskvi

Moskva, 13. febr.—Ameriški državni tajnik Edward Stettinius je priletel sem iz Jalte, kjer se je udeležil konferen. “Velike trojice”. Z njim vred je dospel poslanik W. Averell Harriman. Stettinius je povabil v Moskvo sovjetski zunanji komisar Molotov. Ameriški državni tajnik bo ostal v Moskvi nekaj dni.

ITALJANSKI KOMUNISTI PODPRLI TITOVE ZAHTEVE

**Slovenski del Julijske
Krajine mora do-
biti Jugoslavijo**

**VPRAŠANJE TRSTA
V OSPREDJU**

Rim, 7. febr.—(Napisal Herbert L. Matthews, poročevalec New York Timesa v Rimu.)—Italijanski komunistični list “L’Unita” je predlagal danes, da naj bi vsaj ves slovenski del Julijske Krajine bil vrnjen Jugoslaviji, in zahteva, naj se takoj prične pogajanja glede tega z maršalom Titom.

Članek je z glasnim truščem zopet odprl delikatno vprašanje Trsta, kajti postavil je najmočnejšo italijansko politično stranko, ki ima zveze z Moskvom, na stran Tita. To je značilno tudi radi tega, ker prinaša spremembo v smernicah italijanske komunistične stranke, ki je bila stalno nacionalistična. Članek je najbrž spisal Palmiro Togliatti, strankin vodja, toda v vseh ozirom zastopa njegovo in strankino stališče, sicer bi ne mogel biti priobčen v “L’Uniti”.

Članek prične z grajanjem Italijanov, “ki so pozabili, da italijanske meje, postavljene po zmagovalni vojni 1915-18, vključujejo neitalijansko prebivalstvo, ki ni hotelo priti k nam in ki o tem vprašanju ni imelo niti najmanjše besedice. Poleg mest z italijanskimi večninami, kot Trst, Reka, Gorizia in Zadar, je Italija dobila tudi podeželsko prebivalstvo v notranjinski Julijske Krajine, ki je večinoma slovensko.”

“Da imajo danes ti ljudje pravico združiti se s svojo rojstno domovino in postati del nove Jugoslavije,” nadaljuje članek, “ni dvoma. Vsak poskus za pokrepitev italijanskih pravic do te zemlje, katere nam ne pripada, je popolnoma iz reda in časovno zgrešen. Slovenske pokrajine morajo biti vrnjene brez zadržka in tožarije slovenski republiki, ki je tvoril svojstven del velike jugoslovanske federativne republike.”

Glede krajev v Julijski Krajini, kjer prevladujejo Italijani, pravi L’Unita samo, “da mora problem biti rešen v skupnem soglasju obeh narodov, upoštevajoč voljo prebivalcev in pa skrajne potrebe nove jugoslovanske države.” Dodaja, “da je italijanska dominacija Julijske Krajine (pod fašistično vlado) bila nepretrgana vrsta nasilja in prestopkov, ki so vodili k prisiljenemu raznarodovanju slovenskih pokrajin.” Nadalje opisuje nekatere prestopke, ki so jih storili fašisti. Naglašja, da se na tisoče Italijanov sedaj bori v vrstah maršala Tita ter da med drugim tudi to dejstvo zahteva od Italije pravice razsodnosti. Temu sledi apel za “bratoljubne odnose” Italije napram Jugoslaviji, kajti “močna, prijateljska Jugoslavija bi nam vedno pomagala biti na straži pred podvigom germanizma in taki odnosi bi bili važen faktor za mir v Evropi.”

Članek zaključuje z apelom na italijansko vlado in odbor narodnega osvobodjenja, “da prične kakor hitro mogoče pogajanja z vlado maršala Tita.”

Glasi liberalcev — Risorgimento Liberale — je objavilo danes uvodnik o jugoslovanskih zahtevah, da se Italija umakne nazaj na svoje stare meje čez Sočo in opusti Trst, Reko in vse zaledje, vključno s Gorico. Liberalci tukaj, kakor tudi večina zmernih elementov, izražajo pripravljenost za take spoznanje, toda brez žrtvovanja Trsta. — (SANS).

Domače vesti

Zborovanje gl. odbora
Chicago.—Jutri (četrtek) prične zborovati gl. odbor SNPJ. Seja, ki bo trajala tri dni, se vrši v enotini dvorani.

Se oglašili iz ujetništva
Cliff Mine, Pa.—Albert Suša, sin družine John Suša, ki je bil pogrešan od 8. nov. na zapadni fronti, se je 9. jan. zglašil iz nemškega ujetništva. On je član društva 145 SNPJ in pri vojaki je od aprila 1941.

Odšla k mornarici
Harwick, Pa.—Od tukaj sta šla k mornarici dvojčka Frank in William Radish, sinova Franka in Mary Radish. Doma na dopustu se nahaja Ernest Bozich ml., sin družine Ernest Bozich. Vsi so člani društva 419 SNPJ. Vsem srečen povratek!

Is vojnega ujetništva
New York, N. Y.—Is vojnega ujetništva iz Nemčije se je po osmih mesecih oglašil Sgt. John Petrich, ki je služil v ameriški armadi pri padalnih četah in bil 17. sept. 1944 ranjen na Holandskem. Piše, da se je sestel z več vojnimi ujetniki iz Jugoslavije.

Is Sheboygana
Sheboygan, Wis.—Frank Remšak je prejel vest, da je nekje v Belgiji padel njegov sin Frank, star 19 let. Izguba je tem težja, ker je družina pred štirimi meseci izgubila 16-letno hčerko, katero je povozil vlak, ko je bila na poti v šolo. — Rav. Jakob Černe, ki je župnikoval tukaj pred svojim odhodom v staro domovino leta 1938, po okupaciji Slovenije pa je prebil dve leti v nemškem ujetništvu, je bil zamenjan kot ujetnik in sedaj je na poti v Ameriko.

Clin-ton, Ind.—V Port Hudsonu, Mo., se je 10. febr. poročila Josephine Rom, hčerka Justine Rom, s Charlesom E. Goodrichem. Stanovale bosta v St. Louisu, kjer sta tudi pred poroko živela. Josephine je članica društva 213 SNPJ iz otroških let in je napravila izpit v Indiana University, ženin pa je absolvent Harvardске univerze.—Pri družini Pfc. William Barashas, Pacific Grove, Cal., so se oglašile vile rojenice in pustile sinčka. Mati je biva Mary Fraile iz Clintona in članica društva 213 SNPJ.

Is Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Družina Joseph Dolenc je bila obveščena, da je njen sin Cpl. Albin J. Dolenc, star 22 let, pogrešan od 17. jan. Pri vojaki je od januarja 1943. Poleg staršev ima doma štiri brate in tri sestre, dva brata pa sta pri vojaki, eden na Pacifiku.—Iz bolnišnice Mount Sinai, kjer je bila operirana, se je vrnila Lillian Rožanc iz Collinwooda.—Dne 17. febr. je padel v Nemčiji Cpl. Anton F. Hočevar, sin družine Charles Hočevar iz Maple Heights, star 22 let. Dne 17. dec. je bil ranjen na bojišču, odkjer je bil z letalom pripeljan v Pariz. V pismu z dne 12. jan. piše, da se je vrnil na bojišče, kjer je padel pet dni pozneje. Poleg staršev zapuščajo dve sestri in dva brata, oba v vojni—eden v Franciji, drugi na Filipinih.—Dne 14. dec. je bil ranjen na zapadni fronti Pfc. Charles Bobnar, star 34 let, pri vojaki od maja 1943 in preko morja od novembra 1943.—Na zapadni fronti je od 10. jan. pogrešan poročnik Peter J. Brdar, star 23 let in sin družine Nicholas Brdar, ki je služil pri sanitetjih. Pri vojaki je od avgusta 1942 in preko morja od prošlega novembra.—V Belgiji je bil 15. jan. ranjen Pvt. Tony Sustarsic, čelja mati živi v Euclidu. Star je 19 let, pri vojaki od avgusta 1943 in preko morja od lanskega marca.—Dne 24. dec. je bil ranjen v Luksemburgu Pvt. Robert J. Kastelic, sin družine Frank Kastelic iz Collinwooda. K vojakom je šel julija 1943 in preko morja lanskega marca.

Radio Berlin naznanil evakuacijo Budimpešte!

Rusi okupirali Bunzlau, trdnjasko mesto ob reki Bober, v prodiranju proti Saksonski. Pehotne in oklopne kolone prekoračile to reko v več krajih. Levo krilo Zukove armade se približalo Stettinu.—Enote prve kanadske in tretje ameriške armade okupirale Kieve in Pruem, nemški trdnjavi na zapadni fronti. Omrežje cest na vzhodni strani Siegfriedove linije pod ameriško kontrolo.—Ameriške divizije zasedle črto v Manili na južni strani reke Pasig

LONDON, 13. febr.—Radijsko poročilo iz Berlina pravi, da so bili ostanki nemško-ogrsko vojaške posadke evakuirani iz Budimpešte, katero so ruske čete oblegale 48 dni. Moskva je prej naznanila ujetje 112.000 sovražnikov.

London, 13. febr.—Rusi so v prodiranju proti Dresdenu, glavnemu mestu Saksonske, okupirali Bunzlau, trdnjasko mesto ob reki Bober. Berlin poroča, da so sovjetske oklopne in pehotne kolone prekoračile to reko v dveh krajih v prodiranju proti Saksonski.

Poveljnik ruske armade na tej fronti je maršal Ivan S. Konev. Njegove čete so v ofenzivi, ki se je pričela pred štirimi dnevi, prodirle sto milj daleč v Slezijo. Breslava, glavno mesto Spodnje Slezije, ki ima čez 600.000 prebivalcev, je deloma obkrožena. Samo 12 milj širok vrzel je še odprta Nemcem in vse kaže, da bo kmalu zamašena. Nemška vojaška posadka v Breslavi se obupno bori proti ruskim silam.

Izgleda, da se bodo enote armade maršala Koneva kmalu spojile z enotami armade maršala Gregorija Zukova na fronti v bližini Berlina. Slednje so obkolile Crossen, mesto ob reki Oder, in zasedle trikotno ozemlje med Crossenom, Zuelichaujem, Saganom in Glogaujem. Kraji na južnovzhodni strani Frankfurta so pod kontrolo Zukove armade.

Na južnem koncu vzhodne fronte je četrta ruska armada pod poveljstvom generala Petrova okupirala Strumien v prodiranju proti Moravski Ostravi, tretjemu največjemu čehoslovanskemu mestu, ki štiti dostope do Moravske odprtine, kjer se odpira pot proti Dunaju in Pragi. Čete te armade so dospole do točke, ki je oddaljena 20 milj od Moravske Ostrave. Druge enote se bližajo Tešnju, rudarskemu centru.

Levo krilo Zukove armade prodira proti Stettinu, pristaniščnemu mestu ob Baltičkem morju. Prve kolone tega krila so oddaljene od Stettina samo petnajst milj.

Nemško vrhovno poveljstvo je naznanilo udor sovjetskih sil v Schneidemuehl, železniški center in trdnjavo v bližini poljske meje, 90 milj vzhodno od Stettina. To mesto so Rusi oblegali od 1. februarja.

Moskva poroča, da je konec obleganja Budimpešte, ogrskega glavnega mesta, blizu. Sovjetske čete so zasedle kraljevo palačo in vojaško trdnjavo na zapadni strani Donave in ujele čez 30.000 sovražnikov v dveh dneh.

Paris, 13. febr.—Kieve in Pruem, trdnjavi na zapadni fronti, sta padla. Kieve je okupirala prva kanadska armada, Pruem pa tretja ameriška armada. Razdalja med trdnjavama je 115 milj.

Čete ameriške armade so zasedle tudi omrežje cest na vzhodni strani Siegfriedove trdnjasko linije skoro brez odpora s strani nemške sile. Nemške posadke v Kieveju in Pruemu so uspešno odbijale nasake zavezniških armad zadnje jesen.

Enote tretje armade zdaj napadajo nemške pozicije na južnozahodni strani Pruema ob nemško-luksemburški meji. Pre-

koračile so reki Our in Sure v več krajih.

Nemška poročila omenjajo priprave druge britske in devete ameriške armade za ofenzivo na ozemlju pri Anchenu. Glavne sile so zbrane na ozemlju v bližini Muenchen-Gladbacha, porurškega mesta.

V južni Alzaciji, kjer je koncentrirana prva francoska armada, se položaj ni spremenil. Nemci so bili poginani s ozemlja pri Colmarju. Poročilo pravi, da so Nemci razdeljali jez Market, tri milje severno od Bazla, švicarskega mesta.

Manila, Filipini, 13. febr.—Tri ameriške divizije so zasedle črto v Manili na južni strani reke Pasig in potisnile v past japonsko vojaško posadko. Tej je še odprta pot preko zaliva do Corregidorja in Bataan, ki sta tarča silovitega bombardiranja iz zraka.

General Douglas MacArthur poroča, da so ameriški letalci vrgli čez tisoč razstrelnih in požigalnih bomb na Corregidor in Bataan v zadnjih 48 urah. Letalci so napadli tudi japonsko brodogrje v bližini obrežja Bataan in potopili ter poškodovali 35 parnikov in manjših ladij. Sodi se, da je najmanj 2500 japonskih vojakov utonilo.

Ameriške letalske trdnjave so se dvignile s svojih baz na Filipinih in odletele proti kitajskemu obrežju, katerega drže Japonci. Vrgle so več sto ton bomb na japonsko oporišča na tem obrežju in pri Hongkongu. Vse so se srečno vrstile v svoje baze po izvršenem napadu.

Tornado ubil 36 ljudi na jugu

Montgomery, Ala., 13. febr.—Tornado, ki je divjal v Alabami in Missisippiju, je ubil najmanj 36 ljudi, čez dvesto pa je bilo ranjenih. Povzročena škoda znaša čez milijon dolarjev.

Partizani obkrožili nemške čete

London, 13. febr.—Radio Svobodna Jugoslavija poroča, da so Titovi partizani obkrožili nemške čete pri Novi Kasabi, 75 milj južno od Belgrada. Poročilo dostavlja, da partizani ščitijo ozemlje pri Mostarju.

Republika Peru napovedala vojno Nemčiji, Japonski

Lima, Peru, 13. febr.—Vlada te republike je napovedala vojno Nemčiji in Japonski. Ona je pretrgala diplomatske odnose z obojema v januarju l. 1942.

Stavka voznikov autobusov končana

Chicago, 13. febr.—Stavka voznikov autobusov, ki je paralizirala transportacijo v naselbinah ob reki Fox, je bila preklicana. V konflikt je posegel Philip Marshall, pokrajinski direktor vojnega delavskega odbora, in ga izravnal.

Ruski general obiskal britske baze

London, 13. febr.—General Sarapov, poveljnik ruske letalske sile, je obiskal britske letalske baze v Franciji v spremstvu več letalskih častnikov.

Glasovi iz naselbin

POZIV DRUŠTVOM SNPJ V CENTRALNEM ILLINOISU

St. Louis, Mo.—Pozivam vsa društva SNPJ v centralnem Illinoisu in okolici, da se pridružijo federaciji združenih društev SNPJ. Vem, da so po naselebinah majhna društva, zato pa je toliko bolj potrebno, da se pridružijo federaciji SNPJ.

Nekateri društveniki bodo najbrže ugovarjali, češ, kaj mi če federacija, toda, bratje, ona nam lahko veliko dobrega stori za posameznike in jednote. V skupnosti je moč in če se kaj skupno podvzame, je to tudi vpoštevano, velike bolj vpoštevano kot se za kako stvar zavzamejo mala društva.

Meseca aprila ali maja se bo vršila seja federacije SNPJ. Kje in kdaj, bo pravočasno objavljeno. Seja bo jako važna, zato izvolite zastopnike in jih pošljite na to vašo sejo. Ne bojte se potrositi nekaj počenih grošev, saj jih ne boste vzeli s seboj v krtovo deželo. Po pravici vam povem, da bo v vašo korist, ne v škodo, ako se pridružite federaciji.

Konvencija SNPJ je predurmi. Konvencijo bi se lahko precej skrajšalo, ako bi bila društva združena in če bi zastopniki skupno razpravljali o raznih jednotnih problemih, ki čakajo rešitve. Pošljite na sejo najzmožnejše zastopnike in dobra priporočila, kajti s tem boste sami sebi koristili in jednoti.

Ako kateri želi kaj več pojasnila, naj piše Johnu Honecu ali Franku Ileršiju ali spodaj podpisanemu. Upam in želim, da se boste odzvali na ta poziv in poslali društvene zastopnike na federacijsko sejo.

Federacijske seje se vršijo blizu električne železnice. Želim, da se oglasi o tem predmetu tudi brat Homez.

Ciril Medved, tajnik predsednik federacije.

ZADEVA O KONVENCIJI

Cleveland, O.—Kadar nekaj napišem kot član jednote, pridem skoro vedno v navzkrižje z višjimi funkcionarji. Menijo, da bi to in to ne smeli, da bi moral precej vprašati za njih nasvet. Če bi storil kaj takega, bi se pokazal, da sem še bolj zabit kakor me kaže članstvo. To priliko se hoče izrabiti tudi sedaj radi konvencije, katere se ima vršiti v mesecu septembru.

No, pogledjmo malo zadevo tudi z našega stališča, kako gledamo na zadevo oni, ki delamo pomote in ne poznamo zakone raznih držav, posebno ne postav britanskih organizacij države Illinois. To smo čitali v neki knjigi iz Springfielda, Ill.

Pred mano sta dve pismi iz obrambnega transportacijskega urada, ki pojasnjujeta glede prevažanja delegacij na konvenciji. Vedita, da malo spim in še vedno vem, kadar nekaj zapisem, kaj sem zapisal. Moja priporočila niso vsiljiva. Ne morem pa se jih kar tako pobijati, kadar bi se domislil pobijati jih kakšen inteligent.

Trditev, da se ne more preložiti konvencije, je ovrgljiva toliko časa, dokler se ne dobi odpora, ki bi bil nepristranski, in skusa stvar izvesti. Dokler ni takega odpora, se lahko veliki moze še tako lahko trudijo, da bi vse pobili, kar bom jaz zapisal, in njih trud se ne bo uveljavil.

Torej čitajte, kako zaključuje pismo z dne 5. februarja mr. R. H. Clare, tajnik vojnega odbora za konvencije: In view of the serious consequences to your society that might result from the refusal of permission to hold the convention, Committee suggests that in the meantime your organization take up with the Illinois State Authorities the matter of the deferment beyond this year.

Vedita, člani SNPJ, da sem pisal na ta odbor zato, da dobim siko kakšno moč ima v teh zadevah. Ta odbor ima moč in lahko zabrani transportacijo, ako bo, tudi bratskim organizacijam, katerih konvencije bi prešle 50 članov, pa naj bodo glavni odborniki ali delegatje. Pokrovnik J. Monroe Johnson,

iz čigar urada je prišlo to pismo, pravi tudi tole: "Chances of approval of any non-local meeting of more than 50 persons were extremely slim." Naši pa trde, da ne bo težko dobiti dovoljenja, ker je SNPJ bratska organizacija. Izmed 222 organizacij, ki so vprašale za odobritev konvencij po 1. februarju, ko je prišel v veljavo ta odlok, je vojni transportacijski odbor dovolil samo dvema organizacijama, to sta Rdeči križ in Vojni fond. Vsem drugim so odklonili.

Med organizacije, ki morajo vprašati za dovoljenje, so vključene "fraternalistične", industrijske, trgovske, delavske, fraternalistične (bratske), organizacije profesionalcev, cerkvene, civilne, socialne in državne (U. S.). Naj vam povem, da so konvencije odklonili celo Zvezi ameriških bankirjev, ki se je imela vršiti z več tisoč člani v New Yorku dne 6., 7. in 8. februarja. Ne vem, kdo je višji, ameriški bankirji, njih banke in trusti, ali smo mi? Seveda, morda mi bo kdo navajal postavbe države Illinois. In moj odgovor bo: bankirji so tudi postavodajalci, ali ne?

Kadar delegacija ne potrebuje sob v hotelih in ne transportacije po železnicah, ni potreba dovoljenja. Če pa potrebuje to dvoje, je pa treba dovoljenja za obdržanje konvencije.

Nadalje je potrebno dokazati, da ne bo zborovanja škodila vojnemu naporu.

Kar se tiče tega dopisnika, mu je vseeno, kaj se bo zgodilo, kakor mu je vseeno, kakšno vreme je v Clevelandu, radi katerega se joče toliko ljudi. Imamo namreč mrzlo vreme. Človek se mora privaditi vsemu v življenju in se ni treba jokati, ako so na potu življenja spremembe. Da, te spremembe so včasih žaljive in treba jih je izravnati s poštenimi boji, če tudi so kritični. Ne ljubim pa zavajanja!

Frank Barblé 53.

PRIPOROČILA DRUŠTVA ŠT. 13 SNPJ

Bridgeport, O.—Članstvo društva št. 13 SNPJ je na svoji redni seji v nedeljo, 4. februarja, razpravljalo glede bodoče konvencije, katere se ima vršiti meseca septembra v Evelethu, Minnesota. Ker članstvo našega društva uvideva poteškoče transportacije v tem kritičnem vojnem času in želi, da bo čim prej konec vojne in zmaga združenih narodov, in ker federalni transportacijski urad apelira na vse organizacije, ki imajo več kot 50 delegatov, naj prelože svoje konvencije za nedoloden čas, zato društvo št. 13 SNPJ priporoča gl. odboru, da na svoji letni seji konvencijo odloži, ako je to mogoče, kajti konvencija vseeno ne bi prinesla pomembnih sprememb. Ako pa ni mogoče konvencije odložiti, potem pa naj vsaj premeste sedež konvencije v kraj, kjer je središče članstva, na primer v Chicago. S takim odlokom bi vsaj pokazali, da ni to izletna konvencija, kajti mesto, ki je sedaj določeno za sedež konvencije, je daleč od središča transportacijske cone.

Drug tehten vzrok za odložitev konvencije je tudi, ker je približno pet tisoč naših članov v aktivni vojni službi in jim je vzeta prilika, da bi bili zastopani na konvenciji, kar pa ni njih krivda.

Nadalje naše društvo priporoča, da bi Prosveta več poročala o našem članstvu, ki se nahaja v vojni. Uredništvo ali glavni urad naj bi pozvalo članstvo in uradnike društev, da bi poročali o naših vojaki, njih poškodbah, o smrti in o onih, ki so pogrešani. Prosveta bi morala posvetiti več pozornosti članovom vojakom, kajti ko bodo prišli nazaj, bodo veseli, ko bodo slišali, kako je njih organizacija oz. glasilo delovalo in poročalo o njih aktivnosti v vojnem meteu.

Priporočljivo bi bilo, da bi nam dala organizacija tudi nasvete, kako naj društva sprejmejo vojake, ko se povrnejo domov. Mladina je naša bodočnost. To je velika resnica in ni dovolj, da se samo na to sklicujemo, temveč moramo biti pri-

pravljani, ko se povrnejo domov. Prav tako naj Prosveta poroča v tedenski izdaji število padlih članov, da bo članstvo vedelo, koliko je število naših žrtv, kakor delajo to vse druge organizacije.

Za odbor društva št. 13 SNPJ: Peter Krollich, podpredsednik, Joseph Snay, tajnik, Frank Wecko, blaginjak, Ivana Rebel, zapisnikarica.

O KONVENCIJI IN DELEGACIJI

Madison, Ill.—Članstvo društva št. 250 SNPJ je na svoji redni seji, ki se je vršila 4. februarja, razpravljalo o bodoči konvenciji in o delegaciji. Bili smo mnenja, da ni potrebno voliti enega delegata pri društvih, ki imajo sto članov.

Sto članov plača v štirih letih v konvenčni fond samo \$96, do čim so stroški za delegata veliki večji. Ali je mnenja članstvo SNPJ, da bi bilo potrebno zvišati asesment v konvenčni sklad z dveh centov na štiri, da bi se krili konvenčni stroški, ali je potrebno znižati delegacijo? Eno je gotovo, mi ne moremo pričakovati, da bi znašale dnevnice delegata samo nekaj dolarjev na dan, kajti sedaj je vse drago in s par dolarji na dan se ne more živeti, poleg tega pa delegat izgubi svojo plačo v tovarni.

Vprašanje je tudi, če je potrebno, da konvencija traja 14 dni. Zakaj ne bi mogli izvršiti dela na konvenciji v šestih dneh? Mnoge konvencije trajajo samo štiri dni. Konvencija naj bi izvršila delo v petih dneh, šteti dan pa podala splošen pregled dela. Vsekakor je potrebno, da se kaj konkretnega ukrene, da ne bo še večji primanjkljaj v konvenčnem skladu. Predlog našega društva bi bil, da bi izvolili enega delegata na vsakih 250 članov, društev, ki štejejo 400 članov ali več, naj bi bila zastopana po dveh delegatih.

Jos. Yambrovich, tajnik št. 250 SNPJ.

PRIREDBA PEVSKEGA ZBORA NAPREJA SIJAJNO USPELA

Chicago, Ill.—Zadnjo nedeljo, 11. februarja, je pevski zbor Naprej v Milwaukee podal krasno priredbo, ki je uspela moralno in materialno. Na programu so nastopili pevci in pevke zbora Naprej in prav peli naše krasne narodne pesmi. Igralci dramskega odseka kluba št. 1 JSZ iz Chicago pa so vprizorili pretresljivo dramo Norec.

Uspeh je bil v vseh oziarih sijajen in milwaukeeški kulturni delavci kot so France Puncer, Frank Ermenc, Marn in drugi, so bili srečni nad uspehom. Velika dvorana So. Side Turn je bila zasedena do zadnjega sedeža. O priredbi bodo gotovo poročali sami Milwaukeeci.

Pročevalc.

NEKAJ O "VSILJEVANJU"

Cleveland.—Na moj dopis, v katerem sem poročal, da je društvo št. 126 poskušalo iniciirati spremembo pravil v svrhu znižanja delegacije za prihodnjo konvencijo, odgovarja brat gl. predsednik, da še ne poznam članstva in ne vem, da si isto ne da ničesar vsiliti. V prvem ima mogoče prav, a kar se tiče vsiljevanja, pa ne vem, česa se to predbacivanje tiče. Sem, da je društvo predložilo iniciativo v razpravo članstvu in za splošno glasovanje, vendar ni kakšno vsiljevanje. V dopisu tudi ni ničesar drugega, s čemer bi propagiral kakšno vsiljenje članstvu.

Ako bi brat gl. predsednik izvajal, da ne vem, da si gl. izvršni odsek ne da ničesar vsiliti, bi vsaj bližje odgovarjalo poteku zadeve, ker so iniciative le le med društvom in gl. uradom, kateri je iste vedno odklanjal za priobčitev, da bi ostalo članstvo imelo priliko izraziti mnenje o predlogu.

Razume se, da bomo konvenčni primanjkljaj že kako pokrili, a iz gospodarskega in moralnega stališča bi bilo vsekakor boljše preprečiti primanjkljaj kot pa vztrajati pri starih tradicijah, vedoč, da nas vedejo v deficit. Resnica je, da pri mnogih društvih še prevladuje mnenje, da je mnogobrojno zastopstvo na konvencijah potrebno ali boljše, a če bi bilo članstvo bolj poučeno o zadevi, posebno za prihod-

njo konvencijo vsled vojnih razmer, bi spremenilo mnenje v tem oziru.

Mogoče ne poznam sentimenta članstva v splošnem, kljub temu pa smatram, da imam pravico izraziti svoje mnenje. To pravico imajo tudi drugi člani, ki se strinjajo z menoj, kot oni, ki se ne, in to brez da bi skušali komu kaj vsiliti.

Tudi br. gl. tajnik obširno pojasnjuje, zakaj ni izvršni odsek odobril iniciative za priobčitev in pravi v začetku, da ni prav delati vtis na članstvo, da je izvršni odsek odklonil odobritev iniciative, ker je proti vsaki spremembi glede znižanja delegacije za prihodnjo konvencijo.

Jaz sem poročal o vtisu na društvo, ko je prejelo obvestilo o odklonitvi po gl. izvršnem odseku. Priznam, da je dolžnost odgovornih funkcionarjev paziti, da so spremembe zakonite, a ni mi znano, da bi imel izvršni odsek kakšne konkretne dokaze o nezakonitosti predloženih iniciativ, vsaj v zadevnih obvestilih niso bili navedeni, temveč le mnenja funkcionarjev. Mnenje je kajpada lahko tako ali tako, pravi br. gl. tajnik, v čemer se popolnoma strinjam.

Prva iniciativa društva št. 126 je določala, na splošno rečeno, volitev delegatov po okrožjih, v katero svrhu bi se poslužili federacij, katere že obstoje v skoraj vseh okrožjih, ki bi prišla v poštev za volitev delegatov, v

ostalih bi se pa lahko ustanovile, zakar ni opravičeno predbacivanje kakšne dualnosti.

Brat gl. tajnik pravi, da je bilo v iniciativi tudi rečeno, da se lahko pooblasti katerega koli delegata, da zastopa društvo, ki samo noče poslati delegata na konvencijo. V prvi iniciativi, to je za volitev delegatov po okrožjih, ni bilo nič popolnoma omenjeno glede pooblaščenja drugih delegatov. To je bilo navedeno le v zadnji iniciativi. Zadnja iniciativa je določala pravico društvom, ki ne pošljejo svojega delegata, pooblastiti delegata katerega drugega društva, a ni določala, da bi vsled tega imel tak delegat več glasov na konvenciji kot drugi delegatje, zakar je samoobsebi razumljivo, da ne bi bila določba v protislovju s citiranim zakonom.

Br. glavni tajnik je tudi v onem odgovoru o odklonitvi odobrenja prve iniciative izvajal, da bi morali prej amandirati čarter, kateri ne omenja federacij, drugače bi bila iniciativa v protislovju s čarterjem, če bi bila sprejeta. V tem slučaju se tolmači tako, da ne bi mogli uveljaviti spremembe, ker niso federacije omenjene v poslovnici. O zadnji iniciativi pa se hoče prikazati, da bi delegatje, ki so pooblašeni od katerega drugega društva imeli več glasov, kljub temu da bi tega ne bilo v pravilih ne v čarterju, niti v državnem zakonu.

Blas Novak, 126.

Meje nove Poljske in Anglija

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Iz Londona prihaja vest, da je angleška delegacija, ki je odhajala na sestanek treh velikih zaveznških prvakov, odnesla s seboj načrt za rešitev poljsko-ruskega vprašanja glede primernih meja nove poljske države.

Na podlagi tega angleškega načrta bi postala vzhodna meja Poljske takozvana "Curzonova linija B", po kateri bi pripadel Lvov in galicijska petrolejska polja Rusiji. V pogledu zapadnih meja Poljske pa predlaga angleški načrt progo, ki poteka približno na pol poti med staro nemško mejo iz predvojne dobe in mejo na reki Odri, katero zahteva najbrže s podporo ruske vlade—provizorična poljska vlada v Varšavi, katero je priznala Moskva.

Tako bi torej glasom teh vestí del Slezije in nekaj krajev vzhodno od Odre ostalo v Nemčiji. Razlogi, katere navaja angleška delegacija v prilog temu načrtu so baje naslednji:

"Prvič, ako pride do te razdelitve ozemlja v povojni dobi, bi bilo le približno 6.000.000 Nemcev preseljenih nazaj v Nemčijo, ako obstoji namen, da ne sme ostati niti najmanjša nemška manjšina v novih mejah poljske države. Ako pa pride do tega, da bo meja potekala ob reki Odri, bi bilo treba preseliti nič manj kot 11 milijonov Nemcev. Angleški strokovnjaki pa so mnenja, da bi prenos tega ogromnega števila prebivalstva v oni del Nemčije, katerega bodo morali vladati zavezniki, Zedinjene države, Britanija in Francija, utegnil povzročiti velike administrativne težkote.

"Ako pa bi preselitev zadel le šest milijonov Nemcev, bi bilo to le v zameno nemških izgub v teku vojne, vsled česar so angleški izvedenci prepričani, da bi jih dežela mogla preživljati in polagoma absorbirati."

Drugi razlog, katerega baje navaja angleška delegacija, pa je ta, da meja na reki Odri nima nobene strateške vrednosti, kar najbolje dokazuje dejstvo, da so ruske sile v zadnjih par dneh prekorščile to reko na več mestih. Strateški pomisleki torej po teh vesteh ne govorijo v prilog meje na Odri.

Naziranje ameriške delegacije v teh vprašanjih ni znano, toda v splošnem prevladuje mnenje, da bosta predsednik Roosevelt in zunanji minister Stettinius zastavila svoj vpliv pri Stalinu, da ga pregovorita, da sprejme drugo črto Curzonove linije, varijanto "A", po kateri ostane Lvov v okviru poljskih meja, ravnotako kot petrolejska polja v Galiciji.

Anglija je torej naziranja, da imajo ti kraji pripasti Rusiji, do čim bi Amerika raje videla, da jih dobe Poljaki.

Glede tako zване poljske podtalne armade, smatramo londonški opazovalci, da je bil ta korak posvečen pred vsem trem velikim prvakom in cilju, da bi povojno vplival nanje v trenutku,

Zakaj je Tito moral zmagati

Louis Adamič

Ta članek je preveden v slovenščino z dovoljenjem Adamičeve osebne publikacije *Today & Tomorrow* (\$1 na leto; oddati na ogled po 25c; naslov: Milford, N. J.). List vsebuje veliko drugega gradiva, ki bo za slovenske Američane posebno zanimivo. Tem priporočamo, da se naročijo na T&T pred koncem februarja. Mirko G. Kuhel, prevajalec.

Pešica jugoslovanskih reakcionarjev v izgnanstvu v Angliji in nekaj angleških torijev je leta 1942-43 kovala finančno-politični načrt za povojno Jugoslavijo; spuhel je v zrak že rano leta 1944 z zmago Tita, toda smatram ga vseeno izredno značilnega, dasiravno se je razblinil.

Finančni del tega načrta je predvideval: Ustanovitev sindikata, kateri bi investiral v Jugoslaviji nekaj milijonov funtov angleškega kapitala—s ciljem povečati vlogo do 300.000.000 funtov tekom prvih deset let po končani vojni na ta način, da bi se vložil hazaj del ogromnih dobičkov, katere so spletkarji mislili doseči z monopolističnim obratovanjem naprav pod njihovo kontrolo. Sindikat bi dobil monopol nad poljedelskimi pridelki dežele potom kontrole procesiranja živeža in eksportov; dobil bi tudi koncesije od lesa, bakra, svineca, kroma in antimonске rude po vsej Jugoslaviji; izjemno pravico izkoriščevati plasti aluminijeve rude (bauxita) med Sušakom in Črno goro ter kontrakte za zgradbo železnice in cest.

Toda predpogoj tega načrta je bil, da bi v notranji borbi Jugoslavije moral zmagati Mihajlovič. Mihajlovič in kraljeva jugoslovanska vlada v izgnanstvu, v kateri je leta 1942 postal vojni minister, sta bila zelo nasprotna sovjetom; iz vidika britanske skupine pri tem načrtu, je bila to njuna glavna čednost. Če bi zmagal, bi Mihajlovič rešil Jugoslavijo za status quo ante bellum—za razmere kot so bile pred vojno—za Britanijo in njen imperij, za britanske investicije, za britansko izkoriščevanje jugoslovanske lastnine in delovne sile. In ideja je bila, da mora, enostavno mora zmagati.

Na jugoslovanski strani je služil kot center te nakane Milan Gavrilović (katerega ne smemo zamenjati s Stojanom Gavrilovićem, pisateljem članka o Jugoslaviji v decembrski (1944) izdaji mesečnika *Free World*). Milan Gavrilović je bil voditelj desničarskega krila Srbske agrarne stranke, več in energičen možak šestdesetih let. Bil je ožji kolaborator z glavnimi angleškimi agenti na Balkanu—od druge tretjine tega stoletja naprej. Marca meseca 1941, takoj po veliki zmešnjavi v Jugoslaviji, ki je sledila ljudski vstaji proti okupaciji, je slučajno Gavrilović postal prvi jugoslovanski poslanik pri Sovjetski zvezi.

Po ožjem sodelovanju z britanskimi zastopniki v Rusiji, je jeseni 1941 odšel na Angleško in je kmalu postal poznan kot eden izmed Jugoslovancev v izgnanstvu v Londonu, kateremu so bila odprta vrata k Anthonyju Edenu, kadar kolj je požel. Imenovan je bil za justičnega ministra in kasneje za ministra rekonstrukcije v ubezni jugoslovanski vladi pod predsedništvom Slobodana Jovanovića. Ko je zgodaj 1943 bil odvoljen iz kabinete službe minister za zunanje zadeve Momčilo Nincić, je prišel na vrsto za to pozicijo Gavrilović, toda tega povišanja ni dosegel radi izjave nekega ruskega diplomata, ki je povedal Jovanoviću, da bi taka nominacija Sovjetsko zvezo razžalila. Tako je postal za ministra zunanjih zadev Milan Grol, kateri je obdržal svojo listnico tudi tedaj, ko je meseca junija 1943 Jovanović prepustil predsedništvu vlade Mihi Trifunoviću. Toda radi svojega lahkega dostopa k Edenu je ves ta čas Gavrilović bil prava moč v naslednjih jugoslovanskih vladah, ki so se dvigale in padale vsled bedastega, neskončno debatiranega "arbohrvskega vprašanja" ter vprašanja, se li naj mladi kralj Peter oženi ali ne. Drugi "v vladi" je se ravno največ po njegovih željah.

Pri tem načrtu so bile postranske zapletene tudi nekatere druge, manj važne figure. Lahko omenimo Božidarja Purića, ki je bil tudi Edenov prijatelj ter bivši jugoslovanski poslanik v Franciji in Lavalov oboževalec. Nasledil je Trifunovića kot ministr-

ski predsednik v poslednji ubežni jugoslovanski vladi, katere je vključevala Mihajlovića kot vojnega ministra. Bili so še drugi—Miha Krek, voditelj Slovenske klerikalne stranke; Božidar Popić, bivši uslužbenec angleškega poslanstva v Beogradu; Mato Ruskavić, Hrvat in Gavrilovićev osebni prijatelj; jugoslovanska kraljica Marija, hči pokojne rumunske kraljice Marije, vdova kralja Aleksandra ter mati Petra II. Vodilne hrvaške osebnosti v izgnanstvu so vedele o tem načrtu, toda proti njemu niso nikoli protestirale.

Na britanski strani je bila aktivna pri načrtu Rebecca West. Bila je Gavrilovićeva prijateljica že od poznih 30ih, ko je v Jugoslaviji zbirala podatke za svojo knjigo "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon." V tej knjigi ji služi za varnostno oporo in kimača njen soprog Henry Andrews—čigar rodbinsko bogastvo je bilo zgrajeno od investicij v kolonijah in ki je dolgo časa imel veže z londonskim finančnim centrom "The City" in s Schroederjevo banko (v Berlinu in Londonu)—in jo spremljal po Jugoslaviji. Njegove opazke so očarano miss West zelo priročno navajale k tako vzhitljivemu opisovanju kmečkih narodnih noh in starinskih poslopj, da je napisala cele strani razposajene proze in čekarije o srbskem narodoznanstvu in južno slovanski zgodovini ter slikala angleško obratovanje srbskih rudnikov za sam božji žegen za Jugoslavijo. Henry Andrews se enostavno divi tej deželi. In tu in tam naliteta na katerega njenih prijateljev iz "Cityja", kateri tudi potujejo po Jugoslaviji.

No, enkrat poleti 1942 sta Gavrilović in miss West strnila svoje politične in literarne talente ter menda zaključila, da bi Henry Andrews, s svojimi izkušnjami v mednarodnih in kolonijalnih finančah, bil idealni načelnik ekonomskega oddelka Zaveznške vojaške vlade (AMGOT), katero so anglo-amerikanski smerničarji namerali upostaviti v Jugoslaviji po "osvobojeju" dežele.

Mogoče ju je k temu zaključku spodbudila vest, ko je Mihajlović sporočil v London—preko komunikacijske zveze pod angleško kontrolo—da je s svojimi četniki (ki so zasedovali junija 1942 v italijansko-nemški ofenzivi proti Titovim silam) poklal na tisoče partizanov in na tisoče njihovih somišljenikov ter da popolnoma uva ohraniti deželo za stari režim. Vladni premier Jovanović je idejo vseeno odobril; isto je storil kasneje Grol; in Trifunović, ko je postal ministrski predsednik, ji ni nasprotoval.

Približno eno leto je zgledal načrt precej dober—iz Londona, seveda, kjer so imeli spletkarji svoje udobne stolčke. Uživali so precej opore v krogih vojnega urada, urada za zunanje zadeve in v uradu za kolonialne zadeve. In brez večje muje je Henry Andrews pridobil na svojo stran nekaj važnih ljudi iz "Cityja" in njegovih starih predmetstij.

Zamisljeno je bilo, da kot načelnik ekonomskega oddelka Amgote in vsled tega naravno v kooperaciji z ministrom za rekonstrukcijo (z Gavrilovićem, ki bi tedaj že morda postal premier), bi Henry Andrews ne imel nobenih poteškoč zgraditi podlago za takekosežno obratovanje sindikata. Vsi "trdni, odgovorni in ugledni" Jugoslavoani bi ga sprejeli kot največjega prijatelja njihove domovine. Mar ga ni njegova soroga v svoji knjigi predstavila, kako rad ima Jugoslavijo? Na ta način bi se politika, financa in literatura sestala v grandioznem patriotičnem, državnem in dobičkonosnem programu.

(Dalje v dnevniku.)



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Naši mladinski krožki—II

Vsi vemo, da vse, kar se rodi, mora tudi umreti. To je zakon narave, kateremu je podvržen vsak posameznik in sploh vsak živ organizem. Ampak zakon narave—samoohrane—je tudi, da si vsak živ organizem skuša podaljšati življenje. To vidimo v priro-di, v vsem rastlinskem in živalskem svetu, pri človeku in tudi pri človeških ustanovah, pa naj bodo te ustanove že države ali organi-zacije te ali one vrste.

In medtem, ko je vsakemu posamezniku, kakor tudi rastlini, živali etc., po naravi odmerjena neka doba življenja, katero je sicer mogoče podaljšati z zdravniško in botanično vedo, velja za človeške ustanove ali institucije drugačen zakon življenja. Ta za-kon je poznan in zapopaden v sposobnosti prilagodevanja.

Vsi vemo, da se svet stalno spreminja, kakor pravimo. To po-meni, da se spreminjajo razmere in okoliščine. Te spremembe, ki niso avtomatične, marveč produkt človeškega dela in prizadeva-nja, se v današnjem svetu moderne tehnike in vede zelo hitro vrše. Svet, ki so ga poznali naši očetje, je bil dokaj ali pa tudi popolnoma drugačen kot je danes; sploh se te spremembe naglo vrše pred na-šimi lastnimi očmi. Svet, ki smo ga poznali v naši mladosti, je bil v marsičem drugačen od današnjega—da-li je bil boljši ali slabši, je drugo vprašanje.

Vse to pomeni, da se moramo kot posamezniki ali kot organizi-rana skupina stalno prilagodevati novim razmeram, kajti drugače ostanemo zadaj in življenje gre mimo nas. In če ne bomo zaostali za tem burnim življenjem ter omagati ob poti, je potrebno, da mu sledimo in ga po svojih močeh in prilikah skušamo usmerjati v prid skupnosti. To velja posebno za nas "navadne ljudi," ki smo kot posamezniki brez moči, v skupnosti, v organizaciji in skozi njo lahko pa dosti dosežemo.

Oglejmo si to stvar iz bolj konkretne strani.

Ako bi si Slovenci po prihodu v to deželo ne bili ustanovili svoj-ih podpornih in kulturnih organizacij ter jih razvili—posebno prve—v močne in vplivne organizme, bi se bili enostavno poraz-gubili v širni Ameriki. Lahko rečemo, da bi bilo življenje skoraj za slehernega izmed nas veliko težje in bolj prazno kot je bilo ali kot je danes. Gotovo je to, da bi se kulturno (v širokem pomenu besede) ne mogli toliko razviti, kajti marsikdo izmed nas bi bil v tujini obležal ob poti življenja in ostal v najnižjih plasteh. V tuje življenje bi se brez zlih posledic mogli uživati le najmočnejši du-ševni karakterji, toda še ti bi v marsikaterem trenutku pogrešali družbe svojih rodnih bratov. Ne samo ljudje, marveč tudi ptice najraje poletijo v svoja gnezda in se najbolje počutijo v svoji vrsti.

Yes, a skupnim delom smo ameriški Slovenci, večinoma navadni delavci, sinovi in hčere preprostih kmetijskih staršev, kljub naši borni šolski izobrazbi veliko ustvarili, veliko dosegli. S skupnim delom smo si tudi zelo obogatili naše življenje. Nobenega našega tukaj rojenega otroka ni treba biti sram, da je potomec slovenskih staršev. Tudi nikomur ni treba biti žal, ki je dal več ali manj svo-jeje življenja, časa in denarja za skupno stvar: za društveno in kulturno življenje. Pri tem smo si razširili svoje obzorje, si pri-dobili mnogo izkušenj in znanja, razvili svoje talente in sposobno-sti in se duševno in lahko tudi materialno dvigali kvišku.

Priča temu delu so naša društva in jednote, naši narodni domovi, naše zadrage (žal, da je teh premalo), naše kulturne ustanove, na-še časopise in—yes—tudi lastni domovi in lepi vrtovi okrog njih.

To skupno delo mora iti seveda naprej—brez prestanka. Kajti če bi prenehali, bi si s tem sami izkopali svoj lastni grob. Tega seveda ne bomo storili, kajti življenje zahteva od nas, da gremo naprej po začrtani poti. To naše delo tudi zahteva, da si poskrbi-mo naslednike, ki bodo prišli tam, kjer bomo mi nehali in vodili organizacije naprej. In kakor smo se mi razvijali v njih in skozi nje, tako se bodo s skupnim in skozi skupno delo razvijali tudi naši otroci. Znanja pa je prislovice, ki pravi, da se drevo najlažje upogne dokler je mlado.

In tukaj pridejo na vrsto mladinski krožki, katerih smo se že zadnjič dotaknili. Ničesar bi ne bilo za bodočnost SNPJ večje vrednosti kot organiziranje in vzdrževanje mladinskih krožkov po vseh naselbinah, pri vseh družtvih, kjerkoli je to mogoče. Naj-boljši pogoji so seveda v večjih naselbinah, kjer ima jednota na-vadno tudi več društev. Toda pogoji so tudi v manjših naselbinah—povsod, kjerkoli je nekaj članov, ki se zanimajo za mladino, so pripravljeni organizirati krožek in ga voditi.

Za tako delo seveda ni vsakdo sposoben, toda kjer je volja, se dobi tudi sposobna oseba. In za to delo so najbolj sposobne žen-ske—članice—kajti žena, mati, najbolj pozna otroško dušo in je najbližja otrokom. Ta kvalifikacija je prva potreba, kajti od na-čelnika ali načelnice je največ odvisen obstoj krožka. Ako posta-vite na čelo osebo, ki nima razumevanja do otrok, bo krožek imel kratko življenje.

Druga kvalifikacija je, da načelnik ali načelnica zna vzbuditi za-nimanje med otroki za razne aktivnosti—igre in drugo—in da jim zna tolmačiti pomen organizacije. V njih je treba tudi vzbuditi simpatije do delovnega ljudstva, do delavskih bojev. Tak krožek bo najboljše stebelj jednote, kakor so tudi napredna društva.

Kaj če bi se članstvo in društva zavzela, da bi v tem letu po-dvojili ali potrojili število mladinskih krožkov? Razmišljajte in razpravljajte o tem na društvenih sejah in prej ali slej boste imeli v svoji naselbini mladinski krožek ki bo vam lahko v ponos in veselje.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

VSAKEGA NEKAJ

Johnstown, Pa. — Prosim, da mi dovolite nekoliko prostora v našem listu Prosveti, ki je po mojem mnenju najboljši sloven-ski delavski list v Ameriki. Žal, da je še veliko Slovencev, kate-ri ga ne čita. Mene najbolj za-nimajo dopisi in jih najprej pre-berem, zato vse priznanje na-šim dobrim dopisovalcem in do-pisovalkam, kateri se trudijo, da je zmeraj kaj zanimivega v Pro-sveti.

Ce bi večina Slovencev čitala Prosveto, bi tudi naše podružni-ce SANS-a in JPO-SS boljše na-predovale, ker bi se bolj zaveda-li in podpirali te neobhodno po-trebne ustanove, katere služijo našim bratom in sestram v stari domovini, ki toliko trpijo pod krvoločnim okupatorjem.

Poročila o prispevkih in daro-valcih za SANS in stari kraj so se nekoliko omejila v Prosveti, kar je hvale vredno. Po mojem prepričanju, bi zadostovalo, da se priobči v Prosveti ime po-družnice ali društva in imena oseb, katere so nabirale darove, ter skupno vsoto, koliko je ka-teri poslal na pristojno mesto.

Jaz za svojo osebo ne bi hotel, da bi čitali moje ime v Prosveti, da sem prispeval 25 ali 50 cen-tov.

Bližamo se konvenciji, katera se ima vršiti to leto. Nekateri člani se oglašajo v Prosveti in izražajo skrb, kako bomo pokri-li konvenčne stroške, ker je tolik primanjkljaj v konvenčnem skladu. Pred seboj imam po-sebno izdajo Prosvete, katera je bila izdana k 40-letnici SNPJ. Notri je naveden porast jednote v članstvu in premoženju od 1. 1904 do 1. 1943. V tem pregle-du vidim, da je štela jednota 1. 1930 v članstvu 63,448, njeno premoženje pa je znašalo \$43,764,186.58 in ob koncu leta 1943 pa 64,144 članov, a njeno pre-moženje pa \$10,832,827.86, kar pomeni, da se je članstvo zvi-šalo med 1. 1930 in 1943 samo za 696 članov, v premoženju pa za \$6,068,441.28.

Jaz mislim, ker je SNPJ naj-večja slovenska organizacija in najpremočnejša, da se bodo na-šla sredstva za kritje konven-čnih stroškov. Da bi bila kon-vencija čim bolj uspešna in kratka, odvisi od društev samih, katera so upravičena, da pošlje-jo delegate na konvencijo. Ako bodo društva volila delegate po sposobnosti, lahko članstvo pri-čakuje, da bodo na konvenciji storili vse najboljše v korist vsemu članstvu in v najkrajšem času, ker konvenčni čas je drag. Ako bodo pa delegate voljeni po prijateljstvu ali pa "naj gre onaj Janez zato, ker ima naj-več časa," potem moremo pri-čakovati prav obratno.

Nerad kritiziram, posebno še,

ker je to moj prvi dopis v Pro-sveti, razen nekaj društvenih ve-sti, ki sem jih napisal tedaj, ko sem bil tajnik društva št. 448 SNPJ. Osem let je že, odkar se je to društvo združilo z društvom Adrijio št. 3 SNPJ, katero prav lepo napreduje. Zasluga za napredek gre največ naši tajnici Mary Vidmar.

Naj navedem tukaj nekaj pri-merov o nesposobnosti delega-tov. Ko se je vršila zadnja kon-vencija v Pittsburghu, sem šel tudi jaz tja, kjer sem bil nekaj dni kot opazovalec. Prepričal sem se, da je bil med delegati marsikateri, ki ni bil posebno sposoben. Na primer: Delegat, ki skazi volilno glasovnico, ni sposoben delegat. Drugi primer: Slišal sem delegata, ko se je po-govarjal s kolegi delegati in raz-govor se je nanašal glede glasova-nja. Med drugim je dejal tu-di tole: "Zakaj mi ne poveste o čem in zakaj se glasuje?" Ali je tak sposoben delegat?

Videl sem tudi, ko je bilo jav-no glasovanje z dviganjem rok, ko so eni in isti delegatje glas-ovali za in proti. Takšni delega-tje niso v ponos ne svojemu društvu in ne jednoti. Krivda je seveda društva, oziroma druš-tvenih članov in članic, ki so iz-volili takega delegata.

Priporočila bi delegaciji pri-hodnje konvencije, da bi odobri-la še eno operacijo pod točko 85, in sicer operacijo za bezgavka-mi ali tonsilo. Stroški operacije tonsile znašajo okrog \$50 in član, kateri je zavarovan za bolniško podporo in odškodnino, bi moral dobiti tudi nekaj odškodnine za to operacijo, zraven bi pa jed-nota prihranila na bolniški pod-pori, ker po mnenju zdravnikov bezgavke lahko povzročajo res-no in dolgotrajno bolezen.

O pravih bi se lahko še ve-liko pisalo, posebno o bolnikih in nadzorovanju bolnikov, pa naj zadostuje za sedaj. Mogoče se ob priliki zopet oglašim. Ze-lel bi, da bi se oglašil še kdo drugi z dobrimi nasveti in pri-poročili, kajti sedaj je čas, da razpravljamo o pravih.

Pozdrav vsem čitateljem Pro-svete!

Louis Stefanich, preds. št. 3.

NEKAJ SUGESTIJ
STAREGA ČLANA

Witt, Ill.—Naša vrla mati SN-PJ lepo skrbi za svoje otroke v času boleznin in ob smrti. Lansko leto je SNPJ slavila 40-letnico svojega obstoja. Nikdar nisem mislil, da bom tudi jaz dočkal ta jubilej, kajti 40 let je dolga doba. Tudi jaz jo bom obhajal, ako dočakam prvega maja. Se-veda ne s tako slavnostjo kot jo je SNPJ, pa me vseeno veseli, ker živim toliko časa. Zahvalju-jem se SNPJ za vse, kar mi je pomagala v času mojih bolezni.

Zadnje leto je bila razpisana kampanja za pridobivanje novih članov. Tudi jaz sem se podal na agitacijo za novimi člani in imel sem nekaj uspeha, pridobi-l sem jih dva v odrasli oddel-ek in pet v mladinski. Moram pa reči, da je v teh časih zelo težko dobiti nove člane. Večkrat sem moral iti v eno hišo dva-krat in celo trikrat, preden sem dobil enega člana. Mislim sem si, da moram pridobiti nekaj čla-nov, da nadomestim vrzel, ka-dar mene narava pokliče k več-nemu počitku, kajti do tedaj ni več daleč. Na puklji imam že 72 vozlov, vendar pa bom poiz-kusil pridobiti še kakega nove-ga člana SNPJ.

Strinjam se z bratom Johnom Shularjem iz Kansasa, ki pri-poroča v Prosveti z dne 31. janu-erja, da bi glavni odbor oziroma prihodnja konvencija sprejela točko, da bi bili vsi delavci za jednoto nekoliko plačani, ako pridobe kaj novih članov v ča-su, ko ni kampanje; kajti potem bi imel vsak član večje veselje agitirati. Meni je dobro znano, koliko je stroškov pri tem delu. Ako ima jednota na razpolago denar, kadar je razpisana kam-panja, lahko plača nagrade tudi izven kampanje. To bi bilo ja-ko pravilno za vse. Prav tako menim, da bi jednota plačala agitatorju nagrado takoj, ko član plača prvi assessment, kajti čaka-ti na nagrado šest mesecev, je jako dolgo. Ako lahko privatne komercialne zavarovalne druž-be takoj plačajo nagrade svojim agentom, potem bi lahko plačala tudi SNPJ, ako le hoče.

Kakor sem zgoraj omenil, je SNPJ preteklo leto praznovala 40-letnico in jaz sem ji za ta ju-bilej podaril sedem novih čla-nov. Moja štiridesetletnica pa bom obhajal 1. maja. Čestitam "Big Tonyju" iz Californije, ko je zapisal tudi svojo certifikatno številko. Ne spominjam se je več, vem pa, da so bile štiri šte-vilke, a moja jih ima samo tri, namreč 820. (Ostalo bo priob-čeno v dnevniku.—Ured.)

Joe Hauptman, 151.

SOLZE NA GROBEK

Chicago, Ill. — Ko sem čitala Proletarca z dne 31. januarja, sem opazila v koloni "Ivenci", ka-tero tako zmerno piše naša pri-sateljica Katka Zupančič, črno tiskane vrstice "Grob brez na-pisa". Vprašam se, kaj naj na-slov pomeni? Čitam dalje in vi-dim, da gre za Mladinski list, mesečnik, ki ga izdaja SNPJ.

Tudi jaz se pridružujem Katki Zupančičevi in žalujem z njo vred pri grobku. Te vrstice pi-šem radi tega, ker imam skuš-nje v zadnjih treh kampanjah SNPJ. Kadar sem se podala na pot za novimi člani, sem vedno vzela s seboj nekaj številč Mla-dinskega lista in povedala star-šem otrokov, da ga bodo preje-mali brezplačno, ko vpišejo otro-ke v našo jednoto. Verjemite mi, da mi je pri mojem uspehu ve-liko pomagal Mladinski list. Čez nekaj mesecev potem, ko sem se srečala z mladimi člani mladinskega oddelka, katere sem

jaz vpisala v jednoto, a niso otroci slovenskih staršev, so mi povedali, da jim Mladinski list zelo ugaja. Ime Mladinski list so lepo in brez težav izgovarja-li, kakor jaz, ki sem Slovenka. Sedaj pa me sprašujejo, kako to, da smo sprejeli ime. Tolma-čim jim, da je prav isto telo in glava, samo obrata nima sloven-skega, oni pa mi pravijo, da jim je bolj ugajal prejšnji naslov.

Verjemite mi, da je veliko odraslih Slovencev, ki radi čitajo Mladinski list, zato priporočam več gradiva v slovenščini. Spominjam se, kako je neki Slove-nec, ki je živel pri nas pred mnogimi leti, rad čital Mladin-ski list. Ko je šel proč od nas, si je takoj naročil Mladinski list, da ga je prejel na svojem novem bivališču.

Katki Zupančičevi iskreno čes-titam, ker je tako dobro opisala "mali grobek", samo žal mi je, da ni članek izšel v sredini iz-daji Prosvete, da bi ga lahko čit-ali vsi člani in članice SNPJ.

Torej še enkrat—solze na gro-bek!

Mary Udovich.

IZ URADA DRUŠTVA
ŠT. 126 SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Članstvo druš-tva št. 126 SNPJ je opozorjeno, da bo društvo obhajalo meseca aprila 35-letnico svojega obsto-ja. Društvo se je prvotno ime-novalo Primož Trubar, ob zdru-žitvi z društvom Delavec št. 442 SNPJ se je staro ime opustilo, kakor je želela večina in izvoli-li smo novo ime Cleveland s staro številko 126 SNPJ.

Petindeset let je lepa doba, zlasti če pomislimo, da je bilo veliko težav prva leta. Prosim člane in članice, da v tekočem letu kooperirajo in pomagajo, tako da bomo ob društvenem ju-bileju pridobili nove člane in članice ter nadomestili, kar smo izgubili v depresiji. Vsakdo ima kakšnega sorodnika ali prijate-lja, ki bi se ga dalo pridobiti k našemu društvu. Naj omenim, da lahko pristopijo otroci v mla-dinski oddelke, ne da bi jih bilo treba zdravniku preiskati. Sa-mo listine se spolni in otrok po-stane član društva.

Prihodnjic bom opisal neko-liko zgodovine našega društva, kajti sem ustanovitelj in ves čas v raznih odborih, zadnjih 25 let pa tajnik.

Članstvo, katero redno zaha-ja na seje, ve vse podrobnosti glede društvenih zadev, več ne-rednosti pa je z onimi, ki neredno ali pa sploh ne zahajajo na seje. Rezultat tega je, da ne vedo, kaj je njih dolžnost do društva in jednote in ne vedo postopati pravilno, ko jih zadene bolezen. Ne vedo, da je potrebno izpol-niti listine v nekaj dneh po zdravniškem pregledu in tako se zgodi, da je mogoče bolan mesec dni ali pa še dlje, a dobi samo nekaj dni bolniške podpo-re. Če se kaj takega zgodi, ni kriv tajnik in ne zdravnik, pač pa bolnik sam, ki ne pozna pra-vil in ne ve, kako je treba iz-polniti bolniške listine. Prosim, zahajajte na seje, kjer se ved-no razmotriva o pravih, poslo-vanju in dolžnosti članstva. Do-volj o tem.

Opominjam tudi starše, kate-rih sin ali hčerka gre v službo Strica Sama, pa žele opustiti bol-niško podporo, da morajo pod-pisati pripravljeno listino, ka-tere imam vedno na rokah. Do-kler je vojak v ameriških teri-torijah in ako zbolí ali se poško-duje, je po pravih opravičen do podpore. Moje mnenje je, da oni starši, ki žele dobro svoje-mu sinu ali hčerki, bodo plače-vali naprej, dokler se ne povrne. Saj \$9 na leto ni dosti, ko pride nazaj, bo pa sam plačeval.

Naj še omenim glede pogre-bov. V današnjih časih, ko smo vsi zelo zaposleni, ima težave oni, ki vodi pogreb. Tajnik na-vadno piše ducat ali celo več do-pisnic, a odzove se eden ali dva. To ni pravilno. Kdor je pozvan, a ne more priti, naj si sam pre-skrbi namestnika. Bratsko bi bilo, da bi se sami javili za po-grebe, kakor hitro vidite v ča-sopisu, da je umrl član našega društva, in to sporočite onemu, kateri vodi pogreb. O tem smo že večkrat govorili na sejah, tu-di na letni seji, toda pomagalo ni, kakor da bi metal bob ob steno.

Glede časopisa Prosvete pri-poročam vsem onim družinam, katere imajo več članov pri SN-PJ, a spadajo v različna društva, naj se naroče na dnevnik, v ka-

terem je veliko dobrega čtiva in več novic kot v tedniku. Posč-bno je to priporočljivo sedaj, ker moramo hraniti na vseh straneh in seveda tudi papir. Vsak član ali članica plačuje za tednik \$1.20 na leto. Ako pa je pet čla-nov v družini, ne boste nič do-plačali, temveč samo sporočite, da želite dnevnik in dobivali ga boste. Prepričan sem, da boste zadovoljni z dnevnikom. Zelel bi, kjer vas je več članov v dru-zini, da to preskrbite. Tudi če sta samo eden ali dva člana v družini, naročite si dnevnik! Člani društva naj bi naročili dnevnik pri tajniku, kajti on ne jemlje zase nobene provizije, temveč pusti denar v društveni blagajni.

Z bratskim pozdravom,
John J. Gabrenja, tajnik.

PRIPOROČILA DRUŠ-TVA 147

Cleveland, O.—Društvo Vod-nikov venec št. 147 SNPJ je na seji 4. febr. razpravljalo o bli-žajoči se enotni konvenciji, katera se ima vršiti enkrat v tem letu in je po širši razpravi sprejelo glede tega sledeča pri-poročila:

Da društvo priporoča presta-vo konvencije in sicer za povoj-ni čas, če je to izvedljivo in če v to privolijo vladne oblasti.

Toda če že mora biti konven-cija, naj se spremeni mesto, da se bo vršila v kraju, kjer je sre-dišče našega članstva in bo pre-voz delegacije zahteval najmanj naporov, v Chicagu ali kakem drugem mestu na vzhodu.

Če se vrši konvencija, je druš-tvo za to, da se skupno zavza-memo in prostovoljno znižamo število delegatov.

Razlogi: Pri jednoti za enkrat nimamo posebno perečih vprašanj, ki bi morala biti predložena in rešena po konvenciji. Ce-loten gl. odbor je popolnoma zmožen rešiti tekoče enotne probleme. Poleg tega se naha-jamo v vojni, ko služi vsa trans-portacija vojnim naporom, v ča-su, ko padejo vojne obveznosti tudi na posameznike. In ker je pri tem še naš konvenčni fond bolj šibek, je priporočljivo, da se konvencija prestavi na po-vojni čas.

Konvencija se bo morala naj-brže vršiti radi zahtevne držav-nih oblasti. Vladne oblasti bi pa tudi lahko zadovoljili z manjšo reprezentacijo na konvenciji, samo da je ta zakonita. Naše društvo je za prostovoljno zni-žanje delegacije in sicer za naj-manj 75 odstotkov. Volitve bi morale biti legalne in v smislu pravih. Na primer, namesto da pet društev izvoli vsako po enega delegata, se skupno sporazu-mejo in vseh pet društev izvoli samo enega. Kjer so federacije, bi prišel tak sporazum na skup-nih članskih sejah in potem, ko je čas volitev, jih društva izvo-lijo. Oddaljena društva bi se tu-di na kak način združila ali pa izvolila za svojega delegata ka-kega člana gl. odbora.

Vse to bi se dalo izvršiti v do-brobit jednote, če bi bila volja za to. Voljo si pa moramo us-tvariti, če so vzroki za to. In vzrokov je sedaj dovolj. Čas do konvencije je zelo kratek, pravi-la govore, da se volijo delegati med 1. majem in 30. junijem konvenčnega leta, za to bi mo-ralo članstvo kot tudi gl. odbor hitro stopiti na noge in se po-globiti v to važno zadevo. Radi bi slišali mnenja drugih.

Za društvo Vodnikov venec št. 147—

Leo Poljsak, tajnik.

Društvene priredbe

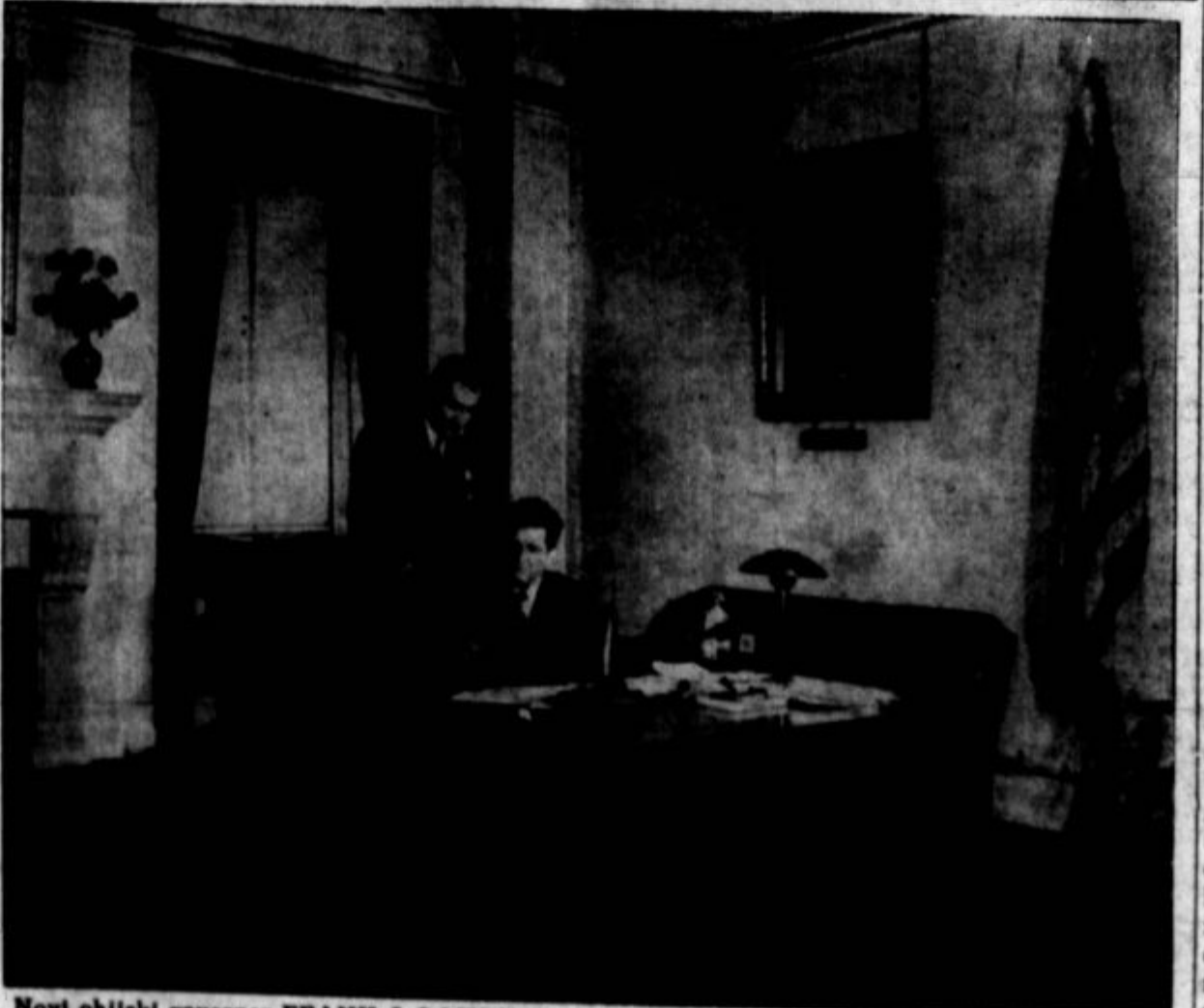
PLESNA ZABAVA DRUŠTVA ŠT. 190 SNPJ

St. Michael, Pa.—Društvo št. 190 SNPJ bo priredilo svojo let-no plesno zabavo dne 17. febru-erja v klubovih prostorih. Pri-četek ob osmih zvečer; vstopni-na 50c za osebo. Članstvo obve-ščam, da bo moral vsak plačati vstopnino za to zabavo.

Vsemu članstvu je znano, da ni imelo društvo že 12 let na-klade ali društvenega asemen-ta. Torej kupite vstopnice in se polnoštevilno udeležite zabave! Vabimo tudi drugo občinstvo iz te okolice. Na svidenje dne 17. februarja v W. E. & S. klubu.

Za odbor društva št. 190 SNPJ:
Frank Kaucic, tajnik.

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



Novi obiljaki governor FRANK J. LAUSCHE in njegov tajnik JOHN "LINDY" LOKAR v gover-nerskem uradu v Columbusu. John Lokar je zvest spremljevalec in sploh deana roka novega go-vernerja. Bil je njegov tajnik ves čas Lauschetovega županovanja v Clevelandu, kakor tudi njegov kampanjski načelnik. "Lindy" je bil tudi enajst let predsednik društva Strugglers 614 SNPJ in se aktivno udeleževal v jednoti. Član istega društva je tudi Frank J. Lausche.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2557-59 So. Lawndale Ave.

Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni odbor

Vincent Cankar, gl. predstojnik

J. A. Vider, gl. tajnik

F. A. Vider, gl. pomočnik tajnika

M. K. Kuzel, gl. pomočnik tajnika

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katerega je prebral naš odlični rojak Louis Adamič ter zaeno imel kratek govor.

Glavni namen tega večera je pač zapopaden v zbiranju pomoči. In kako so se nam vesela zadržala oči, ko je predsednik naznanil, da prispevki v denarju in obljubah znašajo za ta večer že nad pol milijona dolarjev—Velicina je ne samo v ogromni vsoti, temveč tudi v obširnosti v dejstvu, da so se odzvali ljudje vseh stanov in poklicev, ki hočejo doprinesiti svoj delež v pomoč hrabremu jugoslovanskemu ljudstvu. Vse to pa naj bo zaeno krasen vzgled tudi nam, da se odzovemo in pomagamo ponovno ter toliko več svojim trpečim bratom in sestram v bodoče še mil—

V. CAINKAR, gl. predstojnik.

UNPAID DEATH CLAIMS

December 31, 1944

Name of dec'd Member	File No.	Member of Lodge—Cian dr.	Date of death	Amount
Ime umrlega člana	Vkn. št. čl. No.	št. v	Umrl dne	Vredn.
Sedmiček, Frank	7034	289 Purglevo, W. Va.	Feb. 24, 1938	123.24
Spakov, Cvetko	7325	501 Belleville, Ill.	Jan. 27, 1939	333.33
Obiljuek, Frank	7614	139 Cleveland, O.	Dec. 1, 1939	797.40
Skrak, Furian	7628	247 Central City, Pa.	Dec. 18, 1939	33.33
Kos, Anton	7715	36 New York City, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1940	300.00
Pavlovic, Lazo	7843	286 Brownsville, Pa.	Sept. 20, 1940	300.00
Grgas, Tom	7843	323 Abington, W. Va.	May 1, 1940	100.00
Petrović, Matija	7781	32 Brougham, Pa.	Sept. 12, 1940	300.00
Lukinović, Ilija	7889	528 Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1940	300.00
Nace, Victor	7890	333 Auburn, Ill.	Sept. 14, 1940	72.84
Kranarich, Anton	7892	204 Luzerne, Pa.	Sept. 20, 1940	400.00
Vidmar, Anton	7902	186 Presto, Pa.	Sept. 24, 1940	333.43
Penka, Frank	7926	263 Russellton, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1940	483.00
Grubovac, Anton	7940	386 Ansonia, Mont.	Oct. 27, 1940	600.00
Radakovich, Mika	7850	546 Sacramento, Calif.	Nov. 12, 1940	367.54
Makic, Mat	7892	242 Richmond, Pa.	Nov. 18, 1940	345.84
Majdic, John	7879	216 Verona, Pa.	Dec. 8, 1940	15.82
Jamich, Nikola	8007	532 Millbourne, W. Va.	Jan. 8, 1941	600.00
Oreshovich, Stephen	8055	207 Suite, Mont.	Feb. 11, 1941	791.43
Ferbasar, Frank	8057	33 Cleveland, O.	Feb. 8, 1941	367.83
Copres, Joseph	8069	450 Euclid, O.	Feb. 28, 1941	100.00
Bozic, Matija	8071	327 Dietz, Wyo.	Feb. 17, 1941	600.00
Erzner, John	8087	673 Saginaw, Mich.	March 27, 1941	300.00
Kren, John	8112	117 Lincoln Hill, Pa.	Apr. 12, 1941	300.00
Pasquale, Sam D.	8125	240 Bensenville, Pa.	Apr. 1, 1941	300.00
Marroll, Louis	8135	281 Smithfield, Pa.	May 22, 1941	300.00
Istenia, Neza	8177	47 Springfield, Ill.	June 19, 1941	50.00
Horvath, Leopold	8182	234 Milwaukee, Wis.	June 29, 1941	50.00
Vogrich, Frank	8206	38 DePue, Ill.	July 30, 1941	50.00
Cuden, Valentin	8208	65 Breezy Hill, Kans.	July 23, 1941	367.83
Cornas, Frank	8211	544 Toronto, Ont., Canada	July 23, 1941	175.00
Novak, Anton	8230	639 Park City, Utah	Aug. 15, 1941	400.00
Stare, Primes	8249	25 Thomas, W. Va.	Sept. 14, 1941	600.00
Ribic, John	8278	37 Lowellville, O.	Oct. 12, 1941	400.00
Matko, Frank	8282	265 Russellton, Pa.	Oct. 16, 1941	400.00
Majnarich, John	8286	30 Ely, Minn.	Nov. 1, 1941	397.75
Seiler, Gaspar	8310	37 Lowellville, O.	Nov. 17, 1941	400.00
Vrbanc, Emanuel	8313	212 Lowell, Ariz.	Nov. 22, 1941	400.00
Juretic, Ignac	8328	27 Bessemer, Pa.	Nov. 22, 1941	150.00
Kasac, Frank	8343	67 Bingham, Utah	Dec. 7, 1941	400.00
Subic, Valentin	8352	532 Winston, Wyo.	Dec. 7, 1941	300.00
Matjan, Mat	8398	142 Cleveland, O.	Jan. 30, 1942	300.00
Devic, Sophie	8407	17 Lorain, O.	Feb. 6, 1942	175.00
Bratovich, Frank	8431	325 Gowan, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1942	296.38
Gasparrich, Jacob	8432	318 Denver, Colo.	Jan. 27, 1942	397.45
Lican, Anton	8441	312 Cleveland, O.	March 3, 1942	50.00
Uric, Mat	8444	46 Oregon City, Oreg.	March 3, 1942	600.00
Kukuric, Ivan	8452	385 Koppel, Pa.	March 8, 1942	400.00
Kopitnik, John	8463	242 Richmond, Pa.	March 12, 1942	75.58
Millkovich, Carl	8463	544 Sheboygan, Wis.	March 12, 1942	1,000.00
Terden, Frank	8467	288 Ely, Minn.	Apr. 2, 1942	300.00
Lungal, Max	8507	489 Aurora, Ill.	Apr. 26, 1942	400.00
Mason, John	8508	686 Toledo, O.	Apr. 26, 1942	150.00
Mazur, Zvonko	8521	33 Bingham, Utah	May 8, 1942	899.92
Kocic, Anton	8529	36 Kenosha, Wis.	Apr. 27, 1942	899.92
Jurich, Andy	8536	543 Sacramento, Calif.	May 19, 1942	400.00
Jenack, John	8570	335 Auburn, Ill.	July 4, 1942	50.00
Karoglav, Marian	8583	583 Miami, Ariz.	May 26, 1942	50.00
Terasa, John	8583	583 Miami, Ariz.	May 26, 1942	50.00
Kozlovich, Anton	8623	544 Oakland, Calif.	Aug. 7, 1942	600.00
Bukovich, Nikola	8629	582 Vancouver, B. C. Can.	Aug. 7, 1942	600.00
Rapet, John	8680	287 Kemmerer, Wyo.	Sept. 24, 1942	500.00
Rihar, Joseph	8688	28 Cleveland, O.	Oct. 1, 1942	300.00
Podkrajcar, Jacob	8692	594 Oakland, Calif.	Oct. 8, 1942	398.92
Vukosavl, Risto	8700	40 Durango, Colo.	Oct. 22, 1942	300.00
Kralj, Richard	8702	28 La Grange, Ill.	Oct. 23, 1942	300.00
Kovacic, Maxim	8710	505 Monaca, Pa.	Sept. 14, 1942	1,000.00
Marusich, Anton	8723	325 Gowan, N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1942	400.00
Vidic, Frank	8762	214 Mullan, Idaho	Dec. 8, 1942	800.00
Africh, John	8788	481 Windbar, Pa.	Dec. 28, 1942	1,000.00
Krmel, Anton	8788	476 Salem, O.	Dec. 28, 1942	474.00
Devjak, Frank	8827	43 Aurora, Minn.	Jan. 20, 1943	400.00
Zanar, Anton	8853	248 Spangler, Pa.	Feb. 12, 1943	400.00
Razborsek, Fred	8903	242 Hendersonville, Pa.	Feb. 17, 1943	400.00
Tomly, Andrew	8907	81 Red Lodge, Mont.	Feb. 22, 1943	500.00
Mihelc, Anton	8907	141 Universal, Pa.	March 10, 1943	47.00
Tomler, Frank	8917	134 Superior, Wyo.	March 13, 1943	537.00
Habjan, Peter	8917	76 Manor, Pa.	Apr. 4, 1943	397.75
Kasac, Frank	8928	265 Russellton, Pa.	Apr. 8, 1943	50.00
Miketic, George	8938	715 Westradock, Pa.	Apr. 18, 1943	50.00
Odby, Steve	8956	711 Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 26, 1943	600.00
Cvelbar, Mike	8957	5 Cleveland, O.	Apr. 30, 1943	600.00
Zlobec, John	8959	221 Terre Haute, Ind.	Apr. 27, 1943	400.00
Kaps, Peter	8977	207 Suite, Mont.	May 12, 1943	492.00
Vouk, Stefan	9009	492 Harnarville, Pa.	June 14, 1943	500.00
Bojlevack, Peter	9016	356 Benid, Ill.	June 23, 1943	250.00
Kocur, Leopold	9079	208 Nokomis, Ill.	Aug. 2, 1943	300.00
Bozko, George	9079	208 Reitz, Pa.	Aug. 4, 1943	385.00
Tomich, Joseph	9081	215 Curry, Pa.	Aug. 4, 1943	300.00
Sebenik, Mary	9081	177 Cleveland, O.	Aug. 14, 1943	300.00
Kampus, Joseph	9116	47 Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 9, 1943	49.00
Seher, Mike	9121	249 Suite, Mont.	Sept. 10, 1943	931.00
Osterman, Martin	9130	427 Coverdale, Pa.	Sept. 17, 1943	531.00
Kas, Joseph	9156	25 Thomas, W. Va.	Oct. 7, 1943	600.00
Cvetic, Peter	9160	446 Midland, Pa.	Oct. 16, 1943	500.00
Pecek, Frank	9161	287 Rader, N. Mex.	Oct. 16, 1943	500.00
Gahrovich, Lucas	9167	156 Willard, Wis.	Nov. 12, 1943	600.00
Huch, John	9205	142 Cleveland, O.	Nov. 27, 1943	500.00
Kufica, Anton	9214	459 Flint, Mich.	Dec. 1, 1943	600.00
Kovacic, Blaz	9267	88 Moon Run, Pa.	Jan. 1, 1944	50.00
Zeitz, Jacob	9291	134 Superior, Wyo.	Jan. 12, 1944	400.00
Rust, Simon	9296	221 Warren, O.	Jan. 20, 1944	150.00
Shustar, Joseph	9308	14 Waukena, Ill.	Jan. 28, 1944	300.00
Paskvan, Andrew	9315	125 Leontina, Mich.	Jan. 18, 1944	367.54
Abetz, Joseph	9316	283 San Jacinto, Calif.	Feb. 1, 1944	275.00
Mijic, Manda	9361	76 Donora, Pa.	March 18, 1944	300.00
Madjar, Jura	9395	623 N. Pittsburg, Pa.	March 25, 1944	50.00
Ruter, Frank	9426	209 Duluth, Minn.	Apr. 28, 1944	377.00
Stula, Anton	9444	738 Enumacul, Wash.	July 8, 1944	500.00
Senich, Stella	9478	148 Sacramento, Calif.	May 22, 1944	300.00
Popovich, John	9522	974 Suite, Mont.	June 21, 1944	792.00
Rezek, John	9551	113 Price, Utah	July 16, 1944	99.00
Ostir, John	9588	568 Helmer, Wyo.	Aug. 16, 1944	295.00
Pogacar, Tony	9614	228 Puerublo, W. Va.	Sept. 2, 1944	300.00
Pollak, Mat	9618	123 Leontina, Minn.	Sept. 2, 1944	395.00
Mohorich, Leonard	9625	296 Spring Glen, Ark.	Sept. 7, 1944	400.00
Singer, Frank	9628	34 Jenny Lind, Ark.	Sept. 8, 1944	600.00
Novak, Joe	9649	142 Cleveland, O.	Sept. 26, 1944	500.00
Kas, Joseph	9656	75 Roslyn, Wash.	Sept. 27, 1944	150.00
Dec, Agnes	9747	483 Bakers, O.	Nov. 1, 1944	300.00
Pestotnik, William	9747	577 Detroit, Mich.	Nov. 15, 1944	100.00
Javor, Katarina	9749	414 Bairdford, Pa.	Nov. 15, 1944	1,000.00
Steiner, Fred	9752	517 Muse, Pa.	Nov. 15, 1944	500.00
Lukelich, Anthony R.	9759	510 Newton Falls, O.	Oct. 25, 1944	1,000.00
Friedrich, Harry	9760	586 Cleveland, O.	Sept. 18, 1944	1,000.00
Knafele, Joseph	9762	237 Connaut, O.	Nov. 19, 1944	600.00
Urbas, Jacob	9766	427 Coverdale, Pa.	Oct. 10, 1944	500.00
Masoc, Agnes	9787	436 Barberian, O.	Nov. 24, 1944	400.00
Kuduban, Andrew	9788	228 Trenton, Pa.	Dec. 8, 1944	500.00
Krochic, Joseph	9771	274 Kain, Pa.	Dec. 8, 1944	290.00
Groschan, Cecilia	9863	639 Park City, Utah	Oct. 4, 1944	500.00
Perich, Rado	9875	743 Los Angeles, Calif.	Oct. 4, 1944	50.00
Mutinelli, Alfo	9879	118 Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 25, 1944	500.00
Verbanac, Nick	9884	249 Suite, Mont.	Oct. 18, 1944	600.00
Sotfran, Louis J.	9886	129 Cleveland, O.	Oct. 20, 1944	600.00
Simcic, Frank	9710	16 McKees Rocks, Pa.	Oct. 27, 1944	600.00
Grgayevack, Rado	9711	28 Avella, Pa.	Oct. 17, 1944	1,000.00
Blakup, Mary	9717	124 Fort City, Pa.	Nov. 4, 1944	500.00
Zorko, Frank	9719	325 Gowan, N. Y.	Nov. 6, 1944	500.00
Bervar, Jakob	9720	34 Jenny Lind, Ark.	Nov. 6, 1944	985.00
Muhvich, George	9721	30 Ely, Minn.	Nov. 8, 1944	1,500.00
Papech, Valentin	9726	249 Suite, Mont.	Nov. 16, 1944	932.00
Broscevic, Mat	9732	121 Kiffin, Mont.	Nov. 14, 1944	160.00
Seher, Frank	9772	296 Hume, Cal.	Dec. 7, 1944	1,000.00
Torahsch, Louis	9775	637 Oregon City, Oreg.	Dec. 3, 1944	250.00
Havilka, Mary	9776	427 Gaydadel, Pa.	Dec. 5, 1944	150.00
Radtke, Victor	9779	489 Eversville, W. Va.	Dec. 5, 1944	1,000.00
Martiniello, Mado	9780	285 Richmond, W. Va.	Dec. 4, 1944	500.00
Brckovich, Anna	9781	296 Buckner, Ill.	Dec. 8, 1944	600.00
Cvelbar, Rudolph	9783	136 Kaila, Mont.	Dec. 8, 1944	600.00
Bervik, Jakob	9784	197 Ironmin, Minn.	Dec. 15, 1944	500.00
Lewis, Joseph	9786	108 Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 15, 1944	500.00
Stermetz, Amalia	9791	151 Willt, Ill.	Dec. 14, 1944	250.00
Tesek, Rudolph	9792	21 Pueblo, Colo.	Nov. 19, 1944	1,000.00
Dehevet, Frank	9793	201 James City, Pa.	Nov. 23, 1944	120.00
Stratner, Edward J.	9794	141 East Helena, Mont.	Nov. 18, 1944	1,000.00
Munas, Bob	9795	326 Porthaven Point, O.	July 5, 1944	600.00
Jaklich, John	9796	16 Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 17, 1944	800.00
Krewl, Mike	9797	16 Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 17, 1944	800.00
Panzer, Margareth	9798	67 Goodrich, Pa.	Dec. 15, 1944	1,000.00
Stuck, William	9800	3 Johnston, Pa.	Dec. 15, 1944	500.00
Stich, Ronald R.	9800	56 Clinton, Ind.	Sept. 2, 1944	500.00
Livick, John	9801	7 La Salle, Ill.	Dec. 20, 1944	600.00
Prochic, Mary	9803	11 Peoria, Ill.	Dec. 20, 1944	1,000.00
Makovic, Mat	9804	116 McKees Rocks, Pa.	Dec. 21, 1944	800.00
Tauscher, Louis	9805	136 Rock Springs, Wyo.	Dec. 21, 1944	800.00
Gofen, Barbara	9806	711 Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 21, 1944	800.00
Stiller, Joseph	9807	476 Aberdeen, Ind.	Dec. 19, 1944	500.00
Musille, Peter	9808	556 Aberdeen, Wash.	Dec. 18, 1944	600.00

Letters to the Boys—Morale Builders

Three months ago, in mid-November of last year, just before the yuletide season, we urged our lodges and individual members to remember their soldier-members either by letter, card or gift.

We said then that our lodges should give special consideration at their annual meetings to the boys in service, that they should remember them in some way and that they should be sure to let them know that they haven't forgotten them.

Since that time numerous excerpts from letters of our boys printed in this section of Prosveta have shown that most of our lodges responded to the call and the boys have expressed their gratitude for the messages and gifts received most enthusiastically. The boys are exceedingly grateful for whatever consideration given them by the lodges and members. They know that it isn't so much the thing itself as it is the thought behind the remembrance—and this is reflected in their letters of appreciation.

A young man fighting on some distant battlefield needs a word of encouragement from the home front, and when he knows that his lodge members back home have not forgotten him, that they are thinking of him and are concerned about him—the knowledge of this fact helps his morale considerably.

In short, letters from home to our boys in the armed forces are real morale builders! Therefore, it is our duty to write to them often, not only for Christmas, but as frequently as possible.

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At this time there still are more than 5,000 of our Society's young men and young women in Uncle Sam's armed forces. As things stand now, it is likely that many more will be called in the near future.

We must not forget the fact that we have a definite responsibility to these young men and women in the armed forces. This is a fraternal responsibility which no lodge can afford to neglect. We must keep in touch with them. It is the duty of each and every SNPJ lodge to keep in constant touch with its soldier-members—it is an obligation which no lodge can shirk.

It is correctly said that cheerful letters from home and good news from our fighting fronts are always—good tonics to the tired and homesick men battling in Europe and the Pacific. Reports from the various fronts tell that one of the greatest problems faced by the men overseas is the family problem at home. They can stand physical hardships and deprivations, but troubles at home break them. Therefore, it is wise to spare the men troubles about which they can do very little anyway.

In short, the good news from all our fighting fronts is a good tonic to the men because they know that every victory brings them that much closer to home—and the word "home" is sweet music to their ears.

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We all know that our fighting men want to go home as soon as possible, but they know that the big job of defeating the enemy is still ahead and they want to do a good, quick job of it.

That is why we must continue to back them up with work in war plants; that is why we must back them up with bonds; but greatest of all, we must back them up with our assurance that whatever happens their sacrifice will not be in vain—that their loved ones will live in a world of peace, in a world free from hate and racial discrimination, free from want and free from wars.

Lodges having members in the armed forces should see to it that each boy will have mailed to him a letter or card following each meeting. Individual members who know them well, could also write a line once in a while. The more letters these boys get the better they realize how we all think of them and long for the day when they will return to the lodge and its activities. We feel sure that if all will do their bit the boys will return with a good feeling for the Society and its members.

Let us remember our soldier-members in the critical days ahead. And you boys in service, this is your organization. Let us hear from you. We are interested in where you are and what you are doing. Our best wishes for your welfare are always present.

N. Y. All Americans

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The annual Valentine dance of the New York All Americans is scheduled to take place Saturday, Feb. 17, at the Astor Hall, 66-91 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood. As always a good time is assured all who attend, and this year shall be no exception. Here is an opportunity for everyone to come and relax for a few hours. The orchestra that will supply the music is capable of pleasing both the young and the old.

Servicemen are especially invited, especially Slovene boys that are stationed in and around New York. On the committee we have Ann Brandt, Agnes Mikoley, Cecelia Murin and Jennie Padar to make this one of the most enjoyable and successful affairs ever sponsored by Lodge 580.

Those who attended in the last few years know all the fun that can be had when the All Americans come to celebrate Valentine's Day and we know they will attend again. The admission is only sixty cents including the federal taxes.

Lodges 56 and 150 situated in New York City are most cordially invited to join in the fun of the evening.

On Sunday, Feb. 18, at 4 p. m., Lodge 580 will hold its regular monthly meeting and all members

are urged to be present, at the American Slovene Auditorium, 253 Irving Ave., Brooklyn. Let us keep up the good attendance started off in January, as such cooperation encourages the officers and other members to become more active and interested in the lodge affairs and activities. Immediately following this meeting, there will be a meeting for Branch 46 of SANC.

The Junior All Americans' next trip in a group will be on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, when we will be going uptown to the Museum of Natural History. This promises to be a very worthwhile trip and should prove very interesting. Parents are urged to join the children on this day.

JENNIE PADAR, Sec'y.

Lodge 190 Sponsors Dance Sat., Feb. 17

ST. MICHAEL, PA.—SNPJ lodge 190 will give a dance at the E. S. Club, Saturday, Feb. 17, featuring Louis Kopler's orchestra. We cordially invite all our friends and neighbors to come and enjoy themselves with us and let's forget for a few hours our worries and troubles and make the 17th of February a grand evening.

ANTOINETTE PIERCE.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Just another week and another meeting date will be on hand. Considering all, attendance has been very good these last few months. These meetings are your meetings, so take advantage of them and be sure to reserve that fourth Friday of each month. New ideas and suggestions are always welcome. The Louls Glavan family, Old "Sup" and some more of you old-timers, what say about getting back in the groove again?

Date and News

Our regular monthly meeting falls on Friday, Feb. 23, at the Sostarch hall, 539 S. 6th st., corner of Bruce. The benefit card party being sponsored by the Fun-O-Leer Club to be staged at the Plaza Ballroom, 3000 S. 13th st., one block north of Oklahoma ave., Sunday, Feb. 25. The festivities will begin at 2 p. m.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Max Loncaric to whom the stork left a bouncing baby boy recently. "A bundle from heaven" also came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zupancic. The young lady and Mrs. Zupancic are doing fine. Congrats again.

The entire Badger lodge extend their best wishes for a long and continued happiness to Olga Lenko and Merle Barrington, who became one recently.

Members in Service

A letter comes from Seabee Leon Sagadin stating that he finally received the Bidger gift and holiday card. Leo says he has been on the move these last few months and the mail never did catch up with him. He really appreciated the fact that the Badger lodge didn't forget their members in the service. And how he misses our good old Milwaukee pivo.

We are hoping with you that the day is not far distant when all the boys will be back and we can again hang our feet on the railings at some lodge doings and sing, eat and drink to our heart's content. Some of those four quartettes would sound like sweet music now to you boys.

Tony Obluck sends word through our secretary that he received letters from Sgt. Johnny Bitenc and M/Sgt. Alfred Jeray. Both boys are in England. These boys were very sincere in their thanks for being remembered and they also stress the fact how mail from any source at home is more appreciated than anything else.

So, my good friends, I have good reports coming in that our members are now receiving more mail than ever before. Keep up the good work and when these boys come back and can tell you in person how those letters were read and reread you will be more than glad that you did your little bit to make that possible.

The addresses for this week are: Pfc. Matt F. Smole Co. A 1st Eng. Bn. 1st Marine Div. F.M.F., c/o P.O. San Francisco, Calif.—A. V. Yerman, S.I./c, Casu 36 Dept. 2-2A, c/o P.O. San Francisco, Calif.—Edward Tominsak, R.M. c/c, Ships Co. Brks 706, Ferry Crew 4, Great Lakes, Ill. Change of address: Leon Sagadin, S.F. 3/c, U.S.S. Y.R.D. (H) 7, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

Bowling Taps

In Monday's Remic's Mixed League Al Maren hit the pocket consistently and totaled a very good 615 set. Next in line was Matt Levay who vindicated himself by hitting the maples for a 603 series. Happy to see you back in the groove, Matt. Joey Glavan and his Dodo ball had a little trouble together and managed to eke out the total of 486.

Among the lassies we again find Josie Smanz leading the pack with a neat 533 series. Frances Friedl had a tough night of it finishing up with a 363. Alice Owen and Albina Debelak did just a little better both hitting identical 403 counts.

In the Greater All-star league which functions at Marino's Alleys on Tuesday nights, Rudie Pugel was really hot. He lead his Hell Products team to a record 3276 series. Rudie totaled a tremendous 712 series. His ind. games were 256-212 and 244.

In the Milwaukee Woman's Classic Clara Medved showed that she still is in the groove when she splattered the wood for a 567 set. In the Friday night Business Men's league Rudie Pugel finished off the week's activities with a 604 puff. Reminding some of you Badgers to start a little practicing with your old bowling balls as the National SNPJ Bowling tournament is right around the corner. The date is April 28-29. Our end of the meet will be bowled in Chicago. Plans are under way to get the teams set and a meeting will be called in the near future.

Also any one interested in bowling in the Pioneers' Doubles Handicap affair which will be staged on March 4 in Chicago should contact your prospective partner and get all set. A person does not realize at times how the dates creep up on

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. J. Fiftolt

Dance Feb. 17

CLEVELAND, O.—Saturday, Feb. 17, is the date, with music by Pete Sprick and the place, Slovene National Home. We trust that the members will respond in great numbers bringing their friends, so that this affair will be another success.

As you read this the writer will be on route from Chicago, with the hope of being at the dance late in the evening. The good wife, assisted by Johnny Alden, Pauline Spik, Pauline Ross, Joe Zorman and the rest of the committee will carry on. At this writing we wish to thank the following for their contributions: Vic Wallencheck, Tony Debeve, Alice Popotnik, Pauline Spik, Pauline Reinmann, Pauline Ross, Mrs. Hokes, Frances Presern, Marie Zak.

In the Service

From the mail box, a note from Josephine Kremar with a photograph of her husband Johnny. A letter from Cpl. Rudy Felz, ASN 350879906, Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, reading: "Writing you a few lines to let you know I received your Christmas card and thank you very much for remembering me. Well, here I am back in U. S. A. again after a very exciting experience. I guess you heard I was wounded in action in Belgium and was sent home to recuperate. So far I am getting along fairly well. I am expecting a thirty day furlough as soon as I am able to travel, sure will be good to see Cleveland again. Have had my share of tours of different hospitals, getting somewhat tiresome."

Meeting Feb. 20

Just a reminder of our February meeting to be held Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 8:15 p. m., room 3, old building Slovene National Home. Plan to attend.

General

Included in the million some dimes that were sent to Truth and Consequences show for forwarding to the President of the United States were those gathered by Pauline Reinmann, Pauline Spik, Joan and Donald Fiftolt and Lodge Comrades. A card from Smoles who finally said adieu to Cleveland: "Arrived here on Saturday at 6 p. m. after a nice drive, roads good all the way, leaving Cleveland 8 a. m. Very little snow here (Huntington, W. Va.). Our home is cozy and clean, believe I will like it here. Address: 2212 Adams Ave., Huntington, W. Va. Be sure to drop us a line."

Visited the last Cleveland Athletic Board meeting. Found the group making great plans for the forthcoming National Telegraphic bowling tournament. The officers who last year did a good job were all re-elected. They deserve applause for the job being done. The league is having their dance the Saturday following Comrades, namely, Feb. 24. A large crowd will assure more prize money for the bowlers and funds to enable them to carry on.

Wilma Kovic after all these years is transferring to her mother's lodge. We hate to see her go. Louis Jartz stopped by the other day, first time since he and Betty took charge of the SNPJ farm. Farm life seems to agree with him, in fact, he and Betty are seriously thinking of taking this form of livelihood in the future.

Appeal to Postpone 1945 Convention

DETROIT, MICH.—On motion unanimously accepted by the members of SNPJ lodge 564 present at the regular monthly meeting on Feb. 9, Young Americans went on record to appeal for a postponement of this year's SNPJ national convention, and we appeal to all lodges to support this postponement.

Due to wartime irregularities, it would be very hard for members to get war leaves of absence to attend, therefore the correct representation by our lodges would be lacking.

Lodges, make your appeal to the supreme board now.

For SNPJ lodge 564.

CHAS. KAITNER, Sec'y.

YSSC Wish to Book Basketball Games

SHARON, PA.—The Young Slovene Social Club of the Slovene Home would like to book basketball games with teams in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and Cleveland, ranging in ages of 18 and 20 years. If interested please write to Bill Macek, c/o Slovene Home, 1037 Baldwin & French Sts., Sharon, Pa.

BILL MACEK.

you and there is always that last minute rush. So you Badgers you have the dates now and act accordingly.

Reminding you to pay your dues on time and attend our regular monthly meetings. SALTY, 584.

Jolly Allis Lodge

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—The first 1945 meeting of the Jolly Allis, SNPJ lodge 686, had a swell turnout. By the way, don't forget to attend the next meeting Sunday, Feb. 18, third Sunday of the month.

All who attended the February meeting had a grand time. There was buncos for the ladies and cards for the men, and cake and coffee was served. The cakes were baked by Rose, and she has a surprise in store for this meeting also.

We had in the past month on the sick list: Paula Artach, who is recovering from an operation; Mary Bolskar, who had a baby boy about two months ago, is also recovering from an operation; Elsie Saye, who came all the way from California to have her tonsils out, says there's no place like Wisconsin for her. You all saw Elsie's picture recently in the Journal. Ann Teshner has been in the hospital with a bad case of pneumonia. She is up and around again.

This is to notify all bowlers to attend the next meeting as the bowling entry blanks will be there. What happened to Al, Sophie and Vinci and the rest of you? This invitation is not only extended to them but to the entire lodge.

Alma Demshar (we all know her by that name) is expecting a baby in March. Philip Yersin's shirt buttons are popping off as his wife Helen just had a baby boy. Now he has one of each. These new additions are helping our juvenile membership climb nearer to the 50 mark. We now have 93 adults and I guess we'll have to get busy and hit the 100 mark soon.

Art Demshar is back in the states after serving overseas. Vifce Stiglich is doing his part at Guadacanal. I am hoping you boys all received the card the secretary had sent you; also, the present, which was in the form of January dues free to all servicemen. Frances Yamnik, who is also serving our country, is now a bride. Her name now is Mrs. Williams. Congratulations.

Allen H. Hoffmann was back in Milwaukee again after being in Texas a while. Now he is living in Dearborn, Mich. He was driving a truck 87 ft. long. He certainly has done some traveling from coast to coast and has taken a number of pictures of his tour. How about a few lines in the paper for a change? X. Y. Z., Lodge 686.

Wins Promotion



Sgt. Fred Culkar

Promotion from corporal to sergeant in the Army (Military Police) has been won by Fred Culkar, 22, according to word received by his brother Joseph Culkar of Johnstown, Pa., with whom he makes his home. In addition, his brother had been notified that he had been awarded the Good Behavior and Good Conduct medal.

Sgt. Fred Culkar has been overseas for 18 months, having entered the service of his country on Jan. 29, 1943. He received his basic training at Camp McCain, Miss. He also serves as a secretary to the Provost Marshal of his Company. He is a graduate of the Johnstown High School, Class of 1941.

Sgt. Culkar is at present stationed along the Lido Road in Northern Burma. During the month of December he was on his first rest leave since overseas, in Calcutta, India. Good luck and best wishes for your safe return, Fred!

SNPJ Lodge 265 Hold Dance Sat., Feb. 17

SOUTHVIEW, PA.—SNPJ lodge 265 will sponsor a dance to be held in the Lodge Hall, Saturday, Feb. 17. The music will be played by Dally's All Girl Orchestra. All are cordially invited to attend.

S. S. MARTIN, Sec'y.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Nak

CHICAGO, ILL.—Pioneers are urged once again to attend their lodge meeting Friday evening, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock at lower SNPJ hall. According to the executive committee, the meeting will start promptly as a short social will follow with entertainment and refreshments. Inasmuch as the semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Board is being held this week, they are being invited to attend also and partake of the evening's entertainment. We'd like to see as many Pioneers out as possible.

Groser-Kumer Party.—Pioneers and friends are invited to attend a farewell party for Anne Groser Kumer, our former president. Anne is leaving Chicago to make her new home in Universal, Pa., next week. The party will be held at the Slovene Labor Center, Saturday, Feb. 17. The arrangements committee has made dandy preparations, with entertainment and good dance music. Naturally, Mike Kumer will be there also. Let's give Anne and Mike the party they deserve and come out in good numbers.

Perfect Circle.—Last Saturday found the Perfect Circle busy as ever. They held their meeting, discussed the Valentine party and trip to NBC-WMAQ studios. After the meeting they decorated the hall with "hearts" for their party while the little ones did the cutting out. Rose Podboysek is again coming to the meeting and Ruth Przak also showed up after her illness. We were sorry to hear about Carlotta Kaiser's illness but glad to hear that she's on the upgrade again. Antoinette Schiavoni had a birthday last week as did Josephine Slansek and the assistant circle manager Ruth Medic. Congratulations to all of you.

Next Saturday morning, bright and early, the Circle members are planning a trip to NBC-WMAQ studio. Purpose of the trip to partake of the Smilin' Ed McConeilly radio show (Buster Brown Shoes). The children are to meet at the SNPJ hall at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, Feb. 17. We have to be at the studio by ten o'clock. We'll return to SNPJ by noon. Our Circle manager obtained forty tickets, so let's take advantage of them. Parents are also invited to come along.

Slavija.—Lodge Slavija held a successful dance last Saturday evening. The downstairs SNPJ hall was packed. Quite prominent were the Perfect Circle group and broom dance proved lots of fun. Their de-

licacies were really good. We all had a good time.

"Norec"—Reports are that over 700 people jammed the hall at Milwaukee's program and dance given by "Najprej" Singing Society Sunday. About 25 persons were there from Chicago. The play "Norec" went over big. It was presented by Branch No. 1 JSF dramatic group. Several other selections, vocal and instrumental, were also included on the program to the audience's delight. The group from Chicago report having a nice time.

Servicemen.—We've been told that sometime this month Frank Sodnik of the Navy is coming home on a leave. He is stationed at Clearfield, Utah. George Rathovich, another Navy man, called up long distance last week and talked to his mother and sisters. George is stationed at Livermore, Calif. We read with interest Pfc. Arley Bozicnik's "thank you note" to the fellow-workers at his former place of employment, published in their monthly magazine. Cpl. Henry Rak sent us two V-Mails this week, both very interesting. "Hank" has been traveling through France real fast and is now in Luxembourg. He says that Americans over here don't know how fortunate they are. "War is hell," and so much suffering, towns completely wiped out, etc.

All-A-Round.—Last Thursday's Chicago Sun carried an interesting "added facts" in the public forum section, "Arsenal of Democracy," written by John Molek, as follows: "In appraising the Russian victories under the title 'Russia Ruins the Myths' in the Jan. 28 issue of the Sun, you overlooked two very important facts: first, the American (and British) aid in arms and food to the Soviets; and second, the Allied smashing of the German war industries with bombs, thus reducing Hitler's fighting equipment. True, the Russian soldiers are courageous and have good generals, but courage alone does not win wars. The Russians were just as courageous when Russia was first attacked as they are today, yet for more than one year they were retreating. Their victories, beginning with Stalingrad, started after they were well supplied with American and British arms, shells, tanks and planes. Correspondingly, the Nazis began to retreat homeward with the diminishing of their supplies. The fact is that the American 'arsenal of democracy' is winning the war for the Russians as well as for the Allied nations in general. Let us emphasize this fact."

Strabane Pioneers

STRABANE, PA.—The Pioneer monthly meeting was held at the SNPJ hall with only a very small attendance. It seems that it's just the same few who attend every meeting that were present. We hope it was the bad weather and not a lack of interest in our lodge that kept the rest of the members absent.

Plans were discussed to have a social after the meetings or in some way make our meetings important and interesting enough to attract more than just a few. To make anything a success, we need a majority of our membership to attend, so let's make a real effort to get to our next meeting, first Sunday of each month at 6:30 p. m.

Martin Loeffler, a new member, is a welcome addition to the Pioneers. Marty is well known and liked in our community, and we're sure he'll be an active member.

A busy week-end is anticipated, beginning with Sat., Feb. 17, when a mixed double tournament will be held. Our bowling alley manager, Mrs. August Podboy, reports that it promises to be a big event by the number of names already turned in. The entry fee is \$1.25, and with the girls and fellows bowling together and against each other, an exciting evening is assured.

Sunday, Feb. 18, a dance will be held by the Pioneers, with music by Jackie Martincic and his orchestra. Jackie and his orchestra is one of our favorites, and a good time is always had whenever he gives out with those polkas and sweet music.

Friends: Don't forget, for an enjoyable week-end, Feb. 17 and 18, at the SNPJ hall.

Betty's Beauty Shop of Strabane is now under new management and will now be known as "Millie's Beauty Shop." It is managed by Mrs. Frank Podboy, whose husband is with the Seabees somewhere in Hawaii. Lots of success to you and your new business, Millie.

Mrs. Charles Koval is doing fine with her delicatessen store on Wylie

Ave., and we also wish her continued success. Mary's hubby is with the Navy on duty somewhere in the Pacific. The girls seem to be doing a good job of it while waiting for their men to return.

Our Members in Service

Pvt. Edwin Chesnic, who was stationed at Camp J. T. Robinson, is home on furlough. "Babe" has completed his basic infantry training and will report to Fort Meade, Md.

Pvt. Joseph Senkine, who was recently inducted into the Army, is stationed at Cumberland, Md.; and Pvt. Martin Vehar, also a new inductee, is receiving his basic at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Edward Zuzek S1/c was transferred to the Navy Combat Demolition Unit, which is a part of the Amphibian Corps. He is receiving his training at Little Creek, Va.

Our prominent Pioneer member and doctor, Major James Bell, was reported missing recently in a plane crash over Scotland. Major Bell was Flight Surgeon and on his way back to England with men seriously wounded in action. No further details are yet available, but friends have hopes of his safety.

It's grand to know some of our Pioneers are meeting in distant parts of the world; to them it's just like a breath of home. This time we hear Sgt. August Podboy stationed somewhere in Italy had the pleasant surprise of meeting Sgt. Rudolph Krulcek. It was the first meeting of the boys in three years. Together with Joseph Curnanski, who is also stationed nearby, the boys had quite a reunion.

Pfc. Carl Delost, who is stationed with an AAF Unit at Muir Field, Calif., recently had the pleasure of visiting his sister Margaret, who lives in Pittsburgh, Calif., and whom he hadn't seen for a few years.

The boys enjoy hearing from home, so write and write often!

HELEN TERSHEL, 589.

Diplomacy is the art of letting the other man have your own way.

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

Writing in his Today & Tomorrow, Louis Adamic says that Ilya Ehrenburg, the well-known Russian writer, is as popular in the Soviet Union as Ernie Pyle is in the United States. Concerning Germany, Ilya writes:

"It is not enough to defeat Germany. She must be crushed. Germans are already dreaming of a new war. Oh, of course, in captivity or in the towns taken by our Allies or by us, they'll simulate remorse. They are blitzy experts at that. They are already shedding 'kolossal' tears—tears by the gallon. They are filled with remorse for not having killed all the Russians, all the Poles and Frenchmen. They were too magnanimous at Maidanek (death factory)."

Ilya thinks that they are going to "correct these mistakes," if not now, then 10 or 20 years hence. A German officer, von Wolke, who was recently killed in Hungary, wrote before his death: "We committed a blunder. These Russians have proved to be so numerous that they have the power not only to defend themselves but, as we have learned to our cost, to attack as well. Our mistake was that we killed too few of them when we were in Russia. And now they are marching on our country. It is my will that my son Wilhelm shall be less humane."

"Do you hear?" Ilya is asking. "Von Wolke was of the opinion that furnaces of Maidanek were too slow, that they handled only two thousand corpses a day, and his son Wilhelm, when he grows up, must correct this mistake."

"We know what they feel. And we know what we feel. We are on German soil. That means that we will wear them of their German 'trade', that Wilhelm von Wolke will cut ears of wheat and not children's throats, that he will burn dung and not cities. It means that Germany will think with horror of her campaign against the Soviet Union and the world."

"We are coming to them, and in our hearts is the woe of these forty months—the mutilated bodies of the infants of the Babi Yar ravine, the 'desert zone', the famine victims of the siege of Leningrad, our near ones and friends, the first gallows in Volokolamsk, and the still warm bodies of the victims slaughtered as a last act of vengeance in the Kloog camps, our slain brethren, the homes of our fathers, the guerrilla region in Byelorussia where the Germans filled the wells with children."

"And Pushkin's grave, the 'ghettos' with millions of defenseless men and women massacred, and blown up Novgorod, our insulted old folk and youth stained with blood. All this we harbor in our hearts."

The above excerpt from a recent piece by Ehrenburg on the Germans is significant because it clearly pictures the state of mind of the Russian people in this war.

The temper of the article is intense. There is no doubt left as to what the Russians intend to do in order to prevent future wars and future horrors. They are determined that the aggressors must be "fenced in" at any cost. And who can blame the Russians who in this war have suffered more than any other nation, for their determination regarding Germany?

At any rate, the "Big Three" to all appearances have done a fine job at their conference at Yalta in the Crimea, Russia, regarding Germany as well as all the other countries in Europe.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—We're inviting all Pioneers to the next regular monthly meeting Friday, Feb. 16, at the SNPJ hall. The Supreme Board will be meeting at that time, so we will invite their members to our meeting. In addition to the usual reports, we will discuss the problems connected with our Invitational Handicap Bowling tournament. John and Ida Simon are preparing refreshments and some of the boys from Chicago's Juvenile Circle 26 will render a few songs. The usual monthly cash awards will be made. We are going to have a good meeting and a good time, so be certain to attend.

Then, we want to repeat our invitation of last week—to attend the party in honor of Anne Grosz Kumer at the Slovene Labor Center, Saturday, Feb. 17. Her husband, Michael R. Kumer, who is Vice-President of the SNPJ, will be attending the annual meeting of the Supreme Board, which will mean that he will be with us, too. As we look back over the past years, we can truthfully say that Anne has shared in the work of the Pioneers right along and that she was always reliable and sincere about her Pioneer Lodge work. We owe her a debt which can only partly be repaid with a fine party. Let's have a record turnout.

Stanley Zordani and Joseph Zordani (Joe lost his eye only recently) are the first to send in their entry blanks for the Pioneer Invitational Handicap tournament. Though Joe hasn't bowled for some time, he and Stanley intend to go out for first place money. The second entry came in from Emil Hrst of Washington, D. C. Emil always manages to take time off to attend this annual Pioneer event and he writes that he doesn't want to break his good record of the past. It's mighty nice to know that this chap will be back with us again and that he travels such a long distance just to get back to Chicago to his old friends. Then, we have the first mother-daughter combination with an entry from Antoinette Zaventnik an Aphrodite Westphal. Although ten days remain before the dead-line for the entries we urge all of you to get them in soon.

In connection with the Invitational Handicap, tournament, the Pioneers will hold a social and party at the SNPJ Hall, immediately after the bowling. We intend to serve some good plate luncheons and make it a pleasant affair. Naturally, we will have refreshments and good dance music. We anticipate that all of the bowling will be completed by 3 p. m. The social will follow immediately and, in addition, to the bowlers, the rest of the Pioneers and friends and even the outside public is invited. There shouldn't be any admission charge.

A fine V-mail letter from Arley Bozenik, who is somewhere in Germany, tells us about some of the tough things our boys must do in the foxholes. They must prepare their own stoves for heating in the foxholes and their own shelter overhead, secure coal and see to it that not too much smoke is given off. Arley longs for home.—The other G.I. note of this week comes from Eleanor Ales, a WAC, located in Portland, Oregon. She tells us that the weather there is fine and that everything is going along satisfactorily. She is playing a lot of basketball.—Leo Bruce, a local resident, who has been working for the Army in Alaska, writes from time to time. He has an APO number just like all of the boys but doesn't have to drill, only in the labor battalion. He expects to return back home soon.

En route, Professor Maynard Krueger drops a note and tells us that he has a very busy schedule of speaking engagements this Spring. He spent a week in the State of Michigan for the Michigan Commonwealth Federation. We're trying to get him for our local Library forum.—A note from Marie McShane tells that her husband has been transferred to Riverside, Calif., and that she is enjoying the sunny California weather.—The Demshar family has been on a farm in Dyer, Indiana. Sis. Demshar sent in a whole year's dues for the entire family and explains that she enjoys reading the Bulletin and that everything is going fine—this being butchering time they have plenty of meat without the worry of red points.—Our local Victory Garden group is at work already. Interesting lectures on the various phases of raising crops and victory gardens are being discussed at the Toman Library regularly. Mr. Alfred Molenhout, Horticulturist for the Fair State, will speak on "Starting the Garden" Thursday, Feb. 15. Other lectures will be held every other

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Thursday at 4005 W. 27th Street. These lectures are free and our people are urged to attend them.

The private profit big men have been fighting collectivism left and right. They are opposed to it in principle because it doesn't give the individual an advantage over the rest of his fellowmen for profits. Yet, they have upset their own argument against collectivism by the mere fact that ever so many of the large corporations have sharpened their taste for collectivist research. This means that many of the large corporations are pooling their resources in order to develop new products. Some of these range from poultry production to radiator and boiler-makers. Some of the largest companies are in these pools. Yet these powerful interests, who know the wisdom of collectivist research refuse to allow the common people the benefits of a collectivist system.—Experiments are now going on in the General Motors plants on increasing the power of American bombers. They now have a new engine and propeller which will increase the power of these terrific machines by at least 30% and are trying it out with the world's largest experimental bomber, the XB-19A.

Wipe Out Slums —Or Go Broke!

For half a century we have been fervently debating the desirability of wiping out the slum areas which disfigure our cities, small as well as large. Unfortunately, we have done precious little to solve the problem. And yet slum clearance should be one of the cornerstones of our program for full employment after the war.

Replacing our slums with houses fit for human habitation would guarantee a job to every building tradesman in the country and would stimulate business and employment in every other industry.

The real estate dealer—he generally calls himself a realtor—is mainly responsible for our failure to intelligently handle this vital reform. Of course, he is backed by the landowner. They seem determined that nothing shall be done unless they are permitted to supervise the job and collect exorbitant profits.

If they have their way, the slums will remain with us and building will be confined to suburban "developments" which afford the realtor and the landowner the best opportunity to satisfy their greed.

Major General Philip B. Fleming, who is the administration's chief public work administrator, appreciates this danger. He's a West Pointer, a distinguished member of the Army Engineers' Corps and a public servant who is never awayed by personal interests. In a statement to a congressional committee last week, the general issued this warning:

"Most of America's bigger cities must rebuild, make themselves attractive places to live, or go broke."

The constant leakage of taxable wealth in the larger cities threatens the bankruptcy of several of them within the foreseeable future.

"The tendency to live in suburbs, manifested by those who can afford it, is losing not only wealth, but brains to the cities."

"The way to stop it is not to replace a building here or there, but to demolish large areas of slums and rebuild according to a new and complete design."

"Former slum land, thus acquired and cleared, would be free from noise and city dirt and protected against undesirable encroachment."

"The land might be leased or sold for development by private enterprise according to a controlled plan."

Labor does not object to private enterprise doing the job and reaping a proper reward, but private enterprise will never put over such an undertaking unless the cities, states and nation control the plan, as the general suggests, and insist that everything done must be in the interests of the community and particularly of the poor and moderately well-to-do.

A Fair Exchange

A popular, middle-aged character actress was sitting in a restaurant with her more than middle-aged husband, when a gorgeous young woman, simply glowing with loveliness and charm, came in and sat down at the next table.

Noting his wife's envious glances, the husband inquired, "What would you give to be as young as that?"

"I'd give you, dearie," was the instant reply.

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Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Circle 26 to Attend Broadcast Saturday, Feb. 17

CHICAGO.—The Perfect Circle is going to attend a broadcast Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The date is February 17, and all members must be at the SNPJ hall promptly at 9 a. m. as studio rules require all guests to be seated by 10 a. m. sharp. The broadcast is that of "Smilin' Ed McConnell's Buster Brown Gang," and the studio is located in the Merchandise Mart. Members are to bring carfare, and will be back at the hall by noon. Parents may accompany their children to the broadcast, as there are plenty of tickets available.

ANN SANNEMANN, Mgr.

Perfect Circle Holds Valentine Party Feb. 14

CHICAGO.—Last Saturday morning, thirty-one Circle members met at the SNPJ hall to formulate plans for their Valentine party.

We had a preview of things to come with a glimpse of valentines made by some of the members. Each member in attendance was then called upon to make a paper cup which undoubtedly will be filled with Valentine Day candies to be consumed after the regular repast.

In the evening many of the members attended the dance given by Slavija, Lodge 1. The music for this occasion was furnished by the talented Muzina Trio.

We take this opportunity to extend our sincere wishes for success to the new Juvenile Circle in Pueblo, Colorado, and hope they gain outstanding recognition as an active juvenile circle.

MARION CERVENKA, Vice President.

Voice of Youth Circle to Meet Thursday, Feb. 22

MIDWAY, PA.—I wish to inform all the members of the Circle Voice of Youth, No. 15, that the February meeting will be held on the last Thursday, Feb. 22, instead of Friday, as some of the members would like to attend the local basketball games which are usually held on Friday evenings. I would like to see all the members present at this meeting and also all future meetings.

Mrs. IRENE LUKAN, Mgr. (Ed. note:—Very sorry! Your letter postmarked Feb. 5 at 2 p. m. reached us Feb. 6 at 4 p. m., too late to include the Feb. 10 party announcement in last week's paper.)

Lt. A. M. Sustarsic Reported Missing

BUTTE, MONT.—Lt. Andrew M. Sustarsic, member of the Western Leaders, SNPJ lodge 608, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Aston Sustarsic, has been reported missing in action over China, since Dec. 18 by the War Department.

Lt. Sustarsic, 22 years old, veteran of almost 200 combat flying hours in the China-Burma-India theaters of operation, was a member of the Caterpillar Club for a forced jump last October. In service for two years, the Butte navigator experienced one exciting escape since he landed overseas last August. On reaching India he underwent an emergency appendectomy and had just returned to duty from the hospital when he was briefed for the combat flight which culminated in a forced parachute jump.

After completing his bombing run the B-24, in which he was serving, developed motor trouble. Shortly after midnight on the return trip to the base the crew was forced to jump. In spite of his recent operation, Lt. Sustarsic landed unharmed and hid in the underbrush near a river until daylight. In the morning he met two friendly Chinese coolies who guided him on a day long walk to a nearby village. There he was reunited with other members of the crew, all uninjured.

The parachute which saved his life and admitted him to membership in the Caterpillar club is now one of the prized souvenirs in the Sustarsic home in Butte.

Lt. Sustarsic received his wings at Selman Field, La. He also has two brothers in the service. W. O. Stephan F. Sustarsic now based at San Diego, is a veteran of 15 months of combat duty with the Navy in the Pacific zone, where he participated in nine major engagements, and Pvt. Tony F. Sustarsic who is stationed with the infantry at Fort Knox, Ky.

Mrs. ANNE PROSPER, Sec'y.

Signs

"The silver is not medicine. Don't take it after meals."—Sign in a restaurant that has suffered from souvenier hunters.

"Don't whistle at the girls who emerge from here. One of them may be your grandmother."—Sign posted above entrance of a West Coast beauty salon.

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoosit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The meeting of Feb. 9 was very well attended but there were still several faces that could have been there. Many important topics were discussed and if you weren't there, you really missed a lot.

John Yurgee brought up the grand idea of organizing girls' and boys' bowling teams for the telegraphic tournament, so if any of you members from Lodges 107, 250, 230 or 659 are interested, get in touch with John Yurgee or Al Kacin. Come on all, let's really organize some good teams; and besides, lots of fun can be had by all.

The May dance isn't far off and as yet we have no orchestra. So, if anyone knows of an orchestra, be sure to get in touch with Frank Kokal.

If any Spirit member has any old clothes, canned food stuffs or any article of any kind to donate to the Yugoslav Relief, get in touch with Ann Spiller. This is a worthy cause and one to which we all should donate something. There is a shipment going out in March, so get your donations in early.

By the time this article sees print, John Spiller will be in Chicago attending the supreme board meeting. All the members hope the session will be successful and are all looking forward to Spiller's return.

Ed Hervatin's wife and baby were at the meeting. Both are looking wonderful and we hope to see you at the meetings more often.

Sorry to hear that Mildred Vandewarker is ill. All members hope that your illness isn't serious and that you will be back with us again soon. John Zimmerman, who is now in the Barnes' Hospital, will soon be transferred to the City Hospital. It would be nice for all the Spirit members to send him a card of cheer.

Tony Petrovic is now a corporal and is stationed in England. He sends his regards to all the members.

Sis. Sybil Youngman is now with hubby Lt. Youngman in Lincoln, Neb.

Bro. Pete Kokal sends regards to Spirits from Norfolk, Va. Congratulations on his promotion to 3rd class petty officer.—Bro. Johnny Rhodus sends greetings from France.

Spillers, Markoffs and Sophie attended the Liberation ball at the Czech Hall held recently. They said it was very beautiful and very colorful.

Members, don't forget to send your buddy a valentine.

Why People Have Been Optimistic

If the American people have deluded themselves about the early end of the war in Europe, they can readily cite distinguished authority for their optimism.

The St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" quotes General Eisenhower as saying, late in December of 1943, "We will win the European war in 1944." In January of 1944, President Roosevelt wired the French committee in North Africa, "Nineteen forty-four is the year of victory."

Winston Churchill last June suggested that victory might come during the summer. Later he fixed Christmas; then next Easter, and finally threw up his hands, exclaiming that he saw "extremely heavy fighting for a good long time."

General Arnold on February 14, 1943, declared: "I have an appointment in Berlin a year from today." Admiral King, General Montgomery and General Clark agreed with him.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who is in a position to know what is going on, predicted last July that the "Red" army would be in Berlin in 60 days, and the war would be over "on all fronts in six months."

Does a bird need to theorize about building its nest, or boast of it when built? All good work is essentially done that way; without hesitation; without difficulty; without boasting.—Huskin.

Al Jolson, Edward G. Robinson would all be verboten. This is just in the field of entertainment. You can duplicate that in sports, politics, science, industry—everything else that has contributed toward a powerful America.

"The 'divide and conquer' technique worked well for Hitler in Germany. He's hoping it will do the same for him in the U.S.A. And anyone who signs that 'Hate the Jews' theme song here at home is taking a chorus right out of Hitler's score and building himself up for a big Nazi Iron Cross to wear on his chest."

"We've got no room for guys wearing Nazi crosses in this country; not when our boys are shedding their blood to smash those crosses along the Siegfried line. We've got a big job to do in backing up those boys. And part of that job is to deliver the KO to anti-Semitism, once and for all, so as to build the kind of unity that will deliver the KO to Schickelgruber."

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SNPJ SPORTS



'TELEGRAPHIC' TOURNAMENT NEWS

By Michael Vrhovnik

The official entry blanks, important rules and information, and a letter of invitation were mailed last week to more than a hundred prospective lodges scattered in a dozen or more states, most of them located in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana.

No doubt there are lodges, among the remaining five hundred which were unintentionally excluded from the mailing list, having members who desire to enter the first **SNPJ National Telegraphic Tenpin Bowling Tournament**. In all such cases we advise the lodges to direct requests for entry blanks to the Athletic Director. Later on we intend to have the entry blank published in the *Prosveta* in order not to miss any SNPJ bowlers who want to participate.

As each local "telegraphic" tournament is organized, the member chosen as the tourney secretary should immediately notify the Athletic Director of this action, and in the same letter furnish him with his (her) name, address, and the lodge or lodges conducting the tournament. As soon after as possible, he should also be informed of the name and location of the bowling establishment where the tournament will be staged. This is important for the reason that it is our intention to list all tournament sites, bowling time, etc., and have same published in the *Prosveta* from week to week until the tournament is held. This is intended mainly to help bowlers in each locality to enter a tournament of their choice, preferably one most convenient to their homes.

When reserving a place for your tournament, make sure first of all that the alleys are certified by the American Bowling Congress, otherwise you will be disappointed later to learn that none of the games bowled counted. When alleys are approved, a certificate is issued to the proprietor verifying the fact that the alleys fill all specifications required by the Rules and Regulations of the American Bowling Congress. Remove all doubt beforehand by checking the certificate and carefully noting that it was issued for the 1944-45 season.

The two dates set for the "telegraphic" tournament are Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29. Local tournament officials have the privilege of choosing either or both dates, depending on the number of entries and the convenience of the bowlers. It is not permissible to bowl any event of this tournament prior to or after the dates selected by the National Athletic Board.

Three "telegraphic" tournament sites have already been picked. In Western Pennsylvania **Lodge No. 589 (Pioneers)** of Strabane will be the hosts in charge of the bowling events and social affair there. **Frank Tomasic**, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the E. S. Federation and President of the Pioneer Lodge, will very likely shoulder the leadership responsibilities. Brother Tomasic is an expert bowler in his own right and well acquainted with many other sports. He has been active in SNPJ circles for a number of years, and so we are confident everything will be conducted in "tip-top" style in Strabane.

John J. Spilar reports in his weekly column and by letter that the Cleveland Athletic League is behind the "telegraphic" kegel classic 100 percent. Brother Spilar and Joseph "Whitey" Matthews have been honored as secretary and chairman, respectively, of that city's tournament. Incidentally, "Whitey" is the

League's hard-working president this year, while "J. J." is serving his second term on the National Athletic Board representing the 3rd District. With these two veterans holding the reins, there can be no doubt of the caliber of tournament in Cleveland. We can also be sure the social event, held in conjunction with it, will be more than the average bowler anticipated—and yes, you can be sure the reporters will be on the job jotting down notes of interest from every angle.

The third site is Chicago in the Midwest section. Here the **Pioneers (550)** will be in command with **Frank "Lefty" Lotrich**, representative of the National Athletic Board, and **Edward Hudale**, long an active member of the Society, at the helm whipping the necessary arrangements into shape. While developments are gradually crystallizing to a point, the main details are not yet ready for publication. But when they are, we can feel doubly certain there will be no slip-up in cooperation, all-around action and publicity long before the big event is scheduled to begin. That takes care of three localities and others will be announced as fast as they are reported. We expect soon to hear of action taken by lodges in such well-known bowling centers as Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Springfield, Johnston and other cities, and from the smaller towns like La Salle, Ill.; Girard, Ohio; Sharon, Pa.; Gowanda, N. Y.; Barberton, Ohio, etc.

Wherever possible, lodges should make an effort to bowl in one of the centralized tournaments. These attract a larger gathering of keggers and spectators and therefore, more competitive spirit and social enjoyment can be expected. Of course, if the traveling conditions, work, or other good reason prevents you from participating in a central tournament, we suggest then that you bowl at the nearest bowling alleys. This is not to be interpreted as meaning that you can switch from one tournament to another. Make up your mind where you want to bowl, enter there and stick.

Rudy Pugel of the Milwaukee **SNPJ Badgers (584)**, former holder of the National Doubles Match Game Championship with Ned Day, was one of many "big name stars" to wind up the Peterson Bowling Classic in Chicago last Sunday. This is the richest individual tournament in the country with a prize fund of \$43,000, topped by a first prize of \$5,100 and a \$2,000 second place award. Like numerous other nationally known keggers who had their chances and failed in the previous fifteen days of the tournament, Rudy also failed to make the grade shooting an unimpressive 1377 for the eight game stretch.

On the other hand, **Edward Blake**, member of the "Young Americans" (564), Detroit, Michigan, who holds the all-events record of 1940 in the SNPJ, rolled 1521 in the Peterson Classic and 1559 in the De Vito Classic on consecutive evenings. He finished third and sixth respectively on his squads and is assured a place among the prize winners in both tournaments. Nice work, Ed!

A distinct disappointment to his followers was **Charles Lausche**, Cleveland Barrister and brother of Ohio's governor, who bowled a poor 1381 in the Peterson event. He consistently averages 200 or better in local league competition. The American Bowling Congress records show that Lausche and a bowler by the name of **Frank Francis** hold the all-time doubles record for three games with a brilliant 1494, established in a tournament in February 1938.

To give you an example of "ups

and downs" in bowling, here is what happened to **Andy Varipapa**, a top-notch kegler, exhibitionist and instructor for over 25 years. Bowling in the Peterson Classic last Friday night, he wound up the eight game series with the miserable average of 162, totaling 1299 altogether. Then the very next evening he shot 1701 in the De Vito tourney for an average of 212, and probably good for \$500 in prize money. It proves that the best can be very poor on their off-days.

But in the SNPJ "telegraphic" tournament, the good, mediocre and poor bowlers all stand a good chance to win a prize either through good bowling or the consolation method of distribution. But more about this later.

Krause's 268 Thriller Tops SNPJ Bowlers

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"If you first don't succeed, try, try again!" Bearing that slogan in mind, **Carl Krause** took over the leadership in the individual standings with a sparkling 268 performance which bettered previous 256 and 257 tries earlier in the season. After missing the tenpin in the first frame, Carl cleaned the slots nine times in a row before the four pin stuck on a good pocket hit. Other tallies of 146 and 198 netted a 612 series that sparked the Betsy Ross Flagmakers to a two game breeze over the V-Bo's. Ozzie Hirsch with a 564 series was high for the losers.

Like "Ol Man River" the Lunder-Adamic crew "Just Keep on a-Rollin'" as they swept aside the Utopian Panthers in all three contests, increasing their league lead to ten games. Tony Primc with a 548 series shone for the former. For the latter J. Attwood was best with a 574 set.

The Utopian Tigers triumphed twice in a nip and tuck bout with the Utopian Lions. Yours truly topped the Tiger throwers with a 525 series. W. Schlarb looped in the identical score for the Lions.

200 Circle
C. Krause 268, J. Jira 227, J. Attwood 224-202, J. Birk 210, M. Krall 209, M. Poklar 204, F. Svigel 201.

Athletic League Lights
Officers elected for the year 1945: Pres., Joseph Matthews; Vice Pres., John Spilar; Sec'y-Treas., Marie Stefanie; Rec. Sec'y, Mollie Koren; Auditors—Agnes Jeric, Pauline Ross and Pauline Spik.

This organization will sponsor their annual bowlers' dance Feb. 24 at the Slovene National Home on St. Clair. Music will be furnished by Pete Srnick. All SNPJ men and ladies league keggers are asked to support and work at this affair as the profits will be divided among the teams' prize list.

The Cleveland section of the National Telegraphic tournament will be held at the Slovene Workmen's Home alleys under the auspices of the Cleveland Athletic League. Joseph Matthews and your writer will be in charge of the event. Marie Stefanie will head the social committee.

Sports for You

Looking down the standings in the twelve team league at the east 189th st. alleys, the Lausche Boosters stand firmly cemented on the bottom rung with a record of 10 wins and 53 losses. Composed of five Struggler members, Joe Tolar, Tony Zamen, Phil Sirca, Eddie Fatur and Joe Karlinger, this better than average quintet just don't seem to get the breaks in this tough "A" league. Named in honor of Frank J. Lausche, governor of Ohio and an SNPJ member, the Boosters started the season off by losing 24 games in a row! But this courageous gang kept intact, hoping their luck would change and now are giving the leaders something to worry about. Squaring off with one of the top-notchers, the Boosters lost the first two games by a margin of two pins! Disappointed but not overcome the lads romped in with the final fracas. That could be the turning point for these fine sports from the Struggler Lodge that have exhibited the fighting spirit of which the SNPJ so proudly exalts!

JOHN J. SPILAR
Ath. Rep.—Dist. No. 3.

SNPJ Ladies' League
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Two very closely contested games were rolled last Friday by the Cavaliers and Comrades No. 2, the latter losing both by a small margin of 8 and 5 pins. Discouraging to say the least. Better luck next time, girls.

Chris Kebe's 306 was tops for the evening. Antonette Skok strengthened her weakness and made four in a row, the tenth pin, I mean. Her series of 476 and a close 475 which Mollie Koren compiled were high for the Comrades.

Top-Notchers, the Strugglers No. 1 came through with 2 out of 3 from the Utopian No. 1 team, the last one by only one pin. Herming Zupancic and Frances Perusek lead the Strug-

Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

WOMEN'S SLIPS

Good rayon slips can be bought for \$2 or less. CU's tests of 67 brands of all types of rayon slips reveal. But to get good wear from even the best slip, you must get a garment that fits well at all points. Adjustable straps are useful to correct the fit of a slip from bust to waist, but don't let a salesclerk talk you into buying a too-long or a too-short slip on the theory that the length can be fixed at the shoulder straps. Such adjustment will throw the whole slip out of line; it will fit poorly and wear poorly.

Slips cut either wholly or partly on the bias usually fit better and have less tendency to ride up and twist than do straight-cut slips; besides, they're stronger at the seams. Slips sewn by hand are costlier, but they are not as durable as well-made machine-sewn slips. Look for straps firmly attached to the fabric—not to the lace or the decoration; on slips made with double tops, the straps should be inserted at least a quarter of an inch between the two layers of fabric.

If you buy a knit slip, try to get one that's runproof. You can recognize a runproof knit from the fact that the ribs on the face run at right angles to the ribs on the reverse. Knits have an advantage for busy women in that they need not be ironed if they are pulled into shape when still wet, then dried flat.

Nylon slips—made of nylon government rejects—are occasionally available. Nylon is a very strong fabric; it is quick-drying and need not be ironed. But many nylon slips are so poorly constructed that they are not worth buying.

"Best Buys" found in CU's tests include the following: Crepe: **Barbizon Bryn Fair**, \$1.95; **Seamprufe**, \$1.98; **Barbara Lee**, \$2.25. Satin: **Seamprufe**, \$1.98; **Barbizon Prim Rite**, \$1.98; **Barbizon Bryn Belle**, \$1.95. Knit: **Loomcraft Stripe-Tex** (also called **True-Mold**), \$1.29; **Van Raalte Petaliskin**, \$2.15.

HEADACHE

Recurrent headaches require medical care rather than a dose of some advertised "pain killer." CU's medical adviser warns in an article on the subject in *Consumer Reports*. For the causes of headaches are many and varied; they include, among others, high blood pressure, infection, fever, allergy, nervous tension, fatigue, colds and eyestrain. A drug may do a temporary job in relieving the pain, but it cannot effect a permanent cure. And some of the drugs on the market may do lasting harm—some have even been known to cause death to sensitive persons.

For an occasional headache, aspirin is the safest drug, though many persons are sensitive even to aspirin. One aspirin tablet is generally as effective as two, therefore take only one at a time. And take your aspirin pill with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda to avoid nausea and stomach irritation.

Beware of patent medicines containing acetanilid, antipyrine, acetophenetidin, bromides and aminopyrine. All can cause serious illness in sensitive persons. Acetanilid and the bromides tend to be habit-forming. Read the labels; avoid these drugs.

COOKING FATS & OILS

Nationally advertised products are not necessarily the best. CU found again in testing 14 shortenings and 13 cooking oils. The much-publicized **Planters Hi-Hat** peanut oil rated "Not Acceptable" because of its poor color and generally poor processing and because it smoked and smelled at frying temperatures. And the widely-advertised **Crisco** and **Spry** were rated "Acceptable" for baking, but not for high-temperature frying, since they smoke at these high temperatures.

Oils good for both baking and frying included **Durkee's Peanut Oil**, **Royal Cook Oil Mixture**, **Wesson Cottonseed Oil**. Good all-purpose shortenings included **Shurline**, **Durkee's Armour's Vegetable A. & P's Dezo and Snowdrift**.

YOUR DOLLAR is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on *Consumer Union Reports*, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 11 Union Square West, New York City, a non-profit organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are made.

Safe

They were entertaining the preacher at lunch, and the guest remarked to the small boy of the house: "Don't you ever say prayers before your meals, my child?" "Oh, no," said the bright boy. "Dad says our cook's pretty reliable."

glers with 480 and 476 respectively. Fanny Svetina had a 480 series followed by Chris Lisch with 460.

Comrades No. 1 defeated the Strugglers No. 2 in two rounds. Anne Prijatelj's 192 game and 472 series was enough for the former. Theresa Clement's 438 was high for the Strugglers.

Concordians, in spite of all the splits, were able to collect two from the Utopians No. 2. Millie Marn, the sharpshooter, headed the team with 472.

Dance tickets for the forthcoming dance were distributed among the girls and much enthusiasm was shown. Whitey Mathews taking his share for the men's league. From all indications the girls league will be well represented at the dance. Here's hoping it's a tremendous success.

PAULINE ROSS, Sec'y.

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Herring

(Continued)

British Labor Party delegates met in London December 11 and decided to continue their support of the Churchill coalition government until after the end of the European war. Acting chairman Harold J. Laski referred to the Prime Minister as a "gallant and romantic relic of eighteenth-century imperialism." Bitter criticisms were directed by speakers from the floor against government policy in "liberated" countries, but the conference accepted the necessity of working in Tory harness so long as the war lasted, and decided not to break with the Tory government until the post-war general election.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and most influential of the British labor leaders now on the government payroll, took the floor at the Labor Party Conference in an all-out defense of the Prime Minister and his policies. Mr. Bevin said, "I took part with my labor colleagues in the whole of these discussions, going over nearly four years, trying to work out these terrifying problems that would arise at the end of the war." As he looked over the discussions, Mr. Bevin added, he did not feel that any mistakes had been made. Greek stability was essential to the stability of the Balkans. The stability of both was related to the position in the Mediterranean. "The British government cannot abandon its position in the Mediterranean. It is impossible for it to do so."

There Mr. Bevin put his finger on the vital issue. On that issue Mr. Bevin and his fellow labor leaders and Mr. Churchill and his fellow Tories see eye to eye. The future of the British Empire depends upon British control of the Mediterranean, and all other issues are secondary to this primary consideration.

What a picture of power politics and of the ideological depths to which collaboration leads labor representatives. It might be assumed that Ernest Bevin, head of the largest trade union in the British Isles, would throw at least a few crumbs of comfort to the half-starved Greek masses in their struggle to free themselves from the second armed occupation within five years. But, ironically, the comfort comes from the Tory Times, while laborite Bevin defends the Tory conqueror.

Active military participation by a British coalition government in the Greek civil war seems to justify several rather significant generalizations:

1. Britain, by playing a minor role on the western invasion front, is able to devote time and attention to building up her fences around the Mediterranean.
2. Prime Minister Churchill's government, backed by a huge fund of U.S.A. lend-lease supplies, is leading the forces of Europe's counter-revolution in Greece, Italy and perhaps also Belgium.
3. Political expediency compels the leaders of the British Labor Party to continue their collaboration with the Churchill government and to refrain from any direct criticism of its counter-revolutionary activities.
4. The only official word of protest against the Churchill policy has been uttered by Wall Street-trained Secretary of State Stettinius.

General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow resulted in the signing of a twenty-year French-Soviet treaty. This treaty, like the Anglo-Soviet twenty-year treaty of 1942, is an offensive and defensive alliance, directed against German aggression, with a clause providing for mutual economic assistance.

The signing of the treaty is an event of major significance:

1. France regains her status as a major European power.
2. This status is recognized first by the Soviet Union.
3. Moscow now has close treaty ties with Britain, Czechoslovakia, France and Japan. Thus, while the two other major powers, Britain and the U.S.A., are in one (anti-Axis) world, the Soviet Union is at the same time in the United Nations world and in the Axis world and thus, in the broadest sense, is the one cosmopolitan world power.

In my last letter I quoted President Roosevelt's slogan, "Unite to win the war and to achieve a lasting peace," and asked everybody to think over its adequacy as a basis for post-war peace and security. The President's slogan suggests three ideas—unity, victory and peace.

Unity is an excellent concept, provided it is sufficiently inclusive. With whom does Mr. Roosevelt propose to unite? With the American economic royalists and the British Tories? Of course. They are his buddies. With the executives of the American and British labor unions? Certainly. They are his henchmen. With the French Resistance and the Spanish Republicans? Well, perhaps. With the Jim-Crowed American Negroes and the jailed leaders of the Indian National Congress? Hold on. Not so fast. And how about the Yugoslav Federation, under Marshal Tito, and the

Greek Liberation Front, battling Mr. Roosevelt's British Tory buddies for a chance to set up a government of their choice? But they are revolutionaries! And the 70 million Japanese and 75 million Germans? Absurd. They are the enemy! The President's slogan really begins with the unity, not of the human race, but only of special privileged groups among the best-armed peoples.

Now as to victory. Will victory bring peace? A large body of historic experience answers in the negative. In 1918, for example, the Allied Nations won a sweeping victory over the Central Empires. Did this victory bring peace? No. It led directly to World War II.

Similarly, the many brilliant victories won by Napoleon between 1795 and 1812 did not bring peace. On the contrary, they led to the bloody field of Waterloo.

President Wilson stated this point very clearly when he declared that the peace, if it was to last, must be "a peace without victory." Victory, he said, humiliates the vanquished and, by stirring up feelings of hatred and vengeance, leads inevitably to another war.

Professor Mortimer Adler has stated the point somewhat differently: "Nothing less than world government will establish world peace, even in the least degree" (*Common Sense*, January 1944, p. 15).

President Roosevelt favors peace. But he also wants unconditional surrender and backs the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, under which the Big Three will hold a monopoly of the world's arms and arms-making plants.

W.T.R. Fox (*The Super Powers*, Harcourt, 1944, pp. 8-9) offers this post-war picture: "Fifty years from now, or five hundred years from now, men may have discovered a substitute for armed force in world politics. . . . To understand the international relations of the next generation, however, one needs to know the precise location of preponderant military power." After pointing out that Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are unwilling to lay down their arms or to create a supra-national authority "with preponderant force at its command," Mr. Fox goes on to discuss "the prospects for a war between the Soviet eastern power nucleus and the Anglo-American western aggregation" (p. 103).

Walter Lippman takes precisely the same position: "A universal society can only be a voluntary association of sovereign states. . . . It cannot be a world government because there is no way, now conceivable, by which this government could obtain . . . the power to legislate and to execute its laws (U. S. War Aims, Little, Brown, 1944, p. 183). Mr. Lippman goes on to discuss, as did Mr. Fox, the pertinent question, Where does the armed power lie? He finds this power in a nuclear alliance that includes China and the Soviet Union, but is centered about the Atlantic Community.

The Atlantic Community is based upon a close association of the British Empire, the United States and other countries bordering on the Atlantic. "A rational military policy for the United States can be founded only upon a solid political understanding that war within the Atlantic region is unthinkable and that war beyond it, and in defense of it, is certain to be a combined operation" (p. 72). Mr. Lippman, like Mr. Fox, is preparing in advance so that, when the next war comes, the preponderance of military power will be on the side that he favors. He therefore looks forward, not to peace, but to victory in World War III.

President Roosevelt's slogan envisages unity in a very narrow field. Certainly he does not mean to include the outcast peoples and the "forces of evil" against which he is now waging his struggle for all-out victory. And he is surely mistaken if he supposes that peace will follow victory.

We live among nations every one of which has a war department and not one of which has a peace department.

We live among nations that spend more money on the waging of war than on all other items in the national budget.

We live in a lawless world, because there is in the world no authority competent to make or enforce law. All issues on which the nations cannot reach agreement must therefore be submitted to trial by armed force.

Peace is possible only in an orderly world.

Order, in our times, presupposes law.

Obviously, until a world law-making and law-enforcing body is set up, there can be no peace. On the contrary, as Spykman so clearly pointed out, "war in the twentieth century is total war, the combination and integration of military, political, economic and ideological tactics into one great war effort. . . . The result is that the distinction between the war-time and peace-time forms of the power struggle have now been effaced completely. No state can think any longer of preparation for national defense merely in terms

of preparation for a future conflict. The struggle is waged continuously. Total war is permanent war" (*America's Strategy in World Politics*, Harcourt, 1942, pp. 38 and 40).

Modern statesmen, including the President, are directing affairs in a world dedicated to the waging of permanent war. On what other assumption could they be justified in calling for universal military conscription after the unconditional surrender of their present enemies? The President, his Secretaries of War and Navy, his Chief of Staff and many of his lesser spokesmen are on record in favor of peace-time conscription because he knows and they know that, while the competitive struggle for wealth and power endures, war will continue to be one of its instruments. They and we must choose between world law under world government and the settlement of world conflicts by an appeal to arms.

Well, how about it? Are you convinced of the validity of this argument? Or can you still be fooled by slogans such as, "Let us unite to win the war and to achieve a lasting peace?"

Housing Program to Prevent Crash

Congress was urged last week to adopt a sweeping housing program as a bulwark against disastrous post-war depression.

Harry C. Bates, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee, submitted a 10-year plan for the construction of 15 million homes, and declared this is the "minimum need." He argued it would be the "most powerful generator of post-war employment."

Boris Shishkin, economist of the A. F. of L., said the program can be brought into high gear within five years after the shooting stops, when it will yield nearly two and a half million construction jobs alone.

Full operation of the program, Shishkin asserted, will provide jobs for six and a half million workers directly engaged in production and handling materials.

It will also create a vast market in household equipment, appliances and home furnishings sufficient to yield each year many more millions of full-time jobs, Shishkin said.

To be effective, Bates declared, a housing program must provide financing at lower interest rates, and longer periods of repayments; reduce the cost of materials, guard against "jerry" building; safeguard the home buyer's investment in case of default on mortgage due to unemployment; protect against deficiency judgments, and require payment of prevailing wages.

A number of other witnesses were heard by the committee, including government officials.

Voluntary Methods Man Ships

Smashing new proof that voluntary methods will get results in recruiting manpower came last week from the War Shipping Administration.

During December, the W. S. A. revealed, it received demands for 16,000 additional officers and men to operate ships for overseas duty—more than any other month in history.

With the help of maritime unions, a high-powered recruiting drive secured the necessary 16,000, the W. S. A. declared.

"Every man was a volunteer," the agency said. "December was truly a high spot in American history."

"In fact, we have met every emergency with which we have been faced in this war, and we will continue to do so in the constant battle to keep the supply lines open."

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