

# NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILO AMERISKE BRATSKE ZVEZE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION



Entered as Second Class Matter April 15th, 1926, at Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, Under the Act of March 3rd, 1879. — Accepted for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage, Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3rd, 1917, Authorized March 15th, 1925.

NO. 50. — ŠT. 50.

VOLUME XXI.—LETNIK XXI.

## SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

### NARODNO OBRAMBA

Predsednik Truman je pretekel teden poslal kongresu svoje priporočilo za vzpostavitev delavnice narodne obrambe, v katerega področje bi spadale vse panoge oborožene sile, to je armada, mornarica in letalstvo. Sedaj imamo vojni departement za armado in mornariški departement za mornarico, letalstvo pa visi nekako med obema. Po predsednikovem priporočilu bi narodno obrambo tvorili trije enakopravni deli, armada, mornarica in letalstvo, s skupnim tajnikom in posameznimi podčelniki za tri panoge. Verjetno je, da bo predsednikovo priporočilo sprejet, dasi bodo prej v kongresu delge debate.

### DELEGATI IZBRANI

Za Zedinjene države so že izbrani delegati za prvo zborovanje Organizacije združenih narodov, ki se bo pričelo 10. januarja. Delegatov in namestnikov je devet, med njimi bivši državni tajnik Edward E. Stettinius, ki bo obenem ameriški delegat v osrednjem končlu, in Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, vdova po pokojnem predsedniku Rooseveltu. Delegati pripadajo obema političnima strankama. Senat je tozadovno predsednikovo imenovanje soglasno potrdil.

### STAVKOVNA SITUACIJA

Stavkovna situacija v avt industriji je v splošnem nespremenjena. Predsednik Truman je imenoval posebno stavkovno komisijo, ki naj preiše fakte in poda svoja priporočila. Po predsednikovem mnenju bi moralata komisija imeti tudi pravico vpogled v knjige in profite avtomobilskih družb, čimur pa se družbe z vso silo upirajo. V to svrhu pa bi moral kongres spregjeti posebno postavo, za kar pa še ni bližnjih izgledov.

### PATTON UMRL

V bolnišnici v Heidelbergu, Nemčija, je 21. decembra umrl general George S. Patton, star 60 let. Podlegel je posledicam poškodb, ki jih je dobil v avtomobilski koliziji dne 9. decembra. Patton se je izkazal za izredno sposobnega in drznega poveljnika ameriške tretje armade, ki je prav pred enim letom pomagala ustaviti zadnjino nemško ofenzivo izven nemških mej, nakar je izredno, brzino prodrla globoko v Nemčijo. Patton se je izkazal za zmožnega poveljnika že prej, v Afriki in Italiji. Ironija usode je, da je sredi tisočih vojnih nevarnostih ostal nepoškodovan, in je padel v mirnem času kot žrtve prometne nesreče. Pokopan bo pri mestu Ham v Luksemburgu na vojaškem pokopališču poleg drugih padlih borcev ameriške tretje armade.

### ZA AVTOMOBILISTE

Z novim letom bo odpadlo racioniranje avtomobilskih obročev ali pneumatik. Producija obročev je tako velika, da bo zadostila zahtevam. Vojno racioniranje je s tem skoro pri koncu. Samo sladkor bomo še dobivali po odmerkah.

### OSTRA ZIMA

Ostra zima z obilno snegom je objela delež od atlantske obale do Kansasa ter do kanadske meje do Virginije. Sneg znatno (Dalje na 6. strani)

## STANOVNIKU KRIZA

### Brezdomovinci krajevske vrste

Iz vseh delov Zedinjenih držav slišimo pritožbe o velikem pomanjkanju stanovanj. Sicer je bilo pomanjkanje stanovanj občutno ves čas tekom vojne, toda takrat se je do znatne mere prispevalo navalu delavcev v mesta z vojnymi industrijami. Tekom vojne so ljudje tudi marsikat potrpeli pač z ozirom na vojne razmere, češ, vojna je prva, vse drugo naj čaka.

Kmalu po koncu vojne so bile restrikcije na vojni material ukinjene in nekako splošno mnenje je bilo, da se bo pomanjkanju stanovanj hitro odpomoglo. To upanje je bilo seveda pretirano, ker v nekaj mesecih se ne more nadomestiti vsega, kar je bilo v štirih letih zamujenega. Tekom vojne je bilo zgrajenih zelo malo pravih stanovanjskih hiš, tako odštejemo zasilne hišice in kabinе, ki so bile zgrajene okoli novih tovarn za stanovanja delavcev. Nekateri teh tovarni zdaj počivajo in stanovalci so se iz zasilnih hiš izselili, posebno v krajih, kjer so take tovarne oddaljene od večjih mest. stare stanovanjske hiše v mestih so se postarale in nekatere tudi razpadle, ker tekem vojne ni bilo niti dovolj materiala niti dovolj delavcev za nujne poprave.

Iz vojnih sil je bilo zadnjne meseca odpuščenih okoli štiri milijone vojakov, mnogo med njimi oženjenih, ki iščejo stanovanja na novo. To je stanovanjsko krije povečalo.

Stavbinska industrija situacija ni mogla ali ni znala rešiti. Ko so bile vladne restrikcije za stavbeni material ukinjene, so stavbeniki začeli najprej graditi zgradbe višjih cen, pri katerih je več zasluga, kot na primer nove tovarne, salune, kegljišča, gasolinske postaje itd. Tega stavbenikom z njihovega stališča ni zameriti, ker vsaj rajši dela tam, kjer je več zasluga oziroma dobitka. Tako se privatna podjetnost v nenormalni povojni situaciji ni obnajla. Kljub temu je v finančnih krogih odpor proti sugestijam, da bi vrla direktno poseglal v situacijo z gradnjo stanovanjskih hiš po primeroma nizkih cenah. Vendar postaja v vsakim dñem bolj jasno, da bo morala vrla vzeti zadevo v roke. Tega bo prišlo toliko prej, kolikor bolj bodo vpili vojni veterani brez stanovanj.

Nedavno je administracija v Washingtonu spet uveljavila restrikcije na stavbeni material v toliko, da je določila, da se more 50% stavbenega materiala porabiti za gradnjo stanovanjskih hiš do 10 tisoč dolarjev vrednosti in le ostalih 50% za druge gradnje. Da li bo to dosti pomagalo, je dvomljivo. Le malo je odpuščenih vojakov in drugih stanovanja potrebnih državljanov, ki bi mogli investirati v stanovanje 10 tisoč dolarjev ali planovati najemnine v takih hišah.

Stavbeniki pa ne bodo gradili hiš po pet ali šest tisoč dolarjev, iz enostavnega razloga, ker pri stavbahnih višjih cene več zasluzijo. Tako bodo tako zvani mali ljudje ostali približno tam, kjer so bili.

Za prvo silo nekatera mesta in države prevajačo zapuščene zasilne hiše in kabine, ki so bile zgrajene okoli tovarn vojnega materiala, v mesta. Ponekod preurejajo za privatna stanovanja, tudi vojaške barake velikih taborišč, ki so zdaj prazna. To bo nekaj pomagalo za prvo (Dalje na 2. strani)

### Brezdomovinci krajevske vrste

### INFLUENCA NA POHODU

(Piše dr. F. J. Arch, vrhovni zdravnik Ameriske bratske zveze.)

Influensa je zelo nalezljiva bolez, ki ni posebno izbirčna niti glede starosti niti glede spola. Točasno se pojavlja v lahki obliki preko nekaterih vzhodnih delov dežele. Značilnost sedanje influence so glavobol, smrkanost, šegetajoč kašelj ter bolesne gineči v križu in splošno po telesu; vse to sprembla znatna vročica. Pojavlja se nenadoma in traja le dva do tri dni. Ako se ne pridružijo komplikacije, izgine sama v omejenem času. Nevarne komplikacije morejo biti vnetje sponika in pljučnica. Razširja se z direktnimi stiki z okuženimi osebami.

Zdi se, da se je v zadnjih letih pojavilo največ primerov influenze v mesecu decembru. Hitre spremembe v temperaturi, ljudske gineče, mrzlo in mokro vreme, preutrujenost in nepravilne razvade v prehrani direktno pomagajo k pojavitve bolezni. V tej sezoni se zdi, da so največji vzroki v dnevnih ginečah na cestozeleniških karah in busih.

Dasi se, da bolezen sama na sebi ni zelo nevarna, je neprjetna, in se jo more preprečiti z enostavnim upoštevanjem higijenskih pravil. Ne obiskujte prijateljev, ki so resno bolni. Izogibajte se gineči in prezakurjenih prostorov, živite redno, ne delajte do preutrujenosti in privoščite si redno osem do deset ur spanja. Bodite zmerni ali sploh opustite robo tabaka in alkohola, uživate do stoti citronovega sadja, pota.

"Najprej sem moral vprašati za dovoljenje zavezniško kontrolo-komisijo v Bukarešti. Po nekoliki zamudi je dovoljenje prišlo v Rim, pa se je nekje zamešalo in se je končno našlo v ameriškem poslanstvu.

"Zdaj si je bilo treba nabaviti vozni listek, kar pa ni enostavna reč. V Bukarešto ne vodi ameriška letalska črta, ampak angleška. Najprej je bilo treba izpolniti štiri forme na ameriškem poslanstvu v svrhu nabave potrošilnika. Razdaljo 250 milij je omenjeni vrlak prevozil v šestih urah. Zadali te hrzine ga Slovaki, ki sami sebe nazivajo Slovene, imenujejo "Slovenska strela." Seveda, naša prava slovenska strela je čisto nekaj drugega; posebno, kadar je spusti v svet kak čvrsti Krašavec.

Reporter Andrica poroča iz Češkoslovaške, da se je nedavno vozil od Prage v Bratislavu z brzovlakom "Slovenska strela."

Razdaljo 250 milij je omenjeni vrlak prevozil v šestih urah. Zadali te hrzine ga Slovaki, ki sami sebe nazivajo Slovene, imenujejo "Slovenska strela." Seveda, naša prava slovenska strela je čisto nekaj drugega; posebno, kadar je spusti v svet kak čvrsti Krašavec.

Narodni varnostni koncil je nedavno objavil statistiko, ki kaže, da se v štirih letih vojne prometne in druge nesreče v naši deželi zahtevale več žrtev, kot so jih utrpteli naši vojaki na raznih frontah. In nedavno smo čitali, da je bil v avtomobilski koloniji v Nemčiji zelo nevarno poškodovan general George Patton. Omenjeni general se je udeležil največjih ofenziv v Franciji in Nemčiji, ne da bi se mu bilo kaj zgodilo. V mirnem času pa je bil poškodovan tako, da bo najbrž stal invalid za vse življenje. To kaže, da je mir včasih nevarnejši kot vojna.

V starem kraju je bilo vsako četrto leto hroščivo leto. Nekaj časa so hrošči objestno rojili, potem pa so drugi za drugim mizerne pocepalci. Léto so imeli v Evropi kvizlinško leto. To sklepamo iz velikega števila kvizlingov, ki so že pocepalci.

V uradnem in poluradnem Washingtonu se mnogo protestira, ker baje vlade nekaterih evropskih držav ne marajo ameriških reporterjev v deželi. Tega da so krivi diktatorski režimi. Morda je tako, toda mi smo debeli prijatelji s kitajsko Čiang-Kajšekovo vlado, ki je stoprocentno diktatorska. In pomagamo ji z živili, z denarjem, z vojnimi potrebščinami in še na druge načine. To kljub temu, da je Čiang-Kajšek nedavno iztrjal več poštenih ameriških korespondentov iz dežele. Naša demokracija je čudovita dama.

V juliju letosnjega leta je bilo v ameriških vojnih silah 1,540 generalov. Do 31. decembra se bo to število znižalo za 500 in (Dalje na 2. strani)

### Prijetnosti potovanja po Evropi

### PROTISLOVJA IN ZMEDI

V teh časih potovanje ni prijetno niti v Zedinjenih državah zaradi gineč in raznih drugih fizičnih neudobnosti, ki so v potovanjih razmeroma neizogibne. Da so potovanja po Evropi še neprimerno bolj neudobna, si je vpriločenih razmerah neizogibna. Točasno je nedavno poročalo v Cleve-

land Pressu reporter Theodore Andrica iz Rima.

Kakor je bilo v tem listu že svoječasno poročano, je Mr. Andrica obiskal Italijo, Slovensko Primorje, Jugoslavijo in Češkoslovaško. Od tam se je namenil v Bukarešto, glavno mesto Rumunije. Pri tem je značilno, da se je iz Češkoslovaške, ki je primerna blizu Rumunije, morda vrniti nazaj v Rim, da tam dobiti dovoljenje in prilike za potovanje v Rumunijo. Iz tozadavnega zanimivega članka je v naslednjem navedenih nekaj značilnih izčrpkov.

"Sledite mi v mojih poskusih odpotoviti iz Rima v Bukarešto, kar pomeni šest ur letalskega poletja.

"Sledite mi v mojih poskusih odpotoviti iz Rima v Bukarešto, kar pomeni šest ur letalskega poletja.

"Najprej sem moral vprašati za dovoljenje zavezniško kontrolo-komisijo v Bukarešti. Po nekoliki zamudi je dovoljenje prišlo v Rim, pa se je nekje zamešalo in se je končno našlo v ameriškem poslanstvu.

"Zdaj si je bilo treba nabaviti vozni listek, kar pa ni enostavna reč. V Bukarešto ne vodi ameriška letalska črta, ampak angleška. Najprej je bilo treba izpolniti štiri forme na ameriškem poslanstvu v svrhu nabave potrošilnika. Razdaljo 250 milij je omenjeni vrlak prevozil v šestih urah. Zadali te hrzine ga Slovaki, ki sami sebe nazivajo Slovene, imenujejo "Slovenska strela." Seveda, naša prava slovenska strela je čisto nekaj drugega; posebno, kadar je spusti v svet kak čvrsti Krašavec.

Reporter Andrica poroča iz Češkoslovaške, da se je nedavno vozil od Prage v Bratislavu z brzovlakom "Slovenska strela."

Razdaljo 250 milij je omenjeni vrlak prevozil v šestih urah. Zadali te hrzine ga Slovaki, ki sami sebe nazivajo Slovene, imenujejo "Slovenska strela." Seveda, naša prava slovenska strela je čisto nekaj drugega; posebno, kadar je spusti v svet kak čvrsti Krašavec.

Narodni varnostni koncil je nedavno objavil statistiko, ki kaže, da se v štirih letih vojne prometne in druge nesreče v naši deželi zahtevale več žrtev, kot so jih utrpteli naši vojaki na raznih frontah. In nedavno smo čitali, da je bil v avtomobilski koloniji zelo nevarno poškodovan general George Patton. Omenjeni general se je udeležil največjih ofenziv v Franciji in Nemčiji, ne da bi se mu bilo kaj zgodilo. V mirnem času pa je bil poškodovan tako, da bo najbrž stal invalid za vse življenje. To kaže, da je mir včasih nevarnejši kot vojna.

V starem kraju je bilo vsako četrto leto hroščivo leto. Nekaj časa so hrošči objestno rojili, potem pa so drugi za drugim mizerne pocepalci. Léto so imeli v Evropi kvizlinško leto. To sklepamo iz velikega števila kvizlingov, ki so že pocepalci.

V uradnem in poluradnem Washingtonu se mnogo protestira, ker baje vlade nekaterih evropskih držav ne marajo ameriških reporterjev v deželi. Tega da so krivi diktatorski režimi. Morda je tako, toda mi smo debeli prijatelji s kitajsko Čiang-Kajšekovo vlado, ki je stoprocentno diktatorska. In pomagamo ji z živili, z denarjem, z vojnimi potrebščinami in še na druge načine. To kljub temu, da je Čiang-Kajšek nedavno iztrjal več poštenih ameriških korespondentov iz dežele. Naša demokracija je čudovita dama.

Za svoja kolonialna podvezja potrebuje seveda Anglija mnogo denarja, in tega naj ji da demokratična Amerika. Samo okrog štiri tisoč milijonov doljarjev. Sicer ima Anglija, kot piše ameriški ekonomist Henry J. Taylor, v Zedinjenih državah do 1940. leta 1970 dosegle 150 milijonov.

(Dalje na 2. strani)

### Vsak po svoje

Proti koncu leta včasih zmanjka vsega, tudi idej. Koleno pa je treba napolnit, zato si je vaš poročevalce nameraval privoščiti influenco, kakor si ona njega poljubno privošča. Toda, ker je naš vrhovni zdravnik napisal poučen članek o teji poštni, se vaš poročevalc skromno umakne v ozadje kot ponizna pasja vijolica. S profesionalci se ne grem meriti, ampak jih poslušam; posebno zdravnik. Poslušajte jih, če nečete zboleli.

Drugace pa se v teh časih ne izplača pisati o influenci, ker se zdi, da je postal del narodne bitnosti.

Ves svet je dandanes v dobi velikega presnavljanja, pa če je komu ljubo ali ne. Zdi se, da prihaja doba tako zvanega malega človeka, doba, ki mu gre po njegovih zmo





# New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF  
Official Organ  
of the  
American Fraternal Union.

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

# Nova Doba



## NEW YEAR OF HOPE

We are now closing our year of 1945, a year which all of us will never forget. It brought us victory in Europe and in the Pacific. It brought us the true meaning of the cost of war in money and in lives. It proved to us that mankind all over the world must work and live together as brothers, that mankind must follow the principles of fraternalism in order to insure the world against another war.

We turn to the new year with renewed hope, renewed vigor that this time our brave men and women will not have died in vain. There is still much to be done, much to be settled before the final phase of this war can truly be closed. However, with patience and understanding of all nations this can be done. It will take time but eventually differences will be straightened out and we will join with other nations of the world in the huge task of rebuilding a new and better world.

Our enemies discarded the principle of fraternalism, hoping to end it forever. They were wrong—they failed and instead have strengthened it. Our allies, men of all various nations, fought side by side for justice and the right to happiness of all peoples.

We members of our American Fraternal Union know the principle of fraternalism—of brotherhood. We practice it at every lodge meeting, at every convention when each member is allowed to speak his thoughts. Our AFU helps its members in time of greatest need. That is true brotherhood. We build and forge ahead planning each year to make the coming year a better one. Americans understand fraternalism—we practise it and make it a part of our daily lives.

So with the new year we should all resolve to be more active in our lodge affairs, attend lodge meetings and see to it that our friends and neighbors are acquainted with our AFU, what it stands for, what it does for its members. Let's all make a firm resolution to increase the AFU fraternal family this coming year of 1946. In this way we will all help to expand the idea of fraternalism and what it stands for.

To all our AFU members, to our returning servicemen and women, to those still serving our country we call: A New Year filled with hope, with the true meaning of brotherhood in action, and prosperity and the best of health—this is our wish and New Year's greeting to all of you!

## "March Tito"

### Marshal Tito Sends Acknowledgment

N. Y., N. Y.—The United Committee of South-Slavic Americans received the following acknowledgment from Marshal Tito:

Zlatko Balokovic, President  
United Committee of South-Slavic Americans  
465 Lexington Avenue  
New York 17, N. Y.

"Hearty thanks for your greetings and warm message on the occasion of proclamation of Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia recently by the composer, Lt. Lehman Engel of the U. S. Navy.

Lt. Engel, a leading composer of music for the stage and screen in America, gave Ambassador Simic copies of both the piano and orchestral scores of the march as well as a special recording made by a navy band. All have been forwarded to Belgrade.

Lt. Engel has been composing and conducting for the Navy ever since his enlistment in April, 1942, writing the music for many Navy films—training pictures, incentive films for use in war plants, Bond drives, etc., and general information films.

"When we started making invasion training films," he said, "a good stirring march time was needed, something we might think of as an invasion march. I had been very deeply impressed by the bravery of the Yugoslav Partisans and the great work they were doing in the Allied cause, and it was thoughts of the courage of the Partisans that inspired my invasion march. So I entitled it "March Tito" and took the liberty of dedicating it to Marshal Tito."

That was in March, 1944. Since then the march has been played by many Navy and civilian orchestras under Lt. Engel's direction, and has been heard as back-ground music in many Navy films.

Lt. Engel is returning to civilian life soon and will resume his musical work in Hollywood.

### Behind Your Bonds Lies the Might of America



#### SHIRTS AND SHRIMP

Mississippi will do its part to guarantee Victory Bonds through its varied production. One-third of the nation's blue chambray shirts are made there; 80 per cent of the Nation's shrimp are caught in its waters; it has the world's largest apiary and the world's largest cotton plantation. It has more cattle than any other southern state.

*U. S. Treasury Department*

## New Officers of Lodge No. 168

Helper, Utah—At the annual meeting of Lodge No. 168, AFU which was held on Dec. 9th, the lodge gave a vote of confidence to the old board of officers. Re-elected were all the present officers except the vice-president and the sergeant-at-arms. The officers for the year 1946 are as follows: Joe Kochevar, president; Anton Kokal, vice-president; John Yakopich, secretary-treasurer; John Skerl, recording secretary and Stefan Potoenik, sergeant-at-arms.

I advise the members that in the coming year they attend meetings in larger numbers than they did during the past year. At the meetings they can also pay their assessments; then they don't have to make a special trip to my home to pay assessments. The meetings will be held every second Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. in the John Skerl Hall in Spring Glen. Members should remember that assessments must be paid by the last day of the month. Fraternal regards and a Prosperous New Year to all!

John Yakopich, Sec'y  
Lodge No. 168, AFU  
Helper, Utah

## Friends Surprise Dremely Family

Tucson, Arizona—The undersigned would like to take this means of thanking our friends who on the evening of Nov. 25th gave us a "surprise party." When the doorbell rang we thought that another buyer had come to see what we had to sell. Because of our leaving for "points West" we had to sell quite a bit of our things.

Instead of a buyer we were greeted by a group of our friends who called to us "surprise!" In a very short time the tables were filled with good things to eat which our friendly visitors had brought with them. We soon all were in a gay mood. The telephone then rang and it was the long-awaited soldier Stan Maly; his wife, Agnes, cried with happiness and we had all we could do to keep from crying with her. Soon after Stan and his three-year old daughter were among us. With us was also soldier Joe Galinas with his fiance Miss Julia Skocir. He also returned after a long absence from the battlefields and this was his first visit with us since his return. Our happiness was complete. Present were Mr. and Mrs. John Jurecic and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Stan Maly and daughter and Mr. Joe Galina and Miss Julia Skocir.

From the bottom of our hearts we thank them for their unexpected visit and for their nice gift of a "Victory Bond." It is our sincere wish that we could do something in return to all our friends. If any of them ever come to visit our west, they are sincerely invited to visit us.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dremely  
804 So. 7th Ave.  
Tucson, Arizona

"Mummy, may I go in to swim?"

"Certainly not, my dear, it's far too deep."

"But Daddy is swimming."

"Yes, dear, but he's insured."

## Greetings

To the membership of the American Fraternal Union I wish, in my name and in the name of the entire personnel in the Supreme Office, the best of everything in the New Year of 1946.

ANTON ZBASNIK,  
Supreme Secretary of the AFU.

## Waukegan Thanks Joliet for Their Hospitality

Waukegan, Ill.—We accepted the invitation of Brother Jevitz, president of Lodge No. 66, AFU, to come to Joliet for a bowling contest and went there on Sunday, Dec. 9th. The bowling meet

was watched with interest by observers from both teams. Our team, five discharged soldiers, was defeated by five excellent bowlers. However, we said: We'll let it go for once. This contest was sort of practice so our boys could again get accustomed to bowling over wooden "soldiers." For the past few years they had operated different kinds of balls and against another kind of enemy.

Now after the end of the war, when our boys and girls are returning home, it would be nice to again revive our sports. In this way our servicemen after the hardships of war will get some opportunity for recreation. This is especially important now during the winter time. Our brothers in Joliet promised us that they will return our visit and when the opportunity presents itself they will come to Waukegan. We call to them in advance: Welcome!

Before I conclude this article, I would like to thank in the name of our whole group, the bowlers and their visitors and the Joliet group for all their friendliness and hospitality. Special thanks to Brother John Jevitz and his wife, Brother Frank Vranicar and his wife and Brother Frank Rogelj and his wife. When they come to Waukegan, we shall try to repay them for their generosity. A Happy New Year to all!

Anton Stanovnik, Sec'y  
Lodge No. 94, AFU  
Waukegan, Ill.

## Sgt. Steve Babich Bowls Them Over

The "Stoneman Salvo" GI news sheet of Camp Stoneman, Calif., this week reports on the bowling championship met there. It lists the Camp Stoneman bowlers as champs of the Ninth Service Command District Bowling Championship. Sgt. Steve Babich led the Stoneman team with a 619 series. He bowled a high game of 235. Congratulations, Steve!

The AFU readers will remember Sgt. Steve Babich as a frequent contributor to the English Section of the Nova Doba. He is a member of the Cardinals Lodge No. 229, AFU of Struthers, Ohio.

Counsel (to the police witness): "But if a man is on his hands and knees in the middle of the road, that does not mean he was drunk."

Policeman: "No, sir, it does not. But this one was trying to roll up the white line."

## Influenza

By F. J. Arch, M. D.  
Supreme Medical Examiner

This disease is a highly communicable disease with no special predilection for age or sex. At present there is a mild-type of the illness traveling through some of the Eastern parts of the country. The present cases are characterized by a headache, running nose, tickling cough, backache and general aches and pains accompanied by a rather high fever. The onset is sudden and the duration is only two or three days. Uncomplicated it runs a true course and is self limited. The dangerous complications are bronchitis and pneumonia. It is transmitted by direct contact with an infected person.

The month of December seems in the past several years to have produced the largest number of cases. Sudden changes in temperature, crowds, exposure to cold and wet, overwork and improper diet habits have a direct result on its incidence. At this particular time of the year large crowds seem to be a daily occurrence with crowded buses and street cars one of the chief offenders.

Although this illness is not too serious in itself it is very uncomfortable and can be prevented. The simple rules of health hygiene should be followed. Do not visit friends who may be ill with an acute disease. Avoid crowds and overheated homes, regulate all habits, avoid fatigue, spend eight to ten hours in bed every day. Moderate or avoid the use of tobacco and alcohol, eat plenty of citrus fruits but do not overeat.

When going outside, be sure to wear extra wraps especially over the chest and neck in windy and cold weather. Keep the feet dry by wearing rubbers or overshoes in rainy and snowy weather. To repeat be guided by common sense and modern hygienic precautions.

By the prevention of the mild infection we can prevent the more serious complications. At the first indication of pain, headache, backache or a rise in temperature call a physician.

## Yug. Relief Appeal

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Zlatko Balokovic, Co-Chairman of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, appealed to the American people today for immediate contributions of clothing and shoes to augment the supplies now ready for shipment at the Committee's Warehouse, 161 Perry Street, N. Y.

Mr. Balokovic disclosed that 125,000 pounds of relief supplies are already on hand. However, winter clothing needs in Yugoslavia make it urgent that the very next relief ship carry a substantially increased cargo. The appeal was made in connection with the Committee's Winter Clothing Campaign.

American Comm. for Yugoslav Relief, Western Penna. Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

When the wassail's flowing free, cars should be left at home! The Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the National Safety Council figures show that a drunken driver is 55 times as likely to have an accident as one who is sober. During this Christmas season—Save lives! We've lost enough!

## BRIEFS

This week Capt. Anthony L. Garbas paid us a visit at the Nova Doba office. Dr. Garbas has been discharged from the U. S. Army after having served more than 29 months. AFU members will remember him as one-time English Editor of the Nova Doba. Welcome home, Doc!

He told us about the many interesting things he saw while serving overseas. Dr. Garbas has reopened his dental office in the Slovenian National Home building on St. Clair Ave.

## A Book For Every Library

The Book-of-the-Month Club praises Louis Adamic's latest book, "A Nation of Nations" in its club booklet, December issue. The review reads in part as follows:

"From Mr. Adamic's pen an avalanche of facts, figures, dates, pours out on the pages of this valuable book. We learn—what most of us don't know at all—the early history, the beginnings, of the life in America of the thirteen different minority groups' taken up in this book.—and we learn in accurate detail what most of us know vaguely and with absurdly ignorant distortions, the later history of the arrival and life here of all these thirteen different national, non-Anglo-Saxon peoples who today make up our great nation.

"We learn about their newspapers, their religious life, their family life, their social organizations, their special genial ways of amusing themselves. These last were much needed as emollients in a country inhabited by people with the rather grimly utilitarian root-hog-or-die tradition which is an integral part of life based on frontier activities. But in spite of its 15,000 facts (personally I think there are many more than that) the book is by no means only factual. No work by the warm-hearted, eagerly American Yugoslav Adamic could be anything but pulsingly alive, personal, human and emotionally moving. His latest volume is all of this. No American library should be without it."

"A Nation of Nations" by Louis Adamic may be purchased direct from the author, Milford, New Jersey and in Cleveland at the office of the Slovenian daily, Enakopravost, 6231 St. Clair Ave.

## Lodge 57 Elects New Officers

Export, Pa.—The following members were elected officers of Lodge No. 57, AFU for the year 1946: Vincent Postich, president; John Sever, P. O. Box 128, secretary; Andy Drinjevich, treasurer, and Jake Bele, recording secretary. The lodge physicians are Dr. C. W. Dixson, M. D. and Dr. John Krick, M. D.

The lodge meetings will be held every second Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. at the home of the secretary on Manor St. Regards to all members.

John Sever, Sec'y  
Lodge No. 57, AFU  
Export, Pa.

## New Officers of Lodge No. 21, AFU

Denver, Colo.—This is to notify members of Lodge No. 21, AFU who were not present at the annual lodge meeting that the following officers were elected for the year 1946: Frank Okoren, president; Frances Ponikvar, vice-president; Steve Mauser, 3511 Humboldt St., secretary; John Schutte, recording secretary; Frank Omahen, treasurer; and Anton Jersin, Jennie Janezich and Joe Perme, auditors. Members are reminded that after the new year if they have anything to discuss in regard to lodge matters, they should contact the new lodge secretary, Brother Mauser. I also advise all members to be prompt in paying their dues. Fraternal regards.

Frank Okoren, Sec'y  
Lodge No. 21, AFU  
Denver, Colo.

## Chicago Bowling League News

Chicago, Ill.—Last Thursday none of the bowling teams won all three games. It was all two against one, namely: Hujan's team 2, Dr. Grill's team 1; Liberty Bell 2, Gottlieb's Florists 1; Spolar's Hotels 2, Zefran's Morticians 1. Three-game high were: Frank Poupa, 544; Louis Dolmovich, 490, and Max Bruckman, 473. Individual game high were: Frank Poupa, 196; Louis Andreasich, 175; Louis Dolmovich and Max Bruckman 167 each.

On Thursday, Dec. 27th, for the last bowling session this year, we will bowl as follows: Zefran's Morticians against Gottlieb's Florists, Spolar's Hotels against Dr. Grill's team and Hujan's Tavern against Liberty Bell Lodge No. 70, AFU. On that evening we will have something special, so come prepared!

A Prosperous and Satisfactory New Year is wished to all bowlers and bowlerettes with a wish for better bowling than ever before.

John Gottlieb, Sec'y,  
Chicago AFU Bowling League.

## Civilian Walkie-Talkie

"Citizen radio" is a new, dignified name for an old Army acquaintance the walkie-talkie. It will be coming out in new guise next summer. Rules will be simple, Federal Communications Commission says: Don't charge for sending messages, don't broadcast commercials, stay within your frequency bands.

The 460-470 megacycle band will be reserved for their use. The probable price will be \$50 to \$100; its range: Up to 15 miles. Most likely buyers will be doctors, delivery concerns, newspapers, city bus and street-car lines, hunters and radio hams.

### AFU JUVENILES!

You are cordially invited to write to your monthly Juvenile Page. All letters and articles are welcome. Please send all items to: Nova Doba, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

## AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898  
HOME OFFICE: ELY, MINNESOTA

### SUPREME BOARD

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President: J. N. Rogelj ..... 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio  
1st Vice-Prest: Frank J. Kress ..... 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
2nd Vice-Prest: Anton Krupenc ..... 2021 W. 23 St., Chicago, Ill.  
3rd Vice-Prest: Mary Kershinske, 739 Pilot Butte Ave., Rock Springs, Wyo.  
4th Vice-Prest: Steve Mauser ..... 3511 Humboldt St., Denver 5, Colo.  
5th Vice-Prest: Cyril Rovansky ..... 452 E. 149 St., Cleveland 10, Ohio  
6th Vice-Prest: Cyril Rovansky ..... 2300 Yew St., Butte, Mont.  
Secretary: Anton Zbasnik ..... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.  
Assistant Secretary: Frank Tomisch, Jr. ..... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.  
Treasurer: Louis Champa ..... Ely, Minnesota  
Medical Examiner: Dr. F. J. Arch ..... 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Editor-Mgr. of Offl Organ: A. J. Terboeck, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, O.

#### AUDITING COMMITTEE:

President: John Kums ..... 1735 E. 33 St., Lorain, Ohio  
1st Auditor: Frank E. Vranicar ..... 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.  
2nd Auditor: Matt Anzelc ..... Box 12, Aurora, Minn.  
3rd Auditor: Frank Okoren ..... 4759 Pearl St., Denver 16, Colo.  
4th Auditor: John Tomazic ..... 1763 E. 36th St., Lorain, Ohio

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE:

J. N. Rogelj ..... 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio  
Louis Champa ..... Ely, Minnesota  
Frank J. Kress ..... 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Frank E. Vranicar ..... 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.  
Anton Zbasnik, Secretary ..... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minnesota

#### COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS:

J. N. Rogelj ..... 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Dr. F. J. Arch ..... 618 Chestnut St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Anton Zbasnik, Secretary ..... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minnesota

#### SUPREME JUDICIARY COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Anton Okolish ..... 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, Ohio  
1st Judiciary: Rose Svetich ..... Ely, Minnesota  
2nd Judiciary: Anton Erzen ..... R. D. No. 1, Turtle Creek, Pa.  
3rd Judiciary: Mary Balint ..... Route 1, Box 656, Enumclaw, Wash.  
4th Judiciary: Fannie Jenko ..... 1118 Clark St., Rock Springs, Wyo.

## TRIESTE

by A. J. P. TAYLOR  
Fellow of Magdalen College,  
Oxford

In 1920, after the first German war, a frontier was established between Italy in Yugoslavia which offended against both national principles and economic sense. Now, after the second German war, the opportunity has come to revise that frontier and remedy the mistakes of 1920.

The territory in dispute is the area between the Italian frontier of 1914 and the Italian frontier of 1920, or roughly between the River Isonzo and the Julian Alps. Nowadays it is often described as Istria, though the former Austrian province of that name made up less than half of it.

The frontier of 1914 was also the old frontier between the Republic of Venice and the Holy Roman Empire, a frontier therefore of very long standing. It had been as well the national frontier between Italians and Slovenes, except for a handful of Slovenes (now about fifty thousand) west of the Isonzo, who were for centuries under Venetian, and since 1866 under Italian rule.

The frontier marked, that is, the point at which Slavs incomers were arrested in the seventh century as they tried to come out on to the Italian plain; and it had thus remained a clear national frontier for over a thousand years.

The Slovenes are a distinct Slav people, not two million all told, who have been settled for fifteen hundred years on both sides of the Julian Alps—the most western fragment of the southern Slavs. Not only was their territory without Italian inhabitants; it never had political connection with any Italian state. It was subdued from the north by German rulers and early in the sixteenth century became part of the family possessions of the House of Hapsburg.

## Notice to All Nova Doba Contributors

When sending articles for publication in the Nova Doba, please cooperate in observing the following:

1. When sending in typewritten articles, please Double-Space.
2. Mail early—due to the post office shortage of help, letters often arrive too late for publication. Mail your letter early to be assured of publication.
3. In accordance with AFU by-laws, every article must carry the personal signature of the sender.
4. Deadline for long articles is on Monday of each week. Only short lodge notices are accepted on Tuesday morning.



Zlatko Balokovic, Vice-Pres. of Amer. Slav Congress, signing petition to Senate urging appropriation of \$550,000,000 unconditionally, at the Fourth Annual Conference of Amer. Slav Congress of Greater New York, held at Hotel Roosevelt, N. Y. C. on Nov. 11, 1945.

## Entire Blood Supply Of 40,000 to Wounded GI's

Washington — Wounded American soldiers on the European front were injected with more than 40,000 pints of blood, the International College of Surgeons was told by Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, chief of medical services in ETO.

General Hawley said the whole blood had a "notable effect" in combating shock, and the reduction in shock deaths constituted the greatest single advancement in military surgery on the European front.

While whole fresh blood was at first used as economically as possible—about one pint to each five pints of plasma—surgeons reported that fresh blood greatly improved the average results on each person. Later, it was used at an even ratio.

In a few cases, Gen. Hawley said, there were bad reactions to whole blood, but that only about six deaths could be traced directly to this procedure. These apparently were due to a rare allergy to human blood, which appeared after the victim had been sensitized by the first injection.

—Army Times

The life of your tools, and your own life, may depend on the way you use tools. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the National Safety Council say: Use the right hammer for the right job. Use a flat-faced hammer to drive nails. Never use a hard-faced hammer on a highly tempered tool such as a drill, file, die or jig—from which chips may fly. Always wear goggles when using cold chisels, bull chisels and other tools that produce flying pieces.

The three-year-old boy had taken his mother's powder puff and was powdering his face. His five-year-old sister grabbed it from him.

"You mustn't do that," she said, "only ladies use powder. Gentlemen wash themselves."

In a grammar lesson one day the teacher wrote on the blackboard: "I didn't have no fun at the seaside."

Then she turned to her pupils and said to one: "Ronald, how should I correct that?"

"Get a boy friend," he answered.

The Slovenes were once the people of the country. With the growth of towns they became the people of the countryside, in common with all other Slav peoples of Europe except the Poles.

The Germans and the Italians had a consolidated national territory from any centuries before they established a national state; even when the upper classes spoke French they did not cease to regard themselves as Germans or Italians. Beyond the German and Italian national boundaries events took a different course, though less completely with the Poles and Magyars than elsewhere.

Here, the national differences of to-day are the class differences of yesterday. The towns did not grow out of the country: they were the creation of foreign conquerors and of foreign merchants, German or Italian "islands" in a Slav sea. The peasants remained Slav; the trader, the shopkeeper, the artisan, in time the administrator and the professional man, spoke the language of the town and, whatever his racial origin, became German or Italian, Pole or Magyar. A prosperous lawyer would in this period no more continue to use the Slav tongue of his parents than he would continue to sleep over the stove.

Not a town in eastern Europe but bears witness to this rule. In 1815 two-thirds of the sixty thousand inhabitants of Prague called themselves German. A century later, when the population had increased tenfold, only twenty thousand Germans were counted.

Until 1880 the city council of Budapest transacted its business in German, since it was the body of the city merchants.

Riga was German; the towns of Transylvania were German; even the trading quarters of Constantinople had a German character.

Further east the Poles played both parts in turn: in western Poland there were German towns in a Polish countryside, in eastern Poland there were Polish towns in an Ukrainian or Lithuanian countryside—Lvov the great example of the first, Vilna the great example of the second.

The territory of the Slovenes had two "colonizers." On the eastern side of the Julian Alps were the Germans, creating towns with a German character at Klagenfurt and Maribor. On the Adriatic coast were the Italians. Two centuries ago every fishing village and to outward view every port from Venice to the southern tip of Greece appeared Italian. These towns and villages were not inhabited by Italians; but Italian was the language of administration and trade, especially the language of maritime trade. Every seaman spoke Italian as the uniform of his profession.

Trieste was an "artificial" town, a creation of the railway age and of German plans for European domination. Until the 1840s it had been but an obscure fishing port of no trading importance. Its creator was Baron Bruck, a German from the Rhineland, and the first great advocate of the project which later became known as "Middle-europe"—the plan for bringing all Europe east of the Rhine under a single economic and political administration.

Bruck chose as the framework and trade name of this plan the Austrian Empire and the House of Hapsburg. Only

nineteenth century peasants had no political existence; their nationality counted no more than the nationality of their cattle. Even the French revolutionaries reckoned only with the educated and propertied classes, reckoned only with the towns. Hence in 1915 Istria seemed to be Italian, so far as it seemed to be anything at all, as Dalmatia (where the Italians were not 5% of the population) seemed to be Italian, as Bohemia seemed to be German, or as the Ukraine seemed to be Polish.

The great political event of the nineteenth century which is shaping the destinies of central and eastern Europe to the present day, was the awakening of the peasant peoples. Towns grew no longer slowly, but at breathless speed. Peasants crowded in from the countryside too rapidly to be absorbed into the urban nations. Their peasant dialects revived as literary languages, and every peasant nation found intellectual leaders.

This great process created, or recreated, the Czech, the Croats, the Slovaks, the Ukrainians—and the Slovenes.

In much of the area "colonized" by the Germans the Slovenes asserted themselves without difficulty, and before the end of the nineteenth century everybody recognized that Carniola, the Slovene territory beyond the Julian Alps, was inhabited almost exclusively by Slovenes.

It was the great misfortune of the Slovenes that, just before their national awakening, there was created, on their national territory, a great Mediterranean port, the greatest port in southern Europe after Marseilles and Genoa, and that this port was, quite without design, given an Italian character. Even without Trieste the Italians would no doubt have striven to maintain their superiority over the Slovenes just as other "historic nations," the Germans, the Poles, the Magyars, resisted national emancipation elsewhere and resisted it to the present day. Without Trieste the Italian claims would have lacked plausibility and substance. Even Italian patriotism could not have been inflamed for the twenty thousand Italians of Gorica, the westernmost part of this territory.

Trieste was an "artificial" town, a creation of the railway age and of German plans for European domination. Until the 1840s it had been but an obscure fishing port of no trading importance. Its creator was Baron Bruck, a German from the Rhineland, and the first great advocate of the project which later became known as "Middle-europe"—the plan for bringing all Europe east of the Rhine under a single economic and political administration.

The peasants remained Slovene as they had always been. But until the beginning of the

## Schedule of Commissions or Awards Paid by the American Fraternal Union

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1945  
For New Adult Members

PLAN "D"		PLANS "E" AND "F"	
For \$ 250.00 insurance	\$ 1.50	For \$ 250.00 insurance	\$ 2.00
For \$ 500.00 insurance	\$ 2.50	For \$ 500.00 insurance	\$ 3.00
For \$ 1,000.00 insurance	\$ 5.00	For \$ 1,000.00 insurance	\$ 6.00
For \$ 1,500.00 insurance	\$ 7.50	For \$ 1,500.00 insurance	\$ 9.00
For \$ 2,000.00 insurance	\$ 10.00	For \$ 2,000.00 insurance	\$ 12.00
For \$ 3,000.00 insurance	\$ 15.00	For \$ 3,000.00 insurance	\$ 18.00
For \$ 5,000.00 insurance	\$ 25.00	For \$ 5,000.00 insurance	\$ 30.00

For New Juvenile Members

PLAN "JA"		PLAN "JB"	
For Each Plan "JA" Member	\$ 1.00	For Each Plan "JB" Member	\$ 3.00
PLAN "JC"		PLAN "JD"	
For \$ 500.00 insurance	\$ 3.00	For \$ 250.00 insurance	\$ 1.50
For \$ 1,000.00 insurance	\$ 5.00	For \$ 500.00 insurance	\$ 3.00
For \$ 1,500.00 insurance	\$ 7.50	For \$ 1,000.00 insurance	\$ 5.00

Commissions for new Adult or Juvenile members are due and payable after the new members have paid six monthly assessments and are to be turned over to the members who secured the applications.

this mistake distinguished his aims from those of William II or Hitler.

Bruck built the first docks in Trieste and founded the first shipping lines. In 1848 he became Austrian Minister of Commerce and then made the Austrian Empire a single tariff area with Trieste as the principal outlet to the world.

These great schemes could never have been achieved before the age of railways, which freed central Europe from dependence on waterways and ended the monopoly of the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube. So far as foreign trade was concerned, the Austrian railways were made to center on Trieste. By the beginning of the twentieth century there was a double-track line to Salzburg and so to southern Germany; a double-track line to Vienna and so to Bohemia; a single-track line through the Julian Alps to the Slovene districts and Styria; a double-track line to Ljubljana which gave another route to Vienna and which, after the Four Year's war, was extended to Zagreb and so tapped Croatia and western Hungary. But all this time no line of importance connected Trieste with Italy. Nor was this surprising—there was no real connection between Trieste and Italy.

Trieste fulfilled all Buck's expectations. It became (to use the twentieth-century state names) the port of Austria, of Bavaria, of Hungary, of northern Yugoslavia, and to a considerable extent of Czechoslovakia. Its trade range reached to western Rumania and to the Ukraine.

(To be continued)

When the weatherman says "Snow"—careful drivers take warning. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the National Safety Council advise: For safe winter driving make certain that your tires, tire-chains, brakes, heater and windshield-wipers are in best repair. Keep speed down to match bad weather and road conditions. Follow other vehicles at a safe distance. Slow down early for crossings, curves and hills. Make yours a no-accident policy.

To transport the millions of microfilmed letters, more than 140 tons of air cargo space were required. If the same volume of letters had been carried in their original form, without microfilming, more than 6250 tons of cargo space would have been required. An equal number of average weight air mail letters would have required 14,000 tons of cargo space.

Snarled the policeman surveying the wrecks: "You must have seen that lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her half the road?"

Motorist: "I was going to as soon as I discovered which half she wanted."

## Postoffices on Wheels

Postoffices on wheels eventually will bring better mail service to hundreds of small towns which lack adequate rail facilities.

During the war, towns off the beaten path in Virginia, Indiana and California were served by the motorized postoffices. The U. S. Highway Post Office Service plans to put many more in operation as soon as funds for equipment are available.

Fitted out like a railway mail car, the 33-ft. red, white and blue vehicles look like city buses. They first began operation in Feb., 1941 between Washington, D. C. and Harrisonburg, Va. (146 miles). Manned by a driver and two clerks, it serves 125,000 people in seven counties, stops at 19 small postoffices, makes a daily round trip, except Sundays and holidays.

During the war, inquiries about the service were received from chambers of commerce and town and city officials. As a result surveys were made and plans for expansion prepared.

Looking to the future, J. D. Hardy, railway mail service head said: "If we had 100 additional buses we'd know right where to put each one."

## 1 1/4 Billion V-Mails Crossed Seas

Washington—A total of one and one-quarter billion V-Mail letters were sent overseas and received from overseas in

**Resolution**  
of the  
AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS  
OF MICHIGAN

Adopted at the Fourth  
Anniversary Rally  
December 2, 1945,  
Detroit

The American Slav Congress was born on that fateful day of Pearl Harbor, in Detroit, at a banquet at which representatives of the various Slav groups gathered to promote the sale of defense bonds. Since that day the American Slav Congress has devoted itself to the various activities which would hasten victory over the Axis powers and bring lasting peace to this earth.

Now that the war has been won we feel that the major task before us is the winning of the peace. That is why we must join with those vast numbers of Americans who are alarmed over the disgression in our foreign policy from the course of international unity charted by our late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the present "atomic policy" of our nation. The same international cooperation that brought us military victory over our foes can only assure the world lasting peace.

The concrete expressions of the "atomic policy" pursued by our government are evident in our direct intervention in the internal affairs of China in support of the most reactionary forces, as well as in the internal affairs of the Slav nations in Europe, contrary to the principles enunciated by us in various important documents during the war and since. We call for the immediate withdrawal of our troops from China and the ending of our intervention policies.

We sharply criticize the efforts of Congress to use humanitarian aid distributed by UNRRA as a political weapon in violation of the agreements reached by the nations participating in it. We urge the granting of loans on reasonable terms to the war-torn nations to aid them in rebuilding their countries.

While fighting for lasting peace we also are aware of our responsibilities as American citizens to support a domestic program which would guarantee a rising standard of living and a happier life for all the people of our great country.

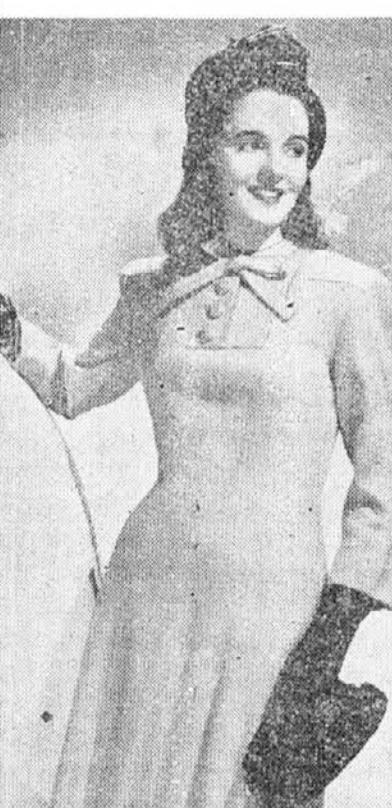
We wholeheartedly support the legislative measures proposed by President Truman in his message to Congress to assure the American people security and prosperity and express our disappointment over the failure of the President to act with greater vigor on their behalf. The Full Employment Bill, the bill raising the minimum wages, the FEPC bill, the Unemployment Compensation Bill, and other progressive measures must be passed to protect our country from the havoc of another depression.

We support the demands of organized labor which lie in the interest of America and condemn the unpatriotic behavior of corporations like General Motors which reject all proposals for arbitration and flaunt their might in the faces of the American people. We sympathize completely with the General Motors workers' strike for which the corporation must bear full responsibility.

We pledge ourselves to support their cause which is the cause of all the American people. The arrogance of the trusts on domestic issues cannot be divorced from their imperialistic aspirations which are influencing the foreign policy of our nation.

Together with the millions of American families who are im-

**Princess Style  
Aids Bond Drive**



Interesting yoke treatment adds to this gray wool dress. Making your own wardrobe can save you dollars to invest in Victory Bonds. Patterns at local stores.  
U.S. Treasury Department

**OFFICIAL REPORTS**

**Uradna poročila**

Certificate Loans  
Posojila na certifikate  
NOVEMBER, 1945

Lodge	Certificate No.	No.	Amount
2	36154		\$315.37
40	42671		499.09
55	35029		85.58
Total—Skupaj			\$900.04

Approved Death Benefits  
Odobrene smrtnine  
NOVEMBER, 1945

Adult Dep't—Odrasli oddelok

Lodge	No.	Name	Amount
2	Jacob Mulec		\$1,000.00
12	John Pirih		1,000.00
30	Raymond Globokar		500.00
33	Frank Shifrar		1,000.00
36	Otto Kaushek (Kaushek)		500.00
37	Ivana Arko		500.00
42	Anton Kralich		1,000.00
45	Joseph Lambert		500.00
117	John J. Laurich		500.00
132	Matt Ozrem		1,000.00
137	Angelina Baznik		500.00
141	Edison A. Terbovec		500.00
200	Barrette W. Anderson		2,000.00
204	Frank Mavri		1,000.00
204	Juvenile Branch—Mi. oddelek		
144	Francine S. Pintar		25.00

ANTON ZBASNICK,  
Supreme Secretary.

**OFFICIAL NOTICES**

**Uradna naznanila**

Suspensions — Suspendacije  
Adult Dep't — Odrasli odd.

The following members have been suspended in the Adult Department as of December 1, 1945, and unless reinstated within the period allowed by the By-laws will be expelled without further notice:

Lodge	Cert. No.	No.
1	John Pucel	40211
	Robert A. Pucel	47721
9	John T. Richards	42043
9	Romana Sterk	8355
21	Rose Anne Paulovich	41512
22	Luisa Kramar	23917
39	Angelina Butorac	39675
40	Mary Prady	47080
66	Joseph Skvarce	46257
85	Anne Knapp	40810
89	Frank Belec	48086
	Joseph Belec	48230
	Ursula Belec	48087
120	Edward J. Kramar	47069
127	Betty Jean Donges	46833
	Charles E. Donges	46831
	Ralph E. Donges	46832
133	Theresa Maras	23597
162	Max Manowski	46806
200	Beverly Jean Vye	46659
225	Jack Barlich	43314
237	Harry Atchison	44515

Reinstated — Vpostavljeni  
Adult Dep't—Odrasli odd.

Lodge	Cert. No.	No.
1	Genevieve Puzel	46205
35	Elizabeth Maticic	23232
108	Frank Kikel	2031
	Rose S. Kikel	47400

patiently awaiting the return of their sons and daughters from all parts of the world, we call for the speediest return of our men in the armed forces and for the institution of all measures which will facilitate this.

This resolution is to be sent to the President, Congressmen and the press.

Together with the millions of American families who are im-

111	Jennie Markovich	40440
138	Alex Kashurba	41573
190	Rose Prus	48181
196	Matilda Callahan	44794
	Julia T. Kazlauskas	42559
	Joseph W. Kazlauskas	44791
	Evelyn A. Mullen	45496

Died — Umrl Adult Dep't—Odrasli odd.	Cert. No.	No.
Lodge		
1 John Dejak	24743	
9 Michael Sunich	39409	
		November 9, 1945.
15 Johana Miheic	36514	
		November 29, 1945.
25 Marijeta Matzele	9913	
26 James Balkovec	45324	
		July 27, 1944.
42 Anton Kralic	11505	
		November 11, 1945.
37 Dujo Banjo	21517	
		November 26, 1945.
89 Frances Sternish	38027	
		November 30, 1945.
101 Valentine Supancic	47133	
		November 26, 1945.
127 Matt Zoker	17973	
		November 24, 1945.
132 Matija Orzman	5497	
		November 2, 1945.
136 Matt Tursic	2223	
		September 18, 1941.
137 Angelina Baznik	46510	
		November 9, 1945.
183 Mary Baloh	10820	

Suspensions — Suspendacije  
Juvenile Branch — Mi. oddelek

The following members have been suspended in the Juvenile Branch as of December 1, 1945, and unless reinstated within the period allowed by the By-laws will be expelled without further notice:

Lodge	Cert. No.	No.
13 Donald Joseph Smollek	28034	
15 Edward Yaklich	26663	
18 Jack Wayne Yaklich	26667	
20 Joan Yaklich	26660	
22 Nadine E. Yaklich	26665	
24 Nancy Louise Yaklich	26664	
26 Robert Joseph Yaklich	26666	
28 Thomas J. Margison	26693	
30 Max Rudolph Dolenc	28206	
32 Morgan D. McIntosh	28639	
34 Leonard Okoren	10687	
36 Kenneth Gierness	26512	
38 Robert V. Gyerness	27714	
40 Rosemary Prady	26578	
42 Sandra Jean Prady	26579	
44 Robert J. Prady	28857	
46 James David Dorgan	25709	
48 Don Ella Novak	25708	
50 Ronald J. Harr	20294	
52 Louis M. Stefanich, Jr.	21698	
54 Janet Kramar	15824	
56 Jean B. Ryan	24208	
58 William A. Donges	26341	
60 Theresa H. Banich	19213	
62 Roiana Fouch	25324	
64 Daniel Edward Shea	23424	
66 John Frederick Shea	27615	
68 Carol Ann Stenson	25001	
70 Robert D. Morrison	20483	
72 Michael R. Vye	27675	
74 Richard Stephen Sorensen	27616	

Reinstated — Vpostavljeni  
Juvenile Branch — Mi. oddelek

Lodge	Cert. No.	No.
9 Edward Bessner	20861	
21 Barbara Ann Warchot	25692	
23 Louise Lorine Warchot	25693	
25 Paul Jos. Warchot, Jr.	25694	
35 Bernerd		

## Pismo iz zelene Štajerske

### Zahvala za sprejeto obleko

Sheboygan, Wis. — Iz domovine sem prejela pismo dveh mladičem, ki se javno zahvaljujeta za sprejeto obleko, katero smo poslali od lokalne podružnice JPO-SS zadnjo zimo. Eni mojih oblek sem priložila svoje ime in naslov, nisem pa pričakovala, da bo pošiljka prispevala blizu mojega rojstnega kraja.

Marie Prisland.

Pismo se glasi:

Št. Janž, 28. okt. 1945

"Dragi naši sorojaki Slovenci!

"Po štirih letih je zopet prišel glas naših bratov izseljencev iz tujine. Po štirih letih sužnosti je tudi nam dana možnost, da malo pokramljamo z vami, sicer ne ustmeno, pa saj tudi papir prenese najiskrenje čustva ljubezni, ki vkljub veliki daljavi še vedno gori med nami. Zato vam hočeva s tem pismom vsem skupaj, dragi rojaci, ki živite daleč proč od svoje rojstne domovine, izreči najprisrnejši pozdrav.

"Čeprav ne poznava med vami nobenega, niti svojih sorodnikov, ki še morajo biti nekje, naju vendar veže vez iste krvi z vsemi. Hočeva vam izraziti ljubezen, ki jo rodi ta vez, ljubezen, ki je tudi vaša srca našnega, da ste se spomnili nas v naših najtežjih dneh. Vaša pisma, ki so prva prispevala v staro domovino, naslovljena na vaše sorodnike, so jasna priča, da ste tudi vi ta štiri leta, za nas dolga, strašna leta, trpelzli z namisto bol, bol, katera vam niti nismo mogli potožiti.

"Vi, dragi naši sorojaki tam v daljni Ameriki, ki niste videeli strahot te vojske, niste mogli verjeti, kaj vse smo morali prestat. Koliko solza in krvi je preil naš slovenski narod, ve samo Bog, ki edini mora to poplatiti. Pa ta leta so za nami, da Bog, da se ne vrnejo nikdar več.

"Izrekava najprisrnejšo zahvalo za pošiljko v obleki, ki smo jo prejeli. Posebej se morava zahvaliti zbirateljem in zbirateljicam, ki so le s poštovljeno storjenijo in ljubezni mogli zbrati takoj ogromno število vsakovrstnih oblačil, katera bodo našim izčrpanim ljudem zelo prav prislo.

Dam ji, kolikor mi je mogoče pojasnila o tem in ji obljubim, da jo obvestimo natančneje pisemo . . .

Zopet za nekaj minut mir, potem pa nenadno potrka na prista vrata mlad človek in vpraša, če sme vstopiti. Objasni mi v kratkih besedah namen svojega obiska. Pravi, da ima nekaj lepih klasičnih del v angleščini in bih daroval za jugoslovenske študente, ki se uči angleščine. Drugega ne more dati, a to bi rad dal. Obenem pa bi rad navezel stike s kakim mladim jugoslovenskim človekom — z naobražencem naprednega duha . . . Med pogovorom sem šele opazila, da je mladi človek pred menoj delno pohabljen, najbrž od otroške paralize. Čudila pa sem se njegovemu razglašjanju o svetovnih problemih . . . v nekaj stavkih je posegel nazaj do španske civilne vojne in povezal vso to kratko dobo mednarodnih homatij v jasno prikazano celoto načrtu za stretev vzbujajočih se ljudskih množic . . .

No, pa je uvidel, da sem zaposljena in se je poslovil ter objubil, da se zopet zglaši in prinesi knjige — jaz mu oskrbim zvezo z naobražencem v starem kraju, s takim, ki zna angleško . . . Ena briga več, pa se bo že kako uredilo . . .

Nazaj k delu, ponovno prekinjenem s telefonskimi klici in z obiski. Slovenka iz Brooklyna kliče in pravi, da je v svojem "Beauty Parlorju" nabrala nekaj obleke, naj pride kdo iskat in lahkji jih tudi pošljemo kake letake in slično, pa tudi nabiralnik za pomoč jugoslovenski delci . . . Pridni naši Brooklyncani!

Ravn po pred poldnem so priprljali več kot 1.500 funtov našnih stvari. Seveda naši stari

stvu Jugoslavije — zato pa je skušala zbrati, kolikor mogoče več obleke in drugih stvari. "Vsakdo izmed nas je dolžan nekaj storiti za jugoslovensko ljudstvo, ki se je tako vztrajno in s tolikimi žrtvami borilo proti nacifašizmu," je rekla čisto preprosto, brez govorniškega zanosa, brez pretiravanja, brez umetne prisiljenosti simpatiziranja . . . Tudi njej sem se zahvalila, in zabeležila njen naslov in drugo . . . In spet nazaj k strojku . . .

Zdaj je vladal mir toliko časa, da sem mirno prevedla naslednje pismo:

"Cenjeni!

"To je težka, topla obleka in zelo rad bi videl, da bi jo dobil kak partizanski borec, ki znašbiti sedaj dela kje zunaj na prostem ali v kaki mrzli stavbi. Zelo bi mi ustregli, če bi k obleki priložili noto za onega, ki jo bo prejel. V beležki povejte, da posilja ta dar ameriški profesor, ki želi s tem odpelčati majčenek del dolga ameriškega ljudstva ljudstvu Jugoslavije za njegovo borbo proti fašizmu.

"Jako bi me tudi veselilo, ako pristavite, da bi rad prejel pismo od prejemnika mojega dela — ne pisma zahvale, pač pa navedeno prijateljsko pismo. Bom sam poskrbel za prevod.

"Vsekakor mi sporočite, če ste prejeli zavoj, kakor tudi, če je srečno dospel še en drug zavarovan zavoj, ki sem ga poslal pred par tedni. S pozdravi, Lloyd E. Thomas, University of Missouri, Department of Biochemistry, Columbia, Missouri."

Hotela sem takoj ustrezti profesorjevi želji in napisati noto za neznanega borca, ki bo moral kmalu dobiti v nosil lepo rjavno obleko, katero je poslal "ameriški profesor." Sredi stavka je spet klical k pozornosti telefon . . . Spet neka ameriška žena, ki bi rada vedela, če bi mogla "posnoviti" ali "pohčeriti" kako jugoslovensko siroto. Ne da bi jo napačno razumela — želi le oskrbovati otroka v vsem potrebnem v vojaški službi, nad 67% v poškodovanih vojakov, ki so še v službi ali so bili pred kratkim odpuščeni, in nekaj nad 22% vojakov redne armade, katerih termin je potekel, in so se obvezali za nadaljnjo službovanje. Obvezno novačenje je še v veljavni, pa bo morda v doglednem času odpravljeno, če se za vojaško službovanje prijaviti dovolj prostovoljev.

PROSTOVOLJCI

V prvih šestih tednih kampanje se je prostovoljno javilo za vojaško službo 262,953 mladih mož. Od teh jih je okrog 11% iz vrst civilistov, ki še niso bili v vojaški službi, nad 67% v poškodovanih vojakov, ki so še v službi ali so bili pred kratkim odpuščeni, in nekaj nad 22% vojakov redne armade, katerih termin je potekel, in so se obvezali za nadaljnjo službovanje. Obvezno novačenje je še v veljavni, pa bo morda v doglednem času odpravljeno, če se za vojaško službovanje prijaviti dovolj prostovoljev.

MARSHALL NA KITAJSKEM

General George C. Marshall, visoki načelnik generalnega štaba v Washingtonu, je bil kot posebni ameriški poslanik poslan na Kitajsko, kamor je dospel pretekli teden. Njegova posebna naloga je, da skuša dosegci sporazum med priznano kitajsko Čiang-Kajšekovo vlado in tako zvanimi kitajskimi komunisti in s tem končati kitajsko civilno vojno.

VESTI IZ MOSKVE

Svoječasne govorice o Stalnovi bolezni so bile brez podlage. Mož si je bil samo prvočil 10-tedenske počitnice na Krimu, odkoder se je nedavno vrnil v Moskvo pri najboljšem zdravju. Dne 19. decembra je sprejel v avdijenci ameriškega državnega tajnika Byrnesa, s katerim se je razgovarjal poldruge uro. Za njim je sprejel v avdijenci tudi angleškega zunanjega ministra Bevinja. Konferenca med ameriškim državnim tajnikom Byrnem, britiškim zunanjim ministrom Bevinom in ruskim zunanjim komisarjem Molotovom se nadaljuje.

NEMŠKA ZAHRTNOST

Na sodniški obravnavi našram 20 vrhovnim nacijskim veljakom v Nuernbergu so bile med drugim predložene zapisnjene nemške listine, iz katereh je razvidno, da je nemški zunanjki minister Ribbentrop podpisal prijateljsko pogodbo z Jugoslavijo istočasno, ko se je

se je tudi mučil in pomagal nositi manjše zavoje na kup . . .

H temu znatenemu kupu je bilo tekom popoldne dodanih še nekaj zavojev obleke in čevljev . . . Iz Welfare Islandsa je prisla postarna ženska in prinesla sveženj obleke. "Morda ni prav vse v čisto dobrem stanju," je dejala, "pa ljudje, ki so dali, sami nimajo veliko, pomagati želijo."

Dve brhki mladi Amerikanki sti pustili tri precejše sveženje obleke in več parov čevljekov za malčke. Imeli sta v avtu še nekaj blaga in sta pojasnili, da peljeta v skladišče za španske Lojaliste . . .

Visok človek, slovenskega izgleda, je kar tiko prisel po veči in spustil na kup sveženjobre obleke . . . Dejal je, da je njegovo ime že podpisano v knjigi, čemu bi spet beležili, saj ni takre nekaj ponosenje obleke . . .

Tako se je nadaljevalo do okrog polpetih popoldne. Namejena sem bila v trgovino, da nakupim to in ono za božič, pa je minil popoldne v uradu in kar vesela sem bila, da sem imela priliko videti toliko dobre volje in simpatije do našega ljudstva v starem kraju . . . za božič se lahko nakupi, kadar je . . . zdaj je pomoč našim tamkaj prva. O tem so me še trdneje prepričali vsi ti ljudje, ki sem jih opisala zgoraj . . . Naj bodo v vogled tudi tebi, rojak in rojakinja, ki lahko kaj žrtvuješ za naše od vojne obubožane brate in sestre v staro domovini.

SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

ovira avtomobilski promet, pa tudi vlaki, busi in letala imajo zamude.

PROSTOVOLJCI

V prvih šestih tednih kampanje se je prostovoljno javilo za vojaško službo 262,953 mladih mož. Od teh jih je okrog 11% iz vrst civilistov, ki še niso bili v vojaški službi, nad 67% v poškodovanih vojakov, ki so še v službi ali so bili pred kratkim odpuščeni, in nekaj nad 22% vojakov redne armade, katerih termin je potekel, in so se obvezali za nadaljnjo službovanje. Obvezno novačenje je še v veljavni, pa bo morda v doglednem času odpravljeno, če se za vojaško službovanje prijaviti dovolj prostovoljev.

JUGOSLOVANSKA VLADA PRIZNANA

Vlada Zedinjenih držav je pretekli teden priznala sedanjo vlado v Jugoslaviji. Istotako je priznala novo jugoslovensko vlado britiške vlade. To znači obenem, da je Jugoslavija priznana kot republika.

z Mussolinijem dogovarjal glede napada na Jugoslavijo. Da je, da so nemške ladje ob prikli napada na Norveško bile kamoflirane kot angleške ladje z angleško zastavo in so tuvi na norveške signale odgovarjale kot take.

SMRT ZNANSTVENIKA

V Moskvi je v starosti 77 let umrl dr. Vladimir L. Komarov, eden vodilnih botanistov in bivši predsednik Akademije znanosti. Komarov se je udeležil mnogih znanstvenih ekspedicij in je spisal večje število knjig, posebno o rastlinstvu. Sovjetička vlada mu je pri njegovih znanstvenih raziskovanjih nudila vso možno pomoč in ga nagradila z mnogimi odlikovanji.

AVSTRIJSKA VLADA

Zavezniški končil za Avstrijo je odobril novi avstrijski kabinet, ki ga tvorijo predstavniki ljudske stranke, socialistov in en komunist. Za predsednika republike je bil izvoljen socialist Karl Renner.

SPANIJA MOLEDUJE

Španski poslanik v Londonu je nedavno prosil, da bi Anglija posredovala pri drugih velesile, da bi bila Španija sprejeta v Organizacijo združenih narodov, kar je bilo odklonjeno že v San Franciscu in pozneje v Potsdamu. Britiški zunanji urad pa je posredovanje odklonil.

NEMŠKA BESTIJALNOST

Iz nemških uradnik dokumentov, ki so bili predloženi zavezniški sodnemu tribunalu v Nuernbergu, je razvidno, da so Nemci delali poskušnje z zastrupljenimi kroglastimi. Poskušali so jih na ujetnikih, katere so obstreljili v noge, kjer bi rane od nadavnih krogel ne bile nevarne. Vseh pet obstrelnjenih ujetnikov je po silnih mukah umrlo v približno dveh urah.

— Za društvo št. 168 ABZ:

John Yakopič, tajnik.

Clanom priporočam, da v prihodnjem letu v večjem številu prihajajo na seje, kakor so prihajali na mesečne seje v tekocem letu. Na seji tudi lahko plačajo svoje asemente, da nimajo potem posebnih poti do mene zaradi asesmenta. Seje se vršijo vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uri popoldne v dvorani Johna Skerla v Spring Glenu. Člani naj pomnijo, da asesment morajo biti plačani do zadnjega dne v mesecu. Bratislav in sestra izmisljene.

— Pišeš, da bi nam rada kaj pomagala. Potrebujemo res vsega, ali jaz bi te najprej prosil, če bi nam mogla poslati kaj oblike, perila in čevljev. Tega smo najbolj potrebeni. Oprosti mi, da je s tem našen nadlegujem.

— Torej, tvoja ljuba mama, moja draga sestra je umrla. Sprejmi moje in moje družine sožalje. Z njo sva se vedno najbolje razumela. Naj počiva v miru. Kaj pa sestra Johana, ali je še živa? Prosim, če bi bila tako prijazna, da bi pisala sestri moje žene: Fanny Pristou, Box 26, Export, Pa. Pisal sem ji pred enim mesecem, pa nisem dobil nič odgovora. Sprejmete pozdrave Ti, Tvoj mož in sinček, od moje žene Amalije, mojega sina Karla in od mene, Tvojejga strica — Franca.

Frances Erzen.

— Cleveland, O. — Od mojega strica Franca Žnidarsiča, Drškoče, št. 28, pošta Zagorje na Pivki, pri Št. Petru na Krasu, sem 12. decembra dobila prvo pismo po vojni. Pismo je datirano 4. novembra in je bilo poslano priporočeno. Znamke na pismu so italijanske, toda pregledano je bilo samo po slovenski vojni cenzuri. Vsebina pisma je sledi:

"Predraga Francka! Z veseljem ti naznanjam, da smo prejeli tvoje drago in zaželeno pismo. Ne moreš si misliti, kako smo ga bili veseli. Solze veselja so padale, ko smo ga brali. Nekoli nismo pričakovali, da bomo od tebe pismo dobili. Še poznamo se ne, ker ti si v Ameriki rojen ter ne veš o nas drugega, kakov kar ti je tvoja draga mama povedala. Pa si tako dobra, da si se spomnili na nas in nam pisala.

"Draga Francka, srčna ti hvala za tvojo prijaznost. Drugače se ne morem zahvaliti, kar da ti želim: bodi srečna med srečnimi!"

"Zdaj ti pa želim nekoliko opisati naše življenje v zadnjih štirih letih. Med najbolj nesrečne se ne moremo štetiti, ker dosti jih je bilo še bolj nesrečnih kot smo bili mi. Vendar smo dosti hudega v strašnega prestala. Naši sovražniki so nam prizadeli mnogo krivic in povzročili mnogo strahu, vendar smo, hvalabogu, vse srečno prestali in ostali vsi živi. V velikem počakanju tudi nismo bili, če ravno smo samo od mojih rok in mojega zasluzka živeli. Pa kaj bi bilo pomagalo, če bi bili tudi vsega dosti imeli, ker smo bili vedno v strahu pred sovražniki. Zvezčer smo šli spati, pa nismo nikdar vedeli, če bomo drugo jutro še živeli. Hvala vsej darovalcem in delavkam, ki vse lepo povežejo. Dalje so društva zopet darovala primer-

ne vsote za nakup zdravil in živega. To dokazuje, da se naša naselbina zaveda svoje odgovornosti in da počasi izvršujemo svojo bratsko ljubezen.

Torej na veselo svidenje na Silvestrov večer!

Frank Oblak.

Duluth, Minn. — V tem zaključnem mesecu leta 1945 sem spet nekaj vodilnih botanistov in bivši predsednik Akademije znanosti. Komarov se je udeležil mnogih znanstvenih ekspedicij in je spisal večje število knjig, posebno o rastlinstvu. Sovjetička vlada mu je pri njegovih znanst