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GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

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Nemčija na robu kapitulacije pred zavezniki!

JUGOSLOVANSKE ČETE VKORAKALE V TRST!

Sile sedme ameriške armade si utrle pot v bavorske Alpe v prodiranju proti Berchtesgaden. Kolone Pattonove armade v akciji na 80 milj dolgi fronti na Bavarskem, v Avstriji in Čehoslovakiji. Britske čete prekoračile reko Elbo v bližini Hamburga. Zavezniki ujeti čez 100,000 Nemcev v Italiji. Bitke za posest Berlina v zaključni fazi. Moskva razkrila ogromne nemške izgube. Enote ameriške mornarice bombardirajo japonske vojaške naprave

LONDON, 30. apr. — Nova ponudba Heinricha Himmlerja glede kapitulacije Nemčije pred zavezniki je "na poti," se glasi poročilo. Člani britanskega kabineta so bili instruirani, naj bodo pozorni, ker razplet dogodkov kaže zrušenje Nemčije. Premier Churchill sestavlja izjavo, katero bo podal v parlamentu. Vsebinska izjave ni razkrita. London je miren, vendar napetost čaka naznanila o kapitulaciji Nemčije, ki bo morda kmalu objavljeno.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 30. apr. — Radio Beograd je danes naznanil, da so enote jugoslovanske armade udrele v Trst. Naznanilo je preostrež federalna komunikacijska komisija.

MOSKVA, 30. apr. — Ruske sile prodirajo proti Tiergartnu, zadnji Hitlerjev trdnjavi v Berlinu, s treh strani. V tej trdnjavi se morda skriva Hitler, če še živi.

Pariz, 30. apr. — Bitke v Evropi so prišle v končno in zaključno fazo z okupacijo Monakova mesta, kjer se je skotil boj. To je tretje največje mesto na kontinentu.

Deset oklopni in ena pehotna divizija sedme ameriške armade napreduje proti Monakovu, kjer so dr. Goebbels in Velika Britanija in Francija. Monah strahotno kupčijo s Hitlerjem. V tej trdnjavi se morda skriva Hitler, če še živi.

Avstrijske čete zdaj stoje pred Berchtesgadenom, kjer je Hitler l. 1923 sklenil zaroto in začel revoluto proti nemški republiki. Revoluto je razpela, toda nacija niso bili pripravljeni. Deset let pozneje je Hitler postal vladar Nemčije.

Deset oklopna divizija sedme ameriške armade napreduje proti Monakovu, kjer so dr. Goebbels in Velika Britanija in Francija. Monah strahotno kupčijo s Hitlerjem. V tej trdnjavi se morda skriva Hitler, če še živi.

Zborovanje Slovanov v Chicagu

Zagotovili so podporo konferenci

Chicago, 30. apr. — Divizija Ameriško-slovenskega kongresa je imela zborovanje v dvorani poslopja krojaške unije Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Zborovalci so poslali telegram pred predsedniku Trumanu in delegatom slovenskih držav na konferenci v San Franciscu z zagotovilom, da bodo ameriški Slovani podpirali njene namene in cilje. Glavni cilj je ustanovitev mednarodne organizacije za vzdrževanje in zaščito trajnega mira.

Med govorniki so bili župan Kelly, Jaroslav Zmrhal, predsednik divizije Ameriško-slovenskega kongresa, in George Pirinsky, tajnik kongresa.

"Slovani so dozoreli," je rekel Zmrhal. "Prispevali so svoj delež civilizaciji in se naučili sodelovanja. 'Novi nemški red' je pomenil zaslužnje Slovanov, toda Slovani so se zedinili in zdaj kooperirajo v prizadevanjih, da pride doba svobode in pravičnosti."

Zmrhal je dalje rekel, "da je konferenca v San Franciscu dedščina predsednika Rooseveltovega. Človeštvo pričakuje in upa, da bo uspešna v vseh ozirih."

Vprašanje kaznovanja vojnih zločincev

Čehoslovaška delegacija priporoča sporazum

San Francisco, Cal., 30. apr. — Reprezentanti Združenih narodov so na svoji konferenci razpravljali različna stališča glede vprašanja kaznovanja vojnih zločincev. To vprašanje je postalo akutno, ker so zavezniške oborožene sile ujele veliko število nemških vojnih zločincev.

Razkritja o masakrih v nemških taboriščih so izzvala splošno ogorčenje. Odkrita je bila evidenca o nacistični bestialnosti. Vprašanje je zdaj, kaj naj se stori z onimi, ki so odgovorni za zločine.

Čehoslovaška delegacija priporoča sporazum med Združenimi narodi glede kaznovanja vojnih zločincev. Konferenca naj bi sprejela temeljna načela o tej zadevi.

Trdi se, da so reprezentanti Amerike, Velike Britanije, Kitajske in nekaterih drugih držav proti temu, da bi se konferenca v San Franciscu bavila z vprašanjem kaznovanja vojnih zločincev. Zavzeli so stališče, da to spada v področje zavezniške komisije.

Čehoslovaška delegacija je predlagala, naj konferenca določi, kaj spada v kategorijo vojnih zločinov. Konferenca naj bi storila tudi korake za ekstradicijo onih zločincev, ki so pobegnili v nevtralne države. Število nemških vojnih zločincev znaša več milijonov, toda na listi zavezniške komisije v Londonu je samo 700 imen.

AVSTRIJSKA VLADA USTANOVILJENA NA DUNAJU

Socialist Renner postal kancelar in zunanji minister

UVOD V RESTAVRIRANJE REPUBLIKE

Moskva, 30. apr. — Avstrija, katero je pogoltnila Nemčija pred sedmimi leti kot prvo žrtev nacistične ekspanzije, je dobila novo vlado. Ustanovljena je bila na Dunaju zadnjo soboto.

Dr. Karl Renner, socialni demokrat, je postal kancelar in zunanji minister. On je star 75 let in bil je avtor ustave avstrijske republike, ki je bila ustanovljena po razsulu monarhije. Renner je bil tudi predsednik vlade republike l. 1919 in 1920. On je bil nasprotnik komunizma v Avstriji po prvi svetovni vojni.

Renner je bil načelnik avstrijske mirovne delegacije na konferenci v St. Germainu l. 1919. Kot vodja stranke socialnih demokratov je vplival na gibanje, ki se je razvilo pred padcem habsburške monarhije. Renner je bil aretiran in poslan v zapor po izjavljene socialistične revolte l. 1934, a je bil istega leta izpuščen iz ječe.

Ruska časniška agentura Tass poroča z Dunaja, da nova vlada namerava restavrirati neodvisno avstrijsko republiko v soglasju z zaključkom, ki je bil sprejet na konferenci zunanjih ministrov sovjetske Rusije, Velike Britanije in Amerike v Moskvi l. 1943.

Tri stranke tvorijo avstrijsko koalicijsko vlado—socialno demokratska, krščansko socialna in komunistična. Nova vlada ima koalicijski politični svet s tremi državnimi tajniki. Ti so dr. Adolf Smerl, socialni demokrat, Leopold Kunahak, krščanski socialist, in Johann Koplenig, komunist. Vlada tvori štiri socialni demokrati, trije krščanski socialisti, trije komunisti in trije nestrankarji.

Sovjetska vlada je nedavno naznanila, da Rusija nima teritorialnih težej na račun Avstrije.

Premogovniki v Porurju obratujejo

Pariz, 30. apr. — Premogovniki v Nemškem Porurju spet obratujejo. Pričujejo se, da bodo kmalu producirali dovolj premoga za zavezniške vojaške potrebe, kakor tudi za eventualno pošiljanje v osvobodene države.

V premogovniški delajo Nemci pod nadzorstvom zavezniških avtoritet. Revirji v Porurju so v normalnih časih producirali več sto milijonov ton premoga letno. Rudarska okrožja so bila razdeljena in so pod kontrolo ameriških, britanskih, francoskih, belgijskih in holandskih avtoritet. Zavezniki so razdelili več milijonov ton premoga v skladiščih v Porurju.

Molotov obiskal univerzo Stanford

Palo Alto, Calif. 30. apr. — Sovjetski zunanji komisar Molotov in člani ruske, jugoslovanske in čehoslovaške delegacije, ki so prišli na konferenco Združenih narodov v San Franciscu, so obiskali univerzo Stanford.

Domače vesti

Bolniki
Central City, Pa. — V enem tednu so bili operirani trije člani društva 247 SNPJ: Ignac Mihelič, Olga Maljevac in Mary Levar. Sedaj jim gre na bolje in člani naj jih obiščejo. V bolnišnici se še nahajata Ignac Mihelič in Mary Levar, Olga Maljevac pa se sedaj zdravi doma.

Vesela vest
Verona, Pa. — Vile rojenice so se oglasile pri družini Anthony Tratar ml. in pustile brhkega prvorojenčka, ki je postal član društva 680 SNPJ, kakor sta tudi oče in mati. Čestitke!

Prestala operacijo
Auburn, Ill. — Rose Rupnik, članica društva 335 SNPJ, ki se nahaja v bolnišnici St. John v Springfieldu, je srečno prestala operacijo. Članstvo ji želi hitrega okrevanja.

Iz Milwaukeeja
Milwaukee. — Družina Peter Delijo je bila obveščena, da je 22. febr. padel v Nemčiji njen sin Pfc. John Delijo, star 24 let in v armadi od lanskega januarja. Poleg staršev zapuščena sestra. Bil je član društva 16 SNPJ. Na filipinskem otoku Luzon u dovil bil ubit Cpl. Frank Udovich ml., sin Franka in Frances Udovich, star 26 let. Ranjen je bil na zapadni fronti John Pridiger, član društva 16 SNPJ. Bil je več mesecev v bolnišnici v Angliji, zdaj pa se nahaja v bolnišnici v Washingtonu, D. C. Njegova žena živi z deo na 729 W. Mineral st. — V bolnišnici St. Mary je bila operirana Josephine Jaklich, ki se zdaj že nahaja doma. Na bolniški listi so tudi K. Bregant, Mary Ule in Jos. Kozale, vsi člani društva 16 SNPJ.

Ubit v rovu
Hackett, Pa. — Dne 23. se je v premogovniški Coverdale smrti ponel Ignac Urbančič, ki je še isti dan umrl v bolnišnici West Penn v Pittsburghu. Star je bil blizu 52 let, doma iz Dračevca, fara Smihel na Dolenjskem. V Ameriki je bil 32 let, ves čas v Hackettu, dolgoletni naročnik Prosvete in član SNPJ čez 31 let, bil je tudi član ABZ in Slovenskega narodnega doma. Zapuščena sestra, hčer in brata Johna (v Canonsburgu). Pokopani je bil civilno.

V sanatoriju
Fosterdale, N. Y. — V tukajšnjem sanatoriju se nahaja Michael Ferlin, ki se zdravi za rudaško naduho, katere se je nalezil na tridem premogu. Prej je živel v Nanticoku, Pa., odkjer se je preselil v Elizabeth, N. J.

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland. — V bolnišnici je umrla Mary Leskovec iz Collingwooda, roj. Kunc, stara 60 let, doma iz vasi Žiberse pri Gorjem Logatcu, odkoder je prišla v Ameriko pred 32 leti. Tukaj zapuščena sestra in tri vnukne, v starem kraju pa brata in sestra. Po kratki bolezni je v Collingwoodu umrl Anton Vardjan, star 66 let in doma iz vasi Dolence, fara Adlešice pri Crnomlju. V Ameriki je živel čez 40 let in bil mizar po poklicu. Bil je član SDZ. Zapuščena žena, sestra, dve hčeri, štiri vnukne, dve necakini in bratranca (v Pittsburghu) — Naglo je umrl John Mozič, star 53 let in doma iz Boštjana pri Sevnici, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 25 leti. Bil je član SNPJ, SDZ in SMZ. Zapuščena žena, sestra in hčer. — V Nemčiji je bil 7. apr. pogrešan poročnik George E. Burich, ki je služil pri letalcih. Ženo ima v tem mestu, starše pa v Calumetu, Mich.

Tekma za oblast na konferenci

Nove komplikacije se razvile

San Francisco, Cal., 30. apr. — Politika moči se igra za kulisaми konference Združenih narodov. Amerika, Velika Britanija, Rusija in Kitajska so v tekmi glede imenovanja načelnikov vodilnih komisij.

Izgleda, da bodo velesile držale konferenco na uzi z dominacijo eksekutivnih odborov.

Nove komplikacije so nastale na konferenci, ki je bila sklicana z namenom, da ustanovi mednarodno organizacijo za vzdrževanje in zaščito miru v povojni dobi. Reprezentanti latinskih republik so namignili, da bodo vodili opozicijo proti Rusiji, če ne bo pristala na predlog, da Argentina dobi reprezentacijo na konferenci. Oni so proti temu, da bi Rusija dobila tri sedeže v svetovni organizaciji, čeprav je bil zadevni predlog že sprejet. V. M. Molotov, sovjetski aunanji komisar in načelnik ruske delegacije, je izjavil, da bo vodil opozicijo proti reprezentaciji Argentine, če ne bo poljska vlada v Varšavi dobila pravice predstavnštva na konferenci.

Latinske države so se postavile na stran Amerike in Velike Britanije in se izrekle proti reprezentaciji poljske vlade na konferenci.

Voditelji srbske grupe v Ameriki intrigujejo. Naslovili so peticijo državnemu utajniku Stettinusu, naj pošlje medzavezniško komisijo v Jugoslavijo, kjer naj bi ustanovila prehodno vlado in razpisala splošne volitve. Voditelji srbske grupe trdijo, da je Titova vlada komunistična in da je bila vsiljena jugoslovanskim narodom, ko so ruske čete osvobodile Beograd.

Peticijo je podpisal Louis C. Christopher iz Garyja, Ind., kot reprezentant srbske grupe. Jugoslovanska delegacija, ki reprezentira Titovo vlado, je v San Franciscu. Načelnik te je dr. Ivan Subašić, zunanji minister.

Mestne volitve v Franciji

Zenske dobile volilno pravico

Pariz, 30. apr. — Včeraj so se vršile prve mestne in okrajne volitve v Franciji, odkar je kapitulirala pred Nemčijo. Prvič v zgodovini Francije so se ženske udeležile volitev. To pravico so dobile po ustanovitvi začasne vlade, katere predsednik je general Charles de Gaulle.

Zenske so po številu prekosile moške. Volitev se je udeležilo najmanj 80 odstotkov volilnih upravičencev. Prva poročila o izidu kažejo, da so komunisti dobili veliko število glasov v Parizu in drugih francoskih mestih.

Edouard Herriot, ki je bil osvobojen iz nemškega koncentracijskega taborišča in je zdaj v Švici, je bil izvoljen za člana mestnega sveta v Lyonsu. On je bil župan tega mesta čez 20 let. Herriot je bil tudi trikrat predsednik francoske vlade.

Voditelji komunistične stranke zahtevajo hitro obravnavo proti maršalu Petainu, ki se je vrnil v Francijo iz Nemčije preko Švice. On je obtožen izdajstva francoske republike, ker je kooperiral z nacističnimi avtoritetami v času okupacije Francije.

DEMobilizacije NE BO PO PORAZU NEMČIJE

Vsa sila bo vržena v operacije proti Japoncem

NACRTI VOJAŠKIH AVTORITET

Washington, D. C., 30. apr. — Admiral Ernest King, vrhovni poveljnik bojne mornarice, je dejal, da pomorske sile ne bodo demobilizirane po porazu Nemčije, temveč zagnane v operacije proti Japoncem.

"Vse enote bojne mornarice bodo potrebne za akcijo na Pacifiku," je rekel admiral. "Pomorske sile, ki so zdaj v evropskih vodah in na Atlantiku, bodo premeščene na Pacifik. To je potrebno, da se vojna na Pacifiku zaključi z našo zmago kakor hitro mogoče. Važno je, da ameriško ljudstvo ve, da mora mornarica uporabljati vsa razpoložljiva sila za pospešitev poraza Japoncev. Polovičarski ukrepi bi le podaljšali vojno in povečali izgube ameriških življenj."

Vojaške avtoritete še niso razkrile svojih načrtov v detaljih, dale pa so razumeti, da vojniki v armadi in člani letalskih zborov, ki vključujejo pilote in mehanike, ne bodo demobilizirani. Ostali bodo v službi in gradili baze, s katerih se bodo upirali napadi na japonska mesta in zalagalne linije.

Delna demobilizacija bojevnikov, ki so zdaj v Evropi, se bo vršila postopno. Iz geografskih razlogov ne bodo enote bojevnikov zagnane v akcijo proti Japoncem. Vrhovno poveljstvo ne more zdaj razkriti obsega demobilizacije, ker mora računati z dejstvi, ki jih lahko potisne na površje vojna v Evropi. Gotovo je, da bodo vojniki dobili dopust, ko se vrnejo v Ameriko iz Evrope. Po dopustih bodo poslani v akcijo proti Japoncem na Pacifiku.

Vojaške avtoritete bodo skrbjele, da bodo vojniki zaposleni tudi po zaključanju vojne v Evropi. Zadevni program je že sestavljen. Ta predvideva vzgojo in vežbanje.

Dopusti bodo odrejeni na podlagi sistema kreditov. Avtoritete bodo upoštevale dolgotrajne službe, bojevanje na frontah in druge okolnosti.

Sovjetska maršala dobila red zmage

Moskva, 30. apr. — Dva sovjetska maršala sta bila odlikovana z redom zmage v znak priznanja zasluga. To sta Rodion Y. Malinovski in Feodor Tolbutin. Red zmage je najvišje vojaško odlikovanje, ki ga more podeliti Sovjetska unija.

Nemški generali odvedeni v taborišče

London, 30. apr. — Enajst nemških generalov, ki so bili ujeti na zapadni fronti v zadnjih dneh, je zapustilo London. Odpeljani so bili v ujetniški taborišče v severni Angliji.

Masni samomori Nemcev v Berlinu

Moskva, 30. aprila. — Izvestja, glasila vojaške vlade, poročajo o masni samomori Nemcev v Berlinu. Več častnikov Hitlerjeve elite garde si je končalo življenje v zadnjih dneh.

3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Victoria Glavach, hčere, 107 ps.

Nemčija in nacistično zločinstvo

Napisal Harold J. Laski

Hitlerova Nemčija se ne drobi le v kose pred našimi očmi pod močnimi udarci zavezniških armad, marveč je njih prodiranje vedno globlje v Nemčijo razgalilo v vsej nagoti tudi zlo nacističnega gangstevstva, ki je privedlo en velik narod v sedanje desperatno stanje.

Strahote nacističskih koncentracijskih taborišč so skoraj neverjetne, ko človek čita o njih. Po mojem mišljenju ni mogoče priti do nobenega drugega zaključka kot tega, da morajo biti ljudje, ki so planirali in izvršili ta barbarstva, popolnoma iztrebljeni iz človeške rase. Izvršitev tega ne pomeni nič več kot pokončanje tigra, ki skuša ugrabiti civilizaciji vas in jo zavleči v džunglo.

Vprašanje, ki ga potiska v ospredje to divjastvo, je enostavno, toda obenem tudi kritično in zamotano. Paziti moramo, da ga vidimo v pravi perspektivi.

Zapomniti si moramo, da so bile prve žrtve te pošasti v Buchenwaldu in drugod nemški državljani — politični nasprotniki, Židje in sploh ljudje, katere je imel v želodcu kak kraljevni nacistični boss.

Potrebno je, da vemo, da teh Nemcev, ki so postali žrtve, ni bilo ne nekaj, marveč zelo veliko tisočev — v mnogih primerih možje in žene, ki bi postali, ako že ne pred letom 1939, gotovo pa v poznejši dobi razkrajanja, naravni voditelji odporne gibanja proti nacizmu.

Dodočnost civilizacije je po mojem mišljenju v precejšnji meri odvisna od naše sposobnosti, da razumemo, da vse te strahote ne govore v prilog idej lorde Vansittara (on meče vse Nemce v en koš in ne dela nobene razlike med nacisti in nemškim ljudstvom), marveč proti njim.

Povsem jasno je namreč, da ljudje, ki so v svojem pohlepu po oblasti pripravili moriti in trpinčiti brez vsakega pomisleka in obziranja, so tudi sposobni, da napravijo mase popolnoma brezmočne in jih otmirajo do stopnje, da niso več sposobne misliti na kako odprano akcijo.

Da je to resnica, je bilo razvidno iz reagiranja onih Nemcev v Weimarju, ki so bili poslani, da si ogledajo koncentracijsko taborišče. Jasno je, da jim ni bilo znano, kakšne infamije so se vršile v njihovem imenu. Ako kdo na eni strani reče, da bi jim moralo biti to znano, in na drugi strani, da bi se bili morali organizirati in strmoglaviti gänge, si moramo ta problem ogledati s stališča primere.

Koliko državljanov se je na primer dvignilo in protestiralo proti županu Hagueju v New Jerseyju? Koliko junaških in svobodoljubnih Američanov je podzelo akcijo, da se napravi konec ogabnim metodam, ki jih je odkril pod prisego pri La Folletton senatni odsek za civilne svobodščine?

Koliko državljanov v južnih državah se je dvignilo, da prepreči nasilja, kakršnim so podvrženi zamorci in "share-cropperji" v svoji okolici? Kako globoko so prodirle grozote mase v Americarju (Indija), ne samo v angleško miselnost v Angliji, marveč tudi v angleško miselnost v Indiji?

Kdaj bo tako velik filozof kot je Smuts (premier Južne Afrike) odkrito povedal svojim ljudem, da je njih stališče napram afriškemu domaćinu podobno nacističnemu stališču napram Židom in Poljakom?

Predno pričemo metati kamenje na Nemce, ker je njih otmelnost povzročila to tragedijo, moramo biti najprej gotovi, da imamo sami čiste roke.

Ako ne spoznamo, da sile, ki so producirale nacizem, niso zgolj nemška lastnost, marveč so na delu tudi med nami samimi, obstoji resna nevarnost, da bomo napačno diagnosticirali to nalezljivo bolezen in zato tudi predpisali napačne medicine, s katerimi ne bomo ozdravili te kuge.

Nemčija predstavlja dvoje različnih tragedij, ki zahtevata tudi različno zdravljenje. Ena teh tragedij so grozodejstva Hitlerja in njegovih pajdašev. Drugega tragedija pa je v reduciranju

vladati; naša naloga je, da poskrbimo, da se navadijo te obilgacije. Naučiti se morajo spoznanja, da kadar so ljudje kričevno vrženi v zapor, tudi za pravičnega človeka ni mesta drugje kot v ječi.

Toda če hočemo biti kos temu svojemu delu, ne smemo nikdar pozabiti, da bo vsak poskus, da se iz Nemcev napravi narod izvržencev, nič drugega kot usodna zmota. Moramo biti strogi, toda obenem tudi pravični.

Nemcev ne bomo mogli očistiti tega zla, ako jim ne pomagamo, da se sami očistijo. Ne bomo jim pomagali, ako bomo delali zapreke in z zaničevanjem zrl na one Nemce, ki bodo v kesanju iskali nove poti.

Na vsak način moramo storiti vse za lastno zaščito, toda obenem ne pozabimo, da ljudje, ki smo jih poslali v ječo, so iz nje le malokdaj prišli poboljšani radi svojih izkušenj. Bodimo tudi toliko modri, da se bomo zavedali, da nemško ljudstvo, ki je v dvajsetletni nacistični ječi postalo slepo in gluho, danes potrebuje okrevanja. Za svojo osebo imam večjo vero v zdravilne efekte, ki pridejo iz prilagodevanja v svobodno življenje, kot pa v spremenitev nacistične ječe v ječo združenih narodov.

ben pakt z Jugoslavijo, prej pa s Čehoslovakijo — podoben pakt ima Rusija tudi s Francijo in Anglijo. S tem se je ustanovil nekakšen slovanski blok, ki z izjemo Bolgarov vključuje vse Slovane.

Kakor vse kaže, bodo Rusi, Čehi in Jugoslavlani nastopili enotno na tej konferenci. To je mogoče tudi nekaj vzroka, zakaj se Anglija in Amerika obnavljata priznati varšavsko vladno. Omenim naj še, da je med delegacijo in tudi med reporterji vladala velika napetost na prvi plenarni seji, predno je govoril Molotov. On je govoril v ruščini in ves čas je v dvorani vladala tišina. Vsi so ga verno poslušali, dasi ga ogromna večina ni razumela. Ker znam nekaj ruščine, sem ga precej razumel. Ko je bil njegov govor preveden v angleščino, se je takoj na obrazih vseh opazil velik odpih in začelo se je šepetanje med delegati in poročevalci, da ima Rusija resno voljo kooperirati in doprinesiti svoj delež pri zgraditvi svetovnega miru.

Anthony F. Zagar.

Kaj se godi v Berlinu

Bern. (ONA)—Dne 18. apr. je dospel sem Švicar naravnost iz Berlin, ki je vedel povedati nekaj o razmerah, na katere utegnejo naleteči zavezniški morda že v nekaj urah v nemški prestolnici. Poglavitne ulice mesta so na mnogih mestih pretrgane in zazidane z visokimi zidovi, tračnice cestne železnice so popuili iz tal in jih postavili navpik, vozove cestne železnice pa so napopili s kamenjem in jih prevrnili.

Popotnik pripoveduje, da vojaški krogi nimajo nobenega zupanja v vojaško vrednost teh predpriprav. Ba je izvršujoče delo le zato, da bi zaposlili Berlinčane in jim s tem poudarkom pokazali, kakšne vrste delo jih čaka, ako se ne bodo branili. Strah v mestu je tako velik, da ga skoraj otipelje, je pripovedoval popotnik in dodal, da kljub temu ni pričakovati nobene panike, ker ljudem tako manjka življenjskih sil, da bi niti ne mogli pobegniti, kajti telesno in gospodarsko je Berlin propadel. Manj od letalskih napadov in granat kot od gladi.

Ljudje v Berlinu si žele priti pod ameriško okupacijo, ker mislijo, da bi Amerikanci ne pustili, da bi stradali, dočim prilagajajo od Rusov vse najslabše. Kot primer za stanje prehrane v tem umirajočem mestu je navedel ceno na črnem trgu za kilogram kruha—100 mark.

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Žensko poglavje

Dasi imajo ženske, zlasti v Ameriki, kjer jih najdemo v kongresu, v govorniških palačah, na sodniških stolicah in še marsikod, precej pravice, se staro prerekanje o ženskih zmognostih še vedno nadaljuje. Kdo ve, ali ga bo sploh kdaj konec? Kjer so razlike, so nasprotja skoraj neizogibna in nasprotju sledi pravdanje kakor senca. Razlika pa seveda je med spoloma in zdi se, da je potrebna, sicer ne bi bil sam Jahve potegnil rebra iz spečega Adama. Človek je odpravil dosti razlik, ampak te ni mogel in dvomiti je, da bi jo, tudi če bi mogel.

Vendar pa ne moremo goniti teh razlik dalje kot jih je prihala narava. Nekdaj so se spirali o duhovitem vprašanju, ali ima ženska dušo, ali je nima. Kdo bi se danes še upal s tako globoko traparijo na dan? Toda polemika o ženskem umu ni kaj daleč od tega pokopaneja nesmisla, pa vendar ne utihne. V Turčiji je Atatürk odpravil harem in neprozorne pajčolanke, ampak v Evropi so še dežele, kjer mora žena stopati za možem.

Da ženske, kadar govore o "svojih" rečeh, včasih blebečejo neumnosti, ne dokazuje nič drugega, kot da so tiste ženske neumne. Tudi med moškimi je dosti tepecev, pa vendar ne more nihče trditi, da so vsi moški bebasti. Priznati je treba moškimi, prav tako pa je treba priznati tudi ženskam, kar so storile one. In tega v resnici ni malo.

Na enem polju se je ženskam posebno dolgo odrekalo vsako priznanje. To je polje izumov. Še danes verjame mnogo ljudi, tudi žensk, da je iznajdljivost izključno moška lastnost in da ženske niso nikdar ničesar izumile. Kar se tiče iznajdljivosti sploh, je takso govorjenje sila površno. Vsakdanje življenje se smeje takim trditvam. Ameriški pionirji ne bi bili nikdar kolonizirali zapada, če ne bi bile iznajdljive ženske pomagale premagovati gorostanske težave. V poljskih obvezovalnicah in bolnišnicah bi bili zdravniki včasih znoreli, če jim ne bi bila iznajdljivost, strežaj pri roki.

S priznanimi izumi je pa tako, da je v Zedinjenih državah danes 11 odstotkov vseh patentov v ženskih rokah. Ena sama izdan jih ima 75. In prvi patent, izdan v tej deželi, je bil priznan nekemu moškemu za izum njegove žene. Ko so bile tukaj še kolonije, iz katerih so pozneje nastale države, je angleška vlada izdala patent poljedelcu Tomažu Mastersu za "novo iznajdbo za čiščenje in ohranjanje koroze, ki jo je stvorila njegova žena Sibila". Nekateri trdijo tudi, da je čistilo za bombaž, ki je velikanskega pomena za južne države, izum ženske. V šolskih knjigah je sicer rečeno, da je to napravil izumil Eli Whitney; drugi pa pravijo, da se lahko dokaže, da je Whitney delal na bombažnih poljanah Katarine Littlefield Greene in da mu je ona dala idejo in ko stroj z lesenimi zobci ni bil poraben, pa je on hotel opustiti stvar, da mu je zopet ona svetlovala, da naj poskusi z žičnimi zobci.

Naj bo to res ali ne, dejstvo je, da so od tistega časa ženske izumile mnogo reči, dasi so jih ovirali predsodki in jim dolgo tudi delavnice in orodja, potrebna za mnogo izumov, niso bila pristopna. Meseca junija 1937 je imela zveza ameriških izumiteljev svojo konvencijo v New Yorku. Zveza šteje blizu 80.000 članov, od teh je približno ena tretjina žensk. Enajst odstotkov vseh izumov je ženskih, in od teh je 35 odstotkov dovolj praktičnih, da prinašajo lep dobiček.

Prva izumiteljica, ki je dobila patent v Zedinjenih državah, je bila delavka, klobučarica Betsy Metcalf, ki je iznašla način za pletenje slame s svilo in izdelala prvo slamnato pokrivalo v tej deželi. Nekateri izumiteljice so obogatele, na primer biva učiteljica Birdora H. White, ki je prodala svoje izume za 350.000 dolarjev, drugim se je pa godilo kakor mnogim moškim izumiteljem, to se pravi, da so drugi imeli denarni dobiček od njih izumov, navadno kakšna podjetniška družba, ki je znala izbrati iznajdbo.

Glavosi iz naselbin

PRIREDBA ZA SPREJEM DELEGATOV

San Francisco, Cal.—Priprave za sprejem jugoslovanskih delegatov, ki so prišli na konferenco združenih narodov, so v polnem tiru. Odbor Združenega odbora jugoslovanskih Amerikancev v San Franciscu je podzvel potrebne korake za časten sprejem delegatov.

Slavnost se bo vršila v nedeljo, 13. maja v Scottish Rite Auditoriumu, ki je znan vsem tukajšnjim Jugoslovanom. Nahaja se na Van Ness ave. in Sutter st. Program se prične ob dveh popoldne. Nastopili bodo

razni govorniki, tudi delegatje, ki bodo prinesli pozdrave in novice iz naše rodne Jugoslavije. To bo nekaj imenitnega za naš narod. Pokažimo drugim narodom, da smo združeni in inteligentni in pričakujemo, da tudi delegatje na konferenci glasujejo, da naš narod v Jugoslaviji dobi svobodno deželo, katero so si zaslužili s prelivanjem krvi.

Pisali smo mestnemu županu Rogerju Laphamu in guvernerju Californije Earlu Warrenu, da proglasita 13. maja za jugoslovanski dan v tej državi.

Pričakujemo, da se od blizu in daleč udeležite te zgodovinske proslave. Zvečer bo ples. V gornji dvorani bo igrala ameriška godba, v spodnji pa tambošnica in harmonika, tako da se

bo lahko vsakdo zabaval. — Za publicistični odbor —

Peter E. Kurnick, 304.

Angleški fašist aretiran v Milanu

London, 30. apr.—John Amery, komentator na radiopostaji italijanskih fašistov, je bil aretiran v Milanu. On je sin Leopolda Amerija, britskega tajnika za Indijo.

Rumunska delegacija dospela v Moskvo

Moskva, 30. apr.—Rumunska delegacija je dospela sem iz Bukarešte. Njen namen je sklenitev trgovinskega pakta s sovjetskimi Rusijo.

IZKAZ DEDŠČIN V SKLADU NEDOLETNIH DEDIČEV

1. januarja 1945

REPORT ON DEPOSITS IN MINOR BENEFICIARY FUND

January 1st, 1945

Ime dediča	Stran št.	Ime dediča	Stran št.
Name of Beneficiary	Folio No.	Name of Beneficiary	Folio No.
Zupan, Robert	1381	Zupan, Robert	1381
Zupan, Margaret	1382	Zupan, Margaret	1382
Culkar, Rose	1383	Culkar, Rose	1383
Culkar, Mary	1384	Culkar, Mary	1384
Culkar, Irwin	1385	Culkar, Irwin	1385
Kukenberg, Sylvia	1386	Kukenberg, Sylvia	1386
Pinter, Virginia M.	1387	Pinter, Virginia M.	1387
Probst, Rose G.	1388	Probst, Rose G.	1388
Jerman, Sophie A.	1389	Jerman, Sophie A.	1389
Yamka, Walter	1390	Yamka, Walter	1390
Gilja, George	1391	Gilja, George	1391
Gilja, William	1392	Gilja, William	1392
Matešic, Julia	1393	Matešic, Julia	1393
Matešic, Frances	1394	Matešic, Frances	1394
Guinote, E. A.	1395	Guinote, E. A.	1395
Ostank, Albert	1396	Ostank, Albert	1396
Ogrizec, Joseph	1397	Ogrizec, Joseph	1397
Miscevic, Dorothy	1398	Miscevic, Dorothy	1398
Miscevic, Minnie	1399	Miscevic, Minnie	1399
Rados, Joseph	1400	Rados, Joseph	1400
Rados, Martin	1401	Rados, Martin	1401
Rados, Josephine	1402	Rados, Josephine	1402
Kastelic, Edward	1403	Kastelic, Edward	1403
Kastelic, Josephine	1404	Kastelic, Josephine	1404
Movrich, Nick	1405	Movrich, Nick	1405
Movrich, Ivan	1406	Movrich, Ivan	1406
Yoka, Anna	1407	Yoka, Anna	1407
Radich, E. A.	1408	Radich, E. A.	1408
Veber, Anton	1409	Veber, Anton	1409
Mattson, Margaret	1410	Mattson, Margaret	1410
Cvetko, William	1411	Cvetko, William	1411
Cvetko, Lillian	1412	Cvetko, Lillian	1412
Gornik, Edward	1413	Gornik, Edward	1413
Pullian, Jacob	1414	Pullian, Jacob	1414
Pullian, Peter	1415	Pullian, Peter	1415
Svetek, Thiba	1416	Svetek, Thiba	1416
Letica, John	1417	Letica, John	1417
Bolia, Joseph	1418	Bolia, Joseph	1418
Kosole, John	1419	Kosole, John	1419
Milavec, John	1420	Milavec, John	1420
Jurie, Mary	1421	Jurie, Mary	1421
Erjavec, John	1422	Erjavec, John	1422
Bantos, Nick	1423	Bantos, Nick	1423
Stanich, John	1424	Stanich, John	1424
Dermota, Mary	1425	Dermota, Mary	1425
Chervan, Eleonora	1426	Chervan, Eleonora	1426
Rus Anna Mea	1427	Rus Anna Mea	1427
Merlak, John	1428	Merlak, John	1428
Merlak, Isabella	1429	Merlak, Isabella	1429
Janek, Joseph	1430	Janek, Joseph	1430
Ustaf, Anton	1431	Ustaf, Anton	1431
Poljansek, John	1432	Poljansek, John	1432
Burdick, Ivan	1433	Burdick, Ivan	1433
Vovko, Stefania	1434	Vovko, Stefania	1434
Vovko, Stanley	1435	Vovko, Stanley	1435
Bizic, Maria	1436	Bizic, Maria	1436
Stimovich, Rosalia	1437	Stimovich, Rosalia	1437
Jauh, Lennart H.	1438	Jauh, Lennart H.	1438
Protic, John	1439	Protic, John	1439
Sadler, David	1440	Sadler, David	1440
Bersha, Elia	1441	Bersha, Elia	1441
Terbilan, Elia	1442	Terbilan, Elia	1442
Gross, Dolores	1443	Gross, Dolores	1443
Scherbner, Theodore	1444	Scherbner, Theodore	1444
Mering Joe	1445	Mering Joe	1445
Stramer, Bernice A.	1446	Stramer, Bernice A.	1446
Gmeiner, Edward	1447	Gmeiner, Edward	1447
Stazien, Michael	1448	Stazien, Michael	1448
Zabukovec, Maria	1449	Zabukovec, Maria	1449
Zabukovec, Katherine	1450	Zabukovec, Katherine	1450
Rukavina, Helen	1451	Rukavina, Helen	1451
Stansberry Thomas	1452	Stansberry Thomas	1452
Stidlich, John	1453	Stidlich, John	1453
Germadin, Sylvia	1454	Germadin, Sylvia	1454
Zaman, Joseph	1455	Zaman, Joseph	1455
Truck, Veronika	1456	Truck, Veronika	1456
Srebrnack, Frank	1457	Srebrnack, Frank	1457
Kasie, Bernice	1458	Kasie, Bernice	1458
Oredkar, Anton Jr.	1459	Oredkar, Anton Jr.	1459
Oredkar, Franklin	1460	Oredkar, Franklin	1460
Logar, Frank	1461	Logar, Frank	1461
Tompson, Paul L.	1462	Tompson, Paul L.	1462
Korban, Mary	1463	Korban, Mary	1463
Krizmanec, Joseph	1464	Krizmanec, Joseph	1464
Posun, Jennie Jr.	1465	Posun, Jennie Jr.	1465
Krall, Theresa	1466	Krall, Theresa	1466
Krall, Valentine	1467	Krall, Valentine	1467
Krall, Jennie	1468	Krall, Jennie	1468
Peterson, Mary	1469	Peterson, Mary	1469
Zagala, Mary Jr.	1470	Zagala, Mary Jr.	1470
Stoinich, Marko	1471	Stoinich, Marko	1471
Tomazin, Olga	1472	Tomazin, Olga	1472
Harney, Irene F.	1473	Harney, Irene F.	1473
Harney, Mary K.	1474	Harney, Mary K.	1474
Hickley, George	1475	Hickley, George	1475
Valkyie, Mary	1476	Valkyie, Mary	1476
Renshaw, Albin	1477	Renshaw, Albin	1477
Kukovatz, Dina	1478	Kukovatz, Dina	1478
Richter, Robert	1479	Richter, Robert	1479
Rupnik, Angela	1480	Rupnik, Angela	1480
Serna, Frances	1481	Serna, Frances	1481
Novak, Abba	1482	Novak, Abba	1482
Novak, Joseph Jr.	1483	Novak, Joseph Jr.	1483
Novak, Molly	1484	Novak, Molly	1484
Novak, John	1485	Novak, John	1485
Ramach, Samuel	1486	Ramach, Samuel	1486
Mahovne, Martin	1487	Mahovne, Martin	1487
Chuk, Josephine	1488	Chuk, Josephine	1488
Nunela, Stanley	1489	Nunela, Stanley	1489
Mahovne, Martha	1490	Mahovne, Martha	1490
Zakrask, Frances	1491	Zakrask, Frances	1491
Kitt, Donald J.	1492	Kitt, Donald J.	1492
Zakrask, Josephine	1493	Zakrask, Josephine	1493
Tokavac, John	1494	Tokavac, John	1494
Stefanec, Elsie	1495	Stefanec, Elsie	1495
Gibala, Mikred	1496	Gibala, Mikred	1496
Novak, Charles	1497	Novak, Charles	1497
Perko, Gladys	1498	Perko, Gladys	1498
Ershorn, Anna	1499	Ershorn, Anna	1499
Cvikko, Bernice	1500	Cvikko, Bernice	1500
Gierst, Gertrud	1501	Gierst, Gertrud	1501
Gerst, Givlon	1502	Gerst, Givlon	1502
Nolan, Richard	1503	Nolan, Richard	1503
Govekar, Edward	1504	Govekar, Edward	1504
Podrazay, Edward	1505	Podrazay, Edward	1505
Stankovic, Ernest V.	1506	Stankovic, Ernest V.	1506
Musich, Katherine	1507	Musich, Katherine	1507
Mije, Paul	1508	Mije, Paul	1508
Mije, George	1509	Mije, George	1509
Mije, Albert	1510	Mije, Albert	1510
Niskar, Albert	1511	Niskar, Albert	1511
Komarov, V. N.	1512	Komarov, V. N.	1512
Robnik, John	1513	Robnik, John	1513
Haffner, Eugenia	1514	Haffner, Eugenia	1514
Mervash, Joseph	1515	Mervash, Joseph	1515
Mervash, Douglas	1516	Mervash, Douglas	1516
Stor, Dolores	1517	Stor, Dolores	1517
Bozman, Frank	1518	Bozman, Frank	1518
Grum, Stanley	1519	Grum, Stanley	1519
Piete, Elma	1520	Piete, Elma	1520
Kern William J.	1521	Kern William J.	1521
Stancic, Lily	1522	Stancic, Lily	1522
Grum, Frank	1523	Grum, Frank	1523
Mahovne, Martin	1524	Mahovne, Martin	1524
Mahovne, William	1525	Mahovne, William	1525
Natala, Salvatore	1526	Natala, Salvatore	1526
Natala, George	1527	Natala, George	1527
Natala, Robert	1528	Natala, Robert	1528
Stimovich, Marko	1529	Stimovich, Marko	1529
Milovich, Tony	1530	Milovich, Tony	1530
Miladec, Anna	1531	Miladec, Anna	1531
Mahovne, Florence	1532	Mahovne, Florence	1532

Ime dediča	Stran št.	Ime dediča	Stran št.
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PROSVETA
THE ENLIGHTENMENTGLASILO IN LASTNINA SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE
JEDNOTE

Organ of and published by Slovene National Benefit Society

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PROSVETA

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Datum v oklepaju na primer (May 31, 1945), poleg vašega imena na naslovu pomeni, da vam je s tem datumom potekla naročnina. Ponovite jo pravočasno, da se vam list ne ustavi.

Ruvanje kraljevašev

Nobena kultura težje ne umira kot kronane dinastije. Velika francoska revolucija je strmoglavila burbonsko dinastijo pred več kot 150 leti, toda njeni gnili ostanki še vedno strašijo Francijo. Okrog teh ostankov se še vedno zbira najbolj glupa francoska reakcija.

Prva svetovna vojna je poleg kajzerja zrušila dva največja trona v Evropi: habsburškega in ruskega. Ruska boljševiška revolucija je poskrbela, da Romanovi ne bodo več strašili. S tronom vred je pokopala tudi vso carsko družino. Habsburška dinastija pa še vedno straši. Oton in njegov brat sta zadnja leta pridno rogovili po Ameriki, organizirala z dovoljenjem vojnega departementa svojo "avstrijsko legijo" in s svojo materjo pridno delala načrte za Otonov povratek na avstro-ogrske prestol. Ampak ta banda je računala brez krčmarja, kajti Otonu so zadnje čase splavali vsi upi po vodi. Namesto Otona je na Dunaj prikorakala sovjetska armada, ki je ostankom Habsburžanov uničila sanje.

Na delu so zopet z veliko energijo španski monarhisti, ki nameravajo izpodrinuti klerofašističnega mesarja Franka z obnovno monarhijo. Zadržljivi je španski pretendent iz Švice ožigal Frankov režim, s katerim je sodeloval na vsej črti v zaslužnjem španskega naroda, zdaj pa obeta nekakšen monarhistični "new deal," če se mu posreči nakana, da zasede španski prestol. Tej "rešitvi" španskega problema so baje naklonjeni vplivni angleški toriji. Ker je v Španiji velik strah pred novo civilno vojno, sanje španskih monarhistov niso popolnoma prazne.

V Italiji je na tehnični tron gnile savojske dinastije. Po padcu Mussolinija so jo zaenkrat obvarovale pred zrušenjem "demokracije" vesile, ki so se v ta namen poslužile Badoglija, slednji pa kronprinca. V ozadju tega boja za ohranilo italijanske monarhije, ki je vsa leta na vse črti sodelovala z Mussolinijem in je do krvi fašistična, je—Vatikan. Ta si na vse kriplje prizadeva, da obdrži Savojsce na tronu. Ampak izgledi so dobri, da bo vse prizadevanje Vatikana in veseli zmanj, kajti velika večina italijanskega ljudstva komaj čaka prilike, da strmoglati monarhijo in z njo vred tudi ostalo reakcijo.

★ ★ ★

Ta vojna je zamajala tudi vseh pet tronov na Balkanu. Trije kralji—jugoslovanski, albanski in grški—sanjajo in spletkartijo v Londonu, kako bi se zopet povrnili na prestole. Ampak krone vseh treh kraljev najbrže niso vredne počenega groša.

Grški kralj Jurij ima še najboljšo izgled, ker ima za sabo ves Churchillov vpliv, kakor tudi angleško oboroženo silo! Da mu omogoči povratek, je Churchill pred nekaj meseci insceniral masno pokolje v Grčiji, ki je imelo namen spraviti s poti levičarske republiške elemente. V tem pokolju je padlo tisoč antifašistov in antimonarhistov, še več tisoč pa je bilo pregnanih v osrčje Afrike v ujetniška taborišča, toda republikanski duh s tem ni bil zatrt. Tudi ne levičarski elementi, ki so pri zadnjih unijskih volitvah pod nadzorstvom zunanje komisije zmagali skoraj na vse črti. Levičarske skupine so se po poročilu OWI tudi formirale v novi socialistični stranki s pravim socialističnim programom. Vse to je slabo znamenje za kralja Jurija in grško reakcijo; pa tudi za Churchill.

Na tron se želi vrniti tudi albanski kralj Zogu, toda nima nobenih izgledov, ker očitno nima za sabo kakega močnega protektora, da bi ga vsilil Albanec.

Jugoslovanski kraljevski prestol bo kljub vsem intrigam srbskih kraljevašev poslan v muzej. Enako se bo skoraj gotovo zgodilo tudi z bolgarskim. Kralj Boris, eden največjih intrigantov in tiranov na Balkanu, je še pravočasno stegnil pete. Ako bi ga ne bila doletela nenadna smrt, bi bil moral bežati pred rusko vojsko v Hitlerjevo zavetje, kjer bi tudi napravil svoj konec. Njegov sin, ki je še otrok, najbrže ne bo nikdar zasedel prestola.

Rumunski kralj je trenutno še najbolj na trdnem. Njegov tron je popolnoma odvisen od volje Moskve. Dokler ji bo lahko služil, bo igral kraljevo figuro, toda kakor hitro ga ruska vlada ne bo več potrebovala za svoje orodje, bo zletel s prestola.

★ ★ ★

Od vseh balkanskih kronanih parasitov si je zadnje čase kralj Peter začel najbolj prizadevati in intrigirati, da se vrne na svoj tron v Belgrad. Koliko pristašev ima v Srbiji, nam ni znano—med Hrvati in Slovenci jih danes najbrže nima veliko. Znano pa je nam, da njegova klika na vse načine intrigira že štiri leta za ohranitev srbskega trona, kar bi pomenilo povratek srbske nadvlade in obnovo starega režima v Jugoslaviji, če bi se ta nakana posrečila.

Najzanimivejše iz vseh teh intrig je danes to, da je srbska kraljevaška klika preselila svoj glavni stan iz Londona v Ameriko, kjer namerava ribariti v kalnem in intrigirani proti Tito-Subašičevi vladi. Zadnji teden je v Washingtonu formalno ustanovila svoj propagandistični urad z bivšim poslanikom Fotičem na čelu.

To je gotovo storila iz razloga, ker se ta klika izgubila v Londonu vsa tla pod nogami. Za Petra se tudi Churchill nič več ne poteguje.

Kakor poroča newyorški dnevnik PM, se je Fotič prijavil justičnemu departamentu kot agent Jugoslovanske centralnega narodnega odbora, ki je bil pred par leti ustanovljen neke v balkanskih gorah bo starorežimovcih—pristaših Mihajloviča in srbske dinastije. Namen Fotiča je, da "beznani ameriško javnost in vladne organe s političnim razvojem in razmerami v Jugoslaviji." Njegovo prvo "naznanilo" se je glasilo, da "Tito-Subašič-Pijadova vlada ni nobena postavna vlada, marveč je izrodek komunistične stranke..."

Glasovi iz
naselbin

KONCERT ML. ZBORA SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Trinajsti majnik — materinski dan — je za naše enotnost v metropoli z rdečim prav krepko podčrtan, kar znači, da bo tega dne nekaj posebnega v naselbin. Mladinski pevski krožek SNPJ zavlame omenjenega dne pozornost in oder SND na St. Clairju in razvije svoje pevske moči in nadebudne mladostne sile, katere kaj radi slišimo in vidimo vsi. Saj to so naše vrste, je naša mladina in naša bodočnost, up in kri SNPJ.

Na vzporedu so pevske, muzikalne in recitacijske točke, ter pozneje ples in prosta zabava za vse, ki so dobre volje. Za ples bo igral Srničkov orkester. Pričetek ob štirih popoldne. Tajnica federacije Josephine Tratnik je razposlala vstopnice vsem clevelandskim društvom, da jih razdele in razprodajo med članstvom, katere gredo po borih 50 centov.

Mladi pevovodja Malečkar oblikuje zbor glasovno z vso vno, Louis Kafele ugledni order-ske hibe in Krist Stokel, predsednik zbora, pa skrbi, da se vse završi kot je začetno in završeno tako, da bo priredba čim uspešnejša. Če upoštevamo, da to prireja enotina mladina in mislimo na število enotnih članstva te sosese, ki morali biti tega dne SND v resnici premajhen. Ali bo?

Med povabljeni je vsa naša publika.

Leo. Poljsak.

RAZNE ZADEVE IN VESTI

West Middlesex, Pa. — Dne 21. aprila je za vedno zaspal Frank Luin, star 55 let, doma iz vasi Kozjane, pošta Divače. V Zedinjene države je prišel l. 1913, in sicer v Cleveland, kjer se je oženil l. 1919 z Antonijo Miklačić. Kasneje sta se preselila v Farrell, Pa., kjer sta skupno živela 27 let.

Pokojnik je zapustil poleg zalujoče soproge sina, ki je pri mornarici neke na Pacifiku, in štiri hčere, ki so doma. Bolehal je približno štiri leta. Dokler je mogel je delal v tovarni, kjer si je nabral v pljuča neke vrste prahu, ki je povzročil prezgodnjo smrt. Frank je spadal k društvu Slovenec št. 262 SNPJ, k Slogi 174 ABZ in samostojnemu društvu v Girardu, O. K zadnjemu počitku smo ga spremlili 24. aprila. Pokopani je bil na hrvaškem pokopališču. Pri odprtem grobu se je s, primeranimi besedami poslovil Frank Kramer v imenu vseh treh društev. Pogreba se je udeležilo precej članstva vseh treh društev.

Dragi Frank, počivaj mirno v ameriški zemlji, družini in ostalim sorodnikom pa globoko sožalje.

Dne 22. aprila se je vršila v Slovenskem domu v Sharonu seja girardske federacije SNPJ. Udeležba je bila prav majhna. Kaj je bilo vzrok? Brat Garm, predsednik federacije, je dobil naročilo od društva št. 262 SNPJ in Slovenskega doma, naj preloži federacijsko sejo na 29. aprila. Joe je to tudi storil in naznanil v Prosveti, da se bo seja vršila 29. aprila in ne 22., kakor je bilo sklenjeno na zadnji federacijski seji. No, nekateri so upoštevali to spremembo, nekateri pa ne, ter so kar prišli 22. aprila in "sejali." Radi tega ne bo 29. aprila druge seje. Federacijski tajnik je dobil nalogo, da mora vsem društvom,

Fotičeva klika je očitno dobro založena z denarjem, kajti v San Francisco na konferenco združenih narodov je posla večjo skupino svojih lobistov. Namen teh ljudi je intrigiranje proti Titovi vladi. Na svojo stran so že dobili nekaj reakcionarnih kongresnikov, ki širijo Fotičevo propagando.

Ker je Fotič zvit in sposoben prevarant in ima tudi dobre stike v visokih vladnih krogih in pri vplivnih plutokratih v Washingtonu in New Yorku, zna novi Jugoslaviji precej škodovati s svojo propagando. Denarja mu gotovo ne bo manjkalo, ker je kralj Peter s svojo ožjo bando gotovo pripravil porabiti tudi več milijonov dolarjev, katere je dinastija izsela iz jugoslovanskega ljudstva. Poleg bivšega rumunskega kralja Karla, ki je bil največji raketa na Balkanu, ako ne v vsej Evropi, ima jugoslovanski kralj Peter največ milijonov za "doževne dni." Seveda je vse to bogastvo podedoval od svojega "pridega" očeta, ki je znal žuliti in izkoriščati svoje podložnike. In dokler bo mladi Peter hotel plačevati račune, bo tudi Fotič rogovil po Ameriki in s svojimi srbskimi kraljevaši v tej deželi "reševal" Jugoslavijo.

ki niso bila zastopana na seji 22. aprila, poslati karte in jih obvestiti, naj ne pošljejo zastopnikov na sejo 29. aprila, ker se seja že vršila 22. aprila. Prihodnja federacijska seja pa se bo vršila četrto nedeljo v avgustu v Youngstownu, O.

Kar se, tiče prispevkov za SANS in pomožno akcijo, ne bodite v skrbeh. Denar vseh onih, ki so prispevali v ta namen, je prišel v prave roke. Imena in vsote vseh darovalcev so vključene pri naši podružnici, ob priliki pa bodo objavljena tudi v Prosveti. Seveda, objavljena bodo samo imena onih, ki so darovali \$5 ali več. Objavil bom tudi imena vseh onih, katerih večkratni prispevki bodo znašali \$5. Pomagajte in prispevajte, če tudi manjše vsote. Slovenski narod v Jugoslaviji se nahaja v veliki potrebi.

V kratkem se bo pričelo s popravili Slovenskega doma v Sharonu. Potrebno je popraviti okna, streho itd. Popravila bodo stala do \$4,000 in v času popraviljanja se ne bo obdrževalo plesov v dvorani.

Anton Valentinčič.

RAZNE AKTIVNOSTI
V METROPOLI

Cleveland, O. — Zadnja seja podružnice št. 48 SANSa, ki se je vršila 24. aprila, je bila dobro obiskana in zanimiva. Razprave o našem bodočem delu so bile zanimive, zlasti o pripravah za Slovenski dan, kateri se bo vršil 7. julija na vrtu Slovenskega društvenega doma v Euclidu. Ta proslava ali manifestacija slovenskega naroda v Clevelandu bo res nekaj impozantnega. Slovenski dan se bo vršil pod pokroviteljstvom vseh tukajšnjih podružnic SANSa.

Zaželjivo bi bilo, da se te proslave udeležijo sleherni Slovenci in Slovenke, da tako pokažemo solidarnost našim trpečim bratom in sestram v Sloveniji in da jim stojimo ob strani, želeč jim svobode, demokracije in narodnega zedinjenja.

Tukajšnji centralni odbor se trudi s pripravami in dela, da bo ta dan res dan slovenskega naroda v Clevelandu. Povabljeni bodo razni odlični govorniki kot Louis Adamič, Etbin Kristan, governor Lausche in tudi slovenski delegatje, ki se sedaj nahajajo na konferenci Združenih narodov, ki se vrši v San Francisco. O nadaljnjih pripravah za Slovenski dan zasledujte v naših časopisih, kateri so naklonjeni osvoboditvi slovenskega naroda.

Dne 6. maja bo tlenlo predstavo dramsko društvo Anton Verovšek. Ta dramski zbor je bil pred kratkim reorganiziran ter bo postal zopet aktiven na oderu Delavskega doma na Waterloo. Ves pribitek bo podarjen SANSu za naše trpeče rojake v stari domovini. Upati je, da se bo naše občinstvo te predstave udeležilo v polnem številu in dalo oporo članstvu in igralcem Antona Verovška, tako da bodo nadaljevali s kulturnim delom v bodoče, zaeno pa podprlo naše brate in sestre v stari domovini.

Komur ni vseeno, da se vse kulturno prizadevanje v okrožju Waterloo ne preneha, se go tovo udeležil te predstave. Pri tem pa ne smemo pozabiti pevskega zbora Jadrana, ki tudi poskuša nadaljevati s svojimi aktivnostmi v naši sredi. Prav tako Mladinski pevski zbor

SDD. Narod, ki se ne zanima za kulturo, je obsojen na smrt, zato glejmo in poskušajmo obdržati vse, kar imamo in izboljšajmo, kar moremo. S krčmami in točilnicami se ne moremo nič kaj postavljati. Imejmo vedno pred očmi delo in trud naših kulturnih delavcev, kateri veliko žrtvujejo za narodno kulturo.

O predstavi dramskega društva Verovšek bodo še gotovo poročali odborniki in igralci. Torej ne pozabite posetiti predstave, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 6. maja.

Clevelandski Slovenci imamo tudi klub, ki se imenuje "Svobodna Slovenija." Ta skupina je v preteklosti storila že veliko koristnega dela med nami, in sicer s tem, da razpečava knjige in literaturo, ki se nanaša na slovensko oz. jugoslovansko zedinjenje. Pri tem klubu ni veliko članov, ampak do sedaj je bilo izvršenega veliko dela med nami in Američani. Duša kluba je aktiven in navdušen narodni delavec Janko N. Rogelj. Meni se vidi, da je danes on edina gonilna sila napredno zavednega Clevelanda, namreč med našimi izobraženci. Med nami je tudi mnogo drugih, ki so bili pozvani, da bi sodelovali pri tem važnem narodnem delu, toda kje so? Tudi Janko ne živi od zra-ka, ampak mora delati za svoj kruh, kljub temu pa porabi veliko svojega časa za narod. On se je od vsega početka udeleževal pri JPO-SS in SANSu in s tem pripomogel, da ameriški narod danes bolje razumeva borbo Slovenije in Jugoslavije.

Ako ne bi imeli organizacije SANS, ne bi resničnega položaja Jugoslavije Američani tako dobro poznali kot ga pozna danes in reakcija bi uspela, da bi po starem zajahala jugoslovanski narod v stari domovini. SANSu je dala priznanje tudi sedanja jugoslovanska vlada, namreč s tem, da je odklovala našega starega borca Etbina Kristana, predsednika SANSa.

Na tem mestu želim dati skromno priznanje Janku Rogelju, v kogar se nekateri radi spodtikajo. Seveda, vsako ima svoje napake, pri tem pa ne smemo pozabiti, kadar postavimo vse to na tehnično, naše dobre in slabe lastnosti, moramo gledati na dobre lastnosti, ako odtehtajo slabe.

SANS je nas združil in sedaj vršimo skupno delo v korist slovenskega in jugoslovanskega naroda. Dasiravno smo v Clevelandu že veliko dela izvršili, pa bi ga lahko še več, ako bi vsi toliko delali, kakor dela sedanja skupina narodnih delavcev.

Mogoče ne bodo vsem ugajale zgornje besede, toda resnica je, da imamo med nami veliko profesionalcev in izobražencev, ki so totalno mrtvi za narod in za vsak napredek človeške družbe.

Na zadnji seji podružnice št. 48 SANSa sta se najbolj postavila naša zavedna in delavna člana Anton Bokal in njegova žena, ki sta prispevala kar petdeset (\$50) v pomoč našim trpečim v stari domovini. Ta družina je bila že od nekdaj narodno zavedna. Spominjam se je še iz prve svetovne vojne. Bila sta zelo aktivna za tedanje organizacije JRZ. Ne klonita tilnike, kadar gre za podvig našega rodu in njegovih pravic. Najlepša hvala, družina Bokal, in da bi našli mnogo posnemalcev!

Rojaka Anton Ivančič in Jack Zajc, ki sta člana društva št. 53 SNPJ, sta se zavzela in šla okrog rojakov z nabiralno polo ter prinesla na sejo \$76. (Imena prispevalcev bodo priobčena ob zaključku poročila.) Tudi v preteklosti smo imeli tako po-žrtvovalne rojake in rojakinje, med njimi tudi Frank Barbič, Frances Eržen, Louis Znidarsic, Fanny Wolf, Anton Jankovih, George Panchur, Gert Bokal, Krist Lokar, Mary Bučar in drugi.

Mrs. Mary Ogrine je ponovno prinesla ček za \$25, katerega je poslal njen brat, kapetan Fred Česnik. Ček je poslal očetu s pripombo, naj ga daruje za staro domovino, iz katere "prihajaš ti in mama." Ta zavedni slovenski častnik je že poprej večkrat prispeval in vsota znaša že več kot sto dolarjev. Vse priznanje temu človekoljubnemu slovenskemu mladeniču!

Torej podružnica št. 48 je imela v mesecu aprilu lepe dohodke. Želim, da bi se narod v splošnem zavedal, da je treba pomagati našim bratom in sestram v stari domovini, in prispeval čim več.

Ko pišem o delu za našo staro domovino, ne smem pozabiti na naše napredne ženske, ki so organizirane v organizaciji Progresivne Slovenke. One so bile od nekdaj marljive in delajo in zbiraajo obkole in denar za staro domovino in tekmujejo med seboj, katere bo več storila. Sedaj se je pričelo spomladansko čiščenje in če najdete v omarah kaj obleke, ki bi bila še rabna, jo prinesite v naše narodne domove, kjer imajo te vrle žene zbirališča. Obleko bodo uredile Progresivne Slovenke in jo poslale v glavno skladišče v New York, od tam pa bo poslana v staro domovino.

Torej sodelujmo s to potrebno in koristno organizacijo. Sleherna Slovenka, ki stremi po izobrazbi in znanju, naj stopi v vrste Progresivnih Slovenk. Ta organizacija je izvršila že veliko koristnega dela na vzgojnem in kulturnem polju.

Sporočam, da imamo še vedno na rokah revije Liberation, v kateri je nad 150 slik, ki kažejo trpljenje in grozodejstva v Jugoslaviji. Veliko slik je bilo posnetih tudi v Sloveniji. Te slike govore dovolj jasno o trpljenju našega naroda in o boju Osvobodilne fronte. Revija stane samo 50c. Ves dobiček bo šel za trpeče rojake. Revijo do-bite tudi pri zastopnikih podružnic in tudi na društevih sejah. Kupite jo, je vredna tiste cente. Za podružnico 48 SANSa:

J. F. Durn, tajnik.

SEJA ŽENSKEGA
ODESKA CIO

Waukegan, Ill. — Dne 3. maja ob pol osmih zvečer se bo vršila seja ženskega odeska CIO v glavnem stanu CIO, 1146 So. Sheridan rd. Članice so prošene, da se seje gotovo udeležijo, kajti čim več nas bo, temvečja bo zmaga.

Agnes Dukich, predsednica.

Društvene priredbe

PRIREDBA DRUŠTVA
ŠT. 21 SNPJ

Pueblo, Colorado. — Vse one, ki so mogoče pozabili ali iz katerega koli drugega vzroka prezli vabilo prejšnji teden, se ponovno opozarja na ples, katerega bo priredilo društvo Orel 21 SNPJ, v svrhu majske proslave v nedeljo, 6. maja, v Narodnem domu. Igral bo Joe Peček ml. in njegov orkester.

Vsak posameznik, posebno pa članstvo, je vabljen, da s svojo pričujočnostjo pripomore do uspeha.

Vsi v Narodni dom tisti večer!

Rose Radovich.

VESELICA DRUŠTVA
166 SNPJ

Presto, Pa. — Naznanjam vsem članom društva št. 166 SNPJ, da bomo imeli 12. maja veselico v korist društvene blaginje.

Kakor je članstvu znano, se je denar v društveni blagajni precej skrčil, zato je bil sklenjeno na seji, da mora vsak član plačati 50c za vstopnico, pa če se veselice udeležijo ali pa ne. Izvzeti so samo člani-vojaki in bolniki. Tisti, ki pošiljate assement po pošti, pošljite 50c več v maju ali juniju.

Vabim vse na veselico in pri- peljite s seboj tudi svoje znance in prijatelje. Naj še omenim, da posetite veselico v dvorani, kajti če greste samo v spodnje prostore, potem s tem nič ne koristite društvu, temveč samo dvorani. Vabim brate in sestre in vse druge tudi iz bližnjih naselbin. Za ples bo igrala godba Les Faulk. Ples se bo pričel ob pol devetih zvečer in bo trajal do polnoči. Upam, da bomo servirali tudi sendviče in potico. Tudi pijače bo dovolj, za katero bo poskrbel Frank Demšer, oskrbnik dvorane. Na veselico vabimo tudi našo staro mamo Ano Gorenc iz Imperiala.

Helen Robich, tajnica.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Članstvo društva Naprej št. 5 SNPJ je vladno vabljen, da se v obilnem številu udeležijo prihodnje mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 6. maja, v SND, 6417 St. Clair ave. Pričetek ob devetih popoldne. Na tej seji bomo razpravljali o priporočilih za prihodnjo konvencijo, ki se ima pričeti 13. avgusta 1945 v Evelethu, Minn. Na seji 3. junija bomo pa volili delegate. Naše društvo je upravičeno do treh delegatov. Pridite torej na sejo. Bratski pozdrav.



Znak, ki ga prejme vsak vojak, ki je častno odlavljen iz ameriške oborožene sile.

Društvene vesti

Renton, Wash. — Člani in članice društva št. 377 SNPJ v Rentonu, Wash., so vladno vabljeni, da se udeležijo prihodnje društvene seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 13. maja.

Na dnevnem redu bodo volitve delegata za prihodnjo konvencijo SNPJ. Dolžnost vsega članstva je, da se gotovo udeležijo te važne seje.

Joseph Arko, tajnik.

Summit, Ill. — Na zadnji redni seji društva št. 707 SNPJ, ki se je vršila 15. aprila, je bilo sklenjeno, da se uradno povabi članstvo na prihodnjo sejo, katere se bo vršila 13. maja.

Kakor je članstvu znano, smo se združili z društvom št. 270 SNPJ, Lyons, Ill. Prošeni ste, da se seje udeležite v polnem številu, in zaeno prosim članstvo, da bi se bolj zanimalo za društvo in jednoto v splošnem.

Jacob Adam, tajnik.

Cleveland, O. — Na zadnji seji društva št. 53 smo razpravljali tudi glede volitev delegatov, ker smo opravičeni do treh delegatov. Nekateri so se izrazili, da bi en delegat zadostoval. Seve, o tem odloča članstvo. Ako hočete tri delegate, jih lahko izvolite, kajti tako določajo pravila. Če pa mislite, da bi dva zadostovala ali pa eden, se bo to upoštevalo, ako boste tako sklenili.

Naše društvo je vplačalo v konvenčni sklad v teku štirih let približno \$575, in po mojem mnenju bi bilo pravilno, da bi poslali na konvencijo dva dobra delegata, ki bi odgovarjala kvalifikacijam točke 4 naših pravil. Vi pa storite, kakor se vam zdi pravilno.

Torej vsi, ki seanimate za kontest delegatov za redno konvencijo, ki se ima vršiti v avgustu, se gotovo udeležite redne seje, ki se bo vršila 13. maja v SDD.

Frank Barbič, predsednik.

Bessemer, Pa. — Sporočam članstvu društva št. 97 SNPJ, da smo razpravljali na zadnji seji glede društvene blaginje. Ker je v naši blagajni zmeraj manj denarja smo sklenili, da mora vsak član plačati 25 centov društvene naklade. Prosim članstvo, da ta zaključek upošteva.

Rudolf Marotti, tajnik.

Raton, New Mexico. — Sporočam članstvu društva št. 297 SNPJ, da bom prevzel tajništvo društva s prvim majem iz razloga, ker bo stari tajnik Joseph Radošević odpotoval na veleposelstvo v Albuquerque, N. Mex. Prosim članstvo, da se glede tajniških zadev od 1. maja na naprej, da mora vsak član plačati 50c za vstopnico, pa če se veselice udeležijo ali pa ne. Izvzeti so samo člani-vojaki in bolniki. Tisti, ki pošiljate assement po pošti, pošljite 50c več v maju ali juniju.

Naše društvo je izgubilo člana Josepha Zupana, doma od Trebnjega na Dolenjskem. Pokojnik je bil star 70 let. Umrl je 8. aprila. Blag mu spomin in naše sožalje družini.

Moj naslov je 537 Railroad ave., Box 257, Raton, N. Mex. Vse se naj naslovi na Box 257.

Vinko Pola.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Članstvo društva Naprej št. 5 SNPJ je vladno vabljen, da se v obilnem številu udeležijo prihodnje mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo, 6. maja, v SND, 6417 St. Clair ave. Pričetek ob devetih popoldne. Na tej seji bomo razpravljali o priporočilih za prihodnjo konvencijo, ki se ima pričeti 13. avgusta 1945 v Evelethu, Minn. Na seji 3. junija bomo pa volili delegate. Naše društvo je upravičeno do treh delegatov. Pridite torej na sejo. Bratski pozdrav.

Ludvik Medvešek, tajnik.



Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave.

Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni odbor

VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
ANTON TROJAR, gl. pomožni tajnik 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MIRKO G. KUHEL, gl. blaginjski 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
LAWRENCE GRADISHEK, tajnik bol. odd. 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, direkt. mlad. odd. 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
PHILIP GODINA, upravitelj glasila 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
ANTON GARDEN, urednik glasila 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Podpredsedniki

MICHAEL R. KUMER, prvi podpredsednik Box 64, Universal, Pa.
CAMILUS ZARNICK, drugi podpredsednik 3679 W. 96th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Districtni podpredsedniki

JOS. CULKAR, prvo okrožje 417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
JAMES MAGLICH, drugo okrožje R. D. No. 1, Oakdale, Pa.
RAYMOND TRAVNIK, tretje okrožje 7925 Middlepointe, Dearborn, Mich.
JOHN SPILLER, četrto okrožje 3979 Randall St., St. Louis 16, Mo.
EDUARD AMBROZICH, peto okrožje 418 Pierce St., Eveleth, Minn.
EDWARD TOMSIC, šestno okrožje 523 W. 7th St., Walsenburg, Colo.

Gospodarski odbor

MATH PETROVICH, predsednik 253 E. 151st St., Cleveland 10, Ohio
VINCENT CAINKAR 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
F. A. VIDER 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MIRKO G. KUHEL 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
JACOB ZUPAN 1409 So. Lombard Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
LONALD J. LOTRICH 1937 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
RUDOLPH LISCH 700 E. 26th St., Euclid 17, O.

Poradni odbor

ANTON SHULAR, predsednik Box 27, Arma, Kansas
FRANK VRAHARICH 318 Tenser St., Luzerne, Pa.
CARLOS BARBIC 19511 Muskoka Ave., Cleveland 19, Ohio
ANDREW VIDRICH 706 Forest Ave., Johnston, Pa.
JOSEPHINE MOČNIK 772 E. 18th Street, Cleveland 19, Ohio

Nadzorni odbor

FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
JOSEPH FIFOLT 1237 E. 80th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio
ANDREW GRUM 17182 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich.
JOHN OLIP 231 So. Prospect Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill.
FRED MALGAI 25 Westlock Ave., Peru, Ill.

Glavni zdravnik

DR. JOHN J. ZAVERTNIK 2219 So. Ridgeway, Chicago 23, Ill.

NEKAJ NAVODIL GLEDE VOLITEV DELEGATOV

Resno nam je žal, bratje in sestre, ker v danih razmerah in okoliščinah vam nismo mogli prej dati potrebnih navodil glede naše konvencije v tem letu, dasi pozitivnega tudi še sedaj ničesar ni, toda vseeno se moramo pripraviti za vse slučaje. Konvencijo odgoditi, če bo potrebno, je veliko enostavnejše, kakor pa izvoliti delegate, valed tega priporočamo, da se ravnete po naslednjih navodilih:

Volitve delegatov in namestnikov se vršijo med 1. majem in 30. junijem v tem letu, kot določeno v 3. točki pravil, kar naj blagovoljno upoštevati društveni odborniki in člani vobče.

Dalje je priporočljivo, da se društveni odborniki seznanijo z 2. točko pravil, katera določa število delegatov na podlagi članstva in katera točka je bila na zadnji konvenciji popravljena toliko, da so društva, ki štejejo 500 ali več članov v oddelku odraslih, upravičena do treh delegatov. Tudi s točko 4 glede kvalifikacij delegata mora biti članstvo na seji - prej ko se vrše volitve - dobro seznanjeno, da bo vedelo, kdo je upravičen do kandidature za delegata, da se tako izognemo vsakim nerednostim in posejnim neprilikam, ki se kaj rade razvijejo, ako se dočene, da se volitve niso vršile po predpisu pravil.

Društveni tajniki imajo pa posebno paziti, da ne bo za delegata volil ali bil izvoljen član, kateri je mogoče v mesecu, ko se vršijo volitve za delegata, suspendiran ali črtan. Po pravilih smejo delegata voliti samo oni člani, ki so na seji in dobro stoječi, kar pomeni, da imajo točno plačan assessment.

Najkrajše v roku desetih dni po izvolitvi delegata in namestnika pa ima društvo sporočiti na glavno tajništvo ime in naslov delegata ali delegatov ter njihovih namestnikov, katero poročilo ima biti podpisano od predsednika, tajnika in blaginjskega. Tajnike se prosi da pazijo, da bo v tem smislu vse točno izvršeno.

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik.

Končno se je svet le zdramil!

F. A. Vider

Človek bi resno želel, da bi bili narodi vsaj toliko intelektualno razsvetljeni, da bi enako spoštovali gojili med sabo, pa če tudi postojijo kakšne politične ali gospodarske razlike med njimi. Ampak do sedaj človeštvo še ni prikorakalo do te stopinje civilizacije in vzelo bo še precej šolanja prej, ko to dosežemo.

Da so bili nekateri narodi v Evropi več ali manj podcenjevali od onih, ki so se smatrali na višji kulturni stopnji, je znano dejstvo; med podcenjevalce narode do teh dob so spadali tudi Slovani. Iz tega vidika se je tudi jemalo poročila, ko se je pričela druga svetovna vojna, posebno ona, ki so prihajala z vzhodne fronte, koder so nemški barbari klali Slované na debelo.

Ko so ruske čete končno osvobodile dotične kraje, v katerih so bile nemške človeške klavnice in krematoriji, in ko so ruske komisije, ki so na licu mesta preiskale čine grozot, kakršnim ni para celo med barbari ali kanibali, poročale v svet o svojih ugotovitvah ter odkritjih, je večina ameriških publikacij tiste vesti enostavno ignorirala; češ, to poročajo komunisti, kdo naj jim verjame. Dasi je bilo vestem res težko verjeti, bi se jim bilo lahko vseeno posvetilo nekaj več pozornosti, ker nazadnje so vendar tudi Rusi ljudje in vredni sami sebe.

Toda sedaj, ko so tudi naše čete odkrile podobna grozodejstva podvijanih nacijev na zapadni fronti, sedaj se pa čuje povsem drugačen pesem. Ameriško in tudi časopisje v Angliji dviga vihar; vojaški časniki in prostaki, ki so bili na licu mesta, se zgražajo ter obojajo zverinsko početje Nemcev nad brezmočnimi žrtvami. Celotni nekateri angleški toriji, ki so s pomočjo korumpirane francoske buržoazije pripomogli pokopati nemško republiko in negovalni fašizem, so se sedaj zganili in šli osebno pogledat grozodejstva v nemška koncentracijska taborišča. Zadevni dokazi o njihovem početju so sedaj tako očitni in tako grozni, da se jih ne bo dalo več ignorirati, in katera početja, ako je na svetu še kaj pravice, morajo biti strogo kaznovana.

V pričo teh odkritij si človek ne more pomagati, da ne bi vprašal nekatere rojake, ki so po vpadu Nemčije v Rusijo govorili, da ne bi bilo posebne razlike za Evropo, če že zmaga Hitler ali Stalin, ako se sedaj ne sramujejo tedanjih govorov?

Kot je sedaj razkrita, kar so Nemci počeli - predvsem nad Slovani - v krajih, ki so bili zasedeni po njihovih četah, si je pač lahko misliti, kaj bi za podjarmljene slovanske narode pomenilo, če bi bila nad njimi zavladovala nemška nacija sila. Vse intelektualce in napredno misleče Slované bi bilo brez dvoma enostavno pobili, ostalo maso pa pod pritiskom strojnih zasulili; ne dala bi jim nobenih šol ali prilike do izobrazbe. Če bi se jim upirali, bi jih poslali v večno letovišče.

Kljub neverjetnim grozotam, izvršenim nad tisočimi neoboroženimi žrtvami, ki so jih ugnjali zmage pijani nemški militaristi po vsej od njih zasedeni Evropi okrog pet let, se še vedno dobi ljudje, ki simpatizirajo z Nemci, češ, vsi niso naciji in vsi niso tako demoralizirani kot naciji. Tem sentimentalistom gre ta le odgovor:

Kar je bilo v Nemčiji človeškega in napredno mislečega, vse že davno krije zemlja, za kar so poskrbeli fašistični tolovaji. Sedaj ni v Nemčiji drugega kot ono, kar se je od začelka, ko je Hitler prišel na krmilo, z njim in njegovim krvavim režimom strinjalo in to bo kalilo mir Evrope toliko časa, dokler ne bo pospravljeno tam, koder ne bo več nevarno.

Rusi najbolj vedo, s kom imajo opravka, zato zaslužijo oporo od vseh poštenih in miroljubnih ljudi, ko poistično gnezdo nemških sadistov iz Evrope. Dokler ni to izvršeno, tudi ni tam pričakovati miru.

Federacije SNPJ

ZAPISNIK WESTMORELANDSKE FEDERACIJE

Latrobe, Pa. — V nedeljo, 22. aprila, se je vršila seja westmorelandske federacije društev SNPJ.

Na seji so bila zastopana sledeča društva: št. 583, Lower, Pa., št. 87, Herminie, št. 223, Greensburg, št. 232, White Valley 317, Export, 725, Latrobe, 318, Bagdaley, 63, Rilton, 749, Manor, 41, Pleasant Valley, 117, Yukon, 683, Hutchinson, in 23, Darragh.

Prečitan je bil zapisnik prejšnje seje in sprejet kot čitan. Nato je bil zapričen odbor za 1. 1945. Prečtana so bila razna pisma kot izraz sožalja za pokojnim predsednikom Rooseveltom, nakar smo oddali zadnji pozdrav.

Brat Zornik priporoča, naj se odda obledo sedaj mednarodnemu odboru, ki sedaj vodi kampanjo. Nadzorni odbor poroča, da je pregledal knjige tajnika in blaginjskega in jih našel v redu. Zadnje tri mesece so stroški znašali \$89.04, dohodkov pa je bilo \$27.26. V blaginji je še nekaj nad \$833.

Poročila zastopnikov: Pri društvu št. 583 so pridobili enega novega člana; pri društvu 87 nič novega; od št. 317 je bil ubit v vojni član Kovacic; od št. 232 je umrl član in eden pa je pogrešan v vojni; društvo št. 7 je v vojni izgubilo tri člane, in sicer J. Pivk, J. Stepanik in Karl Prost. To društvo bo priredilo piknik 17. junija in zastopniki so povabljeni, da se ga udeležijo.

KREDIT ZA ASSEMENT ČLANOV MLADINSKEGA ODDDELKA

prestopili v oddelke odraslih meseca aprila

Credit for Assessments Given to Juvenile Members who transferred into the adult department in April

Dr. št.	Ime člana	Ček prejel tajnik	Vredn.
L. No.	Name of member	Sec'y received	Amount
1	Daniel F. Buh	John Trojar	\$14.00
3	Rose Marie Bencina	Milos Danovich	5.00
	Milos Danovich	Mary Vidmar	8.00
5	John Obratovich Jr.	Ludvik Medvesek	19.00
6	William Barzant	Jos. H. Sinkovec	8.00
	Jos. H. Sinkovec	John Wirant	8.00
8	Richard Cades	Frank Kovacic	8.00
	Frank Kovacic	Joseph Kosich	18.00
10	Elsie Oblak	Rose K. Omezy	26.00
19	Katherine Potocnik	Anton Potocnik	19.00
22	George Ozanich	Louis Pintar	18.00
27	Rose J. La Forte	Frank Krajsel	18.00
28	Elsie Hrovat	Jean Pirnat	3.00
	Jean Pirnat	William Candon	8.00
38	Ivanka Pristov	Frank Zerovac	11.00
39	Stephan Redensek	John Potokar	17.00
44	Dorothy Kolar	Agnes Osaben	19.00
	Agnes Osaben	Frank Mele	18.00
49	Louis Beach	Henry M. Leskovec	37.00
	Henry M. Leskovec	John Tancek	19.00
	John Tancek	Frank Bregar	19.00
50	Charles Antonini	Louis Kascek	19.00
51	Hellen Zeinik	Joseph F. Durn	18.00
53	Felicia Prince	Anton Cvetkovich	10.00
56	Jeannette Vlacich	Joseph Bergoc	10.00
66	Elizabeth D. Zele	Thomas Oblak	18.00
78	Mary Martinek	Anton Marinich	6.00
85	Marie Swegol	Louis Lajeve	17.00
90	Mable Mejak	Anton Gardin	18.00
95	Steve Kamnikar	Anton Gardin	18.00
98	Richard F. Janko	Emil Koter	18.00
	Emil Koter	Leo Zevnik	18.00
101	Ethel Skoda	John Skoda	18.00
104	Rudolph V. Muhar	Joseph Turk	16.00
110	Jane Urbanich	Frank Jenko	10.00
115	Raymond Kezele	Helen Sternisha	6.00
121	Anthony M. Plazar	Kathryn Junko	17.00
125	Irene Chopp	Peter Chopp	6.00
134	Lawrence Pintar	John Porenta	18.00
142	William Stopar	Frank Sustarsie	19.00
143	Mary Nikovich	Frank Perich	5.00
148	Joe Koplan	Anton Purkat	19.00
161	Henry E. Magajna	Julia Zezel	19.00
	Julia Zezel	Charles Kerzie	6.00
	Charles Kerzie		25.00

Društvo ima v vojni 38 članov.

Društvo 223 je pridobilo tri nove člane, dva pa sta umrla; pri št. 725 nič novega; od društva št. 318 je bil ubit v vojni član A. Lamovek, v mladinski oddelku so pridobili enega člana; pri št. 749 nič novega; pri št. 63 vse po starem; pri št. 117 tudi nič novega in ne pri št. 23. V zadnjih treh mesecih je bilo ubitih v vojni in umrlo doma devet članov.

Iz federacijske blagajne smo darovali \$5 za Vaeslovanski kongres. Brat Matt Maurich, podpredsednik federacije, se je odpovedal plači, ki mu gre kot podpredsedniku, in denar ostane v blaginji, kar je hvale vredno.

Sprejeta in poslana je bila resolucija na državnega tajnika Stettinusa, naj delajo za trajen mir na konferenci v San Franciscu.

Federacija bo priredila piknik 15. julija v Beechwood parku. Za govornika v angleščini bo povabljen prvi glavni podpredsednik SNPJ Mike R. Kumer, v slovenščini pa Josko Oven ali pa Frank Zaitz. Imeli bomo tudi godbo in bo pravočasno poročano, katera bo igrala.

Na dnevnem redu je bila tudi razprava o konvenciji SNPJ in br. Skerly je mnenja, da bi bilo dobro, da bi imela tudi majhna društva priliko do zastopstva na konvenciji, kajti pri malih društvih je mnogo zmognih članov, a nimajo prilike, da bi bili izvoljeni kot delegati.

Brat John Fradel meni, da bi bilo dobro, da bi jednota vpejala tudi zavorovanje za zdravljenje v bolnišnicah, tako zvali "hospitalization." Brat F. Medved pravi, da bo še čas razpravljati o teh stvareh na prihodnji federacijski seji, če se bo sploh konvencija vršila.

Prihodnja seja se bo vršila v Slovenskem domu v Herminie, in sicer četrto nedeljo, 22. julija. Odbor za piknik pa bo imel sejo 24. junija v Claridgeju v Slovenskem domu.

Mary Fradel, zapisničarka.

Dr. št.	Ime člana	Ček prejel tajnik	Vredn.
L. No.	Name of member	Sec'y received	Amount
163	Mary Prosek	Helena Kristof	6.00
170	Rosa Pavlovich	Martin Klaric	10.00
175	Josephine Germ	John Perko	18.00
190	Rose Mary Pierce	Frank Kaucic	12.00
197	Delores Andolsek	Marion Korach	18.00
198	Clarence Judnic	Martin Kirn	17.00
200	Louis Pavsek	Mike Pavsek	19.00
207	William F. Simonich	Mary Sumina	5.00
223	Joseph Kampich	Mary Russ	17.00
224	Mike Domjanec	Anna Blatnik	17.00
235	Albin Terlip	John Baloh	19.00
245	Amelia Dolores Bioni	Mary Plute	8.00
254	Francis Kopler	Sally Ann Milavec	8.00
	Sally Ann Milavec	Sylvia Skedel	17.00
257	Mary Knafelc	Mary Knafelc	19.00
269	William Smodic	Mihail Bukovac	19.00
275	John Edward Rice	Anton Skaberne	8.00
279	Cecelia Korant	Joseph Kosena	19.00
287	John Nemeec	Frank Laurich	18.00
289	John Hrese	Charles Wasek	6.00
	Charles Wasek	Mary Cerv	19.00
306	Frances Hrvat	Tony Kaucic	25.00
314	Rosemarie Panyan	George Pavich	17.00
317	Anna F. Belle	Jacob Bele	6.00
360	Richard Fabec	William Fabec	16.00
361	Oliver Bertie	Vincent Yakaetich	38.00
365	Thomas Rukovina Jr.	Jack Pompe	18.00
388	Josephine Zadel	Rose Selak	19.00
407	Louis Rabbitt	Frank Kolenc	4.00
416	Rudolph Stefanac	Luka Pashkash	17.00
421	Helen E. Jordan	Jennie Jordan	16.00
459	Marg. F. Vukovich	Anton Vukovich	18.00
464	Milka Roknich	Mildred Bomestar	14.00
476	Dorothy Dolence	Frank Hrvatin	3.00
477	Antonia M. Jakulin	Caspar Segulin	19.00
490	Emil F. J. Rus	Mary Slobodnik	18.00
503	Virg. Mae Cubranich	Michael Koss	5.00
518	Hermine Svetkovich	William Kumer	1.00
	William Kumer	Frank Tehovnik	6.00
	Frank Tehovnik	Marko Govorein	7.00
530	Radica Jovanovich	Donald J. Lotrich	17.00
559	Adeline Flister	John E. Klancher	18.00
577	Virginia W. Stonich	Theodore Laurie	6.00
614	June H. Rupnick	Frank Crnie	18.00
629	William Trumbrij	Frank Crnie	18.00
631	Maril'n F. Oostmeyer	Beverly R. Rae	6.00
	Beverly R. Rae	Mich. Fleischhacker	1.00
640	Kenneth Kovack	Mary Holub	19.00
657	Joseph Pat. Absec	Anna Benich	12.00
686	Frances Radelj	Anne Komatz	19.00
689	Mary Potocnik	Anton Taskar	18.00
711	Milan Jarich	Maria Troselj	17.00
	Maria Troselj	Anna Spear	14.00
	Anna Spear	John Kumer	31.00
715	Edward H. Bregant	John Kumer	29.00
741	William Leskovec	Emma Korosec	19.00
747	Mary Potisk	Hellen Ambrozich	19.00
	Hellen Ambrozich		
		TOTAL	\$1400.00
		F. A. VIDER, Supreme Sec'y.	

POROČILO O NAKAZANI BOLNIŠKI PODPORI

Nakazana dne 16. aprila 1945

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT

Payment of April 16, 1945

40 Joseph Reich \$25.	302 Anton Bogolun \$21, Anna Prevarek \$25, Paul Nahoraj \$70.
5 Lillian Moelinkar \$20.	325 Rose Ruppik \$24, Anton Dolenc \$28.
10 Julia Dolinar \$20, Louis Groshel \$14.	343 Mary Krnicich \$25.
Louis Groshel \$20.	347 Milan Dimich \$10.
18 Joseph Pouze \$27, Jacob Marinich \$21.	381 Andrew Preskar Jr. \$32.
Jacob Marinich \$21.	405 Anton Bogolun \$21, Anna Prevarek \$25, Paul Nahoraj \$70.
19 Ivana Rheme \$22.	425 Elizabeth Horvatic \$24.
21 Caroline Smith \$20.	430 Steve Erakovich \$75.
22 Anna Lamich \$25.50, Mike Greutz \$14.	431 Anton Pockaj \$20.
Apollonia Milosevic \$28, Kata Mihelich \$14, John Stimac \$60.	434 John Iglic \$28, Jacob Bohine \$6.
29 John Koren \$16, Charles Neumann \$27, Joseph Zitnik \$24, John Litwin \$24.	440 Frank Florianec \$25.
41 Anna Bohinec \$25.	450 Frances Huser \$20.
46 Carolyn Pajti \$20.	465 Fred Podgornik \$8, Rudolph Mazel \$28.
48 Frank Zupancic \$20.	472 John Hant \$15.
50 Mirko Palian \$11, Mary Deloit \$12.	501 Mike Marusic \$64.
Hisa Mihalevich \$26.	544 Anna Fabris \$20.
61 Frances Reutich \$20, Marko Pavzel \$26.	549 Martin Seban \$20.
Vincent Cestnik \$12, Vincent Ravnikar \$42, Jerry Strukul \$24, John Majer \$24.	550 Clara Hakule \$20, Mary Vertnik \$25.
83 Mike Gavrilovich \$26.	Helen Tisu \$23, Thomas Litar \$14.
89 Albert Spies \$22, Frank Zalaznik \$6.	Margaret Koran \$40, Mary Boenky \$20.
97 Peter Vranjak \$22.	560 Rudolph Ozanich \$20.
100 John Crepinsek \$20, Jacob Lekan \$25.	561 Steve Kosanovich \$12, Joseph Jezernik \$14.
108 Rose Mehle \$10, Antonia Beres \$25.	566 Vida Zamer \$20, Emily Buchar \$20.
109 John Skubitz \$12, Theresa Rousek \$20.	Bertha Krize \$20.
140, George Raeki \$17.	567 John Kerar \$20.
142 Anna Huser \$20.	568 Dorothy Gabroske \$19.
143 John Klover \$25.	576 Elizabeth Burksle \$15, Dorothy Schlarb \$40, Celeste Dietz \$17, Frank Mauer \$26.
144 Frank Porenta \$18.	594 Anton Tomic \$42.
147 Anton Glazar \$20.	600 John Kerar \$20.
150 Frank Znidarsic \$14.50.	600 Mary Malner \$10.
155 Agnes Koshak \$12.50, Jennie Trojar \$14.50, Mary Mautz \$21.50, Frank Koshak \$12.	610 Andrew Jarkovic \$20, Frank Kurnec \$20.
167 Emma Prohart \$40.	611 Caroline Phillips \$14.
184 Mary Kramar \$5.	614 Mary Koss \$20, Frank Salovee \$7.
185 Sam Pasalich \$20, Jacob Borovich \$20.	615 Goldie Knapper \$20, Katherine Pettit \$25, Mary Krall \$20, Mary Krall \$20.
194 John Majnarich \$16.	617 Eli Rodanovich \$23.
198 Daniel Perman \$20, Frances Slemec \$20.	629 Frances Contich \$20.
206 Katarina Bozic \$15.50, Krist Bolko \$6.	638 Katherine Pouche \$17.50, Mary Koss \$25.
Krist Bolko \$6, Frank Seka \$20.	639 Frank Salovic \$18.50.
201 Olga Seculo \$40.	

The Structure of World Peace

The delegates of the 46 United Nations now assembled in San Francisco are meeting at the most momentous time.

In Europe the once powerful Nazi warmachine, which threatened to enslave the entire world, is rapidly crumbling under the combined blows of the triumphant Allied armies. The war in Europe, which cost the lives of millions of people and untold suffering of others, is now virtually over, leaving in its wake some of the most barbaric imprints in all human history. In the Pacific, the Japanese warlords fare no better. Our air, sea and land forces are rapidly decimating the enemy resistance, although the end there is not yet in sight.

The overall Allied military situation is indeed encouraging everywhere. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the political situation should not lag behind—it will not lag behind if the peoples of the United Nations are determined that the millions of young men sacrificed in this war shall not have died in vain.

The San Francisco conference, which is dedicated to the task of formulating plans for a world peace based on international security, must evolve a charter to meet the greatest challenge of all times. Either the United Nations must work together to create a permanent and just peace for all large and small nations, or the world will plunge into another international chaos within the next ten or twenty years. The present conflict has clearly shown that the next conflict will be so devastating as to wipe out all vestiges of civilization.

★ ★ ★

Past experiences have taught us that there can't be any international security and world peace as long as imperialistic aggression is given a free play with human lives and their destinies.

The ill-fated League of Nations was totally impotent in preventing armed conflicts. It was impotent because it was in the hands of individuals whose predatory interests were first and foremost, using the League to attain their imperialistic ends. Another League of this type would again lead the nations to the same catastrophe that the world found itself in six years ago.

The New League of Nations must be based on a solid foundation. It must be a mighty combination of nations founded upon justice for peace. The conference at San Francisco will succeed if an international organization is established which will allow the nations of the world to deal on a world-wide basis with problems which cannot be solved on any other basis.

The world cannot afford another war. The peoples of the world ought to know by now that the nations of the world are so combined together in the intricate and dangerous life that violence and cruelty in one kills and destroys throughout the entire world.

★ ★ ★

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died for the ideal of a just peace, said in his message intended for the San Francisco conference:

"The structure of world peace . . . cannot be an American peace, or a British, a Russian, a French or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world . . . there can be no middle ground here. We shall have to bear the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

In a speech written the night before he died, the late President said:

"Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationship—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace. Let me assure you . . . that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you—millions and millions of you—are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure. The work, my friends, is peace, more than an end of this war—an end to the beginnings of all wars, yes, an end forever, to this impractical . . . settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples . . ."

The all-embracing issue at San Francisco should be: "There is no middle ground here." The delegates meeting there can translate this in positive terms and fashion a charter of world peace that will endure.

Lincolmites

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Lincolmites' 19th anniversary dance which was held recently was a big success in every way. We would like at this time to thank all who helped put this affair over and make it turn out so well. The crowd was bigger even than we'd hoped for and everyone surely had a grand time. The receipts gave our treasury a big boost which it very much needed. So thanks again to all who cooperated so heartily.

At our April meeting Sis. Frieda Klaszner reported that things are in readiness for the first meeting of our much talked of Juvenile Circle. For several months this has been a big issue within the lodge and we are glad to report that the first meeting will be held at 1 p. m. on Sunday, May 27, one hour before the Lincolmites' meeting. Let us all have our youngsters present for this affair and give it our full support. It is an important undertaking and to keep it going will require that we all cooperate wholeheartedly.

We are glad to report that Bro. John Kerar is making a recovery from pneumonia. He has been able to leave the hospital, after spending five weeks there, during which time he underwent two serious operations.

Recently we had an interesting

letter from one of our members who is on the battlefield in Germany, namely, Martin Banich Jr. "Tini" writes us that he saw most of Italy in the long time he was there, and that now he is seeing plenty of action again. He expressed the hope that he might celebrate our lodge's next anniversary with us, and we certainly hope that he will, and all our other members who are scattered over all parts of the world. We heard at our dance that John Lazar, Lodge 47, and brother to our active member Dom Lazar, has again been wounded in battle, this time quite seriously. He is in a hospital in England and after being treated there he hopes to be transferred to a U.S. hospital. We surely hope John will be able to make a full recovery even if it takes a long time.

Our members are asked to attend a dance to be held at the Dom on Sunday night, May 13, sponsored by Lodge 47. Let's all turn out for another good time.

MARY BRUNOCAR, 567.

Who?

A German news reel was being shown in a Norwegian theater. When a picture of Hitler appeared a woman shouted from the audience: "Who is that?"

The light was immediately switched on and a man came on the stage and demanded: "Who was that?"

The voice from the audience repeated at once: "So you don't know him either."

Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoozit

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The date that stands out the most in every member's mind at the present time, is May 5, on which our annual Spring Dance is to take place at the Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal in the Wintergarden. Joe Faltsette's orchestra is all set to play and you're assured of polkas, jive, etc. An invitation is extended to all neighboring lodges to attend this affair. Also all servicemen are welcome and admission is free.

The committee has quite a program scheduled for the dance. First of all \$10 and \$5 will be given away respectively. Also two lucky people will each go home with a carton of cigarettes. I call them "lucky" because as everyone knows cigarettes are hard to obtain these days. These are but a few of the events that are going to take place. Members should urge their friends to come early on account of the curfew.

Just a reminder that if anyone desires more tickets just call Sophie Vertovsek, Helen Hervatin, or Della Markoff. They will be more than happy to oblige. Five dollars will be given to the person who disposes more than twenty-five subscription books—probably by this time someone has already passed the mark. Also all members who were selected to work are reminded to be at the hall early.

By the time this article is printed the telegraphic bowling tournament will be an event of the past, but I am sure it will be an event long remembered by all, especially the bowlers who participated. Four teams represented the St. Louis area and it was through the efforts of Brother John Yurcek and Sister Ann Spiller that they entered the tournament. The man's team was composed of a couple of the old time bowlers so I'm sure they came through with some good scores. As for the woman's team, well, this was the first time that they were bowling on a team so they didn't promise anything. They have been practicing for the past month or so and if they did as well as they did on some of the practice games they did very well. The members who took part in the tournament are to be congratulated on their fine sportsmanship. Perhaps when the next tournament takes place we'll be able to come out with some of the high honors.

Whoozit wishes to make a correction in the article printed on April 19. Frank Sayovec donated \$20 instead of \$2 towards the SANC dance held April 7. Also a correction in the article printed April 26. Sister Katie Moody's address is 4262 Norfolk instead of 4662. So members drop her a card of cheer.

All Spirit members wish to express their deepest sympathy to the family of Sis. Anna Hovevar, member of lodge 107, who passed away recently. She was a diligent worker for the SNPJ and all members will miss her.

THIS AND THAT: Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Yartz on the arrival of a baby girl. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

We are sorry to report that one of our most faithful and outstanding members, Bro. Al Kacin, is being called to the service on May 4. We want to wish you the very best of luck and hope it won't be very long before you are back with us once more.

Brother John Zimmerman is recovering nicely and he has been moved to Division One at the Koch Hospital. Members, when you send him cards be sure to mention Division One so as to avoid confusion.

The dance given on April 15 at the Bohemian Hall by the singing society was well attended by Spirit members. A lot of credit goes to Justine Gialusi, member of lodge 107, for her leadership in this organization.

SERVICEMEN: Cpl. Anthony La Borda sends greetings from Mariana. Frankie Sathaler writes from Germany. Eddy Hervatin is somewhere in the vast South Pacific. Stanley Hervatin writes from France where he has been assigned to a new outfit. His address is: Pfc. Stanley A. Hervatin, 37370374, Co. 765th Rwy. Shop Bn. A.P.O. 350, c/o PM, New York, N. Y.

Brother John Buckowitz Jr. spent several days in St. Louis recently while on his way to Philadelphia on a new assignment.

Hervatin's new address is: 6167 Victoria, Zone 10.

Lt. Walter Youngman is at the present time training in Pueblo, Colo.

A final reminder to the members that our Spring Dance is taking place Saturday night, May 5, at the Concordia Turner Hall and everyone is welcome. A good time is in store for all who attend. I'll see you Saturday!

UNIVERSAL, PA.—Meeting of SNPJ Comets lodge 715 Sunday, May 6, at 7 p. m. at Slovene hall.

MICHAEL R. KUMER.

Veronian Lodge Dance Sunday

VERONA, PA.—This Sunday, May 6—that's tomorrow night—a dance will be held at our Veronian Club. The time of this affair is scheduled for 8 p. m., and the music will be furnished by Jackie Martincic's orchestra. The admission, as always, is only 50c. So with the prediction of fine weather, a nice crowd is sure to be on hand.

In northern corner of Sylvan, and weighing in at 6 lbs., is a future Veronian softball. Yes, the Veronians offer congratulations to the Tratars, Tony and Laura, on the arrival of a baby boy.

Gene Mokosek, a Veronian member, is reported missing in action. Veronians are hoping, Mr. and Mrs. Mokosek, that your boy who is a pal of every Veronian, shows up safe and sound.

MICHAEL LIPESKY, 680.

Pacific Supply Co-op Gains 80% in Volume

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (CLNS)—With attendance held down to 48 delegates by ODT restrictions, Pacific Supply Cooperative held a stream-lined annual meeting here March 5 and 6. During the year just finished, business of the regional jumped from slightly less than \$4 million to \$7,090,562, a gain of approximately 80%.

Greatest advance in 1944 according to Charles Baker, general manager, was the acquisition of a feed plant at Klamath Falls, Oregon. The total assets of the association have exceeded \$2 million for the first time and net worth stands at \$1,600,000. The Co-op's goal for 1945 has been set for a \$10 million volume.

Five new cooperatives were added during the year making a total of 99 fullfledged members. A seed cleaning and processing plant was established in Tangent, Oregon. The cooperative expects that "in another two or three years, war conditions permitting, Pacific Supply Cooperative will be a dominant factor in marketing of field, seeds and vegetable seeds produced in the Pacific Northwest."

Plans are under way to build a \$125,000 plant in Portland to manufacture mixed fertilizer and agricultural insecticides as soon as materials are available. A coal mine in Utah has been leased by Pacific Supply with option to purchase at the end of June, 1945. The regional is participating in several national undertakings including the manufacture of farm machinery and operation of the red cedar shingle mill in British Columbia.

Co-ops Best Defenders of Consumer Interests

NEW YORK—Pointing to the role of the co-ops as pacemakers in the advancement of food technology, James Rorty and N. P. Norman write in a current issue of The Commonwealth, well-known Catholic weekly, that "the sooner the co-ops take over the representation of the consumer interest in this country wherever it is effected—in print, on the air or at Washington—the better it will be for everybody, not excepting the commercial food processors and distributors. The co-ops provide, or soon will provide, a flexible yardstick of competition, sensitively attuned to the latest advances of food science."

Service to Veterans

QUESTION: What agencies or organizations will assist veterans in filing claims for disability compensation?

ANSWER: Any veteran desiring a service officer to act as his representative in appearances before ration boards, etc., must give power of attorney to an authorized representative of one of the following organizations: American Legion, American Red Cross, Disabled American Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

U. S. Post Office Urges Use of Zone Numbers

The Post Office Department is urging all persons to use their own zone number as a part of their own address, and to use the zone number of the person to whom they are writing. This is always necessary but particularly so during the holiday season. The Chicago Post Office has arranged to enter the zone numbers on local mailing list without charge to the patron. Write the addresses of your Chicago friends and relatives on a sheet of paper and send them to: The Postmaster, Room 408, Main Post Office, 433 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill.

Victorian News

CHICAGO.—Another tournament has come to a close. Of course, this one was not as much fun as we had in the good old days because we didn't meet all of those nice out-of-townners as in former years. But let's all hope that next year it will be different. Also, let's hope that there will be peace on earth by that time.

Yes, Spirits of St. Louis, you were lucky on Friday the 13th. It was our loss of a very good and faithful member and your gain. Bro. John Lasterni Jr. is a very good worker and will be missed by us Victorians. Lots of luck to both the Spirits and John.

Boys and girls, remember it's Mother's Day on May 13. So think of your dear mother and bring her a little gift. Mother always likes to be remembered. Do as your mother wants you to do, never talk back to your dear mother because you will not have her forever. Be kind to your mother.

The Perfect Circle here in Chicago is having a program on Mother's Day. It is called "When Ma and Pa Were Young." Now that's a very good, appropriate title and a very good play, and the kiddies that take part in it are all very good. So come to SNPJ Hall, 2659 S. Lawndale, Sunday, May 13. We'll be seeing you there.

Victorians, we must start to think of convention delegate. There's always something going on all the time.

The monthly meeting of the Victorians will be held Thursday, May 3, at Berger's Hall, 2653 S. Lawndale. Members, do attend this meeting as there are certain things the lodge has to approve. I would like to remind all members who are in arrears with their dues to pay up. When you are suspended or if some misfortune comes your way, don't hold it against your lodge or secretary, for I cannot afford to pay for everyone who is negligent in paying his or her dues. As it has happened in many instances, the secretary pays and then they say they don't want to be in the lodge any longer. That's not fair to any lodge. If you don't want to be in, drop your secretary a card and report on it. This means all lodges. Remember, meeting May 3. Will be seeing you.

MARY E. NOVAK, 632.

Cleveland SNPJ Ladies' League

CLEVELAND, O.—Friday night's session didn't relieve the tension for second place. The Concordians lost two games to the Cavaliers, thereby tying the Comrades No. 1 for the position. Strugglers No. 2 were defeated by Comrades No. 2 in two games, tying for third place.

For the Concordians Alice Potochnik was the leader with 441. Cavaliers' Chris Kebe topped the sheet with 489.

Theresa Clements of the Strugglers No. 2 led the gang with 183-137-221, 541 series. Pauline Ross scored high for the Comrades No. 2 with 472.

Comrades No. 1 topped the league leaders, the Strugglers No. 1 team in two games. Frances Tomsic highlighted the winners with a 200 game for a 550 series, which helped the team to a new three game high of 2316. Frances Perusek led the Strugglers with 456.

Utopians No. 1 took two games from Utopians No. 2. Fanny Svetina was high for the winners with 436, while Julia Kronik squeezed out a 424 to top the losers.

PAULINE ROSS, Sec'y.

Co-op Growth Told In Recent Reports

CHICAGO.—Despite shortages of goods and labor, consumer co-ops generally are growing faster than ever, national sources here report. Annual reports from the regional cooperative wholesale federations, Central States Cooperatives (Chicago and Detroit) and Midland Cooperative Wholesale (Minneapolis and Milwaukee), are representative examples of the trend, it is said.

Central States Co-ops, serving more than 100 community co-ops, increased its trading volume during its fourth year by 54% over the previous fiscal year to a record \$755,000. Midland Co-op hit \$10,176,000 in trading volume with its member associations, and made a net savings for them of a smashing \$837,000. Assets increased by nearly \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC BOARD

Michael Vrhovnik, Athletic Director, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.; Dist. No. 1—John Loushe Jr., R. D. 3, Box 204-X, Johnstown, Pa.; Dist. No. 2—Frank Tomsic, Box 271, Strabane, Pa.; Dist. No. 3—John J. Spilar, 13513 Darley Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio; Dist. No. 4—Frank J. Lotrich, 1937 Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.; Dist. No. 5—Marco Shappeck, 2736 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.

Official Notice

Election of Delegates for Thirteenth Regular Convention

All local lodges and members of the Slovene National Benefit Society are hereby officially notified of the elections of delegates for our thirteenth regular convention which are to be carried out during the coming two months.

Our by-laws provide that the regular convention of the Supreme Legislative Body of the Society shall be held quadrennially, beginning with the year 1941. Which means that 1945 is again our convention year, and that we must have our convention before the end of this year in order to comply with that provision. Besides, we are governed also by the state laws which contain practically the same provision regarding conventions.

Proper steps were taken by our Supreme Board in that direction at the right time and all preparations essential to holding our convention have already been made. However, an official announcement calling for election of delegates was held back until now, and this delay came after the Office of Defense Transportation issued an order drastically limiting all conventions, explaining that that was because of war necessity. No meeting where over 50 delegates have to travel is allowed without special permit from that office, and such a permit we could not get.

Because of that order by the ODT and for the reason that there is a bill pending in the Illinois State Legislature providing for authorization of the fraternal benefit societies to defer their conventions for a year or so because of extraordinary difficult conditions caused by the war we have delayed with the call for election of delegates. At the same time we have been carefully watching all developments in that connection in the expectation that the bill might become a law before our election period and that we might thus be able to postpone our convention until next year and at the same time comply with the request of the ODT and the laws of the state.

That did not happen, however. The bill was not passed in the state legislature by the time we are writing this, while the time to begin our elections is drawing close. Besides, it is possible that traveling conditions will soon change for better and that the ODT will be able to withdraw its order curtailing conventions in a few months from now. In view of the situation and in order that we may be prepared for any eventuality, the Supreme Executive Committee adopted a resolution ordering elections of delegates, as our by-laws provide.

Our last convention selected the town of Eveleth, Minn., as the place for our thirteenth regular convention, and our Supreme Board at its last meeting set Monday, August 13, 1945 as the date on which the convention is to begin. It will be so carried out unless something happens in the meantime which would make holding of our convention impossible, in which case our lodges and members will be promptly informed and further advised as to what to do.

In the meantime the election of delegates shall take place, that is in the months of May and June and the lodges with small number of members wishing to merge with some other lodge or lodges for the purpose of attaining the prescribed number of members for election of one delegate, shall do so and try to speed up their merger in order that they may be able to complete their election within the said election period.

As always at time of conventions, the Supreme Secretary has prepared detailed instructions regarding procedure in election of delegates. They are published in this issue of Prosveta and we advise our lodges to read them carefully. By following those instructions you will avoid mistakes and save yourself unpleasant disappointment that may occur because of carelessly conducted elections, and we will thus save time and money that is usually wasted at conventions with election irregularities and matters of this kind.

VINCENT CAINKAR, Supreme President.

How Much Do I Get?

QUESTION: How valuable is my Social Security?

ANSWER: The average social security benefits paid to a worker and his wife retiring at age of 65, if purchased thru the usual insurance channels, would cost at least \$8,000. Most workers would not be able to lay aside that amount for retirement purposes.

In addition to retirement benefits, the Social Security Act provides monthly payments to widow age 65, and to minor children of deceased workers who die at any age. The insurance value of this protection depends upon the size of the family and the amount of the worker's wages in social security jobs. The total insurance protection of all these benefits is often equal to \$25,000, if purchased as a term insurance policy.

Anyone who desires further information about benefits payable under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance should call or write his nearest Social Security Board

office. All field officers have pamphlets giving full particulars and will be glad to distribute them free of charge.

Prompt Publicity in Prosveta

When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for long articles is Monday and for short notices Tuesday morning of each week; time your letters according to distance from destination.
2. Write legibly in ink on ONE side of paper only, or type your letter, double spacing it; use standard size paper (8 1/2 x 11).
3. Give full name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
4. Unpublished articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.
5. The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any letter or article, intended for publication.
6. Address all communications intended for the paper—NEVER to individuals—ALWAYS to:

PROSVETA

2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois.

The Slovene National Benefit Society

Is Proud of More Than

5,000

Members Who Are Now in the Service of
Our Country

Our Front

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ELECTION OF CONVENTION DELEGATES

By Louis Beniger

The war has created many problems for the San Francisco Security Conference, which began its attempts to prevent another war last week.

It is obvious that something is missing from the conference. What is missing is the living spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was identified so closely with the fight for freedom against Nazism and Fascism, as well as with the effort to create a world organization to keep the peace.

Correspondents report that it was particularly noticeable at the opening session of the conference, which Roosevelt had planned to attend in person.

The opening session, writes one reporter, was dignified, but routine and hardly impressive.

The same correspondent, writing on President Truman's address, has this to say:

"President Truman's voice came over the radio loudspeaker, but it lacks any thrilling quality. Secretary Stettinius still impresses the onlooker as the businessman giving a report to a board of directors. The ceremony went through mechanically as something that had to be done.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt could have done much with this half hour.

"Yet, as it went on, there suddenly came the realization that one man can not do the job to be done here, that even if Franklin D. Roosevelt had been spared to be here, he could only have offered an inspiring beginning.

"His absence emphasizes that one commanding figure can not do it all... nor can a few men do the work to be done here, if it is properly done.

While Poland presents an issue at the conference, that issue will very likely be sidestepped.

Russia insists that the Lublin government be recognized and allowed to be represented at the San Francisco conference. On the other hand, England and America are siding with the London Polish government. The Polish government in London, according to Harold J. Laski, is composed of "extreme reactionaries on the one hand and most of the right-wing Socialists on the other."

"The attitude they take," says Laski, "is a very foolish one. Neither the United States nor Great Britain is going to quarrel with the Soviet Union on issues which ought to have been settled before."

Russia's position is clear. She wants to have friendly governments in neighboring countries. And why not? Other great powers are pursuing the same kind of policy. Why should it be denied to Russia?

"Saga of Excess Troughs"; Or How Box Cars Were Wasted

"The Saga of Excess Troughs; or, How Precious Lumber and Transportation Were Wasted," might well be the title of a startling story told by the House by Congressman Frank Carlson.

Estimating that Middle Western farmers are now short 100,000 box cars to move last year's grain crops, Carlson declared that the government shipped 190 carloads of high-grade lumber from California to New York, where it was manufactured into 2,400,000 wooden troughs, which were promptly shipped back to California and put on the surplus auction block.

The facts, Carlson said, were obtained from the current issue of the California Lumber Merchant, a trade publication.

"Approximately 5,000,000 feet of lumber were wasted," Carlson said. "I don't know what the troughs could have been made for, but those of us who grew up on the farm know that 2,400,000 wooden troughs would feed a lot of pigs. It might relieve the pork shortage."

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES ON NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

With returns in from five local SNPJ telegraphic bowling tournaments at this early hour (Monday, 9 A.M.), the results reveal that the Cleveland bowlers are leading in all three events, both in the men's and women's divisions.

Tournaments yet to be heard from are Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis, Strabane, Sharon and Grand Rapids. Reports from these six localities are expected some time today, but too late for this week's issue of the Prosveta.

Due to the fact that all articles and reports intended for this week's issue of the Prosveta, had to be in the hands of the Editor not later than early Monday morning (April 30), because of the May 1st holiday, the results of all other tournaments must for that reason be held over until next week.

The first tournament telegram was received from Lodge 266, Muskegon Hts., Mich., who reported the results of their Doubles and Singles contests. The second telegram came from St. Louis, Mo., and the third from Cleveland.

Complete results, however, including all official score sheets, were received from Waukegan, Ill., in the early Monday morning mail, while all the results of the Chicago tournament, which the Athletic Director witnessed both as a spectator and participant, were known at 3:30 Sunday afternoon.

There you have the sum and total of all the tournament news we are able to report at this time. Next week the results of all eleven tournaments will be published. The following are the high scores of the first five tournaments reporting.

Tournament Site	TEAM EVENT				DOUBLES		SINGLES		
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Waukegan, Ill.	2535	2221	1902	1452	1143	946	589	467	
Chicago, Ill.	2518	1966	—	1379	1084	897	577	488	
Cleveland, Ohio	2796	2344	—	—	1150	1025	626	541	
St. Louis, Mo.	2089	1664	—	—	930	930	—	—	
Indianapolis, Ind.	—	—	—	—	1065	830	519	540	

MICHAEL VIKHOVNIK, Athletic Director.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

BE HIS PEN PAL!

There is a 12-year old SNPJ juvenile, Andy Orsi, who has been bedfast for two years with rheumatic fever. Don't you juveniles think it would be nice if you would write a cheerful letter to Andy? Be his pen pals, won't you? His address is 1821 Maple St., Granite City, Ill. His mother is bedfast for almost a year, and we hear she is doing all she can in her will power to be up and around to help her son regain his health.

"When Ma and Pa Were Young" Stated for May 13

CHICAGO.—With Perfect Circle's anniversary program less than two weeks off, it was decided that we tell you folks something about this program. First of all, we had invited the Jolly Juvenile Circle of Waukegan to participate on this program, and it was nice to hear that they could come and help us celebrate our 5th birthday. Perfect Circle had enjoyed the Jolly Juveniles' performance on a program last January, when we were their guests, and we are certain that you are going to enjoy their part of the program very much.

Perfect Circle has built its program around the theme "When Ma and Pa Were Young." Some of the clothes we were fortunate to borrow, date back to the year 1895, and some are as "modern" as 1920. We searched for entertainment to complement the costumes, and the era they were worn. This was not only a lot of fun, but educational as well.

Some of the members had never heard of Carrie Nation and her Temperance League, and some girls were amazed to find out that women at one time were denied the right to vote. As a result we have two skits revolving around these facts, but in a much lighter vein than they were thought of at the turn of the century.

The older girls, dressed in 1917 "Sunday Best" sing songs that will start you reminiscing. The boys, not to be outdone, will cause many an "Oh" and "Ah" from the feminine members of the audience with their unusual numbers.

Our little folks will present a timely skit, "Tribute to Our Parents" as well as an old-fashioned "heel and toe" polka dance, which we call the "Rustle Bustle." Proposals sometimes run into difficulties, and our presentation of one is no exception, and you may remember it did happen once, maybe to you.

We are featuring a style show that will give the audience an opportunity to get a good view of some of the costumes, and this will be accompanied by bits of information we have regarding the clothes.

Perfect Circle has worked hard to prepare this program for your enjoyment, and we know that the Jolly Juveniles have done the same. We sincerely hope all our SNPJ friends will try and attend this affair and give SNPJ youth the moral support it so richly deserves.

ANN SANNEMANN, Mgr.
Perfect Circle 26, SNPJ.

Another Bond Drive!

Hitler's down and out! Now we must lick the Japs! To do that, Uncle Sam must have lots of money. He can get it in only two ways—taxes and bonds! Most of it comes from bonds. Buy Stamps and Bonds to your limit.

Farm Land Boom Is Traced to City Folk

Farm land values continue to boom. They are now 52 per cent over the 1935-1939 average, 11 per cent of the gain having been made last year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics declares that farmers are doing little buying of land. The speculators, it said, are city folks seeking a "hedge" against possible inflation.

Vital Statistics Note

From a country newspaper: "Due to shortage of paper, a number of births will be postponed until next week."

Lodge Correspondents Please Note

Postal regulations prohibit publishing or mentioning in any way items covering raffles or games of chance to which an admission fee is charged. Papers containing this information are refused admittance to the mails. Therefore, our correspondents are asked to kindly eliminate such subjects from their articles.

Tribute to Jugoslavia

(Address delivered by Sgt. Walter Bernstein of Yank magazine at the Yugoslav dinner, Feb. 7, '45, New York City.)

Everyone now seems to have got around to the point of praising the Partisans, but I think it is more important to understand them, to understand what they have done, and why they have done it. They unified the country, and they kicked out the Germans, they formed a Popular Front of all the elements of the population.

First, it was on the basis of simply fighting back against the Fascists, and then on the basis of a democratic federal Republic of Yugoslavia and they did all this because they had to do it in order to survive.

Tito succeeded where others failed, because he built his program on the basis of taking in anyone who fought against the Germans, no matter who they were, and out of this common need of fighting against the Germans and the Fascists, came unity.

I heard lots of rumors about civil war in Yugoslavia, both overseas and back here. Well, I spent a month and a half there. I marched through, I think, representative occupied and unoccupied sections, and I found no evidence of civil war. I found the people united behind Tito, with the exception possibly of several minority groups, such as we have here in the United States.

But they have suffered in order to achieve this. At the time I was there last Spring, the Partisans said that they had lost—they knew of at least one million killed out of a population of fifteen million. The General in charge of the Partisan Medical Service told me of their fight against disease, against typhus and jaundice and malaria, and against one disease that they had no weapons, which is just simple starvation.

He told what the country can expect ten years from now, the rheumatism and the rheumatic fever, from sleeping out on the ground, and the sterility of the men and women from malnutrition and fatigue.

In every village I passed through on the march from the Adriatic coast to Tito's headquarters to Bosnia, there was not one village that did not have some houses that had been damaged. If the Fascists had not had time to shell the house or burn it, they just burned the roof down.

I made this march in the company of delegates from Dalmatia, to an anti-Fascist youth conference they were having there.

Well, we ate about one meal a day on the way. The people in the village gave us what they had, even if it meant their going hungry themselves, and kids, little children, would wait on the road outside each village that we came to, and you would see them standing in rags, and their bellies swollen with hunger, and the only thing I ever heard them ask for were pencils for their school work. They never asked for food, they did not ask for candy, they did not ask for clothes, even when they saw there was an American in the crowd, the only thing they ever asked for was pencils.

We passed one place where there were underground hospitals that had been built in the ground. This was something they had instituted at the beginning of their fight, when they had no rear to retreat to. They had a lot of trouble carting their wounded over the mountains, because they were always on foot, and so they built caves in the mountains or great holes in the ground, and they put in twenty or thirty wounded, and a doctor and a nurse, and what food and water they had, and they would seal the entrance and leave them there maybe for a month or a month and a half or two months, and they would stay there and they would hear the Germans walking overhead, and then after they were well or well enough to go, if they had not been rescued, then they would break out and take their chances, and some of them managed to get back.

At this Congress, there were eight hundred delegates from Tito's headquarters and that section of Yugoslavia. Some of them had taken three months to get there. The delegates from Montenegro started out as one hundred and ended up as fifty. They had two pitched battles. The delegates from Serbia started out one hundred and fifty strong. Of that number, I think one hundred got to the Congress. They had also fought several pitched battles, and they got up and spoke and I did not know an awful lot about Yugoslavia before I came there, but what I saw was a very definite unity and a very definite fight against the common enemy.

And with respect to Tito himself, the basis of his popularity was that he proved himself as a leader. It was not only that his long-range policies were right, but that people would talk about him as a good marcher and a good fighter, because he fought. And that is one thing, the one test of how they judge people down in Yugoslavia, whether you fought or not, because there are no half-way marks, either you fought against the Fascists or you were with the Fascists, there was

Official Proceedings

SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting of March 7

Meeting was called to order at 1 p. m. in presence of all executive officers. Minutes of the Feb. 21 meeting are approved as read.

President submits letter from Christine Stritar, of Waukegan, asking for SNPJ films to be shown at P-T. A. program. Decided to comply with the request, and Juvenile Director Vrhovnik is delegated to show the films.

He received a reply to a letter from the ODT suggesting that our convention be postponed until transportation facilities improve, a copy of which they also sent to the state insurance dept. He also reports that an amendment to the state law which would provide that within one year after the ban on conventions is lifted fraternal societies hold their conventions. Report is accepted and no action will be taken until this matter is definitely clear for presentation to the membership.

Letter from Yugoslav relief committee expressing appreciation for \$10,000 pledge made by the president at the recent banquet in New York.

Secretary submits letter from Louis Godina, lodge 198, asking to send Prosveta free of charge since he has no money for subscription, which is granted for one year. The Waukegan SNH asks for a renewal of ad on stage curtain, which is granted. Manager of circle 38 asks for special benefit for Dorothy Fenda, Juvenile member of lodge 185, who was operated for appendicitis; committee considers circumstances and approves \$30.

Letter from secretary of lodge 559 asking to review a previous application for a donation for the invitational doubles bowling tourney for which the athletic board had recommended \$50 and they consider this sum too small; decided to refer matter to the athletic board for reconsideration.

Juvenile director submits request from circle 7, Girard, O., for a donation and he recommends \$25, which is approved. He also reports that the athletic board recommended \$100 for the Penna duckpin bowling tourney April 6 at Sygan., which is also approved.

The following operation and special benefit applications were approved upon recommendation of the supreme medical director: Joe Paulenich (31) \$80, operation; special benefit to Joseph Kojancic (13) \$20, William Kroschel (86) \$25, Mary Petrich (205) \$10, Anton Modic (586) \$15, Justin Pirnat (590) \$40. Meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

Meeting of March 14

Meeting was called to order at 1 p. m. Present were all executive officers. Minutes of the March 7 meeting are approved as read.

President reports that he conferred with our attorney and the fraternal congress board members concerning our convention; an amendment to the state law was formulated giving fraternal societies the right to postpone conventions due to war time conditions; the amendment will very likely soon become a law. Report accepted.

He also presents the bill which is pending in the Pennsylvania legislature, a copy of which was sent to the supreme secretary by Frank Vratari with an explanation that the bill would restrain authorities from urging our members who in time of unemployment and economic crisis ask for relief to sign their insurance to the state as has been the case during the last depression. However, the wording of the bill has no reference to the fraternal societies, but it provides that the authorities in the future would not be allowed to confiscate the property of persons who are receiving public aid. It would be advisable that we get in touch with the officers of the Pennsylvania fraternal congress who are interested in such matters and to get their opinion for joint action. Decided to act in accordance with this recommendation.

Secretary submits letter from former member J. Dvorsek, Girard, Kans., asking if it would be possible to send him Prosveta since he is unable to pay for same. Decided to advance him the paper for one year.

The Illinois association for crippled children sent Easter seals, and a \$5 contribution was approved.

He reads a letter from the Illinois fraternal congress in which they inclosed proposed amendment to section 285 of fraternal code with reference to conventions and urge fraternal societies to contact state legislators to vote for this bill. Decided that necessary steps be taken in support of the bill.

Discussion on wall calendars for 1946. Decided to order 30,000 small and 1,200 large wall calendars from Gerlach Barklow, the only company that submitted the bid for calendars.

Secretary of the sick benefit department calls attention to the su-

preme board decision which provides that a new application for discharged soldier-members be prepared and adds that since the applications prepared by the secretary some time ago serve the purpose satisfactorily, he recommends that these shall remain in effect. Recommendation approved.

In the absence of the juvenile director, the secretary submits the recommendation of the athletic board for additional \$50 to the bowling tourney recently held in Chicago, which is approved.

Meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

Meeting of March 21

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

President reports that the janitor quit his job and wishes to be relieved of his duties April 9. Report is accepted and the president is instructed to look for another janitor.

He further reports about the JPO meeting held March 9, about the result of the referendum conducted by affiliated organizations concerning merger with WRFASDD, and the decision of the JPO committee. The decision is criticized because the said committee failed to vote for merger since the majority of the votes cast by the organizations and locals was in favor of merger, and because the said committee intends to retain the fund collected for relief instead of giving it immediately for the aid of the destitute people in the old country.

He also reads a letter from Anton Shular in which he asks for SNPJ films to be shown at the Kansas federation annual May program, which is approved.

Secretary submits a letter from Frank Alesh asking for an ad for the relief program scheduled for April 29; one page ad for \$20 is approved.

Secretary of the sick benefit reports concerning a member of lodge 325 who is on the sick list with a fractured skull since May, 1943, and lives about 50 miles from the lodge. He wrote to the doctor for information but failed to receive any reply. Decided that the supreme medical director should seek information; if none is obtained, other necessary steps should be taken.

Juvenile director reports that he attended the P-T. A. program in Waukegan on March 14 where he showed the SNPJ films of Slovenia. The attendance was good, the films were favorably received, and a good impression was created.

Treasurer reports that his leave of absence expired but under the circumstances it is impossible to relinquish his duties as secretary of SANC entirely; he asks if the work could be so arranged that he would work three days a week here and three days for SANC. Discussion follows. It is suggested that he should get someone in his place so that he could devote his full time to the Society as treasurer. Moved and seconded that the treasurer would work three days a week as secretary of SANC. Motion carried. It is also agreed that salary is to be paid according to the time devoted to the Society.

Head editor presents a letter withheld for publication pending the committee's decision. Decided that the letter, because of controversial nature, be rejected and the writer be so informed.

Applications for assessment loan and special benefit were approved (details in Slovene minutes).

VINCENT CAINKAR, Pres.
F. A. VIDER, Secretary.

They Said Last Week

Franklin Delano Roosevelt in a speech written the night before he died, which he was to have delivered by radio:

"Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationship—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace. Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done, that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you—millions and millions of you—are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure. The work, my friends, is peace, more than an end of this war—an end to the beginnings of all wars, yes, an end forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples. Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward to the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith."

—Common Council.

Doing Fine

"Put up your hands!" commanded the larger of two bandits who had stopped the bus. "We're goin' to rob the gents and kiss all the ladies."

"No," remonstrated the smaller one, gallantly. "We'll rob the gents all right, but we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," snapped a woman passenger of uncertain age, "mind your own business! Your friend's managing this hold-up!"

Insecurity Breeds Hatred

By PEARL S. BUCK

So much has been written on the subject of discrimination, so much said, that now all words fail, as words always fail, unless they reach the sources of action. The place of words, their task and duty, is to inform. If information succeeds in stirring the imagination, in producing conviction and if out of conviction there is determination for action, then words have done their part.

In the matter of discrimination the process is incomplete. So much information has been spread about through words, that any school child knows that he should not discriminate against his schoolmate who is not of the same race or religion as himself. Yet he continues to discriminate. Discrimination goes on everywhere in our country, in spite of legislation against it, in spite of labor shortages, in spite of the fact that Negroes and Jews are fighting as bravely for our country as white men and Gentiles.

Nor can common sense persuade. Most of the people in the world today are colored, not white. Out of this war the two most populous countries will emerge, strong and ready to take leading places in the world, as Russia emerged out of the last war. China will rise first and then India, two nations who between them have nearly half the world's people and great natural resources. Nor are these peoples savage. On the contrary, they are the two oldest and most permanent civilizations. Yet we constantly alienate both Chinese and Indians by our color discrimination.

And in our own hemisphere we forget that South America is made up of countries which have no discrimination and which are insulted by our color prejudice and distrust for it. Our Good Neighbor Policy has been vitiated by our color prejudice as any honest South American will tell us.

Common sense and a practical point of view, not to mention good business, should persuade us to give up our prejudice, and still we persist in it. Our future depends upon good-will with all these peoples of Asia and South America. Future wars are inevitable without such good-will, but we prefer to do without good-will, in order to keep our prejudice.

Nor will we listen to scientists. In the last few years anthropologists have united in proving to us that color and creed and nationality have nothing to do with the superior human being. We are deaf and blind to scientific truth when it comes to our prejudice.

Truth, expediency, our own security and even the lives of our children mean nothing to us. In this age of science and achievement we cling to our superstitions.

How can this be explained? It can only be explained by saying that the prejudice which leads to discrimination in its manifold forms is not a matter of reason but of emotion, not of mind but of feeling. This emotion, this feeling is rooted in fear. Were fear removed, prejudice would disappear with it.

What is this fear which makes us hate our fellow man? It is a fear which springs from social insecurity and economic insecurity. As long as these two insecurities prevail, as they do so generally throughout American life, prejudice and therefore discrimination will prevail. Russia was not able to eliminate discrimination among her many peoples until she moved to establish dual security, social and economic. The first she accomplished by government declaration of equality among all her peoples, which made discrimination an unlawful act, and the second she accomplished by the sim-

ple experiment of making sure that every individual was certain to have the same economic opportunity, with guarantee for care in sickness and old age.

America will not gain these ends by Russia's methods, but we can gain them successfully by our own. Our government can declare discrimination illegal, as indeed it is, as well as undemocratic, and prosecute it as criminal. We can provide equal opportunity for all, and certainly we can provide care for all in sickness and old age. When these fears are taken out of our lives, the sources of prejudice will be removed. Habit then will die.

What we ought to work for is security for all people. Within the framework of our society this can be done. Excessive profits can be used for the people's security, and employment can be guaranteed and stabilized within our democratic system. Our system fails only when it becomes undemocratic, when individuals and groups gain more than their share of profit and power, and so establish around themselves new areas of fear in others. All our organizations for doing away with discrimination will go on being the static bureaucracies that they are unless they attack the sources of the emotions which produce prejudices.

Still less will these organizations succeed so long as each is fighting for its own. Those who oppose equality, whose interest it is to foster prejudice, may continue in their present complacency and ease so long as Negroes are fighting only for Negroes, Jews for Jews, labor for labor, women for women, and down the long list of the discriminated against. But when all these groups can attack together the sources of inequality, when they fight for human equality instead of just for their own, then we will see present complacency disturbed and ease become uneasiness. To be sure, this basic fight for human equality will also mean freedom for India and Puerto Rico, and Korea and Africa; it will mean justice for China and Poland and all other peoples, but that means security for all and therefore for us. No one country is safe if safety for all is not provided for and guaranteed.

The day of small things, of partial achievement, is past. The principles which the people of England have found necessary for their happiness, are also necessary for the people of India. Those things which the white people in our own country declare essential for themselves are essential for our colored people, and Jew must be as secure as Gentile within our world. Only so can all be secure. No group can think only of itself today without standing condemned of the folly and ignorance which make peace and safety impossible. All must think in terms of the world.

How is this to be done? It is simple enough. All groups should build toward social and economic security for all. I should like to see a combined effort for the removal of prejudice concentrate upon the removal of the cause of fear, fear in the white man, fear in the Gentile, fear in the Jew, fear in the Negro. Two bold and mighty strokes, one for an equalized society, one for an equalized economy, both possible within our democracy, both indeed essential if our democracy is real, and the thing would be done.

Does Social Security Cover Sickness or Disability?

QUESTION: My husband was hurt in an auto accident and has been ill and unable to work for the last four months. Isn't he entitled to social security benefits during this period?

ANSWER: The Social Security Act, as it now stands, makes no provision for sickness or disability, nor does the state unemployment compensation act provide weekly unemployment benefits where the worker is ill and physically unable to work.

However, Congress is now considering recommendations made by the Social Security Board that definite provisions be made under the law for disability benefits and also for medical care. These recommendations have been heartily endorsed by many national organizations, including the A. F. of L. and the CIO.

Progressives, No. 641, Mourn Merges' Death

EUCLID, OHIO.—From the War Department, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merges, 1197 E. 176th St., received a telegram stating that their son, Pfc. Frank Merges Jr., was killed in action on Luzon on Feb. 24, 1945.

Bro. Merges attended Collinwood High School and was 28 years of age at the time of his death. He was inducted late in 1940 and was sent overseas in June 1941. His last visit home occurred just before his embarkation, four years ago.

Frank is our Lodge's first casualty and we sincerely feel that not only have we lost a fine member, but also a very good friend. We extend our deepest sympathy to his parents and sister, Lillian.

TILLIE MCCOY, Sec'y.



TIME OUT FROM BATTLE—American fighting men read and relax at a Red Cross canteen and club in the Rosario sector on Luzon. A Filipino volunteer acts as librarian and dispenser of gum, candy and recreation supplies brought in by Red Cross field men.



CHINESE LOAD RED CROSS SUPPLIES aboard a sampan in China's interior for distribution to wounded soldiers and civilians. These supplies, including medicines, drugs and surgical instruments, are flown regularly over the Himalayas from India to the Chinese Red Cross from the American Red Cross.

Guns for Tito

By Major Louis Huot

Fischer 273 pp. \$2.75
Reviewed by Louis Adamie,
Author of "My Native Land"

Within our armed forces there is a hush-hush outfit whose name seldom appears in the press; its doings, almost never. At once a part of the Army and outside of it, it consists largely of officers gathered from all branches of the service—linguists, specially trained parachutists, demolition engineers, handlers of explosives, experts in guerrilla warfare, analysts of information from enemy-held countries, spreaders of misinformation among the enemy. Sharp-witted, well-informed, daring and resourceful, many operate under the enemy's nose, collecting intelligence about his strength, position, supplies and traffic. And, working with native liberation movements, they sometimes do a bit of gun-running. As part of their standard equipment, they have always on them, within quick reach, swift-acting cyanide tablets, which they take in case of capture, lest they be tortured for the information they might reveal.

"Guns for Tito" is the first book to be written by a member of this perilous military organization; and it is a wonderful beginning. It is a fast-moving, spirited, first-hand account of twenty jam-packed days in October, 1943, during which Major Louis Huot, a former newspaperman, established—with the aid of a handful of other American officers under him—a clandestine supply route from the Anglo-American base in Bari, Italy, over the German-patrolled Adriatic Sea, to Partisan Yugoslavia; moved across it some 1,000 tons of urgently needed arms and other materials; and in the process visited Tito at his secret headquarters.

The narrative is a rapid procession of sleepless nights and incredibly busy days; of journeys, sometimes highly dangerous, by plane, boat and car; of wrangling around and cutting through Army red tape; of sympathy and quick help by some superior officers and indifferent reluctance on the part of others. It is a record of taking chances and seizing opportunities, and of terrific—perhaps historically important—accomplishment in an exceedingly short space of time.

The book gives a direct view of the discipline, devotion, courage, intensity of purpose and failure to recognize insurmountable odds that animate the Partisans. We can easily see why Huot and his brother-officers worked their heads off to take supplies to "Marshall Tito and his gallant bands." We understand him when he writes: "It will be a great moment for me when I shake hands with Tito again."

Major Huot knew something about the situation in embattled Yugoslavia before he got there. Stationed at Cairo for months before, he had been "responsible for the American part of certain combined British-American secret operations in the Balkans." He had selected American officers to parachute into Yugoslavia and Greece the previous summer, and had planned their activities. He was the only American officer who saw all communications between these men and headquarters. So he was specially well equipped when, following Italy's collapse, he was ordered to see what might be done in reference to Yugoslavia.

Taking Lieut. Tim Faulkner, he flew to General Eisenhower's headquarters at Algiers, where he got no specific orders but a general go-ahead nod. And while in Algiers he met his first two Yugoslav Partisan officers, Steve Mladineo and

Ivo Radic, who had brought a little schooner to Bari loaded with wounded Partisans, and who had been passed along the line to the Algiers headquarters. The little ship—the "Bog's Name" (literally: "God Be With Us")—became the flagship, so to speak, of the supply line Huot set up to Yugoslavia.

The two Americans and two Yugoslavs flew on to Italy. Their main problems, as they defined them, were to get hold of supplies, and to find the boats in which to get them across the Adriatic. In a few days, with the help of a British admiral, they lined up as a starter twenty carloads of food and medical supplies, 400 tons of coal, some rations and ship's stores, to add to the 400 tons of guns and munitions consigned to them from Africa.

Now the thing was—boats. Wharf space was valuable, and they had to load and move their stuff as soon as possible. In the port of Bari were five boats under the Yugoslav flag and nine Yugoslav boats flying the Italian flag. How the major got hold of them—despite such complications as the fact that the Yugoslav flag now carried a Partisan star, which made it an emblem not yet internationally recognized and thus confused the legal status of the ships—makes fascinating reading. But he did it, with a little collusion and eye-winking by those in authority.

And all this while Major Huot and Lieut. Faulkner had to be on guard against a number of King Peter's pro-Michailovich Yugoslav Army officers, who, gunning for them and their Partisan collaborators, called them "American gangsters."

How Huot went through the German-patrolled sea to the Partisan held island of Vis in a British equivalent to our destroyer-escorts which looked deceptively like an Adriatic fishing-boat, and which, because it was unknown, was fired upon by the Partisans as they approached their destination, is another absorbing section of the book. On Vis, the major saw his first Partisan garrison and his first Yugoslav community. It was part of Tito's Liberation movement, and the major was deeply impressed by these generous, determined, forward-looking people, terribly hard up for food, clothing, medicines, arms and munitions, everything but heart and spirit. "I resolved never to return to the island without two cargoes—one . . . for the National Army of Liberation . . . and the other gifts for our civilian friends."

On Huot's next trip he continued to the Yugoslav mainland and was taken to Tito's headquarters. At many points the road passed close to German and Chetnik and Ustashi (Croatian quislingist) positions, but that did not deter the Partisans in charge of the captured German staff car from conveying their American guest to their command-in-chief. They kept on along the hairpin turns of the mountain road "over which no one would have driven a car, except on a bet, in peacetime."

So they came to where "a stalwart, smiling officer in gray uniform was waiting for us." "He was strength . . . dynamic power . . . implicit in every line of him, and there was pride and assurance in the carriage of his rectangular head." There "was no simple warrior, no primitive leader of fighting men; he might be that, but he was much more besides. Thinner, statesman, artist . . . And there was a light in his face . . . a light that comes only from long service in the tyranny of dreams . . . He was a force to reckon with, a leader men would follow through the very gates of hell."

From Tito and his staff, who gave him a party that lasted till two in the morning, Huot learned much about Partisans: some of their heroic and heartbreaking experiences, some of their successes, their reasons for regarding Michailovich as a traitor, and their intentions for a new Yugoslavia after the war.

He asked Tito: "What are you telling the people about the future of the country?" Tito replied: "I'm not telling them, I am asking them." Huot's concluding impression was that Tito was no dictator, but the very opposite—a new kind of democratic leader crystallized in the prewar Yugoslav underground, in connection with the war in Spain, and in this guerrilla warfare in Western and Central Yugoslavia that was to serve as an inspiring model to France and other lands in occupied Europe.

The major found out, too, what the Partisans most needed in the way of supplies, and he and Tito thoroughly discussed means and methods of delivery.

Back in Bari, when two weeks later Huot was suddenly ordered to Washington, he took stock. In the twenty days since his first arrival, he and the officers under him had accomplished much. Besides the 1,000 tons of stuff delivered to Yugoslavia, secret fuel dumps had been set up for the small craft carrying supplies, hundreds of wounded Partisans had been evacuated, the details of the whole supply line had been worked out. Generals and admirals flew over from Africa to get a glimpse of the brilliant operation.

Apparently, "Guns for Tito" was written shortly after the conclusion of Major Huot's extraordinary adventure; then was held up presumably by censorship for security reasons. Huot is not only a daring soldier but a most effective writer. His book has some of the quality of "They Were Expendable" and "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."

Service to War Veterans

QUESTION: May I obtain, under the G. I. Bill of Rights, a loan to buy an automobile?

ANSWER: Yes, if the automobile is necessary and is to be used in the conduct of your business or your farming operation. For example, a veteran may buy an automobile to be used as a taxicab, or a truck for hauling purposes.

QUESTION: I received an honorable discharge from the Army just before Pearl Harbor. Am I considered a veteran of World War II, and entitled to all the benefits of a World War II veteran?

ANSWER: Yes. All persons in active service of the armed forces subsequent to September 16, 1940, and who were discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, are considered World War II veterans.

QUESTION: I am 38 years old and recently discharged from the Army. I understand honorably discharged men can obtain homestead rights in Alaska. Where can I obtain information about Alaska homestead rights?

ANSWER: Homestead rights in Alaska are open to a dischargee over 21 years of age, or the head of a family, and not the owner of more than 160 acres of land in the United States. Homestead information may be obtained from the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., or from the District Land Office at Anchorage, Fairbanks or Nome, Alaska.

QUESTION: What agencies or organizations will assist veterans in filing claims for disability compensation?

ANSWER: Any veteran desiring a service officer to act as his representative in appearances before rating boards, etc., must give power of attorney to an authorized representative of one of the following organizations: American Legion, American Red Cross, Disabled American Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

People generally hate and fear war; consequently, political leaders promise that their policies, if followed, will bring peace. But it is one thing to promise and another to perform. No matter how great the sincerity or how good the intentions, those who scatter gasoline over a fire will not put it out.

Political leaders have promised peace for centuries, and for centuries peoples have suffered the cruelties and horrors and anguish of war. If the political leaders or the people want to end war, they will have to make sure that the war-extinguisher they use is not inflammable. Before they choose their war-extinguisher, they must know why wars occur; otherwise, they may feed the fire instead of quenching it.

The current propaganda to the effect that wars are due to the Nazis and the Japanese militarists (the devil theory of war) are worth just one paragraph. Before the Nazis were heard of or the Japanese were known, wars were being waged on as large a scale as the resources of the French, Spanish, Roman, Greek, Babylonian and Egyptian empires permitted. Let us have done with this devil nonsense.

War is one of many forms of social intercourse, since it involves inter-relations between social groups. The world we live in, the western State System, consists of more than three-score nations, each having its own state apparatus, its own laws, traditions, customs and practices. Each nation is sovereign—that is, arbiter of its own internal life. Unofficially, in the form of business, travel and the exchange of scientific information and news; officially through the post, diplomatic channels and official visits and conferences, the nations composing the western State System are in constant contact with one another. At irregular intervals these international relations take the form of armed conflict. Thus war is one type of international intercourse.

Every important member of the modern State System has a government devoted to war. In the more wealthy and powerful states the war department or departments are immense organizations extending from cabinet ministers, general staffs and subordinate bureaus through the ramifications of land forces, navies, air forces, arsenals, fortifications, special military schools and a permanent personnel that runs into hundreds of thousands or even millions. During the past century the chief nations have spent more money on war preparations and the conduct of war than on all other objects of government expenditure combined and multiplied. In short, war is not only a department of government; war is the principal preoccupation of the chief modern states.

War-making therefore provides an important vocation. Not only do the admirals, generals, diplomats, bureau chiefs, captains, lieutenants, ensigns and sergeants draw salaries and retire on pensions paid out of the public treasury, but their promotions, citations and decorations win them distinction and recognition in the community. Those who prepare themselves for careers in the armed forces are thus assured both of a livelihood and of social approbation. War is not merely a department of government; it is an avenue to wealth and power.

War-making is also a business. The merchants of death produce and market munitions and military equipment. Beyond them a wide range of contractors and purveyors provide supplies, from the office stationery to the food in the mess halls and field kitchens. The disarmament proposals advanced by the Soviet delegates at Geneva would have thrown millions of civilian workers, engaged in filling

military orders, into the ranks of the unemployed.

War-making is both a science and an art. Military technicians have developed the science. Military leaders practice the art. Anyone who will take the trouble to go to a first-class library will find tens of thousands of books, pamphlets and articles devoted to the science and the art of war.

War is a department of government, a vocation, a business, a science and an art. Where? In Germany, Italy and Japan? Of course. In Britain, Russia, France and the United States? Certainly! War is a recognized means of intercourse, an accepted institution in the western State System. The "best people" advocate it, believe in it, practice it, glorify it and accept the benefits from it.

Go back to the tabulation of wars made by Quincy Wright. Where have two-thirds of modern wars been concentrated? In Europe. Why? Because Europe was the birth-place of the modern State System—a system based on a competitive struggle for wealth and power in which war is the final arbiter of state policy.

War is an instrument of state policy, both domestic and foreign. Civil war has played a role in the history of most modern states; but more important than civil wars are the foreign military struggles that unify a people behind their war-lords on the plea of defense, manifest destiny, freedom, democracy, victory, glory, empire, world domination. Twice in the last generation war has rescued profit economy from the economic depressions of 1913 and of 1929-39. There is an old saying in the chancelleries, "Postpone domestic difficulties by concocting foreign wars."

War is still more important as an instrument of foreign policy. How did the ruling classes of modern Europe gain territory, colonies, concessions? By war and the threat of war. How are frontiers redrawn? As a result of military victory. Which group of profiteers will hold the mineral deposits, coal mining, landings, fields, trade routes and investment markets? Those whose armies and navies have been victorious in battle. This has been true for at least four thousand years of written history. The empires of Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, Aegea, Rome, Spain, France and Britain were all built by armed force. Defeat has meant failure; victory has meant success in empire building.

If the United Nations want peace, they must go deeper than Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta. They must go prepared to rip out of the modern State System one of its oldest and most honored institutions. They must go determined to make the social changes from competition to cooperation that must precede the change from war to peace. The cost of such a change may seem excessive but, unless they make it, they cannot hope to stop war.

Cooperators Mourn Passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—Members of co-ops throughout the U.S. and the world will mourn the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a stalwart friend of the cooperatives and the friend of the common man, Murray D. Lincoln, president of The Cooperative League, declared.

In the passing of Pres. Roosevelt the cooperatives everywhere recognize the loss to the world of a great democratic statesman.

Pres. Roosevelt's best known act in behalf of the cooperatives, said Mr. Lincoln, was his appointment in 1936 of a Commission of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe. The inquiry studied co-ops in the democratic countries of Europe and presented a report to the President and to Congress which has become a classic study.

Important also was Pres. Roosevelt's sponsorship and encouragement of the Rural Electrification Administration, which has helped bring light and power to a million and a quarter American farm homes through cooperatives. Credit cooperatives (credit unions) were given active assistance and various federal departments have aided the cooperatives through collection of vital information.

At the same time, John Carson, Washington representative of the Cooperative League, praises Pres. Truman as "a man of great integrity and great courage who demonstrated in the Senate his ability to lead conflicting groups to support a common cause better than any man in the last ten years."

Carson recalls that Pres.—then Senator—Truman was chairman of the investigation into the financial position of American railroads several years ago on the day that strenuous efforts were made by the railroad interests to stop the investigation.

Truman resisted successfully the pressure of political friends who tried to sidetrack the inquiry, declaring: "There must be no evasion and no avoidance of the truth in this or any other investigation." Carson declares that the cooperatives can be well pleased at the advancement of Truman to the Presidency.



●This little Chinese feller has a friend—his not-much bigger sister. Orphaned by war and left destitute, he and she need other friends—friends with spare clothing for the girl and something more suitable than that muddling old coat for her brother. Millions more of innocent men, women and children are in tragic need in war-devastated lands abroad. You can be their friend by contributing serviceable used clothing, shoes and bedding to the United National Clothing Collection.



"Somewhere in Poland" the photographer came upon this barefooted mother and her baby, wrapped in an old curtain to keep warm. Millions are worse clad in war-devastated lands abroad. You can help save them from sickness and death by giving serviceable used clothing, shoes, and bedding to the United National Clothing Collection.