



GLASILLO IN LASTNINA SLOVENSKE SVOBODOMI- SELNE PODPORNE ZVEZE.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

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PROGRESS

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Beseda o svobodni misli

SLOVENSKI KLERIKALIZEM v Ameriki je zadnji čas postal precej ošaben, neslano ošaben in izzivalen. Nepoučen človek, ki bi poslušal njegove pismarje in grmovnike, bi utegnil priti do zaključka, da nam, ki smo naprednega prepričanja, ne kaže nič drugega več, kakor da prav hitro napravimo testament — poprej, predno nas strele, švigojoče s klerikalnega Olimpa, zdrobjivo v prah. Pa je ta zadeva precej preurajena. Navzlic temu je to, če ne važen, pa vsekakor zanimiv pojav, katerega hočemo za par trenotkov dati pod drobnogled, kajti tiče se načel, na katerih je zgrajena naša organizacija, Slovenska Svobodomiselnna Podpora Zveza.

Na splošno rečeno, klerikalizem med Slovinci ni nikoli trpel na preobilici duhovitosti, razen tega pa je bil vseskozi proti-naroden in izvesten sluga tujih gospodarov. (Tega n. pr. se ne more reči o italijskem klerikalizmu, ki se je prav hitro sprijaznil s fašizmom, kateremu zvesto pomaga zatirati Slovence-katoličane; pa mu slovenski klerikalci zato še hozano pojejo!) V svoji ameriški izdaji pa je slovenski klerikalizem, kar se duhovitosti tiče, še prav posebno jalov, pa tudi od sile otročji in naiven. Mama kupi Janezku boben. Janezek gre z bobnom na cesto in začne razbijati po njem. S tem privabi tropo otrok, katerim se postavi na čelo in maršira po ulicah: Janezek je velik mož, general, najmanj Napoleon. To so naši klerikalci.

Takega bobnanja je zadnji čas precej. Tu in tam to bobnanje privabi otroke, velike in majhne, pa marširajo ter se čutijo velike in važne. To je vse. Edina druga videnja posledica vsega tega hrušča doslej je bila, da je nekaj rodoljubov starega romantičnega kova, ki so v mlajših letih iskali slave v naprednih vrstah, obudilo kes in se izpovedalo svojih grehov. Tako eden teh spokorjenec oznanja, da napredni Slovinci v Ameriki nimamo nobenega drugega opravka več, kakor da ponijo sedemo v kot — ali pa "pod domačo lipo" — in čakamo na pogrebnička. Ti ljudje niso zlobni, temveč le strahopetni in zelo komodni. Kaj bi se ubijali, ko ni vse skupaj nič? Brez teh klavernih junakov bomo lahko shajali.

Tako mile sodbe pa ne zaslužijo vsi oni, ki trdijo, da svobodna misel med našim narodom v Ameriki propada. Če nekateri delajo to iz nevednosti, pa je pri drugih toliko več zlobe primešane. Značilno, ampak ne presenetljivo je, da poleg nekaterih domišljavev najdemo v tej družbi tudi ljudi, ki so nekoč s prav takim načinjem tolkli po "farjih," kakor danes udrihajo po naprednjakih. Ti ljudje so v bistvu navadni pustolove, ki ne bi poznali svobodne misli, če bi poosebljena stopila prednje in jih dregnila v nos, ker po njihovem mnenju svobodomiselstvo obstoji izključno iz zabavljanja čez "farje" in prežekovanja storij o "farovskih kuharičah." Tem ljudem se niti ne sanja ne, da je svobodomiselstvo živa, dinamična ideja, ne pa kaka koklja, ki potrežljivo čepi v gnezdu, pa četudi se v njem nahajajo sami klopotci. Svobodomiselstvo take baže napreden Slovenec v Ameriki danes odločno odklanja.

Naprednega, svobodomiselnega mišljenja je danes med našim narodom več kot kdaj poprej, pa naj klerikalni bobnarji še tako bobnajo, razočarani rodoljubi še tako vzdihajo in pustolovski kameleoni še tako udrihajo po "peščici brezvercer," kakor nas nazivljajo. Edino, kar je propadlo, je bila tista zlagana svobodomiselnost, katere je bilo pred leti več kot preveč v naši javnosti, pa je hvala Bogu hitro izpuhtela in ni od nje ostalo drugega kot slab spomin. Morda je bilo neizogibno, da smo Slovinci v Ameriki šli skozi tisto fazo razvoja, ampak prav tako neizogibno je bilo, da je razvoj izbistrial pojme in da se je ideja svobodne misli poglobila in plemenitila. Zaveden slovenski svobodomislec v Ameriki

danes ne uganja burk na račun svojega prepričanja. On je preresen in prezrel za kaj takega.

Mi slovenski svobodomislici v Ameriki se zavedamo, da smo pravi duhovni nasledniki onih naših velikih mož, ki so skozi stoletja nosili bakljo napredka in prosvete, da se narod v temi ni izgubil. Zavedamo se, da kot taki bomo pustili našo sled tudi v kulturi Amerike, naše nove domovine. Dali smo ji že Adamiča in Peruška, da omenjam dva — oba našega duha in naše misli, in drugi še pridejo za njima. Kaj ste ji dali — vi, ki kričite, da je ves narod z vami — kaj ste ji dali resnično našega, slovenškega?

Nekoč se bo pisala zgodovina slovenstva v Ameriki. Takrat se bo cenilo in sodilo. Takrat bomo napravili klerikalnega junakom prvo in zadnjo uslugo. Oteli jih bomo pozabljjenosti. Saj se je zgodovinar poleg Primoža Trubarja spomnil tudi škofa Hrena — ker je sežigal prve slovenske knjige.

Krik o propadanju napredne misli med našim narodom je vnanji izraz znane otroške bolezni — to je oslovski kašelj slovenskega klerikalizma v Ameriki. Naj kar kašlja!

Kovčeg prioveduje

Vrnili sem s potovanja olej-ljen, natrgan in zamazan. Ne moji navzočnosti neženirano poda bi me očedili, so me prenesli sem na podstrešje, kjer čakam nadaljnji odločitev o svoji usodi. Zdaj, ko počivam tu vredni kakšnega Casanova — med staro, zaprašeno šaro, mi sem si dejal, seveda potihoma, ni prav nič težko, ozreti se na ne izgubim zaupanja že ta-jaz in osvežiti spomine.

Začelo se je v drugi polovici maja. Dotlej sem ležal v velikem skladišču tvrdke "Dolžnik & Co." kamor so me prinesli iz čipkah, skozi katere je prosegelavnice, ki mi je dala oblek, vala belina njene polti kakor podobo, tri klučavnice in ročabaster, da me je kar obšla. Bil sem res eleganten in mrščavica. Smatal sem se ta-lep! Stene iz črnega imitiranega zastrupila in meni v samih čipkah, skozi katere je prosegelavnice, ki mi je dala oblek, vala belina njene polti kakor podobo, tri klučavnice in ročabaster, da me je kar obšla. Bil sem res eleganten in mrščavica. Smatal sem se ta-lep! Stene iz črnega imitiranega zastrupila in meni v samih čipkah, skozi katere je prosegelavnice, ki mi je dala oblek, vala belina njene polti kakor podobo, tri klučavnice in ročabaster, da me je kar obšla. Bil sem res eleganten in mrščavica. Smatal sem se ta-lep! 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Slovenska Svobodomiselna
Podpora Zveza

USTANOVLJENA 1908

INKPORIRANA 1909

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Telefon: PULLMAN 9665

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GLAVNI ZDRAVNIK:

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S. S. P. Z.

Izplačila meseca — Payments made in the month of AUGUST, 1936.

ADULT CLASS — ČLANSKI ODDELEK

KAMPANJSKE NAGRADA
CAMPAIGN PRIZES

(For Members Accepted Jan. 1, 1936)

Paid to Lodge treasurers:

1 Victor S. Skubic 2.50

6 John Buzjak 2.50

11 Jack Volkar 50

14 Joe Groselj 1.00

16 John Skoff 2.50

17 Theresa Jaklovich 5.50

18 Andrew Krvina 2.50

20 Anton Wapotich 5.00

22 Anton Qualiza 7.50

24 Joe Vidmar 50

26 John Bohinc 2.50

29 Ciril Ermenec 4.00

31 George Tomasic 5.00

36 Ignatz Tominsek 2.50

37 Mike Kotar 1.00

39 Amelia Palowski 2.50

48 Math Ulepich 50

50 John Brezovic 2.50

63 Mike Strah, Jr. 2.50

76 Theodore Jovanovich 5.00

80 Frank Rahne 1.00

101 Florence Poerl 10.00

102 Luka Knafelc 1.00

103 Joseph Kerin 50

113 Mike Podboy 50

120 Agnes Jeric 5.00

123 Martin Obed 9.00

126 Martin Gosenca 5.00

127 James Preverac 2.50

139 Frank Laurich, Sr. 50

146 Anna Baich 7.50

151 Frances Zitnik 5.00

155 Blaz Likar 50

172 Helen Dermotta 2.00

175 Frank Gorshin 5.50

176 Martin Debersek 2.50

187 Matt Snyder, Jr. 2.50

188 Frank Cernuta 31.50

193 Andrew Phillips 5.00

198 Charles Koman 7.50

199 Jennie Klevisher 8.50

202 John Jelovcan, Jr. 50

204 Eslis Pucel 10.00

205 Mary Novak 5.00

209 Peter Stefanatz 5.00

211 John Matekovich 3.50

223 Tony Klepec 1.50

225 Mike Miller 7.50

228 John Vidmar 11.50

230 Sophie Turk 2.50

234 Mary Guna 5.00

237 Felix Martinic 18.00

239 Louis Karish 2.00

Vrtec 10.00

1 Joseph Drasler, Adm. 50

3 Barbara Dubich, Adm. 1.50

5 Charles Koman, Adm. 3.50

9 Steve Skorjanc, Adm. 1.50

11 Margaret Vidmar, Adm. 1.00

12 Frank Mautz, Adm. 50

123 Louis Ograyensek, Adm. 50

For Members Accepted in Feb. 1936

10 Joseph Kerin 1.00

109 Frank Yurak 1.50

126 Martin Gosenca 1.00

236 Mike Sebell 2.00

237 Felix Martinic 1.00

239 Louis Karish 2.00

Vrtec 2.00

3 Barbara Dubich, Adm. 1.00

5 Charles Koman, Adm. 50

PLACITEV ZDRAVNIKE PREISKAVE ZA NOVE ČLANE

MEDICAL FEES PAID FOR NEW MEMBERS

(Accepted as of May and June 1, 1936)

Paid to Lodge treasurers:

10 Joseph H. Grills 50

19 Joseph Fritz 50

20 Anton Wapotich 1.00

25 Joseph Filak 1.00

37-Mike Kotar 1.00

56 Valentijn Jugovich 1.00

60 John Petric 1.50

70 Andy Milavec 1.50

80 Frank Rahne 50

103 Joseph Kerin 1.50

109 Frank Jurak 50

126 Martin Gosenca 5.00

140 Joseph Odak 2.00

148 Joe Kranitz 1.00

162 Sylvia Skedel 1.00

175 Frank Gruden 50

181 Victoria Chuck 1.00

191 Rudolph Bohinc 1.00

196 Anton Flisek 1.00

199 Jennie Klevisher 4.00

209 Peter Stefanatz 4.00

211 John Matekovich 5.00

214 John Jobkar 1.00

215 Marian Bashel 1.00

STAROSTNA PODPORA
OLD AGE BENEFIT

- 1 John Junko, \$5.00; Louis Skubic, \$5.00; John Pogačnik, \$5.00; John Schneller, \$5.00; Jacob Vider, \$5.00.
- 4 Alois Pražnik, \$5.00; Joe Mlinar, \$5.00.
- 7 Frank Gradišček, \$5.00; Vincent Hutter, \$5.00.
- 9 Anton Krizman, \$3.00.
- 13 John Urban, \$5.00.
- 14 Mary Setina, \$5.00; Frank Setina, \$5.00; Joe Bučar, \$5.00; Blaž Podpečan, \$5.00.
- 18 Anton Brajar, \$5.00.
- 22 Andrej Krapš, \$5.00.
- 26 Anton Gerbić, \$3.00.
- 27 Joseph Modr, \$5.00.
- 39 Joe Mergel, \$3.00.
- 44 Anton Stupar, \$5.00; John Belčar, \$5.00.
- 47 Antonija Lesar, \$5.00; Mary Skubic, \$5.00; Agnes Pirc, \$5.00.
- 48 Joe Klimek, \$5.00; Joe Jordan, \$5.00.
- 54 Louis Delak, \$5.00.
- 55 Anton Merlak, \$5.00.
- 60 Gabriel Sumina, \$5.00.
- 67 Joe Crnič, \$5.00.
- 68 Joseph Sibert, \$5.00; Paul Koss, \$3.00.
- 72 John Režek, \$5.00.
- 77 Frank Slovanka, \$5.00.
- 79 Frank Lekan, \$5.00.
- 83 M. H. Martinko, \$5.00.
- 89 Andy Zeman, \$5.00.
- 99 Gregor Kokal, \$5.00.
- 107 John Kužnik, \$5.00.
- 108 Michael Dergan, \$5.00.
- 112 John Maršič, \$5.00.
- 119 John Princ, \$5.00.
- 131 Sebastian Pošebal, \$5.00.
- 155 John Kosmač, \$5.00.
- 165 John Plute, \$5.00.
- 173 Jacob Krajnc, \$5.00.
- 174 Steve Jagodic, \$5.00.
- 206 Joseph Plauc, \$5.00.
- 222 Joe Agnich, \$5.00.
- 227 John Težak, \$5.00.
- 239 Anton Zaletel, \$5.00.

CASH REFUND ON COMMUTED CERTIFICATES

Povračila rezerve na spremembe certifikate

2 William Kratofil, \$260; Josephine Kratofil, \$65.

5 Filip Zakonjek, \$2.98; Frank Vulc, \$7.73; Miroslav Kenda, \$5.91.

6 John Bizjak, \$7.52; Joseph Skufca, \$4.41; John Bizjak, Jr., \$2.67; Caroline Bizjak, \$3.00.

14 Anton Zarec, \$3.46; Joseph Papes, \$3.88; Jennie Papes, \$3.96; John Kozjek, \$2.53; Anna Kozjek, \$9.00; Mary Podpečan, \$8.02; Mary Puget, \$10.38.

16 Anna Beja, \$6.59.

20 John Lenarsic, \$12.46.

22 Anton Qualiza, \$2.49; Mary Hvalica, \$4.77; Antonia Krapez, \$5.92; Andrew Krapez, \$3.22; Louis Banich, \$14.07; Rose Medvesek, \$2.25; Ross Banich, \$7.91.

25 Frank Peždir, \$1.86; John Gorse, \$2.91; John Peždir, Sr., \$5.79; Johanna Kariz, \$4.21; Mike Kocevar, \$1.82; Barbara Simec, \$6.91; John Staršinic, \$2.20; John Stubler, \$7.66; Mary Kosnerl, \$5.88.

28 George Meitz, \$7.70; Richard Knogl, \$4.75; Mary Ozanich, \$8.44; Joseph Mihelic, \$8.83; Adolph Gruber, \$1.86; Filomena Gruber, \$5.21; Math Ozanich, \$1.53; Julie Ozanich, \$8.32; Stanislav Bienecki, \$8.32; Barton Barunica, \$4.41; Clara Barunica, \$3.97; Masa Budislavčič, \$5.45; Ivan Abramovic, \$3.78; Martin Bruncic, \$8.23; Stipe Budislavčič, \$10.30; Olga Miller, \$9.55; Louis Stumac, \$2.99; Charlotte Jercinovic, \$2.48; Thomas J. Scinelli, \$1.51; Leopold Siks, \$2.38; Milkija Babic, \$4.10; Anna Biljan, \$1.12; Mathew Rapoc, \$10.29; Anton Theis, \$7.77; Katherine Plese, \$6.74; Kuzma Jercinovic, \$14.98; Barbara Jercinovic, \$8.04; Mathew Lisac, \$13.52.

30 Anton Homan, \$17.04; Mary Skoff, \$3.03; Frank Martinjak, \$12.23; Jennie Martinjak, \$2.25.

32 Anton Belc, \$1.90; Joe Drap, \$2.35; Michael Meze, \$4.23; Michael Stern, \$2.29; Mary Stern, \$4.52; Louis Steber, \$2.93; Antonija Sloboda, \$1.57; Jozes Gross, \$4.31; Anna Boltes, \$5.58; Valentine Lazar, \$3.49; Gabriela Lazar, \$1.60; Albin Sladic, \$3.55; Mary Grear, \$2.58; Frank Grčar, \$1.36; Anna Boltes, \$2.17; Katherine Lazar, \$5.04; Rose Leban, \$2.53; Frank Primozich, Jr., \$11.86; Frank Primozich, \$2.40; Gertrude Primozich, \$10.90.

34 Anton Yonick, \$12.88; Anton Uman, \$5.93.

36 Louis Cebela, \$1.82.

38 Mary Cherneski, \$2.04.

VOICE OF ENGLISH SPEAKING
MEMBERS

"PROGRESS"

"NAPREDEK"

GLAS ANGLEŠKO GOVORE-
ČIH ČLANOV

Fourth S.S.P.Z. National Athletic Meet Draws Record Attendance

Our Unknown 'Third Class'

It is customary at present to divide the membership of our fraternal organizations into two classes, i. e., into the old lodges which use Slovene, or, in some cases, Croatian in the conduct of their meetings and other formal as well as informal business, and the so-called English-speaking lodges, composed of the American born generation. But there is really another or third class which, although never mentioned and still less recognized, is just as real as the other two. It might be called the in-between class of membership which, while possessing some of the characteristics of both, actually belongs to neither. We never hear of it because it does not represent a "problem," but is on the contrary the very group which should and does act as a sort of conciliator in situations arising in the relationship between the first and the second group.

One of the characteristics of the members of this class is that they usually but not necessarily speak both languages, Slovene and English, which may be important, but more significant, in my estimation, is the fact that they are better equipped in a broad way to grasp the essential qualities and inclinations of the other two groups. Knowing something of the background and the temper of one as well as the other, they are qualified to act as interpreters between them.

More important than the ability to speak two languages, as I have already suggested, is the capacity to understand the viewpoints of the two groups. Who are those that properly belong into this class is not easy to define; it is not possible to draw a sharp line of demarcation. The mere fact, for instance, that a person was born and raised on the other side of the ocean, or that he or she came to America early enough to absorb some of the superficial aspects of American life, does not necessarily make him or her a qualified member of this little known third class. There have been cases where this very type of superficially Americanized members have been the source of more friction and trouble to individual lodges than a hundred honest-to-goodness old timers who may be very simple people but possess a good measure of common sense. While on the other hand, I have observed time and again American boys and girls who, despite the fact that they have never had any formal training along this line, because of their broad sympathies and inborn tact, make most wonderful exponents of the idea of tolerance and are most helpful in spreading of understanding and goodwill in whatever circles they may chance to move.

This, then, is primarily a state of mind, more than anything else. A man might have had all kinds of experiences, by all outward appearances he should be the most ideal person to act as a sort of buffer between two conflicting viewpoints, but unless he is endowed by nature with certain qualities of mind in addition to all that, he will be a failure in this respect.

Just now, and for a few years to come, this type of members will be very much needed in our fraternal life. We are going through a period of transition during which they have a useful function to perform. There will be plenty of work for them for at least another ten or fifteen years.

I never pass the opportunity to point out, be it either in talks with people who don't belong to our Society, or in print, how exceptionally fortunate is the SSPZ in this very respect. The proportion of such members within our organization—those who are conscientiously doing their utmost to smoothen the occasional rough spots and generally to act like real fraternal brothers and sisters in almost any conceivable situation, is probably higher than in any other organization of our racial group. We may have a little spats here and there, we may even talk loud once in a while, but on the whole, we certainly know the meaning of such words as manners and tact.

V.T.G.

BE YOURSELF AND CONQUER FEAR

Knowledge of all of the features which your Society offers is necessary for the field worker, but a set "sales talk" is often a weak thing. The talk prepared by somebody else is often not suited to your personality.

The man I am is infinitely more important than the sales methods I use," says Clancy D. Connell. "Take some of the wisdom of the Greeks; study yourself, know yourself, then be yourself. By knowing and acting himself, the field worker will develop more confidence in himself."

Fear, Mr. Connell declared, is the great destroyer of the potential life insurance man. He suggested two methods to be used in overcoming fear. First, he said, put down on one side of a piece of paper, "What am I worried about?" and list each problem that is causing worry. On the other side put down, "What can I do about it?" Usually, said Mr. Connell, the mere listing of one's fears is sufficient to show how useless they are.

Another way to eliminate fear, Mr. Connell suggested, is to go back to the office and get all the prospect cards of those who already have been closed. Think back to these interviews and try to remember what reasons helped to close them.

Despite all the logic that is used in selling, it's often the "crazy" reason that pushes over the sales, Mr. Connell remarked. One of his prospects bought because "his friend bought." Another because Mr. Connell did not "pester" him.

As a final word of advice, Mr. Connell offered the following: "Take nothing for granted; make more than

HAIR SURVEY

Like gentlemen, hairs and baldness apparently prefer blondes.

Recently, Paul A. Thomas, Chicago scalp specialist, completed a strand-by-strand, in-square laboratory count on hundreds of blonde, brunette and red-haired heads, announcing to the world his conclusion that complexion influences hair growth,

The Thomas count: about 150,000 hairs in the scalp of the average blonde, the highest of all; about 105,000 in the brunette scalp; and only about 50,000 in the red hair. Although ranking a low third in numbers, the red-headed were singled out as having the strongest hair and being the least susceptible to alopecia. On the other hand, alopecia (baldness) was found to be the most prevalent among blondes.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Election day is not a national holiday.

There are more than 60 species of mosquito known to live in the United States but only six of these are common disturbers of human happiness.

Bookkeeper and bookkeeping are the only two words in the English language that have three double letters in succession.

The biggest irrigation ditch in the United States is the All-American Canal in Southern California.

It has been estimated by the Commerce Department that domestic cigarette production in 1935 totaled 138,656,000,000 cigarettes.

one call before quitting for the day; when you get a hunch, don't let the sun go down until you play it."

F. A.

Literature in Croatia, Dalmatia, Slovenia Lands

In Croatia and Dalmatia literature likewise made great strides. Most of the contemporary tales and novels already mentioned are also found in Croatian literature, in addition to others, such as "The Vision of Tundal," "Lucidarium," "Cato the Sage," etc. Interesting legal records of the times are furnished by the Statutes of Vinodol (1228), Poljica (written in Cyrillic characters), and Kirk, all of which afford remarkable examples of communal organization. History is represented by the ancient chronicle of Pop Dukljanin, and learning, inspired in these countries by Catholicism, flourished greatly; only in the Slovenske lands there is no record of literary production during all this period.

Art

As regards painting and architecture, the Serbs possess most beautiful examples of the builder's art in their mediaeval monasteries. Studenica (twelfth century) is a masterpiece of proportion, taste, and design, carried out entirely in marble. The Gračanica and Đedani monasteries are perhaps the finest gems of Jugoslav architecture; on the other hand Ravanica, Kalenić, and Manasia (fifteenth century) are more graceful and decorative, and bear ample witness to the originality and exquisite taste of their builders. The frescoes in these churches are reverently conceived and sumptuously carried out. They show great perfection of design and drawing, and the coloring is warm and harmonious. Sculpture is only modestly represented, but there are several interesting figures and sculptured ornaments in the churches of the Studenica and of the Đedani monasteries.

In Croatia and Dalmatia the plastic arts were also well cultivated. Most notable among the architectural monuments in these countries is the Franciscan Monastery in Ragusa, dating from the fourteenth century. The beautiful cloisters and spacious corridor in the monastery are the work of a Jugoslav artist. Jugoslav sculptors were responsible for the beautiful door of the church of St. Lawrence, in Trogić (Trau), and the great door of Split (Spalato) Cathedral with its wonderful wood carvings, representing the life of Christ. Many churches in the Jugoslav coast-lands were at that time decorated with frescoes.

The Slovenske lands also boast many fine examples of mediaeval architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Later Epochs (1450-1750)

With the end of the Middle Ages our promising national civilization likewise came to an end in almost all the Jugoslav lands.

What the Widow Faces When the Claim is Paid

Some day or night we all must die. We will be "laid out" in our own front room or some mortician's parlor. Our friends, relatives and neighbors will call to "pay their respects" and take their last leave. The procedure follows—

With a sad expression and an air of melancholy they will take a brief look at the now deceased departed person.

Since death is permanent at best, they do not linger long. They find their way to the sorrowing widow and bereaved family to express their regrets. First, they will say that they are very sorry (however, they are not nearly as distressed as they might be if the deceased were a member of their own immediate family) and they tell the widow how natural her husband looks...

No dead man looks natural! If care were taken in choosing one's words, this would never be said. The corpse is laid out wearing perhaps a new suit with no back in it and certainly no use for pockets. The body is filled with formaldehyde and the widow is told that the dead person "looks natural." In other words, the unhappy widow is given the intimation that her deceased husband looks now like he always looked—been dead a long time and they are finally putting him away!

In trying to alleviate the widow's suffering, she is given a lot of talk about how some neighbor's friend or relative died and all of the gruesome details are included. For instance, the story of how a brother-in-law was killed by a train and his anatomy scattered from hell to breakfast, having to be picked up by a bushel basket. This is supposed to make the widow feel better in that she could consider herself lucky because her husband died "all in one piece."

Then, the mourners inquire whether or not there is "anything they can do," leaving the inference that, of

Jugoslav Culture

While the majority of the European peoples had the good fortune to continue their spiritual and intellectual development and, under the vivifying influence of classical antiquity, to create the Renaissance of Art and Letters, the Jugoslavs, from the end of the fifteenth century onwards, were compelled to suffer the tragic fate of being subjugated by the Turks, who destroyed all that had been so far achieved and rendered all further progress impossible.

Renaissance in Ragusa

Despite this calamity, such of our provinces as did not fall under the Ottoman sway bore their share in the general awakening and, though remote and separate from the ethnic centre of the race, developed a rich and flourishing renaissance in their midst. One town in particular—the free town of Dubrovnik (Ragusa)—on the southern shore of the Balkan Peninsula, was the cradle and centre of the Jugoslav Renaissance. Rich and independent, with a well-developed trade, an excellent system of republic self-government, and in constant relation with Italy and the West, Ragusa had already been a centre of civilization in the Middle Ages, and the Italian Renaissance inspired her with a love of art. Her magnificent churches and lovely fountains date from this period; the Rector Palace and the "Dogana" are dignified and beautiful examples of the Venetian school of architecture, and paintings by Raphael and Titian were acquired for the decoration of her churches. The wave of humanism that at this time swept over Europe also touched the little Republic, and filled the minds of her citizens with the desire for classical learning. Masters of humanism founded schools in her midst, where her young patricians could study the elements of science before proceeding to Padua or some other Italian University.

These surroundings produced a new and exceedingly active school of literature in the Serbo-Croat tongue (written in Latin characters), which arose in the fifteenth century and continued till the end of the eighteenth.

Ragusan literature presents almost every form prevalent in the contemporary literature of other countries, and this chiefly because it is modelled on Italian literature. Lyric poetry flourished, its chief exponents being Menčetić and Držić (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), whose works date from this period; the Rector Palace and the "Dogana" are dignified and beautiful examples of the Venetian school of architecture, and paintings by Raphael and Titian were acquired for the decoration of her churches. The wave of humanism that at this time swept over Europe also touched the little Republic, and filled the minds of her citizens with the desire for classical learning. Masters of humanism founded schools in her midst, where her young patricians could study the elements of science before proceeding to Padua or some other Italian University.

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