

UREDNIŠKA STRAN "ENAKOPRAVNOSTI"

"ENAKOPRAVNOST"

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RESOLUCIJA JUGOSLOVANSKIH ČASNIKARJEV V LONDONU

Udruženje jugoslovanskih časnikarjev je sprejelo dne 31. maja na svoji seji v Londonu sledečo resolucijo:

Udruženje jugoslovanskih časnikarjev v Londonu izraža svoje spoštovanje svojim tisočim rojakom, ki žrtvujejo svoja življenja in boju proti zatiralcem in njihovim pomočnikom-kvizlingom. Udruženje izreka svoje najvišje občudovanje vsem borečim se Srbom, Hrvatim in Slovencem po vsej Jugoslaviji. Kljub največjim težavam izvajajo ti možje že dve leti svoj brezkompromisni boj in junaški odpor proti okupacijskim silam in oblastim. S svojimi nadčloveškimi naporji in žrtvami so zagotovili ti možje našemu narodu eno izmed najvidnejših mest v odboru zedinjenih narodov.

Jugoslovanski časnikarji istočasno ostro obsojajo vse one, ki sodelujejo s sovražnikom. Prav tako obsojajo vse one, ki pod eno ali drugo pretezo otežkočajo že itak nenakopno borbo s podžiganjem notranjih trenj in sporov.

Jugoslovanski žurnalisti v Londonu ostro obsojajo one jugoslovanske državljane in uradnike, ki s svojo destruktivno in anti-jugoslovansko aktivnostjo doprinašajo k širjenju sovraštva med sinovi našega naroda. Te aktivnosti so pomagale in še vedno pomagajo sovražniku v njegovih načrtih za destrukcijo Jugoslavije.

Jugoslovanski časnikarji globoko obžalujejo, da po dveh letih v zamejstvu in kljub neprestanim apelom iz Jugoslavije, odgovornim elementom še vedno ni uspelo formiranje pozitivnega jugoslovanskega programa, temelječega na demokratični akciji in idealih; programa, ki bi inspiriral in podprl ves naš narod v zasedeni Jugoslaviji v njegovem junaškem boju proti sovražniku in njegovim pomočnikom, programa, ki bi onemogočil pospeševanje moten v notranjosti Jugoslavije. Tak program bi pokazal Jugoslavijo v očeh njenih velikih zaveznikov kot šampijonko svobode in resnične demokracije ter bi jih prepričal, da bo Jugoslavija po skupni zmagi eden izmed najbolj pozitivnih elementov pri ustvarjanju miru in socialne sigurnosti v Evropi.

Jugoslovanski časnikarji smatrajo, da je svoboda tiska ena izmed najvažnejših državljskih svoboščin in da brez nje ne more biti demokracije ter sploh nobene svobode. Zato po njihovem mnenju ne more pomeniti do- brega začetka pri gradnji resnično demokratične in svobodne Jugoslavije, ako se potvarja resnico in zatira svobodo govora. Zato jugoslovanski žurnalisti ostro obso- jajo vse one, ki so na eni strani pomagali ali tolerirali šir- enje lažnivih informacij o naši domovini, dočim so storili po drugi strani vse, kar je bilo v njihovih močeh, da za- tro ne samo vsako kritiko njihovih aktivnosti, temveč tu- di vsako najenostavnejšo izjavo o teh dejstvih. V tem svojem prizadevanju so šli tako daleč, da so na ljubo svo- ji malenkostni strankarski politiki skrivali i pred zavez- niki i pred našo lastno javnostjo čine našega ljudstva, čine, ki se morejo meriti po svoji hrabrosti z najvišjimi čini te vojne. (Tu so mišljeni čini ljudskih armad Osvobo- ditelne fronte. Opomba uredništva "Enakopravnosti.")

Dočim doprinaša jugoslovansko ljudstvo največje žrtve, s katerimi si je zaslužilo najvišje mesto v vrstah ze- dinjenih narodov, povzročajo aktivnosti njegovih repre- zentantov v inozemstvu konfuzijo in delajo tako slab vtis, da se nam, ki bi morali biti na odličnem mestu, posveča najmanj zaupanja in važnosti.

Jugoslovanski novinarji smatrajo, da je to težak in neodpušten greh napram dolgo trpečemu jugoslovanske- mu narodu.

Zavedajoč se zgodovinske odgovornosti našega na- roda, katera odgovornost leži na ramenih vseh jugoslo- vanskih državljanov v zavezniških deželah, jugoslovans- ki časnikarji apelirajo na vse jugoslovanske državljane

po vsem svetu, da vodijo povsod in pod vsakimi okolišči- nami neizprosno borbo proti tem ozkogrudnim elemen- tom, ki sejejo sovraštvo med sinovi našega naroda, in da nastopijo skupaj z zavezniki v obrambi ideala resnično demokratične in socialno progresivne Jugoslavije.

V očigled teh težkih pogojev od strani onih, v ka- tere je stavljal naš narod v teh usodepolnih dneh svoje upe, je neizbežna dolžnost vsakega jugoslovanskega rodolju- ba, da prezre vse grožnje in umetnostne meje ter da vzdr- ži zastavo jugoslovanskega bratstva, prapor svobode za- sužnjene Jugoslavije proti silam teme, proti škodljivemu plemenskem šovinizmu, ki je povzročil že toliko zla in pomagal samo diktatorjem v njihovi eksploataciji, bru- talnosti in socialni ter kulturni reakciji.

Jugoslovanski časnikarji v Londonu so prepričani, da bo iz tega nadčloveškega trpljenja in žrtvovanja vse- ga našega naroda vstala nova, resnično demokratična in socialno progresivna Jugoslavija.

Udruženje jugoslovanskih novinarjev v Londonu:
Predsednik: M. Petrović, bivši pariški korespondent beogradskega dnevnika "Politika."

Podpredsednik: Dr. Ivan M. Čok, bivši urednik dnev- nika "Edinost" v Trstu.

Podpredsednik: M. Rajković, bivši korespondent za- grebskega dnevnika "Obzor" v Zurichu.

Tajnik: G. Zlatoper, bivši rimski korespondent beo- gradskega dnevnika "Politika."

Blagajnik: S. Klemenčič, bivši londonski korespon- dent ljubljanskega dnevnika "Jutro."

Louis Adamić, ameriški pisatelj našega rodu, je po- slal tajniku tega Udruženja, G. Zlatoperu, sledeči kabel:

Osebo in kot nedavno izvoljeni predsednik Združe- nega odbora Amerikancev srbskega, hrvatskega in slo- venskega porekla, izražam svoje popolno soglasje z reso- lucijo jugoslovanskih novinarjev v Londonu. Upam, da bo našemu Odboru kakor tudi meni samemu možno sode- lovanje z vami. — Louis Adamić.

Slovenija pod jarmom Hitlerja in Mussolinija

D. GUSTINČIČ

(Nadaljevanje in konec.)

Ali ta zverstva so samo po- žigala borbo narodnih mas pro- ti fašizmu. Tedaj pa je Musso- lini nastopil z organizacijo le- galnega političnega terorja. Le- ta 1926 je bil izdan v Italiji nov policijski zakon, a po atentatu na Mussolinija koncem istega leta, je bil objavljen novi zakon o "zaščiti" države, ki se izvaja posebno strogo proti slovenski manjšini.

Na osnovi teh zakonov se po- šilja politične delavce, v prvi vrsti komuniste, na nezdruve in zapuščene sredozemske otoke (Liparske in druge). Proti njim se vršijo gorostasni politični procesi, kateri vključujejo po cele skupine obsojencev. Poseb- no proslula sta dva procesa: proces proti Gortanu, pri kate- rem je na zatožni klopi sedelo pet hrvaških kmetov, ki so bili obdolženi, da so ranili fašiste pri krajevnih volitvah, in pa ta- koimenovani proces slovenskih teroristov v Trstu, pri katerem je bilo obtoženih nekaj desetih ljudi radi napada na tiskarno i- talijanskega lista Piccolo, in po- leg teh še osemnajst posamez- nikov, katerim se ni moglo do- kazati sploh nobene fiktivne krivde. Vključ vsemu je bil pri prvem procesu ustrelen kmet Vladimir Gortan, kot vodja na- pada, in ostali obtoženci so bi- li obsojeni na ječo od 19 — 25 let; pri drugem procesu so bili ustreljeni štirje slovenski stu- dentje, kot udeleženci neke te- roristične organizacije, in 14 oseb je bilo obsojenih skupno na 150 let ječe radi teroristič- nega delovanja. Ti procesi, ki so pokazali popolno nedolžnost obsojenih in obenem razkrili ne- pravičnost fašističnega pravo- sodja, so izzvali val protesta.

6. Fašizem in Slovenci v Nem- čiji

V avstrijski provinci Koroški je ostalo po prvi imperijalistič- ni vojni blizu 100.000 Slovencev. V tej provinci so Slovenci pred-

stavljali eno tretjino prebival- stva in Nemci dve tretjini. Kljub celi tretjini slovenskega prebivalstva so pa nemški vele- posestniki in nemška buržoazi- ja imeli v rokah vse mestne u- prave, vso trgovino in vsa več- ja posestva. Slovenci na Koroš- kem so pretežno kmečkega in delavskega stanu. Slovenski i- movitejši kmetje so se ponem- čili in sodelujejo pri uničevanju lastnega naroda.

Slovenskih šol na Koroškem ni bilo. Višja šolska uprava, ki je imela v svojih rokah uprav- ljanje narodnih šol, je ustano- vila dvojezične šole. To so bile šole, v katerih so samo v prvem razredu (v prvem letu), pogo- sto samo v prvi polovici leta, u- čili slovensko abecedo, in upo- rabljali slovenski abecednik. Ves ostali pouk je bil v nem- škem jeziku in celo slovensko abecedo so otroke učili nemški učitelji, ki so vedno bili nemški šovinisti. Slovenske učitelje se je celo v dvojezičnih šolah zelo redko nastavljal.

Po prvi svetovni vojni je Av- strija vzela na se nekaj sloven- skih vseh Slovencev, ali jih ni nikoli izpolnjevala. Ko je potem, za časa avstrijs- kega kancelarja Seipela, pri- šel na oblast avstrijski klero- fašizem in je slovensko duho- vištvo vzelo nase roko vodstvo slovenske nacionalne manjšine, je prestopilo k fašizmu v nadi- za kakršnekoli milosti za sebe in za svoje farane. Ali to jim ni nič pomagalo — naslednik Sei- pela, Schuschnigg, je nadalje- val neusmiljeno nacionalno borbo proti slovenski narodni manjšini.

Se hujše se je obnašala proti Slovincem na Koroškem faši- stična drhal Hitlerjeve orijenta- cije. Slovenski mali posestniki in kočarji so se začeli obračati k avstrijskim komunistom in radi tega so fašisti smatrali vse Slovence za komuniste in so obračunali z njimi kot s takimi. Razume se, da se koroški Slo-

venci niso bali ničesar takó ka- kor "Ausschlussa", to je pridru- ženje Avstrije k Nemčiji, kar se je leta 1934 zgodilo.

7. Razdelitev Slovenije med Ita- lijo in Nemčijo v drugi sve- tovi imperijalistični vojni

Nemšim in italijanskim faši- stičnim oblastim je uspelo sko- ro popolnoma zatreti vesti o tem kar se sedaj godi v po njih okupirani Sloveniji. Ali znano je, da sta si Hitler in Mussolini razdelila med seboj Slovenijo ter da je Italija dobila cel južni del Slovenije s hrbtom Kara- vank in Kamniških Alp; to sta dve gorski verigi ali pogorji, ki segata z zapada od Julijskih Alp na vzhod, med rekama Sa- vo in Dravo.

Julijske Alpe, ki so bile že pred to vojno v rokah Italije, ter Karavanke in Kamniške Al- pe imajo v svojem zapadnem in sredjem delu nekaj malo do- stopnih ali strateško-važnih prelazov k Italiji. Sen vseh ita- lijanskih imperijalistov je bil o- svojiti ta pogorska grebena, da bi tu zgradili "trdno" mejo in močne neuporabljive trdnjave. Hitler hoče s tem, da je odsto- pil Mussoliniju te prirodne trd- njave, "dokazati" italijanskemu narodu svojo naklonjenost in svoje prijateljstvo. Mussoliniju je bil ravno tedaj tak dokaz ze- lo potreben, ker se je po vseh njegovih kolonialnih neuspehih začela pojavljati velika zmeda med italijansko buržoazijo. Ita- lijanska buržoazija je s stra- hom opazovala kako Italija dan za dnem bolj in bolj pada v va- zalno odvisnost Hitlerjeve Nem- čije. Odstopitev slovenskega o- zemlja do Karavank Italiji, je bil Hitlerjev poiskus za pomir-jenje nerazumevne italijanske bur- žoazije.

Iz istih razlogov je odstopil Hitler Italiji najvažnejše prede- le Dalmacije ter ji prepustil sfero vpliva v Hrvatski. Razum- ljivo je, da je vse to le hitler- ska prevara, ker fašistična Nemčija se ne more odreči snu germanskega imperijalizma — ustvariti "nemškega mostu" — od južne meje Nemčije čez Slo- venijo k Jadranskemu morju. Germanskemu imperijalizmu so potrebna prekrasna pristanišča ob Jadranskem morju za nje- go ekspanzijo v Sredozemsko mor- je, in radi tega ima prijatelj- stvo Hitlerjevega in Italijanske- ga fašističnega imperijalizma v Sloveniji, kakor tudi v drugih deželah, samo začasni karakter.

Katerikoli od fašističnih part- nerjev bo začasno imel v svo- jih rokah Slovenijo ali kateriko- li njen del, ta bo stremel za tem, da popolnoma uniči sloven- ski narod. Slovenski narod se tega zaveda in enako sovraži nemški kakor italijanski faši- zem, kakor Mussolinija tako tu- di Hitlerja. V sedanjem momen- tu so Slovenci pritisnjeni pod Hitlerjevim in Mussolinijevim škornjem, ali oni kljub temu ni- so odnehali z borbo proti klete- mu sovražniku. Uprli so svoj pogled v Sovjetsko Unijo, ki razbija poživiljene Hitlerjeve horde, — in v vse tiste, ki se v resnici borijo proti fašistični kugi, in oni bodo z vsemi svo- bodnimi in osvobojenimi nari- di slavili svoje nacionalno o- svobođenje in vstajenje.

Ti dnevi so blizu, ker fašizem bo razbit.

Urednikova pošta

Pomožni odbor št. 2 JPO, SS

Cleveland, Ohio. — Za poro- čati imam zopet lepo število da- rovalcev in tudi lepo vsoto, ka- tero so prispevali. V prvi vrsti se najlepše zahvaljujem v ime- nu odbora vsem darovalcem, kakor tudi vsem, ki so se po- trudili, da so nabrali tako lepo vsoto in darove. Imena slede:

Janko Rogelj, odbornik tega odbora, je prejel od Mrs. Ka- therine Penica iz daljne Klein, Montana, ki je tajnica tamkaj- šnjega društva ABZ vsoto \$226.67, kar je nabrala med tamkajšnjimi Slovani. Vsa čast ji!

Po \$10.00 so darovala dru- štva: Novi Dom št. 7 SDZ in Danica št. 34 SDZ, in \$9.00 sem prejel od društva Napredne Slo- venke št. 37 SNPJ in to name- sto avta za pokojno Josephine Jereb in prav tako pet dolar- jev na mesto venca od ravno istega društva.

Vincenc Salmič je daroval \$6.00.

Po \$5.00: Jakob Branisel in društvo Svobodomiselnih Sloven- ke št. 2 SDZ in to na mesto venca za pokojnim Louis Roz- man.

Po \$2.00: Mrs. Jennie Ko- želj in Frank Baraga.

Po \$1.00: Anton Cebul, Mrs. Jennie Glazar, Anton Pogačar, Joseph Hren, John Ausec, Ivan Babnik, Jakob Telban.

S temi darovi si je naša bla- gajna kaj lepo opomogla in u- pati je, da si pomagamo tako, da bo kaj kmalu poslan na glavni urad tretji tisočak.

Zgoraj označeno vsoto so mi izročili sledeči: J. N. Rogelj, Mrs. A. Simčič, Mrs. Josephine Petrič, Frank Turek, Joseph Okorn, Ludvik Medvešek, Vin- ko Salmič, Mrs. Josephine Mez- nariš. Sledimo dobrim vzgle- dom.

Pozdrav,
Joseph Okorn, blagajnik.

Slovenski ameriški narodni svet

POROČILO O FINANCNEM STANJU

30. JUNIJA 1943
Bilanca v banki (6.645.31) in na roki (\$18.92) 31. maja ... \$ 6.664.23

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ŠKRAT



"ZANE IZ LJUBLJANE"

V Euclidu nimajo ljudje kdaj dovolj veselja samo en dan. Zadnji nedeljo so imeli Progresivne Slovence svoje štante razstavljene s popolno zalogo, pa so kmalu ostale vse prazne. Ljudje so vse pokupili pa še p o s e b n o, ker ni bilo treba imeti "pointov". Nar- je bil tako razigran, da bi naj- rajši ostal cel teden. Pa bi je- her, saj bo v nedeljo osmima- Samo to razbo bo imelo besed- dramsko društvo Naša zvezda- glih tam in tiste ure. Samo bi- zarja ne bo, bo kar navadno ve- selo piknikovanje. Pa prav- ni treba današnje dne- ljudi posebno vabit, sami pri- pridejo, kjer je kakšno veselje- Saj veste zakaj. Zato pa na- bom na dolgo in široko razbo- nal kaj bo. Pridite pa boste v- deli in slišali. Moški od 19. 99. leta si bodo lahko ustano- li "One Point a Month Club".

Kateri moški lahko da 15 poi- tov na mesec, bo častni pre- sednik kluba. Z enim pointom b- lahko za vratarja. Kdor je zm- žen za več pointov, dobi več- saržo. Seveda, ženske bodo p- pričo. Za več pointov boste z- zvedeli v nedeljo, 25. julija p- polдне in zvečer če pride- Slovenski društveni dom na- no zabavo dramskega druš- Naša zvezda.

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Pregled vseh dohodkov in iz- datkov te organizacije:
Skupni dohodki od 5. dec. 1942 do 30. junija 1943 \$13,177.00
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Bilanca \$ 9,396.00

Joseph Zalar, blagajnik;
Mirko G. Kuhel, pomožni tajnik

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MLADA BREDA

POVEST

SPISAL DR. IVAN PREGELJ

(Nadaljevanje)

"Saj moram!" je zaihtela in se odrgala od čudotajnega pogleda. V naslednjih trenutkih je šinila skozi vežo v mrzlo, zvezdno noč. Komaj pa je bila storila par korakov, se ji je zazdelo, da se mora vrniti. Obšla je in poslušala. Sprva je slišala samo šum viharja v gozdu in utripanje svojega lastnega srca. Potem pa je zaslišala tulenje taščino. Čisto jasno je razumela:

"O, to bo plačala tatitica grda, nemarna tatitica!"

Prav tedaj je nekdo stopil na prag. Bil je Jurij. Prihajalo mu je slabo v sobi. Orijemaje se sten, je bil prišel na prag. Zdelo se mu je, da čuje znan glas od nekod.

"Jurij, z Bogom!"

Potem ni slišal nič več...

13. Anica izprevidi, da se je prenašla, in izve nekaj novega. Tiha, zvezdnata noč je obvela. Anica, hitela je po znani poti navzdol. Visoko gori nad Pečjo v gozdu je šumel veter, tu doli je bilo mirno, in samo šumenje potoka je vznemirjalo nočni mir. Pošastno se je belila iz teme cesta. Anica je dospela doli do mostiča in za hip postala v senci zapuščenega mlina. Zadelo se ji je bilo, da gre nekdo za njo. Poslušala je. Vse je bilo tiho, nihče ni hitel za njo. Naglo je krenila Anica nato preko mostiča. Tu pa je zopet postala in ni vedela, ali naj krene v vas ali v trg. Stoprav sedaj je spoznala deloma svoj siten položaj. V vas ne gre. Za ves svet ne gre. A kam, saj? Proti trgu? Kam sploh hoče, kaj sploh hoče po svetu?

"Kamorkoli, samo nazaj na Peč ne!" je mislila. Še živo je čutila pritisk možganev, in obraz ji je žarel ljutosti, ob misli, da so jo obdolžili tatvine in da jo je mož, mesto da brani njeno čast, pognal iz sobe. In v novi boli je zakrivila in zalomila z rokama:

"Oh, Jurij, kaj si mi storil!"

V hipu pa jo je navdala neke vrste tolažba. Sladkost masčevanja jo je prevzela, pri misli, da se bo gotovo polastila Jurija velika skrb, ko opazi, da je odšla. "Morda je že opazil in prihihi za menoj," je mislila in nehoti se je obrnila po cesti proti trgu in začela uspešno korakati. Kljub temu, da je bila noč temna, in je peljala pot po ozki, nepriljudni dolini, ni čutila Anica nikakega strahu. Ne, kako dobro sta ji dela dela samotna in mrzli nočni zrak, ki ji je hladil razvneto čelo, in po-

lagoma je začela mirneje razmišljati.

"Vrnem se ne," je mislila, "v službo pa tudi ne morem tako." In zopet se je spomnila tega svojega obupnega položaja, in še huja žalost in jeza sta jo napolnile do njej, ki so bili krivi tega.

"Ne vrnem se ne," je ihtela pred se, "bo že Bog pomagal." Tedaj se je domislila neke prijateljice, ki se je bila pred par leti poročila nekam v trg. Sklenila je, da se obrne k nji, in kar dalje, to razmisli jutri. Nocoj je edino potrebno, da pride v trg. Anica je začela hiteti. Noč nad njo je začela giniti, izšel je mesec. Nekaj hipov pozneje je zavila Anica mimo ovinka in opazila v dalji luči. Nekaka brezskrbnost se je je polastila. Segla ji je v nedra, in ker sprva ni takoj otipala bankovca, jo je prevzel velik strah, pri misli, da je sedaj popolnoma brez denarja. Obstala je na cesti. Od severa sem jo je zadel močen sunek vetra in ji vrgel v oči ostrega peska. Krčevito je iskala po nedrih in končno otipala bankovec.

Silen kamen se ji je odvalil od srca in z vztrajnostjo se je borila proti ostri burji po cesti. Hitela je, boječa se, da bi luči pogasile in ne bi našla odprtih prenočišč. In želja po gorke prenočišču jo je vse bolj napolnjevala. Čutila je obenem, da jo žejna in da je trudna. Ti občutki so vplivali na njo tako, da je začasno ginila bolest iz njene duše. Pač je čutila še vse, kar se je bilo zgodilo, še prav živo, ali zdelo se ji je obenem, da leži mej sedaj in tistim velikim časa in da se ni zgodilo nocoj. In tako je dospela v trg. Minile sta jo trudnost in skrb, zato pa se je oglasil razum v nji, in prvič nocoj si je zastavila vprašanje: "Ali se nisem prenašala? Ali sem delala prav? Moja zapustiti je greh?" S temi očitki v srcu je šla po trgu in obstala pred gostilno s prenočiščem. Vrata so bila na stečaj odprta, in sunek vetra je bušil Anico z dvorišča nasproti. Stopila je na levo in videla, da je v kuhinji. Dremajoča ženska je sedela ob ognjišču in se dvignila sedaj in rekla:

"Le na ono stran pojdite!"

"Ali bom mogla ostati tu čez noč?" je vprašala Anica.

"Kako pa, da boste," je odvrnila ženska, "kar na ono stran v mizat stopite, je zakurjeno, in pivce takih ni."

In žena ji je pokazala na vrata, kjer naj vstopi. Anica je pritisnila za kljuko in vstopila

in opazila pri svitu petrolejke več miz; pri eni teh miz je sedelo troje mož in kvartalo.

"Dober večer," je pozdravila Anica, možje so odzdravili, toda oči niso obrnili od kvarta. Šele ko so doigrali, in je bila Anica sedla, in sicer blizu peči, se je dvignil eden mož in prišel k nji. Bil je gostilničar Kranjc, poznan po svoji dobrodušni hudomušnosti. Dasi že prileten, je vendar z dokaj prijaznimi očmi

premotril Anico in vprašal: "No, kako pa, vi mlada! Kaj pa boste?"

"Ali bi mogla prenočiti pri vas?" je vprašala Anica.

"Bomo že napravili, da bo prav. Kaj pa," je govoril s prijaznim nasmehom, "boste kaj pili? Malo kuhanega vina?"

"Da," je dejala kratko Anica.

"Za večerjo bi se tudi kaj domuštosti. Dasi že prileten, je vendar z dokaj prijaznimi očmi

PUSTOLOVŠČINE

DOBREGA VOJAKA

ŠVEJKA

V SVETOVNI VOJNI

JAROSLAV HAŠEK

(Nadaljevanje)

"... je Vaš gospod soprog z največjim razumevanjem gleda opolzkosti, izvajane na odru v opereti, ki je v Vas, milostiva gospa, vzbujala odpor, kajti to ni bila umetnost, nego gnusno žaljenje najintimnejših človeških čutov."

"Ta ženska ima prsi!" je pomislil nadporočnik. "Le naravnost k cilju!"

"Oprostite, milostiva gospa, da sem Vam tako iskren, dasi me ne poznate. Videl sem v svojem življenju že mnogo žen, a nobena ni napravila name tolikega vtisa, kakor Vi, kajti Vaša sodba in življenjski nazor se popolnoma sklada z mojim nazorom. Prepričan sem, da je Vaš mož navaden sebičnež, ki Vas vlača s seboj..."

"To ne gre," si je dejal nadporočnik in prečrtal "schleppt mit" in zapisal namesto tega:

"... ki Vas vodi s seboj na gledališke predstave, ustrežajoč njegovemu okusu. Ljubim odkritost, ne vsiljujem se nikakor v Vaše zasebno življenje, a želim bi se razgovoriti z Vami med štirimi očmi."

"Tu po hotelih to ne pojde," je pomislil nadporočnik. "Odvestiti jo bom moral na Dunaj."

"Zato se osmelmujem, milostiva gospa, prositi Vas za sestanek, da se častno približe seznaniva, česar gotovo ne odrecete možu, ki ga v najkrajšem času pričakujejo naporni vojni pogoji in ki v primeru Vašega prijaznega pritrdila ohrani tudi v bojnem metehu najkrajšji spomin na dušo, ki ga je razumela prav tako dobro, kakor jo je razumel on. Vaš odgovor bo odločilen trenutek v mojem življenju."

Podpisal se je, izpil konjak in si naročil še steklenico, in prazneč jo čašico za čašico, se je po vsaki vrsti resnično zasolil, ko je prečital pismo.

Bilo je ob devetih zjutraj, ko je Švejk zbudil nadporočnika: "Pokorno javljam, da ste službo zaspali, in da moram iti z vašim pismom v Kiraly Hido. Budil sem vas ob sedmih, potem ob polosmih, ko so šli mimo na vajo, a vi ste se vselej le obrnili na drugo stran. Gospod oblahtant..."

Nadporočnik se je namreč hotel zopet obrniti in je le go-drnjal. A Švejk ni odnehal in ga je neusmiljeno stresal in kričal: "Gospod oblahtant, jaz grem s pismom v Kiraly Hido!"

Nadporočnik je zavezal. "S pismom? Aha, z mojim pismom. To je najina tajnost, razumete, diskretnost..." Abtzen!"

Nato se je zopet zvil v odejo in zaspal. Švejk pa je potoval v Kiraly Hido.

Najti Soprony utozo 16 bi ne bilo tako težko, ako bi ne srečal starega saperja Vodička, ki je bil dodeljen "Štajerakom." Vodička je živel pred leti v Pragi, zato sta zavila v krčmo "Pri črnem ovnu" v Brucku, kjer je bila natakarcia Ruženka, Čehinja, kateri so bili vsi češki enoletniki dolžniki. V zadnji do-bi je Vodička, star ženskar, delal kavalirja in je hodil opo-

minjat Čeha, naj plačajo dolgo-ve, preden izginejo v vojni zme-di.

"Kam si prav za prav name-njen?" je vprašal Vodička, ko sta se prvič napila dobrega vi-na.

"To je tajnost," je odgovoril Švejk, "ali tebi, staremu kame-radu, že zaupam." In pojasnil mu je vse do podrobnosti. Zabava-la sta se imenitno, govorila o minulih časih in zdelo se jima je čisto naravno in pravilno, da sta odhajala od Črnega ovna šele ob dvanajstih. Razen tega sta trdno verovala, da se ne bojita nikogar. Vodička je po vsej poti do Soprony utoze 16 izražal veliko mržnjo proti Madjarom in pripovedoval nepretrgoma, kako, kje, kdaj in zakaj se je z njimi pretepel in kje so mu za-branili, da se z njimi ni stebel.

"Enkrat sem ti že držal take-ga madjarskega - pobalina za goltance v Pansdorfu, kamor smo šli saperji na vino, in pravil-kar sem mu hotel eno prisoliti z iberšvunkom čez bučo v tisti temi. Precej, ko se je začelo, smo namreč udarili s flašo po viseči lampi. A on ti je začel kričati: 'Tonda, saj sem vendar to jaz, Purkrabek od 16. land-ver!'"

Malo je manjkalo, pa bi se bila zgodila pomota. Zato pa smo madjarskim pajacom pošteno pomerili hlače ob Neziderskem jezeru, kamor smo šli pred tremi tedni pogledat. Tam leži v neki vasi oddelek strojnih pušk ne-kih honvedov, a slučajno smo zašli vsi v gostilno, kjer so oni plesali tisti svoj čardaš kakor nori in se drli: 'Uram, uram, biro uram' ali 'Lanjok, lanjok,

lanjok a faluba.' Mi smo sedli njim nasproti: le iberšvunke smo položili pred se na mizo in si rekli: Vi dečki, mi vam damo lanjok! Neki Mejstrik, ki je imel pesti kakor loparje, se je ponudil, da gre plesat in vzame kakemu izmed tistih vagabundov punco iz kola. Punce so bile sakrabske zale, debelih bodel-nov, velikih zadnjic, širokih ste-gen in žarečih oči, a prsi so ime-le trde kot žoge. Kakor so se dale mečkati od svojih fantov, je bilo videti, da jim je mečka-nje silno všeč in da imajo v mečkanju že velike izkušnje.

Tako je torej naš Mejstrik sko-čil med kolo in hotel največjo fešango vzeti nekemu honvedu. Ta pa je začel čenčati, a Mej-strik mu jo je takoj prisolil, da se je zvalil. Mi pa smo hitro zgrabili iberšvunke, si jih ovili okoli rok, da bi nam ne odleteli bajoneti; skočili smo med nje, jaz sem začel kričati: Kriv, ne-kriv, kar po vrsti! In že je šlo kakor po maslu. Začeli so ska-kati skozi okna ven, mi pa smo jih lovili za noge in jih vlačili zopet v dvorano. Kdor ni bil naš, jo je dobil. Vmešala sta se njih župan in pandur, a premlatili smo ju, da je bilo veselje. Tudi krčmar je bil tepen, ker je za-čel zabavljati po nemško, da mu kvarimo veselico. Še po vasi smo lovili one, ki so se nam poizkušali skriti. Nekega kuksfirarja smo našli zakopanega v senu na svislih prav na koncu vasi. Iz-dala nam ga je njegova punca, zato ker je plesal z drugo. Kar precej je bila vsa nora na na-šega Mejstrika in je odšla z njim proti Kiraly Hidi, kjer so ob cesti pod gozdom stogi za seno. Zavlekla ga je s seboj v tak stog in hotela potem od nje-ga pet kron, a on ji je dal le eno po gobcu. Dohitel nas je šele pred lagrom in nam pravil, da je zmerom mislil, da so Madjarko ognjevitejši, ali da je svinja ležala kakor čok in je neprestano samo čenčala. Mad-jari so kratkomo kalsindeli," je zaključil saper.

(Dalje prihodnje)

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Good news travels fast - many of the thousands of folks who have taken lemon juice for rheumatic pain - have found that by adding two table-spoonsful of Allenru to one table-spoonful of Lemon Juice in a glass of water, they get faster relief for the aches and pains caused by rheumatism, lumbago, etc. It's no surprise either, for Allenru is a 15 year old formula to relieve rheumatic aches and pains. In fact - if it does not help - your money back. What could be fairer? Get Allenru today at any live druggist. Only 65 cents - Do it Now.

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smo dobili fine lahke elastične nogavice. Kupite sedaj, dokler je čas, ker se jih ne bo dobilo.

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bo prodalo na javni dražbi dne 10. avgusta, 1943 med 10. in 11. uro zjutraj, dve hiši, ki se nahajata na 1406 in 1408 E. 33rd St. — Za podrobnosti pokličite MAin 3786.

Tri sobe

in garažo se odda v najem. —

Vprašajte na 6424 Spilker Ave.

Vabimo javnost na ogled

Mi imamo moderno urejeno ustanovo, v kateri smo skušali ustvariti blagodejno atmosfero. V ponos nam je, da se nikoli ne spregleda ničesar, kar bi bilo v udobnost in tolažbo onim, katerim smo na razpolago.

Nasvete in priporočila naših sosedov bomo vedno radi volje upoštevali. Obiščite nas kadarkoli, oglejte si naše prostore in povejte nam kaj mislite o njih. Naša vrata niso nikoli zaprta.

August F. Svetek

POGREBNI ZAVOD

478 E. 152 St. IVanhoe 2016

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Problem of Trieste

(Continued from page 4.)

capital Trieste, belongs geographically to the Balkan peninsula and not to Italy.

(Sir Arthur Evans wrote in "The Geographical Journal," London, April, 1916, that "any attempt to lay hold by Italy of a tract of the Dalmatian terra firma or to annex the purely Croatian island and large Slovene or Croat districts east of the valley of the Isonzo and of Italian Istria (i. e. the west coast of Istria) is incompatible with the existence of an united South Slavonic State... Apart from the political and racial complications that such an attempt would infallibly produce the foregoing considerations will sufficiently have shown that in its main operation it would run counter to the immutable geographical laws that govern Dinaric Nature.")

Italy's claim to these provinces is even less valid on the basis of national defense. Yugoslavia never threatened Italy nor could it do so. Yugoslavia was a new, not yet completely consolidated state, while Italy had been existing for more than seventy years as an independent nation and had enough time and opportunity to consolidate. It had three times the population of Yugoslavia and considered itself a great power. It had a much bigger army than Yugoslavia. Italy had a large navy, while Yugoslavia had none. It was Italy which without any provocation attacked Yugoslavia in 1941. If question of national defense are ever again to be discussed by Italy and Yugoslavia, it is clear that Yugoslavia needs whatever protection she can obtain through strategic borders. But Yugoslavia does not intend to use that argument to establish her right to Trieste.

(To be continued)

SUNBURN IS DANGEROUS

Is your face red these days? Not from embarrassment, but from an overdose of sun. The hot sun is mighty inviting, but it's cruelly treacherous to skins made tender by a winter indoors. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council warns that sunburn is painful and often dangerous. It can take the joy out of a holiday or vacation. Don't try to look like a beach life-guard in a day. Expose yourself to the sun gradually.

Knowing how to swim well is wise. But it isn't wise, says the Greater Cleveland Safety Council, to take chances by "showing off" in the water; by swimming beyond your normal range; by swimming alone in unfamiliar water; by going in too soon after eating; or by letting children go swimming without adult supervision. More drownings occur in July than in any other month. Swim safely this month and always!

War workers, remember man-hours lost through accidents are victory-hours lost in the fight for freedom! The Greater Cleveland Safety Council asks war workers to give as much attention and care to their safety at home, at play, and going to and from work as they do on their jobs in the plant. Remember—

Accidents play hob

With a wartime job!

Don't be an accidentee!

A lot of us may have had much experience in our new role as pedestrians, so here's a suggestion from the Greater Cleveland Safety Council: take a few steps to save your life. In other words, cross streets only at the corners, and don't cross against traffic. Jaywalkers are high in the list of pedestrian fatalities.

V BLAG SPOMIN

ob 10-letnici kar je umrl ljubljeni soprog in dragi oče

JOHN GROSEL

Zatisnil je svoje blage oči dne 25. julija, 1933 leta.

Deset let je že poteklo, odkar si Ti zapustil nas. Sedaj počivaš v temnem grobu, a naša srca so žalostna. Spomin na Tebe bomo ohranili za vedno do konca dni.

MARGARET, soproga
in sin Rudolph

Cleveland, O., dne 24. julija, 1943.



Home on furlough from California is Pvt. Frank Azman, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Azman, 6501 St. Clair Avenue. He will return to camp Monday.

Martin Frank, son of Martin and Mary Frank, 653 E. 99 St., left for the Army Wednesday.

On furlough for nine days is John Terlep Jr., son of the well known Mr. and Mrs. John Terlep, 15501 Lucknow Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rantt, 15707 Arcade Avenue recently received word that their son John, was promoted to the rank of Pharmacist Mate, First Class Petty Officer. John is stationed somewhere in the war zone. His address is: John G. Rantt, Ph. M1-c, U. S. S. Neosho, c/o Fleet Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Friends of Joseph J. Tekavec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pozar, who before his induction resided with his sister, Mrs. Mary Branda, 7119 Hecker Ave., may now write to him at the following address: Pvt. Joseph J. Tekavec, 35320002, Co. A, 157th Infantry, A.P.O. 700, New York, N. Y.

Pfc. Albert Jancigar, who is stationed with the air corps at Charlotte, North Carolina, was home on a seven day furlough with his wife Louise. Pfc. Jancigar is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jancigar, 6604 Schaefer Avenue. Louise is the daughter of Mr. Anton Germ, 16705 Waterloo Road, who also has a son Corporal Anthony W. Germ serving in the Army at Nashville, Tenn.

Home on his first furlough after fourteen months of service is Pfc. Edward Mlinar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mlinar, 15224 Ridpath Avenue. He is stationed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vene, 21271 Nicholas Ave., Euclid, Ohio, are in the service of our country. Their addresses are:

Pvt. Charles T. Vene, Co. E, 19th Eng., A.P.O. 302 P. M., New York, N. Y.

Pfc. Otto A. Vene, 35322131, 1138 Q.M.S.G. Avn. A.P.O. 634, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Albert Vene, Co. D, 170th Infantry Bn., Fort Sill, Okla.

Pvt. Victor Vene, 35527529, Btry. B, 694 F. A. Bn. Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Pvt. Albert is arriving home today to spend a ten day furlough with his parents and friends. Pvt. Charles is somewhere in N. Africa, and Pfc. Otto is in England.

Bill Zupancic son of Mr. and Mrs. Zupancic, 14510 Thames Ave. who is serving with the 413 Infantry at Camp Adair, Oregon, was recently promoted to the rank of Sergeant and not Corporal as was mentioned last week.

Bees Wax

By the Buzzing B's

By the Busy, Buzzing B's
You most likely don't believe your eyes, but it's us writing again after several months' absence.

We had a swell time at a picnic at SNPJ farm last Sunday. The music was furnished by a phonograph which we brought along with us and we danced to the tunes of the most popular bands in the country.

The picnic was supervised by over-confident, self-elected Tony Godina as president, the irresponsible and shapely, little girl Miss Violet Mihalic as secretary and suet, but efficient Marian Godec as treasurer.

The transportation was furnished by a trailer filled with hay hitched to Godina's car.

On the trailer we sang songs with Joe Ivancic mustering in on his banjo. Ed Ivancic and Bill Kern making a perfect discord while Millie Kramer took lead in "While sipping cider through a straw."

We started off the picnic by eating chicken prepared by Tony Godina and his mother. "Tattler" ate the most of everything and was afraid to ask for more. Rudy Ivancic surprised us by eating quite a bit for his size. The dinner ended with Joe Ivancic still eating.

Following the dinner we played three innings of baseball in that hot smoldering sun. Ollie Pollis doing a fine job throwing those curves. Tony Godina tripping Bill Kern trying to keep him from getting a home run.

The heat seemed to get the best of us so we decided to take a swim. Tony Godina and Marion Godec preferred a shady spot while the rest of us went swimming.

The girls didn't go in because they didn't bring their suits. So they watched and took pictures of the fellows swinging on a rope and diving in the water. Millie Kramer was the only girl to go in, when she was pushed in with her clothes on by Joe Ivancic while his brother Ed was holding her up off the water. The two were posing for a picture which Vi was trying to take.

After spending quite some time swimming we went back to the grounds and ate what little was left of the eight chickens. Kramer and Godina gave us a little floor show which became slightly monotonous, so we all decided to go home. In closing we can say that we all had a grand time.

So long till next time!

BANK OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS

The St. Clair Savings & Loan Co. will remain open hereafter every Friday from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. to accommodate those whose working hours make it impossible for them to transact their business affairs with the bank during regular banking hours.

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Henderson 5311-5312

BACK THE ATTACK — WITH WAR BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "The invasion of Sicily and other new developments from battle fronts during the past twenty-four hours, have provided a slogan for our Third War Loan Drive," Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said today. "It is—'Back the attack—with War Bonds.'"

"As anyone knows who has read a newspaper or listened to news bulletins on the radio this morning, the United Nations are on the march. The first rumblings of the big offensive are being heard in all the Axis Nations. Thousands of our men are storming Sicily. Tons upon tons of bombs are dropping on Germany. We are attacking Jap-held territory as never before.

"This is a great day for us. But it means that the time has come for us to really tighten our belts here on the home front. We have come to a most crucial period in the war. And the success that we will have on the fighting fronts, will depend to a considerable extent upon the degree to which we here at home are willing to work and sacrifice for ultimate victory.

"It's going to be a costly victory. We have said that before but we must repeat it again and again. The real war has only now begun. Billions of dollars more must be spent to keep the material of war going to our men at the fronts. Your Government must call upon you, the American people, for that money.

"Remember, it is up to all of us here at home to back the attack—and to do it more enthusiastically, more thoroughly and with greater sacrifices than any attack has ever been backed by any home front in all history. Everything is at stake. Everyone must help to the very limit of his ability."

—War Finance Committee

War and You Program July 26

Another in the series of OPA Question Box radio programs will go on the air Monday evening, July 26, at 7:45 p. m. over Station WTAM.

Answering questions on rationing and price control will be the following OPA officials: Master of Ceremonies: Richard M. Howland, Trade Relations Officer.

Board of Experts: Edward C. Welsh, Regional Price Executive; A. R. Fioretti, Chief Enforcement Attorney; Bruce W. Eaken, Regional Rationing Attorney.

Questions listeners may have on rationing and price control will be answered during the radio broadcast. They should be mailed to the Information Department, Room 224, Office of Price Administration, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland. Questions not discussed on the radio program will be answered by mail.

BUKOVNIK'S

Photographic Studio
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ENGLISH SECTION

FOR VICTORY—Buy
U. S. War Bonds & Stamps
JULY 24, 1943.

"SWEETHEARTS" AT CAIN PARK

"Sweethearts," one of the most popular of Victor Herbert's tuneful operettas, marks the half way point in the current season at Cain Park Theatre and will open on Wednesday, July 28 and continue through Saturday, July 31.

Bette Thomson, well known to Clevelanders for her roles in light operas, will sing the part of Sylvia, the princess who was spirited out of her own country as a baby and left in the tulip garden of Dame Paula. Jean Carlson takes the role of Dame Paula who conducts the laundry known as the "White Geese," and though she has six daughters of her own, raises the little princess.

The theme song, "Sweethearts" is one of the many familiar and beloved melodies of this opera.

Curtain will be at 8:30 p. m.

Continental Club Dance

A gala barn dance will be held by the Continental Club at the Glenridge Picnic Grounds located on Glenridge Road off Green Road one mile and one-half from Euclid Avenue, on Saturday, July 24 and dance music will be furnished by the popular Johnny Pecon's orchestra.

According to the entertainment committee of the Club, all preparations have been made to accommodate a huge crowd of fun lovers. There will be an ample supply of refreshments for the thirsty and the hungry.

The Continental Club which is composed of young men of SDZ and SNPJ lodges made plans for this dance because it has been some time since a barn dance has been held at the Glenridge Picnic Grounds. The members have promised to provide a fun-filled evening of entertainment and the spacious dance floor will be in real condition.

Admission to the Barn Dance which begins at 9 p. m., has been set at the nominal price of fifty cents.

An evening of fun . . . an evening where you can meet your friends and an evening where, with a full moon promised, you will enjoy your dancing in the seclusion of the country away from busy thoroughfares.

What to wear? Wear anything you usually do for outdoor outings. Slack suits will be the style for the night. Remember that the big Barn Dance of the Continental Club is Saturday, July 24. Don't miss it.

Motorists, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council urges you to resist any temptation to pass other cars on hills and curves just because the other drivers are staying well within the 35-mile-an-hour limit. Highway warning signs, law enforcement agencies, and traffic accidents themselves continually point to the danger of this driving practice. But all these warnings are useless, unless your own common sense says, "Don't pass."

FOR VICTORY —
Buy U. S. War Bonds
and Stamps

ANNOUNCING THE RE-OPENING OF

Mervar's Music Store

6919-21 St. Clair Ave.

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943

Complete new line of latest records.—Current popular Slovene numbers and musical supplies.

Telenews Theatre

One of the most sensational film subjects to reach Cleveland in years is on the screen at the Telenews this week—The March of Time's "Bill Jack vs. Adolph Hitler," a documentary picture of life in the fabulous Jack and Heintz plant.

It runs only 20 minutes but it took two camera crews a month to film it. They did a thorough, illuminating and graphic job in taking you on a pictorial tour through the most amazing war plant in the world today; a fantastic factory where there are no time clocks, no strikes, no absenteeism, and yet its peak production records have won the Army-Navy "E" for excellence.

There are intimate views of employees being given medical and dental care, special shoes, one hot meal per shift, coffee any time they want it and sun-room and steamroom bath treatments. There are plenty of laughs—the good natured pranks; the "Train to Berlin"; the "Wolf-call" for latecomers, the Honeymoon Island Hula Dancers and the pin-up girls are sheer entertainment.

Bill Jack believes the way to get production is to keep workers contented by means of the best possible working conditions and a feeling of personal interest in the company's success. His "associates" respond to the treatment by turning out airplane starters at record-breaking speed, maintaining at the same time the 100 per cent attendance for months at a stretch, despite the gueling 80-hour week.

This film will probably arouse as much controversy as Bill Jack did when he began handing out huge bonuses to his executives and revolutionizing management-labor relations, since this plant not only is a money-maker but also seems to have made significant steps toward solving strike and absenteeism problems.

MAKE A DATE TO:

Attend: The Fisher Body, Local No. 45 dance to be held at the Public Auditorium on August 8, 1943 at 8 p. m.

Purpose: Opening up a drive to successfully activate the Physical Fitness Program and the War Workers Canteen that Local No. 45 has programmed. The Physical Fitness Program will give future inductees preliminary training before entering the Armed Forces, and the War Workers Canteen will endeavor to give life to both civilian and Servicemen's morale.

Entertainment: Includes dance music by Austin Wylie and orchestra; floor show; guest speaker Mayor Lausche, and the presentation of a \$1,000 Bond.

Tickets: On sale at Local 45 and at the Auditorium on the night of the dance. Admission is \$1.00 with no charge for persons in the Armed Forces.

Remember, August 8 is the date—everybody join in on the fun!

—Member of Local 45

Here's a simple lesson in arithmetic that the Greater Cleveland Safety Council says we should keep in mind: Accidents multiply your worries; divide your income; and add to your discomfort; and subtract from the victory effort!

Beros Studio

6116 ST. CLAIR AVE.

—Tel.: EN. 0670—

CLOSED SUNDAYS
During Summer

Fighting Jugoslavia

The Struggle of the Slovenes

By BORIS FURLAN,
Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Ljubljana (Jugoslavia)

From the program of one of these courses we name the following lectures: The struggle of Germany against Bolshevism, Race politics of the new German state, The way to new national solidarity. The experiences of a soldier from the North-African battlefields.

An important role in the Germanization of the land is assigned to music. The organization "The ringing province" (Klingende Landschaft) shall serve the purpose of "endearing" through music, German culture to the population, so that the "German blood that has so long been dormant may again be awakened." Singers' festivals are periodically arranged and are attended by singers from the newly organized societies in the occupied land, as well as by juvenile choruses and bands. As an illustration we give the program of one such singers' fest which took place in the little town of Kranj, Gorenjsko, during the summer of 1942: Saturday afternoon, grand reception of the singers at the station; at 7:30 p. m. choral concert at the "party home"; at 8:30 p. m. the singing of German folk songs on the Square; at 9:15 p. m. grand convivial gathering in the garden of the "tavern

home." On Sunday morning the reveille by the brass bands; at 11:30 a. m. meeting at the "festive center"; in the afternoon the city band concert; at 4:30 p. m. farewell and leave.

We do not believe that in the history of mankind has music ever been employed so methodically to attain the spiritual and physical enslavement of a people, and that under threat of the conqueror's lash the slaves must even sing with joy.

Despite this tremendous Germanizing effort, the Germans have not even succeeded in making the Slovenes apathetic and indifferent, much less in winning them over. On the contrary, it has stirred up the entire population, hatred and resistance, of which we shall speak in another part of this review.

The entire personnel, employed in cultural-political propaganda in the occupied territory, meets periodically at the regional centers where they receive additional training for their work in special finishing courses. These courses usually last two or three weeks. Thereupon the visitors return to their places "fortified in the consciousness of the loftiness of the German cultural task," as is said in official reports.

The Problem of Trieste

By Ivan M. Tchok

"As for Fiume and Trieste, the natural outlets for Yugoslavia, the Old Men of Versailles gave these cities to Italy, although she really had no need for them as they would only compete with Venice, which aspired to regain its ancient and honorable position as mistress of the Adriatic. As a result, the grass now grows in the dockyards of Trieste and Fiume while Yugoslavia, as of old, must send its agricultural products by one of three routes. It may send them down the Danube to the Black Sea, which is about as practical as if New York should export its merchandise to London by way of Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River. It may send them up the Danube to Vienna and from there through one of the mountain passes to Bremen, Hamburg or Rotterdam, which is also an exceedingly expensive procedure. Or it may send them by rail to Fiume, where the Italians, of course, do their best to ruin their Slavic competitors."

It seems that so far as Zara and Fiume are concerned now—after a quarter of a century of experience—even the Italians are beginning to admit that these cities must be returned to the regions to which they belong. And yet, although the problem of Trieste is not only fundamentally the same but even more urgent, because Trieste is much more important as a port and its hinterland is much more vast and rich, the Italians and a large section of world opinion, still under the influence of Italian propaganda, look upon Trieste as an integral part of Italy.

The problem of Trieste, therefore, represents one of the most troublesome questions of European post-war reconstruction. The future of Trieste concerns all Southern Slavs. Angelo Vivante, Italian socialist leader, in his book "Irredentismo adriatico" (Firenze 1912) wrote (p. 217): "Whatever the future political organization of the Southern Slavs may be, it is certain that they will oppose

with all their forces a political separation of the Julian region from its hinterland. For it is this region that forms its nearest and most natural maritime outlet." Vivante's words are just as true today as they were thirty-three years ago.

Let us examine the Italian claims to Trieste made after the last World War at the Peace Conference in Paris. After the Government of the United States refused to recognize the validity of the London Pact of April 26, 1915, the Italian Delegation set forth the Italian claims in a Memorandum presented to the Conference on February 7, 1919. In this Memorandum the Italians indicated that in claiming Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, their aims were "to free their sons still lingering under foreign oppression" and "to attain an assurance of safety both on land and sea. Further, the Italians stated that they were "guided by considerations of geographical continuity, natural defense, historic tradition, national redemption and economic laws of the country."

In other words, Italy claimed and obtained these territories on the ground of (1) their geographical continuity with Italy, (2) national defense, (3) national unity, (4) historical development, and (5) economic independence.

The provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Istria (the Julian March) are geographically united with Carniola and Croatia and not with Italy. The Istrian peninsula is separated from Italy by the Adriatic. The country north of Trieste is mountainous, until it passes over into the Italian plain. Exactly up to the border of the mountain the population is Slovenian. Where the plain begins the Italian population also begins. The plain, west of the river Soča (Isonzo), merges into the North-Italian plain, while the geological formation of the mountains, east of the Velebit and the Dinaric Alps along the Yugoslav Adriatic coast. On the river Soča (Isonzo) is the geographical beginning of the Balkan peninsula. These facts are scientifically incontestable. They show that the Julian March, along with her natural

(Continued on page 3)

The St. Clair Savings & Loan Co.

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Announces to the Public that effective July 23, 1943, the bank will remain open

EVERY FRIDAY

from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.