





ENAKOPRAVNOST  
6231 St. Clair Ave.  
Henderson 5311-12

# ENGLISH SECTION

## March of Dimes

J. F. Fifolt

Wednesday, January 29th, the local group under the chairmanship of John Gornik, Sr., and Felix A. Danton, sponsored a very successful March of Dimes Dance.

Miss Josephine Prince, Miss Milavec and sister of Miss Prince, together with F. Jaksic, Jr., took care of the sale of tickets; the boys from Troop 250 handled the checking and the doors, while Mrs. Petric and Mrs. Kushlan handled the sale of refreshment tickets. Behind the bar worked Messrs. Centa, Zakrajsek, Cesnik, Vetrosek and the writer; in the kitchen Mrs. Gornik and her ladies took charge. Mr. John Tavcar was conspicuous by his presence on the stage assisted by Joe Fabjancic. Music for the dance was furnished by Pete Smick and his orchestra.

The big hit of the evening was the Richman Brothers Choral group under the leadership of Miss Josephine Turk. The girls in their striking gowns presented a beautiful picture on the stage and demonstrated their versatility in switching from hot music to classical renditions. Soloists Dorothy Swigel and Emma Paulin caused the crowd to clamor for more.

Mr. Lowman, genial and well liked president of Richman Brothers and other officials, were present as well as many of the Richman employes. Now that we have heard and seen this fine choral group, their appearance in our neighborhood should be more frequent.

The crowd at the dance exceeded the expectation of everyone. The proceeds together with donations received from various lodges and clubs, also individuals, should enable the committee to send to headquarters a nice sum for the infantile paralysis cause.

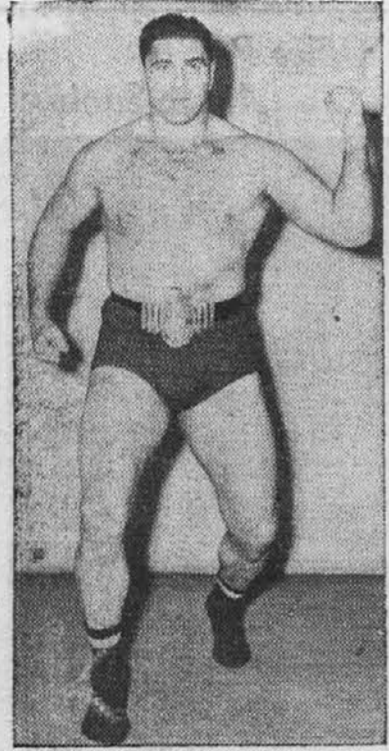
All those that participated are to be commended for their effort.

## Army & Navy News

Any vet or person serving with the army, who is familiar with the 134th Infantry Division which served in the ETO, is requested to contact Mrs. Antonia Savoren, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frances Fabec, 441 E. 157 St. Mrs. Savoren, of Crested Butte, Colorado, was notified that her son, Pfc. Wm. J. Savoren, serving with Co. A has been missing in action with the entire outfit since January 2, 1944. Pfc. Savoren, 21 years of age, entered the service on April 2nd, 1943, and left for overseas station on June 28, 1944. He was stationed in England, France and Belgium. The last letter received by his mother was dated December 31st. His latest address was Co. A, 134 Infantry APO 35, c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.

Honorably discharged after three years of service in the army, overseas 27 months, was Sgt. Al. Sustar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ignac Sustar, 7202 Hecker Avenue. Sgt. Sustar served with the Ninth Air Force. His brother Anthony is stationed in Washington with the navy.

## WORLD WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP



The world's wrestling championship bout at the Arena, Thursday February 7, between Frank Sexton, the world's top heavyweight and Whipper Billy Watson, the British Empire Champion draws nearer and nearer.

Both Sexton and Watson are demanding the best reference possible and Promoter Jack Ganson is promising them just that.

The \$10,000 diamond studded Title Belt will be brought to Cleveland and put on public display. The winner receives the Belt and will of course be the world's champion.

There will be four good supporting bouts, one of which will feature the Cleveland favorite, Jumping Joe Savoldi. The former Notre Dame football star appeared against Whipper Watson just last week and was going good until he fouled himself out of the contest.

The demand for tickets from out-of-towners has amazed even the promoter and there is a good possibility that a new box office record will be set. The Arena, with its 14,000 capacity, will enable all present to have good seats.

Tickets are on sale at Bond's ticket office, 419 Euclid Ave. and at the Arena, 3700 Euclid Ave. Reserved seats are \$3.00; \$2.40; \$1.80; with 6000 general admission seats at \$1.20.

## ANNIVERSARIES

On January 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stavanja, 18218 Nottingham Road, celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary. Their family and friends wish them happiness and good fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Ujeich, 772 East 93 Street, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Tuesday, January 29th.

## Joins Smith Pickets



Edward G. Robinson, shown in high school students' picket line outside the Polytechnic High school where Gerald L. K. Smith was scheduled to speak at open meeting.

## Telenews Theatre

### "LIFE WITH BABY"

March of Time's latest release, "Life With Baby," revealing "what makes tot tick," is featured on the new program at the Telenews this week.

Dr. Arnold Gesell, noted authority and his staff at the Yale University Clinic of Child Development, put the toddlers through their paces in a unique vision-proof dome which hides both the camera and spectators. Some are bewildered, some frustrated, some coy, and some triumphant. The net results are hilarious.

As the forthcoming atom bomb tests on Bikini Atol in the Marshalls are announced, sound cameras record the statement of Vice-Admiral Blandy, who describes details of the tests against naval vessels. And from New York comes an exclusive statement by William Laurence, who witnessed the New Mexico tests and saw the atom bomb explode at Nagasaki. He gives his dramatic impressions of what he believes the results of the new tests will be, and how the bomb will effect future Navy tactics.

## Obituaries

**Barsic, Marija**—Age 61 years. Residence at 1079 East 67 St. Survived by husband, three sons and three daughters.

**Champa, Joseph**—Of 1089 East 64 Street. Age, 64 years.

**Gariroza, Lawrence**—Residence at 977 East 140 Street. 73 years of age.

**Germ, Marija**—Of 1089 East 64 Street. 80 years of age. Survived by son and two daughters.

**Miljenovic, Peter**—Of 1391 East 32 Street. 59 years of age. Wife and two sons survive.

**Simich, Jovan**—Age, 47 years. Residence at 1379 East 27 Street.

**Zakrajsek, Anton**—Of 1063 Addison Road. 52 years of age. Survived by three sisters and brother.

## VISITOR

Visiting in Cleveland for the first time is Antonia Savoren of Crested Butte, Colorado. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frances Fabec of 441 East 157 Street who she had not seen for the past 25 years.

## Tamburitans to Play in Cleveland February 17th

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Tamburitans of Duquesne University, now in their ninth year of educational and music activity, are again returning to their pre-war status.

Veteran players released from the army are rejoining the orchestra, and their schedule begins to assume former proportions.

The Tamburitans of Duquesne University are recognized as America's greatest Tamburitza organization. Under their director, Matt L. Gouze, they have gained national fame in the fields of concert programs, radio, and recordings.

Their colorful program presentations are popular the country over.

The remaining schedule for this season includes dates in most large Slavic centers. Clevelanders will have the opportunity to hear this famous orchestra on Feb. 17th at the Slovenian National Home at 2:30 p. m. The program will be under the sponsorship of Zumberak Lodge. The public is cordially invited to attend.

## TRIESTE

by A. J. P. TAYLOR  
Fellow of Magdalen College,  
Oxford

(Continuation)

This was not all. By the Treaty of Rapallo, Fiume was to become a Free City. Hardly had the treaty been signed, when an Italian adventurer, financed with Italian money and equipped with Italian arms, seized the city under the protection of the Italian navy. Once more the Yugoslavia could do nothing and in 1924 they acquiesced in the incorporation of Fiume in Italy.

The fate of the Free City of Fiume is worth meditating by those who now advocate that Trieste should become a Free City in its turn; and it is also worth meditating that the "legionaries" who seized Fiume became thereafter the most violent and successful agents of the Fascist coup d'etat. Italy paid for the enslavement of Fiume by being herself enslaved.

Thus Italy brought under her rule more than 600,000 Slovenes and Croats. The Italians rejected as an insult to their national honor a proposal to give these South Slavs the protection of the Minorities Treaty, though they were fulsome in their assurances that their nationality would be respected.

Italy did not wait until the coming of Fascism to break these assurances; they were never fulfilled even in the days of constitutionalism. The guilt for the ill-treatment of the Slovenes and Croats cannot be placed solely on Fascism; it must be shared by Bonomi, by Count Sforza, and by every liberal parliamentarian.

Even were the future of Italian liberalism secure, it would be small consolation to the Slovenes and Croats to return to the days of 1920. Italian rule over these South Slavs had no parallel in Europe until the worst days of the Nazi dictatorship. The South Slavs were deprived of their schools; they were deprived of their newspapers and books; they were not allowed to use their language in public meetings or in the law courts; the Slovene-speaking bishops and clergy were expelled, with the connivance of the Vatican; even Slovene-speaking doctors were forbidden. When it was urged on an Italian doctor that his patients could no longer explain their symptoms to him, he replied: "Nor can the cow explain its symptoms to the veterinary surgeon."

Such was the Italian estimate of these peaceful, educated, civilized Slav peasants. No Italian ever protested; no attempt at improvement was ever made. Italians of all parts agreed in the aim of exterminating the nationality of the Slovenes and Croats under Italian rule.

This aim was not achieved. A people proves its right to live by asserting its will to live; and no people has proved its right better than the Slovenes west of the Julian Alps. The Italians were driven to ever more terroristic methods and to great treason trials, one in 1930 and an even more brutal one in 1941.

The British (and the American) public is fond of plebiscites. Here was a plebiscite continuing over more than 20 years, a permanent popular vote of which the result cannot be doubted. The Slovenes as a people refused to die; they refused to accept Italian rule.

Their opportunity came in 1940 when Italy entered the war on the side of Germany. At last the Slovenes could have allies. They then became, before the war had reached Yugoslavia proper, the allies of Great Britain when she had few others.

They served as a rallying point for resistance throughout south-eastern Europe; and they became in time one of the strongest elements in the National Liberation Movement which grew up in Yugoslavia under Marshall Tito.

Thus the Slovenes do not ask to be liberated from Italy. They have liberated themselves. All they ask is not to be put forcibly back under Italian rule.

The Italians paid a heavy price for the possession of Trieste. Many of those who burnt Trade Union buildings and beat or murdered liberal Italian politicians had learned their trade in Trieste, burning the headquarters of the Slovene national club and murdering Slovene spokesmen—with the approval of liberal Italians. Still worse, the possession of Trieste compelled Italy to a foreign policy of imperialism, led her to revisionism, and ultimately brought her to all the disasters of 1940 and the years that followed.

For Trieste was not, and never could be, an Italian port; it had neither trading connections with nor economic meaning for Italy. Under whatever national sovereignty, it remained the port of central Europe; it was inextricably bound up with its hinterland, as far north as Prague and as far east as Budapest. Formerly it had been the means by which German imperialism advanced to the Adriatic; now it became the means by which Italian imperialism tried to thrust itself into central Europe. Italian governments, even before Mussolini, manipulated the tariff charges of Trieste in order to compel the states of central Europe to become Italian satellites. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia would not degrade themselves in this way and so were driven to use the ports of northern Germany, until—too late—they discovered that they had given themselves an even worse master.

So grossly did the Italians abuse their control of Trieste that goods produced five miles over the Yugoslav frontier were exported by way of Hamburg. In Austria and Hungary, however, there were reactionary or fascist parties, which rejected the settlement of 1919; and Italy held out the promise of preferential treatment at Trieste as a means of helping them to power. Horthy in Hungary, Dolfuss and Schuschnigg in Austria, were Italian dependents; each destroyed democracy, each preached revisionism, each opened the way to a new German aggression. And the Italian control of Trieste was the origin of their power.

Such are the facts about Trieste, and they are beyond dispute. In the area as a whole the Yugoslavs are in an unchallengeable majority, and even in Trieste the majority is not Italian by origin. Trieste has no historical significance for Italy. It has no economic importance for Italy. It has always been exploited by Italy for imperialistic purposes and Italy has proved herself unqualified to rule over peoples of other nationalities. The question of Trieste will have to be decided afresh at the coming peace conference.

There are four possible solutions:

(i) The frontier could be left unchanged on condition that Italy gave guarantees of good treatment of the Slovenes;

(ii) The territory could be partitioned, giving the country districts to Yugoslavia and leaving Trieste in Italian hands.

(iii) The country districts could be given to Yugoslavia and Trieste could be made a Free City; or

(iv) All the territory east of the Isonzo could be given to Yugoslavia.

There are arguments in favor of each of these courses; and it is better to examine them frankly than to pretend that no differences of opinion exist.

The principal argument in favor of the first course is that the frontier established by the Treaty of Rapallo exists, or rather existed until fairly recently. For the Yugoslavs to demand Trieste seems somehow grasping, in a way that it does not appear grasping of the Italians to desire to retain it.

This is not a very serious argument. It is more to the purpose to argue that the new democratic regime in Italy will start life under an impossible handicap if it is compelled to renounce territory for which Italy fought at great war and which a generation of Italians have been taught to regard as an integral part of Italy.

A plausible argument—though it would have applied with even more force to Alsace or Posen in 1919. Germany, too, had fought a great war for Alsace and this had been German for more than 40 years, whereas Trieste has been Italian for only 25. Yet the victorious allies, of whom Italy was one, were unanimous in inflicting this handicap on the democratic German republic. Posen had been in German hands for more than a century and was universally regarded in Germany as German; yet the allies were unanimous in restoring it to Poland.

The argument would appear equally fraudulent in the case of Trieste, were it not that Poland and France are historic countries, and the Slovenes are not—therefore it is possible to advocate national injustice at their expense in a way that would not be possible with the French or Poles. Besides, is it so certain that Italian national feeling is really so deeply bound up with the fate of Trieste? Certainly those elements which in essence have remained Fascist would deplore the loss of Trieste, since this would mark the end of Italy's imperialist plans in central Europe; but it is difficult to suppose that these elements carry much weight with democratic opinion.

Or rather they would not carry much weight if the present leaders of democratic Italy genuinely set their faces against them. But the truth is that Italian feeling about Trieste is deliberately provoked by the new "democratic" journalists and politicians of a previous generation. The purpose is the same: it is to unite Italy in some foreign quarrel and so distract attention from the terrible and perhaps insoluble domestic problems. Once it was the Austro-Hungarian embassy, now it is the Yugoslav mission, which provides the safety valve for Italian political feeling.

Trieste is not the only object of Italian ambition which is endangering Italy. Italy fought a war, with a great deal of patriotic enthusiasms, for Libya, which has been Italian for 30 years; and she fought a war, with quite unparalleled patriotic outburst, for Abyssinia, which has been a principal element in Italian policy ever since 1889. If the Italian masses felt deeply about any foreign issue—and there is no evidence that they do—they would feel more deeply about Abyssinia, or even Libya, than about Trieste. Yet we are not told that the loss of Libya and Abyssinia will discredit the new democratic Italy beyond redemption.

And for a very simple reason: the Italian leaders know that in

the present circumstances, their outcry will be ineffective where British interests are concerned. But they hope that the freedom of half a million Yugoslavs and the economic cooperation of central Europe is not a British interest.

One Italian argument in favor of retaining the 1920 frontier is, however, well-founded, though it is no longer an argument which the Italians care to use. When in 1919 the Italians pressed their claims to Trieste, they were repeatedly asked by President Wilson whether they would not be content with the possession of the city, allowing the country districts to go to Yugoslavia. The Italians always replied that he who possessed Trieste must possess its hinterland as far as the line of the Alps; and they were right.

To draw the frontier five miles behind the coast would create an impossible strategic position. It would condemn Trieste to starvation, since the city draws its food supplies from the whole of the hinterland.

The experiment of a city without hinterland was tried on a small scale at Zadar (Zara), a town on the Dalmatian coast which was allotted to Italy. This experiment was the ruin of Zadar: the inhabitants had to get their food supplies by sea from Italy, they could not even go for a country walk; and no peasant could come into the town to use the shops. Yet Zadar is little more than a village, Trieste a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants.

Such a frontier, ruinous to the inhabitants of the city, is also ruinous to the peasants of the hinterland. They lose the natural market for their products; they lack the enormous conveniences of a great city at their doorstep; there are no secondary schools to which they can send their children; they have to put up with the very inferior amenities of petty village life.

Imagine what it would be like to live at St. Albans and be unable to visit London, or to live at Bury and be unable to visit Manchester. Yet St. Albans and Bury are sizeable towns; the Yugoslavs of Istria have none such. This argument was very well put by the Italians in 1919; but it has now disappeared from their repertoire.

The argument of the last paragraph has anticipated the consideration of the second solution: solution by partition. This solution has a misleading appearance of fairness, attractive to the British public. The countryside is Slovene and Croat (Yugoslav), Trieste is—as to a majority—Italian, and is perhaps linked by an Italian-speaking coastal strip with Italy proper. This last is not an important consideration, since Trieste in practice is not linked to Italy by land, but by sea.

Nevertheless, why not draw the frontier along the national line? This proposal was for more than 20 years violently rejected by all Italian writers, even the most enlightened, and it was repudiated by Count Sforza as late as the summer of 1944. But now the more skillful Italian propagandists realize that they must yield something, though they seek to yield as little as possible.

(To be continued.)

JAN. 14-31

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

Fight

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

