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Panika med Japonci na otoku Okinawi

General Buckner, poveljnik desete ameriške armade na Okinawi, ubit v akciji. Zadel ga je drobec šrapnela, ko je opazoval operacije svoje armade. Bitka za posest otoka se bliža koncu. Japonci beže iz doline Cagoyan na Luzonu. Zalagalna linija pod ameriško kontrolo. General Arnold napovedal uničenje mest in industrijskih središč na japonski celini. Kitajske čete okupirale Wenchow, pristaniščno mesto

Guam, 19. jun.—Zadnjih dva do tri tisoč Japoncev na Okinawi je zapustilo svoje pozicije in v veliki paniki pobegnili v skrivališča na južni konici otoka, pravi poročilo iz glavnega stana admirala Nimitza. Odgetki petih ameriških divizij so prebili japonske linije v vseh sektorjih. Prvi so oddaljeni samo eno miljo od konice otoka.

Guam, 19. jun.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz je naznanil, da je bil general Simon Bolivar Buckner, poveljnik desete ameriške armade na Okinawi, ubit v akciji. Zadel ga je drobec šrapnela, ko je opazoval operacije svoje armade proti japonskim silam na tem otoku.

General je bil ubit v trenutku, ko je bitka za posest Okinawe prišla v zadnjo fazo. Na otoku je še japonska sila okrog osem tisoč vojakov, ki bo kmalu uničena. Nimitz je dejal, da Japonci se drže pečine na južni konici Okinawe.

Truplo Bucknerja je bilo pokopano danes zjutraj v bližini Hagahija z vojaškimi častmi. On je vodil izkrcanje prvih ameriških čet na Okinawi 1. aprila. Ubitega generala je nasledil kot poveljnik desete armade general Roy S. Geiger.

Buckner je umrl deset minut potem, ko ga je zadel drobec šrapnela. On je bil poveljnik ameriških sil, ki so poglnele Japonce z Aleutskih otokov pri Alaski. Buckner in admiral Nimitz sta sestavila načrte glede invazije Okinawe v Pearl Harborju preteklo leto. Star je bil 58 let.

Ameriške čete in pomorščaki so zdrobili zadnjo japonsko linijo na Okinawi. Pričakuje se, da bodo ostanki japonskih sil uničeni danes. Ti drže le nekaj kvadratnih milj ozemlja na južni konici otoka.

Manila, Filipini, 19. jun.—Japonci beže iz doline Cagoyan na Luzonu, največjem otoku Filipinske grupe, pred ameriškim četami. Te so zasedle vse strateške točke ob tej dolini.

V bitki v severnem delu doline je padlo čez štiri tisoč Japoncev. Ameriške čete prodirajo proti Aparriju, pristaniščnemu mestu na severnem obrežju Luzona, ki je še v japonskih rokah. To mesto so Japonci zasedli pred tremi leti.

Ameriške čete so razbile dvanajst japonskih tankov, 20 pa zalegle v operacijah na južnem koncu doline Cagoyan. Okupirale so tudi skladišča orožja in streliva. Zalagalna črta, ki vodi iz doline v Aparri, je pod ameriško kontrolo.

Nadaljnje avstralske čete so se izkrcale na obali Brunejskega zaliva, otok Borneo. Zasedle so velik pas obrežja in konsolidirale svoje pozicije.

Važen odlok vrhovnega sodišča

Časniška agentura krčila protitrustni zakon

Washington, D. C., 19. jun.—Vlada je zmagala v procesu proti časniški agenturi Associated Press, ko je federalno vrhovno sodišče potrdilo odlok nižjega sodišča, da pravila agenture o pristopu novih članov kršijo pravice Shermanovega protitrustnega zakona. Razsodba je bila podana s petimi proti trem glasovom.

Razsodba pomeni, da list, ki ima privilegije v objavljanju vesti časniške agenture, ne more preprečiti drugemu listu včlanjenja v agenturo, ker bi bilo to v nasprotju s slučajem monopol. Proces proti časniški agenturi Associated Press je odprl federalni justični departament 1. 1942 na pritožbo Marshalla Fielda, izdajatelja in urednika čikaškega lista Sun. Direktorji agenture so namreč odbili Fieldovo prošnjo, da agentura zalaga list z novicami.

Vrhovno sodišče je odločilo, da je agentura krčila protitrustni zakon. Izdajatelj čikaške Tribune je bil vodja opozicije proti listu Sun. On je vplival na direktorje agenture, da so odrekli dostavljanje vesti listu.

Mnenje večine so podali sodniki Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Wiley B. Rutledge, Stanley Reed in Felix Frankfurter, mnenje manjšine pa sodniki Owen J. Roberts, Frank Murphy in Harlan F. Stone. Slednji je načelnik vrhovnega sodišča.

Franco obljubuje volitve v Španiji

Program za izboljšanje položaja ljudstva

Madrid, Španija, 19. junija.—Diktator Francisco Franco je dejal, da je Španija na poti, ki vodi v popolno in normalno notranjo svobodo in da so v teku priprave za mestne volitve. Tem bodo sledile pokrajinske in splošne volitve. Španski državljani bodo pri teh lahko izbrali moža, ki ga bo nasledil, če se nje-mu kaj pripeti.

Franco je predlagal formiranje posebnega sveta, ki naj bi določal smernice notranje in zunanje politike. Dal je razumeti, da stranka falangistov (fašistov) ovira njegovo politiko kooperacije med Španijo in drugimi državami.

Stranka falangistov je podvržena procesu stalnega razvoja, je rekel Franco. "Kot taka naj bi sodelovala pri izvajanju programa, da se izboljša položaj ljudstva. Nekatere države so trdile, da Španija ni dejansko nevtralna. Zdal lahko povem, da se je moja vlada upirala pritisku Nemčije, naj stopi v vojno."

Franco je tudi izjavil, da je svaril Mussolinija pred vstopom v vojno na strani nazijske Nemčije. Povedal mu je, da bo pogljal Italijo v neizbežno katastrofo. Mussolini je svarilo ignoriral.

Vozniki vztrajajo v stavki

Chicago, 19. jun.—Vozniki tovornih avtov, člani Ameriške delavske federacije, vztrajajo v stavki, čeprav je armada posegla v konflikt. Vojaki so prevzeli tovorne avte, ko je urad obrambne transportacije na odredbo predsednika Trumana zasegel li-predsednika Trumana zasegel li-predsednika Trumana zasegel li-

NEMČIJA BO MORALA PLAČATI VI-SOKOODŠKODNINO

Ameriški člani reparacijske komisije v Moskvi

RAZPRAVE O BODOČNOSTI NEMČIJE

London, 19. jun.—Tu trdijo, da je maršal Stalin predlagal Ameriki in Veliki Britaniji, naj zavezniški določijo vsoto vojne odškodnine, katero bo morala Nemčija plačati. Skupna vsota naj bi znašala dvajset milijard dolarjev.

Polovico te vsote naj bi dobila sovjetska Rusija, ostalo polovico pa Amerika, Velika Britanija in drugi zavezniški kot povračilo za povzročeno škodo. Stalin je sugeriral, da se odškodnina plača v blagu in strojih na konferenci v Jalti na Krimu.

Ameriški člani reparacijske komisije so nedavno dospeli v Moskvo. Tja bodo kmalu prišli britski in francoski člani komisije. Trdi se, da predsednik Roosevelt je smatral Stalinov predlog, da Nemčija plača dvajset milijard dolarjev kot odškodnino, za zmernega.

Premier Churchill se ni udeležil razprav o vojni odškodnini na konferenci v Jalti, ker je bil britski veščak o reparacijah med onimi, ki so se ubili, ko je letalo, v katerem so se nahajali, treščilo na tla in se razbilo, ko je bilo na poti v Jalto. Iz tega razloga ni hotel Churchill izraziti mnenja o odškodnini.

Gotovo je, da bo vprašanje odškodnine igralo veliko vlogo na sestanku med Stalinom, Churchillom in Trumanom v Berlinu. Voditelji treh velesil se bodo sestali v drugem ali tretjem tednu prihodnjega meseca.

Na konferenci med njimi bodo morali odločiti tudi glede bodočnosti Nemčije, katerega je bila razkosana na štiri okupacijske cone. Skoro polovico Nemčije spada v rusko okupacijsko cono. Nemške poljedelske pokrajine so v ruski coni, industrijske pa v conah ameriške, britske in francoske okupacije. Zavezniške avtoritete bodo morale rešiti tudi problem, nanašajoč se na formiranje civilnih administracij.

Kritika rekrutiranja poljske armade

List Manchester Guardian okrcal vlado

London, 19. junija.—List Manchester Guardian je objavil uvodnik, v katerem kritizira Churchillovo vlado, ker dopušča rekrutiranje poljske armade v Angliji.

"Neznosno je," pravi list, "ker se rekrutiranje poljske armade vrši v Angliji po zaključku vojne v Evropi. Prizadeti so poljski državljani, nad katerimi ima naša vlada nominalno kontrolo. Zakaj se konskripcija vrši zdaj? Proti komu se bo poljska armada borila in kdo jo vzdržuje?"

"Kar koli mislimo o obnašanju Lublina in Rusije in stališča na pram poljski ubežni vladi v Londonu, ne moremo pomagati tej vladi in ne izboljšati odnosov s soveti, kar je važnejše kot nemška politika. Izgleda, da Churchillova vlada podpira pro-tiruske elemente v vzdrževanju in jačanju poljske armade, ki uživa ekaterritorialne pravice v Angliji v mirnem času."

Domače vesti

Družinako slavo

Chicago.—John Olip, član gl. odbora SNPJ, in njegova žena sta v torek, 19. jun., praznovala 25-letnico zakonskega življenja. Istega dne se je poročil njun sin Johnny v Canal Zoni, kjer služi Strica Sama. Čestitke!

Se vrnil iz ujetništva

Detroit.—Iz nemškega ujetništva se je vrnil na 60-dnevni dopust letalski poročnik Rudy Grum, sin družine Joe Grum. V ujetništvu se je nahajal 19 mesecev in bil je osvobojen po ameriški armadi. Po dopustu se mora zglasiti v vojaškem taborišču v Floridi.

Oblak

Chicago.—Glavni urad SNPJ je 16. jun. obiskal Louis Ambrosio, član društva 110 SNPJ, ki se je nahajal več tednov v bolnišnici v Winfieldu, Ill. Zdal se je vrnil k svoji družini v Chisholm, Minn.

Iz Minnesote

Duluth, Minn.—V bolnišnici St. Mary's je bil že dvakrat operiran Viktor Blazevich iz New Dulutha.—Iz iste bolnišnice se je po več kot mesecu dni vrnil domov k svoji družini Jakob Kump iz farmarske naselbine Rauch, Minn.—V Wanlessu blizu Buhla je umrl Spero Smilanic, star 62 let, na Elyju pa Matt Marolt, star 56 let, in žena Franka Zaverla, star 55 let.

Nov grob v Ohlu

Canton, O.—Dne 26. maja je umrla Terezija Brus, stara 58 let in doma iz Bagnega polja pri Ložu, odkoder je prišla v Ameriko pred prvo svetovno vojno. Bila je članica SDZ, SZZ in samostojnega društva Domovine v Barbertonu, kjer je živel s svojo družino dolgo let. Tukaj zapuška moža, tri hčere in sina (v armadi).

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Po enomesečni bolezni je v bolnišnici umrla Julia Oblak iz Collinwooda, stara 42 let, rojena Jereb. Zapuška dve hčeri, tri brate, tri sestre in več drugih sorodnikov.—Iz nemškega ujetništva je bil osvobojen T/Sgt. Joseph Korošec, sin Helene Korošec.—Frances Kovačič iz Euclida je prejela pismo od svojega sina Harolda, da se zdravi v bolnišnici v Belgiji. Služil je v tretji armadi in bil ranjen v glavo.

Nov grob v Lorainu

Lorain, O.—Dne 4. jun. je po trimesečni bolezni umrl Jakob Anžur, star 51 let in doma iz vasi Mali konec, fara Polica pri Višnji gori.

Smrt letalca

Salt Lake City, Utah.—V Van Nuysu, Cal., se je 22. maja v letalski nesreči ubil kapitan Michael F. Dekleva, ki živi tukaj. On je služil v letalskem transportnem poveljstvu in bil večkrat preko morja; 14 mesecev tudi v Evropi, odkoder se je nedavno vrnil. Star je bil 28 let in rojen v Hiawathi, Utah. Poleg matere zapuška tri sestre in dva brata (enega pri marinih, drugega pri letalcih).

Ranjen na Pacifiku

St. Louis, Mo.—V bojih na Pacifiku je bil ranjen Robert J. Duriavig, član društva 107 SNPJ, ki služi pri mornarici. To društvo ima 17 članov v armadi, dva sta vojaška delavca, eden je bil ubit pred dvema letoma in eden odpušen. Duriavig je prvi član, ki je bil ranjen.

Dva francoska častnika umorjena v Siriji

Beirut, Lebanon, 19. jun.—Dva francoska vojaška častnika sta bila napadena in umorjena v Idlibu, Siriji. Glavni stan britskih čet v Siriji poroča, da so ju umorili domačini. Umor je povečal napetost med domačini in francoskimi avtoritetami.

Poljaki priznali krivdo na obravnavi v Moskvi

Detajli zarote proti Sovjetski uniji razkriti

AKTIVNOSTI V OZADJU FRONTE

Moskva, 19. jun.—Petnajst izmed šestnajstih voditeljev poljskega podtalnega gibanja je na obravnavi pred ruskim vojaškim sodiščem priznalo popolno in delno krivdo. Obtožnica jim očita med drugim udeležbo v zaroti proti sovjetski Rusiji. Obtoženci so nameravali ustanoviti blok zapadnih evropskih držav, ki naj bi vključeval tudi Veliko Britanijo, Nemčijo in Poljake, kateri naj bi se borili proti Rusiji v prihodnji vojni.

Tajnik vojaškega sodišča je naznanil, da so obtoženci priznali teroristične in prevarne aktivnosti v ozadju bojnih črt ruskih armad in odgovornost za smrt najmanj 594 ruskih vojaških častnikov. Razkrite, da so bili voditelji poljskega podtalnega gibanja aretirani v Rusiji, je povzročilo krizo na konferenci Združenih narodov v San Franciscu in rezultiralo v ustavitvi pogajanj glede formiranja nove poljske vlade.

Dvanajst izmed obtožencev, med temi general Bronislav Okulicki, poveljnik poljske notranje armade, je priznalo vse, kar jim očita obtožnica. Trije so priznali delne krivde, eden pa je trdil, da ni kriv. Delno krivdo so priznali Jan Jankowski, pomožni predsednik poljske ubežne vlade v Londonu; Adam N. Bien, pomočnik načelnika podtalnega ministrskega sveta, in Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, član podtalne vlade na Poljskem.

Kot obtežilna evidenca je bil predložen dokument, katerega so ruske avtoritete dobile pri generalu Okulickiju, ko je bil aretiran. Predsednik sodišča Vasilij Ulrich je dejal, da je bila vsebina dokumenta oddajana po radiu. Rusi so zasegli aparate za prenos radijskih poročil, ko so bili Poljaki aretirani.

"V slučaju ruske zmage nad Nemčijo," pravi dokument, "ne bodo ogroženi samo interesi Velike Britanije, temveč vse Evrope." "Velika Britanija bo morala mobilizirati evropske sile proti Sovjetski uniji. Očitno je, da bomo mi v prvih vrstah evropskega protisovjetskega bloka, ki mora vključevati tudi Nemčijo. Poljska notranja armada mora biti članica tega bloka. Poljaki in nemški interesi so skupni in Poljska ter Nemčija morata biti zaveznici v prihodnji vojni proti Rusiji. Trditve Nemecev, da je Rusija sovražnica Poljske, je pravilna."

Ruske avtoritete so zasegle tudi kopije lista Glos Narodow, glasila poljskih podtalnih grup. Članek, katerega je ta list objavil, je bil citiran na obravnavi. V tem je rečeno med drugim, "da vsaka konferenca med voditelji Amerike, Velike Britanije in Rusije je prevara. Kdaj bodo zavezniški zgrabili Rusijo za vrat?"

Obtožnica očita prizadetim Poljakom organiziranje oboroženih tolp v ozadju linij ruskih armad, terorizem, špionažo, operiranje tajnih radiopostaj ter priprave za skupno ofenzivo z Nemčijo proti Sovjetski uniji. Okulicki je prevzel poveljstvo poljske notranje armade, ko je general Tadej (Bor) Komorowski kapituliral pred Nemci po zdrobitvi revolte v Varšavi. Okulicki, Jankowski, Bien in Jasiukowicz so bili voditelji ilegalne poljske podtalne organizacije, katere člani so bili udeleženi v petokolonskih aktivnostih v ozadju linij ruskih armad na Poljskem, v Ukrajini, Belorusiji in Litvi.

Samo eden izmed obtožencev

poljskih voditeljev ni bil navzoč na obravnavi zaradi bolezni. Ta je Antoni Pajdak, bivši socialistični poslanec in župan v Krakovu.

Drugi obtoženci so socialist Kazimir Puzak, narodni demokrat Aleksander Grzesinski, člana kmečke stranke Kazimir Baginski in Stanislaw Mierzwa, član demokratske unije Evgenij Czernowski, člana delavske stranke Josef Chazinski in Franciszek Urbanski in Josef Stemmler-Domski, poddirektor propagandnega urada poljske podtalne vlade.

Obravnava je javna in vrši se v navzočnosti častnikov ter opazovalcev ameriškega in britskega poslatništva.

Washington pozdravlja Eisenhowerja

General sprejet kot junak

Washington, D. C., 19. jun.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, poveljnik zavezniških sil v Evropi, ki so premagale nazijsko Nemčijo, je bil navdušeno sprejet in pozdravljen, ko je došel v Washington iz Evrope. Poslopa ob ulicah, po katerih se je general vozil, so bila okrašena z ameriškimi zastavami. Mnogiča čez 800,000 ljudi ga je pozdravljala kot junaka.

Eisenhower in člani njegove grupe so se ustavili v uradu vojnega departamenta, kjer so jih pozdravili vojni tajnik Henry L. Stimson in drugi visoki uradniki. "To je dan ponosa," je rekel Stimson. "Ameriško ljudstvo vam je hvaležno za vse, kar ste storili."

General je potem govoril na skupni seji obeh kongresnih zbornic. Osnal je glavne faze vojne v Evropi in hvalil zavezniške Amerike. Dejal je, "da ima poveljnik oboroženih sil težko dolžnost. On se zaveda, da bo mnogo vojakov, katere pošlje v bitke, padlo. Žalujem ne samo za onimi, ki so dali svoja življenja, temveč tudi za starši, brati, sestrami in drugimi sorodniki, ki so utrpeli izgube. Vesel sem, ker smo uničili najsilnejšo vojno mašino vseh časov s porazom nazijske Nemčije. Zdal je naša naloga ustvaritev ustroja, ki bo preprečil vojne v bodočnosti."

Kongresniki in senatorji so navdušeno aplavdirali generalu. Sinoči je bil Eisenhower gost predsednika Trumana, ki mu je podelil visoko odlikovanje v znak priznanja zaslug.

Eisenhower je danes zapustil Washington in odpotoval v New York, kjer mu pripravljajo veličasten sprejem. Pričakuje se, da ga bodo pozdravili milijoni ljudi. Pozneje bo obiskal vojaško akademijo v West Pointu, večja ameriška mesta in potem se vrnil v Abilene, Kans., kjer je njegov dom.

Naročila vojnega materiala preklicana

Chicago, 19. junija.—Naročila vojnega materiala v čikaškem distriktu so bila preklicana. Ta so predstavljala vsoto \$450,000, 000. Čikaški industrijski distrikt vključuje severni Illinois, severno Indiano in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesoto, Severno in Južno Dakoto.

Kanada naznanila vežbanje vojakov

Ottawa, Kanada, 19. jun.—Vlada je naznanila vežbanje vojakov, ki bodo poslani na Pacifik. Premier King je nedavno naznanil, da bo Kanada poslala 30,000 vojakov v akcijo proti japonskim silam na Pacifiku.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

KOMENTAR O SODOBNIH DOGODKIH

Zadnji teden smo poslali našim odbornikom, podružnicam in listom zelo važen govor, ki ga je 26. maja podal v Ljubljani maršal Tito. Citati bi ga morali vsi, ki se zanimajo za dogodke v stari domovini in o problemu slovenske Koroške, Trsta in Primorja.

Slovenska vojska se je umaknila iz Celovca in drugih delov Korotana vsled tehničnih razlogov, ker se je v teh krajih nemška vojska podala anglo-ameriškim silam. Da se po odhodu slovenskih čet že dela krivica slovenskemu ljudstvu, so številni dokazi. Med člani zavezniške policije so baje tudi bivši avstrijski in ustaški fašisti, oblečeni v svoje stare uniforme z britsko zastavico na rokavu. Tito jih imenuje gestapovce v drugačni uniformi.

V Londonu deluje organizacija demokratičnih Avstrijcev po imenu "Austria Youth", kateri načeluje Fritz Walter. Ta organizacija je izdala v nemškem jeziku brošuro "Unser Nachbar—Jugoslawien" (Naši sosede Jugoslovani). Predgovor je napisal novi slovenski minister Tone Fajfer. Vključuje pregled jugoslovanske zgodovine — Slovenec, Hrvatov in Srbov — njihovo borbo proti tujim gospodarjem ter o razvoju in velikih doprinosih osvobodilnega gibanja. Objavljene so tudi nekatere jugoslovanske narodne pesmi, prevodi dveh pesmi Tonča Kajuha, Ivan Cankarjev govor v Ljubljani leta 1913, radi katerega so ga avstrijske oblasti zaprle, črtice iz pisaletja Vladimira Nazora, prevod dokumenta o ustanovitvi avstrijskih bataljonov kot edine slovenske narodne vojske in mnogo drugega gradiva.

Zelo važne so izjave voditeljev demokratičnih elementov v Avstriji o zahtevi maršala Tita, da morajo koroški Slovenci pripadati Jugoslaviji. Strinjajo se s to zahtevo in poudarjajo, da je bodočnost nove Avstrije v glavnem odvisna od prijateljskih odnosov s svojimi slovanskimi sosedi — Čehoslovako in Jugoslavijo.

Podobno se je izjavila tudi avstrijska organizacija v Ameriki "Free Austria Action", kakor seveda koroški sami. Razvidno je torej, da bodo jugoslovanske zahteve glede Koroške ugodno rešene, če bodo zavezniški pustili, da se Jugoslavija in Avstrija o vprašanju sporazumeta in rešita zadevo brez vmešavanja neprizadetih narodov. Ogorčenje Slovencev glede novega položaja Koroškem po prihodu angleških čet je torej več kot upravičeno. Izjava maršala Tita, da bodo zavezniški sami odgovorni za posledice, je umestna in pravilna.

Napetost glede okupacije Trsta in upravljanja primorskega ozemlja do končne rešitve teritorialnih zahtev Jugoslavije na mirovni konferenci, se je polegla. Natančnega poročila glede sporazuma med Ameriko in Anglijo na eni strani in med maršalom Titom na drugi nimamo. Če pa jemljemo za podlago časnikarska poročila, je razvidno, da bodo zavezniške vojaške oblasti kontrolirale tržaško luko in mesto ter ono ozemlje, ki leži zapadno od železniške proge Trst-Gorica-Kobarid-Trbiž (Tarvisio) — Beljak (Villach). Angleška mornarica okupira in upravlja tudi mornariško bazo v Pulju. Vsi ostali deli Primorske in Istre pa ostanejo pod jugoslovansko upravo. Če so ti podatki zanesljivi, tedaj bo Jugoslavija upravljala do mirovne konferencie nad 80% jugoslovanskega ozemlja, ki je od 1918 naprej pripadalo Italiji. To bi tudi značilo, da dosežen sporazum predstavlja velik kompromis, pri katerem so zavezniški popustili 80%, Jugoslavija pa 20%. Jugoslavija si je obenem obdržala pravico po nadaljnjih zahtevah vsega spornega ozemlja, vključno Trst, Gorico in Pulj. Okrog 2000 jugoslovanskih vojakov pa ostane v izpraznjenem ozemlju in ti so podvrženi ko-

mandi feldmaršala Alexandra. Nadaljnje podrobnosti so podvržene sporazumu med Jugoslavijo in Alexandrom.

"Ona Jugoslavija, ki se je borila, ne zahteva nič drugega, nego da bodo vsi njeni narodi v okviru njenih mej," je dejal Tito v Ljubljani. "To je naša stara pravda!"

Mi ameriški Slovenci pač moramo vzeti ta sporazum in kompromis brez kričanja in protestnih demonstracij, dasiravno smatramo, da je Jugoslavija upravičeno zahtevala okupiranje vsega osvobodjenega ozemlja, vključno Trsta. Protestne demonstracije bi služile za provociranje italijanskih elementov v Ameriki, ki uživajo simpatije Velike Britanije in tudi nekaterih krogov v Washingtonu. To bi nam več škodilo kot pa koristilo, kajti krivdo za prepire bi oprtili na naše rame. Pomniti je treba predvsem, da gre sedaj le za začasno okupacijo osvobodjenega teritorija in ne za končno razrešitev mej med Jugoslavijo in Italijo.

V svojem ljubljanskem govoru se je Tito dotaknil tudi usode narodnih izdajalcev, onih, ki so doma ruvali proti osvobodilni vojski in sodelovali z Nemci, in onih, ki so odnesli pete in iz tujine vodijo propagando proti novi Jugoslaviji.

"Roka pravice, roka osvete našega naroda je že dosegla ogromno večino vseh teh," se je izrazil Tito, "le enemu malemu delčku se je posrečilo pobegniti izven naše dežele pod okrilje pokroviteljev. Ta manjšina ne bo nikoli več videla teh naših krasnih planin in cvetočih poljan. Če bi se to zgodilo, bi bila zanje le zelo kratka doba. Vsakdo onih, ki bi si usojal krhati naš patriotizem, naletel bi na granitno steno, ob kateri bi si razbil ne samo nos, temveč tudi glavo..."

To niso prazne besede. Zanimale bodo zlasti nekatere gospode v Clevelandu, ki še vedno fanatično računajo na povratak v staro domovino, potem ko bodo "svet spreobrnil". Nam se zdi, da jim je že odklenalo. Slovenski narod se ni boril štiri leta in umiral zato, da bi zopet nad njim gospodarila stara garda, ki ni hotela in tudi sedaj ne mara razumeti, da hoče ljudstvo svobodo, politično in gospodarsko svobodo. In poskrbel je, da mu te svobode nikoli več nihče ne odvzame.

Kar se je zgodilo v Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji v zadnjih štirih letih, je posledica stoletnega zatiranja vladajočih klik. Vse doprinose do veličastne zmage je priboril narod sam. A njegova največja zmaga je bila utrditev edinstva vseh zdravih in zavednih elementov v borbi za skupni cilj. Prebudili so se tudi nekateri onih, ki so tej borbi nasprotovali, ki se niso zavedali globljine narodne sile, ki je velevala neizprosno boju proti vsem, ki so stregli narodu po svobodnem življenju. Svojo pot so usmerili s potom naroda. Nič čudnega torej ni, če čitamo v seznamu poverjenikov prve slovenske vlade tudi ime bivšega jugoslovanskega ministra Franca Snoja. Narod je pravičen sodnik.

Ljubljana, 22. maja. — Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti v Ljubljani je poslala maršalu Titu pozdrav, v katerem pravi: Na dan osvobodjenja Ljubljane Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti v Ljubljani pošilja Vam, velikemu zaščitniku Slovencev, radostne pozdrave in globoko hvaležnost. Predsednik prof. dr. Vladimir Vidmar; glavni tajnik prof. dr. Franc Ramovš.

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šuri "Slovenci in partizani", ki jo je lansko leto izdala Zveza slovenskih župnij in v kateri so baje glavni trije voditelji treh bivših največjih političnih strank v Sloveniji denuncirali Osvobodilno fronto, je dotično izjavo podpisal tudi dr. Milan Vidmar, predsednik ljubljanske akademije znanosti in umetnosti. (Razen Vidmarja in dr. Milka Milka Kosa je ZSZ zamočala imena vseh ostalih voditeljev.)

Piscu ni znano, če sta Vladimir Vidmar in Milan Vidmar ena in ista oseba, iz zgorajšnje depeše pa je razvidno, da Ljubljanska akademija znanosti in umetnosti "radostno pozdravlja" maršala Tita (torej Osvobodilno fronto). Ker je skoraj nemogoče, da bi tak institut kot je akademija znanosti in umetnosti večeraj denuncirala partizane, danes pa izražala njihovu vođu "globoko zahvalo", smo prepričani, da je vodstvo akademije bilo ali spremenjeno ali nadomeščeno s simpatičarji osvobodilnega gibanja, ali pa dotična izjava ni bila podpisana v imenu akademije. Predsednik SANSa Etbin Kristan je dejal že tedaj, da smatra izjave dotičnih političnih strank za fabrikacije, ki prihajajo iz Hitlerjeve kovačnice. Nekoč bomo že zvedeli, kje so bile skovane dotične izjave in spricavanja — v Ljubljani, Londonu, New Yorku ali Clevelandu.

Naslednjo depešo, povzeto iz belgrajske "Politike" od 24. marca, objavljamo brez vsakega komentarja:

Ljubljana, 24. marca. — V velikem stadionu v Ljubljani so domobranci ponovno prisegli Hitlerju. To prisego so položili pred največjim krvnikov slovenskega naroda, policijskim generalom Roessenerjem, pod odlokom katerega je bilo postreljenih, pobitih, mučenih in poklanih na stotine slovenskih domov.

Veliki paradi narodnih izdajic na Kongresnem trgu je prisotnoval poleg Roessenerja in ožigosanega narodnega izdajalca Rupnika tudi ljubljanski nadškof Rožman. V znak protesta so prebivalci Ljubljane ta dan ostali v svojih hišah.

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.

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POBIRANJE ČLANARINE

Waukegan-North Chicago, Ill. — Društveni predsedniki in predstavniki v teh naselbinah in prav tako gotovo številu drugih rojakov in rojakin sedaj pobirajo članarino od onih, kateri žele še nadalje ostati pri SANSu in mu pomagati pri zaključnem delovanju v dobrobit jugoslovanskega naroda.

Vsakdo, ki želi ostati član SANSa, je prošel, da prispeva letno članarino, ki znaša \$2. Kdor plača članarino, bo prejel

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znak, ki ga je izdal SANS. Vsi, ki so prejeli znak, imajo članarino plačano za to leto. SANS še vedno potrebuje denarja in vsakdo, ki bi želel prispevati več kot znaša članarino, je vabljen in prošel, da to stori.

Rojaki in rojakinje, prošeni ste, da sodelujete pri pobiranju članarine.

SEJA PODRUŽNICE
SANSa V JOHNSTOWNU

Johnstown, Pa. — Vsi tukajšnji Slovenci so vladno vabljeni, da se gotovo udeležijo seje tukajšnje podružnice SANSa, ki se bo vršila 24. junija. Vsi, ki jim je kaj za trpeti jugoslovanski narod, naj gotovo pridejo.

Imeli nismo že dolgo nobene seje in vsa stvar je na mrtvi točki. Na prihodnji seji je potrebno odločiti, ali prenehamo s postojanko ali jo oživimo. Prosim, da bi prišlo nas vsaj toliko skupaj, da bomo imeli kvorum. Seja se bo vršila v dvorani Cirila in Metoda; pričetek ob sedmih zvečer.

Mary Vidmar.

V KRITIČNIH ČASIH
JE TREBA AKCIJE

Chicago, Ill. — Pred nekaj tedni je pomožni urednik Prosvete Milan Medvešek v svojih komentarjih apeliral na gospodarja države Ohio, kateri je naše gore list, naj se v tem kritičnem momentu pokaže, da je zibal slovenska mati. Milan je mnenja, da je za Jugoslovane v tej deželi prišel čas, da strmino skupaj vse, kar kaj šteje v ameriški javnosti, proti močni propagandi naših nasprotnikov in prispeva svak svoj delež. Radi tega bi bil zelo na mestu tudi apel na Zvezo slovenskih župnij, da naj preneha s svojo strupeno propagando, katero vodi že dolgo časa. Ta propaganda ne služi nikomur drugemu kot našim nasprotnikom. V zmoti so vsi oni, ki mislijo, da bodo pod krinko vere dosegli svoje sebične namene! Zgodilo se bo prav obratno! Narod v domovini in tej deželi vas bo sodil in pride dap plačila za vse izdajale.

Odboru naše narodne organizacije Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta pa priporočam, da pridobi za sodelovanje vse Slovence in Slovenke v tej deželi in ostale Jugoslovane, kateri se javno udeležujejo, ker čas hiti in naši nasprotniki so pridno na delu ter nas skušajo tudi to pot kot zadnjič oiganiti za našo zemljo. Zato ni na mestu sedaj, da se prerekamo med seboj za malenkostne stvari, ki nimajo pomena. Čas je tu, v katerem se kuje novo zgodovinsko poglavje Jugoslavije in če ta čas zamujamo, nas bo tožilo.

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Agnes Kovačič

katero smo vsi izredno vedno ljubili.

Umrila je 18. junija 1937 v Kansas Cityju, Kans., v visoki starosti ob smrti stara 88 let in 6 mesecev. Draga mama in stara mati, v naših srcih ostanete nam v spominu, dokler tudi mi ne pridemo za Vami. Lahka naj Vam bude ameriška zemlja. Počivajte v miru. — Žalujoci ostali: Vaše hčere: Lucy Orešnik in Johana Ansek v Kansas Cityju, Kans., ter vnuki in pravnuki in Ursula Zattich v Springfieldu, Ill.

dimo, nas bo obsojala zgodovina.

Člane in članice podružnice št. 25 SANSa opozarjam na sklep zadnje seje, ta je preložitve seje na četrti tork. Prihodnja seja bo v torek, 26. junija, v dvorani SNPJ. Apeliram na člane, da se seje udeležijo, ker čas od nas zahteva, da storimo svojo dolžnost, katere so še druge poleg plačevanja članarine. Na vse tiste zavedne rojake in rojakinje, kateri še niso člani SANSa, apeliram, da se pridružijo. Članarina je samo \$2 letno, zato ne čakajte da vas kdo vpraša! Pridite na sejo in boste brez vsakih ceremonij včlanjeni. Plačali boste prispevke, to je vse. Poleg tega pričakujemo, da boste aktivni v organizaciji, ker nalog je veliko pred nami in jih bo mogoče izvršiti le z dobro voljo in skupnimi močmi.

Frank Aleš, tajnik.

Društvene vesti

Waukegan, Ill. — Članice društva št. 119 SNPJ opozarjam, da se gotovo udeležijo prihodnje društvene seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 24. junija; pričetek ob dveh popoldne.

Na dnevnem redu bo volitev delegatinje za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ. Izvoliti moramo tudi novo blagajničarko, ker je sedanja podala resignacijo na zadnji seji.

Antonia Bezak, tajnica.

La Salle, Ill. — Na redni seji društva št. 573 SNPJ je bil sprejet sklep, da mora plačati vsak član ali članica 50c izredne doklade v društveno blagajno. Člani-vojaki so izvezeti te doklade. Ta sklep je bil sprejet, ker je vedno manj denarja v društveni blagajni, priredb pa v teh kritičnih razmerah ne kaže prirejati.

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Mildred Faerber, tajnica.

Johnstown, Pa. — Članstvu društva št. 3 SNPJ naznanjam, da ne bom na domu od nikogar več vzela asesment. Asesment pobiram v Društvenem domu. Do danes sem pobirala asesment vsako nedeljo, od sedaj naprej pa ga bom samo pred sejo drugo nedeljo v mesecu in pa po seji ter zadnji dan v mesecu ob sedmih zvečer. Za asesment, ki ga kdo plača oskrbniku, ne bom prevzela nobene odgovornosti. In ako bo kdo suspendiran, ki bi slučajno plačal asesment oskrbniku, naj sam sebi pripiše posledice. Prav tako ne bom založila za nikogar več.

Kaj je temu vzrok? Ko je treba denar poslati v glavni urad, imam samo pol asesmenta skupaj. Doma pa ne bom pobirala asesmenta zato, ker se čestokrat zgodi, ko prav večerjam, da pričnejo nositi skupaj in sploh nimam miru. Drugi vzrok pa je, ker jaz odidem v Društveni dom,

ljudje pa plačajo možu, on pa lahko pozabi povedati, kdo je plačal asesment, in odide na delo, naka se lahko zgodi, da takega člana suspendiram.

Torej plačujte društvene prispevke tistemu, ki je bil izvoljen v ta namen in takrat, ko pobira. Morda se ti dobri člani boje prinesiti asesment v Društveni dom, ker bi bilo mogoče treba kupiti čašo piva. Jaz se bom strogo držala tega obvestila in kdor ne želi biti suspendiran, naj upošteva to naznanilo.

Mary Vidmar, tajnica.

Umrli na bojnem polju



S/Sgt. JOHN ZAMLEN

Na vojnem polju v akciji na Cebu, P. I. je bil ubit 15. aprila 1945 član društva št. 16 SNPJ in sin mrs. Jennie Zamlen iz 344 E. Schiller St., Milwaukee, Wis. Pokojnik ima tudi brata Cpl. Franka v armadi v Panami. Predno je odšel k vojakom je delal pri Nordberg Mfg. Co. K vojakom je odšel leta 1941 in je prejel za svoje zasluge v vojni "Purple Heart" in bronasto medaljo. Društvo št. 16 izreka globoko sožalje družini Frank in Johana Zamlen. Milwaukee, Wis.

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Umrli je dne 18. junija 1941.

Minula so že štiri leta od kar si Ti zapustil nas za vedno, ali naš spomin na Tebe še vedno živi in bode živ v srcih naših do konca življenja našega. Počivaj v miru in lahka naj Ti bo ameriška zemlja. — Žalujoci ostali: Anna Bogataj, soproga, sinovi in hčere, Renton, Pa.

V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

Dne 24. junija bo leto dni, od kar nas je za vedno zapustila naša ljubljena in nepozabljena hčerka in sestra

EVA JANE

Zapustila nas je v cvetu najlepše mladosti, ob smrti je bila stara 18 let in 9 mesecev ter 16 dni. Težka in žalostna bila je ločitev, to le tisti ve, ki ga zadene taka nesreča. Vedno je in bo nam v spominu, a druge tolažbe ni kot da ji krasimo s cveticami in zalivamo s solzami njeno zadnje bivaliče. Srčno se zahvalimo vsem sorodnikom in prijateljem za sožalje in hvala lepa vsem, ki ji prinašajo cvetice. — Žalujoci ostali: Alojz in Anna Mihacic, stariši; Anna Jr. in Julia, sestra in več sorodnikov in prijateljev v Clevelandu, Ohio in v West Va. Stric Tone v Penni, stara mati, tete in strici v Baltimore, Md. 18522 Glenfield Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Naznanilo in zahvala

Žalostnega srca in s silno tugo naznanjam sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem o izgubi mojega nadvse ljubljenega edinega sina in brata

Jacob F. Yapel



Ob smrti je bil star komaj 19 let. Rojen je bil v Bridgeville, Pa. On je bil prvi član društva št. 295 SNPJ, ki je dal svoje mlado življenje na bojnem polju. V armado je bil poklican 11. septembra 1944 in se vršal 17 tednov v Camp Craft, So. Carolina. Na dopust je prišel za 10 dni na 10. januarja in družici za 24 ur 21. jan. 1. se poslovil od nas, nič slabega gluteč ne on in ne mi, da se radnjič vidimo. Na 29. januarja je bil poslan preko morja v Nemčijo in v teku 28 dni je bil trikrat v hudem boju na fronti. Zadnje njegovo pismo sem prejela 30. marca, v katerem me je prosil, naj nikar ne skrbim preveč, da je prišel še dvakrat srečno v bitke nazaj, a na 5. aprila je pa bil radež od sovražne krogle v Marburgu v Nemčiji. Vsega skupaj je bil v armadi sedem mesecev. Od vojnega departamenta sem prejela veliko ameriško zastavo in "Purple Heart" in od njegovega komandanta pa pismo, v katerem ga je pohvalil, da je bil zvest in dober vojak. Najlepša hvala družini št. 295 SNPJ za darovano vsto mesto venca, ker tega iztek ni bilo mogoče položiti na njegovo krsto, ravno tako se lepo zahvalim naši materi S. N. P. Jednoti za točno in pošteno isplacano posmrtnino. Srčna hvala vsem, ki ste me osebno tolažili in vsem, ki ste nam poslali tolažilna pisma v teh za nas prežalostnih dneh, ki nam jo je zadala kruta usoda, z izgubo Tebe, nepozabljeni, dragi sin, dokler tudi mene ne zakrije črna zemlja. Topovi in puške so Ti bili vnovi in najine žalostne solze naj Tebe krope. Kako je to strahno ve samo ona mati, ki je izgubila svojega edinega sina. Ljubi moj Jackie, dragi moj sin, počivaj v miru v tuji Belgijski zemlji. Tvoje dobro srce več ne bije, vsako pismo si končal s besedami "Mama moja." Samo misli, koliko jas Tebe pogrešam, moje srce je polno ljubezni do Tebe in drage sestre. Odšel si k mirnemu počitku za vedno, in Tvoji upi in nade s Teboj. — Žalujoci ostali: Jennie Yapel, mati in Albina F. Yapel, sestra v Bridgeville, Pa., ter strica John in Frank Erzen v Pittsburghu, Pa.

Glasovi iz naselbin

JEDNOTINI PROBLEMI IN DRUGO

Bridgeport, O.—Še danes ni smo gotovi, ali se bo vršila konvencija SNPJ ali ne. Situacija je še slabša kot pred meseci. Predsednik Truman je zagrozil civilistom, da bo vladala prepoved potovanja, ako bodo po nepotrebnem preveč obremenjevali transportacijo.

V nekem slovenskem listu pa vidim, da katoličani sklicujejo katoliški shod v Jolietu, ki se bo vršil 24. junija. Na vsa slovenska katoliška društva so bila razposlana pisma s podpismi nekih duhovnikov, v katerih vabijo svoje vernike, naj se udeležijo tega shoda. Torej, ali za te zastopnike ne velja isto pravilo glede vožnje kot za delegacijo SNPJ? Stvar je precej čudna, ampak danes je marsikaj čudno in zmešano.

V Prosveti z dne 6. junija sem čital članek brata Cankarja, v katerem piše glede bližajoče se konvencije. Prvi del je za nas posebno važnost in v celoti odgovarja in ga more vsak zaveden član utemeljiti. Ampak v drugem delu je pa precej, ki ne odgovarja, kar je v članku. Z menjem, da se pravila ne da izboljšati dosti, ker so taka, da odgovarjajo časom in zakonom, ne strinjam. Ne rečem, da pravila niso dobra, ampak lahko jih še precej izboljšamo. In zakaj ni razprav o konvenciji? Kdor je odkrit, mora priznati, da ni utrujenost članstva tako velik vzrok. Glavna dva vzroka sta: Članstvo v veliki večini je mnenja, da se konvencijo odgodi, kar je predsednik že pred časom sam priznal. Drugi vzrok, da ni pravega zanimanja, je, ker vlad med članstvom negotovost, ali se bo konvencija sploh vršila. Radi teh dveh vzrokov ni zanimanja in ne razprav o konvenciji. Organizacija ni še zdaleka popolna, posebno z ozirom na bodočnost ne. Glavni odbor nima nobene snovi in načrtov glede obdržanja mladine pri SNPJ.

Vzemimo za primer našo društvo št. 13. Imeli smo dobre tajnike kot sta bila brat M. Koss in pokojni John Kocjanec. Od tedaj so minila leta, članstvo se stara, veliko pa jih je medtem časom pomrlo. Tedaj ni bilo veliko mladine v društvih, danes pa je drugače. Marsikatera kampanja je dobro uspešna, toda vprašanje je, koliko časa bodo novi člani ostali v društvu, ako se bo tajnik držal tradicije in bo pobiral asessment na društvenih sejah, kakor smo ga vedno imeli in ga še vedno nekateri pionirji? V tem primeru ni bratstva, ampak idi na dom ali pa iz žepa založi in to za dobre ljudi. Navajeni so sistema komercialnih zavarovalnih družb, katerih zastopnik pride na dom po asessment. Poleg tega pa imamo nove vrste zavarovanja v mladinskem in odraslem oddelku, katera še mnogi tajniki sami ne razumejo.

Nekaj besed glede agitacije za novo članstvo. Agitator mora znati vsaj malo angleško, da lahko pobija protiaargumente komercialnih zavarovalnih družb, drugače bo imel danes zelo malo uspeha v malih slovenskih naselbinah. Mislim, da se ne motim, ako se izrazim, če ne bo imela SNPJ dobrih in požrtvovalnih tajnikov, ki bi znali pridobiti mladino na svojo stran, potem se bojim, da bo organizacija šla nazaj in ne naprej.

O teh stvarih pišem iz izkušnje in to ne velja samo za našo naselbino, temveč najbrže za vse druge. Res je, pred časom je sklenil glavni odbor nekaj tednov tajnikom, kateri se trudijo in agitirajo za SNPJ in zaenkrat obdržijo članstvo pri društvu. Toda kar jaz mislim je, da nimamo mladine, ki bi bila utrjena v principih SNPJ in fraterizma v splošnem. To je, kar nam manjka. Marsikateri se že pojavljajo, a je odšel, in to še pred vojno.

Torej ako bomo hoteli širiti naša društva v bodoče, bomo morali v vsaki naselbini pridobiti vsaj nekaj mladih agitatorjev, ki se bi poglabili v zgodovino SNPJ in se vsposobili za vodstvo SNPJ. Ne smemo pozabiti, da se starejši člani z vsakim

dnevom staramo in nismo več tako dobri za take posle.

Sedaj imamo 5000 članov v vojaških službi. Nekateri se bodo povrnili poškodovani, drugi ne. Ampak vsi, ki so bili izven Združenih držav, se bodo morali po sklepu glavnega odbora podvreči zdravniški preiskavi. To ne bi bilo nič slabega za one, ki razumejo cilje in namene podpornih organizacij, čudno in slabotno vplivalo bo pa na one, ki se niso nikoli zanimali za naša društva in jedrno in za katere so v mnogih primerih plačevali asessment njihovih staršev. Ti nezavedni člani se najbrže ne bodo hoteli pokoriti tem odloku. Na primer, neki dober mladenič je bil pri padalcih. Ko je bil v lisičji luknji, je eksplodiral osem granat v njegovi bližini. Izgubil je posluš, ki pa se mu sedaj vrača. Iz armade je bil odpuščen prve dni v maju. Sva dobra prijatelja. Razložil sem, da mora v teku 60 dni pristopiti nazaj k društvu, da bo zopet pravomočen član. Razložil sem mu tudi takozvani Endowment Plan ali obdarilno polico. Dejal mi je, da se bo o stvari še z materjo posvetoval. Ko pa sem njegovi materi povedal, da bo moral iti na zdravniško preiskavo, pa je prišel čez nekaj dni k meni in povedal, da ne bo delal nikake spremembe in bo ostal zavarovan samo za posmrtnino. Bojim se, da bomo imeli več podobnih slučajev. Torej glede tega bomo morali nekaj ukreniti!

Ukreniti bi morali nekaj tudi glede svobodnega izražanja v Prosveti. Novi urednik tudi ni po godu nekaterim glavnim odbornikom, ker je podal svoje mišljenje glede poljskega vprašanja. Od izvršnega odseka je dobil ukor.

Brat Cankar piše prav v isti koloni o neki demokraciji pri SNPJ. Kako se vse čudno pleče! Kako so udrihali po Francu Snoju, ko se je nahajal v tej deželi. Tudi jaz se nisem strinjal s Snajem, toda ker je moj sorodnik, sem bil tihi. Sedaj pa sem čital, da je zopet minister v slovenski vladi. Res čudna so pota tega svetovnega kaosa.

Joseph Snoy.

VABILO NA PIKNIK

Manifold, Pa.—Naznanjam, da bomo imeli piknik v nedeljo, 24. junija, v Meadowlandsu pri Simonu Premru. Vabimo občinstvo od blizu in daleč, da poseti piknik. Ves čisti dobček je namenjen za Narodni dom.

Torej na veselo svidenje. Pričetek ob eni popoldne.

Frank Hochkraut.

PREDKONVENČNA RAZPRAVA

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nekoliko odgovora gotovemu gl. odborniku iz Clevelanda in onim, katerih se tiče. V dopisu z dne 6. junija so ironične opazke glede priporočil delegacij 13. redne konvencije SNPJ.

Ker je našo društvo št. 234 tudi stavilo nekaj kratkih priporočil v ta namen, zato hvalno odklanjamo neslane šale. Sedaj je čas za resno študiranje teh problemov in ne za pikre opazke.

Dotičnik nam priporoča, češ, da hočete hraniti z denarjem, potem ni treba biti bolni, ne umirajte in ne zahtevajte pokojnine od jednote itd., kar je podobno tisti molitvi, ki pravi: "Svet Florjan, naše hiše ognja bran, pošlji rajši ga v sosedov hram."

V podpornih organizacijah nismo zato, da nas branijo pred boleznijo in smrtjo in dajo starostno pokojnino; zato menda ni treba posebne inteligence in navetov. Imamo pravila in tam je potrjeno za štiri leta, kaj se da. To so postavbe za organizacijo. Ali kakor se lahko spremeni postavbe dežele, tako lahko spremeni naša konvencija pravila, ki je zakonodajna oblast jednote.

Skoro smo gotovi, da se letos ne bo vršila konvencija, vendar pa društvo št. 234 zavzema poleg že podanih priporočil tudi stališče, da sedaj pred konvencijo je čas za priporočila, kajti po konvenciji je prepozno gasiti o-

genj. Menda ni najbolj važno, kdo je izvoljen in kolikšno je število delegacije, pač pa kakšni načrti se kujajo za prihodnost in prid članstvu. Stvar je resna in lahko bi marsikaj spremenili.

Mi smo priporočali in zaenot vprašali na dostojen način za informacije od glavnih funkcionarjev in pa članstvo. Torej mi ne potrebujemo neslanih šal, temveč stvarnega načrta za bodočnost.

Ali smo pri SNPJ je že res tako na vrhuncu v perfektnosti, da se ne bi dalo še kaj primakniti v tem ali onem razredu in izboljšati zavarovanje?

Glavni tajnik pravi, da ni lepo, ako se kritizira svojo organizacijo. To ni pravilen odgovor članstvu. Mi samo vprašamo in poudarjamo, kar sodimo, da je pravilno. Če ne vprašate, ne boš dobil. Mi ne pobijamo, ne blatimo ničesar, ampak le trdimo, da je to povsem logično. Za primer lahko omenimo samo organizacije "Moose," "K. P." in "Masons." One imajo za član ne po 65. letu zavezanca in drugo podporo. Plačajo tudi bolniško podporo in prav tako smrtnino in lahko eksistirajo. Če pa le nekaj omeniš pri nas, je pa takoj ogenj v strelhi!

Torej brez zamere. Podajmo bratske svete in posvetujemo se o enotinih problemih, dokler je še čas za to konvencijo. Konvencije ne obdržimo zato, da bi se zabavali delegati, ali da bi samo, potrdili gl. odbor za nadaljnja štiri leta in da bi šlo potem zopet vse po stari, uglajeni poti.

Mnogi izmed starih pionirjev smo že dolgo v tej deželi in videli smo porod naše jednote, videli odrasliče že tretjo slovensko ameriško generacijo. Prav tako smo bili priča, ko so butale ob jednoto temne sile; imeli smo težke čase in plačevali včasih s težavo mesečne prispevke. Branili in zagovarjali smo našo organizacijo.

Biti član danes napredne organizacije in pred 35 ali 40 leti je velika razlika. To ve le tisti, ki je to poskusil. Zato pa želimo, da gre naša organizacija z duhom časa naprej in napravi na prihodnji konvenciji dobre spremembe. Če bi kdo zagovarjal, da so angleške podpornice organizacije močnejše, kar je resnično, pa priporočamo, da je čas, da pričnemo resno razmišljati o združitvi z vsemi slovenskimi podpornimi organizacijami, da bi potem res pojačali našo moč in omogočili potencialno zboljšanje v prid vsemu članstvu.

Priporočamo torej članstvu in delegaciji resno pogleditev v vse važne probleme, ki čakajo rešitve pred durmi 13. redne konvencije, kadar koli se bo že vršila. Naj zadostuje za danes in brez zamere.

Za društvo št. 234 SNPJ:

Anton Ermec, zapisnikar.

VABILO NA VRTNO VESELICO

Cleveland, O.—Dom Slovencev na zapadni strani Clevelanda bo 24. junija praznoval 6-letnico obstoja in ob tej priliki bomo priredili vrtno veselico. Ker so člani te narodne ustanove različna društva, večina med njimi društva SNPJ, vabimo društva, člane in prijatelje po vsem Clevelandu in okolici, da nas obiščejo ob tej priliki.

Potrudili se bomo, da dobijo vsi dobro postrežbo. Za ples bomo igrala izvrstna godba in plesali bomo poskočne polke in lepe valčke. Torej pridite v nedeljo, 24. junija, na vrt Doma zapadnih Slovencev, 6818 Denison ave.

Charles Zakaly, tajnik.

VABILO NA PIKNIK SLOVENSKEGA DOMA

Denver, Colo.—Prihodnjo nedeljo, dne 24. junija, bo Slovenski dom v Denverju priredil piknik na lastnem dvorišču, 4464 Washington st. Pričetek bo ob dveh popoldne in se bo nadaljevalo, dokler nam ne bo zmanjkalo hladnega piva in drugih dobrih ter okusnih okrepčil. Odbor bo pazil, da bo vsem izvrstno postreženo, zato vljudo vabimo vse člane in članice, ki spadajo k enemu ali drugemu izmed sedmih delniških društev, kakor tudi ostale rojake in rojakinje v Denverju in okolici, da se piknika gotovo udeležijo.

Slovenski dom spada nam vsem, zato je pa tudi naša dolžnost, da ga vsi podpiramo in po svoji zmoglosti pripomoremo, da bomo nekega dne v bližnji bodočnosti, zgradili lepši in modernejši dom, kateri bo nam vsem v ponos, kakor tudi v ponos našim potomcem, da bodo lahko z veseljem in ponosom priznali pred svetom, da izhajajo iz dobrega slovenskega naroda, ker jim bomo zapustili lep spomenik v obliki takega Slovenskega doma, kakor bi se spodobilo za našo lepo denversko slovensko naselbino.

Zatorej še enkrat vljudo prosim in vabim v imenu naše naselbine, da se gotovo vsi udeležite te veselice ter pripeljete s seboj vaše prijatelje in znanee, da bomo vsaj enkrat vsi skupaj ter na ta način videli koliko nas je v tej naselbini in v njeni okolici. Vstopina je prosta.

Anthony Jersin, predsednik SD.

ODHAJA NA POČITNICE

Euclid, O.—Pred odhodom v državo Washington in Californijo pozdravljam vse naše prijatelje in člane društva Cvetoči nobel št. 450 SNPJ.

Želim, da je članstvo točno s plačevanjem asessmenta, da boste tako olajšali delo mojemu možu, ki me bo nadomeščal v času moje odsotnosti. Ako kaj želite glede društvenih zadev, pridite ob večerih na moj dom, in sicer med 6-6:30 zvečer, ali pa se obrnite do naše blaginje-čarke sestre Frances Tegel.

Mary Dodic in hčerka.

PREŠERNOV PIKNIK

Pueblo, Colo.—V nedeljo, 24. junija 1945, bo priredilo slovensko pevsko društvo Prešeren iz Pueblo svoj prvi piknik v tej sezoni. Piknik se bo vršil v lepem Prešernovem domu v Rye, Colo. Vse naše občinstvo iz Pueblo, Walsenburga, Canon Cityja in drugih bližnjih naselbin je vljudo vabljeno.

Pridite v prosto naravo in se nekoliko razvedrite v teh težkih vojnih časih tam ob vznožju skalnatega pogorja, ob žuborečem potoku in v senci stoletnih borovcev.

Za vašo požrtvovalnost in naklonjenost se vam Prešeren že vnaprej zahvaljuje.

John Germ, član Prešerna.

Govor maršala Tita v Ljubljani

(Prevedeno iz srbo-hrvaščine. Povzeto iz "Slobodne Dalmacije" od 5-29-45)

LJUBLJANA, 27. maja.—Celokupno prebivalstvo Ljubljane in okolice je z velikim navdušenjem manifestiralo sinoči, ob priliki prihoda maršala Tita v prestolno mesto Slovenije. Ko se je maršal Tito prikazal na balkonu ljubljanskega vseučilišča, ga je pozdravila ogromna masa občinstva, ki je poplavilo Kongresni trg. Ob tej priliki je maršal držal sledeči govor:

Bratje in sestre, tovariši in tovarišice!

Dovolite mi, da vas pozdravim v vaši slovenski, v naši jugoslovanski Ljubljani. Glejte, ta današnji veličastni sestanek je dokaz, do sra Slovencev, ogromne večine slovenskega naroda, utrpala skupno s sri narodov Hrvatske, Srbije, Makedonije, Črne gore, Bosne in Hercegovine.

Od leta 1941 naprej, ko se je navadila na našo deželo tedaj največja sila v Evropi, je slovenski narod, zedinjen v Osvobodilni fronti, tekmo štirih let svoje nepremagljivosti dokazal, da je pripravljen rajši do poslednjega izginiti, nego postati suženj svojega večnega sovražnika—nemškega zavojevalca.

Ni bilo lahko! Bila so to težka leta trpljenja, krvavega terorja okupatorja, težka leta neenake borbe, borbe z golimi rokami proti do zob oboroženim band nemških zavojevalcev in njihovih pomagačev, slovenskih izdajalcev—Bele garde pod poljevljstvom izdajce Rupnika. Zgodovinska borba Slovencev je podobna zgodovini borbe Hrvatov, Srbov in vseh drugih narodov Jugoslavije. In tukaj danes, na ljubljanskih ulicah, lahke smo trdimo, da smo izvršili svojo dolžnost napram naši skupni domovini; da je Slovenija izvršila svojo dolžnost napram svoji ožji domovini in napram svoji skupni domovini—novi demokratični federativni Jugoslaviji.

Naša borba ne samo z največjim sovražnikom Slovanov, temveč sovražnikom vsega človeštva, kulture in napredka, je končana. Slovenija je osvobodjena. To osvobodjenje je v prvi vrsti vaše lastno delo, je delo najboljših sinov Slovenije in sinov vseh narodov Jugoslavije. Osvobodjeni so naši bratje v Istri in slovenskem Primorju. Niso še prosti pa naši bratje na Koroskem. Ti čakajo svojega osvobodjenja, toda jaz danes tukaj izjavljam v našem imenu in imenu cele Jugoslavije—nove demokratične federativne Jugoslavije, da naše misli niso zapustile naših bratov na Koroskem, kjer na žalost morajo še danes se tresti in trpeti pod gestapovskim terorjem, obloženim v drugačni uniformi. Za dokaz imam številne slučaje.

Ni še poteklo par dni, odkar so naše čete morale zapustiti Korosko in že se sliši stokanje in klici na pomoč. Mi sporočamo danes od tukaj, s tega veličastnega shoda, našim zaveznikom, da od danes naprej ne pade odgovornost za vse, kar se na Koroskem dogaja, na nobenega drugega, nego nanje same. Apeliramo nanje, da držijo besedo, ki so jo dali v Atlantskem charterju, da bo vsak narod imel pravico sam odločati o svoji usodi. To naznanjamo zaveznikom in jih prosimo, da čuvajo naše prebivalstvo pred onimi in istimi preganjalci, ki so ga zatirali cele veke in kateri so ga preganjali zlasti poslednja leta.

Po dolgih letih je naša slovenska Primorje osvobodeno, toda pripetilo se ne smili dogodljaji, nastal je nesporazum. Hotelo se nam je očitati, da smo izkoristili to vojno za neke osvobodilne namene. Hotelo se nam je očitati, da hočemo našim zaveznikom predložiti dovršeno dejanje. Ne, nismo jim predložili izvršenega dejanja, temveč smo ga predložili Nemcem, s katerimi smo se tam borili in jih premagali. Mi smo tam izvršili le svojo zavezniško dolžnost. Izvršili smo jo stodoletno, izvršili smo je vestno do konca.

V imenu vsega naroda, ne samo naroda Slovenije, temveč vseh narodov Jugoslavije, odločno odklanjamo očitek, da imamo imperialistične namere, da se nečesar s sijo polastimo. Mi se s silo ne moremo polastiti onega, kar nam po vsej pravici pripada, posebno še, ker verjamemo, da bodo zavezniki držali svojo besedo, ki so jo izjavili v Atlantskem charterju, da bodo vsi podjarmljeni narodi imeli pravico samoodločbe o svoji usodi.

In radi tega se mi ne moremo bati za svoje brate onostran.

Mi smatramo, da smo z našo borbo, z našimi žrtvami in našimi napori na strani zaveznikov dali zadosti dokazov, da verujemo v splošno zavezniško stvar, da ne želimo ničesar drugega, razen živeti v miru in osvobodjenosti naših podjarmljenih bratov. Storjena bi nam bila strašna krivica od strani onih, ki bi nam te želje oporekali. Bila bi strašna tragedija, če bi se morali ponovno boriti za ono, kar smo v tej vojni že izvojevali. Naši narodi v Jugoslaviji vsi skupaj in brez razlike, pa naj bi to bili Slovenci, Srbi, Hrvati, Črnogorci, Makedonci, Bosanci in Hercegovinci, vsi skupaj so trpeli in skupno dali ogromne žrtve v tej veliki borbi vseh osvobodilnih narodov.

In zakaj naj bi ravno sedaj, zakaj naj bi ravno naša trpeča in opustošena Jugoslavija morala prva trpeti krivico?

Govorilo se je, da je ta vojna pravična vojna, in mi smo jo smatrali za pravično. Toda želimo pa tudi pravičnega zaključka; želimo in hočemo, da bo vsak gospodaril na svojem; mi ne maramo plačevati tujih računov; mi ne maramo biti denar za kramarijo; mi ne maramo biti mešani v neko politiko sfer raznih interesov.

Zakaj se naj bi šlo našemu narodu v zlo, ker hoče biti neodvisen v vsakem pogledu, in zakaj se mu ta nezavisnost oporeka in omejuje?

Mi nočemo biti več odvisni od nikogar, brez razlike kaj se je pisalo in poročalo; in piše se mnogo, piše se grdo, piše se nepravilno, piše se nedostojno in zaničevalno od onih ljudi, ki živijo v naših zavezniških deželah. Vseled tega se dela krivica naši trpeči domovini s takim pisanjem. Tukaj ni Tito, tukaj je Jugoslavija, tukaj je Slovenija, tukaj je Hrvatska, tukaj je Srbija, tukaj je Makedonija, Bosna in Hercegovina, Črna gora, tukaj so narodi, ki so dali 1,700,000 žrtev v tej vojni. Vse klevete, ki padajo največ na Tita, vseled tega padajo na nas vse, padajo na vse one žrtve, ki počivajo v grobovih, in na one, katerih kosti so raztrešene po vsej naši domovini, po hribih in dolinah. Takega zaničevanja naši narodi ne morejo trpeti in nočejo trpeti. Mi hočemo živeti v miru, mi želimo po tej vojni mirno obnoviti svojo razdejano deželo.

Nobenega nepremišljenega koraka ne bomo povzeli. In kakor smo bili ponosni v našem pomankanju in tedaj, ko je največji zavojevalec zaslužil našo deželo in smo šli rajši v borbo, da poginemo do zadnjega, kot pa da klonimo svoje glave, tako bomo tudi zdaj dosledni temu svojemu ponosu, dostojanstvu branili nam pripadajoče doprinose in jih ohranili. Prepričan sem, da je vse človeštvo, vse, kar je dobrega v človeštvu, na naši strani. Mi ne bomo nikoli dopustili obnovitve zgodovinske krivice, da bi se na nas optilo nekaj, kar ne prihaja od nas. Hočemo, da ves svet izve, da ona Jugoslavija, ki se je borila, ne zahteva ničesar drugega, nego da bodo vsi njeni narodi v okviru njenih mej. To je naša pravica, naša stara pravda. Če je bila storjena kakakrivica ob zaključku prve vojne, tedaj Jugoslavije še ni bilo, kajti bila je ustvarjena v Versaju za zeleno mizo. Neki politiki, ki so zastopali to Jugoslavijo, so lahko oddajali cele dele naše dežele, lahko izročali stotisoče naših bratov in sester v tuji jarem.

Danes je položaj drugačen. Nova Jugoslavija je vzklikla iz krvi in kosti stotine in stotine tisocev njenih najboljših sinov. Danes se je v srcu vsakega državljanca te dežele porodila druga Jugoslavija, Jugoslavija, ki vodi račune tudi o svojih pravicih in o svojih bratih. Tako Jugoslavijo hočejo vsi njeni narodi. Niti enega našega naroda ni, ki bi ne hotel biti v tej zvezi, kajti to je zveza bratstva, katerega smo zvarili v tej veličastni borbi. To je nova Jugos-

slavija in mi ne zahtevamo ničesar drugega, kakor da jo oni vidijo kot tako in smatrajo kot tako. Z novo Jugoslavijo ne bo mešetarije, ne bo barantanja.

Kar se tiče onih izdajic, ki so se našle v naši deželi med vsakim narodom posebej—je to za deva prošlosti. Roka pravice, roka osvete našega naroda je že dosegla ogromno večino vseh teh, le enemu malemu delčku se je posrečilo pobegeti izven naše dežele pod okrilje pokroviteljev. Ta manjšina ne bo nikoli več videla teh naših krasnih planin in cvetočih poljan. Če bi se to zgodilo, bi bila zanje le zelo kratka doba. V tej veličastni borbi so naši narodi dali izraz svojemu globokemu patriotizmu vsakega naroda posebej. In vsako od njih, ki bi si usojal zdaj s strani krhati naš vsejugoslovanski patriotizem, naš vse-slovenski patriotizem, naletel bi na granitno steno, od kateri bi si razbil ne samo nos, temveč tudi glavo. Vsi obračuni z nekaterimi izdajalci, ki so pobeželi ali ki se še skrivajo v domovini, so vsled tega zapadli.

Zdaj je prišel čas, da utrdimo doprinešene pridobitve, da zopet zgradimo našo deželo in pokažemo tisto navdušenje, ki smo ga pokazali v borbi, danes tudi v graditvi. Sporočam vam, dragi bratje in sestre Slovenije, da bo vladati demokratične federativne Jugoslavije storila vse, da z vašo federalno vlado Slovenije, prvo vlado, ki so jo Slovenci sami postavili po stoletjih svojega obstanka, sodeluje v najtesnejši odnosahter ter da bomo storiili vse, da bo Slovenija uživala one pravice in ji je dodeljeno ono mesto v Jugoslaviji, ki ji po njenem naporu in žrtvah pripada.

Ob koncu vam lahko povem še to, da uživa Slovenija posebno simpatije vseh drugih narodov federalnih edenec. Te simpatije uživa radi tega, ker je prva udarila, ker je leta 1941 prva izkusila vsa zverstava in preganjanja in ker so Slovenijo hoteli zaslužiti in njeno prebivalstvo uničiti. Iztrebljevanje, preganjanje in teroriziranje se je pričelo najprej na Slovenskem. Vsi smo sočustvovali z vami. In če tudi smo se sami nahajali v težkem položaju, smo bili vseeno na boljšem stališču. Vi ste bili takorekčot stisnjeni od dveh strani, od dveh velikih fašističnih zavojevalcev. Mi smo sočustvovali z vami in verovali, da boste vzdržali—in nismo se prevarali. Slovenija je vzdržala... Slovenija je prvičkrat v svoji zgodovini tako zedinjena, tako monolitna, da so ponosni nanjo vsi narodi Jugoslavije.

Da živi federalna Slovenija v demokratični federalni Jugoslaviji!—SANS.

DRUŠTVENE VESTI

Painesdale, Mich.—Članstvu društva Danica št. 22 SNPJ naznanjam, da se bodo vršile volitve za delegata in namestnika na prihodnji seji, ki se bo vršila 24. junija v običajnem prostoru; pričetek ob dveh popoldne.

Upam, da se bo članstvo udeležilo seje v velikem številu in izbralo tistega delegata, ki bo deloval za društvo in jednoto po svojih najboljših močeh.

Louis Pintar, tajnik.

Granite City, Ill.—Pozivam članstvo društva št. 230 SNPJ, da se v velikem številu udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 24. junija; pričetek ob dveh popoldne. Seja bo važna, ker bomo volili delegata za 13. redno konvencijo SNPJ.

Milka Pasavec, tajnica.

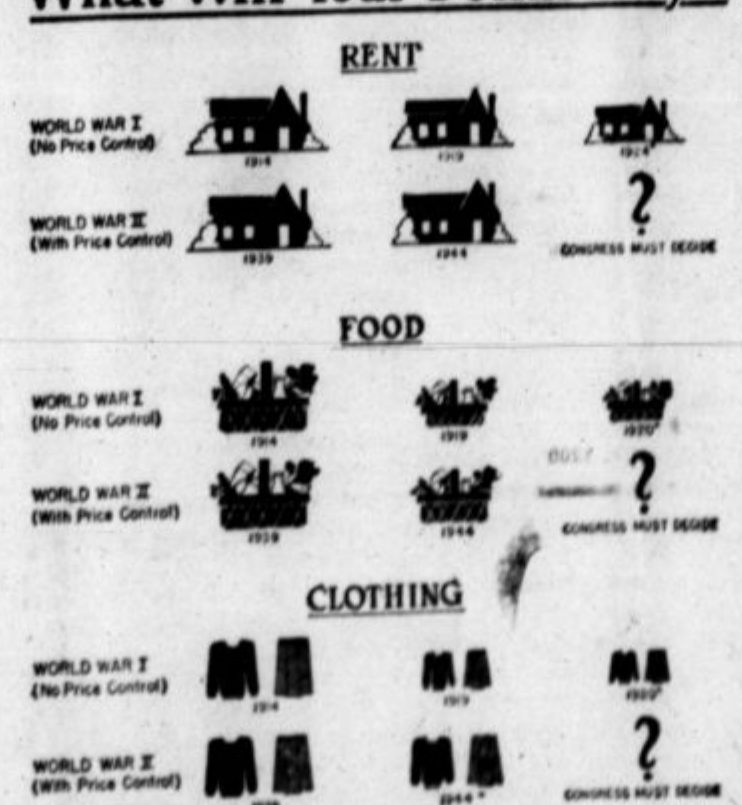
St. Louis, Mo.—Na redni seji društva Planinskega raja 107 SNPJ so bile volitve delegata za 13. redno konvencijo. Za delegata je bil izvoljen Ciril Medved, za namestnika pa Theresa Speck.

Ciril Medved, tajnik.

LISTNICA UREDNIŠTVA

Tajnikom in dopisnikom
Ker radi ameriškega praznika Neodvisnosti Prosveta ne bo izšla 4. jul., marveč bo članska izdaja za omenjeni teden izšla dan prej, to je, bo morala iti v tisk še v ponedeljek popoldne, prosimo vse tajnike in dopisnike, ki žele imeti svoja naznanila ali dopise v dotični izdaji, naj nam pošljejo material čim prej, možgno—vsaj do petka, 23. jun. Za kooperacijo se vam vnaprej zahvaljujemo.—Uredništvo.

What Will Your Dollar Buy?



Koliko bo v trgovini vreden dolar, če pride inflacija, to je, če bo kontrola cen še bolj zrahljana kot zahtevajo vojni profiterji, o katerih so rekli, da jih ne bo? Na to vprašanje lahko odgovori le kongres.

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Socialno zavarovanje in SNPJ

V zadnji članski številki Prosvete smo na tem mestu podali glavne točke Wagner-Murray-Dingellovega zakonskega osnutka za popolnoma nov in zelo dalekosežen sistem splošnega socialnega zavarovanja. Citatelji so lahko videli, da bi bilo tako zavarovanje res velikega pomena za sleherni delavski in tudi meščanski družino, za vsakega posameznika, ki si služi kruh z rokami ali z umom.

Predlagano zavarovanje bi zelo izboljšalo obstoječi sistem starostne pokojnine, ker bi krilo nadaljnjih 15 milijonov oseb, ki so sedaj izven tega zavarovanja. V tej skupini so predvsem vladni uslužbenci, domača služinčadi in poljedelski delavci. Obenem bi bila po tem načrtu zvišana maksimalna pokojnina za približno eno tretjino in znižana starost poročenih žena na 60 let v svrhu prejemanja pokojnine. Po sedanjem zakonu socialne zaščite velja enaka starost za oba zakonca—65 let.

Zakaj avtorji tega osnutka niso znižali te starosti na 60 let tudi za moške, nam je uganina. Sigurno se bo po tej vojni pokazala velika socialna potreba za to reformo, ker bo za 60-letnike najbrže bolj malo dela v industrijah, kakor ga je bilo tudi pred vojno. Toda kdor ga bo imel in bi rajši delal kot šel v pokoj, svobodno mu. Veljalo naj bi načelo, kdor gara do 60. leta in ustvarja bogastvo, z dosegom te starosti zasluži pokoj. Pokojnina mora biti seveda toliko visoka, da bo ob njej človek lahko vsaj skromno živel na stara leta.

Predlagani zakon bi tudi zelo izboljšal sedanje brezposelnostno zavarovanje, ki je v vsaki državi drugačno. V pretežni večini držav je to zavarovanje zelo revno in znaša povprečno za vse države le okrog \$13 na teden za približno 15 tednov na leto. Ta osnutek bi odpravil vse te sisteme in ustvaril nov, enoten sistem brezposelnostnega zavarovanja za vso deželo. Podpora bi se zvišala do \$30 na teden in do 26 tednov v letu. Podpora bi se seveda ravnala po zaslužku, kakor se tudi sedaj; znašala bi dve tretjini tedenske plače, toda v nobenem slučaju več kot \$30 na teden; do slednje bi bili upravičeni tudi slabo plačani družinski očetje.

Ta zakon bi odpravil tudi vse obstoječe državne odškodninske zakone za pobilte ali pohabljenel delavce; prav za prav bi jih ne odpravil, marveč šel preko njih s tem, da bi vsak bolan ali poškodovan delavec prejemal brezposelnostno podporo. (To pomeni, da bi posamezne države lahko še naprej imele svoje odškodninske (compensation) zakone.) Vsak trajno pohabljen delavec, ki bi ne bil več sposoben za delo, in to neglede na njegovo starost, bi pa prejemal starostno pokojnino.

Poleg tega bi bil upeljan štirom vse dežele tudi popolnoma nov sistem zdravstvenega zavarovanja. Vsi posamezniki in družine, ki bi bile krite v sistemu starostne pokojnine, bi bile avtomatično zavarovane tudi za vso zdravniško oskrbo, vključivši pristo bolnišnico. Kadar bi človek zbolel, ali pa kak član njegove družine, bi šel enostavno k zdravniku ali v bolnišnico in mirna Bosna. Nikdo bi ga ne vprašal za račun in nikomur bi ne bil nič dolžan. Zdravnika bi si lahko izbral izmed onih zdravnikov, ki bi se prostovoljno vpisali v javni zdravniški štab. Sigurno je, da bi v slučaju resne bolezni imel na razpolago najboljše zdravnike. Vsi stroški bi bili plačani iz sklada socialne zaščite.

V tem zakonskem osnutku niso pozabljene niti noseče matere. Vsa zdravniška pomoč ob času poroda bi bila prosta in poleg tega bi bila mati deležna porodniške podpore skozi osem tednov. Prav tako bi bile deležne podpore vdove z mladoletnimi otroki.

Končno bi bil v novem sistemu tudi vsakdo zavarovan za smrtnino—za kritje pogrebniških stroškov. Koliko bi ta vsota znašala, bi določila vrhovna uprava.

Za vso to socialno zavarovalništvo bi delavci plačevali štiri odstotke od plače ali zaslužka—tri odstotke več kot plačujemo danes v sklad starostne pokojnine. Enako vsoto bi plačevali tudi delodajalci; to bi sicer ne šlo iz njih žepov, marveč na račun produkcijskih stroškov, ki so vtičeti v cenah.

★ ★ ★

Takega zavarovanja sigurno ne nudi nobena podpora na organizacija, še manj pa komercialne zavarovalne družbe. Tudi če bi bilo na razpolago, bi si ga ne mogel privoščiti skoraj noben delavec, pa čeprav bi bil pripravljen plačati četrtino ali še več svojega zaslužka. Slabo ali povprečno plačani delavci bi si sploh ne mogli misliti takega zavarovanja. Tako zavarovanje je dosegljivo le skozi javno ali vladno akcijo, ki krije pretežno večino vsega prebivalstva.

Radovedni smo, kako bodo bratske organizacije reagirale na pram temu zakonskemu načrtu, s katerim bi dežela dobila v resnici zelo dober sistem socialnega zavarovanja. Da mu bodo komercialni interesi nasprotovali na vsej črti, je gotovo; prav tako reakcionarne ameriške bratske organizacije in lahko tudi kakšna ozkogrudna podporni organizacija.

Kar se tiče SNPJ, mu ne bo nasprotovala, marveč ga podpirala na vsej črti. Vsaj to je bilo njeno stališče od vsega začetka. Jednota in Prosveta sta skozi vsa leta propagirali čim popolnejše socialno zavarovanje. Sigurno je, da bi članstvo SNPJ, kakor na splošno tudi vse ameriško delavstvo s sorojtem Wagner-Murray-Dingellovega osnutka prvič v svojem življenju dobilo socialno zavarovanje kot mu ga ne more nuditi nobena podporni ali privatna organizacija. In kar je dobro za članstvo in za delavstvo, je dobro tudi za našo jedoto. Če pride kdaj čas, da je članstvo ne bo več potrebovalo, bomo lahko vsi skupaj veseli.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

POROČILO IZ PUEBLA

Pueblo, Colorado. — Priredba mladinskega krožka "Pueblo Youth" društ. Orel SNPJ, ki se je vršila dne 27. maja, je sijajno uspela. Udeležba pri programu bi lahko bila večja, pri plesu je pa dvorana bila napolnjena.

Naša mladina je pokazala omenjeni večer, da je kos svoji nalogi. Ko se je odgnilo za grinjalo, so stali mladi igralci v grupi in zapeli: "America, the beautiful," nakar je predsednik krožka Johnny Novak stopil iz vrste in podal zelo dobro lep, primeren govor o ustanovitvi krožka, njegovem pomenu in povabil vse člane mladinskega oddelka, da se pridružijo krožku, za kar je žel lepo priznanje.

Nato je Johnny igral na harmoniko dva komada, eden je bil slovenska polka. Za tem je bila igrana enodejanka "Wildcat Willie." Vsi igralci brez izjeme so igrali nenavadno dobro. Majhne vloge so bile ravno tako perfektne kot glavne. Stariši so bili gotovo ponosni na naraščaj kot je Mickey Giarratano, Jo Ann Komornik, Sonny Malehsek, Dorothy Warmack, Raymond Erjavec in Dorothy Kovacich.

Johnny Petric, Stanley Erjavec, Sonny Malesek in Jimmy Warmack so igrali: "Army Tentation," crazy act for four soldiers. Nisem jih mogla videti, ker so bili v ospredju odra, ampak po občinstvu sodeč, so podali sliko izvrstno; povzročila je obilo smeha in odobravanja.

"Baby je bolan," kratka igra v slovenščini, je bila slika usode, katere čaka naš slovenski jezik v Ameriki. Sedaj se naša mladina ne bo več čudila, če se nam jezik zapleta, kadar govorimo angleščino. Če se jim je še tako zabijalo v glavo pravilni izrek besede, je ostal v največ slučajih vedno enak. Vzeti moramo v poštev, da so izmed nekaterih že starši rojeni tukaj. Če vse to premislimo, pridemo do zaključka, da so Loraine Pechnik, Dorothy Kovacich, Jenny Lipetz, Frances Novak, Kathleen Marincich, posebno pa Johnny Petric, dobro napravili. Lep prizor je bil podan na koncu igre z za odrom peto: "Na planinah solnce sije."

Za tem je zapel zelo lepo Mickey Giarratano: "I am little on a lonely side" in "Arnabola." Mickey je vnuč našega člana Joewa Pechka.

Enodejanka "Be home by midnight," je znana slika povprečne družine. Otroci prihajajo domov prepozno, najmlajši, Charles Spurlock, je prišel pa najpoznejše. Charles je po naravi kot živo srebro, povedal je pa svoj stavek popolnoma resno. Johnnyju Liptzu bi nikdo ne prisodil, da je šele 16 let star. K starosti je, v vlogi očeta Jonesa, dosti pripomogla maska z brkami pod nosom. Kathleen Marincich kot mati in Frances Novak, hči, sta speljali svoji vlogi izvrstno. Johnny Novak je vedno dober; vse mu pride prav in vloga sina Paula ni mogla biti bolj predstavljena.

Na koncu programa je mladina na odru skupno zapela: "God bless America," kateri se je pridružilo vse občinstvo v dvorani. Za tem je bil ples in vsak se je po svoje zabaval. Prireditve se je udeležil John Vidmar iz Colorado Springsa, kateri se je izrazil, da je videl v dopisu "da to niso majhni ampak veliki otroci." Radovednost ga je prignala, da vidi kakšni so "veliki otroci." Iz Crested Butta se je udeležil John Tezak in iz Walsenburg Eddie Toms in soprogo Mary. Blas Trovas se nas je zopet spomnil in pripeljal s seboj ženo in hčerko in mogoče še koga drugega.

Vse delo na dan prireditve in postrežbo so opravili člani društva Orel, za kar jim gre vse priznanje. Prav tako Franku Stariku za pomoč. Brat Malesek je pa še zraven porabil vse gasolin za razne, množične potrebe, ki so v zvezi s takim prireditvami. Sploh je šel ves čas na roko v vsakem oziru. Rozi Radovich so pa mladi igralci kupili v znak hvaležnosti lep "corsage" in skatlo čokoladni bombonov. Naj omenim tudi Tončka Klun, oskrbnico dvorane. Ona pri vsa-

ki prireditvi v Narodnem domu porabi vse moči, da se vse dobro izteče, kar se tiče postrežbe pri bari.

Ravno tisto popoldne je bil v Narodnem domu shod za SANS in pomožno akcijo. Radi za poseljenosti s prireditvijo se nisem udeležila, zato ne vem, kako je bilo, slišala pa sem, da je bilo sklenjeno, da se bo pobiralo okrog rojakov prispevke za pomoč stari domovini.

Mladinski krožek društva Orel je imel piknik 2. junija v mestnem parku. Kot se je izrazila mladina, so imeli "time of their life." V nedeljo, 8. julija, bo imel krožek izlet v Rye. Sešli se bodo ob 7. uri zjutraj v Narodnem domu, kjer se bo odražala kratka mesečna seja. Louis Malesek bo preskrbel transportacijo za krožek. Nekaj jestevin naj stariši preskrbe, posebno meso, ker nimamo "points" brez teh pa Martin Miklich nič ne da, drugo se bo kupilo iz blagajne. Stariši so tudi povabljene, če si morejo preskrbeti vožnjo, kakor tudi vsi člani mladinskega oddelka, ne samo krožka.

Dne 15. julija bo imel dramski klub "Zora" ples v Narodnem domu.

Dne 5. avgusta pa priredi v istem prostoru ples ml. krožek "Pueblo Youth" v prid blagajne, katere je bila uspešna tudi pri zadnji prireditvi.

Dne 12. avgusta pa priredi društvo Orel plesno veselico v prid svoje blagajne, v katero se precej pogosto posega. Na zadnji seji je bilo sklenjeno, da se daruje 100 dol. za pomoč stari domovini. Pri vseh teh prireditvah bo igral orkester Joe Pechka ml.

Na zadnji seji smo tudi izvolili dva delegata: Franka Pechnika in Martina Mikliča. Me ne je veselilo, ker je Martin prevzel nominacijo, menda ni bil že celo vrsto let ven iz družine prodajalne. Ravno tako bi bilo dobro, da je sprejel nominacijo neki star, zaslužek član društva Orel, ki škoda, ker je odklonil. Tisti pa, ne vem kdo je bil, ki je na nominalni člani, ki se oddalec nima sposobnosti za delegata, pa gotovo ni prebral navodil gl. predsednika, katere člane se naj voli za delegate.

Prejšnja leta je bila dvorana napolnjena za volitev delegatov, sedaj se je po poznalo, da so člani utrjeni od čezurnega dela in menda brezbržni, ker najbrž konvencije ne bo. In še med tem malim številom, ki pride, se dobi zgaga, ki kali mir in odbija člane, da že naprej sklenejo, da jih ne bo na prihodnjo sejo. Včasih so se prinesle stvari na sejo s podlago, toda zavite, da so bile v prid napadalcu. V tem slučaju so pa brez vsake podlage, kar popolnoma iz trte izvite. Zakaj se član hoče smešiti pred članstvom in prinašati stvari na sejo, o katerih je očitno, da ni niti besede resnice v vsaki "storiji," katere se loti, je nerazumljivo. Prinašati blato, katero se je namočilo v možganih od razgrete domišljije, bi se pričalo od paglavca 12. let, ne pa od človeka, ki bi moral biti v vzgled onim, ki spadajo k njemu. Napadeno osebo poznajo člani društva Orel že celo vrsto let z vsemi dobrimi in slabimi lastnostmi vred, zakaj potem ta neumnost in potrat časa. Pa kaj pričakujemo od človeka, ki se na eni seji sam sebe imenuje "prešiča," na drugi pa "psa," mogoče se bo drugo pot spreminil v "krokodila" ali pa še kaj bolj lepo dušečega. Če vse to dobro premislimo, vemo pri čem smo. Najbolje bo prezereti to stvar, naj se od sedaj naprej sam zabava z njo.

Na zadnji seji se je sklenilo, da se v prid Narodnega doma seja društva Orel preloži iz druge sobote na prvo nedeljo v mesecu. Torej seja društva Orel bo 1. julija ob 2. uri popoldan v Narodnem domu. Da bodo člani imeli priliko plačati članarino pred sejo, bo tajnica v dvorani četrt ure po 12. uri. Naj se to vzame na znanje, na člane se pa apelira da se udeležijo seje.

Rose Radovich.

MILWAUŠKE AKTIVNOSTI

Milwaukee. — Najprvo bi opozoril milwaške rojake, da se ne prenačijo ter ne skušajo prebaviti vsega, kar jim eden izmed naših dopisnikov servira. Dostikrat je ta duševna hrana ne-tečna in neprebavljiva; največkrat celo dobri stvari škodljiva!

Zadnje čase smo naleteli na več dopisov, ki so izšli iz enega vira, pa so bili polni graje naših rojakov in pa natrpni s samohvalno, s ponosnim trkanjem na junška prsa "fanta od fare." Da, čitali smo in čudom se čudili, kako je dopisnik vozil "s svojim starim avtomobilom" mladež na seje in pevke vaje, čeravno še ni nikoli sedel za volanom. Vendar se pa take reči lahko prezejo, ker nikomur ne koristijo in nikomur ne škodujejo in so dobrušnim in hudomušnim rojakom v zabavo, smeh in kratak čas. Pa še postavimo se lahko mi Milwaščani s takim reporterjem, ker v tem oziru nas nadkriljuje samo Cleveland.

Stvar pa postane čisto drugačna, kadar naš dopisnik poroča o naših priredbah. Takrat bi pa pričakovali, da bi bil dopisnik točen v izvajanjih, ali pa vsaj poročal resnico. Resnica je Bogu in ljudem ljuba—še milwaški Slovenci je ne sovražimo! Od lokalnega lista je ne pričakujemo — od Prosvetinih dopisnikov jo pa zahtevamo! Naj navedem samo eden slučaj.

V eni obilnatih števil Prosvete je dopisnik vabil na piknik, ki ga priredi Slovenski ameriški narodni svet v prid revežem v Jugoslaviji. Kaj je resnica na tem? Tisti piknik je priredil American Slav Council—komu ali kam je namenjen dobiček ne vem — najbrž tudi dopisnik ne! ... Takole lomiti ga, ne gre. Takšni dobropremišljeni kozi škodujejo SANSu in koncem konca ustvarjajo slabo razpoloženje napram SANSu. Ljudje pač navadno sodijo celo organizacijo po tistih, ki jo zastopajo ali na jo skušajo samovoljno v javnosti zastopati. Zato bi pa prosil milwaške rojake, da se ne ožirajo na to, kar dajejo v javnost nam vsem poznani "priateljeli," ampak samo na to, kar pride od ljudi, katerim je pri srcu le korist naroda—tako tukaj kakor v stari domovini.

Zdaj pa k aktivnostim. Jednotina federacija priredi velik piknik pri Kozmutu dne 29. julija. Pred par dnevi sva se pogovarjala s tajnikom federacije in mi je rekel: "Več France, kar težko že čakam našega piknika! Jaz vem, da se bomo dobro imeli, ker mi stari junaki si lahko napravimo lepo zabavo. Malo zapojemo, no ja, saj znamo, malo podebatiramo, to tudi znamo—zakaj pa hodimo na društvene seje—pa bo minil lep dan poln zabave po stari šegi; še ti stinost štajerska boš zadovoljen!"

Predsednik federacije, ki je od strani poslušal, naju je presekla pa še zraven zaklel: "Gromska strela, kaj pa mislita, ali ta mladi nič ne štejejo! Ko bosta vidva pela in debatirala, bodo pa naši mladi plesali in se po svoje zabavali. Vsi moramo imeti "good time." Še jaz ne bom nikomur pokazal kislega obraza." Pa sva rekla s tajnikom federacije Primožičem: "Amen, tako bodi!" In tako bo—kogar ne bo tam na pikniku, mu bo žal.

Druga, prav tako važna priredba bo Naprejev piknik dne 12. avgusta ravnotako pri Kozmutu. Polovica dobička pri barah je namenjena za podporo jugoslovanskim revežem in sirotam. Ta del dobička bo takoj in točno poslan SANSu—poslan tja, kamor spada. Nič ne bo zadržanega—ne pri Napreju in ne pri podružnici št. 56 SANS. (Mimogrede naj omenim, da vsaka svota, ki jo kdo daruje za pomoč revežem v domovini in jo izroči odbornikom ali pa zastopnikom SANSa, se takoj odpošlje na pristojno mesto in odpošlje se cela svota.—stroške plača SANS.) Dobicek bo šel v dober namen—polovica revežem v domovini, polovica pa tistemu Napreju, ki je že dosti, dosti žrtvoval za napredek naše naselbine in našega naroda sploh.

Še nekaj! V nedeljo dne 24. junija je SANSova seja. V sled razvoja položaja v stari domovini in v sled gnoja, ki ga kidajo naši, pod avspicij starokrajске frakcije in bivše ljubljanske jare gospode zrejeni valpeti, je potrebno, da se vsakdo udeleži SANSovih sej in tam pove svoje mnenje ter stavi vprašanja. Na

ta vprašanja bo dobil točen odgovor—v gentlemen'skemu tonu—pa naj bo že nasprotnik ali pa somišljenik SANSa. Vsakomur bo dovoljeno govoriti—govori nasprotnikov SANSa bodo pa, v resnici dobrodošli. Zato pa še enkrat: prijatelji in naši nasprotniki pridite na SANSovo sejo v nedeljo dne 24. junija, da se pogovorimo. Res, prav zares bi se radi člani milwaške podružnice SANSa z nasprotniki podali v resno debato. Pridite na SANSovo sejo vsi, ki imate bodočnost bivše domovine pri srcu. Seja se bo vršila pri Šostariču ob pol treh popoldne.

France Puncer.

PADEL V VOJNI

Cleveland, O.—Dne 15. marca t. l. je bil ubit v boju letalski častnik Stanley I. Rossa, član društva št. 590 SNPJ.



Letalec Stanley I. Rossa

Pokojnik je bil star 24 let, pri vojaki ob l. 1943. Pilotiral je letalo tipa B-25. Preko morja je bil poslan meseca februarja 1945, ubit pa je bil že naslednji mesec.

Stanley je bil član mladinskega oddelka društva Vipavski raj št. 312, pozneje pa je prestopil k društvu Loyalites 590 SNPJ. Pokojnik zapušča poleg žene mater Angelo Rossa, dva brata in sestro. Vsi so člani Vipavskega raja.

Društvo Loyalites izreka globoko sožalje prizadeti družini.

Društvo Loyalites.

KRITIZIRANJE GL. ODBORA

Jehstown, Pa.—Namenil sem se javno izraziti nezadovoljstvo nad postopanjem glavnega odbora glede konvencije, ki se ima po sklepu gl. odbora pričeti 13. avgusta.

Živimo v izrednih vojnih razmerah, katerih se po mojem mnenju zaveda velika večina članstva SNPJ, in zato je to članstvo za preložitve konvencije. Glavni odbor, se posebej pa izvršni odsek SNPJ, tega noče upoštevati ter samoljubno dela na tem, da bi se konvencija vršila kljub vladni prepovedi. Namesto da bi ustregel članstvu ter vladnemu odboru pomagal olajšati transportacijo, pa je izvršni odsek poslal v Washington nepotrebno prošnjo, da bi nam dovolili konvencijo. Za to prošnjo nima gl. odbor nobenega nujnega problema, da ne bi mogel čakati konca vojne.

Namesto da bi se gl. odbor poslužil spremenjene postave ilinoške legislature glede konvencije, pa vztraja, naj se pripravljamo na konvencijo ter čaka neobdobja izrednega dovoljenja iz Washingtona, ki ga skoro gotovo ne bo, kajti iz prestolnice neprestano slišimo apele na ljudstvo, naj ne potuje! Zakaj glavni odbor ne upošteva teh apelo? Poleg problema transportacije za delegacijo je tudi vprašanje prehrane. Iz Minnesote, kjer si ima vršiti konvencija (kjer imajo tudi odmerjeno hrano), slišimo tamkajšnje člane, da jih ne bo posebej veselilo hraniti delegate samo s krompirjem, korenjem in fižolom.

Zakaj glavni odbor ne upošteva teh težav in odloži konvencijo za poznejši čas? Tudi če bi prišlo iz Washingtona tisto nepotrebno dovoljenje, delegate ne bi veselilo potovanje na konvencijo, kajti stali bi morali v vlakih več dni! Ali misli glavni odbor, da bodo delegati posnemali starokrajске romarje, ki so hodili na božja pota z napolnjenimi cekarji in nosili s seboj živeža za več tednov?

O tem je bila na naši društveni seji 10. junija razprava in prečitan je bil protest v tem smislu, ki naj bi bil poslan, ako sprejet, za priobčitev v našem glasilu. Društveni odbor, ki pa se menda boji zamere v Chicago, je pa okrenil tako, da se o

tem ni glasovalo. Torej imamo čudno demokracijo, dejal bi bogus demokracijo, pri društvih SNPJ.

Članstvo je na omenjeni seji tudi izvolilo dva delegata za "morebitno" konvencijo. Društvo je sicer opravljeno do dveh delegatov, toda to delo bi lahko opravil tudi eden. Ko smo razmotrivali o tem, koliko delegatov bomo volili, smo pa slišali denarja, da lahko daruje tisočake Rusiji, ki ni rečna država, naj ga ima še za plačevanje delegatov. Ker je v tej opombi dosti resnice, je članstvo odglasovalo za dva delegata.

John Langerholc,

član št. 82 SNPJ.

POPRAVEK

V "Pripombi tajništva" z dne 13. junija, v kateri gl. tajnik F. A. Vider odgovarja sestri Mary-Rosenberger na njena priporočila delegaciji, se je vrnila neljuba pomota. Stavek, ki se glasi: "Poleg omenjene izredne doklade smo še iz upravnega sklada prenesli precej tisočakov v odškodninski sklad pod državno regulacijo, da bi imeli od \$40,000 do \$50,000 deficita, kot smo ga imeli one čase, bi nam brez dvoma oblasti narekovele, koliko asesmenta bomo plačevali in koliko prejeli v podporah, če bi hoteli obdržati te vrste zavarovanje," bi se moral glasi:

"Poleg omenjene izredne doklade smo še iz upravnega sklada prenesli precej tisočakov v odškodninski sklad. Ali naj se zopet povrnemo v one čase? Pripravičani smo, da velika večina našega članstva tega ne mara. Sicer pa, če bi sedaj kaj takega ponavljali, odkar je tudi odškodninski sklad pod državno regulacijo, da bi imeli od \$40,000 do \$50,000 deficita, kot smo ga imeli one čase, bi nam brez dvoma oblasti narekovele, koliko asesmenta bomo plačevali in koliko prejeli v podporah, če bi hoteli obdržati te vrste zavarovanje."

Uredništvo obžaluje neljubo pomoto.

Društvene priredbe

PIKNIK PIONIRJEV

Chicago, Ill.—Začeli smo se zopet pridno pripravljati za letni piknik, ki se bo vršil v soboto popoldne in zvečer dne 4. avgusta v parku Pilsen na Albany ave, in 26 st.

Priporočamo vsem Slovencem in Jugoslovonom v Chicago in okolici, da si rezervirajo ta dan za piknik Pionirjev in nas posejijo v velikem številu.

Odbor za piknik je zboroval 1. junija in udeležba je bila zelo dobra. Priporočamo, da se udeležijo članstvo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 22. junija v Slovenskem delavskem centru, še v večjem številu, kajti potrebovali bomo veliko pomoči, da izvršimo vse potrebne priprave. Tudi dobre sugestije so dobrodošle, zato na dan z njimi.

Reči moram, da je članstvo društva Pioneer št. 559 SNPJ vedno pripravljeno pomagati, pa naj bo že na ta ali oni način. Razmotrivali bomo o raznih pripravih in sugestijah, da bo piknik čim uspešnejši. Vse podrobnosti programa bomo pravočasno naznanili.

John Simon.

PIKNIK DRUŠTVA

ŠT. 476 SNPJ

Salem, O. — Vabim članstvo društva št. 476 SNPJ na piknik, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo, 24. junija, na Haltmonovi farmi; pričetek ob eni popoldne. Vabim tudi sosedna društva kakor tudi brate Hrvate. Postregli bomo vsem z jedajo in pijačo. Za ples bo igral Frank Korant in sin.

Torej na svidenje na Haltmonovi farmi v nedeljo, 24. junija.

Frank Hrvatin.

VABILO NA PIKNIK

Washington, Pa.—V nedeljo, 24. junija, se bo vršil piknik v Stone Quarry, Meadowslands. Imeli bomo dobro postrežbo in zabavo za vse. Vabimo občinstvo, da se piknika udeleži v velikem številu.

Odbor.



Overseas Letters and Gifts

FOUR MONTHS AGO, in mid-February of this year, 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 meetings to the boys in service in order to let them know that they haven't forgotten them.

Since that time numerous excerpts from letters of our boys printed in 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. The boys are 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.

Also, since that time, the war in Europe has been won and hundreds of our boys are being brought back daily, some to return to civilian life, while others will be transferred to the Pacific theater of operations. Therefore, letter-writing to our boys will continue to be our duty because letters to our boys are real morale builders.

In short, until Japan is defeated—and that may take a long, long time—letters from home to our boys in the Pacific, as well as to those still in Europe, must continue at a steady pace. In other words, it is our duty to write to them often and not only on the occasion of some holiday.

★ ★ ★

RECENTLY, officials of the Postal Affairs Section of the Navy Department issued a statement regarding the importance of proper selection of gifts for overseas mailing to Navy personnel.

In answer to the question which frequently arises, "What shall I send?" the Navy Mail Service states that extensive surveys have shown that Navy personnel overseas above all want—letters! They want letters giving local news and telling of things done and things planned in their home communities and organizations.

Secondly, they want objects with a personal, sentimental appeal such as photographs, snapshots, drawings made by their youngsters, newspaper clippings that can be enclosed in these letters, and, we might add, news of the lodge and its membership, its doings and social activities.

An extensive survey has been taken, says the Navy Mail Service, of what sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen serving in forward areas want in their gift packages. Reports have also come in on the type of gifts women serving overseas prefer to receive from home.

These surveys have shown that they positively know what they don't want. Foremost among the don'ts are cakes, soft candies, cookies, cigarettes, and fancy toilet kits. Foods such as candies and cakes that may have been their favorites when they were home—are a battered mass of crumbs or moldy chocolate when they arrive at their overseas destination.

★ ★ ★

HERE IS A LIST of the "do and don't" items to be remembered in the selection of overseas gifts:

Do mail for men—pictures, canned luxury foods (olives, nuts, sardines, etc.), books, writing cases or portfolios, service watches, pipes, pens, engraved identification tags, waterproof wallets, cigarette lighters.

Do mail for women—pictures, books, play clothes, lingerie, stockings, gloves. Do mail the gift they tell you they want. Don't mail to anyone overseas at any time soft candy, cakes, cookies, fancy toilet kits, and cigarettes.

On ships and at shore stations there are stores which are well stocked with items such as soap, shaving creams and kits, sewing kits, hair tonic, cosmetics, and other personal items that can be easily and cheaply obtained when they are needed.

We must remember that the limited space in a locker for stowage of clothes and equipment does not permit many personal items being kept—so don't load them down with things they'll have to discard. The wisest thing to do is to ask them what they want.

To assure a gift getting to its addressee, select wisely, wrap securely, and address correctly.

Sharon Keystoners

SHARON, PA.—Many attended 7th anniversary dance Sunday, June 10. This included numerous out-of-town friends, with Youngstown at the head. Yes, the Youngstown gang follows Jack Persin's orchestra wherever it may journey. Can't blame them at all. Even the Sharon and Farrell High School kids look forward to dance to Jack's swing music.

I wonder if all SNPJ lodges have a hard time getting a dance committee? I suppose we all have those members that "just belong." But to have our lodge in a good financial standing we must continue holding dances, etc. The Keystoners' dance was managed by Stan Paulenich and Frances Novak, assisted by our "check girl" Mitzie Anzur, Frank Cvelbar and Jack Zagger. Josephine Paulenich and Frances Novak have seen that the servicemen's fund increased. We assure you when you give for this fund it's something worthwhile.

A big "thank you" to all those that came to celebrate our 7th anniversary, and we do mean it straight from our hearts! Will you look forward to our 8th anniversary in 1946?

Who could be happier the night of the dance than Bro. Charles Vidmar, whose wife gave birth to a nice healthy boy in Buhl Hospital. The baby will be named after daddy, "Chuck" is also proud of his 4-year-old daughter, Geraldine. Please note, Chuck: we are looking for more SNPJ members.

Betty Rezek and girl friend of

Girard attended the dance, and asking where brother Frank was, Betty saying, "Oh, gosh, since he is married he thinks the best place for him is home." Too bad that Sgt. Al Zagger and Fireman Johnny Zvarich, who were home on furloughs, had to go back on duty a few days earlier, and couldn't stay for the dance.

Wishing Frank Paulenich a speedy recovery from illness. Mrs. Jack Zagger, who was in hospital for an operation, is now home and can be visited by her many friends. Good luck to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Miner (the former Marie Stambal) who are back from honeymoon and are staying with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stambal.

Congratulations to Joe Cvelbar, who is in the service, on his recent marriage. Mrs. Joseph Valentine and son Jr. returned, from New York after visiting her husband. Mrs. Anthony Garm also spent a week in New York visiting her husband. A member who will never be forgotten to Keystoner members is L. Martin Rupert, who after missing almost a year, is now pronounced being killed, according to the War Dept. Our deepest sympathy to his parents and family.

We would like to see more of Frances Garm, who not long ago became Mrs. Paul Laskey.

Frank Steibly, Slovene Home caretaker and bartender, and mother journeyed to Washington, D. C., to spend weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Steibly, who are both employed by the government.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—June 9 was a big day in the lives of two Badger members. That was the day Rudie Pugel and Rose Pike were united in matrimony. The reception was held at the Collins-Meyers Clubhouse. A large crowd was in attendance to wish them well. Many Badgers were among those present.

The bowling fraternity was well represented and was headed by that well known star and former world's ind. match champ Ned Day. The old Slovene custom, the pillow dance, went over big with those who were not familiar with it. All in all a grand time was had by every one present.

The couple left for sunny California the following day where they will spend about six weeks. Rudie will also do some bowling there at which he is very proficient. Then they will leave for Detroit where they will make their future home. Rudie has signed up to do his bowling with the world's champions, the Stroh Bohemian Beers, for the coming season.

We will miss you two very much. Don't you forget the good old SNPJ, Rudie and Rose. You have a couple of very active lodges in Detroit, and drop us a line once in a while so we will be kept informed of your progress in the bowling world.

In behalf of the Badger lodge, I wish to extend our best wishes for your continued success and happiness in your new ventures. So long and happy sailings.

Dates to Remember

June 22. That is the date of our regular monthly meeting. The usual place, Sostarich Hill, S. 6th and W. Bruce. Some very important business is to be transacted, so make it a date and bring your neighbor along. The weather is getting nicer now so it should bring some of you Badgers out of hibernation. See you all there.

July 29. That is the date of SNPJ federation picnic. The place is Kozmut's Grove, located at 92nd and Beloit road. An afternoon and evening of fun is in store for all who attend this affair.

Aug. 19. That is the date of our north side lodge, Vijolice 747, annual picnic. They will be also celebrating their 10th anniversary. So keep that date in mind. Kozmut's Grove is the place.

Members in Service

One of our members got a letter from Al Jeray telling of his meeting Frank (Pewee) Klavara in Paris. Al got word of Pewee being in the vicinity of his camp. He finally located him about ten miles away from his camp. Talk about a reunion! They really went to town. I can imagine what a tonic that is to meet someone you know so far away from home. Al states that Pewee is in charge of the rationing at a big mess hall; at least he gets plenty to eat. Both send their regards to all their friends.

S/Sgt. Edward Evanich, son of Louis Evanich, 3730 W. National, has been awarded the fourth oak leaf cluster to the air medal. He is with the 8th Air Force.

Have you written to that member in the service lately? If not, why not? Letters from any source at home are the best morale builders of them all. So sit down tonight and drop a line to some one in the service. Don't put it off until the next day. Do it today and do not delay.

Change of addresses: Pvt. Herman Jerklich, 36847498, 126th Inf. Reg., APO 32, c/o P. M. San Francisco, Calif.—Anton Jerklich, S 2/e, 307-20-72 U. S. S. Columbus, F. P. O. New York, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Verbick and children have migrated to the north woods where Frank will be a gentleman farmer for the next few months.

Just a reminder for you all to get into the habit of attending our regular monthly meetings and paying your dues on time.

SALTY, 534.

Meadowlands Picnic Sunday, June 24

MEADOWLANDS, PA.—A picnic will be held Sunday, June 24, at the Stone Quarry, Meadowlands. There will be refreshments and entertainment for all. COMMITTEE.

Visitors from Cleveland were Mr. and Mrs. John Macek, Cyril Macek and Frank Yert. Frank likes Sharon, he says.

Air Cadet Lewis Zickar Jr., once a juvenile, looks swell in his uniform; he is home on furlough with parents. Welcome home, Lew.

All good things must come to an end. I'm talking about our Financial Secy, Bro. Jack Zagger, who put in his resignation on account of moving out of town. Your job was well done, Jack, and we are very sorry to get this bad news. Please members, attend Keystoners' July monthly meeting and elect a new Secy whose job is most important. FRANCES NOVAK, 755.

Veronian Lodge

Celebration

Sunday, June 24

VERONA, PA.—First, our cordial invitation to each SNPJ lodge in this region to send two representatives to our gala affair this Sunday, June 24, at the Veronian Club, marking the successful termination of its mortgage.

Yes, everything would be perfect if only our soldier-members were here to celebrate our victory with us. Beginning at 9 a. m. with everything free, mind you, this Sunday promises to be a big event in our Veronian book.

Jackie Persin and his orchestra will be on hand for the afternoon and evening dancing, starting at 3 p. m. The highlight of our celebration—the burning of our mortgage will take place. Boy, you can just picture the fun at that time, when the band plays and all the Veronians and their friends will form a great big circle around that small document, the mortgage.

It was just a few years ago that the Veronian English Speaking Lodge 680, with nothing but a little nerve and loans from its members, started a great undertaking. That was the buying of our present Veronian Club, at a spot that is most ideal.

The war gave us a great setback, taking our most active members right and left. But under the guidance of President Elmer Eiffel we kept things together to this day. Results are—paid up Veronian Club!

This scribe predicted that in about five years our club will be, and shall be, one of the best in Allegheny county, and why not? The profits from now on will go into beautifying our club so that we can induce more people to join our Veronian Lodge 680 of the SNPJ and try for the largest juvenile membership by the same way.

Yes, Veronians, it is a great day for us to be present and enjoy what you have helped to build!

New address: 717 Washington Ave., Oakmont, Pa., is the new address of our Lodge Secretary Larry Cassol. When you are up in Oakmont, the Larry Cassols invite you to stop in and see their beautiful home they have just bought.

Another important item on the Veronian bandwagon is that the meetings have been changed to each second Sunday of the month.

MICHAEL LIPESKY.

Lincolmites

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—On May 27, the Lincolmites held an interesting meeting. The main event of the day no doubt was the organization meeting of the Juvenile Circle which preceded the adults' meeting. In the near future there will probably be a full report on it, and also on the second meeting by one of the older juvenile members.

This Sunday, June 24, will be our meeting day again. This time the juveniles will meet at 2 p. m. and the adults at 3 p. m. The leaders would like to take pictures of the group so as many children as can should be present.

There will also be important business to take care of at the adults' meeting, so let's have a good turnout there too. If the weather permits both groups expect to enjoy a basket supper together at Bunn Park later in the day.

At last month's meeting the members responded heartily to another call for Yugoslav Relief. The Lodge Treasury also put up a nice donation. These pledges are to be paid at next Sunday's meeting. So let's don't forget this important matter, members.

Reading the papers lately and trying to come to any hopeful conclusions about a permanent peace is almost an impossibility. Can the San Francisco Security Conference or any other organization build a peace on the very system that breeds war? History has proved, over and over, that capitalism survives on war, and on war only, so until we discard the capitalist system for a Cooperative Society, for World Socialism, no less, we can expect more wars, and more horrible wars.

Eventually the workers of the world must learn that their enemies are not their brothers in foreign lands no matter what their creed or color, but the powerful imperialists of the world who enslave us all. How long will it be?

MARY BRINOCAR, 567.

Planning Two-Day Anniversary Event

CUDDY, PA.—The passing months are drawing our anniversary date closer to hand. Already preparations are made for a two-day affair, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3. More detailed reports shall follow in later issues. MOLLY, Lodge 319.

Reflections

By Irene

GIRARD, O.—It seems just a little bit strange to sit down and begin to think of something to write for this paper again.

While I was completing my freshman year at Mount Union College, my time was fully occupied with dissecting biological specimens, taking hurried lecture notes, preparing term papers, and writing English theme after theme. Then, of course, there were parties, meetings, dances, and pranks which seemed to fill my scant leisure-time hours. Yes, college is a grand mixture of work and play, combined in such a way so as to provide a wholesome living experience.

Now, after these new experiences have become only memories of the past, I can look backward far enough to determine the worth of my past years' experiences.

First, I can see the beginning of our SSPZ Vrtec. I was twelve years old when it was founded. I remember what happy times we shared together in the spirit of true brotherhood. I contributed my first article to the Napredok. It was only a small beginning; but it must have seemed to be a fair composition, because I received an award for it. This provided a challenge for me—one that remained constantly as I grew older.

I continued to write and learned to love to be able to express my innermost thoughts. Yes, I received many an inspiration for my themes from articles which I had written a few years ago. I can truthfully say that the experience which I received from writing for Slovene papers has helped immensely to gain my "A" in freshman composition.

I have cited this example because I hope that it may provide a challenge for boys and girls who have now come to occupy positions which my age-group have vacated. Many of you possess talents which have need for effective expression. Why not develop your talent and thus help yourself and provide enjoyment for others.

And then, there are memories of hikes, sight-seeing trips, parties, picnics, and dances. Do you remember? I can see Henry Leskovec in one of his comic roles. I remember the evenings of endless practices which were held before our "big nights." Remember how helpful Joe and Gil could always be? Then there were those noisy meetings—yes, noisy, because everyone wanted to "speak his mind" first. I never realized the importance of such meetings then. I never looked upon them as expressing our precious right of freedom of speech.

Truly, most of my fondest memories are those which came as a result of my being part of or working with Circle activities. I sincerely hope that I shall continue to have the opportunity of working with this fine organization.

It won't be the same as usual for a time. Joe and Freeman have gone for a while, and others shall have to depart. But they'll be back, and they will want to see a better and stronger union among us. We have the power to use the freedoms for which they fight!

We have the power to lay one brick upon the masonry which shall form a solid foundation, a foundation upon which a lasting peace can be securely laid. Upon our shoulders lies the responsibility of a better tomorrow.

IRENE ROVAN,
SNPJ Lodge No. 49.

Pioneer Picnic

CHICAGO, ILL.—Another year, another picnic. Again the active picnic committee of the Pioneer lodge are getting busy planning a bigger and better picnic where we can all meet and enjoy a few hours together away from the busy city life, just like old times. The date is Aug. 4, at Pilsen Park.

So far we can promise you dancing with Ray Rodman's orchestra. There will be a grand prize, several concessions, one which should be very important to all of us—a booth for the Servicemen's Benefit, which is to be handled by the Perfect Circle members, our future Pioneers. All the benefit from this booth goes for the servicemen; we are planning something special for these boys when they return.

Back to our picnic, there will be plenty of drinks and good eats, you can be sure. And Pilsen Park is just the spot to reach without much trouble. The Kedzie or 26th streetcar stops right at 26th and Albany very often. Members, please try to attend this affair. Members are also invited to attend our picnic committee meeting Friday, June 22, at 8:15 at Slovene Labor Center, 2301 S. Lawndale. IDA SIMON, 559.

Women Smokers Lead

A survey conducted by a manufacturer disclosed that women are now buying 69 per cent of cigarettes available.

THE BEST TEACHER IS EXPERIENCE

On various continents of the world, more than five thousand members of the SNPJ are serving in the United States armed forces, fighting against fascism, tyranny and aggression, for a better world and better security for the common people.

Occasionally, in the Prosveta, we have the pleasure of reading interesting news accounts of what they have encountered in connection with their mission, or their analysis of prevalent social and economic conditions. Some of these boys were engaged in combat duty; many had the opportunity to view the German atrocities perpetrated upon their victims in concentration camps. These they accepted as gruesome realities of war. They cannot, however, comprehend how it is possible that certain Allied officials, either civilian or military, can become more amiable toward our former enemies than our own Allies.

Jugoslavia presents an excellent example. A recently received unabridged text of a speech given by Marshal Tito of Jugoslavia, in Zagreb, reveals that the Yugoslav Liberation Army lost, in the last ten days before hostilities ceased, eight thousand men killed in driving the enemy from Trieste and the so-called Julian March. Yet, after the liberation of their own Slovene territory, they were, by order of U.S. and British governments, as reported, compelled to evacuate. Some of the men in service will have learned perhaps, the bitter truth that our democracy is occasionally dealing with justice on the commercial basis and in favor of private interests.

Events of the present World War have shown that the efforts of our Society to educate members of our organization along the lines of true democracy, have not been in vain. Articles published in our official organ by members like Frank Groser, Pioneer Lodge 559, Chicago, and Stanley Hribar, Lodge 643, Girard, Ohio, and others, are very good examples. I always admired people who are courageous enough to speak the truth regardless of consequences, because those are the ones who uphold the torch of freedom and democracy.

Over the radio we heard that some servicemen returning from the European theater of war, upon reaching their homeland, were very disappointed because they received no reception of any kind, as would be anticipated. Veterans of the first World War were not surprised at this, for we had the experience and know how quickly some people forget their promises.

Those of us at home, who sincerely and deeply sympathize with our boys in the service and who have no interest in this war other than to see the creation of a better world after this conflict is over, hope that our statesmen will be honest and intelligent enough to provide jobs and security for our boys upon their return. Nevertheless, may I state that everything the human race has accomplished through the ages, was done through much struggle and effort, blood and tears, and a similar fate faces this and future generations and we should not delude ourselves.

Because we find your experiences enlightening and extremely interesting, I urge all of you, members of SNPJ in the service, who have the opportunity, to write more often to your and our official organ.

F. A. VIDER, Supreme Secretary.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICI

CHICAGO, ILL. — The Pioneers held their regular monthly meeting last Friday night which was attended by 77 adult members and 15 juveniles. We elected John Simon, Anne Beniger and Frances Rak, Pioneer delegates for the convention in August if it will be held. A number of old faces were back with us. We went through a lot of business and devoted quite some time to the coming annual prize picnic. Reports were received on bowling and federation activities. John Olip and Edward Hudale Jr. won the monthly cash awards and refreshments were served.

Tickets for the Pioneer picnic have been printed and are now being distributed. The admission tickets will entitle the bearer to a subscription on a gas or electric stove, electric refrigerator or washing machine valued at \$150, which we have arranged to secure through the Schwenk Furniture Co., 3701 W. 26th st. We need help in the distribution of these tickets, John Rak, Steve Cerkony, Fred Svoboda, John Alie, Carolyne Dutchuk, Mary Vertnik, Erma Vertnik, Ida Simon, Frances Rak, and the Pioneer Secretary form the special committee to distribute tickets. Since the Pioneer treasury needs a lift, we hope the Pioneer members will do their duty and help in the sale of these tickets.—The next meeting of this committee is scheduled for Friday, June 22, at the Center at 8 p. m. We ask all of the members of the committee to be present. In addition, we ask for other volunteers.

This young lady, Jeanne Dremely, formerly of Cicero but now of Arizona, attended the Pioneer meeting last Friday. She looks mighty healthy and told us that the climate is very agreeable and that she is kept very busy.—Our former prexy, Frank Zordani, was with us at the meeting, also. He is still stationed at Camp Fannin, Texas, and explained that Texas was so far away that it was nearly out of the country.—Jack Brancel, who was a prisoner in Germany, has returned home. He had some very interesting stories to relate about prison life and the fact that they were underfed and treated very inhumanly. Since the Americans released the boys, Jack put on some weight.—After several years we have had a chance to meet up with Fausta Sarley, a Pioneer member residing in

Three Rivers, Mich. Her mother Mrs. Breznik was with her, too. From what she had to say Three Rivers is a busy town.

Pauline Kline postcards from Niagara Falls. She explains that the scenery is very beautiful and that she is enjoying her trip very much.—The trek back to Kansas has begun for the vacationists. We learned that Marge Bozicnik thinks it swell to be back home in Arma.—Mary Groser Hougou of Berea, Ky., writes that Chicago can keep its weather because it was so horrid on her recent trip here. The result was that they didn't have a chance to visit as many of the folks as they would like.—John and Rose Olip will be celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary and we learned that on the exact anniversary date their son John L. Olip, stationed with the U. S. Army in Panama, will marry Jean Moist who is also in Panama but whose parents hail from Virginia. Congratulations! —George Retzer, grandfather of Robert Vertnik, passed away on June 5. To the family we extend our sympathy.—They had a new arrival in the family of Rose Looney. Congratulations! We hope to have the youngster in the lodge soon.—Louis Zorko and Carolyne Dutchuk disposed of 21 booklets titled "Liberation" at the last Pioneer meeting which was prepared by Louis Adamie in behalf of the Yugoslav War Relief committee.

A splendid letter came in from Ernest Dreshar telling all about the anniversary of D-Day and how his outfit spent three hours forty-five minutes in the air over such places as Cologne and Bastogne and a number of other important landmarks. Although he has 88 points, he is not certain that he will be coming home, but we hope he does. His article will be printed in the July issue of the Pioneer Bulletin.—Two other celebrants postcarded from Paris in the persons of James Jachino and Tony Pirman, who have come together a second time while in the army.—Robert Teck gives a detailed description of his work and something about the Philippine Islands. He tells us that MacArthur can have the islands if he wants them and that the liquor there is very poor.—The closing letter for the week comes from Frank Widmar from Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

(Continued on page 7)

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

The most sensational news this week comes from Moscow where 16 Red Army officers are being tried on charges of espionage and treason against the Red Army.

The AP release states that "all had confessed to a long list of charges including killing 594 Russian soldiers, anti-Soviet espionage, and conferring with the Germans."

The UP states that "15 of 16 Polish underground leaders... pleaded guilty to all or part of the charges when they went on trial before a military tribunal. Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki, leader of the Polish Army, was among a group of defendants who pleaded guilty to all charges."

One group was charged with the organization of armed bands in western Russia and the western Ukraine on instructions from the Polish government for the purpose of attacking Red Army formations, and a second group was charged with using clandestine radio stations in Poland and 10 in the western Ukraine.

On March 22, 1945, Okulicki issued the following order to one Col. Sladkowski:

"A Soviet victory over Germany will threaten not only Britain's interests in Europe but will threaten also all of Europe. Considering British interests in Europe, Britain will mobilize all Europe's forces into an anti-Soviet bloc."

The report goes on: "It is clear that we will occupy first place in this European anti-Soviet bloc which cannot be organized without the participation of Germany which will be controlled by Britain."

The Polish underground has issued this anti-Soviet bloc order by Britain."

After the indictment was read, Okulicki said: "I admit what I have already testified but I cannot accept the formula of the indictment," and Jankowski, vice premier of the Polish London government, said in reply a question: "I am guilty of the main count."

The proceedings of the trial were attended also by foreign correspondents and diplomats.

The indictment also charged that the group disseminated anti-Soviet propaganda through secret radio stations and also maintained contact with the London Polish regime from which it received directives. Okulicki, Jankowski and two other defendants were charged with directing underground activity and terrorist acts against the Red Army on instructions of the Polish government in London.

All of which explains to some degree the savage propaganda attacks that are now being waged against Soviet Russia in the reactionary press in this country. It also explains the savage attack against Okulicki, Jankowski and the other defendants were charged with directing underground activity and terrorist acts against the Red Army on instructions of the Polish government in London.

LA SALLE, ILL.—At the last regular Mohawk Lodge No. 573 meeting a motion was passed to assess each member 50c. This does not mean that the treasury is empty. Our treasury is dwindling due to the various expenses we've had in the past year and it being impossible to have any kind of a social affair.

Our attendance at the regular meetings is very poor, and the meetings are still held regularly at the President's home, Lud Vogrich, 1236 Third St. La Salle, Ill., on the first Monday of the month. We urge the members to attend more regularly.

MILDRED FAERBER, Sec'y.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO, ILL.—We certainly can't complain about the June meeting attendance of the Pioneers. Despite the terrific downpour of rain, thunder and lightning, there was an attendance of 77 adults and 15 juveniles. That's a record attendance since 'way back in '42. It was an exciting and interesting meeting, too.

Discussions took place on various lodge activities. John Alie reported on bowling and golfing; Mae Cerkoney gave the picnic committee report in detail; SANC report was given by Louis Zorko; Chicago District Federation of SNPJ Lodges representative report was given by Anne Beniger, telling us that plans are to rent the Sokol Havlicek Hall on Dec. 16 for annual Christmas party for SNPJ juveniles; Donald J. Lotrich gave the customary secretary's report; and Frances L. Rak gave the report on the service flag, stating that there are now 132 in service.

Quite naturally the attendance was unusually large because of election of delegates to the 13th regular convention, which is scheduled to take place at Eveleth, Minn., if the ODT so permits. Wilma Gratchner, Michael O. Prazak, and Otto Teckautz acted as tellers. Delegates are Anne Beniger, Frances L. Rak, John Simon; alternates, John Alie, Erna Vertnik, Mayme Cerkoney.

Picnic tickets were distributed efficiently by Sylvia Boznic, Marya Mohar, Ida Simon and Julia Skocir. The Liberation magazines were sold by Caroline Dutchuk and Louis Zorko. Reba Jordani was our visitor and so was Betty Motz who transferred from Lodge 102. Jean Dremely, who is a Pioneer and who works in Tucson, Arizona, was also a visitor, and my, what a swell tan she has! Then we also had a Pioneer soldier as a visitor, none other than one of former presidents, Cpl. Frank Zordani from Camp Fannin, Texas. The adult award winner was John Olip Sr., and little Edward Hudale Jr. was the juvenile winner. Ice cream and cookies were served by refreshment committee, Anne Beniger and Wilma Gratchner.

May I take this privilege to thank all those who have placed confidence in me by electing me as one of the delegates to the convention. I shall strive for the best interests of Pioneers and the Society as a whole. Thanks again!

Picnic Committee.—This coming Friday evening the Pioneer picnic committee meeting will be held and we're expecting many more members to attend. The place is at the Center at 8:15 p. m. on July 22. Refreshments will be served.

Pioneers' Annual Picnic will be held at Pilsen Park on Saturday afternoon and evening of Aug. 4. There will be a grand prize certificate given away. Special thought is being given to our servicemen for a special booth is being fixed up by Perfect Circle members. Ray Rodman's orchestra will be featured for dancing. Tickets are out on sale by members for only fifty cents. Plan on spending the day with Pioneers.

Perfect Circle.—Saturday, June 23, at 10:30 a. m. Perfect Circle will meet again. More definite plans will be discussed about the July 1st outing at Brookfield Zoo. We'll celebrate the end of Chicago school term for this semester, too.

Personals.—Here's an excerpt from last Monday's Chicago Sun's "In Briefs": "When 7-year-old Carlotta Paula Kaiser of 2641 S. Drake av. heard about the 7th War Loan drive she decided to get busy and sell a few bonds. With the aid of a pair of dimes and a convincing argument about the need of whipping the Japs in a hurry, she sold \$1,000 worth in a day to her neighbors. In addition, Carlotta has \$950 in bonds in her own name which will be used to finance her education." Carlotta is a member of Perfect Circle and her picture was published with the article.—Sylvia Trojar also sold \$250

worth of bonds by canvassing house to house, and for that she earned a merit citation at the Gary School; Sylvia is co-editor of their school paper, the Gary Globe.—This week we want to congratulate John Rokavec Jr. on his graduation from 8th grade s-c-h-o-o-l on June 14; he plans to attend Farragut High in fall.—Then we'd like for you to know that RobAnn Sannemann is the "Little Folks" editor of her school paper, the Burns Beacon.—That Myra Beniger is an inquiring reporter and Frank Sternisha is a special reporter, all on the same paper.—Perfect Circle members who made home students at Burns school are: Myra Beniger, Carlotta Kaiser, and RobAnn Sannemann, and the latter also received the semester award in poetry contest.—Next week we'll let you in on all the graduates because we are planning to attend most graduation exercises.

Proletarec Picnic.—We are all elated over the fact that we had such a nice crowd at Proletarec's annual picnic last Sunday. Weather wasn't too promising but we were satisfied that it didn't rain in the afternoon. Kitchen was a complete sellout by early evening, and yes, we had some good meat while it lasted. Pucel's orchestra entertained for dancing and the crowd made merry. Louis Beniger was the lucky war bond winner, and was he surprised! The picnic was a big moral and financial success.

The Olip Family.—Twenty-five years ago, on June 19, to be exact, was the day that John and Rose Olip said their "I do's." To make this silver wedding anniversary more complete, their only son, Cpl. John Olip Jr., stationed in Panama, will say his "I do" on this, their day! Now isn't that just grand! The lucky girl resides with her parents in Panama, but were formerly from the state of Virginia. We give the newlyweds our heartiest congratulations and best wishes, and the very same for the Olip Srs.

Servicemen.—Sgt. Charles Rak came in on 21-day furlough from Las Vegas, Nev., last Sunday.—Cpl. Frank Zordani of Camp Fannin, Tex., is winding up his furlough.—George Ratkovich is in a Navy hospital at Shoemaker, Calif., with an ear infection; we hope he'll be out of there soon.—We enjoyed Lt. Oscar B. Godina's V-E Day vireup in the Pioneer Bulletin.—We would like to correct an error we made last week. Mary Andres' brother John Dobrovolec was the Army lad who is in Denver, not Frank of the Navy.—Rudy Kegel of the Navy is in on a furlough.

All-A-Round.—Dr. John and Lillian Zavertnik's daughter, Joan, is an associate editor of her grade school paper, the Burns Beacon.—Dorothy Kukman was an honor student in her freshman class at Morton High School.—The Jack Tercek family is proudly announcing the arrival of a new son. Our congratulations.—Ann Mishko's mother, Mrs. Sedler, passed away last week at the home of her daughter in Lafayette, Ind. Our deepest sympathies to the family.—Bobby Vertnik's maternal grandfather passed away recently. Our sympathies to the family.—Mary C. Vertnik has recently returned from a three weeks vacation in Kansas.—Julia Skocir, Mae Miller, and Millie Jakse attended funeral services for Mitlic (Bavdek) Jakse (La Salle) last week.—Little Johnnie Rodman was one year old on June 12. Our belated B. D. congratulations, and also to our Perfect Circle manager Ann Sannemann whose birthday we celebrated at Roznik's dance last Saturday. Richard Zasadi presented her with a lovely corsage and that pleased Auntie Ann very much indeed.—As a last reminder, please attend picnic committee meeting Friday, June 22, at Center. Until again—

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Milwaukee Juveniles Will Have Outing June 24

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Here's further news on the Jolly Allis and Jr. All Stars outing, to be held at Greenfield Park on Sunday, June 24.

The festivities will start at noon and will be held in picnic area No. 2. As it has already been stated, a sizeable sum has been set aside for special treats for our youngsters and facilities have been provided for baseball, swimming, boat-riding, horseback riding, and dancing.

The two ways of getting up to the park are as follows: 1.) Take No. 10 or 18 streetcar to 70th and Greenfield. Take westbound No. 75 bus to park entrance, then walk south to picnic grounds. 2.) Take No. 92 Rapid Transit car to park, walk south to picnic grounds.

Bring your friends and a good lunch. See you Sunday.

MICHAEL RUPPE.

Two Letters from SNPJ Members Who Are with the U. S. Army in Germany

Following are two letters from our soldier-members in Germany; one by Bro. Frank Groser of Chicago's Pioneers 559, and the other by Bro. Joseph Pogorelec, Lodge 230, Granite City, Ill., written to his sister, Anne Spiller, of St. Louis, Mo., active member of Lodge Spirits 659.

GERMANY, May 31—I am writing from sunny Germany, where many people are on the move and others are hard at work trying to salvage whatever they can of the wreckage caused by the war.

The roads are cluttered with German civilians on the march to their homes. It seems that when they left home several months ago the plan as to where the American occupational zone was to be, was well known and everyone seems to want to live where the Americans would be stationed. There must have been some changes in the plans as a lot of them who had planned to stay here, find the French covering some of this area, so they are on the move again.

The town where we are billeted at present had a prewar population of 200,000, but at present there are about 15,000 people. Most of the large buildings and all the factories are damaged, but the civilians have repaired the electric light system, cleared the main streets of debris, and yesterday I was surprised to see a street in operation.

Displaced Persons

Before coming to this city I was in Aalen and Mannheim and Heidelberg. There the towns and highways were packed with displaced persons, civilians from other countries who were awaiting transportation home and others who were trying to make the trip in the best possible way.

Every vehicle imaginable is being used, but the favorite is the baby buggy, as two or three people can put their belongings in it and thereby share the work of pushing. The bicycle is next, then all kinds of push carts, wagons, and a few are lucky enough to have purchased a horse and wagon somewhere. What they use for food I don't know but they seem to be getting by.

I suppose all of you people are familiar with the non-fraternization rule that is supposed to be in effect in Germany. I do know that the American Military Government and Army are trying hard to enforce it, but at present there are a few American installations in this town which are occupied by the French forces. The French do not enforce the non-fraternization rule, so to the G. I. who isn't supposed to talk to the Germans the rule seems unfair and the reason for putting it in effect is null.

Even though we aren't allowed to fraternize, the Germans look to the Americans as liberators, not as the conquerors we are supposed to be. The most feared are the Russians, then the French.

Regulating Traffic

At present I'm in a Traffic Regulating Battalion and our place of work is a tent between two lanes of the Autobahn (Superhighway). It is called a Traffic Control Post. Our job was to check Yellow Diamond Convoys going through, also to give road information, handle emergency gas and oil. So at one time we were very busy, but the Yellow Diamond Trucking Co. was discontinued, so we don't have much to do but sit around and read or write.

Occasionally someone stops for road information or gas, but our gas supply is gone, and of course, now the rumors have us heading to Japan, but only time will tell where our next stop will be. As long as we have to be away from home we wouldn't mind staying here.

We work two days, then off one day. We have a 10-room home to live in. There are six E.M. and an officer, and headquarters is 50 miles away. We are getting good food and at present plenty of cigarettes, and so far this week we got two cans of Budweiser beer. I wouldn't say that we enjoy this life but it's a lot better than going to the other theater of operations, which is fighting the Japs.

Our officer signed up to continue in the army while none of us six men has enough points to think about going home for a while.

Causes of War

Now that the fighting is ended here, there is much discussion as to who and why-fors of the war. Of course, Hitler seems to be the main cause, then it's the Nazi warlords (Prussian militarists), but what has us wondering (and we think some explanation should be given) is—what part the capitalists had to do in helping to slaughter our boys by supporting Hitler before the war.

The food situation here in this town is a serious problem for the military authorities, but I think the Germans can well afford to tighten their belts a few more inches, as in other parts of Europe the garbage dump is always a gathering place for a lot of people.

As proud as the Germans may be, the American cigarette is their favorite smoke even though their only source is picking butts off the street. Their beer is plentiful but like all beer its quality is bad, so we don't indulge much; other liquors are scarce. Occasionally we get a few drinks of whiskey or champagne from our officer who shares his rations with us.

In closing, I want to thank all of the members who wrote me while I was in the hospital. I have tried to answer all the letters; am still getting my old mail so some of the letters may have been delayed. The latest issue of Prosveda came the other day, being the Feb. 21 issue, so I'm 'way behind on SNPJ news. I know all goes well and all your attention must be directed toward the coming convention. Loads of luck to all our boys fighting the Japs.

Fraternally,
Pfc. FRANK GROSER, 36766774
41st T. C. Traffic Reg. Bn.
APO 667, c/o PM, New York, N.Y.

GERMANY, May 8—The day is drawing in evening now on this history-making day. What a relief for all of us here—the war's end. We are in a beautiful setting here, beautiful rolling hills, pine trees, in the background the mighty mountains.

How long we'll be here is just a matter of guessing; nobody knows, but rumors are plentiful. It was all a matter of complete coordination of our air and land forces—the greatest bunch of guys in the world—that did the trick in defeating the Nazis.

What the average American soldier went through only he knows, and there were about three million of our boys here. But they are reluctant to talk. We had our bright spots and also tough ones.

I remember the winter of '44. Boy, that was a cold one! Snow, wind, rain—but the boys kept on going. I remember Sassenkilm, Druchenheim, Sulzheim, when the enemy tried us out. I remember the big Haguenau forest, I still recall the "music" of the BFs, also the nearby silent motors. The ghost city of Peppswicler with its dead in it. A person can really smell death in such places.

Dark Nights

Then I remember those dark nights, at 2 a. m. when we had to go out and repair the cable line. No one knew what was in store for us, but we all knew the enemy wasn't far away. The boys put their clothes on and were ready to take off. We knew of the gnatnail fight Able & Co. was doing. What a fine bunch of boys! I remember the artillery there; boy, what an effect it had on us. Finally the break came and we went for a rest.

We had a lot of fun here, plenty of good food, chicken, turkey, wine. Then finally the time came for us to leave for the front again, this time for the Harde Mountains. Boy, how the nights were dark. We all had foxholes here, we made them comfortable, we had stoves in them which we got in a village nearby. Then came the day when the 7th Army finally jumped off.

Was it rough here, the hills really high, but the boys pushed through. It was here that we caught the Jerry with his pants down—it was a field day for our Air Corps and Artillery. A person just can't describe the havoc we caused the Nazis. It was really something to talk about.

Smooth Sailing

We had smooth sailing for a while, then came the Nazi artillery but that didn't last long. This took us to the beautiful Rhine and the crossing was eventful, history-making, and we kept on rolling. Soon came the Main river; this also was eventful. Cities like Wurzburg, Schienfurt and Nuernburg were taken.

What an array of black guns the Nazis had, but we didn't have much chance to use them. At Wurzburg, we really got the champagne, wine, brandy, cognac. That certainly was good for the nerves; here we also got plenty of fresh eggs.

Then came the Blue Danube. This was a lot of something for us. We were attacked by Jerry planes and our ack-ack surely was good that night. Then followed Munich, and what an ovation we got there! Plenty of champagne, wine, etc. Here you could see the mighty Alps.

Here also nearby was the city of Dachau, and what a sight greeted us there. This was the most infamous concentration camp where thousands of people died.

From Many Lands

We were side by side with the 3rd and 45th divisions and other outfits, also the 42nd, a good fighting outfit. I know our G.I.s have the highest esteem for the Poles, Czechs, Russians, other Slavs, and the French, who were enslaved here.

The countries I've seen were Africa, Algeria, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Austria. We went through over 1,000 miles of combat.

My jeep sure has seen a lot, if it only could talk. You ought to see it; I really love it. It never failed our crew. It laid many miles of wire, which was vital to all of us.

What Do They Mean by "Savings"?

Guesses and Estimates, But Few Authoritative Facts: Workers' Pockets Not Bulging With Greenbacks

There is much talk of the huge sums "saved" by the American people during this war. Speculation concerning the conversion of business from war to peace is based largely on the theory that war workers' pockets are bulging with "greenbacks" of large denominations. Just the other day LABOR received a page "ad" from one of the so-called "popular magazines" suggesting that business men who wish to get rich in a hurry should concentrate on the job of gaining access to these hidden stores of wealth.

Congressman Fred L. Crawford (Rep., Mich.), speaking in the House this week, said: "The people of this country, during the war years, have accumulated \$115,000,000,000 to \$120,000,000,000 in savings. That is conclusive evidence that Congress did not sufficiently tax war incomes."

Thus we are confronted by the question: "Just what do these writers and speakers mean when they refer to savings?"

When we endeavor to get the answer, we discover that up-to-date figures are not available, because there are no up-to-date figures in existence. There are plenty of "guesses" and "estimates" from official and unofficial sources. We know that big corporations have fabulous reserves. We know that bank deposits have reached the dropical stage. But we don't know how many individuals have been able to save something, and how much.

Last fall the Department of Labor wished to make a survey of savings, but Congress refused to provide the necessary money. Even without such a survey, some facts are clear to any one who has common sense and contact with the workers.

One fact is that most workers' incomes have increased during the war. Another is that income taxes and high prices have taken a large part of every dollar that has reached the worker's pay envelope—at least 30 cents. That means the worker has struggled through the war with a 70-cent dollar and out of that he has diligently purchased war bonds.

Talk to any worker who has a family to support. You will find he and his wife have to worry and scrape to "make both ends meet."

The worker who has succeeded in saving \$100 or so is fortunate. Thousands, for one reason or another, face the future without even that slim safeguard.

Probably Mr. Crawford is right in saying that Congress has failed to "sufficiently tax war incomes," but the worker is not among the beneficiaries.

Literally, he has been taxed until it hurts. The men who have grown rich out of this war don't wear overalls.—LABOR.

Marines' Paper Indicts Greedy Business

Back in the 1930's, the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee showed how American and British business men helped to rearm Germany after the last war. They also helped to arm Japan for this war, according to an article in the "Marine Corps Gazette," magazine published by the U. S. Marines.

"Whenever you run across a Lewis gun in use of the Japanese," the article tells our Pacific fighters, "study it carefully. If the markings are 'British or American'... the weapons were part of the Japanese armament program made possible because a handful of American or British didn't care how they made their money, so long as it came easy.

"The more you remember what the enemy threw at you, and how he got it in the first place, the more likely you will be as an ex-Marine to take measures against people who may want to help along World War II because they can make money out of it."

R. R. Profits!

Profits of the railroads scored further gains in April: the Association of American Railroads reports. After paying all charges, the carriers had left \$54,300,000 which is an increase of about 13 per cent compared with April, 1944.

We sure had a lot of fun, all of us together.

Before we started in combat our Lt. told our crew that we will all be back and up to this day our section hasn't lost a man; he was a mighty good prophet.

Well, that's about all for now; hope you can understand our feeling here. We are not homesick but sure would like to see the States again. So in closing, hello to all, and birthday greetings to Mom. We all hope to be seeing each other again soon.

Pfc. JOSE POGORELEC, 36067004
Hqr. Co. 1st Bn. 232 Inf.
APO 411, c/o PM, N. Y., N.Y.

Mohawks

LA SALLE, ILL.—At the last regular Mohawk Lodge No. 573 meeting a motion was passed to assess each member 50c. This does not mean that the treasury is empty. Our treasury is dwindling due to the various expenses we've had in the past year and it being impossible to have any kind of a social affair.

Our attendance at the regular meetings is very poor, and the meetings are still held regularly at the President's home, Lud Vogrich, 1236 Third St. La Salle, Ill., on the first Monday of the month. We urge the members to attend more regularly.

MILDRED FAERBER, Sec'y.

Flashes

who tells us that he likes it there and that he is kept very busy. The homes of the rich people in this locality are beautiful. Frank expects to get extra pay for flying time.

We're back on our pet subject again. The Wall Street Journal recommends an immediate increase in the pay of Congressmen to \$11,500 and an additional raise after the war to \$15,000. We all know that Congressmen make extra money, some of them several times their salary on the side. Still the same President Truman isn't able to work but a set-up to give the Chicago truck drivers a few pennies an hour more, which they have demanded.

As a result the truck drivers are not on strike again, the second time within the past couple of weeks.

Even the War Labor Board admits that the truck drivers have a justifiable case for an increase but the board cannot be amended to grant it to them. The way things look, however, the boys are determined to get their raise. They've got things tied up pretty much and though the Army is now in possession, it will hardly be possible for them to regulate the strikers.

ANY BONDS TODAY?
By Jack Benny
Illustrated by Hilda Terry



"Mr. Boggle wants a glass of milk, tomato and lettuce sandwich and a War Bond without mayonnaise."

Lighter Work

When a Scottish barber was engaging a new assistant he pointed out:

"I pay lower wages in the summer because the work's lighter."

"But surely people get their hair cut quite as often, if not oftenier, in the summer than in winter?" protested the applicant for the job.

"Aye," agreed the barber, "but you dinna ha'e to help them on wi' their overcoats."

Causes of War

Now that the fighting is ended here, there is much discussion as to who and why-fors of the war. Of course, Hitler seems to be the main cause, then it's the Nazi warlords (Prussian militarists), but what has us wondering (and we think some explanation should be given) is—what part the capitalists had to do in helping to slaughter our boys by supporting Hitler before the war.

The food situation here in this town is a serious problem for the military authorities, but I think the Germans can well afford to tighten their belts a few more inches, as in other parts of Europe the garbage dump is always a gathering place for a lot of people.

As proud as the Germans may be, the American cigarette is their favorite smoke even though their only source is picking butts off the street. Their beer is plentiful but like all beer its quality is bad, so we don't indulge much; other liquors are scarce. Occasionally we get a few drinks of whiskey or champagne from our officer who shares his rations with us.

In closing, I want to thank all of the members who wrote me while I was in the hospital. I have tried to answer all the letters; am still getting my old mail so some of the letters may have been delayed. The latest issue of Prosveda came the other day, being the Feb. 21 issue, so I'm 'way behind on SNPJ news. I know all goes well and all your attention must be directed toward the coming convention. Loads of luck to all our boys fighting the Japs.

Fraternally,
Pfc. FRANK GROSER, 36766774
41st T. C. Traffic Reg. Bn.
APO 667, c/o PM, New York, N.Y.

Displaced Persons

Before coming to this city I was in Aalen and Mannheim and Heidelberg. There the towns and highways were packed with displaced persons, civilians from other countries who were awaiting transportation home and others who were trying to make the trip in the best possible way.

Every vehicle imaginable is being used, but the favorite is the baby buggy, as two or three people can put their belongings in it and thereby share the work of pushing. The bicycle is next, then all kinds of push carts, wagons, and a few are lucky enough to have purchased a horse and wagon somewhere. What they use for food I don't know but they seem to be getting by.

I suppose all of you people are familiar with the non-fraternization rule that is supposed to be in effect in Germany. I do know that the American Military Government and Army are trying hard to enforce it, but at present there are a few American installations in this town which are occupied by the French forces. The French do not enforce the non-fraternization rule, so to the G. I. who isn't supposed to talk to the Germans the rule seems unfair and the reason for putting it in effect is null.

Even though we aren't allowed to fraternize, the Germans look to the Americans as liberators, not as the conquerors we are supposed to be. The most feared are the Russians, then the French.

Regulating Traffic

At present I'm in a Traffic Regulating Battalion and our place of work is a tent between two lanes of the Autobahn (Superhighway). It is called a Traffic Control Post. Our job was to check Yellow Diamond Convoys going through, also to give road information, handle emergency gas and oil. So at one time we were very busy, but the Yellow Diamond Trucking Co. was discontinued, so we don't have much to do but sit around and read or write.

Occasionally someone stops for road information or gas, but our gas supply is gone, and of course, now the rumors have us heading to Japan, but only time will tell where our next stop will be. As long as we have to be away from home we wouldn't mind staying here.

We work two days, then off one day. We have a 10-room home to live in. There are six E.M. and an officer, and headquarters is 50 miles away. We are getting good food and at present plenty of cigarettes, and so far this week we got two cans of Budweiser beer. I wouldn't say that we enjoy this life but it's a lot better than going to the other theater of operations, which is fighting the Japs.

Our officer signed up to continue in the army while none of us six men has enough points to think about going home for a while.

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Dark Nights

Then I remember those dark nights, at 2 a. m. when we had to go out and repair the cable line. No one knew what was in store for us, but we all knew the enemy wasn't far away. The boys put their clothes on and were ready to take off. We knew of the gnatnail fight Able & Co. was doing. What a fine bunch of boys! I remember the artillery there; boy, what an effect it had on us. Finally the break came and we went for a rest.

We had a lot of fun here, plenty of good food, chicken, turkey, wine. Then finally the time came for us to leave for the front again, this time for the Harde Mountains. Boy, how the nights were dark. We all had foxholes here, we made them comfortable, we had stoves in them which we got in a village nearby. Then came the day when the 7th Army finally jumped off.

Was it rough here, the hills really high, but the boys pushed through. It was here that we caught the Jerry with his pants down—it was a field day for our Air Corps and Artillery. A person just can't describe the havoc we caused the Nazis. It was really something to talk about.

Smooth Sailing

We had smooth sailing for a while, then came the Nazi artillery but that didn't last long. This took us to the beautiful Rhine and the crossing was eventful, history-making, and we kept on rolling. Soon came the Main river; this also was eventful. Cities like Wurzburg, Schienfurt and Nuernburg were taken.

What an array of black guns the Nazis had, but we didn't have much chance to use them. At Wurzburg, we really got the champagne, wine, brandy, cognac. That certainly was good for the nerves; here we also got plenty of fresh eggs.

Then came the Blue Danube. This was a lot of something for us. We were attacked by Jerry planes and our ack-ack surely was good that night. Then followed Munich, and what an ovation we got there! Plenty of champagne, wine, etc. Here you could see the mighty Alps.

Here also nearby was the city of Dachau, and what a sight greeted us there. This was the most infamous concentration camp where thousands of people died.

From Many Lands

We were side by side with the 3rd and 45th divisions and other outfits, also the 42nd, a good fighting outfit. I know our G.I.s have the highest esteem for the Poles, Czechs, Russians, other Slavs, and the French, who were enslaved here.

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Effort to Drive Wedge Between Vets and Workers Is Bearing Bitter Fruit

Full Employment, Substandard Wages

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey's effort to drive a wedge between returning veterans and civilian workers is already producing the bitter fruit predicted by organized labor.

Just as labor warned, "vets" of this war are "bumping" from jobs men who served on the fronts of France throughout World War I—all as a result of a "cokeyed" interpretation of the Selective Service Act made by Hershey.

The act provides for reinstatement of discharged "vets" to their old jobs, or to jobs of "like seniority, status and pay," if they had been regular employees.

Organized labor has maintained this section means a returned service man should be "made whole"—that is, be restored to his former standing, with accumulated seniority, wage increases and other gains that he would have received had he remained on the job.

That's the interpretation officially laid down by the Department of Labor for the guidance of its conciliators who handle labor disputes involving veterans' cases. Attorney General Biddle, prior to announcing his resignation, took a somewhat similar position in instructions sent to district attorneys who have the legal obligation to represent servicemen where employers refuse to reinstate them.

A like policy is followed by the British government, and just last week Premier Mackenzie King of Canada announced the Dominion's program with respect to re-employment of veterans, which closely resembles the position taken by American labor.

However, Hershey, aided by a number of associates who are hostile to labor, has butted in with an interpretation that would give veterans "super-seniority."

Under that version, a "vet" could displace a worker with long years of experience and far greater seniority, even though such employee may have fought and been wounded in the first World War.

Hershey's interpretation was uncalled for. Unions have been doing everything possible to facilitate employment of veterans. They have written iron-clad clauses in their contracts to protect reinstatement right of ex-soldiers. Many have gone 'way beyond the safeguards of the law to make jobs for former servicemen.

Unions feel that the selective service director's ruling can have only one purpose—that is, to turn soldiers against workers, an objective dear to the hearts of all Fascist-minded persons in this nation.

Some anti-labor employers have already taken advantage of Hershey's position to try to break unions and wreck seniority rules.

For example, the United States Rubber Company of Mishawaka, Ind., fired a veteran of World War I, who had been employed by the company 12 years, to make way for a soldier of this war who had been on the company's pay roll for only three months and who had been in service only two months before being discharged. The Rubber Workers' Union has made an issue of the case, which was certified this week to the National War Labor Board for a decision.

Up in Jackson, Mich., another company, in a forced reduction, dropped 24 workers, including six "vets" of the first World War, but at the same time hired two veterans of this war having less seniority. The controversy in this case is in the hands of the United States Conciliation Service.

Many other similar instances have arisen around the country—all of which may have serious consequences, pitting veterans of this war against those of the last war, and provoking clashes with labor-hating bosses who try to use "vets" for union-smashing purposes.

That Hershey, nonetheless, is determined to "bull through" with his interpretation became evident this

week when one of his aides, Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, selective service director for New York City, started a court suit to establish "super-seniority" for a veteran who had been hired by the Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation of Brooklyn, but later laid off, along with many other employees, as work declined.

Meanwhile, in another move evidently aimed at using veterans as a spearhead for "union-busting," Congressman John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) introduced a bill which would exempt "vets" from the requirement of joining unions in plants under "union shop" contracts.

Such a measure, if passed, would give anti-labor bosses a precious opportunity to hire large numbers of ex-servicemen and thereby destroy unions.—LABOR.

Swedish Co-Ops Form Oil Unit

KANSAS CITY (CLNS)—A national petroleum cooperative has been organized in Sweden, and Consumers Cooperative Association has just received an order for 600 tons of lubricating oil, or about 150,000 gallons, from Bilagarnas Inkopscentral, one of the members of the new national Swedish petroleum co-op.

These two developments indicate that Swedish cooperatives, by moving aggressively into the petroleum field, may forestall a government monopoly in petroleum products in that country. It is probable that before too long the Swedish cooperatives will build a refinery of large capacity for the service of their members.

The name of the new national petroleum co-op is Sveriges Oljekonsumenters Riksförbund. It is made up of the following members:

Kooperativa Forbundet (KF), the Swedish Cooperative Wholesale Society, whose retail members are using about 1,000 gasoline stations. Svenska Lantmannens Riksförbund, an organization of local agricultural cooperatives for furnishing farm supplies to its members, including petroleum.

Svensk Andelsfisk and Svenska Vastkustfiskarnas Central forbund, two organizations of fishermen for providing petroleum products to their members.

Bilagarnas Inkopscentral, a central organization of taxi-men and other owners of cars for the transport of goods.

"If we form an international petroleum association," writes Manager Albin Johansson of KF to Howard A. Cowden, president of CCA, "I hope that Sveriges Oljekonsumenters Riksförbund will be a member of this organization."

Six different weights of oil are included in the 600-ton order. Shipment will be made from the lubricating oil refinery of Consumers Cooperative Association at Coffeyville, Kansas, which is producing 18,000,000 gallons of motor oil a year for cooperatives in this country and for the federal government as well. Before the war, CCA was exporting oil and other commodities to seven overseas cooperatives.

"We fully anticipate that the recent development in Sweden will be duplicated in other European countries where cooperatives are strong," said President Howard A. Cowden, general manager of CCA and chairman of the Cooperative League's Committee on International Cooperative Reconstruction. "The creation of an international cooperative in petroleum, to serve such national cooperatives, will tend to accelerate the development of oil and gas cooperatives even in those countries which are not yet strong cooperatively. In time it will mean lower prices than consumers have been able to obtain from the oil cartels. The Swedish development is a hopeful and a significant one."

The controversy now raging over the number of jobs needed to maintain a healthy postwar economy misses the main point. The problem is not simply jobs, but jobs which at least will pay the wages necessary to feed, clothe and house the worker and his family at a level compatible with the minimum standards of health and comfort.

One indication of the price this nation paid for the widespread underpayment of its workers is seen in the figures released by the Selective Service. Of the 22,000,000 men of military age, nearly 9,000,000 were found unfit for military service.

In the midst of the war boom and prosperity, an OPA study revealed that one-third of the families in America had incomes of less than \$1,500 per year. The barest subsistence level necessary to maintain an average American family of four is \$1,752, according to the findings of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Statistics. Working fifty 40-hour weeks, an unusual record of employment even in peacetime, a worker would have to earn 87 1/2 cents an hour to live even at a level comparable to the meager WPA Emergency Budget of 1935. Yet today, with the national income at an all-time high and our newspapers complacently writing about the American Standard of Living as a goal already achieved, almost one-half of the workers in American trade and industry are earning less than 65 cents an hour.

These facts have been largely obscured by cute tricks of speaking in terms of average income. Thus, in 1943, the average income of the single consumer was \$1,884, and that of the family was \$3,481. This looks good, until we break the figures down. Fifteen percent of all the families in America that year earned \$5,000 or over, and received 43 percent of the total income, while 30 percent of all the families had an income of less than \$1,500 and received only 8 percent of the total.

Millions of returning soldiers will find that work in private industry yields them less income than the Army did. A soldier with a wife and two children now receives \$128 a month in cash under the Soldiers Allotment Act, plus his own food, clothing, and housing. His cash income is therefore \$1,536 per year, or only \$216 less than the base subsistence level of 1935.

The soldier must return to a job, we agree. But examine the income levels in some of the industries to which he will return. In the retail trade, almost three-quarters of the workers employed earn less than \$1,500 a year.

In the service industries (hotels, restaurants, laundries) seven-tenths of the total employed earn less than \$1,500 per year.

In insurance, finance and real estate one-half the employees earn less than \$1,500 a year.

In transportation, communications, wholesale trade and manufacturing, one-fourth of the total employed earn less than \$1,500 per year.

Add to these the overwhelming majority of the farm workers, as well as most white collar workers, all of whom receive less than \$1,500 per year.

The significance of these figures is that precisely those industries paying more than 65 cents an hour, such as transportation (planes and ships), steel and machinery, which employ among them one-half the total manufacturing employees today, will be seriously deflated when hostilities cease.

Our national payroll is now \$90,000,000,000 a year. If we return to a peacetime economy at the present level of business activity, the payroll is expected to shrink to \$70,000,000,000 a year. The Department of Commerce estimated that, at the close of the war, the nation's buying power will be \$10,000,000,000 short of what is needed to maintain a prosperous economy. Even today, with full employment, prosperity is only relative. No nation can be truly prosperous unless all its citizens enjoy the full measure of its resources. Full employment at substandard wages does not add up to the purchasing power necessary to maintain prosperity.

The figures cited above are taken from an excellent pamphlet just published by the Department of the CIO, titled *Substandard Wages*, which utilizes the investigations of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

More Cake

Tommy Jones came home from school with a black eye.

"What have you been up to?" his mother demanded.

"I've been fighting Billy Briggs," Tommy confessed.

"Well, take him some cake and make friends."

Tommy did so, but in the afternoon he came home with another black eye.

"Good gracious!" his mother exclaimed. "What has happened now?"

"He did it again," Tommy said, sadly. "And he wants more cake tomorrow."

He most lives who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best.—Bailey.

Official Proceedings

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meeting of May 2

Meeting is called to order by the president at 1 p. m. Present are Cankar, Vider, Trojar, Kuhel, Gradisek, Vrhovnik, Godina, Garden. Minutes of the April 25 meeting are approved as read.

Supreme secretary submits the question of organizing a new lodge in Hostetter, Pa., which is close to the seat of lodge 318 in Baggageley. Since there is some misunderstanding, the latter lodge stating it hasn't been notified of the intention, decided to delegate Michael Kumer, 1st vice president, to investigate and report to the headquarters.

He also submits the question of operation benefit of John Majnarich of lodge 194; since he is in serious physical condition and without means, the sum of \$75 special benefit is approved.

Secretary of sick benefit dept submits the matter of the late John Virant, lodge 256, who left some sick benefit and the beneficiaries ask this be applied towards the payment of hospital and doctor bills; request is approved.

The following operation and special benefit claims are approved upon recommendation by the medical director: \$35 to Martha Anderson (267), and \$25 each to Anton Zainer (14), Helen Soller (559) and Margaret Karun (559).

Meeting adjourned at 2:15 p. m.

Meeting of May 9

Meeting is called to order by the president at 1 p. m. in presence of all executive officers. Minutes of the May 2 meeting are approved as read.

Supreme secretary submits the question concerning the death benefit of Mary Hartenian, juvenile member of lodge 632, because of contradiction of certain statements; on necessary explanation, decided to pay the amount of insurance involved.

The Washington fraternal congress sent an invitation for the state convention; the letter is placed on file. A letter from the California fraternal congress stating that our Society withdrew from the state congress. Since no such action was taken, the annual fee is approved and explained that no withdrawal was contemplated.

Secretary of the sick benefit dept reports that sick benefit of Louis Kuznik, lodge 14, has been withheld because he resides in California and failed to take a transfer card to the nearest lodge and other irregularities. Upon explanation of the case by the member and secretary of lodge 304, payment of his benefit is approved.

Meeting adjourned at 2:20 p. m.

Meeting of May 23

Meeting is called to order at 1 p. m. in presence of all executive officers. Minutes of the May 9 meeting are approved as read.

Supreme Pres. Cankar submits Tauchar's letter asking if we would print free of charge pamphlets of his plan for a world calendar, already printed in the official organ, as he has no funds to finance it; request approved.

He further reports that the state legislature passed the amendment giving authority to commissioner of insurance to postpone conventions, but as yet had not been informed if the governor had signed the bill, and so far the ban on conventions was not lifted.

Discussion on the question of the semi-annual supreme board meeting follows. Decided that if the convention is held as scheduled, the meeting will be held on Aug. 11 in Eveleth, Minn.; if it is postponed, the meeting will be held Aug. 16 at the SNPJ headquarters in Chicago.

Supreme Sec'y Vider submits application for special help from members of lodge 570 whose property was destroyed by fire. Because of insufficient information, the committee delegates Louis Dornik of lodge 326 to investigate this matter and make a more detailed report before any final decision on benefit is made.

He also submits the question concerning the disability benefit for deceased Jacob Ravnarik of lodge 197. Decided that it should be paid to the nearest kin entitled to receive same in accordance with the law.

He reads M. Kumer's reply concerning the investigation anent the organization of a new English speaking lodge in vicinity of lodge 318, in which he states that permission should be granted to organize the new lodge. Report accepted.

Secretary Gradisek of the sick benefit department submits a request of the daughter of the late Martin Bambic, lodge 19, who left some sick benefit. Since the daughter was taking care of him, he recommends that payment of the remainder of sick benefit be made to her, which is approved.

Juvenile Director Vrhovnik submits Marko Shappeck's bill for expenses incurred with the athletic tournament and a bill for payment of cashier's checks in this connection. Payment of both is approved.

He further reports that he attended the affair of Circle 26 on May 13 as a speaker, and that the affair was a success in all respects.

He also reports that the sweater contest, conducted in The Voice of Youth, attracted a total of 41 contestants who submitted suggestions and illustrations. Five prizes are to be awarded, and he proposes that

Labor Rights Charter Demands Freedom to Establish Co-ops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "charter of basic trade union and workers' rights" recently adopted by the World Trade Union Conference in London includes the right of workers freely to establish cooperatives.

The charter is described in the report of American delegates to the Conference just published here by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Point three of the seven points in the charter reads: Working people shall be free to establish cooperatives and other mutual aid organizations. Other charter rights include those to organize and bargain collectively, freedom of press, speech, religion and assembly, to education, to suitable employment and to social security.

Mail Service to Italy

Mail service for letters and post cards, including registry service, is now available to the whole of continental Italy, Sardinia and Sicily, except the provinces of Bolzano, Trento, Udine, Gorizia, Trieste, Fiume and Pola, according to the Post Office Department. The post card rate is 3 cents. Letters and letter packages prepaid at the letter rate are restricted to communications, personal or business and are acceptable up to 2 pounds 3 ounces, but may not contain merchandise of any kind. Gift packages for civilians in the Vatican City State and the Italian cities of Rome, Naples, and Palermo are acceptable up to 4 pounds at the parcel post rate. Parcel post packages for other places in Italy are not acceptable.

Strictly Business

After an evening in a night club, a gay party at one of the tables arose to leave. Beckoning a waiter, one of the men asked, "Is it raining outside?"

"Sorry," replied the attendant, coldly, "this isn't my table."

Never chase a lie. Let it alone and it will run itself to death.—Lyman Beecher.

Boys' Team Champs—Circle No. 24

The Jolly Juveniles Circle was well represented in the SNPJ telegraphic Bowling Tournament. Here we have the Circle's No. 1 Boys' Team who rolled the splendid total of 1902 for fourth best honors in the SNPJ. Members of the team are: John Karlovich, William Potochnik, Clifford Latz, Frank Furlan and Ronald Latz.

Jugoslavs Face Big Rehabilitation Task with Courage, UNRRA Says

WASHINGTON—Jugoslavia, "a vital young country determined to make a success of the future," is as terribly devastated as any nation overrun by the war, said Allan Hall, deputy director of the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia at a recent press conference in Belgrade.

One village visited by Hall had changed hands 48 times during the war and had "ceased to exist," the UNRRA official was quoted as declaring in the interview relayed to the Office of War Information.

"There are valleys inhabited entirely by women because all the men have been killed; in one such valley the supplies of clothing are so pitiable that the women never leave their homes in daylight, and work in the fields by night. In Sarajevo, swollen by an influx of 80,000 refugees from the villages, there are 100,000 people at starvation level, and in Zagreb there are 200,000.

"Many deaths were caused by typhus, although the magnificent work of the U. S. Typhus Commission under General Fox has saved probably 500,000 lives and prevented epidemics. In addition," Hall declared, "hospitals are crowded with victims of mines and tank traps, which will probably take more than three years to clear from the fields."

"British-American military liaison, which entered Yugoslavia early in 1945, in three months brought 55,000 tons of food, medical supplies, clothing and 1,200 vehicles into the country through the only two usable ports. UNRRA took over from military liaison on April 15, 1945. During May, as harbor facilities improved, it imported 45,000 tons of relief supplies," Hall said, adding that the schedule calls for 55,000 tons in June, 65,000 tons in July and 110,000 tons in August.

Greatest problem is distribution inside Yugoslavia, where the few roads across the mountains are designed for donkeys rather than trucks, and the railways are so thoroughly blasted that it will take years to restore them. Military authorities in Italy are releasing a further allocation of 2,000 trucks for Yugoslavia, Hall revealed, "but it is feared that at least one-third of the population will be below the subsistence level for the next 18 months."

After transport, the most urgent problem is clothing, and UNRRA expects to import 20,000 tons of raw wool and cotton in time to relieve the critical situation before next winter. Many Yugoslav women do their own spinning and weaving, and the mills in the cities are in better condition than was expected.

Members of the Yugoslav government are doing a "tremendous job of organization which calls for our highest admiration and praise," Hall said. They ask UNRRA for supplies only, and have undertaken to organize all the health, welfare and distribution agencies themselves.

WAUKEGAN SNPJ BOWLING CHAMPS



Little Fort Lodge 568. Pictured above is the SNPJ Women's team champs of Waukegan, representing Little Fort, Lodge 568, who rolled a total of 2221 in this year's National Telegraphic Bowling Tournament. Reading left to right they are: Mary Michalski, Frances Jereb, Olga Jasovic, Edith Dobnikar and Frances Belaki.



Doubles Champs. Teamed together in the Doubles event, Frances Manthie and Rose Vaicy, members of Lodge 14 (Sloga), combined scores of 524 and 422, respectively, for a 946 total, good for first place in the local and fifth in the national standings.



Singles Champ. By shooting a 589 series in the Singles event, Michael Mozinga of Lodge 14, won the top honors in the Waukegan end of the Nat'l Telegraphic Tournament.



Girls' Team Champs—Circle No. 24. Of the five juvenile teams entered in the tournament by the Jolly Juveniles, three were composed of girls. In this picture we have the team that took the runner-up honors with a score totaling 1452. Members of the team are: Geraldine Gilitzki, Mildred Gregorin, Blanche Mesec, Dolores Rode and Betty Roth.

National Coal Ass'n Attacks Cooperatives

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CLNS)—The National Coal Association, an organization of coal operators, launched an attack on cooperatives.

"It is high time that businessmen who are taxed at full rates upon the operation of their business should begin to think very seriously with respect to the exemptions granted cooperatives by law," the association advised its members. "You may expect to hear a great deal more about the co-ops and their tax exemption privileges in the near future."

The association then lists, in a bulletin, twelve indictments of alleged favoritism granted to cooperatives by government. The indictments are a reshuffle of the charges made by the National Tax Equality Association. Incidentally there is growing opinion in Washington that NTEA had discredited itself to the point where it cannot be effective much longer as a fence for the enemies of cooperatives. This may be the reason for the belated entrance into the fight of the Coal Association.

One of the first attacks was made on cooperatives a few years ago by Weaver Dobson, owner of a retail and lumber business in the Northwest states. Dobson also is one of the directors of the National Association of Retail Coal Dealers. Dobson faded out of the fight on co-ops, quickly but now the trade journal of the coal dealers, the Black Diamond, has begun to devote columns to attacks on cooperatives. The National Coal Association echoes these attacks also.

COL. JIMMY DECORATED BY FRANCE



PRESENT FIGHTER AND FORMER MOVIE STAR Col. James M. Stewart, USAAF, is pictured in London as Lt. Gen. Marshal Valin, French air force chief of staff, pinned on him the Croix de Guerre with palm, awarded by France, Signal Corps Radiophoto.