YUGOSLAV DAY

A Century of Progress
International Exposition

LAGOON THEATRE

CHICAGO

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1934
PREFACE

The Yugoslav World’s Fair Committee was organized under the direction of Col. J. V. Houghtaling, Supervisor of Nationalities Events at A Century of Progress, who mailed over 200 invitations to Yugoslav clubs, fraternal societies and cultural organizations. The first meeting was held on April 27, 1934 in the Administration Building at the Century of Progress, when more than forty-two persons responded to this call.

It was the consensus of opinion at this meeting that only a temporary Yugoslav World’s Fair Committee be organized with full power to act, until a permanent committee should be formed on May 17th, 1934. Those selected to serve as a temporary committee were: Chairman, Edward P. Skubic; Secretary, Richard J. Zavertnik; Walter Susa, Dusan Popovich, Joseph A. Cuci, Vlaho S. Vlahovich, Marko Mrdjenovich.

With only two Sundays to choose from the temporary committee selected July 29th, 1934 as the Yugoslav Day at a Century of Progress. This date is of historic value because it is exactly 20 years since the Austrian Army bombarded Belgrade.

Over three hundred invitations were mailed by the Temporary Committee for the meeting of May 17th, 1934 to select a permanent Committee. At this meeting more than eighty persons were present representing lodges, societies, clubs and business and professional men. The following Committee was elected as the permanent Committee: Chairman Edward P. Skubic, Secretary Richard J. Zavertnik, Treasurer John Kapov, Vice Chairmen J. Cuci, A. Kamenjarin, Wm. F. Kompare, M. Matas, M. Mrdjenovich, Stephen Rasul, Miss N. Lazarov, Mrs. H. Kushar.

Meetings were held every Monday evening at the Liberty Hall Auditorium, 3018 S. Wells St., and several special meetings were called. These sessions were harmonious and well attended, the attendance often exceeding the hundred mark.

The Committee thanks, Col. J. V. Houghtaling, Supervisor of the Nationalities Events, of A Century of Progress, for his earnest co-operation and valuable assistance and guidance which he gave to the Yugoslav World’s Fair Committee.

The Committee also extends thanks to all individuals and organizations which have co-operated to make this Yugoslav Day a success, we regret that the space does not permit to thank each one separately.

EDW. P. SKUBIC
Chairman Yugoslav World’s Fair Committee
Yugoslav Participation in the Columbian Exposition of 1893

By PROF. JOHN A. ZVETINA

Times have changed considerably since the last World's Fair. An examination of the newspaper accounts in 1893 indicates that the various national groups that participated in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 had a more significant presence than in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

In view of Yugoslav Day at the present Century of Progress, which is set for Sunday, July 7th, 1933, it is interesting to note that the racial groups represented were not assigned any particular day as in the World's Fair of 1893. Of course, every student of history will recall to mind that the racial groups now comprising the Yugoslav states as a part of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire except for Serbia, the Croats and Slovenes were under Austrian and Hungarian dominion in 1893.

August 18, 1893 was assigned as Austrian day. It was a coincidence that this day was the birthday of His Imperial and Royal and Apostolic Majesty, Franz Josef. Little did the great empire of Austria, which had weathered so many political storms during the course of the century, appreciate that at the time of the Century of Progress in Chicago in 1933-34 the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would be a thing of the past, and Austria would be but a shadow of its former size.

There is no doubt that on the day set aside for Austria on August 18, 1893, a number of Croatians and Slovenians, who were then residents of Chicago, took part in the celebration. In fact, the Chicago Daily Tribune of August 18, 1893 gives an interesting account of the manner in which Austrian Day was celebrated at the Music Hall in the Fair. On either side of the stage were placed men and women dressed in native costumes of the peasants of Austria and Hungary. Today, with increased knowledge and the fact that, since the World War, more people in this country are aware that Austria was a ramshackle empire made up of many races, all earnestly desiring self-determination and individual freedom, it is obvious that among these men and women dressed in native costumes were those who were former residents of various Slavic provinces, such as Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bukovina, Istria, Czechoslovakia, Galicia and Vladimir. The newspaper reporter of that day goes on to say that at the right there stood twenty young women wearing the picturesque dress of the Austrian Alps. No doubt some of these were Slovenes. It is rather unfortunate that the names of the participants in this particular celebration were not preserved.

The Inter Ocean and Chicago Herald of August 19, 1893 reported the celebration of Austrian Day in some detail. Dr. S. D. Seward of New York acted as chairman and made the introductory speech. Honorable Anton von Pöltschek-Paltenfurth was the Imperial Royal Commissioner General to the Exposition. He proposed a toast to the health of the Emperor Franz Joseph, after which the Austrian band struck up the Austrian anthem. What great changes have taken place in the course of forty-one years! Dr. Seward, in the course of his speech, asserted that the Austrian (and it is to be assumed that a good many of these) prosperity and to treat the country in which they lived as their own. He went on to say that they understood the rights and privileges of this free country, and that never could be said that Austria-Hungary sent her criminal classes to the shores of the new world. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the Emperor, who has since passed to the great beyond; in fact, emperors are no longer in fashion in Austria.

It is interesting to note, also, that Austria was represented by a Village which was called "Old Vienna". A medieval ponticella gate access to the Village, which was to be found in the Midway Plaisance. Visitors to "Old Vienna" were presented with a picture of peasants who strolled about the streets and were dressed as peasants of the Tyrol, many of whom originally came from Slovenia. Visitors were also entertained with a group of women from Hungary as they appeared upon the stage with men and among them were to be found a large group of Croatians.

Austria is no longer in the enviable position which it occupied in 1893, so to enable companies interested in reproducing bits of "Old Vienna" to undertake today the expense of building a village similar to that of 1893. Neither is Yugoslavia one of the successor states of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, able at this time to donate enough capital to interest persons to build for this World's Fair a miniature of which would be indicative of the early development of the progress of the racial groups that at one time were a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In place of this handicap, however, the Croatians, Slovenians and Serbs, now constituting the Yugoslav State, and especially those who are citizens of this country, are working to display the progress in art and culture and particularly the contributions which they have made to the growth and development of this country. At this Fair on July 25th, 1933, they will appear in native costumes.

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to sing and dance in accordance with the ancient folk lore for which Southern Europe is noted. The celebration will take place in the afternoon on the site of the Lagoon Theatre, and large groups will come from different parts of the country to participate in the celebration.

Without attempting to make any bold assertions, because of meager sources, it might, however, be safely said that the Columbian Exposition of 1893 heard for the first time a Tamburica Orchestra. The members of this orchestra appeared in full costume and consisted of John Hofer, his two attractive daughters and Math Badovinac. The lyric music of the Southern Slav, played to the accompaniment of the soft-tuned tamburica instruments created a sensation on the midway. Large crowds poured into the Vienna Village to view the sights of that historic city and to hear the little group of tamburica players and singers, using instruments made by John Hofer. These finely carved instruments were the meticulous handwork of this pioneer tamburica manufacturer and player in America. The Minnesingers of Medieval Germany could not have created a greater sensation.

On the day arranged for Austria a large group of Croatsans and Slovenians, dressed in their colorful and picturesque regalia, gathered early on the morning of the 15th of August in 1893, at the National Hall, 15th & Racine Ave., located in one of the oldest Yugoslav settlements in Chicago. With the courage and light-hearted spirit, which is so characteristic of these people, they set forth on foot, singing in a playful mood, to the site of the World's Columbian Exposition, situated many miles from the point of their departure. The long and arduous march in no way dampened their ardor nor dulled their spirits. They participated in the activities of the day with a freshness and an enthusiasm that contributed much toward the success of the Austrian day.

After a lapse of forty-one years Mr. S. N. Mitrovich, a Yugoslav and one of the early Fresno pioneers, will return to the scene of his former triumphs to again exhibit his figs at the Century of Progress, International Exposition of 1933. It is said that he pioneered fig culture in the San Joaquin Valley and secured for his California exhibit the AA premium Gold Medal in the world competition at the Columbian International Exposition of 1893. In the same spirit of the Yugoslav participation on Austrian day at the 1893 Exposition, this hearty and courageous pioneer is planning to exhibit the new method of packing figs which he has recently devised. Figs have always been packed in the half-moon shape. The new method which Mr. Mitrovich has discovered from his broad experience and observation obviates many of the objections found in the old method. By the new method the figs are squared and packed individually so that the danger of their collapsing and becoming one large unified mass is removed. The superiority of this new method, together with the superiority of the fruit, will, no doubt, win new laurels for this son of Yugoslavia at the present World's Fair.

Photo by Courtesy of Louis Skubie
The American Yugoslavs
By IVAN MLADINEO
New York

The Slavonic family embraces the Eastern Slavs (Russians and Ukrainians),
the Northern Slavs (Polish, Czechs and Slovaks), and the Southern Slavs
(Slovenes, Croats, Serbs and Bulgarians). The last group is commonly called "JU-
GOSLAV" (from the word "jug", meaning south) with the exception of the Bul-
garians, who are presently not included in this appellation. All Slavs today are
found in five independent national states, namely, Russia, Poland, Czechoslo-
vakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, with the exception of some 600,000 compactly
settled Yugoslavs in Italy, and about 100,000 in Austria.

We address the above facts because of the too frequent confu-
sion in the minds of the average people between Yugoslavina and Czechoslovakia.

The Yugoslav group, however, often appears in the public press under the
name of Yugoslavus, or simply as the Slav, the Slovene, the Croate, and the Serbe.
Their kinship and their interwoven interests in the United States, they are a
single group with variations in the characteristics peculiar to each individual
subdivision.

Yugoslavs are found in every State of the Union in numbers sufficiently
large to enable them to have organized groups in some 800 towns and cities in
38 States of the Union and in Alaska. Over 5,000 of such local organizations
are scattered from Boston to Los Angeles, and from Duluth to New Orleans.
Although they are well organized, their first national organizations were formed
only forty years ago. This fact may denote that they belong to the so-called
"newer immigration". This is true to the extent that the bulk of these people
came to the American shores since 1890, as did most of the other foreign races.
Many had come to America, however, long before the railroads were built and
even long before our independent national government was formed.

Early Immigration

It was often claimed, and historical deductions advanced in support thereof,
that among the Columbus' crew were sailors from the Dalmatian coast. (Dalmat-
ia is a Province of Yugoslavia, situated along the eastern shore of the Adri-
tic Sea.) However it is difficult to prove the claim, for want of facts in regard to
the early arrivals of the men who discovered America.

This year the American history is celebrating the 350th anniversary of
the discovery of Roanoke Island recalling the establishment of the first English
settlement in the New World. North Carolina is building a shrine to this first
colony within the present confines of the State. The colony was, in fact, twice
settle a few years before Jamestown and thus takes the Anglo-
American history back into the sixteenth century.

Sir Walter Raleigh's second colony (the first being established on July 22,
1585) under John White arrived on July 26, 1586, intending certainly to be a
permanent one, for it consisted of ninety-five men, seventeen women and nine
children. In August the "first white child" was born here. The "first American
and named Virginia. Nine days later, the child's grandfather, Governor White,
sailed away to England. Four years from that day to this there is no certain word
of what happened to the company he left behind him, or which the infant was the
youngest member.

Not until the spring of 1588 was White able to return to Roanoke. "At the
place where they were left in sandy houses (White wrote) we found the
houses taken away; the place very strongly encircled with a fence of great trees,
with curtains and flanks, very fort-like, and one of the chief treacheries
at that time was that the people had the harks taken off, and five feet from
the ground, in fair capital letters, was graven CROATAN, without any cross or
sign of distress.

This is the first recorded history connecting America with the Yugoslavs or,
rather, with their Croatian branch. It is believed that a Croatian ship, stopping
at the first permanent settlement in America, left its name on the country and,
consequently, gave its name to one of the Islands of North Carolina—"Croatian".

The first known mass movement of the Yugoslavs to America dates back to
the early eighteenth century. After the unsuccessful and bloody uprising of
the peasants in Croatia and Slovenia against their feudal lords in 1527, and of
the Reformation movement, pathetically crushed by Ferdinand I of Austria
in 1553, many Yugoslavs found refuge in Prussia, having gone there upon the
invitation of King Frederick William, who favored the Protestants. During
the first half of the eighteenth century they set their sights toward America. One
group, consisting of some hundreds, left Prussia and settled on the right bank of
the Savannah River at the confluence of a small creek, which they
named "Ebenzer". The others continued westward and settled near the
mouth of the Mississippi. These early immigrants introduced the cultivation of the
silkworm in Georgia, an industry that has since been developed in the southern
part of the State.

Since 1890, Yugoslavia veterans who served in the American, Serbian and
Austrian forces are eligible. Write to any
officer for application blanks or in-
formation.
Dalmatian sailors were world renowned for their seamanship, courage and love of adventure. Long before the discovery of America their ships navigated all the known seas of the world. Only a few years ago a seaman's guild in Dalmatia celebrated its thousandth anniversary. It is recorded that a Dalmatian ship sailed to America by way of India at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when they were old-timers in California when the first Yankee got there.

A port of call for most of the Yugoslavs sailing to the New World was New Orleans. Until the middle of the nineteenth century this was the chief settlement of the Yugoslavs in America. There many a sailor married and made it his home. Aside from shipping, they were engaged in the engaging its for many a decade. From there they wandered throughout the length and breadth of the country. When gold was discovered in California, the famous "Gold Rush", most of the Yugoslav "Forty-niners" set out from the fortunates made in the "shiny metal" with the result that several ships sailed from their native shores carrying new prospectors to California. Yugoslavia has always had a special attraction for the Dalmatian immigrants, and naturally so. Climatically and topographically it reminds them strongly, of their own lovely Adriatic coastland. Upon the shores of the Adriatic they were unusually successful.

Yugoslav immigrants are recognized today as the pioneers in apple, grape and fishing industries of California and along the whole Pacific Coast. It is recorded that one "Mark Rabasa, apple dealer", a native of Croatia, Yugoslavia, in 1871 engaged in apple business in Watsonville, Pajaro Valley, in the late 70's. This date marks the beginning of this universally known industry.

Jack London (in his novel "The Valley of the Moon") describes at length and with great admiration the result of the "tenderness and love", which transformed the 12,000 acres of the Pajaro Valley into "one of the most wonderful demonstrations in the United States". He calls it "New Dalmatia" and credits "those first real Adriatic Slaves" for making it "something Frandell".

Others began to cultivate grapes and fish. Large fleet of fishing boats in San Pedro, in Monterey, and on the Columbia River are manned and owned by Yugoslav fishermen. A fleet of two hundred modern fishing boats on the Columbia River alone are operated by the Yugoslavs and these boats do a million dollar business each year.

Though New Orleans is the oldest existing Yugoslav settlement in the United States, their first organization, however, was formed in San Francisco in 1857, as "The Slavonian Mutual and Benevolent Society". Its purpose was social and charitable, helping its members in times of illness and distress.

These early settlers called their home town by its national name—"Slavonian" (meaning, Slavonic) and even today the Yugoslav settlers along the Pacific Coast and around the Gulf of Mexico are designated as "Slavonians". Only in 1874 the New Orleans Yugoslav organized themselves in the "Slavonian Benevolent Association of New Orleans".

The first organization on the Atlantic Coast was founded in New York in 1866, and is now known as "The First Croatian Benefit Society". Two years later the Slovenes organized their first association, "The Independent Society of St. Joseph," in Calumet, Mich. Thus the first four organizations were established on the four main points of the United States, the pioneer association, which still exist, can proudly point to five thousand of their offspring in all sections of the country.

Civilization of the new continent

Other nations of the World have contributed men of courage and zeal to the process of conquest of this vast continent. Yugoslavia, though one of the smaller nationalities, can also pride themselves with the contributions their co-nationals have rendered to the same end.

Among the earliest known Yugoslav arrivals into this part of the World was Ivan Matulich, a Croatian Jesuit, who died in 1679 while a missionary among the New Mexico Indians. He was followed by many others of his countrymen. Most notable among them was Ferdinand Konklek, better known under the Spanish adaptation of his name, Gonzales, who came to Mexico in 1739. During many years of his pioneering work he made the first known map of Lower California. Another prominent Croatian missionary was Joseph Kunkel, who arrived in 1838. He established several towns in the Middle West, among them Ferdinand and Jasper in the State of Indiana.

In connection with this missionary work it is notable that it was financed by the contributions of the people in Croatia. According to the existing records, only 20,000 florins were sent from Croatia between 1830 and 1840 for the maintenance of churches and schools in America.

The Slovene missionaries concentrated their efforts to the North-West. Frederick Baraga, the first among them, arrived in 1830. He devoted his life to the missionary work among the Indians in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and in eastern Minnesota. In 1853 he consecrated a Bishop of the newly established Marquette Diocese. State of Michigan honored him by naming one of its counties in his memory. Baraga was also a man of letters. He wrote a Grammar and a Dictionary of the Chippewa language. He translated the Bible into this language for his Chippewa flock. He also published a Caffeine of the language of the Ottawa.

Baraga was followed by several countrymen of his. In 1845 Ignatius Mrak arrived, becoming a Bishop 24 years later. Then came Ivan Vertin in

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COMPLIMENTS FROM

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A. DILIC

Charles Surman, Mgr.

Phone Victory 0568

Ed. Note: Mr. Dilib is a prominent Yugoslav in Chicago, and one who always financially and morally supports every Yugoslav movement.
1869, being consecrated in 1879. These two occupied the See established by their predecessor at Marquette, Mich. The fourth bishop, John Trobec, of St. Cloud, Minn., was consecrated in 1897, and came to America in 1881. The last bishop in this remarkable list was Ivan Stariha, who arrived in 1887, becoming a bishop at Lead, S.D., in 1895. All the bishops died here in active service, while Stariha died in his native country. One of the most noted missionaries of that period was Francis S. Pirc, who came to America in 1835 and remained in service among the Indians of the North-West until 1873. There were many others, some of them even now being engaged in this work.

To the present generation this is ancient history. It is important to recall, however, these facts if for no other reason than to reassert a well-known but too often overlooked fact, that America of today—comfortable, secure, great and powerful—is the result of sacrifices of men of every race of which it is composed.

But the Slav in general, and the Yugoslaves in particular, have undeniably contributed their full share.

Later immigration.

Yugoslav immigration in larger numbers began after 1869. It was chiefly caused by the spread throughout Europe of wonderful tales of riches in America. It affected people of all nations of Europe, especially those who were in search of better material conditions. Improved means of communication facilitated the satisfaction of the urge to financial independence.

This immigration differed from the earlier one in the fact that it came from the soil, while the earlier immigrants were seafaring people accustomed through generations to face new conditions and deal in acclimatizing themselves to them. The later immigrants came, generally, with the intention of staying a few years until they achieve their object then to return to their old homes. At first they were hired by various industrial concerns and brought over later to a relative, a friend, or to someone from their village who came earlier. These destinations were mostly the industrial centers of the East and of the Middle West.

Unskilled, except in farming which required initial capital and a long period of time before they could realize upon their labor, they preferred hard manual work as laborers in mines, steel and iron works, in quarries, on railroad tracks, as longshoremen, masons and similar. Seeing that the expected fabulous riches did not come their way, they prolonged their stay in America, with it their hopes and plans. Anxious to improve their lot, they joined labor unions and in some of them they formed a majority in their respective locals. Since the World War many have changed their centers of interest, some for different trades—in automotive and other kind of factories, some of them even going to farming. But the majority still cling to their original industrial pursuits.

With the increase of population the group life intensified. Churches, fraternal and cultural societies sprang up. Each subdivision of the Yugoslav immigrants grouped itself separately. This was caused, primarily, for three reasons: (1) by intense group consciousness developed in the century; (2) by language differences between the Slovenian on one hand and the Serbo-Croatian on the other; and (3) by the difference in religion—the Croats and Slovenes belonging to the Roman Catholic and the Serbs to the Eastern Orthodox Church. Catholics were under the jurisdiction of the respective Catholic bishop. The Serbian Orthodox Church, until after the World War, was under the jurisdiction of Russian bishops in America. Since then it is organized as a separate diocese with its own bishop for the United States and Canada, residing in Chicago and appointed by the Serbian Orthodox Patriarch of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The first Yugoslav church was established in Brockway, Minn., by the Slovenian farmers in 1871. Today there are some 70 Roman Catholic and 29 Serbian Orthodox parishes and churches in the United States maintained by the Yugoslavs.

With the establishment of the churches, schools were organized. Some 38 full-time schools with some 12,098 pupils exist today. Half of them belong to the Croatian and half to the Slovenian groups.

Yugoslav national fraternal and insurance organizations are certainly an achievement considering the fact that they were instituted and administered by men with no education above the fourth grammar grade. The rosters of these organizations list today some 70,000 members, of whom some 10,000 are in the Junior Branch, composed chiefly of the American-born boys and girls. The assets of these organizations amount to over $50,000,000 and the total insurance in force to over one billion dollars. The members or their beneficiaries receive annuities, bonuses, and policy dividends of about $5,000,000 in various benefits. Aside from these there are several hundred local benefit societies not connected with the national federations.

Singing, dramatic and physical culture (Sokol) societies came into being in every appreciable settlement. Libraries and even literary circles were formed. Many volumes, some of literary value, were published. Several hundred National Homes were established which serve as community centers for all their activities. As the family life grew, Building and Loan Associations were formed.

The press, naturally, was the instrument of encouragement and the recorder of activities and life in every section of the country. The first Yugoslav publication in America appeared in San Francisco, in 1884, named "Slavenski Sloga" (The Slavic Song), followed by "Napredek" (The Progress) in Hoboken, N. J., in 1891, and "Amerikanski Slovenec" in Chicago, Ill. the same year. Of these only the latter exists. Within the last half century some 150 publications appeared, their life ranging from a single issue to 92 years of existence. Today there are 44 established Yugoslav publications in the United States, varying in circulation from a thousand to 60,000 copies. Of these eight are dailies and most of the rest are weeklies.

In later years many of the newspapers and magazines introduced English sections and pages devoted primarily to their American-born readers. Three publications appear in English only, one of them as the organ of the University students of Yugoslav extraction.
Political Activities.

Yugoslavs are politically inclined. Their centuries long struggle for national existence, with the races who dominated them, made many of them keenly political. As Americans, they are proud of their country, as did their ancestors in Europe. This is the reason they are so active in helping to acquaint the world with the political aspirations of their people. They have been unable to express their views to the American people, with European problems, they have not neglected the problem of their own country. The struggle for home rule, especially for home rule in Serbia, is a matter of great importance to them. They have shown a willingness to interest themselves in the political life of their nation. They have been active in politics throughout the world. Their influence has been felt in many different countries.

In the medical world Dr. Victor G. Vecli of San Francisco is noted for his expert contribution to the science of medicine, also the late Dr. Anthony Bunk of Chicago. As a pathologist and criminologist of note. He was a member of the actor's guild, like Laura La Plante (Laura Turk), John Miljan and others of the old guard.

In civil engineering: John Jager, Eugene Lazarovich-Hrebelskovich and several other prominent engineers were born in the United States. They are Americans and they have served their country in the Army and the Navy. Two Congressional Medals of Honor were presented to Captains Louis and奖励 the other men who have distinguished themselves in the military and in the college. They have been active in the major leagues and in the college teams.

Last but not the least, the thousands of Yugoslav young men, who gave their lives in the late war, deserve mention. They have done magnificent work in the defense of the country, and in the Army and the Navy. They have been active in the military and in the college. They have been active in the major leagues and in the college teams.

All in all, the Yugoslavs of the United States, being relatively one of the small racial groups composing our Nation, are proud of their achievements and of their contributions to the welfare of our common Country. Herein, briefly sketched, the life of this group may serve to indicate that the Yugoslav immigrant belongs to a young and vigorous race. He is a hard, industrious and loyal worker and a law-abiding citizen. To his success in industrial and business endeavors may be added his worthy contribution to the intellectual and technical advancement of the United States during the Century of Progress. He should be welcome as a valuable addition toward the creation of our individual American national entity and civilization.

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In the art of dancing, there is Tashmiria (Vera Milnikovic). In the modern art of cinema they have a director, Yorkeach, and several outstanding members of the actor's guild, like Laura La Plante (Laura Turk), John Miljan and others of the old guard.

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Diversified field of endeavor.

As industrial workers the Yugoslavs of America have contributed their full share in the development of this modern giant called the United States. They have done the work that has made America great, and the work that has made the world more than adequate. The work of the decades which have made America a nation of nations is not forgotten. It was the industrial workers who made America great, and the work of the decades which have made America a nation of nations is not forgotten.

But if they gave to the United States nothing more than the world renowned wizard, Nikola Tesla, their contribution to the scientific world would be more than adequate. Tesla's work in alternating current has been revolutionary in its effect on the world. His work in the field of electricity has been revolutionary in its effect on the world. His work in the field of electricity has been revolutionary in its effect on the world.

Another great scientist is M. I. Pupin, professor emeritus of the Columbia University. He is noted as an educator, author and inventor in the field of electromechanical science.

One of the foremost educators of this Country was the late Mr. G. S. Sizel, president of many of our leading universities. Among others in the educational world he was president of the N. Y. University, the N. Y. University, the N. Y. University, the N. Y. University. Prof. Francis Jager of the University of Minnesota, on bee culture, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of Chicago, on biology, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany, and Prof. Francis Jager of the University of California, on botany.}

In literature they are proud of Louis Adamic, the author of "Dynamite," who was a graduate of the University of California, and several others.

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In literature they are proud of Louis Adamic, the author of "Dynamite," who was a graduate of the University of California, and several others.
Brief History of American-Yugoslav Legion

Among the many organizations formed by Yugoslav-Americans in the United States, the American-Yugoslav Legion is unique in conception and color. Its members have an emotional involvement in the affairs of the two countries, and a desire to reflect honor on both.

The formation of this organization was the result of the initiative of Sergeant Thomas Blažina, who served as a sergeant in the United States Army and Adjutant General of the United States during World War I. He was a Freemason and a member of the American-Yugoslav Legion.

The Legion serves as an important link between the two countries, offering a place for Yugoslav-Americans to come together and celebrate their cultural and historical heritage.

The Legion is a non-profit organization that provides scholarships to students who wish to study in the United States.

Navy Citation

Congressional Medal of Honor — For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest de Retz, near Viller Cotter, France, July 18, 1918. Sergeant Cukelica adviced alone against an enemy's strong point that was holding his line, worked his way to its rear, and by the use of German hand grenades attacked and captured two machine-guns and four men.

JACEK ALLEXA MANUSCRIPT CITATION

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JAKO ALLEXA MANUSCRIPT CITATION

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JAMES J. MESTROVIC CITATION

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Yugoslav Day Program
At
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
LAGOON THEATRE
SUNDAY, JULY 29th, 1934 — 3 P. M.

SOLO, "Star Spangled Banner"        Mrs. K. Brajak
SOLO, "Yugoslav National Anthem"      Mrs. L. Kocij
Accompanied by Mrs. Olga Dominis

ADDRESS OF WELCOME Edw. P. Skubic
National Commander American-Yugoslav Legion
Chairman Yugoslav World's Fair Committee

ADDRESS President A Century of Progress Rufus M. Davies

CIRCLE DANCE (Kolo) Serbian Juniors
(Srpsko Jedinstvo Podmoladak)

ADDRESS Vice Chairman Yugoslav World's Fair Committee A. Kamenjarin

SPECIALTY NUMBER George Marchan
Director Yugoslav Radio Hour

THEATRE Presentation of Count Zrinski and Count Frankopan
Croatian Group

MUSIC St. Stephen's Slovenian School Band
A. HI SLOVENCI Arr. by O. C. Parker
B. Gypsy Overture Al Hayes

ADDRESS Congressman Adolph J. Sabath

INTRODUCTION Yugoslav Soccer Football Team Slobođa-Champions

PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN FLAG to American-Yugoslav Legion

MEMORIAL THEATRE Yugoslavenska Zena (Women)
Assisted by American-Yugoslav Legion

CHAMPAGNE BUBBLE DANCE Desha (Podgorsek)

DANCE INTERPRETATION of "Chopin's Nocturne" and "The Gavotte"
Desha-Podgorsek and Myrick

ADDRESS Rev. A. Popovich

THEATRE Presentation of Bishop P. Baraga's Dramatic Club Hrlića

MUSIC Napredak Tamburits Orchestra

CIRCLE DANCE (Kolo) Croatian and Serbian Women

INTRODUCTION Capt. Louis Cukela, U. S. M. C.
Marine awarded Army and Navy Congressional Medals

INTRODUCTION Jake A. Mandusic
Congressional Medal of Honor Man

ADDRESS Anton Grdina, Cleveland, Ohio

ADDRESS So. Chicago Circle of Serbian Sisters

ADDRESS Dr. Geo. Kolomabovic Consul General of Yugoslavia

SINGING Croatian Singing Society Zora
Conductor George Renetaki
A. Sitna Kisa udarala R. Mazić
B. Frenka K. Ošak
C. Domu Knos W. Novak

FOLK DANCING AND MOCK WEDDING Slovene Dramatic Club Hrlića

THEATRE Presenting Young Generation Yugoslavenska Zena (Women)

SOLO "America" L. J. Skala

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Yugoslavia's Growing Importance

BY STEPHEN STEPANCHEV.

When, in 1900, Serbia was given political importance wholly out of proportion to its size and power due to the rivalries of the Franco-Russian and the Germano-Austrian imperialist groups, America began to realize that such a thing as the Yugoslav race existed. And when in 1914 the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand occurred, Serbia and the aspiration of the Yugoslav people under the Dual Monarchy began to receive more and more attention—an attention that the Yugoslavs have continued to receive for the last twenty years.

Yugoslavia is no longer a submerged, insignificant country; now it figures in all European affairs, and every discussion of European politics must include it. Nothing that Mussolini or Hitler may attempt can fail to raise the question of how Yugoslavia is to be divided among the common people of the country and the need for eventual unity. But when one learns that the ballads dealt mournfully with the glory of the Kossovo tragedy of June 28, 1389, when the Turks overwhelmed the Serb empire, one is tempted to ask how it is that these melancholy songs were instrumental in delivering the Yugoslav people from Ottoman domination. One does not usually associate gloom with desire for liberty. The reason is that the violence of the Turks brought the ballads to a funeral march—sad, melanchoy, but triumphant in its sadness. Then, too, the Yugoslavs listening to the ballads felt that their right to dispel the gloom of their country—they, the listeners, were to bring in light. It is due to the influence of the Kossovo tragedy that Gavrilo Princip was moved to shoot Archduke Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, exactly 525 years after the battle on the plain of Kosovo.

Yugoslav history, however, does not deal exclusively with bloodshed and suppression. In medieval times, when a Serbo-Croatian-Slovene stamp was spread from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, the people of Yugoslavia, one of the most civilized in Europe. They had a code of laws, compiled by Tsar Dushan, which was far in advance of the times. The monasteries and churches were skillfully, simply, and beautifully constructed. In painting, the artists anticipated many of the discoveries of Giotto and the other Renaissance painters. On the Adriatic the beautiful city Dubrovnik developed a culture which called forth the boast that it was the Yugoslav Athens. As early as 1192 Dubrovnik was known in Rijeka, and in Croatia and Slovenia many important works were written which form the basis for modern Yugoslav literature.

In subsequent centuries very little was achieved because of the continual political unrest. It was not until the nineteenth century that the Yugoslavs again began to create notice otherwise than as warriors. Under the vigorous leadership of Vuk Karadzich a uniform literary language was established, and the Matice Hrvatska organization began carefully to collect the immortal ballads. These ballads, translated into German, received such wide acclaim that Goethe, then in his seventies, took upon himself to learn Serbo-Croatian in order to translate the Yugoslav masterpieces in his own masterly way.

So, quietly and in spite of discouragement, the literary men and artists continued their work, and if in the first two decades of the twentieth century the achievements of the Yugoslavs were again cast into shadow, in the third and fourth we again have a promising flowering of artists, writers, and scholars. Of these men, Ivan Mestrovic, creator of the equestrian Indians in Grant Park and of an enormous temple to be erected on Kosovo plain as a symbol of Yugoslav strength, is well known in America. There are other fine artists in Yugoslavia, other writers and scholars. In mathematics, medicine, and engineering a Yugoslav is steadily progressing. Americans have given greater attention to its contributions, and there is no doubt that in a few more decades, if the present much-needed peace continues, Yugoslav's contributions to art and science will be ready for harvesting by the whole world.
The Role of the Balkans in the Post-War Europe

BY MIRKO P. DE DOMINIS

There are many parts of the European continent which have played important roles in shaping the political history of Europe, but none of them has assumed the role of such importance as the Balkans.

As we know, the Balkan Peninsula includes Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, and a part of the Republic of Turkey. The political and economic changes which took place in these areas, with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, marked the beginning of a new period in Balkan history. The Balkan states were established and the region became a focus of European power politics. The Balkans were divided into small, weak, and often war-prone states, which made the region a source of conflict and instability.

Although there is a League of Nations and its Pact on the basis of which there is a solution for the problems of the Balkan states, there is not yet a solution for the Balkan states. The problem of the Balkans is more than a political one; it is also a problem of economics and culture. The Balkan states are not only divided by their political differences, but also by their economic and cultural disparities.

In conclusion, the role of the Balkans in the post-war Europe is significant, not only for its political implications, but also for its economic and cultural ones. The Balkans are a region of great potential, but also of great challenges. The future of the Balkans depends on the ability of its people to work together towards a common goal.

END NOTE: Radio talk delivered by Mirko P. de Dominis, a Yugoslav newspaper editor, on the Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast network, station WABC on May 24th, 1934, at 3:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Daylight Savings Time. This talk was sponsored by the National Student Federation of the U.S.A. in New York City.
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Fifteen Year-Old Yugoslavia
By ZORA D. ENSKOVICH.

Yugoslavia, with its present political formation, is the result of centuries of efforts, and became a fact in 1918 by virtue of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. On December 1, 1918, with the proclamation of Alexander I, before the delegates of all the Yugoslav provinces, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, was formally founded. This union included the Kingdom of Serbia, the Kingdom of Montenegro, and a group of provinces formerly under the Austrian Monarchy—Croatia, Slovenia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia Herzegovina and Yugoslavia.

Although the people were of one race, they were a people of three names, the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, the distinctions going back to the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. when this particular group of Slavs left their common country for the Balkan lands in separate groups and at different times. Gradually the groups changed and developed independently into three peoples who retained their individual identities even with their union in 1918, but always retained and tended to be united spiritually and politically, which was finally affected by the royal decree on October 2, 1929, when the name was changed from the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" to the "Kingdom of Yugoslavia".

Just as the matter of the formation of the kingdom in 1918 was not a thing of a moment, neither was the royal decree of October, 1929, preceded by eleven peaceful years. The parliament (for the state was a parliamentary monarchy) did not function smoothly. Political friction grew and the provinces continued to maintain the laws which had been in force before the union. This continued until the 29th of June, 1928.

When the parliament had shown itself merely a detriment to the unity of the country, therefore on January 6, 1929 King Alexander I issued a Manifesto which suspended the constitution, dismissed the parliament, and placed all power in his hands until such time when he considered conditions warranted the establishment of a true parliament.

In September of 1921, King Alexander considered circumstances favorable to a return to the constitutional form of government by reestablishing parliament or "Skupstina".

Reports indicate that the present form of government is functioning to the satisfaction of the Yugoslav people.
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Desha is a Yugoslavian, coming to this country from Ljubljana as a child to achieve her sensational success as a model and dancer. She has been dancing since 14 years of age and first attracted attention when she introduced her own version of the Balloon dance. Now that the town is full of balloon dancers, it is interesting to note that Desha originated the dance in 1928 while a child dance pupil in New York. The dance was featured by D. W. Griffith in the playbill “Isn’t Life Wonderful”; in the Ziegfeld Follies; the Paramount picture “Glorifying the American Girl” and later in “Music in the Air” in which Sally Rand was in the chorus. Inspired by the beauty of the dance, Sally consulted Desha who consented to assist her in arranging a routine for her current huge Balloon dance which she is presenting at Century of Progress.

Desha has been the inspiration of many artists and has posed for more than three hundred works of art, the most famous among them are the “Bubble Dance” done by Harriet W. Frishmuth, eminent sculptress, and “The Yugoslavian Dancer” painted by W. Russell Flinn, which is exhibited at the Royal Academy in London.

When Desha-Podgorsek and Myrio met and formed partnership in New York, Desha's father was Chief of Police at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, while Myrio's father was police Chief in Paris.

Myrio and Desha have an incomparable record—one of the few internationally famous dancing teams who has achieved success in every branch of entertainment.

Never in the varied and, at time, scintillating career of hotel dining room and cafe entertainment has the public been presented the opportunity to witness acts of this nature. To the music of Mark Fisher and Keith Beecher's Stevens Hotel orchestra Myrio and Desha have reached heights in their field of endeavor.
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Editor’s Note: Dr. L. Saskor is one of the oldest and most prominent Yugoslav dentist in America. Our Doctor is a loyal patriot and always assists a Yugoslav cause.