



slovenska DRŽAVA

For a Free Slovenia

In Harmony with the American Tradition of Freedom and Independence, The SLOVENSKA DRŽAVA Champions the Right of the Slovenian People to their National Unification In Their Own Slovenian State.

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Gospodarska zmogljivost Slovenije

Stari latinski izrek "najprej živeti, potom šele filozofirati" je kljub svoji navidezni pravilnosti enako zgrešen kot Leninovo dokazovanje (v knjigi "Empiriokriticizem"), da je duh proizvod snovi zato, ker je svet obstojal pred človekom. Toda enako kot je snov ustvaril Duh, tako tudi človekov duh organizira in omogoča življenje. Delno resničnost moremo priznati temu izreku le v toliko, da je za visoko kulturo z vsemi njenimi ustanovami (šole, akademije, gledališča, tisk itd.) potrebno neko gmotno blagostanje, ki omogoča, da nekaterim izbrancem ni treba opravljati neposrednih gospodarskih opravil, marveč se morejo bolj ali manj poklicno posvetiti gojitvi kulture, drugim pa, da morejo posvetiti del časa zadovoljevanju kulturnih potreb (branju knjig, obiskovanju koncertov, razstav, oper in dram in pd.). Gornji latinski izrek bi se moral pravilno glasiti "življenje samo je že filozofiranje". Enako velja tudi za vprašanje gospodarske zmogljivosti Slovenije, da ni toliko važno, kakšni so gospodarski pogoji v Sloveniji, marveč mnogo bolj, ali hočemo Slovenci živeti kot poseben narod ter kot tak oblikovati svoje narodno gospodarstvo v službi naše kulture in naših potreb. Če hočemo ostati Slovenci, bomo našli tudi možnosti in poti, kako oblikovati svojo zemljo, naravne zaklade, energije, delovne moči in organizacijske sposobnosti, da ne bo nihče lačen in da bo dovolj snovnih dobrin, ki so potrebne za gojitev slovenske kulture. Jedro vprašanja je v tem, ali je v nas kot celoti dovolj volje do samostojnega življenja ali ne. Vsi drugi izgovori so samo pretveza in hoteno ali nehoteno zavajanje. Kdor trdi, da Slovenija ni zmožna samostojnega gospodarskega življenja, s tem izpoveduje samo, da je sam obupal nad obstojem slovenskega naroda. Če skuša to svoje mneje širiti še med drugimi, se uvršča med pogrebce lastnega naroda, pa četudi nosi še tako zveneče

ime ali naslov.

Da je dvom v gospodarsko zmogljivost Slovenije samo prazen strah, bom skušal tokrat nakazati v nekaj splošnih opombah, kedaj drugič pa še tudi s podatki iz slovenskega gospodarskega življenja.

POMANJKANJE VERE V LASTNO SPOSOBNOST

Slovenci smo živeli stoletja in stoletja v kulturni, politični in gospodarski odvisnosti od sosednjih narodov, zlasti Nemcev. Doba slovenske državne samostojnosti je bila kratka in v toliki davnini, da se je njen vzgojni vpliv na sodobnost že izgubil (povsem drugače pri Hrvatih!). Zaradi odvisnosti od Beograda tudi nismo dovolj vzgojno izrabili v naših šolah neverjetne rasti naše kulture, ki smo jo Slovenci kljub vsem oviram zmogli v 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja, ko smo iz nekdanjega naroda hlapcev in dekel dosegli toliko kulturno višino, da se nam ni glede tega treba sramovati pred nobenim narodom na svetu. Pokojni dr. Anton Korošec je dobro poznal to našo narodno slabost in eden najpogostejših opominov mladini je bil prav ta, naj se otresemo občutka manjvrednosti ter postanemo bolj samozavestni. Na žalost najdemo največ tega duha med izobraženci, kar vpliva neugodno tudi na ostale sloje naroda, ki so sami po sebi bolj samozavestni.

...Ta duh polomljenih hrbtnic in "puklaste" ponižnosti je Slovencem kot narodu silno nevaren, ker nam odznotraj izpodkopa našo narodno stavbo. Preganjati ga je treba kot sušico s soncem zdravega življenjskega optimizma, kjerkoli se pojavi. Drevo v planinah tudi ne toži o nemogočih gospodarskih razmerah, marveč se zarije s koreninami med skale ter kljubuje pomanjkanju zemlje in vode kot tudi vetrovom in nevihtam.

Da so meje možnega v gospodarstvu zelo raztegljive, če je narod zaveden in ima prave voditelje, naj navedem iz ne

preveč davne zgodovine dva primera:

Ko so Nemci 1. 1871 premagali Francoze, so jim naložili tako visoko vojno odškodnino, da sami niso verjeli, da bi jo Francozi mogli plačati, ne da bi uničili svoje narodno gospodarstvo. Toda Francozi niso samo izplačali celotno odškodnino do zadnje pare, marveč celo v polovičnem času.

Še večje čudo predstavlja današnja Finska, ki nima nikakih kolonij. Sovjeti so jo oropali velikega dela ozemlja ter naložili veliko vojno odškodnino. Finci so vso odškodnino odplačali ter znali obdržati toliko mero svobode in neodvisnosti od komunističnih vplivov, kot je ne uživata niti Italija niti Francija, čeprav nimata neposrednega stika s Sovjetijo, dočim predstavlja Finska osamljen otok v rdečem morju.

ZASTARELI POJEM GOSPODARSTVA

Človeštvo ima zgodovino, kar pomeni spremembo. Zlasti velike spremembe je doživelo človeštvo in jih zlasti zadnje čase doživlja v obvladanju na-

rave, kar se močno odraža tudi v gospodarstvu. Še naši starši se spominjajo časov, ko so naši predniki živeli v veliki meri v t.zv. zaključenem domačem gospodarstvu. Kmetija je preskrbela vse člane družine s pretežno večino za življenje potrebnih dobrin — s hrano, obleko, obutvijo, stanovanjem, razvedrilom itd. Danes so to samo še spomini. Vključitev naravnih sil v gospodarstvo, rastoča raba strojev in delitev dela so položaj popolnoma spremenili. Danes takih kmetij ni več. Toda kljub temu ne bomo trdili, da je n. pr. kanadski farmer nesposoben za lastno gospodarjenje, ker kljub vagonskim količinam pridelane pšenice kupuje kruh od peka. Na žalost hočejo nekateri te zastarele gospodarske pojme še vedno obdržati za narodna gospodarstva. Trdijo, da je samostojnega gospodarskega življenja zmožna le država, ki more kot nekoč kmetija za člane družine zadovoljiti vsem potrebam prebivalstva v okviru lastnih mej. Pri tem so tako kratkovidni, da niti ne opazijo, (Nadaljevanje na 2. str.)

Narodno in politično svobodo koroškim Slovencem!

Kadarkoli motrimo razmere na Koroškem, moramo ugotoviti, da je slovenski del Koroške načrtno zapostavljan od strani avstrijskih političnih veljakov. Subvencije za ta del dežele so vedno nižje od onih, ki jih dobivajo okrajci s pretežno nemškimi prebivalstvom.

Od leta 1954 dalje je gotovo šolstvo najbolj pereče vprašanje. Pod pritiskom tedanjih razmer so se avstrijski politični veljaki morali vdati in dovoliti za narodno mešane kraje dvojezične šole. Toda ta pristavek ni bilo nikdar iskren. Že od prvega dne je tlela v dušah vsenemških priganjačev misel, kako bi ta zakon obšli in kolikor mogoče zavrla delo tistih učiteljev, ki so zadevo smatrali za resno in hoteli služiti resničnemu pomirjenju s tem, da so zakon o pouku slovensčine pravilno izvajali.

V zelo mnogih primerih se pouk slovensčine ali sploh ne

vrši, ali pa tako površno, da ni mogoče pričakovati nobenega uspeha. So učitelji, ki še do danes niso položili predpisanega izpita o znanju slovensčine, pa vendarle "poučujejo" slovenski, to se pravi zakon o pouku slovensčine izigravajo.

Od časa do časa znova vzplamti borba okrog pouka slovensčine na ljudskih šolah. V koroški politiki igra slovensko vprašanje slejkoprej važno vlogo. Bistvo tega vprašanja je — šola. Nemci hočejo imeti šolo trdno v svojih rokah in iz šol izriniti slovenski pouk, da tako čimprej zatro slovenski življenj na koroškem.

Lansko leto je koroška deželna vlada izdelala novi načrt zakona o dvojezičnih šolah. Očetje tega zakonskega načrta so predvsem koroški socialisti, katerim je dala pri zadnjih volitvah OF vso podporo. Razumljivo, da tudi ostale avstrijske (Nadaljevanje na 2. str.)

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Narodno in politično svobodo koroškim Slovincem

(Nadaljevanje s 1. str.)

stranke soglašajo z zmanjšanjem števila dvojezičnih šol. Slehera dvojezična šola na Koroškem namreč priča, da žive poleg Nemcev tudi še Slovenci. In tega avstrijski nacisoviniisti nočejo priznati. Hočejo ustvariti videz, da so Slovenci na Koroškem že tako nepomembna manjšina, da se o njih ne spleča več govoriti. Koroški socialisti in z njimi vse ostale avstrijske stranke (tudi katoliška stranka) so pripravili tak načrt novega šolskega zakona, da bi se število dvojezičnih šol zmanjšalo skoraj za dobro tretjino (38.7%). Zanimiva nas, kaj so storili koroški slovenski Ofarji? Ali so se mar postavili na stran zavednih katoliških koroških Slovincem? So mar podprli prizadevanja Narodnega Sveta Koroških Slovincem, ki je odločno odklonil predloženi načrt? Kaj še! Še naprej podpirajo koroške socialiste, ker so jim ti pač mnogo bližji kakor pa zavedni slovenski katoliški krogi.

Borba proti poučevanju slovensčine v šolah na mešanem narodnostnem ozemlju je v teku. Nekaj bežnih podatkov o tem:

Pričeli so pobirati podpise proti poučevanju slovensčine. Tako n. pr. v Sp. Trušnjah in Brdu pri Šmohorju, v št. Lenartu pri Sedmih Studencih (ki je skoraj 100% slovenska fara!), v Brnci (to je novi zak. načrt že črtal, op. ur.), v Pliberku in morda še kje drugod. Pri tem delu so koroški nacistični prenapeteži tako drzni, da se poslužujejo groženj. laži in zvijač. Sklicujejo se pri tem na takozvani "Elternrecht" (pravice starišev), pri tem pa se prav nič ne ozirajo na pravice slovenskih starišev, ki žele slovenski pouk. Dvojna pravica! Za Nemce vse, za "Windšarje" nič.

Kako skušajo koroški Nemci umetno zmanjšati število Slovincem, priča sledeči primer: Zavednemu Slovencu, dipl. ing. Adolfu Piceju se je rodil sinček. Na Standesamtu so ga, meni tebi nič, kar zapisali za Nemca. Šele na odločen

protest očeta, so vpis popravili. Gotovo je takih slučajev na stotine, le da se posamezniki za take slučaje dovolj ne zmejnijo.

Kulturne prireditve Koroške nacistice hudo bodejo. V Gorenčah so nedavno ob zaključku gospodinjanskega tečaja priredili primerno slavnost. Nemški prenapeteži so z letaki delali propagando proti tej slovenski kulturni prireditvi.

Pripravlja se novi udarec za koroške Slovence. Nemci zbirajo prispevke za **nakup slovenskih posestev v južnem delu Koroške**. Na ta posestva bi naj prišlo okrog 150 družin **podonavskih Švabov**, predvsem protestantov. Ta načrt ni nekaj novega. To se je izvajalo vsa leta nazaj in tako umetno raznarodovalo Koroško.

Koroška je naša boleča narodna rana. Vsi zavedni Slovenci bi morali stati na straži in svetovno javnost opozarjati na nujnost zaščite koroških Slovincem. Kadanska **Slovenska Narodna Zveza** je to dolžnost storila s tem, da je poslala amer. zun. ministru Dulles-u na berlinsko konferenco brzojav s prošnjo, da se zaščitijo narodnostne pravice koroških Slovincem.

Kaj dela koroška Demokratska Fronta? Izdaja koroške Slovence! Vsem je jasno, da so koroški socialisti vodilna stranka na koroškem in tako sodgovorni 100% za vse krivice, ki se gode Slovincem na Koroškem. In vendar je Demokratska Fronta (komunistični sopotniki, op. ur.) sprejela na svojem občnem zboru dne 9. jan. 1954. sklep, da bo še **naprej sodelovala s koroškimi socialisti pri predstojajočih občinskih volitvah**, s tistimi socialisti, ki režejo koroškim Slovincem tako grenek kruh zapostavljanja in raznarodovanja. Zgodovina bo za vse večne čase zapisala, da so bili **koroški slovenski komunistični sopotniki in Titovi oboževalci tisti**, ki so pomagali kopati grob koroškim Slovincem. Slovenski pregovor pravi: "Gliha skup štriha", volk se brati z volkom. **Koroške razmere to potrjujejo.**

Koroški Slovenec

Gospodarska zmogljivost Slovenije

(Nadaljevanje s 1. str.)

da s takim dokazovanjem poridirajo državne tvorbe, za katere se sami navdušujejo, konkretno Jugoslavijo. Gospodarska geografija nas uči, da poznamo na svetu komaj dve ali tri državne tvorbe, pri katerih moremo do neke mere govoriti o gospodarski samozadostnosti (avtarkiji) — SSSR, ZDA in morda še Britanski imperij. Kot je gospodarsko zdrava vsaka enota, ki izkazuje toliko proizvodov, da more po izvršeni zamenjavi kriti vse obstoječe potrebe, tako je zmožna samostojnega gospodarskega življenja vsaka država, kjer celotna narodna proizvodnja, vključno storitve, dosega ali celo presega potrošnjo.

SLOVENIJA JE PASIVNA DEŽELA

Nekateri bi radi podprli svojo trditev, da je Slovenija nesposobna samostojnega gospodarskega življenja, s splošno znanim dejstvom, da je Slovenija glede pridelkov za hrano pasivna. Da je ta dokaz na trhljih nogah, je dovolj navesti samo primer Anglije. Angleži uvažajo vsako leto milijonske količine živil, pa zaradi tega še niso rodili takih defetistov, ki bi trdili, da je Anglija nesposobna lastnega gospodarjenja.

NENARAVNO STANJE

Slovinci kot celota smo čuden pojav, ki ga je mogoče razumeti le v luči naše tragične zgodovine. Teško je najti pod božjim soncem narod, pri katerem bi del naroda v zgodovinsko odločilnih trenutkih podvzemal korake, ki spodkopujejo sam obstoj lastnega naroda. Trenutno mislim na slov. liberalce, ki so se vezali že z vsemi sovražniki slovenskega naroda — z Nemci, Italijani, Ve-

lesrbi in komunisti. Žalostno ni toliko dejstvo, da taki narodni izdajalci obstojajo, ker jih je možno najti v vsakem narodu, marveč dejstvo, da najdejo vedno toliko pristašev med narodom samim, da so se mogli s pomočjo tujca v naši zgodovini že večkrat škodljivo uveljaviti.

Prav tako čudno in žalostno je tudi dejstvo, da se vsi sosedje pulijo za našo zemljo — med nami samimi pa se najdejo ljudje, ki je ne marajo imeti v svoji izključni lasti, marveč bi jo radi vtaknili temu ali onemu v žep.

NAROD SE JE ŽE ODLOČIL

Komunizem nima namena odpraviti obstoječe zlo, toda je zelo občutljiv barometer za potrebe, ki jih ljudje čutijo. Tako je tudi v Jugoslaviji postavil kot važno točko programa državnost poedinih narodov in s tem pridobil mnogo zaveznikov. Zahteva po samostojni slovenski državi je prišla že ob več prilikah do izraza, tako da o narodni volji ni več nobenega dvoma. Samo na vodilnih mestih se še najdejo omahljivci, ki v srcu večinoma sicer niso proti slovenski državi, ki si pa te zahteve ne upajo — različne osebe iz različnih razlogov — javno izpovedati, čeprav bi bili to dolžni. Da bi našli opravičilo za svojo neodločnost, širijo sami in preko svojih prijateljev bajko, da Slovenci nismo sposobni samostojnega gospodarskega življenja.

Tokrat smo bajko o gospodarski nesposobnosti Slovenije osvetlili z nekaj splošnimi opombami, za realiste slede ob priliki še številke.

CELJAN

Slovenska časnikarka v Kanadi

Kanadska izdaja tednika "Time" 1. marca t.l. prinaša med poročili iz Kanade pod zaglavjem "Quebec" poročilo o sodelavki montrealskega časnika "Herald" Mariji Grebenc, ki izhaja iz znane slovenske Grebenčeve družine iz Kirkland Lakea. S trdim delom in veliko ambicijo se je tako uveljavila, da jo časopis pošilja že celo preko mej Kanade za posebno poročila. Njeno zadnje poročilo o kanadskih letalcih v Evropi je zopet dvignilo mnogo prahu, ker je prikazalo mnoge

pomanjkljivosti v opremi in organizaciji na splošno zelo hvaljene vojaške enote. Marija Grebenc ima zelo oster nos za vse pomanjkljivosti. Nekoč je vodja opozicije v kanadskem parlamentu porabil njen članek v debati. Njeni članki o Jugoslaviji, ki jo je sama obiskala ter bila nehote priča vandskega napada na duhovnika v Kočevju na željezniški postaji, so ji prinesli letno nagrado Kanadskega ženskega časnikarskega kluba (\$100.) in zlato svetinjo, o kateri pa se sama pritožuje, da je še ni dobila, čeprav je denar že davno porabila. Njena prihodnja naloga pri Heraldu je, da razkrije problem splavljanja v Montrealu.

TRŽAŠKI ŠKOF SANTIN IN SLOVENC

Konec leta 1953 je izšla v založbi "Instituta za narodnostna vprašanja pri Univerzi" v Ljubljani knjiga "Il Vescovo Antonio Santin e gli Sloveni e Croati" (Škof Anton Santin in Slovenci ter Hrvati). Knjiga je pisana v celoti v italijanščini. Prinaša po večini ponatise dokumentov ki se nanašajo na delovanje škofa Santina na Reki in pozneje v Trstu. Ves material je uredil in s komentarji opremil dr. Lavo Čermelj, ki je že v dobi med dvema vojnama bil eden izmed najboljših poznavalcev naših manjšinskih problemov. Čeprav ga ni bilo prištevati med levičarje, se je med vojno pridružil komunistični OF — njegovi znanci so trdili da je to storil iz nacionalnih razlogov — a tudi v partizanih ni prišel do vidnejših političnih funkcij in po koncu vojne se pa je povrnil k svojemu manjšinskemu delu.

Oblavljeni dokumenti so nedvomno avtentični. Tudi komentarji so v glavnem trezni in stvarni, le proti koncu postajajo izrazi vedno bolj ostri. Knjiga je očitno namenjena italijanski publiki, posebno pa rimskim cerkvenim krogom, kajti izgleda da jo je avtor poslal — v dar vsem cerkvenim dostojanstvenikom v Rimu, katerih naslove je mogel dobiti.

Kot pravi č. sam v uvodu je bil neposredni povod za izdajo te knjige tožba ki jo ne naperil škof Santin proti znanemu italijanskemu zgodovinarju in publicistu Gaetanu Salveminiju in nekaterim tržaškim časopisom (tudi titovskemu "Primorskemu dnevniku") zaradi trditve, ki jih je Salvemini zapisal v svoji knjigi "Mussolini diplomatico". V tej knjigi je Salvemini obsodil preseljevanje Slovencev pod fašizmom ter vlogo, ki jo je igral škof Santin v tej zvezi. Obe stranki sta pripravljali dokazni material. Čermelj je zbral ves dosegljivi material v Jugoslaviji proti Santinu a Santin pa je po Trstu zbiral priče in dokaze zase. Tako se je pojavila med drugim tudi akcija za podpis posebne izjave slovenskih duhovnikov v prid škofu Santinu in čeprav je bila ta izjava zelo previdno sestavljena, in se je tikala zgolj cerkvenega področja, je večina duhovnikov podpis odklonila češ da je taka izjava nepotrebna, ker so vse te zadeve urejene itak po kanoničnem pravu in cerkvenih disciplinskih predpisih.

Vse je kazalo, da bi na sodni

razpravi Santin iz formalnega tožitelja postal dejanski obtoženec, in cela reč je utihnila ter ni prišlo do razprave. Vendar so pa Čermeljev material v Ljubljani izdali v posebni knjigi. O pristranskem delovanju škofa Santina napram Slovincem in Hrvatom je bilo že pred vojno mnogo napisanega tudi v slovenskem katoliškem tisku. Vendar pa je manjkalo konkretne, formalne in podrobne dokumentacije, ki jo je sedaj izdal in spravil v javnost Čermelj. Ker ta problem presega meje cerkvenega področja živo posega v slovensko narodno življenje se nam zdi potrebno in umestno se nekoliko pomuditi ob tej knjigi.

Prvi del obravnava Santinovo delovanje na Reki v razdobju 1925 do 1938. Ta del knjige je tudi najbolj prepričljiv in dobro ter precizno obdelan, predvsem, ker je imel sestavljalec na razpolago vse uradne arhive, posebno pa reški škofijski arhiv in je mogel iz njega izbrati najbolj tehtne dokumente, ki nam prikažejo, z lastnimi besedami škofa Santina, mladega in odločnega italijanskega nacionalista, ki hoče počasi, a načrtno prevzgojiti vse svoje hrvaške in slovenske vernike v Italijane. To ne dela prvotno iz kakega slepega sovraštva napram drugorodcem, temveč ker misli da bo tudi zanje najbolje, če se čimprej zlijejo z Italijani v en narod, ker je pač prepričan v trdnost italijanskih mej na Snežniku. Šele pozneje, ko uvidi, da so njegovi poitalijančevalni naporji v cerkvi obsojeni na neuspeh, se ti njegovi občutki spremenijo v jezo. Takoj v začetku je nalezl na odpor pri hrvaški in slovenski duhovščini, pa tudi pri nekaterih italijanskih škofih, ki so bili najprej in predvsem katoliški škofje in šele po tem Italijani. Značilno je pismo Msgr. Pederzolli-ja, tedanjega škofa v Poreču, ki se ni hotel pridružiti Santinovi kampanji za italijanski pouk verouka. Toda Santin je svojo borbo nadaljeval sam. Posebno poučni so dokumenti si se tičejo z njegovih poskusov popolnoma odpraviti bogoslužje v staroslovenskem jeziku (glagolici) ki je bila izza stoletij v rabi v Istri, in so nekatere župnije imele izrecne iz Rima potrjene privilegije v tem pogledu. Res pa je, da so ponekod uvedli namesto glagolice moderno hrvaščino. Namesto da bi poskrbel da se privilegiji točno izvr-

šujejo in torej prizadete pozval da se povrnejo k rabi glagolice, je Santin o celi stvari poročal pristojni Kongregaciji v Rim in zadevo predstavil kot zlorabo in na podlagi tega svojega prikrojenega poročila dosegel dekret da je treba odpraviti vse zlorabe.

(Nadaljevanje prihodnjič)

KOLUMBOVI VITEZI IN TRST

V zadnji številki smo poročali o članku, ki ga je objavila Columbia, glasilo K. V. Ome-

njeni članek je zagovarjal laške zahteve do Trsta. Več naših prijateljev, članov te organizacije je sporočilo listu svoje odklonilno stališče do takega neobjektivnega pisanja. Protesti so zalegli. Omenimo samo odgovor, ki ga je prejel g. Frank Shonta, član 4 reda te organizacije. Gl. urednik Columbijske se je opravičil, da je omenjeni sporni članek bil objavljen. Uredništvo obljublja, da bo napako v neki meri popravilo, a v bodoče se izogibalo podobnih spornih vprašanj.

Berlinska konferenca

Glavni namen berlinske konference zunanjih ministrov ZDA, Anglije, Francije in ZSSR je bil zmanjšati napetost med komunističnim in protikomunističnim taborom. Celotno zborovanje je kazalo malo več zunanje vljudnosti in več družabnosti, toda nič manjšo neizprosnost sovjetov glede njihovih političnih ciljev.

In uspeh 25 dni zasedanja? Sovjeti se hvalijo z uspehi enako kakor zunanji minister ZDA J. F. Dulles.

Sporazum glede Evrope — nikakega napredka.

Sporazum glede Vzhoda — nova konferenca v Ženevi, ki bo z izjemo pogajanj v Panmunjomu doslej od mednarodnih konferenc izključeno komunistično Kitajsko pripustila k zeleni mizi. Sovjeti so veseli, da so komunistični Kitajsko le pripeljali do zelene mize, Dulles pa tolaži svet, da na ženevski konferenci ne bodo razpravljali o diplomatskem priznanju Pekinga, marveč samo o miru v Koreji ter Indokini.

Razorožitev — zastopniki zunanjih ministrov bodo v okviru Organizacije zedinjenih narodov izmenjali svoje misli o tem vprašanju.

Sovjeti so v Berlinu ponovno izpričali, da kljub Stalinovi smrti niso spremenili svojih ciljev: podvreči ves svet srpu in kladivu. Nepripravljenost na umik svojih čet in neposredne kontrole nad satelistskimi državami priča, da hočejo dosevanje pridobitve ohraniti ter dobro "prebaviti", sovjetski predlog o jamstvu miru v Evropi pod varljivim geslom "Evrope Evropcem" ob isključitvi Z

DA ter uničenju NATO pa kažejo, da je cilj prihodnjega sunka komunizma na Zpad najmanj obala Atlantika. Sovjeti znajo čakati in jih tudi trenutne težave (nemiri v Nemčiji) niti neizglednost položaja od njihove poti ne odvrnejo. Zavedajo se, da pred 1. 1917 ni bilo veliko verjetnosti, da bodo uspeli v Rusiji, kljub temu lahko danes pokažejo, da obvladajo ne samo SSSR, marveč tudi Kitajsko in polovico Evrope. Ker pa kaže višji življenjski standard Zapada večjo odpornost v osvajanju kot revščine in sovraštva do belcev prepolna Azija, so začasno pripravljene pristati v glavnem na obstoječe stanje v Evropi, da se toliko bolj posvete Aziji.

Kljub temu ni videti, da bi Francozi po berlinski konferenci kaj mnogo povečali svoje navdušenje za odobritev Evropske obrambne zveze. Tudi angleški ministrski predsednik W. Churchill je pozval k povečanju trgovinske izmenjave s Sovjeti. Na drugi strani pa smatrajo zastopniki nacionalistične Kitajske in Južne Koreje pripustitev komunistične Kitajske h konferenci za poraz Zapada in zmago komunizma. Mnogi politiki v ZDA začenejo vpraševati, kje je toliko propagirana razlika med bivšo demokrasko in sedanjo republikansko zunanjo politiko. Za poedince in narode, ki so prisiljeni živeti pod komunistično knuto, pomenja seveda vsako podaljševanje obstoječega stanja novo gorje in vsako popuščenje komunizmu novo razočaranje.

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PISMO UREDNISTVU

Sem komaj par mesecev v Canadi in v Torontu sem prišel prvič v stik s časopisom Slovenska Država. Priznati moram, da me je list prijetno presenetil in navdušil, ker nisem vedel, da obstoja v svobodni tujini zamisel in gibanje za Svobodno Slovensko državo, zamisel katero sem sam gojil pretekla leta, ko sem živel še v komunistični zaslužnji Sloveniji in ko sem lahko na lastne oči videl, kako ljudsko republiko Slovenijo z lastnim slovenskim parlamentom, lastno slovensko vlado in tako z avtonomno zakonodajo, bratsko iskoriščajo ostale bratske republike! Vedno sem si predočil kako bi bilo lepo živeti v res neodvisni Slovenski državi v obsegu njenega celotnega etničnega ozemlja.

Ker sem imel priliko da sem zasledoval razvoj komunistične Jugoslavije po drugi svetovni vojni, bi morda zanimalo čitatelje Slovenske države položaj Slovenije v tem razdobju.

Potem ko so slovesno razglasili ustavo FLRJ, je bila Slovenija ena izmed sedmih Ljudskih republik z zagotovljeno samoupravo in popolno avtonomijo. Prvi govori vodnih komunistov Slovenije so kričeče kritizirali, predvojno čaršijo in centralizacijo, češ, da Slovenija ni imela svobode in avtonomije. Tako se dobro spominjam besed nekega komuniste. Ne bo se več godilo, da bi slovenski fantje kot člani jugoslovanske armije poslani v Bosno dušili z bajonetom revolucionarne težnje tamkajšnega ljudstva, in obratno da bi Srbski vojaki v Sloveniji dušili revolucionarje težnje slovenskega ljudstva... takih slavospevov je bilo takoj po končani vojni na cele kopice. Sprva je res kazalo, da bo imela Slovenija določeno samostojnost ali polagoma in tem sigurnejše se je zopet začela kazati stara centralizacija, ki dobiva vse večji in drastnejši potek pa četudi je to komunistična Jugoslavija, sestavljena iz Ljudskih republik. Tako so zopet romali sloveki fantje na križevu pot, tja v Bosno ali Makedonijo na odslužitev vojaškega roka. Zopet so se pojavili dvojezični napisi na slovenskih postajah (s cirilico) itd. V zakonodaji se zopet v najfinejši obliki kaže popolna podrejenost vsega upravnega aparata neposredno centralni oblasti v Beogradu. Slovenska mladina je gradila ključne objekte kot progo Samac-Sarajevo, Novi Beograd, kjer so jo strupili in moralno uničevali s komunistično vzgojo nove Jugoslavije.

Če gleda danes človek ekonomski razvoj komunistične Jugoslavije mu ne more oditi izpred oči, da vsi ključni objekti, ki se grade nimajo mesta v Sloveniji ampak v bratkih republikah, dočim najboljši izdelki slovenske industrije najdejo kar hitro pot proti jugu, dočim lahko najdeš na slovenskem trgu izdelke slabše kvalitete iz juga.

Tako sem nanizal nekaj drastičnih primerov iz katerih se lahko razvidi položaj Slovenije v komunistični Jugoslaviji, kakor se vidi se položaj ni v prid Slovenije niti v komunistični Jugoslaviji izpremenil. Nehote se izprašujem zakaj je tega treba, ali ne bi mogla Slovenija zaživeti svobodno, svobodna izpod komunizma in svobodna izkoriščanja v Jugoslaviji pa naj bo že kakršne oblike.

Ne vem ali imamo še pred očmi najžalostnejši del slovenske zgodovine takoj po prvi svetovni vojni ko smo v plebiscitu izgubili zibelko slovenskega življa, našo Koroško. Ali morda še veste da so morda Srbi in Bosanci odločilno vplivali na mišljenje koroških Slovencev, da niso želeli v Jugoslavijo (7 kot jugoslovanske okupacijske čete na slovenskem koroškem ozemlju) in so z malo večino volili za Avstrijo. Ali morda veste da se je ta za Slovence nausodnejši korak ponovil po drugi svetovni vojni!!! Zopet so se preko Karavank privalile srbske in bosanske partizanske čete propagirati komunistično Jugoslavijo.

Slovenci vedite, da si bomo v svobodni domovini sami odločali svojo usodo in zato si mora vsak danes v tujini izkaliti svoje stališče podprto s tolikimi dejstvi sedanjimi kot zgodovinskimi in prepričan sem da bomo svobodno zaživeli v Slovenski državi.

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SVOJI K SVOJIM!

Prireditve v Torontu

SNZ v Torontu je 24. februarja priredila v dvorani zavoda sv. Mihaela zelo dobro obiskano kino predstavo "Bele strmine". Predvajali so tudi film o zadrugah v Manitobi. Čisti dobiček je dobila slovenska Karitas. SNZ je kupila večje platno in nove močnejše leče, tako da bo prihodnji postavi slika na platnu tako velika, da gledalci v zadnjem delu dvorane ne bodo prikrajšani.

Slovenski dramatski krožek je gostoval 21. februarja v Slovenskem kmečkem domu v Beamsvilleu s komedijo "Upniki na plan!" Slovenci iz okolice so napolnili dvorano.

Hranilnica in posojilnica Janca E. Kreka je priredila za pustno soboto dobro uspel ples.

POMEMBEN JUBILEJ V RIMU. — Dne 19. februarja je v Rimu obhajala 77. rojstni dan č. Mati Terezija Hanželič, generalna predstojnica slovenskih šolskih sester. Ugledni, za slovenski narod in posebno za begunce zaslužni jubilarinji želimo še mnogo let zdravja ter obilo božjega blagoslova pri njenem plemenitem delu.

U Sidneju je pričel izhajati kulturni list slovenskih naseljencev v Avstraliji z naslovom

SLOVENSKA KRONIKA

List je kulturno informativnega značaja z bogatimi novicami iz domovine in ostalih držav kjer prebivajo naši rojaki.

Prinaša tudi izvirne romane, slike, pesmi z notami, pravljice za otroke, praktične nasvete in sploh vse, kar morete od dobrega lista pričakovati.

Naročnina letno 20/-, plačano vnaprej vsaj polletno.

Novi časopis Avstralskih Slovencev toplo pozdravljamo ter mu želimo veliko uspehov v bratskem prizadevanju o utrjevanju slovenske ideje v svobodnem svetu.

List naročite pri uredniku g. Čujesu na naslednjem naslovu.

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Slovenski radio v Chicagu je slovesno proslavil 110 letnico rojstva pisatelja Josipa Jurčiča s predavanjem o velikem slovenskem pripovedniku v angleškem delu programa ter s prizorom iz Desetega brata v slovenski. Prizor je pripravil g. Ciril Pfeifer, bivši član ljubljanske drame. V angleščini je

govoril mladi amer. Slovenec John Haidinjak. Povdaril je, da je Jurčičev Jurij Kozjak sedaj preveden tudi v angleščino.

Na slovenski uri v Chicagu se vršijo redna predavanja o slovenski kulturi in preteklosti. K sodelovanju so bili pritegnjeni v Ameriki rojeni Slovenci.

NOVI NASLOV SLOVENSKE DRŽAVE

Konzorcij SD v sporazumu s Slovensko Narodno Zvezo za Kanado, sporoča naročnikom in prijateljem SD, da se s to številko časopis Slovenska Država preseli v Toronto, Kanada. Do tega sklepa so nas v glavnem privedli naslednji razlogi:

1. Kanada nima slovenskega časopisa ter bo s SD ta vrzel zamašena.

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3. SNZ za A. s sedežem v Chicagu bo tudi v bodoče izdajala Vestnik SNZ.

Prihodnja številka bo izšla 10. aprila, tako da jo bodo imeli naročniki v ZDA in Kanadi za Velikonoč v rokah.

Prosimo, da odslej pošiljate vse prispevke za list, pisma uredništva, naročnino ter prispevke na novi naslov uredništva in uprave:

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SLOVENIAN HERALD

Izšla je nova številka slovenskega lista v angleškem jeziku, Slovenian Herald (Slovenski Glasnik). Vabimo naročnike SD v Ameriki in Kanadi, da po prečitaniu odstopijo Herald najprej predvsem Amerikancem in Kanadčanom slovenskega porekla.

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Slovenski radijski Klub pripravlja veliko pomladansko družabno prireditve, ki se bo vršile dne 22. maja v obeh dvoranah chicaške sokolske dvorane na 2345 So. Kedzie Avenue. Za to priliko je Klub povabil iz Clevedanda poznani slovenski orkester **Kennie Bass** (Baskovič). Kennie pe priljubljen clevelandski radijski napovedovalec, ki tudi redno nastopa na televiziji. Za narodno veselico radijskega kluba je že sedaj precejšnje. Zanimanje Slovenci od blizu in daleč so vabljeni k udeležbi.

Slovenian HERALD

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NOT AN EASY TASK

By Leo Bradaska

In view of the fact that the Trieste problem was brought up at the Bermuda Conference in order to seek a satisfactory and lasting solution on the top level, it is obvious that it is one of the focal points in current world affairs. Therefore it may be of interest to glance at the origin and growth of Trieste itself.

Historical records describe Trieste as a village of fisherfolk of Slav origin dating back to the sixth century. At that time the Slovenians were finding themselves wedged between the Alpine ranges in the north and the Adriatic Sea in the south, while stretched out from the Neuzider (Neusiedlersee, Newsettlers Lake) in the north-east and the Tagliamento river facing the Venetian Republic in the southwest.

Since Tagliare in Italian means to divide, it is obvious that the Tagliamento river had in those times the character of a dividing line, separating the territory of the Venetian Republic from that settled by the Slovenians.

In the latter part of the 13th century the over-growing Austrian Empire stumbled upon the Slovenians while seeking to direct its natural expansions towards securing access to the Adriatic Sea.

As a result the Slovenians found themselves squeezed between the unrivalled naval power of the Venetian Republic and the ascending Austrian Empire bent upon expansion.

Considering such circumstances the fisherfolk of Trieste found it to be advisable to accept the incorporation of Trieste into the lands of the Habsburg Crown — rather than take the risk of opposing it.

Consequently Trieste was declared a township in 1382, and due to its economic importance by 1719 it has been declared a free port.

Favoured by the opening of the Atlantic trade routes and the rapidly dwindling competition of Venetian traders, Trieste made good progress as

the sole free port upon which the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire was economically based.

Particularly since the opening of the Canal of Suez (Suez Canal), Trieste received fresh impetus in its rapid development, attracting a vast influx of prospective seafarers, merchants, traders, and administrative personnel.

Though the newly-built city of Trieste bore the characteristics of an international center due to the diverse national groups of the new immigrants, still the Slovenians, together with the Dalmatians and the Serbs, maintained an overwhelming majority over the combined Italian, German, and Jewish colonies of new settlers.

Up to the year 1910 the post of Mayor was held by Slovenians uninterruptedly for almost 600 years.

Trieste harbour was handling ever-increasing free port traffic; as for example: in 1905 the yearly tonnage was 2,310,000; in 1910 — 2,857,000; 1913 — 3,449,000.

By the turn of the century there were large shipping companies operating, such as the Austro-Lloyd and Oceania, besides the well-known Cosulich and Martinolich Lines.

Commensurate with the increasing number of cargo ships, there was an increase in the corresponding tonnage of merchandise handled in the Free Port of Trieste, as well as a considerable increase in luxury liners, all of which contributed to the wealth of Trieste. The shipbuilding yards were enlarged and modernized for the construction of warships and merchant vessels. Rail and road traffic had also been greatly improved. As a result the Trieste of that era was one of prosperity — never experienced before and it became the Eldorado of the Adriatic.

Following the military defeat in the first world war of the Central Powers, and the political disintegration of the

(Continued on page 2)

A Native's Impression

OF SLOVENIA UPON THE RETURN TO THE MOTHERLAND

By Gizella Hozian

After quite a lengthy travel thru other lands and our own motherland, we departed slowly with a thousand blessings upon the land that bore us. We stopped occasionally, admired, pictured the scenery and then inhaled the great clean air of Slovenia. We stopped at Ljubljana, made a currency exchange, bought a map and asked for directions toward what is called Prekmurje. The magnet of our own homeland pulled us with haste. We travelled thru Celje and on the road we met a couple, who were only too happy to accompany us. Although we had not inquired, they told us about the economic situation. It was not of the best. They thanked us for the help. We passed the graves of the many Slovenians who had been executed by the Nazis. On the road we contemplated upon many of the incidents we saw and at last we arrived in our beloved Prekmurje.

What person could ever describe the feelings that we had upon arrival on the ground, where we had been born, learned to step and to express our first words. The land where we first spent our youth, free of fear and where we also were taught the meaning of the word — "Work", and love of neighbor. However, in our best days we left this lovable land and departed into the great unknown. With hard work and spirit of the old pioneers, we became citizens of a great country and raised a family. We loved our new home, but we never forgot our own ancient home. Maybe we return, for a short period, perhaps aged, tired and decrepit, although it is for only a short time that we return we must say that we still love this land that we adopted but will never forget that we are still Slovenians and that we cannot forget this our Motherland.

It was in the dark of the

night that we arrived. Quietly we greeted the hills and the dales and with tearful eyes we saw the homes of our fathers and the present occupants. We then travelled thru Upper Bistrica. Quietness prevailed but to us there was a change. Not a welcome lamp burned or even the little bark of a dog to announce that the long lost children had returned, that they had at that time passed by the very house that had only fond memories of a long past childhood. A thousand blessings to them all. We then journeyed to my second home; Naclenovci. In dim memory I recognized it and, perhaps without restraint, I could have thrown myself into the arms of the present occupant and told

(Continued on page 2)

Bishop Baraga Day

Practically every nation has its National Hero. The Irish have St. Patrick, the Germans have St. Boniface, the Poles have several, we Slovenians have St. Cyril and Methodius and these were only a part of our country. It did so happen that many years ago another great Slovenian hero was born. He came to America, into unknown territory, and then worked among natives not very kind to him. With all of the hardships and lack of knowledge of these natives, he did attain a stature of enormous prominence. He educated the natives and was the first to write a dictionary of the then unknown language of these natives. The Natives in question were the American Indians and who were only too happy to hear the word of God from a great man who labored among them and who cared for them in sickness and in health. He was none other than our saintly Bishop Baraga. It behooves the average person of Slovenian extraction to honor his name and to admire the great work that this humble servant of God performed among our Indians. We should be proud and we should celebrate the birth of a great American and also a Slovenian, Bishop Fred-eric Baraga.

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NOT AN EASY TASK

(Continued From Page 1)

Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918, Trieste was allotted to Italy as a reward for siding with the Western Allies. Since that time Trieste has never regained its former prosperity.

While there were long spells of complete paralyzation in the Free Port and its shipbuilding and railroad yards — bringing widespread unemployment, misery, and even the lack of essential living commodities, these conditions of pauperization and misery were the result of diverting the entire goods traffic between the mid-European countries to the free port of Venice, mainly via the Brenner Pass. However, passenger traffic of pilgrims of the Christian and Moslem faith to their respective Holy Lands was still routed via Trieste.

Trieste experienced its most difficult living conditions following the applications of economic sanctions by the League of Nations during the Italian campaign in Ethiopia.

In order to divert the public attention from the ruinous economic deterioration in Trieste, the Italian authorities closed down every single Slovenian school, even in remote villages, dismissed school teachers of Slovenian origin and replaced them with Italians brought from Calabria and Sicily. In short, every method was applied to suppress Slovenian nation to the extent of forcing upon them Italianized names and the eradication of every single memorial in the cementaries bearing inscriptions in the Slovenian language.

Yet the Slovenians, though reduced to a minority status have now survived 35 years of Italian rule in Trieste. Immediately upon the liberation of Trieste after the conclusion of World War II by the Allies, there was a sharp decline of Italian nationalism in favor of Communism. Even earlier, from the time of the capitulation of Marshal Badoglio, the former Italian armed forces of occupation in Yugoslavia surrendered to Tito's partisans. So it came about that there was some kind of fraternising between the Italian and Slovenian population of Trieste while ruled by the Allied military government.

However, these friendly re-

lations among the Italians and Slovenians came to an abrupt end as soon as the treaty of peace has been concluded by the Western Allies and Italy in 1947, in which it was stipulated that the City and Port of Trieste was granted the status of international free territory under the supervision of the United Nations.

Thanks to the efforts of expert advisers, such as Mr. Glass, to George Marshall, the former U.S. Secretary of State when drawing up the peace treaty with Italy, which included the status of the Trieste Free Territory, things were arranged so well that the hydro-electric power plant and the potable water supply plant were overlooked and included in Zone "B" which were recently incorporated into the national territory of Yugoslavia.

With the Italian national aspirations re-awakened, the Italians have furiously pressed their claim to be the majority of the Trieste population, while Tito holds the trump cards, and Trieste has become a first-class trouble spot to the delight of the Communists.

It is to be hoped that the Western Powers considered the Trieste problem realistically in the light of an eventual united Europe. In attaining this goal the Free Territory of Trieste may constitute a basis for the creation of a United Europe and a bulwark against war.

The task of finding a satisfactory and just solution of the Trieste problem which confronts the Big Three is not an easy one, the more so since the U.S.A. are on the one hand supporting, both economically and militarily the so-called democratic government of Italy from becoming a prey to the organized Communist party numbering more than 10 million registered party members, while on the other hand it is supporting Tito's Communist regime in suppressing a democratic "reactionary minded" 16 million population to secure the well-being of hardly half a million Communist party members.

The inheritance by President Eisenhower from his pre-

110th Anniversary of Joseph Jurčič

Our readers may be interested to know of the recent American translation of a very popular Slovenian novel entitled "George Koziak", which has been written almost a hundred years ago by the great Slovenian writer Joseph Jurčič. — Joseph Jurčič was born in Muliava-on-Krka, Dolensko, Slovenia in 1844. He studied in Ljubljana and at the University of Vienna. From the time when he was but fourteen years old, he studied the works of the English writer Walter Scott, and these influenced him profoundly. Jurčič also derived inspiration from other sources, and first of all from the history of his native Slovenia.

In 1863, the Slovenian Literary Society of St. Hermagora started a literary contest for a prize of one hundred florins, the subject matter being left to the choice of the contestants. Jurčič set to work, wrote and rewrote all that year, and his book, George Koziak, won first prize. Its success was immediate and great: so much so that a second edition was immediately printed. The readers found in George Koziak a vivid reminder of

those unhappy times when the Slovenian people have defended the Western civilization against the Turkish invasion, and to level its most cherished landmarks, such as the ancient Koziak Castle, the famous Stichna Monastery, etc. Jurčič's story is fictitious but based on historical documents of Valvazor's "Glory of the Duchy of Carniola". The romantic story takes place in the 800 years old monastery of Stichna and the neighbouring villages and castles. The dramatic description, full of colorful events belongs to the master-works of Slovenian fiction.

The French translation of George Koziak by Ferdinand Kolednik was published before World War II in France and after it in Canada. Since then, George Koziak has been translated from Slovenian into Croatian, Serbian, Italian, Spanish, German, Lithuanian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, Czech and Hungarian, and now it appears before the American public in English.

We believe, it certainly will help to a better understanding among peoples, and especially for a greater appreciation of the Slovenian culture.

decessors of this kind of commitment may of course prove to be a grave handicap to his freedom of action towards a lasting solution and better future in the troubled world of our era.

DULLES ASKED FOR MINORITY PROTECTION

On the occasion of the Big Four Ministers Conference at Berlin, the Slovenian National Federation of Canada has sent to our Secretary of State, the following telegram:

Mr. John Foster Dulles
 Foreign Minister Conference,
 Berlin, Germany
 Dear Sir:

On the occasion of Berlin Conference the Slovenian National Federation of Canada takes liberty to call your attention — and of the other three ministers — to the fate of the Slovenian minority in Austria.

The basic human rights should be guaranteed by a special clause of the Treaty to stop the denationalization to which they are continuously subjected and to prevent further crimes of this nature.

Committee of SNF of
 Canada:

Vladimir Mauko, Pres.
 Ludvik Jamnik, Sec.

A NATIVE'S IMPRESSION

(Continued from page 1)

him about my heartfelt sentiments. Only decorum prevented this. After a conversation we found that we had not been mistaken and that actually we were in the very home of my early days. Yes it was the home of my beloved who carried me over the threshold as his beloved bride. After 41 years we again returned to the home of his loving father, but the door was closed and again all was quiet. In silence we stepped away but at the same time I thought of this home as my own, and how I would have loved to talk to it, and convey my thoughts to it that were innermost in my heart. But it was too late. The lights in this cottage were turned on, but the people that I knew disappeared. It was like a home on fire, we all go away, even the neighbors. What is a home? Your old home?

(To be continued)

AN EDITOR'S CUT

Former Editor of the S. H., John Kos has undergone an operation recently. John is now on sick leave with his cousin in Milwaukee, Wis. We wish Johnnie a speedy recovery.

SLOVENIA ANCESTRAL HOMELAND

Austria on the North, Hungary on the North-East, Croatia South-East, Free Territory of Trieste South-West, and Italy West.



Through the Courtesy of the American-Slovenian Radio Club, Chicago, Illinois

SLOVENIAN CULTURE

The address delivered by Mr. Frank Schonta, on the Slovenian Radio Program, WHF C, 1450 on your Dial, on Saturday, February 13, 1954.

Ladies and Gentlemen! — Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Ludwig Leskovar, Director of the Slovenian Hour over station WHFC, time has been allotted for an introduction as well as a poll of the opinion of listeners as to their desire to hear occasionally a very short program of this type. The intention of these short talks is to acquaint the general public as well as the people of Slovenian extraction as to their history. History is very peculiar, at times kind and then extremely cruel. It is said that a virtuous woman has no history and so it can be said of a nation. The Slovenian people have NO adverse history, at least to our knowledge, and so must assume that they have

been a God fearing and clean People. However, unbelievable, you might say, or as Ripley expresses himself, "Believe it or not" we, the average American born men and women of Slovenian extraction, and for that matter even those who had been born in Europe, know little or nothing as to who we are, where we came from or what is the cultural background of this small nation. It is only in recent years that we even heard of or read about these so called Slovenians. We were identified by various names and perhaps at last, we will come into our own. In the future talks we will try to delve into our past and try to study this background. We will try to talk about folklore, our culture and our songs. the SONG usually reveals the soul of a nation. On this program you have heard many of our melodies. Did you not feel

that they were invigorating, or of beautiful composition and full of sentiment of a Liberty and Fun loving nation? Did not their virility, willingness of achievement and soft love-grip your heart? YOU LOVED EVERY ONE OF THEM. Did you ever take the time to study the beauty of the Slovenian language, its conciseness and deep meaning? Did you ever hear of our National and International heroes? Mostly men who went out into an UNKIND world to become leaders, not by force but by their great kindness, sincerity and principle? Perhaps you did not. They did not crow like a rooster or cackle like a hen to tell the world about their many great achievements. Men of DEEDS do not talk, they ACT. They let the rest of the world take the credit but in their humility they are satisfied with the words of the Lord — "A Work Well Done My Good and Faithful Servant".

II.

On Saturday,
February 27, 1954

Ladies and Gentlemen! In order to proceed with the talks that were spoken of on February 13th, it is necessary to know the territory about which we are speaking. There may be those, who are listening, that are unfamiliar with our people, our language, and the land from which we originated. Back in your school days you were ALL told that geography is very important, since without knowing it, history would be unintelligible since history is contingent upon geography. You remember that when geography was the subject in school, you were asked many questions. Most of them had a standard answer — Climate? — Hot in the Summer and Cold in the Winter; Products? — Corn, Wheat and posterity; Boundaries? — On the North, South, East and West. Most

(Continued on page 4)

CHICAGO METROPOLITAN NEWS

CLEVELAND'S ORCHESTRA TO PLAY FOR RADIO DANCE

"April showers bring May flowers", so the saying goes and if I may add to that happy thought, May, in turn, brings the American Slovenian Radio Club's annual Spring dance which is as festive an occasion as the flowers themselves. Both should make our countless friends jubilant.

So to celebrat an end to April showers do come to our dance which will be held **Saturday evening May 22nd, 8:30 p.m. at the Sokol Chicago hall**, on Kedzie and 23rd Sts. And to add to your joyful anticipation of a fine time we have been able to procure another of **Cleveland's outstanding orchestras**, that of **Kenny Bass, recording, radio and television artist**. To give you an idea of his fine music tune in the Slovenian Radio hour, station WHFC, on Saturday afternoons at 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. on which his records are featured. He will make our dance an enjoyable and an unforgettable one for you.

Please attend and you will be pleasantly surprised to see all your friends there also.

Mary Foys Lauretig, Sec.

* * *

P. S. Tickets for the Dance are now available from the Officers of the Club and at the following business places in Chicago:

- Gottlieb Florist, 1845 W. Cermak Rd.
- Blatnick's Valley Spring Farms Chicken Store, 3643 W. 26th St.
- Fidelity Electric, 2049 W. Cermak Rd.
- Gomilar's Food Market, 1804 W. Cermak Rd.
- Balkan Music Co., 1425 W. 18th St.
- Tomazin Tavern, 1902 W. Cermak Rd.
- Osterman's Food Mart, 2225 So. Leavitt St.
- Bicek's Barbershop, 1928 W. 21st St.

RADIO CLUB BOWLING LEAGUE

The American-Slovenian Radio Club Bowling League which takes place every Monday night at Marquette Alleys welcomes two new bowlers, Kenneth Osterman and Nancy Srabarnack, both of them are very enthusiastic young keg-lers.

John Kochevar, the captain and sponsor of the Monarch Beer team, is still on the sick list. The bowlers certainly miss Mr. Kochevar, and hope to see him back pretty soon.

The standings as of March 20th are as follows:

- Gomilar Food Market
- Gottlieb Florist
- Leskovar Broadcasters
- Monarch Beer

The race for the beautiful championship trophy which was donated by Fidelity Electric Co. is really close.

He contributed and helped with great zeal and now passed to his great reward. Another among these pioneers who never thought about his own well being but the future of our parish was:

MAX OMERZAL

of 2123 W. 21st Pl. Chicago. Max Omerzal came to this country on March 19, 1906. He was born on October 5, 1881 at Zdole, Videm, Stajersko, Slovenia. He married Mary Dem-sar from Selce near Skofja Loka Gorensko Slovenia. For 34 years he was employed with the American Railway Express Co. For many years he was President of St. Mohor's Society and St. Stephen's Lodge No 1 KSKJ, and also a director of the Slovenian Building and Loan Association. He passed away on February 25, 1954 and was burried at the Resurrection Cemetary. Leaves wife Mary, daughters: Mary, Sister M. Dolores, Ann, and Elsie, also brother Joseph.

JOHN KAVAS, SR.

The late John Kavas Sr. passed away on February 14, and was laid to rest on February 18. Services were held from the Zefran's Funeral Home to St. Stephen's Church and burial was at Resurrection Cemetery. An active member of the St. Mohor Society and St. John the Baptist, Lodge No. 13 D.S.D. Leaves son John Kavas, daughters: Mrs. Mary Slaby and Sister Veronica.

JENNIE IVANSEK

of 5305 W. 23rd Pl. Cicero passed away on February 26,

1954. Leaves husband Frank Sr. sons: Frank Jr. Corporal Robert, US Army, Fireman Richard, US Navy, and daughters Jennie and Dorothy, and sister Mrs. Antonia Dosch. Member of the Lodge Nada No. 102 SNPJ and Society Bled.

Mrs. Ivana Alic, late of 2547 So. Ridgeway Ave., passed away on February 19.

John Sikonja, passed away on February 18.

Frank Kristan, passed away on March 2nd. Leaves two sisters.

Johnnie Zeman, late of 2306 So. Kirkland, passed away to his reward this last March 16. He was very well known and a beloved boy of our community. Born in Chicago of good Slovenian Parentage. Worked as a pharmacist.

SWU PRESENTS CONCERT ON APRIL 25th

SWU (Slovenska Zenska Zveza) Choral Club is getting ready for its Spring Concert and Show, which will be held at the new St. Stephen's Auditorium on Sunday, April 25th in the afternoon. The dance will follow in the evening.

SLOVENIAN CULTURE

(Continued from page 3)

of these we actually missed. To start with, let us get the boundaries of the Slovenian pepole, at least partially correct. Remember, we will try to speak of the Slovenian people, as an ethnical group and not as a political block.

(To be continued)

In Memory of our Pioneers

Just a little story to remind the people of Chicago and the Parish known as St. Stephan's, that there is a history attached to it and it should not be forgotten; the pioneer spirit of the Slovenians as of old was always there. No matter what the hardships, they, in their simple way, accomplished what is usually called the impossible. The greatest monument that can be erected to a people is embodied in the structures that are known as St. Stephans Parish. There is the Church, Beautifully decorated on the interior, the Parish house, the Sisters Home, The School and the new Recreation

Center. This is what we have today. Just how did this come about?

Naturally this is a question, but easily answered. It was due to the fact that most of the early people were of a good nature never looking as to the hardship that it may cause them but rather to the result that they could achieve. Might we say that this is a tribute to the unselfish and futuristic minded people that had founded this our great parish. Among some of these people that did so much without a thought of themselves may we count the late FRANK KOZJEK.

There are some 50,000 Americans of Slovenian descent in the Chicago area, and we are happy to know that there are many more thousands of descendants of other nationalities who are lovers of Slovenian music... Join them — tune in the

American Slovenian Radio Program

EVERY SATURDAY

- 3:30-4:00 p.m. for Slovenian Folk Songs (Announcements in Slovenian)
- 4:00-4:30 p.m. for America's Finest in Polkas (Announcements in American)

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Dial 1450

and WEHS FM-97.9 MC

For any message regarding this Program contact your Announcers:

LUDWIG LESKOVAR
820 North Wabash Ave.
Chicago 11, Ill.
MICHigan 2-2448

EDDIE BLATNICK
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Slovenian Republic Spurs Gains in Yugoslavia

By RICHARD EDER

Special to The New York Times

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Nov. 18—The principal newspaper of the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia is Delo, which means "work." The principal newspaper of Serbia, another Yugoslav republic, is Politika, which means "politics."

That, any Slovene will tell you, is what distinguishes this hilly, pretty corner of Yugoslavia from the rest of the country, particularly from Belgrade, capital both of Serbia and of Yugoslavia.

Anyone who spends a while in Belgrade and begins, amid the political rumors and the dust, the hearty forthrightness and the frequent bungling, to draw conclusions about Yugoslavia is invariably told: "Go to Ljubljana. It is a different world."

It is. Slovenia has about 8 per cent of Yugoslavia's population. But the Slovenians, who earn 55 per cent more than their countrymen, turn out 15 per cent of the national product and bank more than 18 per cent of the total savings.

A Touch of Vienna

Ljubljana, capital of the Slovenian Republic, is a tidy town with a touch of Viennese mellowness remaining from its long sojourn in the Austro-Hungarian Empire before World War I. It has broad streets lined with copper-leaved plane trees, and polished windows whose reflections glint in the quiet river that winds beneath carved stone bridges.

It is charming and a trifle buttoned-up, contrasting with the sprawl of Belgrade. Serbs eat "cevapcici," a forcemeat loosely rolled and grilled. The Slovenes corset their forcemeat in shiny red or black sausage skins and serve it with a steamy sauerkraut potent enough to give a Bavarian heartburn.

Slovenia's relations with Belgrade have always been under strain, although less bitter now than in the days when the central government exercised strong political and police control. The Slovenes regard themselves as an advanced, sophisticated people whose economic and social development makes them closer in many respects to their Austrian and Italian neighbors than to other parts of a still underdeveloped Yugoslavia.

In Trieste, the Italian border city, there is a bustling open-air market in the Ponte Rosso section that carries shoddy watches, blue jeans, small radios and other cheap items. Ponte Rosso no longer attracts Slovenians who go to Trieste to buy more sophisticated and expensive things.

Instead, it is filled with



The New York Times Nov. 22, 1967
SEARCH FOR AUTONOMY:
 Slovenia cross shows a marked difference from the rest of Yugoslavia.

Croats, Serbs and Macedonians who cross the length of their country to buy goods to take home or, more and more, to sell on the quiet to Hungarians, Rumanians or Bulgarians along their own borders.

Slovenians often complain about having to support the less advanced areas of Yugoslavia. The more thoughtful, however,

recognize an obligation to help. Their efforts are directed less toward reducing their contribution to the federal budget than toward freeing themselves from federal supervision.

The word confederation, once used only in strict privacy, is spoken unhesitatingly by Slovenians, even government and party officials.

They believe that the only way for Yugoslavia — a country of many nationalities, many of them bitter historical enemies — to evolve peaceably is under a relationship in which at least some of the component republics would have virtually complete autonomy in their economic and social development, and even in their particular interpretation of what Communism means.

Only foreign policy and national security and the broadest economic coordination would be up to the federal government. The constituent republics, in addition to Slovenia and Serbia, are Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia.

The Slovenians, on their own, have already held trade talks with Italian and Austrian authorities and have worked on projects for joint regional development along the frontier. There has even been talk of

negotiating an arrangement for exchanging goods between Slovenia and the border provinces of Italy and Austria under special low customs duties.

If some political reaction in Belgrade were to block the gradual move toward regional self-government, even important party figures here agree that there would be strong pressures to break away from Yugoslavia altogether. They hasten to add, however, that such a reaction is most unlikely and, so far, developments in Yugoslavia tend to bear this out.

In fact, Slovenia's attitude toward the less developed republics these days is more patronizing than bitter. Both the economic reform and some of the new political currents that the rest of Yugoslavia is struggling to absorb have been inspired in large part by the Slovenians.

The mood of a Slovenian leaving for a Government job in Belgrade is something like that of a Victorian Englishman leaving home for service in the colonies. Whereas for a Bosnian, a Serbian or a Montenegrin to go to Belgrade is a step toward the great world, for the Slovenian it is an irritating if patriotic burden.