

NASLOV—ADDRESS:

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# SLOVENSK. JEDNOTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN  
OF THE GRAND CARNIOLIAN SLOVENIAN CATHOLIC UNION

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CLEVELAND 3, O., 7. JULIJA (JULY), 1943

VOLUME XXIX. — LETO XXIX

## ENAJSTO KAMPANJSKO POROČILO

### PRVA ARMADA OBKOLJENA

V predzadnjem poročilu je bilo naznanjeno, da je general Zefran, poveljnik druge armade umaknil svojo armado za nekaj kilometrov. S tem je armada generala Germa zavzela prvo mesto. Zmaga prve armade pa ni trajala dolgo. "Foxie" general Zefran je hitro svojo armado reorganiziral in ponovno z vso močjo napadel prvo armado. Posrečilo se mu je, da je njegova armada prodrla in zasedla vse važne vzhodne pozicije. Ko je druga armada prodirala od vzhoda, je od zapadne strani prodrala močna sedma armada pod poveljništvom generala George Pavlakovicha. Sedma armada je zasedla vso zapadno stran in tako je sedaj prva armada od vseh strani obkoljena in zajeta.

Armada generala Germa se nahaja v zelo kritičnem položaju in ne samo zato, ker se mora boriti proti drugi in sedmi armadi, pač pa tudi zato, ker mu preti nevarnost od ostalih armad. Poročila, ki jih dobivamo kažejo, da general Math Pavlakovich poveljuje zelo močni armadi; tako tudi general Lekšan, generalka Mohar in general Cerkovnik. Vse armade napredujejo.

Kakor že rečeno, prva armada je obkoljena, zajeta. Nahaja se v zelo težavnem položaju. Je pa nekaj, kar daje prvi armadi pogum in to je njen poveljnik. General Germ je poznan kot izvrsten vojskoved. Njegov štab, kakor tudi moštvo njegove armade ve, da je general Germ hladnokrvn, previden in razsoden; zato ima v njega vse zaupanje in pričakuje, da bo armado iz zadrege, v kateri se ravno sedaj nahaja, ne le samu rešil, temveč tudi privedel po povrnje zmage.

Armade so sedaj razpostavljene po naslednjem redu: 2, 7, 1, 3, 6, 4 in 5.

Armeda general Zefran je sedaj na prvem mestu.

Kateri izmed generalov se bo zamogel ponašati s to častjo prihodnji?

JOSIP ZALAR, glavni tajnik.

### KAMPANJA ZMAGE K. S. K. J. ENAJSTO KAMPANJSKO POROČILO K. S. K. J. VICTORY DRIVE REPORT NO. 11

June 24th to July 1st, 1943

#### Prva armada

General John Germ, glavni predsednik KSKJ.

#### First Victory Army

General John Germ, Supreme President KSKJ.

Soc. No. (Dr. št.) Insurance (Znesek)

25 \$1,000.00—\$ 1,000.00

#### Druga armada

General John Zefran, prvi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

#### Second Victory Army

General John Zefran, First Vice President KSKJ.

53 \$1,000.00

78 500.00

108 1,500.00

127 4,500.00

157 1,000.00

163 500.00—\$ 9,000.00

#### Tretja armada

General Math Pavlakovich, drugi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

#### Third Victory Army

General Math Pavlakovich, Second Vice President KSKJ.

146 \$1,000.00

156 500.00—\$ 1,500.00

#### Cetrtja armada

General Joseph Leksan, tretji glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

#### Fourth Victory Army

General Joseph Leksan, Third Vice President KSKJ.

55 \$1,000.00

111 1,000.00—\$ 2,000.00

#### Peta armada

General Michael Cerkovnik, četrtni glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

#### Fifth Victory Army

General Michael Cerkovnik, Fourth Vice President KSKJ.

164 \$500.00—\$ 500.00

#### Sesta armada

General Johanna Mohar, peta glavna podpredsednica KSKJ.

#### Sixth Victory Army

General Johanna Mohar, Fifth Vice President KSKJ.

85 \$2,500.00

143 250.00

145 500.00

168 1,000.00

226 500.00—\$ 4,750.00

#### Sedma armada

General Geo. Pavlakovich, šesti glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

#### Seventh Victory Army

General Geo. Pavlakovich, Sixth Vice President KSKJ.

90 \$1,000.00

134 500.00

178 500.00

Daleje na drugi strani

## Novi grobovi v Clevelandu

Joseph Hrovat

Po daljši bolezni je umrl na svojem domu dobro poznani rojak Joseph Hrovat, star 66 let. Stanoval je na 6713 Edna Ave. Doma je bil iz Žužemberka, od koder je prišel v Ameriko pred 42 leti.

Pokojni je bil eden glavnih stebrov cerkve sv. Vida, ki je vedno rad pomagal pri vsaki stvari za korist župnije. Bil je večkrat izvoljen cerkvenim odbornikom in tudi zdaj je bil gl. odbornik. Njegov sin Victor, ki je poslovodja pri podružnici Cleveland Trust banke na Superior Ave. in 120. cesta, je bil cerkveni odbornik, ko se je građila nova cerkev.

S svojo soprogo Terezijo sta skrbno vzgojila veliko družino, štiri sinove in pet hčera, ki so vsi v dobrih službah. Edward in Dorothy sta uslužbena na Cleveland Trust banki na 55. cesti in St. Clair Ave.

Pokojni zapušča tukaj žaljujočo soprogo Terezijo, roj. Kristjan, doma iz St. Vida pri Stični, štiri sinove: Victor, Edward, Joseph in John, ter pet hčera: Mrs. Mary Davinroy, Mrs. Alice Holicky, Mildred, Helen in Dorothy, vnuke in več drugih sorodnikov.

Bil je član društva sv. Vida, št. 25 KSKJ.

John Nosse

Iz poznane Nosetove družine je umrl John Nosse, ki se je nahajjal zadnja tri leta v Geneva, O., na farmi pri Frank Puglesse. Umrl je v nedeljo popoldne v starosti 62 let. Doma je bil iz Struga na Dolenjskem.

Tukaj zapušča štiri sinove: John, Joseph, Albert, ki se nahaja v armadi nekje v Afriki in William, v stari domovini po začušča enega brata. Bil je član Jruštva sv. Vida, št. 25 KSKJ.

Lovrenc Rokavec

V Mestni bolnišnici je umrl Lovrenc Rokavec, star 62 let, širom naselbine poznani stavbenik. Bil je marljiv in vesten stavbenik, ki je mnogim postavil krasne domove. Dom družine se nahaja na 705 E. 162 St.

Tukaj zapušča žaljujočo soprogo Frances, roj. Korinšek, doma iz Moravske župnije, dočim je bil pokojni doma iz Krajnega brda, fara Krašnja, p. d. Tomaškov. Zapušča tudi sina Larrya, ki služi v armadi in ki je prihitek v bolniški postelji očeta ter bo ostal doma do pogreba. Dalje zapušča tri hčere: Anna Leposa, Frances in Amelia Schwartz ter brata Franca in vnake.

Anton Ravnikar

V nedeljo zvečer je umrl v Mestni bolnišnici rojak Anton Ravnikar, samski, star 52 let. Stanoval je na 14311 Darwin Ave. Doma je bil s Pokojišča pri Borovnici. V Clevelandu zapušča mnogo prijateljev, v Lorainu brata Frančka, v Cairnbrook, Pa. sestro Frances Mele, dva nečaka, mornarja Adolph Ravnikar in Pvt. Philip Mele.

Naj v miru počivajo, prizadetim naše sožalje.

Dobro delo boste storili ako pridobite kakuge novega člena (co) za našo Jednote.



Najnovješče invazijsko sredstvo Strica Sama je to nove vrste jadralno letalo. To je transportno jadralno letalo ameriških marinov, ki je izdelano skor sklojučno iz lesa (plywood). Izdelujejo jih v Allied Aviation tovarni v Baltimore.

## USPEH AMERICANOV NA SOLOMONIH

Washington.—Ameriški bombniki in topniške baterije so odprle zdaj silen ogenj na japonsko pozicijo Munda na centralnih Solomonskih otokih. Nadmoč ameriškega brodovja v južnem Pacifiku se je pokazala 2. julija, ko so zaplule ameriške bojne ladje globoko med Solomonski otoke obstrevalje mnogo japonskih močnih pozicij, pa niso naleteli pri tem na nobene opozicije.

V istem času so pa ameriške čete izvedle okupacijo otoka Rendova potem, ko so spravile s poti japonsko garnizijo.

Ameriški bombniki so zanetili mnogo požarov na Mundi. Sličen napad so izvršili tudi na otoku Kolombangara.

Ameriške obrežne baterije so odprle ogenj na važno japonsko letalsko bazo Munda na otoku Nova Britanija, ki leži sedem milj proč.

V sredo in četrtek so poskušali Japonci s svojo zračno silo preprečiti potovanje avtomobilov in potniških letal.

Predstavljajoči administracije so šli takoj na delo in vložili predlog, da se podaljša oblast Commodity Credit Corp. do 1. januarja 1944 in da se ji določi \$500,000,000 za njen program. Ta organizacija namreč plačuje producentom živil v treh letih.

Pripravljeni so bili predstavniki Kongresa, ki so se nahajali v nemškem vojnem ujetništvu.

Predstavnik je povedal vzrok, zakaj je vložil ta predlog in sicer zato, ker bi povzročil inflacijo ter postavil vojaka, delavca in odjemalca v boj proti farmerju.

Pripravljeni so bili predstavniki Kongresa, ki so se nahajali v nemškem vojnem ujetništvu.

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## ROOSEVELT ZMAGAL V KONGRESU

Washington.—Obe zbornici kongresa sta sprejeli predlog, da se odpravi vsaka vladna dežurna pomoč producentom živil. Ko je bil predlog predložen predsednik Rooseveltu v podpis, ga je ta vložil ter vrnil nazaj v zbornico.

Poslanska zbornica je nato glasovala, da sprejme predlog preko predsednikovega veta, toda ni bilo oddanih dve tretjini glasov, ki jih tak predlog potrebuje, kadar ga predsednik noče podpisati. Da se predlog sprejme, je bilo oddanih 228 glasov, torej 27 premalo za potrebnih dveh tretjin.

Med potniki se je nahajalo skupina višjih poljskih armadnih častnikov; med temi je tudi utonil ministrski predsednik Poljske in vrhovni poveljnik vse oborožene poljske sile general Vladislav Sikorski. Z njim vred se je tudi ponesrečil njegova 29-letna poročena edina hči Zofija Lesnianska, katere mož se nahaja v nemškem vojnem ujetništvu.

Zamejna poljska vlada tukaj v Londonu bo imela jutri svojo sejo, da določi in izbere poljnega premierja. Vrhovno poveljstvo armade je bilo potrjeno generalu Marianu Kukielu.

Nenadna smrt generala Sikorskijev je velik udarec za Poljsko, tako tudi za vse zaveznike. Pokojnik je bil namreč znani kot izborni državnik in vojak; njemu bi se bilo gotovo posrečilo poravnati spor med Rusijo in Poljsko.

Predstavnik je zatrdiril kongres, da brez te podpore bi ne mogli dati farmerjem pomoči pri njih tako potrebnih produkcij živil in brez te podpore ne bi mogli preprečiti višjih cen živilom.

Pripravljeni so bili predstavniki Kongresa, ki so se nahajali v nemškem vojnem ujetništvu.

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Pripravljeni so bili pred

## ENAJSTO KAMPANJSKO POROČILO

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)	
186	3,000.00
190	500.00
206	3,500.00
Skupaj (Total)	\$ 27,750.00
Zadnji izkaz (Last Report)	\$ 197,750.00
Skupaj (Grand Total)	\$ 225,500.00

## SPLOSEN PREGLED—GENERAL REPORT

Od 1. aprila do 1. julija 1943

April 1st to July 1st, 1943

## Prva armada

General John Germ, glavni predsednik KSKJ.

## First Victory Army

General John Germ, Supreme President KSKJ.

Soc. No. (Dr. št.)	Insurance (Znesek)
1	\$ 2,500.00
2	3,000.00
7	4,000.00
25	4,500.00
29	8,000.00
50	1,500.00
59	3,000.00
63	1,000.00
162	5,000.00
169	8,000.00
	\$ 40,500.00

## Druga armada

General John Zefran, prvi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

## Second Victory Army

General John Zefran, First Vice President KSKJ.

52	\$ 1,500.00
53	7,000.00
78	5,000.00
108	11,500.00
120	1,000.00
127	7,500.00
148	4,000.00
157	7,500.00
163	3,500.00
	\$ 48,500.00

## Tretja armada

General Math Pavlakovich, drugi glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

## Third Victory Army

General Math Pavlakovich, Second Vice President KSKJ.

56	\$ 4,500.00
65	3,000.00
72	3,500.00
81	9,000.00
93	1,500.00
104	500.00
113	2,000.00
146	2,500.00
153	500.00
156	8,000.00
165	1,000.00
	\$ 36,000.00

## Četrta armada

General Joseph Leksan, tretji glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

## Fourth Victory Army

General Joseph Leksan, Third Vice President KSKJ.

42	\$ 1,000.00
55	1,000.00
79	1,000.00
80	4,000.00
110	2,500.00
111	4,500.00
115	2,000.00
152	3,000.00
193	4,000.00
219	2,500.00
	\$ 25,500.00

## Peta armada

General Michael Cerkovnik, četrti glavni podpredsednik KSKJ.

## Fifth Victory Army

General Michael Cerkovnik, Fourth Vice President KSKJ.

3	\$ 1,000.00
4	2,500.00
5	500.00
12	500.00
57	1,750.00
164	1,500.00
	\$ 7,750.00

## Šesta armada

Generalalka Johanna Mohar, peta glavna podpredsednica KSKJ.

## Sixth Victory Army

General Johanna Mohar, Fifth Vice President KSKJ.

8	\$ 1,500.00
11	500.00
70	1,500.00
85	3,500.00
114	500.00
123	1,000.00
143	250.00
145	500.00
160	500.00
168	2,000.00
170	2,000.00
172	500.00
173	1,000.00
174	1,500.00
176	500.00
203	6,000.00
226	2,500.00
237	500.00
	\$ 26,250.00

## Sedma armada

General Geo. Pavlakovich, šesti glavni predsednik KSKJ.

## Seventh Victory Army

General Geo. Pavlakovich, Sixth Vice President KSKJ.

16	\$ 500.00
21	500.00
40	500.00
45	5,000.00
75	500.00
83	250.00
84	1,000.00

90	1,000.00
92	1,000.00
105	1,000.00
118	1,000.00
119	1,500.00
122	500.00
124	2,500.00
171	250.00
175	1,000.00
178	500.00
184	500.00
185	4,500.00
190	2,000.00
195	500.00
196	500.00
204	500.00
206	7,500.00
216	2,000.00
217	500.00
222	500.00
225	1,000.00
236	500.00
246	1,000.00
249	1,000.00
	\$ 41,000.00

Skupaj (Total) ..... \$ 225,500.00

JOSEPH ZALAR,  
glavni tajnik—Supreme Secretary.

## DRUŠTVENA RAZNANILA

## DRUŠTVO MARIJE DEVICE,

ST. 50, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Vabilo na sejo.—O naši 50-leti-

nici.—Smrtna kosa.—

Priporočilo

Vsi članji in članice našega društva ste prošeni, kateremu je le mogoče, da se udeležite prihodnje seje dne 11. julija v navadnem prostoru. Na tej seji bo treba rešiti nekatere zadeve glede priseljave 50-letnice našega društva.

Na svidenje in s pozdravom,

Jennie Toncich, tajnica.

## DRUŠTVO SV. SRCA MARI-

JE, ŠT. III, BARBERTON, O.

Ze zadnja štiri leta nisem v

Glasilu opominjala, da bi čla-

nici redno plačevali svoj me-

sečni asesment, z malo izjemo

je šlo še nekako redno naprej.

Zadnje čase so pa nekatere po-

stale tako neredne, da sem pri-

morana v današnjem Glasilu

vas na to opozoriti. Ne zaosta-

jajte z mesečnim asesmentom,

vas prosim, drage sestre.

Ko se bliža mesec proti koncu

26., mora tajnica odposlati

določeno vsoto na glavni urad,

pa naj ima do volj denarja

vplačanega ali pa ne. Biti mora

na mestu, ako hoče, da ni ce-

lo društvo suspendirano in to

le radi nekaterih nerednih čla-

nic. Nimam rada tega, da ste ne-

katere neredne, prosim pa vas,

da bi ta opomin vpoštivali

in mi s tem odvzele brezpotreb-

## DOPISI

## ZLATA POROKA V

NEWBURG

(Nadaljevanje z 2 strani)

osem let je šel kakor tudi mi drugi k sv. birmi. Pa ker je bil priden in delaven, mu je čez čas birmanski boter podaril mlado kozo. Iz te mlade kozice je izrastla prav lepa koza na kozu je dala še drugo kozo, tako da se je v par letih kozja družina zelo pomnožila. Pa si je mislila modra Joškova glava: "Vso tole živinico bom pridelal in tudi nekaj imam prihranjenega, pa bo za v ožnjo v Ameriko. Tam si bom prihranil denarja, pa pridev zopet domov, nakar bom kupil velik grunt, kjer bodo poleg koz še krave, voli in morebiti tudi konji."

Ko se mu pa zopet pojavi misli za Ameriko, ga nadleguje ponoči in po dnevu. Saj tako se je marsikateremu izmed nas prigodilo.

Sponpladi, v torek po Veliki noči, leta 1890 je odrinil od prijateljev, staršev in sorodnikov v Ameriko, še ne 18 let star. Kakor večina vseh starejših naseljencev iz okolice Žužemberka, ju tudi on prišel k Mr. Turku ali kakor so mu rekli po domače "Stene", kateri je imel gostilno na 3592 E. 80. St. Ista hiša, v katero so se zatekali prvi naseljenici, še sedaj stoji, da si vsa prenovljena, v kateri ima vzorno trgovino Mr. John Strekal.

Leta so potekala ali naš prišljener še ni imel toliko prihranjenega, da bi si kupil veliko posestvo kje v fari Ambrus, kajti takrat so bile tukaj male plače.

Sponpladi, leta 1893 je imel gostilno Mr. Frank Vrhunc na 3515 E. 81st St. Imel pa je mlado dekle za deklo z imenom Julka. Neko soboto večer so bili takratni Slovenci zbrani v gostilni pri Vrhuncu, pa pride neki harmonikar in začne igrati poskočne. Mladi Jože pogleda po dekli Julki in jo poprosi za ples. Seveda Julka ni odrekla. Ko sta se v kotu ustavila, ji je rekel potihoma, da niso drugi slišali:

"Tebe imam pa zares rad."

Julka pa odgovori: "Jaz tebe tudi."

Posledice teh pogovorov so bile, da ju je župnik gospod Michael Fundek v cerkvi Marije Lurške na 55. cesti in Broadway Ave. zvezal tako dobro, da še sedaj prav trdno drži. In dne 10. julija, leta 1893 sta prejela sedmi zakrament v prej omenjeni cerkvi. Dne 11. julija ob 8:45 pa bosta po 50 letih v cerkvi sv. Lovrenca ponovila prisočno, katero sta dala Bogu pred 50 leti. In ko ju je Father Fundek poročil, ju je še povabil na novo mašo novomamašnika Vitus Hribarja. Malokdaj se pripeti, da bi zakonca bila na novi maši in čez 50 let bi pa povabila istega, ko sta bila na njegovi novi maši na zlatoporočku. Upamo, da bodo gospod monsignor Vitus Hribar tako prijazni, da se odzovejo povabili na to zlato poroko.

Jubilanta, Mr. in Mrs. Papež sta člana društva sv. Vida, št. 25 KSKJ in eden najstarejših članov, saj ima certifikat št. 1370. Je ustanovnik fare sv. Vida, in ko se je ustanovljala fara sv. Lovrenca, je bil prvi med ustanovniki in prvi cerkveni odbornik. Ustanovnik tudi društva sv. Alojzija in prvi predsednik.

Pa življenje je trnjeva pot. Rodilo se jima je 11 otrok, dva sta umrla v rani mladost, starejši sin Josip je bil ubit v prvi svetovni vojni nekje na Francoskem, sin John je umrl, ko je bil star 28 let in sin Louis je umrl star 20 let. Tako sta poleg dobrot v 50 letih tudi pila iz keliha bridkosti.

Slika zlatoporočencev sledi prihodnji teden.

Vama, zlata jubilanta ob V-a junij 50 letnici pa klicem: Bo-

dita iskreno pozdravljena in sprejmita na jlepše čestitke. Naj Vama sonce sreče še nadalje sije, da v krogu sina in hčera in vnukov, dočakata še biserne in demantne poroke. In kadar pa se bo Bogu vsemogočnemu dopadlo, da Vaju pokliče v pravo nebeško domovino, naj bo Vajina pot lahka, posuta s cvetjem iz svetega raja. Angelji pa naj spremljajo vajne duši po poti in nebo.

**Jacob Resnik**, prijatelj družine.

## ČESTITKE

našim dragim staršem Math in Ani Buchar v Jolietu, Ill., povodom njuje zlate poroke, dne 11. julija, 1943.

Po letih dolgih dela in skrb, obilo skušen, hudega trpljenja, napočil važen je spominskih dni za Vas iz vsega Vašega življenja.

Pred dobo dolgo, davno že nazaj poročni dan sta srečna svoj slavlja,

kot ženin in nevesta sta tedaj pred Bogom si zvestobo obljubila.

Zvestoba bila Vama sveta je, neslogo sta sovražila in jezo, zato pa Večni blagoslovil je, oblagril Vajuno zakonsko zvezo.

Sicer zakladov zlatih nimata, zavest pa Vas lahko bodri edina: iskreno da Vam danes iz sreča Vaša velika družina.

Naj Bog Vse Vaše delo in skrbi poplača, z nami kar kar ste imeli naj Vama zdravje, milost podeli da mnogo, mnogo let biše živel!

Vaši hvaležni in vdani sinovi in hčere.

## SMRTNA KOSA

**Elk River, Minn.** — Dne 16. junija zjutraj je umrla gospodična Mici Trobec. Stara je bila 58 let. Služila je kot kuharica pri bratu Josipu, tukaj že 23 let župnik. Pogreb je imela jaka, lep, toda preprost, kot je želela. Rože in cvetlice je sicer zelo ljubila — za čast božjih v cerkvi, farni cerkvici sv. Andreja — za grob in pogreb pa si jih je prepovedala, češ, da jih je preprevedala, češ, da jih je zasluzi.

V soboto, 19. junija se je zbrala cela fara k pogrebu, ki je bil ob 10. uri s slovenskim sv. opravilom, pri katerem so asistirali župniku Jožefu Trobecu Rev. John Trobec kot dijakon in Rev. Edvin Oman kot subdijakon, ki sta tudi sorodnika poznane.

Se isti dan je bilo njen truplo pripeljano v St. Stephen, v 52 milj oddaljeno slovensko mesto. Zupljani so prihajali kropiti pokojnico; zelo pobožno so molili in občudovali njeno obliče, ki je tako lepo izgledalo še v rakvi, kot popolnoma udanovo v voljo božjo.

V pondeljek, 21. junija pa je bil slovesen pogreb po opravljeni Requiem maši, ki jo je daroval župnik John Trobec, drugi brat pokojne, ob asistenciji Jožefa Trobeca in Edvina Omana. Zbralo se je 22 duhovnikov k pogrebu, med njimi Rt. Rev. James Reardon, župnik bazilične Matere Božje v Minneapolis in Rt. Rev. August Plachta, župnik pri Sv. Pavlu v Sauk Centre.

Med slovenskimi gospodi duhovniki so bili Valentín Schiffrer, Vincent Bozja, M. Stukel, dr. Matevž Setničar iz West Allis, Wis., M. J. Cepon iz Waukegan, Ill. Mnogi so pa izrazili svoje sožalje in objubili moliti zanjo doma, ker so bili zaradi opravkov zadržani.

Marija, ali kot smo jo klicali, Mici, je prišla v Ameriko 10. junija, 1906 v spremstvu matere pokojnega g. dr. John Sečičkarja in dr. James M. Seliškarja, zdravnika v Clevelandu. Bila je pridna in pobožna, četudi je bila več letbolehna. Delala pa je prav pridno do skrajnega časa, ko je morala v po-

IZ URADA  
Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Važnost naših shodov

Zanimanje za naše gibanje, ki stremi za rešitvijo in osvoboditev slovenskega ljudstva v starosti domovini pa za osnovanjem federativne in demokratične Jugoslavije kot skupne države Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov se poleg drugih agitacijskih pripomočkov kaj izdatno vzbujata tudi z javnimi shodi.

To nam potrjujejo sledeča dejstva. V Detroitu, Mich., so na primer imeli prilicien javni shod, ki so se ga udeležili poleg številnih društvenih zastopnikov tudi drugi ljudje, in nastala je iz tistega zborovanja podružnica štev. 1 SANS.

Ta nam je poslala doslej že le povsto \$600.00 ter imela dne 30. maja javni shod, ki je zelo pozitivno.

Brat Pechnik iz Puebla je nam poslal \$9.50, ki jih je nabolj imeli.

Postojanka štev. 26 JPO-SS, Indianajolis, Ind., je naklonila \$100.00 tej organizaciji v poslovni in Federacija SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in zapadno Pensylvanijo se je spomnila našega narodnega sveta ter mu podarila \$36.43 v podporo. Vototo je poslal Frank Rezek iz Girard.

**Shodi, seje, sestanki in prireditve**

Na poti k svojemu sinu zdravniku v Moline, Ill., sta Mr. in Mrs. Menton iz Detroitu obiskala ta urad in Mrs. Lia Menton je kot tajnica in ustavniteljica detroitske podružnice štev. 1 SANS naročila tole vabilo in naznalo:

"Seja podružnice štev. 1 SANS in postojanke štev. 34 JPO-SS bo v s o b o t o dne 10. julija o pol osmih zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu na 437 S. Livernois, Detroit, Mich.

Junijske seje ni bilo, ker smo imeli shod dne 30. maja. Da se omogoči boljši obisk, so se bodoče seje za poletno dobo preložile na prvo soboto zvečer v mesecu.

Društveni zastopniki in posamezniki se vabite, da se udeležite seje polnoštevno. Vsak naj stori svojo dolžnost, da bo naš trpeči narod čim prej rešen krutega zatiralca ter postal svoboden in srečen na lastni zemlji. — Lia Menton, tajnica.

Podružnica štev. 3 SANS, Pittsburgh, Pa., je imela dne 4. julija javni shod s koncertom v Slovenskem domu. Govornik na tem zborovanju je bil brat Janko N. Rogelj iz Cleveland, O.

Društvena slovenska društva v New Yorku so imela SLOVENSKI DAN dne 6. junija na javnem shodu, na katerem se je nabrala lepa vota tej organizaciji v podporo, in že dve naši podružnici sta se ustavili v Brooklynu po tistem javnem zborovanju.

Dne 20. junija je dr. štev. 393 v Worcesterju, N. Y., sklical tajkaj javni shod. Na tem zborovanju so nabrali lep prispevek ter si organizirali našo podružnico, ki je dobila štev. 65 SANS.

Iz gornjih podatkov je razvidno, da so javni shodi jako važni za razvoj in razmah našega gibanja. Kajti na takih skupščinah se lahko hkrati razloži večjemu številu ljudi pomen naših prizadevanj in namen našega streljenja. Pritejite take javne shode ter se jih udeležujte v kar največjem številu.

**Naše gibanje**

V tednu od 17. do 24. junija so se nam prijavile sledeče nove podružnice: Štev. 63 SANS, Brooklyn, N. Y., nastala iz "Slovenskega delavskega podpornega društva"; štev. 64 SANS, Eveleth, Minn., nastala iz klubu štev. 1 Ameriške jugoslovanske zveze, in štev. 65 SANS, Worcester, N. Y., nastala iz dr. štev. 393 SNPJ. Ta organizacija je štela dne 24. junija 65 podružnic.

steljo, s katere pa ni več vstala. Naj v miru počiva!

Za njo žalujejo brat Frank Trobec, Johanna Trobec, Lenka Oman, John in Jožef Trobec, Sestra M. Aquin, (Lojze Trobec je umrl leta 1932 v Detroit, Lakes, Minn.), in brata Blaža in Jakob Trobec, ki sta v Sloveniji s svojimi družinami.

**Poročevalci**

narja do 25. junija... \$236.60

Druga društva, katera so obljubila darove, so prošena, da bi tako naznali na urad tajnika, da se potem lahko poroča v pravem redu.

Nadalje imam o kompanijo pobiranja darov do hiše do hiše, katera trajala od 27. junija do 10. julija. Dne 10. julija bo

zaključena seja celokupnega odbora vseh društvenih zastopnikov in vseh nabiralcov. Na tej seji bo poročano, kdo bo zmagoval ali zmagovalka pri nabiranju največ prispevkov za SANS. Na sejo so tudi drugi vabljeni, da bodo videli, kdo je najbolj delaven in agilen delavec. V tem oziru imamo mož in tudi žene, kateri so vse na delu. Rejaka Bruc in Mahnič sta nabrala že približno \$100.

Na zadnji seji je bilo omenjeno, da bi naš odbor odpadal sveto \$500 do \$600 na glavnega blagajnika. Ali bomo dosegli ta cilj? To bo poročano ob koncu meseca julija.

Pobiralci vsi pridno delajo in vsi Slovenci so prošeni, da pomagajo in prispevajo, kar jim je mogoče. To vse gre za naša ubogi slovenski narod v stari domovini.

S sobrškim pozdravom, za podružnico št. 36 SANS,

**Joseph Zorc**, tajnik.

## DELO SLOVEN ZA AMERIŠKI RДЕЦИ KRIŽ

**Sheboygan, Wis.** — Ko je vojni grom vedno glasnejše grozil tudi naši novi domovini Ameriki, in so se postojanke Ameriškega Rdečega Križa z naglico pripravljale za takojšno posmoč, smo se tudi sheboyanske Slovenke takoj odzvale klicu in ustavili svoj odselek pod imenom Odsek Sheboyngskega Slovena za Ameriški Rdeči Križ. Prvo zborovanje se je vršilo 21. aprila, 1941 v dvorani sv. Cirila in Metoda. Sklicejica tega zborovanja je bila Mrs. Marie Prisland.

Na prvi sestank so bile povabljene vse odbornice slovenskih društev, izmed teh smo si izbrali načelnice za razne dela pri Rdečem križu in te načelnice so potem razdelile delo med tiste žene in dekleta, katera so se kasneje prighasile. Seveda je bilo treba tudi hoditi in razdeliti dela po hišah in bodriti delavke za to veliko človekotvuno delo. Upale in mislite smo pač, da ne bo prisojeno do vojske tukaj, kajti me smo se organizirale še osem mesecev pred napadom na Pearl Harbor.

In ko smo bile obvešcene, da se naj sestavi rekord o vsem delu našega odseka, kajt tudi sploh o vsem, kolika so naša društva darovala za vojne sruhe in to od začetka, ko smo organizirali naš odsek 27. aprila, 1941 in do 1. maja, 1943, smo sestavile nastopno poročilo:

**AMERICAN RED CROSS—SLOVENIAN UNIT**  
SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish  
Sheboygan, Wis.

Report from date of organization, April 27, 1941 to April 26, 1943:

SEWING—30 workers, 711 articles, 1,321 hours.

KNITTING—38 workers, 115 articles, 2,610 hours.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS—46 workers, 2,666 hours.

RATIONING BOARD—4 workers, 254 hours.

NURSE'S AID—4 workers, 540 hours.

FIRST AID—3 workers, 60 hours.

OTHER SERVICES—5 workers, 285 hours.

Total: 130 workers, 7,736 hours.

Blood Donors 76 persons, 94 pints of blood.

Donations for Red Cross by the Societies \$110.

Donations for U.

# "GLASILLO K. S. K. JEDNOTE"

Zvezda Ameriške Slovenske Katoličke Jednote v Združenih državah ameriških

UNIVERZITET IN UPRAVNIŠTVO

617 ST. CLAIR AVENUE

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Vsi člani so v splošni storitvi našega društva za vseh članov  
na prihodnost v Ameriki in zunanjih držav.

	Naročnost:
Ze člane na lotu.	\$0.04
Ze nadiano na Ameriko.	\$2.00
Ze Kanado in inozemstvo.	\$3.00

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—83—

## O NAŠI SEDANJI KAMPAJNI

Prvi trije meseci naše "V" kampanje mladinskega oddelka so za nami. Prav je in umestno, da naredimo malo vpogleda v naše dosedanje kampanjsko sodelovanje. Na današnji prvi in drugi strani lahko vidite tozadovno uradno poročilo glavnega tajnika brata Zalarja, tako tudi njegovo sodbo glede dosedanja, ga uspeha. Označen je uspeh vsake posamezne armade, tako tudi 95 agilnih društev, ki so doslej pridebila \$225,500 nove zavarovalnine za ta oddelek; torej približno en četrt milijona dolarjev. Žal, da moramo pogrešati skoro polovico (84) mlačnih naših krajevnih društev, ki niso v tem poročilu označena!

Cast in priznanje prvi in drugi armadi, ker ne spadati v to vrsto; prva ima vseh svojih 10 divizij (društev) v ofenzivi, druga pa vseh devet.

Delovanje ostalih armad je pa sledče:

- 3.—Agilnih divizij 11, neagilnih 3
- 4.—Agilnih divizij 10, neagilnih 2
- 5.—Agilnih divizij 6, neagilnih 9
- 6.—Agilnih divizij 18, neagilnih 11
- 7.—Agilnih divizij 31, neagilnih 59

Vseh divizij ali društev je skupaj 179.

Zdaj pa še poglejmo v vrsto istih, kako so napredovali. Društvo št. 108 (žensko) v Jolietu, Ill., je zopet na prvem mestu z \$11,500 zavarovalnine.

Na drugem častnem mestu je tudi žensko društvo št. 81 v Pittsburghu, Pa., z \$9,000 zavarovalnine.

Tretje častno mesto zavzema troje društev, vsako z \$8,000 zavarovalnine in sicer: št. 29, 169 in 156; slednje v Chisholmu, Minn., tudi žensko društvo.

Iz tega lahko razvidimo, da so naše cenjene Jednotarice za kampanjo bolj vnete kakor pa moška društva. Je pač važno vprašanje je v tem oziru, bo li Joliet ali Pittsburgh prvi dosegel predpisano kvoto?

Ko se to izvrši, bomo sliko tajnice zmagovalke društva objavili na prvi strani. V resnici smo radovedni na izid.

## ISKANJE SREČE

Od kraja v kraj, od mesta pa do mesta  
kjer koli steza, pot, se vleče cesta  
nekoc po svetu Sreča je hodila,  
da sebi vredno sestro bi dobila.

Pred dvorom krasnim carskim se ustavi,  
vprašuje dvorno stražo in ji pravi:  
"Je car Vaš srečen, morda zadovoljen?"  
"Ne—ni, ker od sovraga je obkoljen."

V palaču bogatina gre sijajno,  
v razkošju vse olepšano, vso bajno.  
Ji pravi bogatin: "Še nimam vsega,  
kar si želim, to muči me in bega."

Moža vprašuje v visoki družbi,  
li morda srečen je v svoji službi:  
"Dospel bi rad še na najvišje mesto,  
pa v tem prekašajo me drugi često!"

In še drugod je Sreča vpraševala,  
če tam lahko živila bi, ostala?  
Povsod so tukaj vrata zaklenili,  
ker prav v resnici niso srečni bili.

Se končno Sreča še nekje ustavi.  
"Se tu pogledam kaj bo?" sebi pravi.  
"Redovnic dom, to šolske sestre znane."  
Tu najde srečen mir—pri njih ostane.

Ivan Zupan.

## Sv. Ciril in Metod

Sveti brata, bi mogla, da prav nam Slovanom zakliceta z besedami sv. Pavla: "Rodila sva vas po evangeliju Jezusa Kristusa." Kajti deloma sta učvrstila, deloma pa spreobrnila h krščanski veri Ruse, Čehe, Poljake, Bolgare, Slovence, Hrvate in Srbe.

Ona dva sta prva postavila temelj naši slovanski prosteti, ker sta izumila slovanske pismenke in prevedla sveto pismo na slovanski jezik. Sicer je se sporno vprašanje, če sta Ciril in Metod izumila današnjo cirilico, ki jo tudi v bogoslužju uporabljajo Rusi, Srbi in Bolgari, ali pa glagolico za tako zvano staroslovenčino, ki se je že danes poslujujo v bogu-

V Šolunu je v začetku devetega stoletja živel odličen mož Leon s pobožno ženo Marijo, ki mu je rodila sedem otrok. Med njimi se je po svojem znanju in kreposti najbolj odlikoval starejši, Metod—to je njegovo samostansko ime, krstnega ne poznamo—in najmlajši, Konstantin, ki je poznaje pri posvečenju za škofa spremenil ime v Cirila.

Glas o njuni svetosti in učenosti je segel tudi v Carigrad. Zato so ju pozvali na cesarski dvor, kjer se je Ciril skupaj učil cesarjevičem Mihailom in tako napredoval v učenosti, da so ga imenovali filozofa. Ker pa sta sveta brata uvidela, da sta v cesarskem dvoru izpostavljena mnogim nevarnostim, sta zapustila hrupni Carigrad in se umaknila v tisti samostan na gori Olimpu, kjer je bil Metod posvečen v duhovnika. Pa tudi takuj Cirilu niso dali mire. Na ukaz cesarja Teodore je moral zapustiti samostansko celico in iti oznanjeval krščanstvo Kozakom.

Na poziv moravskega kneza Rastislava, sta pozneje sveta brata odšla na Moravsko, da tudi tukaj zasadita Kristusov križ. Čakalo ju je težko delo. Slovani še niso imeli svojih pismen. Zato sta sveta brata najprvo sestavila slovanske pismenke in prevedla knjige sv. pisma na staroslovanski jezik. Tako pripravljena sta odšla na Moravsko ter z apostolsko vnešu širila Kristusovo vero med našimi slovanskimi pradedi.

Toda čakale so ju velike preizkušnje. Nemška duhovščina je bila zavistna zaradi silnega uspeha, ki sta ga žela sveta brata. Zato so ju zatožili v Rim, da oznanjujeta križ vero in da se v cerkvi poslužujeta slovanskega jezika. Na papež poziv sta sveta brata odšla v Rim. Na potu sta povsod, kamor sta prišla, ozanjala sveti evangelij. Že krščene sta utrjevala v veri, a pogone sta vodila v naročje svete Cerkve.

Ob tej prilnosti sta prepotovala tudi slovenske dežele. Papež Hadrian II. ju je slovensko sprejel in jima šel z rimske duhovščine in ljudstvom nasproti. Papež se je prepričal o pravovernosti njunega nauka in je oba posvetil v škofa ter Jimu dovolil, da se pri bogoslužju poslužujejo slovenskega jezika. Ob tej prilnosti sta sveta brata opravila slovesno sveto mašo v slovenskem jeziku in to na grobu sv. Petra. Sveti daritvi je pristovalo mnogo duhovščine in ljudstva. In ko so zaslišali blagozvočne besede: "Sla-va v višnjih Bogu in na zemlji mir človekom blagovolenjija"—so bili vsi navdušeni nad univerzalnostjo katoliške Cerkve, kateri ni nihče tuje, ki ga sprejme v svoje naročje in ki objema vse narode sveta.

Tudi sveta brata sta bila do solz ginjenja nad ljubezno in pozornostjo, katero so njima in vsem Slovanom izkazali rimski duhovniki, katoliška Cerkev in njen vrhovni poglavar papež. Za časa bivanja svetih bratov v Rimu, je bolelo Ciril in kmalu umrl. Zgodilo se je to 14. februarja, 869, ko je bil star komaj 43 let. Umrl je v sluhu svetosti in je bil ob veliki udeležbi ljudstva in rimske duhovščine pokopan v cerkvi sv. Klemina, kjer še do danes počiva njegov telesni ostanki.

Božja volja je hotela, da kosti svetega Cirila počivajo v Rimu in to dejstvo spominja Slovane, da, ako hočejo biti združeni s svojim prosvetiteljem in apostolom sv. Cirilom, morajo biti združeni v veri sv. Petrom in njegovim zakonitim naslednikom, rimskim papežem.

Po bratov smrti se je Metod vrnjal nazaj na Moravsko. Papež ga je postavil za nadškofa sremško-panonskega. Njegova nadškofija je obsegala Čehe, Slovence, Hrvate in Srbe. Toda njegovi sovražniki tudi še sedaj

niso mirovali. Pogani s svojimi treci so ga kruto preganjali. Toda Metoda je najbolj bolelo, da so mu tudi kristjani delali silne zaprake in oviral njegovo apostolsko delo, kjer so le mogli. Nemcem ni bilo prav, da se Metod poslužuje slovenskega jezika pri bogoslužju in so ga neprestano napadali, proti njemu spletkarili in mu podtili krivočerstvo ter ga končno pozvali pred sodišče.

Zastonj se je sv. Metod skliceval na papeža kot edinega pristojnega in zakonitega razodnika v njegovi stvari. Nemci so ga pahnili z njegovega nadškofijskega mesta, ga smotili in končno vrgli v ječo, iz katere ga je osvobodil papež Janez VIII.

Metod je s sveto potrežljivostjo in z velikim pogumom prenašal vse krivice in preizkušnje. Ko je prišel iz ječe, je z neumorno delavnostjo nadljeval s svoje apostolsko delo med Slovani. Ni pa svojega delovanja omejil le na svojo nadškofijo, ampak je ustanoval še nove škofije stolice na Češkem, v Galiciji, na Poljskem in v Rusiji.

Po mnogih trudih in trpljenju, po ječah in zapostavljanju je končno oslabelo Metodovo telo. Umrl je 6. aprila, 885, star skoraj 70 let. Duhovščina in ljudstvo njegove nadškofije so ga z velikim sijajem in neizrečeno bolestjo pokopali, verjetno v cerkvi sv. Marije na Velehradu, kamor še danes Slovani romajo, da se poklonijo svojemu največjemu apostolu.

Sv. Ciril je bil kmalu po svoji smrti proglašen za svetnika. Prav tako tudi sv. Metod in to kljub preganjaju njegovih učencev po njegovi smrti na Moravskem. Posebno pri Slovanih sta sveta solunska brata v veliki časti.

Zanimivo je, da smo ravnodolžni zanesli tudi češenje svetih bratov tudi med Nemci. V prejšnjih stoletjih so Slovenci mnogo romali v nemški Aachen in Koln ob Renu. Tja so zanesli tudi češenje sv. Cirila in Metoda. Na koncu 15. stoletja sta slovenska blagovestnika dobila v Marijini cerkvi v Achenu svoj oltar, ki je bil še leta 1734 odstranjen.

Vsi omikani narodi se spominjajo svojih velikanov in tako tudi mi. Dolžni smo častiti in slaviti spomin naših prosvetitev, naših slovenskih apostolov sv. Cirila in Metoda. Njun spomin pa ni le v časteh pri katoličanih, ampak tudi pri naših slovenskih bratih Rusih, Bolgarih in Srbih, ki so se oddvojili od katoliške Cerkve, a imajo sv. Cirila in Metoda prav tako za svoja prosvetitelja kakor mi katoličani. Dal Bog, da bi se pod zaščito naših skupnih blagovestnikov sv. Cirila in Metoda istokrvi bratje, vsi Slovani, našli tudi v isti Cerkvi in pod istim pastirjem.

RDEČI KRIŽ JE IZDAL NOVE PREDPISE O PAKETIH ZA UJETNIKE.

Narodna centrala ameriškega Rdečega križa je objavila, da bodo od 10. junija veljavni novi predpisi za pošiljanje paketov s hrano belgijskim, poljskim, jugoslovanskim, norveškim, holandskim, grškim in vročim ujetnikom drugih narodnosti. Predpisi se bodo lahko dobili pri vseh lokalnih odborih Rdečega križa.

Mladi poročnik je zelo dobro vedel, kaj pomeni njihov prihod. Njegove ure so bile prešte. Mogoče že nocoj, a jučri bo z njim gotovo izvršeno. Niti malo ni žaloval za življajem. Njegova edina želja, ki je v tem trenutku navdajala njegovo dušo, je bila da bi izvršili kar mogoče prej.

Ko ga je duhovnik blagoslovil, je pristopil narednik in mu rekel:

"Kakor vam je znano, ste z obsodbo višjega vojnega sodišča obsojeni na smrt s streli. Prišel sem, da vam sporočim, da se bo izvršila obsooba jutri ob 6. Ako imate kako željo, mi jo lahko sporočite, jaz jo bom dostavil."

Mladi poročnik je začel tretpetati, ko je začutil bližino smrti. To vendar pomeni, da ga bodo ustrelili. Do sedaj je upal v nekaj, kar bi ga moglo rešiti, a sedaj ni mogel več na to mislit. Jutri ob zori ga bodo odvedli iz vasi in ga postavili pred puškine cevi, ki ga bodo po nekliko trenutnih zravnali z zemljo.

Vse te misli so mu blodile po glavi tako hitro, da je ves vztrepal.

Ista vrsta standardnih pake-

tov katere plača vojska in mornica Združenih držav, se redno dell vsem ameriškim vojnim ujetnikom.

Sorodniki lahko pošljajo privatne pakete direktno ameriškim ujetnikom vsakih 60 dni in britanskim ujetnikom katerih sorodniki živijo v Združenih državah, sprejema vse ujetnike.

Ameriški Rdeči križ ne sprejema prispevkov za standardne pakete s hrano za ujetnike Združenih držav, sprejema pa brez mejno prispevke za splošno pomag ujetnikom Združenih držav. Te fonde potem vporabi za nakup in prenos zdravil, cigaret, tobaka in drugih takih stvari, katere ne dobavijo vojska in mornarica.

Novi predpisi se ne nanašajo na civiliste v zasedenih deželah.

SLIKA SINA-VOJAKA

V bolnišnici pribetna žena vsled bolezni tam zdihuje, pozabljeni od vsej je reva, usodo svojo premišljuje.

Na sina misli, ki je v vojni, ne ve, kje se bori, nahaja? Je živ li še, ker nič ne piše? Ta skrb mori jo in navdaja.

Pa drugi dan došlo je pismo, sin v pismo djal je svojo sliko; vso žalost njeni in otočnost je v radost spravilo veliko.

Kako prisrčno sliko sina na srce stiska, poljubuje! Veselja solza z lic ji kane, ko sliko draga ogleduje.

Cež čas

## Finančno poročilo K. S. K. Jednote za mesec maj, 1943

Financial Report of K. S. K. for May, 1943

DOHODEK - INCOME

IZDACI - EXPENSES

Dr. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948</th



# OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

## HOW TO GET A LETTER OVERSEAS TO SERVICEMEN AND INTERNEES

A lot of people still are not clear on these things:

Exactly how to get a letter to a soldier overseas.

How to write to a prisoner of war.

What the chances are of communicating with civilian Americans interned by the enemy.

In all these cases, the desire to get word to the person concerned, and to get a reply, is usually far more urgent than in ordinary correspondence.

Yet the signs are that the public partly is still confused and doesn't fully understand the proper steps to be taken.

Here's a summary of the latest angles on these things from various offices in Washington.

### Mail to Servicemen Overseas

Army postal authorities say they are carrying 20 million pieces of mail every week to army personnel overseas. Of these, 13 per cent — or nearly one in every seven — are either incorrectly or inadequately addressed.

Mail for soldiers overseas must have:

The soldier's full name and rank.

His army serial number.

His service organization or unit.

His army post office number.

Always use the latest address furnished by the soldier himself when he's overseas. He is the best authority on that subject, because he can get word of his personal movements back to you sooner than such information generally may reach the War Department.

The army is plugging V-mail harder than ever as the best answer to part of its problem. This fast method of getting letters abroad by microfilm is the surest thing yet worked out, and has just celebrated its first birthday.

It would suit the army if all such mail went the V-mail route, where it has priority on the fastest route available.

### Packages to Soldiers Overseas

The army has rescinded the order that a soldier's request for a package must be approved by his commanding officer.

The soldier's request for a package still is necessary, and should be produced at the time of mailing along with the envelope bearing an army post cancellation.

Packages are limited to five pounds in weight, and cannot exceed 15 inches in length and more than 36 inches in length and girth combined. Not more than one such package will be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee, says the War Department.

Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 has been designated as the period for mailing Christmas gifts to army personnel overseas.

### Mail to Navy Personnel Overseas

This includes, of course, the marine corps and the coast guard serving abroad. Regulations are roughly the same as for the army. Letters should be addressed to include:

Full name and rank.

Naval unit designation.

Fleet post office.

Packages: No request is necessary, but otherwise the same

limitations are set as for the army in respect to size and frequency of packages. Exceptions are made for certain items, such as technical books, morale-building equipment, and other items, full information on which can be obtained at your post office.

Christmas gifts for navy personnel overseas should be mailed between Sept. 15 and Nov. 1.

### Mail to Prisoners of War

All such mail, whether to military prisoners or civilian internees, has to pass both our own and enemy censors.

Therefore, write of nothing but personal affairs. Don't talk about the political or military affairs of this or any other nation, for instance. Your letter should be as short as possible and preferably typewritten on thin paper.

Here's an important point: Letters cannot be transmitted to any prisoner of war unless he has been officially listed as such. This means that his name has come from the enemy, through the Swiss, to the office of the army's provost marshal general and has been officially published by that office.

Letters to prisoners so listed should not be sent to the provost marshal general's office for forwarding. When you have been officially notified that Joe Doakes was captured on Bataan and is being held at such and such a camp by the Japanese, you should address him — according to official instructions, as follows:

Private First Class Joseph Q. Doakes, American prisoner of war.

Interned in the Philippine Islands.

c/o the Japanese Red Cross. Tokyo, Japan.

Via New York, New York.

The upper left corner of the envelope should be labeled: "Prisoner of War Mail," and the right upper corner should be marked: "Postage—free."

If you know the name of the camp where Joe is a captive, this should be specified. (The Japanese haven't always provided full information.)

The procedure for prisoners in Germany and Italy is the same except that both Germans and Italians give their prisoners numbers, about which you have presumably been informed and which should be included. Also, the Italians number their prisoner camps.

### Packages to Prisoners of War

In addition to standard Red Cross packages, personal parcels may be sent to prisoners in Germany and Italy, but not to Japan.

Every 60 days, the office of the provost marshal general forwards, without request, a label to the emergency addressee designated by the soldier who has been listed as an Italian or a German captive, together with full instructions about what can be sent and how to send it. No such system exists yet for prisoners of the Japanese.

From any branch of the American Red Cross you can obtain International Red Cross inquiry forms with which you may inquire through the Swiss about a civilian American in enemy hands. There is no means of forwarding personal packages to civilians interned abroad.

Letters should be addressed as follows:

# How Many?

**How many new members will you secure for the current K. S. K. J. Victory Drive? One candidate every month from every loyal member will make this drive a huge success. Will YOU do YOUR share?**

## PERSONALS

Chicago, Ill. — Announcing the birth of a baby girl, Mary Catherine, June 3rd, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank T. Grill. The Lieutenant is now stationed at Nashville, Tenn. He is a member of St. Stephen's oSociety, No. 1 and was medical examiner for several of the Chicago KSKJ lodges.

## MEETING NOTICE

Butte, Mont. — Meetings of St. Anne Society, No. 208, are held every second Tuesday of the month. The next meeting will be held July 13.

To do something for the society, we must have more members at the meeting, so please attend.

Now during the membership drive is the time to enroll juvenile members.

M. Orazem, President.

Every KSKJ lodge should be active in one field or the other.

## NATIONAL K. S. K. J. ATHLETIC BOARD

Chairman  
Joseph Zore, 1045 Wadsworth Ave., North Chicago, Ill.

District Directors

District No. 1—Frank P. Kosmach, 4112 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

District No. 2—John Mutz, 1017 Nicholson St., Joliet, Ill.

District No. 3—Walter Grom, 834 Wadsworth Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

District No. 4—Cleveland Area: Anthony Stranis, Jr., 867 E. 73rd St., Cleveland, O.; Outside Cleveland Area: William Cerne, 1737 E. 32 St., Lorain, O.

District No. 5—Milwaukee-West Allis Area: William Frangoch, 1701 So. 71 St., West Allis, Wis.; Sheboygan Area: Louis Francis, 1026 So. 8 St., Sheboygan, Wis.

District No. 6—Rudolph Gazvoda, Chisholm, Minn.

District No. 7—Pittsburgh Area: Martin Berdik, Jr., 207—57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Outside Pittsburgh Area: Frank Bevec, Strabane, Pa.

District No. 8—John Zalekly, 1869 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 9—Nick Mikatich, Jr., 208 E. Mesa Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

District No. 10—Frank Velikan, 837 No. Ketcham St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

## GIVE YOUR BLOOD TO SAVE A LIFE!

The government is asking for thousands of units of human blood a month to be used in transfusions to save the lives of soldiers, sailors and civilians suffering from shock following injuries, hemorrhage, or burns.

By miracle of modern science, blood donations are so treated that the plasma, or liquid content from which corpuscles have been removed, may now be dried and kept indefinitely. It is thus ready for emergency transfusions even under chaotic conditions of battle, disaster or accident in the air, at sea or ashore.

The Blood Donor Service provides for the establishment of facilities for preparing blood plasma in a limited number of laboratories. Donation centers in the larger Red Cross Chapters, located within 12 hours shipping distance, send to these laboratories the blood contributed by the army of volunteers. Mobile units, carrying the necessary equipment and staffs, supplement these centers.

How is the blood obtained? The donor lies down on a cot, the arm at the elbow is cleansed with iodine and alcohol, and a drop of novocaine is injected to prevent any pain.

The doctor introduces a hollow needle into the vein and thru the small tube attached the blood flows into a bottle. At the end of the donation, a sterile dressing is applied and the donor rests for ten minutes.

How long does it take?

About forty-five minutes.

How much blood is taken?

One pint.

How do I prepare for it?

Live as usual but do not eat fatty food, such as cream, but-

ter or other fats for 4 hours previously.

Is this safe?

Yes. The donor is safeguarded. The blood is drawn under the direction of competent physicians. Thousands of donors have given their blood without harm.

What happens after the blood is drawn?

The donor is given nourishment by the Red Cross Canteen Service, rests for a few minutes, and can then resume his usual activities.

What is done with the blood?

It is sent to a laboratory where it is processed into dried plasma, made ready for use as a transfusion and delivered to the Army and Navy for distribution.

Is this method new?

Yes. It is a great medical advance, and has never been used anywhere before on so large a scale.

Is it as good as the usual blood transfusions?

Yes. It is better in many cases. No blood-typing is necessary; the plasma keeps for years and can be administered almost immediately.

How often can blood donations be made?

Every 8 weeks. The blood is fully replaced in less time and 6, 8, and 10 donations have been given without harm by numerous people.

Are there any personal benefits?

Yes. As a service to the donor.

(Continued on Page 8)

## REMEMBER THE BOYS IN SERVICE They Are Counting On You!

## SUMMER EDITION OF "COMMON GROUND" IS NOW READY

Americans inherited their qualities of freedom, independence of thought and behavior, fearlessness, forthrightness and kindness from "those brave men and women who came here from other lands because freedom was essential to them," says Pearl Buck, noted author, in the current issue of "Common Ground."

This is partly due, according to Mr. Sweetland, to the fact that hundreds of thousands of American trade unionists are first- and second-generation Americans.

There still exists for them profound cultural ties, emotional and language affiliations with their homelands, with brothers, sisters, mothers, and fathers who are trapped behind the lines of totalitarian terror.

Miss Buck's article, entitled "What America Means to Me," is a fresh appraisal of this country by a distinguished American who, like so many Americans of foreign birth, has spent most of her life outside its borders. She tells simply and movingly of her pride in being an American, pride in those inherited qualities which were instrumental in evolving a democratic form of government in which the people wield the tools of democracy.

Americans know what they must fight for, Miss Buck asserts. "We," she says, "who are the children of those people who gathered here from all over the earth, from many nations and many races, to build a new country which should be the land of the free, must today march on to fuller freedom. Our great strides have always been taken in the cause of freedom — freedom from empire first, freedom from slavery second, and now it must be that third and greatest freedom.

"Common Ground," one of whose purposes is to further an appreciation of what each group has contributed to America, is published four times a year.

In the current issue, among a dozen other timely articles, stories and poems, is a symposium on "Democracy Begins At Home," in which the plight of thousands of Americans of Japanese descent, now in relocation centers, is thoroughly reviewed.

## SELLING LIFE INSURANCE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

### From An Address by Robert L. Hess Before the Wisconsin Fraternal Congress

Today, life insurance as well as every business is squarely behind the "Big Job" of winning the war. We, as well as other organizations, are faced with the primary duty of putting first things first.

Many of us are upset by the task of revamping our entire philosophy of life and habits in order to get in step with the parade. This is not an easy thing to do.

When war was declared, the first thought of many of us was to get into a uniform and take up the fight actively. Others felt their best contribution was into a job of making the materials of war. Certainly every person in our business was moved into a state of mind that required expression as to true feelings.

After more composed reactions, we have come to view our part in this war with more definite resolve; namely, to stay on the job we have and prove our real value to our country.

Certainly, a survey of the many contributions life insurance and its people are making daily, is proof enough of our value. The Treasury of the United States will testify (and they have), as to the importance of the millions of dollars going into war bonds from the life insurance companies. Also the thousands of employees and agency underwriters putting every cent possible into regular purchase is another evidence of our sincerity.

We could enlarge upon other vital and necessary contributions as to our efforts and

dom for which we fight — the freedom of all mankind."

In another article in the magazine entitled "Labor Lengthens Its Perspective," Monroe Sweetland, director of the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief, declares that labor, too, is aware that world freedom is a responsibility of Americans.

This is partly due, according to Mr. Sweetland, to the fact that hundreds of thousands of American trade unionists are first- and second-generation Americans. There still exists for them profound cultural ties, emotional and language affiliations with their homelands, with brothers, sisters, mothers, and fathers who are trapped behind the lines of totalitarian terror.

Americans know what they must fight for, Miss Buck asserts. "We," she says, "who are the children of those people who gathered here from all over the earth, from many nations and many races, to build a new country which should be the land of the free, must today march on to fuller freedom. Our great strides have always been taken in the cause of freedom — freedom from empire first, freedom from slavery second, and now it must be that third and greatest freedom.

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In the current issue, among a dozen other timely articles, stories and poems, is a symposium on "Democracy Begins At Home," in which the plight of thousands of Americans of Japanese descent, now in relocation centers, is thoroughly reviewed.

Third, we are all operating on a streamlined War Budget.

Who are we going to call on as prospects now? Well, I'm sure we will agree that there are several classes of people that immediately come to mind.

1. War workers and related industries.

2. Women, both employed and home.

3. Children — all ages.

4. Farmers and families.

## OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

**Ed. Note:** This document is a revision of Document No. 210, of the House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session. House Document No. 210 was a revision of House Document No. 152, of the same Congress. House Document No. 152 was a revision of 128 questions and answers that were inserted in the Congressional Record September 12, 1942.

More than one million copies of these publications have been printed and distributed. The House of Representatives has, on three different occasions, unanimously passed resolution requesting that these documents be reprinted.

The list of questions and answers was compiled by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas aided by Mr. C. W. Gilbert of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. This series is taken from a booklet published by courtesy of former Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

What State has supplied the most Presidents?

Virginia has been the birthplace of eight Presidents. They are: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Wilson. Ohio is second, as the birthplace of seven.

Has there ever been a President from a State west of the Mississippi River?

So far, only one — Herbert C. Hoover — who was born in Iowa and elected to the Presidency from California.

What privileges or allowances have been granted to widows of Presidents?

Pensions of \$5000 annually have been granted to the widows of Presidents Tyler, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Coolidge.

The franking privilege has been granted to the widows of Presidents Washington, Madison, John Q. Adams, William H. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge.

All of the above privileges were granted by special act of Congress; that is, it is a matter of grace rather than of legal right.

Does the President ever appear personally before Congress to deliver his message?

Presidents Washington and John Adams both appeared before the two Houses in joint session and read their messages in person. This practice was discontinued by Jefferson and for over 100 years the Presidents sent their messages to be read in both Houses by the clerks. Again in 1913 President Wilson addressed the Congress in person, and the same method was used by President Harding; with the aid of the radio, President Coolidge read his earlier messages to both Congress and the country. But beginning with December 1924, he resumed the old practice of sending messages to Congress in the form of state papers. The custom of reading important messages to Congress in joint session has been followed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

How have personal characteristics of the Presidents been reflected in nicknames?

Many of our Presidents acquired sobriquets reflecting an outstanding trait or popular evaluation. Such instances as Father of his Country (Washington), Colossus of Debate (John Adams); Pen of the Revolution, or Sage of Monticello (Jefferson); Father of the Constitution (Madison), are examples.

Usually such nicknames are entirely laudatory, but sometimes they carry a bit of criticism, as, the Accidental President (John Q. Adams, Millard Fillmore), His Accidency (Arthur, Cleveland), President de facto (Hayes).

Others are quite neutral, as for example, the First Dark Horse (Polk), Silent Cal (Coolidge), Napoleon of Protection (McKinley). A few are on a more familiar and intimate basis, and have a more general acceptance, as Old Hickory.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Post Office has asked the co-operation of all readers of the Our Page in addressing mail to this office. To expedite mail and relieve mail burdens the Post Office has established a zone address system. The Our Page key number is 3. Address all mail as shown below:

Our Page,  
6117 St. Clair Ave.  
Cleveland 3, Ohio.

### GIVE YOUR BLOOD TO SAVE A LIFE!

(Continued from page 7) or, the blood is "typed" and the donor informed of his or her blood group. This information may be of great value to the donor in some future emergency involving his own life or a friend's.

Who can be a voluntary blood donor?

Any healthy man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years.

How can you be a donor?

Make an appointment with the Red Cross Blood Donor Service. Then come on time!

A pint of your blood, easily and painlessly given, may save the life of an American soldier or sailor. YOU, then, have saved a life offered for the defense of liberty — not by gift of money, or clothing, or time, or services — but by giving directly and literally of yourself for our national defense.

### HELLO, FELLOWS!

KSKJ men and women in the services of the U. S. A., are invited to write to the Glasilo!

Just as the soldier is pleased with a letter at mail call, so will the readers welcome news.

Address communications to: Glasilo, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.



unsuitable into his private conferences or affronting him in public eye in denying him what had been generally considered his right.

How many Vice Presidents have filled out a President's term?

Six. John Tyler served all but a month of President William H. Harrison's term; Millard Fillmore served over half of Zachary Taylor's term; Andrew Johnson served all but about a month of Lincoln's second term; Chester Arthur served about three and a half years of President Garfield's term; Theodore Roosevelt served about three and a half years of McKinley's second term; and Calvin Coolidge filled out about one and a half years of Harding's term.

What Vice Presidents refused to sit with the Cabinet?

Vice President Charles G. Dawes, although invited by President Coolidge to sit with the Cabinet, summarized his objection to the inclusion of the Vice President in the Cabinet as follows:

"Long before I had any thought that I would have an individual interest in the question, I said the plan of having the Vice President sit with the Cabinet was unwise. The Cabinet and those who sit with it always should do so at the discretion and inclination of the President. Our Constitution so intended it. The relationship is confidential and the selection of a confidant belongs to him who would be injured by the abuse of confidence, however unintentional. No precedent should be established which creates a different and arbitrary method of selection. Should I sit in the Cabinet meetings, the precedent might prove injurious to the country. With it fixed, some future President might face the embarrassing alternative of inviting one whom he regarded as

Has a Vice President ever resigned?

The only Vice President who has thus far resigned is John C. Calhoun, who resigned on Dec. 28, 1832 (his term running to March 3, 1833), to become Senator from South Carolina, vice Robert Hayne, resigned.

What is the Cabinet?

The Cabinet comprises the heads of the 10 executive departments of the Government. It has no official duties or responsibilities as such but is recognized as constituting the President's regular board of advisors, meeting usually each week in the Cabinet Room of the Executive Offices. Cabinet members receive a salary of \$15,000.

### SELLING LIFE INSURANCE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 7)  
To succeed in selling today, I believe it takes:

1. Knowledge. Present the simple facts of life insurance — what it is and does — in terms people can understand. Sell today, as always, on primary needs, food, clothing and shelter. Stop writing policies! Start giving service!

2. Plan of Action. Set a course of work to do. Regulate your calls as to proper hours, depending upon the schedule of your prospects. Route your calls to conserve time and tires. Plans are useless, of course, unless you really do something about them.

3. Enthusiasm. Cultivate a determination to win. Be optimistic. Keep in good mental and physical condition. Be excited about life insurance. You know what it is and does. Tell others!

4. Hard Work. We must be more steady and thorough in our efforts. Work longer hours. Make many evening calls. Life insurance is not on trial, but we, its representatives are! We must continue to prove our right to enjoy the confidence of people. We must help them to help themselves.

In soliciting city-employed prospects, don't push too hard for big policies. First try to explain their Social Security picture to them. Very few understand it or know the benefits that will await them.

Your first duty to them is to arrange this program for them. Tie in the existing life insurance, then show how a small additional policy raises their incomes to a higher level to really enjoy their retirement days.

Further, in planning their future, don't fail to impress upon them the need of the family for greater income. Rearrange existing settlement options. Pay more cash at death for administration and tax liabilities.

Don't forget that to earn the right to be outstanding in life insurance selling, you have got to do better than average work. Your compensation will always be in proportion to good work done.

Lincoln once said, "Without difficulty there would be no such thing as achievement." Certainly that is true today. In times of stress and trouble men think more of homes and loved ones than they do in normal times. They see more clearly the havoc death can bring, regardless of cause, to their family. They are therefore more ready to protect those they love.

The Page Must Top!  
—  
Let freedom ring on Uncle Sam's cash register! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps.

### LET'S FACE UGLY FACTS!

by Rev. James Gillis, C.S.P.

In the matter of the attitude of our generation toward the "angelic virtue" of purity, it is difficult to be optimistic. Some years ago I asked a mother of a young woman whose companions were free and easy in their speech whether she feared they were "free and easy" also in their actions. "No," she said, "I think things are essentially all right; youngsters nowadays are only less observant of the proprieties than we used to be." Later that observant, intelligent and tolerant lady told me she had changed her mind. She had ceased to believe that things were "essentially all right."

And now I notice that my good friend Father Connell of the Redemptorists in the leading article in The Ecclesiastical Review for May says: "A person cannot justly be labeled a pessimist or a prude if he declares that moral conditions in the United States are steadily growing worse. This is especially true in the matter of sex morality. Like a loathsome plague the vice of impurity is constantly injecting its deadly poison into the very life-blood of our nation. Particularly alarming are the moral conditions among the youth of the nation. Boys and girls of high school age have their love affairs and petting parties—and worse."

And the first step in reform — witness the confessional — is the honest admission of an unpleasant fact. I need not stop to answer the silly objection that to admit such facts is unpatriotic.

Most of Blame Must Go To "New" Philosophies

To those two observations, let me add a third. The war and the presence of men in uniform are not the first cause of the phenomenon. Much of the blame must go to the new "philosophies" that have been taught in colleges and universities for a couple of decades, and that have slowly seeped down into the minds of youngsters whether or not they are collegians. In essence those "philosophies" teach that sex relations are no sin provided they do not bear evil fruit. Together with that idea is the other that there should not be a double standard of sex-ethics, one for men and another for women. But when the exponents of "modern ethics" enunciate that principle, they don't mean that men should be judged as rigorously as women but that women should be judged as leniently as men.

Such theories have been expounded for years. Now they are producing the logical result.

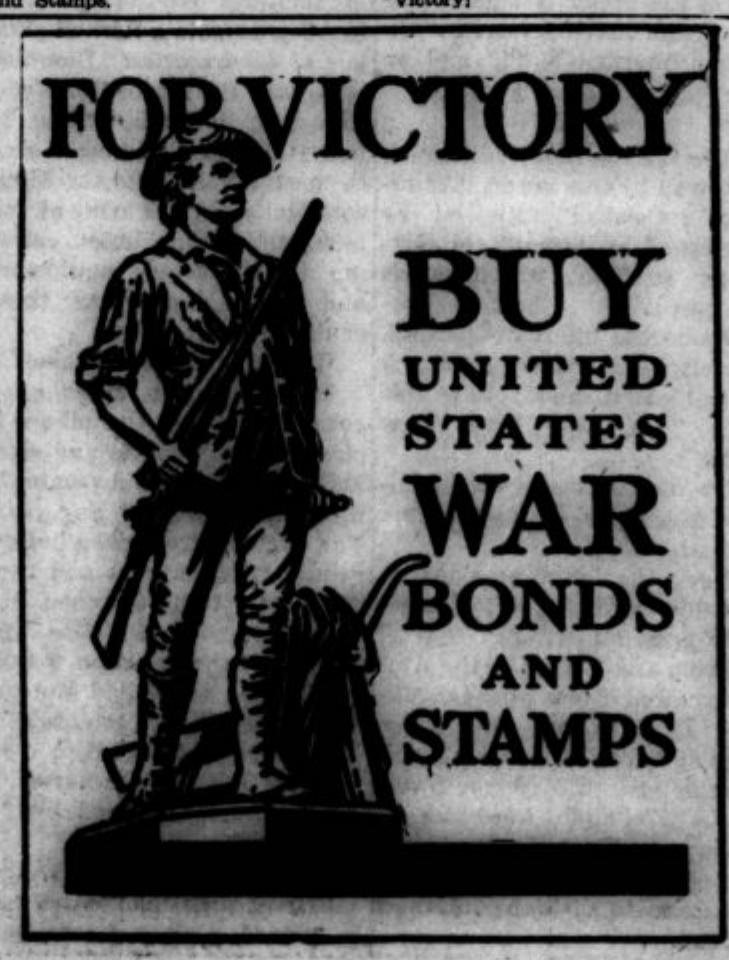
The cure? The cure is religion and especially the Catholic religion in which purity, chastity, modesty are and have been emphasized since the days of Christ and the Virgin Mother. When religion is neglected, purity declines. When religion disappears — in a person or in a nation — the virtue of angels yields place to animal passion.

CAN YOU DEFINE PRES. F. D. R.'S BRAIN-TRUST?

For close personal advice and help on Government policies the President informally and unofficially selected a group of personal advisers in addition to his official Cabinet who, because picked in many instances from college professors, became known as the Brain Trust. Back in President Jackson's administration, such an informal group was called the Kitchen Cabinet because the President was so familiar with them. President Theodore Roosevelt had a small group of advisers from some of the departments who were called the Tennis Cabinet because most of them played and enjoyed the game of tennis.

Fruit of the Wane of Religion in America

It is not my purpose to go in-



Buy Victory Bonds and Stamps