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Ground Breaking Set for St. Vitus Village

The official ground breaking ceremony for St. Vitus Village, a proposed new three-story independent senior housing facility, will be held on Sunday, Aug. 27.

The schedule is as follows:

✓ 10 a.m. Mass with The Most Rev. Anthony M. Pilla the principal celebrant and homilist.

✓ 11 a.m. Blessing of construction site.

✓ 11:30 a.m. Hospitality in parish auditorium.

The 10 a.m. Mass will be the ONLY Mass in St. Vitus

Church on Aug. 27. The church is located at 6019 Glass Avenue in Cleveland.

Invited dignitaries include the Honorable Mayor Michael R. White, City of Cleveland, The Honorable Michael D. Polensek, president, Cleveland City Council, and Joseph M. Cimperman, Councilman, Ward 13, City of Cleveland (in which St. Vitus is located).

The general public is certainly most cordially invited to attend this wonderful historic occasion.



Left to right, sitting, Dorothy Urbancich, Jennie Kogovsek, Rina Skender; 2nd row, Madeline Debevec, Alice Poremba, Sister Mary Anastasia, O.S.S.T., Raphaella Peric, Mary Zihlerl, and Madeleine Znidarsic; 3rd row, (in center) are Marie Frank and Dr. Adolph Znidarsic. Missing from the photo are Sister Mary Nicholas and Jennie's daughter, Francine J. Novak.

(Photo by Sister M. Christine, O.S.S.T.)

Who Is Your Friend?

Don't spend major time with minor people.

If there are people in your life who continually disappoint you, break promises, stomp on your dreams, are too judgmental, have different values and don't have

your back during difficult times... that is not a friend.

To have a friend, be a friend. Surround yourself with people who reflect your values, goals interests and lifestyle.

The life of a nation is secure only while the nation is honest, truthful and virtuous.

--Frederick Douglass

Sr. Anastasia and Sr. Nicholas celebrate jubilees

On Wednesday, August 9, two Nuns at Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine, 21281 Chardon Rd., in Euclid, Ohio celebrated their jubilees with a 2 p.m. Mass and reception following in their honor.

Sister Mary Anastasia of the Holy Eucharist observed her 60th Jubilee. Sister Mary Nicholas of Our Lady of Perpetual

Help marked her 50th anniversary with the order.

A Mass was celebrated at 2 p.m. in the chapel on the shrine grounds. A reception followed with hundreds of well-wishers in attendance. Friends were delighted to see the presence of well-known Jennie Kogovsek, who had suffered a stroke in February.

The Life and Times of Frances Baraga Chukayne

Frances Baraga was born on April 11, 1900, a Wednesday of Holy Week and was baptized Franciska. Her place of birth was Dane #12, Stari tri pri Lozu, Slovenia, which was then part of the Austria-Hungary Empire, bounded by Italy to the west and Austria to the north, and Hungary to the east.

Godparents at Frances' baptism were Janez and Marija Kandare, who were the wealthiest family in Dane, about whom we will write later.

Frances was baptized at Sv. Jurajja (The church of St. George) in Stari trg pri Lozu.

Her father, Janez Baraga, was also born in Dane on Aug. 10, 1847. Frances' baptismal certificate states that Janez was a "property

owner" and "Roman Catholic."

On June 16, 1884, Janez wed Johana Ivancic of Bloke, Hudi Vrh; she was born July 27, 1864, Johana was 17 years younger than Janez and is recorded being of the Roman Catholic faith.

Frances has spoken of remembering when, at the age of eight years or so, her father once told her he had an uncle (*stric*) who was a missionary priest among the pagans. Frances, until she arrived in America, always believed this "uncle" worked among the pagans of Africa. However, when she began

hearing of the great missionary Frederic Baraga, who ministered to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians of Michigan and the Minnesota Territory in the years from 1831 to 1868, she wondered

if this could be the same person her father had so often spoke about. Bishop Frederic Baraga died in 1868, after 37 years of privation and dedication to his beloved God and Indians.

Janez Baraga reached the age of 21 the same year that Bishop Baraga died in Marquette, Michigan, in the United States.

Another documented fact about Bishop Baraga's history, which excites one to believe there is definitely a family tie between Janez Baraga and the bishop is the church record of the bishop's father's first marriage. The bishop was born of his father's second marriage. The father's first wife died early in their marriage, but an interesting fact is that they were married at the same church where Frances

was baptized - implying that at that time there must have been a close connection between the various Baraga branches.

In 1901, Frances' mother died. As a result of helping pick a harvest in flooded fields following heavy rains, to salvage the ripe crop. She became ill and contracted an ailment which took her life.

At this time, Frances had one older brother, Frank, and no sisters. Frank was born in 1895. There were six other children born to the parents, all of whom died in early childhood, of scarlet fever diphtheria, etc. One winter, 40 children in the village died as a result of an epidemic.

Soon after the death of Johana, Janez remarried a woman named Marija Speh, from the town of Kozarisce.

In 1903, Marija gave birth to a daughter, who died shortly afterward. On January 1, 1904, another daughter, Teresa, was born followed by Agnes in 1906, John in 1908 and Anna in 1910.

Soon after his marriage to Marija, Janez sold his property in Dane and moved everyone to Marija's town of Kozarisce. She was a dominating wife, and father often spent his evenings at the local *gostilna* (tavern / restaurant). Frances' stepmother would then send her to "go get him." Frances had great love for her father and did anything for him, willingly.

In 1912, father sold all their property in Kozarisce, at the urging of his wife who wanted to go to America.

Passage was arranged for the Spring of 1912. The vessel, *Ile de France*, was to (Continued on page 6)

2 Jim's Journal

By Jim Debevec



Saw an article in the paper recently titled, "Swabbies get a break." The story went into detail about how the Navy will be farming out the task of chipping and painting.

That's one of the most ridiculous articles I have ever read. Imagine that, taking away the time honored tradition of chipping the paint off a steel deck, then painting over the area to give it a brand-new look.

The story says Medina's (Ohio) Corpro Cos., is the company that will provide the technology and civilians to do the job.

To that I say hogwash. When a ship goes out to sea for a few weeks or maybe even a 6 month overseas cruise it is one of the loneliest times for the crew. To help sailors overcome their sorrow of leaving their loved ones behind, you could always count on the boson to round up his deck crew and holler out in a gravel voice, "Okay boys, I want the paint on that deck scraped clean using a chisel and hammer. I don't want to see an inch of paint anywhere or there'll be someone hanging from the yardarm, or feel the weight of this here belying stick."

Chipping paint was a proven, time honored task that required plenty of time and plenty of muscle. By the time the job was done, the ship would have been at sea for a number of days and all

thoughts of forlornness would have been gone.

By having civilians do that job, the article says the Navy hopes to give sailors more leave and liberty. I have news for you, when you're at sea, there is no liberty or leave. You're stuck on the ship until it docks. So what are the deck hand sailors going to do now that the chipping and painting is completed before the ship sets sail?

The Navy claims it will save 6,500 full-time sailors per year. But they will spend \$6.9 million for a study on how to best get the job done.

Geez, no wonder Admiral Ron Zlatoper retired. What is this man's Navy coming to? All sailors take pride in their ship. The U.S. Navy has the best looking fleet in the world, and lowers its flag to no nation. When at sea sailors notice ships from other nations and can tell you ships from some other countries (including seafaring nations) often look like a bunch of rust buckets.

This is too terrible to even contemplate taking away the time-honored tradition of chipping and painting from the U.S. fleets.

Where is Bob Mills, Joe Baskovic, Joe Grdina, Tony Grdina and the rest of the War Vets when we need them to object to this appalling turn of events?

We must correct this glaring mismanagement of our national human resources which has been a time-honored tradition since the time of John Paul Jones.

Give the swabbies a break and let them chip that paint.

Lost in (highway) Space

by RUDY FLIS

This week Therese and I took a couple of days off and headed down I-71. We had to do a slight detour and drop off some precious cargo near Columbus - our six-year-old granddaughter, Ashley. Another granddaughter, Julie, was impatiently waiting for Ashley.

On the way there, I made a wrong turn, which means I was "lost." My granddaughter, Ashley, on more than one occasion mentioned, "My Mom and Dad didn't come this way." If Ashley was older, she might have been asked to walk there! I finally found the way Ashley's Mom and Dad took, and all was well.

After visiting with the grandchildren, it was back on I-71 headed south, dodging orange barrels until out of Columbus.

We arrived near our destination in pretty good time, but passed it up. Lost again. I stopped at a nursing home. Therese asked, "Are you

going in for directions?" I told her I would keep the car running with the air conditioner on so she will be getting into a cool car after she gets directions.

On the way back to our destination, we missed the motel that almost bit us, it was so close, as we drove by. Again, Therese went for directions.

As she got into the car, she said, "OK, Moses, drive down this street and bear right at the intersection." With the name "Moses," Therese was trying to make a point, because she knew I had heard the story of Moses wondering in the desert with his people for 40 years because Moses had a guy problem, "He refused to ask for directions."

We didn't get lost anymore and eventually found our way back home safe, but I don't know about sound. Even with my new name of "Moses," Therese and I will celebrate another anniversary this month, if we don't get lost, Lord.

Attention Baraga Pilgrims

One thing is necessary that we

Love and serve God well and so

Make happy our souls.

No occupation on earth

Is more important namely,

That we serve our Lord God.

--Bishop Frederic Baraga

Please make your check payable to: Valerie Baznik. Mail it to Valerie Baznik, 19790 So. Lake Shore Blvd., Euclid, OH 44119-1151.

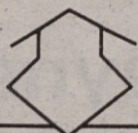
If you have any questions please call Valerie at 216-531-9279 after 6 p.m.

Donations to Baraga Cause

Please send your check, made payable to Bishop Baraga Cause and mail to: Valerie Baznik, 19790 So. Lake Shore Blvd., Euclid, OH 44119-1151. It will be delivered to the Bishop Baraga Association at the annual meeting and banquet in Marquette on Sunday, Sept. 24.

We will be happy to accommodate a few more people who want to go on the Baraga pilgrimage trip from Greater Cleveland to Marquette, Michigan on Sept. 23, 24, and 25. The total cost is \$290. This includes transportation, the Ramada Inn Hotel, all meals and snacks, banquet ticket and driver tip.

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Great Truths Adults Have Learned

1) Raising teenagers is like nailing Jello to a tree.

2) There is always a lot to be thankful for, if you take the time to look. For example, I'm sitting here thinking how nice it is that wrinkles don't hurt.

3) Car sickness is the feeling you get when the monthly payment is due.

4) The best way to keep kids at home is to make a pleasant atmosphere - and let the air out of their tires.

5) Families are like fudge... mostly sweet, with a few nuts.

6) Today's mighty oak is just yesterday's nut that held its ground.

7) Laughing helps. It's like jogging on the inside.

8) Middle age is when you choose your cereal for the fiber, not the toy.

9) My mind not only wanders, sometimes it leaves completely.

10) If you can remain calm, you just don't have all the facts.

--Bill Edwards
Phoenix

Annual St. Jude Parish Festival

On Sunday, Sept. 3 St. Jude Parish, 590 Popular Street, Elyria, Ohio will hold their annual festival and chicken Bar-B-Q dinner on the parish grounds from 12 noon until 9 p.m. There are activities for all ages and plenty of food.

Pastor is Rev. Frank P. Kosem.

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Donna Lucas, Owner

Starting Over in America

by ANTON ZAKELJ
translated and edited by
JOHN ZAKELJ

(Continued from last week)

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1953

The shop gave me an 18 pound turkey, but it looks bony. Yesterday we set up a Christmas tree on our Edison gramophone. The boys are happy.

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1953

We worked at the shop from 7 - 11:15 a.m., then cleaned the machines. At 11:30 we had a party. We had sardines, ham, bread, pop and whiskey. I took pictures and didn't eat and drink much. At 1 p.m. we wished each other "Merry Christmas" and went home.

At the party and later at home, I thought about how I will probably not be working at Risher's a year from now.

In the evening, we prayed one decade of the rosary with the Cerar family in their apartment, then two more in ours. They brought a statue of the Virgin Mary from Svajger's. At 11:20 p.m., Cilka and the Cerar family went to midnight Mass while I stayed home with the boys and listened on the radio to singing from the cathedral.

Friday, Dec. 25, 1953

Christmas

Our fifth Christmas in America. We went to Mass at 8 a.m., and to devotions at 2:30.

Milica joined us for dinner. She still can't accept that her brother Rafko died in Korea. It's been almost 6 months since the tank he was in drove over a mine. If the war had ended a few days earlier, he would still be alive.

In the evening, we had prayers with the Cerar family. The Rihtar and Svajger families visited.

Sunday, Dec. 27, 1953

Menart's radio hour is the best Slovenian program.

In the afternoon, Tone Peternel took us to a board meeting of K.S.K.J. number 172 on West 130th St. After the meeting, there was food and Santa Claus who brought presents for the kids.

Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1953

Our shop's owner, Mr. Risher, laid off 4 workers from the day shift, and 4 from the night shift.

I sent a package to my father in Slovenia for his name-day.

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1953

Mr. Risher laid off another 2 workers. He said they will be called back soon - he hopes. I have a headache and pain in my knee.

At home, our heater

stopped working and I can't get it going again.

Saturday, January 2, 1954

In the evening, I went to hear a presentation by Mr. Račić and Anton Grdina. Mr. Grdina advised us to travel: "Travel as much as you can! Money spent on travel is a good investment."

Mr. Račić often writes in the "American Home." I thanked him for publishing information to help us convert from European to American sizes for shoes, clothes, hats, etc. Without that, it's very hard to explain what we need when we're shopping. I asked him to get a picture of a thermometer showing both Celsius and Fahrenheit so we will know how cold it is. He asked me to bring him a picture and said he will get it published. (Later he somehow got one himself and then had it published a number of times. I still have it.)

Sunday, January 3, 1954

Matvež Hočevar tape-recorded my translation of regulations regarding patent protections. We worked on that both afternoon and evening, and still have more to do. He is using our garage to work on various inventions including better automobile brakes and a boat that would hover over water.

Monday, January 4, 1954

It was morning before I fell asleep last night and then I slept so soundly I didn't get up in time for work. Cilka woke me at 6:20. I took the bus to work and arrived a half hour late. Not a good way to start a new year.

Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1954

In the evening I went to English class and read about an American researcher, John Cabot.

Thursday, Jan. 7, 1954

There are rumors about more layoffs at the shop, but they're not true. In the evening, Matvež and I finished recording my translation of the patent protection regulations.

Friday, Jan. 8, 1954

Many of my co-workers earned more than \$5,000 last year, but I earned only \$4,867 because I was out sick for more than a week. If I continue to earn this much, I'll be able to pay off our mortgage in three years. But people are predicting a recession; I will be satisfied if I earn as much as I did in 1951 and 1952 (which was much less than 1953).

Tuesday, January 12, 1954

It's cold and we've had 4 inches of new snow, but our new heater is on strike. Sometimes it won't light,

and sometimes it goes out when it shouldn't.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1954

I waited for the "gas man" until 10 p.m., and missed English class again.

Thursday, Jan. 14, 1954

Our shop owner, Bill Risher, says we will start working only 3 days a week. This year is not starting well.

Friday, Jan. 15, 1954

The "gas man" finally fixed our heater.

(To Be Continued)

Soros Chosen to Run Balkans Fund

WASHINGTON - The U.S. government has selected financier George Soros to manage a \$150 million investment intended to spur business development in southeastern European countries whose economies suffered during the battle for Kosovo.

The Clinton administration, eager to demonstrate that it hasn't forgotten its promise to help the region rebuild, said Soros Private Funds Management LLC will invest \$50 million of its own resources and Mr. Soros's personal money, plus \$100 million lent by the government's Overseas Private Investment Corp.

The eligible countries and regions are Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia, and Turkey.

Mr. Soros, a Hungarian-born U.S. citizen known for both his philanthropy and his high-risk financial bets, is steering his own financial strategy away from bond and currency trading toward safer - but often less lucrative - investments in companies and corporate stock.

Mr. Soros also has a history of blazing trails. "The American government, along with American companies, are going to be the major players in the region," he predicted.

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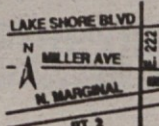


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Matvež Hočevar, seated, right, often visited the Zakelj family. He rented our garage, where he worked on his inventions. He hoped to get patents for his ideas for better automobile brakes and other things. I am also in the picture, center, and Cilka, and our sons. At right is our Christmas tree set on a hand-winding Edison gramophone. The gramophone played 1/4 inch thick 78 rpm records. - January, 1954.

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4 The Story of St. Vitus Village

(Part 3)

by STANE KUCHAR

The three permanent parcels from the former Joseph Smoke estate were purchased by September 1995. Over the next year residents had to be relocated to other housing as asbestos removal mandated no humans to be living in the four standing buildings and set of garages.

By July 1996 resettling of residents had been completed with asbestos removal the next step. The primary problem was that one of the four buildings had an enormous amount of asbestos used in the exterior siding. Removing asbestos is at best a tedious and time consuming, as well as expensive. In addition to asbestos removal, the buildings would have to be demolished.

At this juncture then Councilman Gus Frangos, Ward 13, was in favor of moving this project forward by providing a \$50,000 Block Grant to accomplish these two tasks. In the end asbestos removal and demolition would amount to approximately \$56,000.

A secured fence was installed and for the interim period parishioners could use the area as a parking lot. Gravel was finally laid in 1998. And none too soon as gravel was laid just days before the Baraga Days were held for the first time in St. Vitus church in September 1998.

From 1996 to 1998 an Ad Hoc Committee, consisting of members from Pastoral and Finance Advisory Councils plus other parishioners, were mandated to examine and report their findings on possible housing for seniors.

Sites such as Ascension Village, off Puritas Road in the west side of Cleveland and Holy Redeemer Senior Center, located in the Collinwood area of Cleveland, were visited. Site visitations and interviews provided the first realistic picture of possible permanent housing for seniors.

One center had a shortage of parking spaces while another had been developed to accommodate HUD type senior housing that was plain and lacking any inviting features. But for what St. Vitus Village could become both centers, plus others, were not considered as models for senior housing for the needs of the parish community of St. Vitus. But both centers provided valuable information.

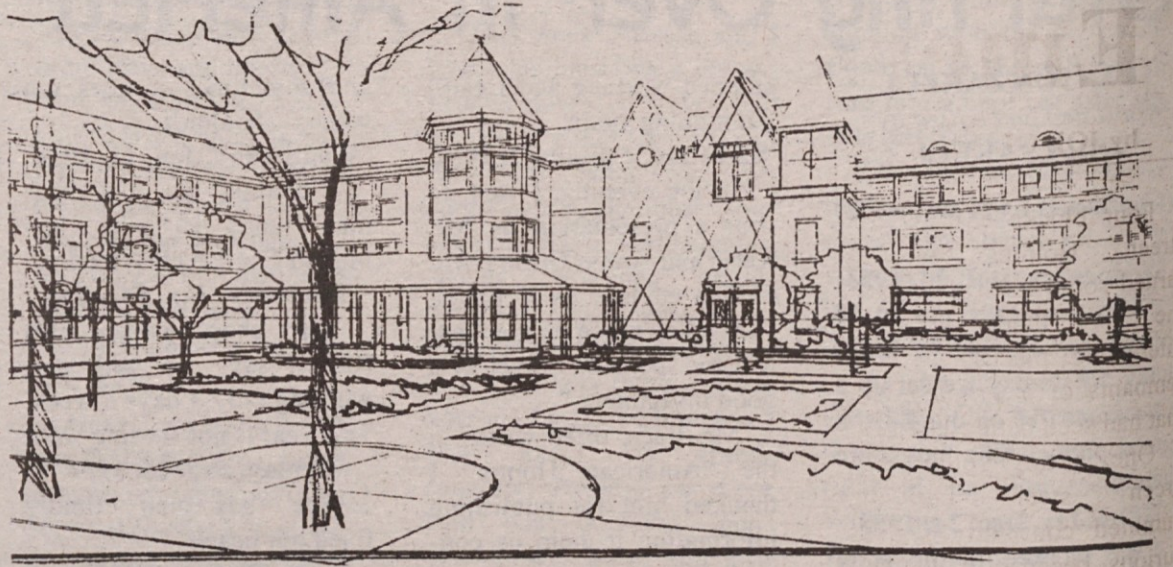
Both centers noted that private rather than govern-

ment funding should be pursued. And any building project should envision multiple uses. That is, a building should be flexible enough to accommodate not only use for seniors but possibly for younger empty nesters (those couples not yet ready to retire but now not having any children at home) as well as professional type students: post-graduate students. Or pre-medicine or pre-law students, or interns seeking to pursue a career in medicine.

Input from the visitations enabled four architectural firms with prior experience in senior housing and having dealings with the Diocese of Cleveland to be contacted. Three of four companies made a response with finally two companies agreeing to provide initial designs based on input from Ad Hoc Committee members. The architectural firm of Tom-sik-Tomsik was finally chosen to provide and propose one type of design for senior housing.

By August 1997 this design was presented at committee meetings and finally at a town hall meeting open to parishioners and the general public.

The design called for remodeling the former St. Vitus Convent into single one-bedroom units by totally gutting the interior and structurally remodeling the exterior to support this approach. The former convent could at most have 10 such units with square footage at approximately 525 square feet. A second new two-story building would also be erected but this would have a mix of one and two bedrooms. There would be a small courtyard with allow-



ance for 20-to-21 parking spaces. A total of 20 units would be remodeled or built.

One major problem that arose from this approach was that the majority of persons interested in residing in these buildings sought to mainly live in the new building. A remodeled convent simply did not appeal to those who would eventually have to live there. The building had been simply designed for a very narrow focus and that being individuals who sought to live in a religious community setting without individual kitchens, bathrooms, or living rooms. It was by its very design a communal type of living and not meant for independent living.

After much review and debate this idea was set aside. Another effort was made to determine if any other adjoining property owners would be interested in selling property for senior housing. By 1998 three such owners did decide to sell property and this provided three more parcels of land.

Asbestos again had to be examined and removed from the four houses on three parcels of land. The houses were eventually demolished. The idea of one functional

building could now be seriously examined. Long-time parishioner Paul Kosir was approached with the task of bringing this vision to reality. Mr. Kosir had overseen the major undertaking of the interior of the parish church. Under his leadership the interior renovation of St. Vitus Church was accomplished with many positive results.

At the same time another visit to an independent senior living site was arranged with a follow-up open meeting and then a series of private meetings for interested parties. Based on the information received from these interested parties a final design could be developed.

The new design proposed by Mr. Kosir was bold as it was also highly creative: one new three-story building. But a building that would be inviting to live in, secure, and have a very defining design. To this end Mr. Kosir worked with the architectural firm of Tomsik-Tomsik with the final result being a European Renaissance design.

The three-story building would have 33 units. One-bedroom units would be 750

square feet, while two-bedroom units would be 900-to-920 square feet. Each unit could also have a hidden stand-up washer and dryer. In addition, each unit would have approximately 100 additional square feet of storage space in the basement portion of the new building.

Other plans called for indoor garage spaces as well as outdoor parking spaces. An outdoor patio plus gardens would be available as well as a much larger and creative court-yard.

A Slovenian meeting room was included plus indoor solariums on two floors. From 1998 until 2000 this design was reworked and redesigned numerous times until a final plan was developed.

The Ad Hoc Committee's work was completed in 1998. Thereafter, a task force was established to address design concerns as well as a number of legal concerns: what type of legal entity would be established to own and operate the building as well as the issue of fair housing.

(To Be Continued)

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Emerich's Hardware

by JOE GLINSEK

Four blocks east of our street, Holmes Avenue turned south to St. Clair. At the curve, there were two interesting places and the remnants of a couple more that had seen better days.

One, a tiny yellow and green steel building, hummed constantly. I was curious because it had no sign to identify it, but it may have housed a transformer for the local electric company.

Across the street was another neighborhood 'factory' that drew no complaints. A delicious aroma permeated the air around Baker's Chocolate, and just passing was enough to make me salivate. They dipped and molded chocolate candy for wholesale, and had a small retail outlet attached. It was extremely popular at the

holidays and may still be there.

The remains of an old harness works and a watchmaker were right at the bend in the road. Until the late 1930s, there were still enough horse-drawn wagons to support the harnessmaker, and the watchmaker actually *made* watches. I can't be certain, but his name might have been "A. Samson." That name is signed on the face of my "railroader" grandpa's gold pocket watch which was handed down along with those of other members of my family. Nicely mounted and framed as a wall hanging, they occupy a place of honor in my son's home.

On the corner facing St. Clair and London Rd. was "Emerich's Hardware," still thriving in the late 1970s. Catering to an ethnic neighborhood, you could buy a

wine press, barrels, sausage machines, crocks of all sizes, and the cabbage slicer for making sauerkraut. Located just opposite the "Little Italy" neighborhood, they stocked all the things an Italian family might need. There were *pasta* machines, *pizzelle* irons, special baking pans, and all the things you couldn't find elsewhere.

Emerich's still had sources that supplied these specialty items, and also stocked the usual hardware goods. It was worth a trip just to browse the store for the old kitchen gadgets that you thought were obsolete — they were still being sold at Emerich's Hardware.

Glinsek "Grew up Slovenian" in Collinwood, and now lives in Sarasota, Fla. This article is excerpted from a book he hopes to have published.

Slovenian Regions of Dolenjska-Notranjska

Notranjska: Situated to the Southwest of Ljubljana, Slovenia, this area shares the Karst region with Primorska. In this region the rivers run underground giving rise to the most incredible network of caves.

The caves of Postojna and Skocjan are on the UNESCO list of the world cultural and natural heritage and have to be seen to be believed.

At Postojna a small train takes you deep into the cave system where special guides show you around the magnificent caves. The caves are at a constant temperature of 8°C and no special equipment is required. A visit takes approximately one-and-a-half hours.

Postojna Caves are some of the most popular attractions in Slovenia. One of the caverns is large enough to accommodate 10,000 for musical performances.

Cerknica Lake is a mysterious "on-off" body of water which can stay dry for several months of the year but is never more than a few meters deep. When full of water it is a favorite place for anglers and wind-surfers.

The area around Cerknica is very good for walking and longer hikes.

Sneznik Castle is a 16th century Renaissance castle and is one of the loveliest and best preserved in Slovenia.

Dolenjska-Bela Krajina:

This area to the Southeast of Ljubljana has rolling hills, covered with forest and dot-

ted with castles (two of which are now first class hotels). It has a sub-alpine climate with mild winters and moderately warm summers.

Vineyards cover part of the region that is mainly agricultural. The area is renowned for its red wines although quality white wines have been produced since 1988.

This is an area of cottage industries, the most renowned being the "wooden ware" from around Ribnica and Grosuplje. Dolenjska is also home to potters, blacksmiths, basket and wicker weavers.

The rivers provide the keen angler with trout, carp and salmon. This is an area with many spa resorts, one of which is Catez which boasts 6,000 square meters of outdoor swimming pools as well as natural remedies for rheumatism, nervous diseases and excess weight.

The Abbey at Stična is the oldest monastery in Slovenia and one of its most important religious and cultural monuments.

Novo Mesto is one of the prettiest towns in the area and is also the capital of Dolenjska. The Chapter Church of St. Nicholas perches above the old town and with its painted ceiling and an altar painting, thought to be by Tintoretto, is worth visiting.

There is excellent kayaking and canoeing on the fast flowing Krka river. Also good fishing.

Slovenia Aims to Be Internet Powerhouse

by MARJA NOVAK

LJUBLJANA, Aug. 1 — With the backing of international investors, the tiny Alpine republic of Slovenia hopes to become a regional Internet powerhouse in central and southeast Europe.

Formerly Yugoslavia's most developed republic, the country of two million people boasts a number of young, fast-growing IT companies which are keen to expand over its borders.

"We want to be the Slovenian Yahoo," Zoran Thaler, head of Slovenia's largest e-commerce company, Eon, said. "We want to offer free Internet use and increase business use of the Internet."

In April, the AIG Emerging Europe Infrastructure Fund paid \$8.5 million for a 49 percent stake in the Slovenian firm.

Eon group plans to expand business into neighboring Austria and Italy as well as to southeast Europe, and will start operating in Croatia later this year.

Like Eon, the multimedia firm Telemach has ambitious expansion plans and is seeking a foreign investor to buy up to 20 percent of its equity.

In June the company hooked up with data net-

working specialists U.S. Cisco Systems Inc. and Israel's ECI Telecom, who will be the main suppliers in building Telemach's optical fiber network.

Telemach — which has swallowed three Slovenian television cable operators in the last 12 months and plans further acquisitions at home — is expected to be among the first new firms to offer fixed telephone services when national telecoms operator Telekom loses its monopoly later this year.

Analysts say expansion prospects for young Slovenian technology firms into eastern Europe and the Balkans are rosy.

"Slovenia has a long tradition of making software, significant human capital and a lot of contacts in the East and West," said Franci Krizanic, a researcher at the Economic Institute of Ljubljana University's Faculty of Law.

"Slovenians are familiar with the culture of the states of the former Yugoslavia and can expect a large market share in the new technology sectors there."

Slovenia's largest IT systems integration provider, Hermes Plus, has subsidiaries in Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovakia, the Czech

Republic, Cyprus and Hungary.

Hermes Plus, with 262 staff, saw sales jump 29 percent to 9.9 billion tolar (\$45.6 million) last year while net profit climbed to 435 million dollars. It expects profits and sales to grow around 20 percent per year in the next three years.

Hermes Plus was taken over last year by a strategic partner, Vienna-based S&T System Integration & Technology Distribution AG.

Software developer Hermes Softlab, which is not related to Hermes Plus, sells its products to firms such as Hewlett-Packard and Agilent Technologies, and plans a capital increase this year to raise additional funds for buying smaller rivals outside Slovenia.

"We want to increase our equity to raise money for the expansion of our distribution network and to buy companies in Europe," said Bostjan Bregar, head of corporate development.

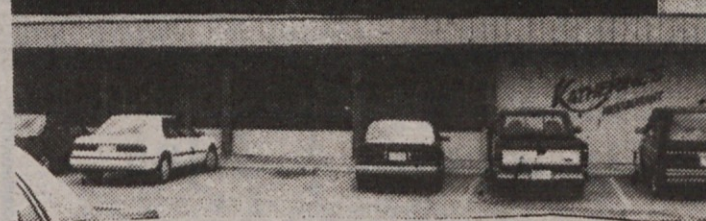
Slovenia's largest software maker recently took over Zaslon, the country's top Internet banking provider. Hermes Softlab last year tripled pre-tax profit to 531 million tolar on a 60 percent increase in sales to 4.5 billion tolar.

The company hopes to double its staff to 1,000 by 2003 and sees sales at some 21 billion tolar then.

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6 Life and Times of Frances Baraga Chukayne

(Continued from page 1)

embark from the port of Le Havre, France.

The travelers included Janez Baraga, his wife, Marija, Frances, one-year-old Anna, and three-year-old John. Frank, employed, was left back home where he lived with his employer. Rose and Agnes were left with relatives of their mother.

With tears in his eyes, Janez Baraga repeatedly said his legs would not carry him on American soil, as he bade good-bye to their friends, neighbors, and relatives.

The family group left on a Tuesday for Le Havre. They traveled by train through Ljubljana from Rakek, Slovenia. At the Italian border, the group, with all other passengers, had to change trains to an Italian rail system.

On Wednesday, father began to cough noticeably and often. At the Swiss-Italian border, again another change of trains, and then through Switzerland. Nearing the French border after having gone through a miles-long mountain pass, where the rocky cliffs appeared to Frances as though they would fall over onto the train, they finally arrived at the Swiss border town of Basel. Basel is the principal Swiss commercial city located on the Rhine River, having a present population of 200,000. The train stopped to make the border change, and all passengers got off and were accommodated in rooms to await changes to a French train.

It was during daylight hours, as 12-year-old Frances wandered outside. She soon noticed that darkness was descending upon her world at an unusually early hour. Becoming alarmed, she hurried to her father's side and asked him what was going on. His answer, "Je mrk," was then explained, as he described the process of an eclipse. (According to charts at the planetarium of Cleveland, Ohio Natural History Museum, the eclipse, which showed strongly at Basel, happened

early in the afternoon on April 17, 1912. The eclipse began in South America, moving northward across Europe and up to Siberia.)

At this point Frances' father had already shown signs of the illness that would tragically remove him from her side forever.

Eventually, on a Friday, the Baraga family arrived at the French port city of Le Havre. They were then taken to their second-class cabins. By this time, father was already seriously ill.

Being so soon after the sinking of the Titanic, Frances already had some knowledge of the disaster. When they arrived at the ship's side, she became fearful when she saw the ship appearing to lean, not realizing the construction made the beam appear to be greater at the top than at the waterline. The ship had the appearance it was leaning to one side, leaving Frances with the thought that it, too, might sink.

On Saturday, about an hour before the *Ile de France* was to sail for New York, the family, with their very sick father, was in the dining room. After drinking a small amount of wine, Janez Baraga suffered a severe bloody coughing spell. Frances was ordered by her stepmother to take him to their cabin.

As they made their way, Janez, supported by his 12-year-old daughter, was guided into a small, closet-like washroom. With a small sink, and mirrors around the three walls, and an open doorway exposed to the corridor, Frances began to wash her father's blood-splattered face. Janez, seeing himself in the mirror in front of him, realized his serious condition when he told his daughter, "Look at that poor man, how sick he is, and how the girl is washing his face!"

At that moment Frances noticed they were being observed by a man who then quickly ran down the corridor. Returning in short order with two stewards and a doctor, the observer (who spoke Slovenian) rushed

them to their cabin, gathered the rest of the family, packed their baggage, and hustled the Baraga's off the ocean liner. The ship was about to sail within the half-hour. The doctor said Janez would not survive for long, and would have to be buried at sea if they did not get off the ship immediately.

The family was left stranded on the dock as the ship sailed. A group of French youths recognized the Baraga's plight, and coming to their aid despite the language barrier, helped them to a Paris-bound train.

During the tragic ride from Le Harve, Janez asked Frances on six occasions to accompany him from their compartment to the lavatory, which she did dutifully, supporting him physically, both coming and going.

When they neared the station two stops before Paris he curiously asked his wife, Marija, to go with him. As they arose to leave, he suddenly collapsed to the floor; his face turned "black" and he was dead.

(To Be Continued)

Slovenian Food Declared Healthy

The monitoring of pesticide remains in food and agricultural products in 1999 showed that the average exposure to pesticides through food is very low in Slovenia and is not damaging to health. The analysis included food of Slovenian origin and imported food, as well as agricultural products that reach consumers directly from the field.

The monitoring of pesticide remains in food was carried out in all Slovenian cities with a population of over 10,000. As many as 2,344 analyses were made of 154 samples of milk, apples, and lettuce.

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Broccoli Slaw Salad

This recipe came from one of Mom's friends recently, and Mom (JoAnn Kaifesh) just loves it. It's an easy, no cook recipe.

Ingredients:

- 1 package of broccoli slaw (garden fresh)
- 2 packages Ramen Chinese noodles (Oriental or chicken)
- 1 C sunflower seeds
- 1 C slivered almonds
- 2 or 3 chopped green onions

Dressing:

- 1 C canola oil
- ½ C sugar
- Seasoning packets from Ramen noodles
- ½ C rice vinegar
- (or ¼ C rice & ¼ C cider vinegar)

Directions:

Open noodles and set aside seasoning packets. Break up uncooked noodles. Mix the slaw, the seeds, almonds and onions with the noodles.

Blend the dressing ingredients together, pour over the slaw mixture and refrigerate. This is best served the day it is made.

--Kim Ann Kaifesh
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Coming Events:

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| <p>Sunday, Aug. 20
St. Mary's (Collinwood) parish picnic at Slovenska Pristava beginning with 12 noon Mass followed by dinner, other food, refreshments, games for adults and children. Veseli godci band, a performance by Kres Slovenian Dancers, bake sale. Everyone invited.</p> <p>Sunday, Sept. 3
Bishop Franc Kramberger of Maribor, Slovenian celebrates Mass in St. Vitus Church, Cleveland at 2 p.m.</p> <p>Sunday, Sept. 3
St. Jude Parish Festival, and chicken Bar-B-Q dinner on parish grounds, 590 Poplar St., Elyria, Ohio from 12 noon until 9 p.m. Activities for all ages and plenty of food. Rev. Frank P. Kosem, pastor. (440-366-5711)</p> <p>Friday, Sept. 8
West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., 2nd Annual Reunion with Ed Zalar Band and Happy timer's Button Box.</p> <p>Saturday, Sept. 9
Korotan picnic at Slovenska Pristava.</p> <p>Sunday, Sept. 10
St. Vitus Altar Society Annual Dinner in St. Vitus Auditorium.</p> | <p>Saturday, Sept. 16
Slovenian Folkorna Skupina Kres program, 7:30 p.m. Slovenian National Home on St. Clair. Entertainment following by Veseli Godci.</p> <p>Sunday, Sept. 17
Collinwood Slovenian Home honors Tony Petkovsek as "Polka Man of the Year."</p> <p>Sunday, Sept. 17
Wine festival with Veseli godci orchestra at Slovenska Pristava.</p> <p>Saturday & Sunday, Sept. 23 & 24
Bishop Baraga Days in Marquette, Mich.</p> <p>Saturday, Oct. 14
West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland celebrates 80th Anniversary with Dinner and Dance.</p> <p>Sunday, Oct. 15
Koline dinner (retirees of SP) at Slovenska Pristava.</p> <p>Saturday, Nov. 11
Jadran Fall Dinner, Dance, Concert.</p> |
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'SLOVENE FOLK TALES'

by **DUSICA KUNAVER**

Fairies in the underground cave

VILENICA

Vilenica is the underground cave where in ancient days fairies lived.

Fairies were shy beings, hiding from humans, but sometimes the Vilenica fairies came out of their underground palace to meet the people who lived in the villages around their cave.

Long ago a poor woman called Mother Jegrič lived in a little hut at the end of the village of Lokev in the Karst countryside. She dearly loved her daughter, her only child, Marinca. That was the time when fairies lived in the nearby Vilenica cave. They had lived there for thousands of years.

One day the mother and the daughter were gathering wood in the Vilenica forest. In those days the soil in the country around Vilenica was very fertile. Huge trees hid the entrance to the fairy cave.

When Marinca and her mother had enough wood, the mother said, "Let's go home, Marinca."

"Yes, let's go," answered Marinca, "and cook our supper."

Just then they saw three fairies standing under a big lime tree. They were very beautiful in their long dresses, as soft and white as morning mist. They had long, golden, shining hair.

"Mother, bring your daughter to this place next year at the same time," one of the fairies said. "Marinca will go with us into the cave."

The mother knew she would lose her child. She was desperate, but she had to obey. The wishes of the Vilenica fairies always had to be obeyed. The fairies might even kill the people who disobeyed.

Marinca's mother cried day and night, all the year long. "Don't worry mother," Marinca said to her when she found her in tears. "Let

God help us. Let him help us. Everything will be all right in the end."

One year passed and the mother took her daughter to the forest. The fairies were already waiting under the lime trees.

They took the girl into their underground palace in the Vilenica cave. For three hours they walked along a path, covered with little, white, shining stones, until they reached the bottom of the cave. Marinca saw 30 halls, glittering with gold and silver.

She found fairies dancing and heard their wishes, "Marinca, dust our stalactites and stalagmites."

"Keep our stone curtains tidy."

"Collect water in our stone pots."

"Wash our dresses."

"Listen to us singing."

"Cook our meals and don't try to escape from our cave."

Marinca lived among the fairies. She worked busily, and the fairies gave her everything she wanted.

"Eat as much as you can," they said to her.

"Take whatever you wish."

Marinca had whatever she needed; she lived in abundance. She enjoyed listening to sweet fairy songs, but she was not happy. She dreamed of her mother every day and wished to exchange all the luxury of the underground fairy splendor for the poverty of her own home.

Soon the fairies saw that Marinca did not love them. They started to hate her and decided to get rid of her.

"Marinca, go to the castle of Gradišče," they said to her one day, "and bring us golden oranges. An old lady lives in the castle; she had three oranges. Steal them from her and bring them to Vilenica."

Next morning Marinca left the cave. She knew her task was difficult and dangerous. She was scared, but she had to follow the fairies' order. The fairies showed her the way to the castle. In those days it stood on top of the hill named Gradišče, near the Village Prelože.

Marinca's eyes were full of tears when she met an old man.

"Where are you going, Marinca?" the unknown man asked her. When he heard what the fairies had ordered Marinca to do, he said calmly, "Don't cry, Marinca. I will help you."

He gave her some nails, a little bottle of oil, a piece of bread, a broom, and a rope.

"Take these five things," he said, "and don't lose them. You will need them."

Marinca thanked him and hurried on toward the castle.

Soon she saw the castle at the top of the hill, a deep moat all around it and an old bridge over the moat. Marinca did not dare to stop on it. It was too old and too rotten. She took the nails and fastened the boards one by one and soon the bridge was safe enough for her to walk over. On the other side of the bridge there was an old gate, covered with rust. She couldn't open it, because it was too rusty. She took the bottle, oiled the gate bolts and opened the gate easily.

From behind the door a pack of starving dogs jumped at the girl, but she quickly threw the piece of bread at them, saying, "Eat this bread. Eat it all up." She came to the courtyard where an old woman was sweeping the floor. She didn't have a broom so she swept the floor with the edge of her skirt.

"Take this broom," Marinca said to her kindly, "the work will be much easier with the broom."

The woman took the broom and Marinca hurried to the stone well in the middle of the courtyard where another woman stood, trying to draw up water from the well. She didn't have a rope, so she had a lot of trouble with the twisted tree branches which she used instead of a rope. It was difficult work.

"Let me help you," Marinca said. She tied the bucket to her rope and gave it to the woman. She was very pleased.

Then the girl approached the castle carefully. Silently she entered a big hall. An old lady was sleeping there, leaning against a table. Marinca saw three golden oranges on the table. She grabbed them and ran out of the hall. At that moment the lady woke up.

"Stop her. Stop her," she cried to the woman at the well. "Don't let her pass. She has stolen my oranges."

"I am not going to stop her," the woman answered. "For more than 20 years I have had trouble drawing the water out of the well. This girl gave me a rope. She helped me."

The old lady hurried after the girl as quickly as she

could, but Marinca was quicker. She reached the woman who swept the courtyard with the broom that Marinca had given to her.

"Kill the girl. Kill her," the castle lady demanded of her servant.

"I will never do that," the woman said, refusing to obey her mistress's command.

"I am thankful to this girl. For years and years I have swept the courtyard with my skirt. She gave me a broom."

"Then speak to the dogs. Let them tear her to bits," the old lady cried to the woman and hurried after Marinca.

In the meantime the girl came running up to the dogs. "Tear her to pieces," the enraged castle lady screamed at the dogs.

"No," the dogs barked in reply. "We won't tear her to pieces. We have suffered hunger. This girl gave us bread."

"The gate should stop her," the lady shouted. "Let it stop her."

Marinca was already at the gate, when she heard the castle lady's voice, "Gate, lock the girl inside the castle." But the gate stood open.

"This girl has cleaned the rust from my bolts," the gate answered. "I won't lock her inside the castle."

"Bridge, collapse into the depths," demanded the castle mistress, and hobbled with her stick as fast as she could toward the bridge.

"Bridge, throw the thief into the moat."

"No, I won't. I won't fall to pieces," the bridge thundered in reply. "It was the girl who repaired me."

Marinca was saved.

The fairies were astonished when they saw her back at Vilenica. She had brought them the golden oranges. Up to that time no human being had ever come back from the Gradišče castle. Marinca was the very first.

"You have brought us the golden oranges," the fairies said. "What do you want as a reward?"

"Please let me go home to my mother," Marinca said.

"Let's allow her to go home," the fairies agreed. They gave her an armful of precious presents and let her go home.

On the very same day she embraced her happy mother and they never parted again.

The underground cave Vilenica is about 3 km from the world-famous horse-breeding farm Lipica and not far from the Postojna Cave. It is the oldest underground cave in the world open to tourists. It was in 1633 when the first visitors stared at its stalactites and stalagmites - as in a fairy tale. No wonder that the fairies chose this Karst beauty for their dwelling and gave it the name Vilenica ("vila" means "fairy.")

On cold winter days when warm air coming from the cave formed a white mist, driven around by the wind, people believed they saw white fairies dancing at the entrance to their cave.

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Millennium keyboarding

■ Wickliffe musician lets his fingers dance for new polka album

By Cecilia Dolgan
News-Herald Correspondent

George Staiduhar has his fingers on a happy remedy for any year 2000 computer and other glitches — "Y2K Polkas."

Staiduhar, who lives in Wickliffe with his wife, Sharon, has released a new album with original music including the "Millennium Waltz" and "The Y2K Polka." The album is available at the Polka Hall of Fame at Euclid Shore Cultural Centre, where Staiduhar is a trustee of the Polka Foundation.

"With the new millennium coming up, the tunes just evolved," Staiduhar said. "I had a nice fresh sound in mind."

As a fleet-fingered court reporter by day, Staiduhar's hobby is playing the accordion in an inimitable style. He plays scores of precise, staccato notes jammed into the space of a few measures.

Staiduhar says the fancy fingering is related to his stenotype machine skills — he has keyed 260 words a minute with 96 percent accuracy.

"A lot of court reporters play musical instruments," said Staiduhar, who works at the U.S. District Court in Cleveland. "Reading music and playing the keyboard is similar to hearing words and transferring them to keys."

Staiduhar, 55, started to play classical music on the accordion

"With the new millennium coming up, the tunes just evolved."

GEORGE STAI DUHAR
RECORDING ARTIST

at age 6, and has been nicknamed the "Mozart of the Accordion." He practiced many etudes, scales and arpeggios to compete in contests, earning second place in the state at ages 14 and 16.

"I was born into playing the accordion," he said. "In those days, people would bring them out on the porch and play. You could not escape polkas living off East 185th Street (in North Collinwood, the Cleveland neighborhood abutting Euclid). I thought it was the most melodic sound I ever heard."

His accordion teacher, Bill Sneller of Euclid, taught Staiduhar to play concertos such as Mendelssohn's violin in A minor arranged for accordion.

"I rate George tops, and the best student I had," Sneller said. "He has a natural touch on the keyboard, completely relaxed. He has his own style nobody else plays, with a lot of single notes and chords."

But the U.S. Army uncovered Staiduhar's steno talent, when he was drafted during the Vietnam war in 1966.

"The Army schooling tests showed I had an aptitude for finger movement, and I was placed



Jeff Forman/News-Herald

Ready for the millennium: George Staiduhar of Wickliffe just released a new album entitled "Y2K Polkas."

into a shorthand program for court martials," Staiduhar said.

Just as he has been a court reporter for 28 years, Staiduhar has been recording polka albums for the same number of years.

His first album, "Polkas on the Slopes," was released in 1972. It had a ski theme and he led to two ski tours to Slovenia with skiing polka fans.

The "Y2K Polkas" album cover features band members

Mike Dragas, of Timberlake, on bass guitar; Bob "Mad Dog" McGuire of Eastlake on guitar and banjo; John Zipay of Willowick on saxophone and clarinet; and Joe Pianeki of Rocky River on drums. They are huddled around a computer, with Staiduhar's face on the computer screen.

Staiduhar and the Revue play monthly at Painesville Township Park and at local polka spots.

On September 17, 1999 this article appeared in *The News Herald*. "Mozart Polka" composed by George Staiduhar is celebrating its 10th anniversary and is eligible for the "All Time Greatest Polka Hit" in the 2000 nominations of The Cleveland Style Polka Hall of Fame.

Mass Change and Picnic

St. Mary Church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland reminds parishioners that on Sunday, Aug. 20, the 12 noon Mass will be celebrated at Slovenska Pristava in conjunction with the parish picnic being held there that Sunday.

Picnic dinner tickets are available after Sunday Masses from Gus Petelinkar and throughout the week at the rectory office. Donation for the chicken/roast beef dinner is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children.

All proceeds from the parish picnic go toward the painting of the church.

Everyone invited.

Slovenian stamp honors HAMs

Slovenia has issued several new stamps. The first of these is a 20 SIT value honoring amateur radio operators. This calls attention to the 50th anniversary of radio operators in Slovenia.

The second Slovenian

stamp is a 40 SIT denomination to mark Slovenia's participation in the UEFA European Football championship.

A third stamp issue from Slovenia is a pair of stamps in values of 80 and 90 SIT for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. They have the traditional Olympic circles on them and they have been put into a sheet-let of three 80s and 90s denomination in a shade of blue. Slovenian athletes will be taking part in these games.

Slovenian has also come out with a 90 SIT valued stamp with a non value stamp tag for the World Environment Day.

Ohio Fair Sets Record Attendance

A total of 102,361 patrons passed through the gates of the Ohio State Fair in Columbus on Saturday, Aug. 12, setting a new daily attendance record. This number surpassed the daily attendance record of 96,018 set on Aug. 15, 1998.

The Ohio State Fair's overall attendance is up from 1999 by 10,961.

The Ohio Expo Center is proud to host the Ohio State Fair which is celebrating its 150th birthday in 2000. The sesquicentennial celebration includes a spectacular midway, big-name entertainment, hundreds of exhibits and youth participation that leads the nation. The Ohio State Fair runs from Aug. 4 to the 20th.

The Irving Berlin song, "How Deep is the Ocean" contains only one line that is not a question. The one non-quizzical line is "I'll tell you no lie."

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Thanks to **Mrs. Helen P. Fakult** of Euclid, Ohio who donated \$20.00 in memory of her husband, **John A. Fakult** who died of lung cancer on Nov. 23, 1984. He would have been 92 years old on Feb. 18, 2000. May his soul rest in peace.

Enjoys Joe Glinsek articles

Editor,

Enclosed is a check for \$30 for renewal of my subscription. I especially enjoy "Growing Up in Collinwood." It almost could be the personal diary of all of us first generation Slovenian Americans growing up in the neighborhood of St. Mary's. Thank you, Joe Glinsek.

Mary Miklavcic
Thompson, Ohio

Mathematician

A football coach walked into the locker room before a game, looked at his star player and said, "I'm not supposed to let you play since you failed math, but we need you in there. So, what I have to do is ask you a math question and if you get it right, you can play."

The player agreed, so the coach looked into his eyes intently and asked, "Okay, now concentrate hard and tell me the answer to this. What is two plus two?"

The players thought for a while then answered "4?"

Suddenly the other players shouted, "Awe, come on coach, give him another chance."

The Big Part

Knowing the parts for the school play were supposed to be posted that day, a father asked his son if he got a part.

The boy enthusiastically announced he had gotten a part. "I play a man who's been married for 20 years."

"That's great son. Keep up the good work and before you know it, they'll be giving you a speaking part."

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– Vesti iz Slovenije –

Nadškof-metropolit dr. Franc Rode o sedanjih zemeljskih nalogah Cerkve na Slovenskem – Spominska maša na Brezjah

V torek, ob Marijinem vnebovzetju, največjem Marijinem prazniku, se je na Brezjah zbrala množica ljudi, slovesno somaševanje ob obletnici posvetitve slovenskega naroda Mariji je vodil ljubljanski nadškof – metropolit dr. Franc Rode. V pridigi je poudaril, da Cerkev nima želje po oblasti, kristjani laiki pa imajo polno pravico zavzeti svoje mesto v družbi oz. državi.

“Kajti večno bivališče pri Bogu si pripravljamo v tem minljivem času, ko skupaj z vsemi ljudmi dobre volje gradimo zemeljsko mesto in sooblikujemo zgodovino, ko vanjo vnašamo vrednote, ki so odsev večnih Božjih lastnosti: brezpogojno spoštovanje človeškega življenja od spočetja do naravne smrti, pravičnost in enakopravnost med ljudmi, spoštovanje dostojanstva in svobode vsakega človeka, medsebojno razumevanje in duh sprave. Prav spoštovanje človekovega dostojanstva se po tragičnih izkušnjah 20. stoletja, zaznamovanim s fašizmom, nacizmom in komunizmom, uveljavlja kot najvišja vrednota sodobne civilizacije.”

Nato je nadškof konkretno to vrednoto povezal s slovensko zgodovino: “To je najgloblja zahteva naše vere, podprta s strahotno preizkušnjo množičnih pobojev, krivičnih obsodb in zaporov, dolgoletnega zatiranja in diskriminacije, ki smo jo prestali slovenski katoličani in številni drugi rojaki sredi 20. stoletja v imenu razrednega boja in revolucije, ateizma in svetle prihodnosti.”

Ob visokem cerkvenem prazniku Marijinega vnebovzetja so bila po Sloveniji številna cerkvena praznovanja, ki so bila po poročilih v sredinem *Delo fax-u* vsa z zelo veliko udeležbo.

Ustanovitev stranke Nove Slovenije zapleta sestavljanje kandidatnih listov za jesenske parlamentarne volitve

Pri nedavni ustanovitvi stranke Nova Slovenija, ki jo vodi premier dr. Andrej Bajuk ob sodelovanju zunanjega ministra Lojzeta Peterleta, se razkol v vrstah združene stranke SLS+SKD Slovenska ljudska stranka stopnjuje, to pa zapleta poskuse za sestavo kandidatnih listov za prihajajoče državnozborske volitve, ki bodo že 15. oktobra.

Ramere so v vsaki občini drugačne, gre v glavnem za to, kateri člani sedanje SLS+SKD bodo izstopili in se vključili v Novo Slovenijo. Znaki kažejo, da dobiva Bajukova stranka (znana tudi z začetnicami NSi) večino svojih privrženecv iz vrst nekdanje SKD, pridružujejo se pa tudi drugi.

Do pričetka uradne volivne kampanje 15. septembra je le še nekaj tednov, zato potekajo številni sestanki lokalnih odborov združene stranke. V Slovenski Bistrici je Ivan Pučnik, eden ustanoviteljev Slovenske kmečke zveze in SLS, dejal, da bo postal član NSi. Stranka Nova Slovenija sama pa nadaljuje z ustanavljanjem občinskih odborov. Pretekli petek je bil tak odbor ustanovljen na Polzeli, v Spodnji Savinjski dolini, kmalu bosta odbora ustanovljena tudi v Žalcu in Preboldu. Predsednik odbora na Polzeli je dr. Janez Cukjati.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Farni piknik to nedeljo—

To nedelja prireja fara Marija Vnebovzeta svoj poletni piknik na Slovenski pristavi. Pričel se bo s sv. mašo ob 12. uri. Po maši bo na voljo kosilo (pečen piščanec oz. goveja pečenka), po 2. uri bo kuhinja nudila razne sendviče in druge dobrote, članice Oltarnega društva bodo imele prodajo peciva. Za ples in veselo razpoloženje bo igral ansambel Veseli Slovenci, nastopili bodo tudi pleslaci folklorne skupine Kres. Pridite!

Prodaja krofov—

Oltarno društvo fare M. Vnebovzete bo imelo prodajo krofov to soboto zjutraj, v šolski dvorani.

Lojze Peterle pride—

Ker bo zunanji minister Slovenije Lojze Peterle sredi septembra v New Yorku za zasedanje OZN, namerala obiskati tudi Cleveland. Ko bo obisk potrjen, bomo naknadno poročali.

Novi grobovi

Rosemary (Cvetka) Susel

Dne 15. avgusta je umrla 76 let stara Rosemary (Cvetka) Susel, sestra Danielle, Franka M. (že pok.) in Williama. Pogreb bo v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. jutri, v petek, dop. ob 11.15, v cerkev Marije Vnebovzete ob 12., od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Ure kropljenja bodo danes od 3. do 7. zv. Družina bo hvaležna za darove v pokojničin spomin Slovenskemu domu za ostarele, 18621 Neff Rd., Cleveland, OH 44119 ali St. Mary Church Fund, 15519 Holmes Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44110.

Bertha M. Vidmar

Umrla je Bertha M. Vidmar, rojena Gregorac, vdova po Anthonyju, mati Geraldine Fuduric in Dwighta, 4-krat stara mati, 2-krat prastara mati, sestra Frances Hrovat ter že pok. Tonyja, Jacka, Stanleyja, Mary in Vide Shega, teta. Pogreb je bil 15. avgusta v oskrbi Zak zavoda na 6016 St. Clair Ave. s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Frančiška in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Vabilo na sestanek—

Okrajni odbor Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov, tj. SKD, v Clevelandu vabi vse člane in prijatelje na informativni sestanek, ki bo 24. avgusta v šolski dvorani pri Mariji Vnebovzeti v Collinwoodu. Pričetek ob pol osmih zvečer. Če le morete, se udeležite tega važnega sestanka!

Za državljane Slovenije—

Včeraj je Republiška volilna komisija v Sloveniji objavila navodila za tiste državljane, ki živijo v tujini. Konzul Tone Gogala je tekst takoj posredoval AD in ga najdete na str. 11. Državljeni, ki imajo v zvezi s sodelovanjem na letošnjih državnozborskih volitvah v Sloveniji kakšno vprašanje, se lahko obrnejo na g. Gogalo ali na katero drugo diplomatsko predstavništvo Slovenije v ZDA.

Odbor Doma za ostarele—

Na občnem zboru Slovenskega doma za ostarele so bili izvoljeni novi direktorji. Na svojem prvem sestanku so direktorji izvolili svoj izvršilni odbor: Sutton Girod, predsedik; Rudy Kozan, podpreds.; Celeste Frollo, blaganičarka; Florence Unetich, zapisnikarica; Agnes Turk, kores. tajnica. Člani direktorija so: John Dejak, Philip Hrvatina, Robert Klancher, Jean Križman, Vera Marsic, Milan Ribic, Richard Tomsie, Edward Unetich, Frank Zak, Ronald Zele. Nadomestna člana sta Dale Luzar in John Pestotnik. Upravnik Doma je Anthony L. Roto, PhD., njegov asistent pa Jeffrey Sas.

Spominski darovi—

Ga. Olga Kalar, Euclid, O., je darovala \$15 v podporo našemu listu, v spomin moža Ludvika. Ga. Ludmila Glavan, Millersport, O., je darovala \$20, v spomin na moža Bogomira. G. John in ga. Vera Hawkins, Madison, N.J., sta poklonila \$30, v spomin Ivana in Anice Oblak. G. John Kromar, Cleveland, je daroval \$20, v spomin Marie D. Turek Kromar. G. Anton Kos, Albuquerque, N.M., je daroval \$10, v spomin žene Ane. Vsem naša iskrena hvala!



ODPRTO NEBO NAD SLOVENIJO – Dne 9. avgusta je z brniškega letališča poletelo letalo ameriškega vojaškega letalstva, ki je na 500 km dolgi poti z višine 1300 m nad zemljo fotografiralo Slovenijo. Polet je bil v sklopu programa Odprto nebo (Open Skies), katerega bistveni namen je utrjevanje zaupanja med državami. Sporazum o tem programu so sprejele države članice Organizacije za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi (OVSE) že 24. marca 1992 na vrhu v Helsinkih. Formalno sporazum še ni začel veljati, ker ga nista še ratificirali podpisnici Rusija in Belorusija, zato se sodelujoče države, med njimi sta Slovenija in ZDA, za medsebojni nadzor dogovarjajo bilateralno. Foto kaže s posebnimi kamerami opremljeno letalo, ko čaka na polet z brniškega letališča.

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ANDREJ BRATUŽ

Sposojeni komentar

Ljubljanski potres

Slovenska politika je v poprejšnjem tednu doživela pomembne premike in odločitve. Komaj dva meseca po nastanku Bajukove vlade se je morala soočiti z zahtvenimi vprašanji in dolžnostmi. Slovenski parlament pa je prav v tem okviru izglasoval spremembo ustave v zvezi z volilno zakonodajo.

Dejstva so znana. Slovenski Državni zbor je izglasoval popravek k 80. členu ustave in s tem sprejel novo volilno zakonodajo, po kateri uvaja proporcni sistem z volilnim pragom 4% (kot minimalnim pogojem za vstop v parlament). Politična koalicija, ki je sprejela ta ustavni amandma, pa je nedvomno pomenila pravi potres v slovenski politiki. Skupaj so se namreč znašli velik del sedanje večine (SLS+SKD), Združena lista (nekdanji komunisti), Liberalna demokracija (Drnovškova stranka) in še kdo. Proti pa so bili Janševi socialdemokrati, ki so drugi del vladne večine, in Jelinčičeva SNS. Čudne prelevitve torej, ko sta se znašli skupaj vladna večina in opozicija.

Prve politične posledice so bile torej hude in boleče. Predsednik vlade Andrej Bajuk je najprej – skupno z zunanjim ministrom in drugim podpredsednikom največje vladne stranke – odstopil kot podpredsednik SLS+SKD, malo kasneje pa je še zapustil stranko. Zatem je to naredil tudi Lojze Peterle, oče povojne slovenske krščanske demokracije in predsednik prve slovenske vlade.

Kakšen pomen imata obe prej omenjeni vrhunski vladni osebnosti? Andrej Bajuk je za slovensko politično življenje nedvomno "homo novus" in nekje simbolično predstavlja tisti del zdomske Slovenije, ki se odločno zaveda vloge republike Slovenije danes v Evropi, pa tudi enostnosti med Slovenci od nekdanje politične emigracije do manjšin in seveda matične Slovenije. Bajuk je nato kot velik ekonomski izvedenec evropskega formata dal v današnjo slovensko politiko val svežine in aktivnosti. Kot predsednik skoraj dvomesečne vlade si je torej prevzel najvišje odgovornosti za razvoj in napredek Slovenije in njeno hitro pot v Evropo.

Pa Lojze Peterle? Njegov politični lik je tudi pri nas dobro znan in upoštevan. Prav zato je gotovo tudi nas v začetku zelo presenetil njegov nenadni odstop z vodstva svoje nekdanje stranke oz. iz nje same. Gotovo ima lahko sicer svoje razloge, ki pa jih tu ne bomo obravnavali. Ne bi hoteli, da bi sedaj ta dva odlična odstopa oz. izstopa iz SLS+SKD negativno vplivala na delovanje vlade same, pa

Naš "Gustl" 80-letnik!

CLEVELAND, O. – V torek, 15. avgusta, na Marijin praznik, je naš slavljeneec Avgust Dragar, ali, kot ga vsi kličemo, "Gustl", dopolnil 80 let. Taka lepa starost je vredna, da se zabeleži! A če ga srečaš, bi mu jih še 70 ne prisodil, tako mlad in zdrav je na prvi pogled. Vedno nasmejan in dobre volje in še vedno pripravljen, da kje kaj pomaga. Da rad pomaga, to vsi vemo iz osebnih izkušenj.

Pa le lepo po vrsti. Rodil se je kot osmi izmed desetih otrok, na Senožetih. Iz svojih otroških let pravi, da se ne spomni dosti, ker je bil še majhen. Pa je kmalu zrastel v postavnega fanta in kot tak se je že z veseljem pridružil Fantovskemu odseku, in ko se je vršil Evharistični kongres v Ljubljani, je ves navdušen paradiral po ljubljanskih ulicah.

Ko je vojna vihra zadiviljala po Sloveniji, so ga Nemci kaj kmalu rekrutirali v "Arbeitsdienst". Vpregli so ga, da je moral pomagati pri napeljavi telefonov in telegrafov. To delo je moral vršiti na Koroškem. Tam ga je tudi zalotil konec vojne. Ostal je kar na Koroškem in se ni hotel vrniti domov v Slovenijo, ker je vedel, da pod Titom ne bo dobro.

Dobil je delo pri nekem kmetu. Pa kaj kmalu je dobil zvezo s svojim stricem, ki je živel v Clevelandu in naš Gustl se je odpravil proti Ameriki. Ker pa je bil utrujen od vseh poslovnih večerov – saj so ga imeli radi v vasi, kjer je delal –, je na kolodvoru, kjer je čakal na vlak, da bi ga zapeljal v pristanišče Bremerhaven, legel na klop in kar malo zadremal.

tudi nekdanje koalicije Slovenije, ki je sicer "de facto" razpadla.

V slovenski zlasti dnevnem tisku v matični domovini lahko v tem času beležimo vrsto komentarjev o zadevi. Tako npr. mariborski *Večer* v glasi z naslovom *Nestranski premier* med drugim piše: "V zadnja leta že kar dolgočasni politiki so se zgodili prav neverjetni preobrati. Ljudska stranka je z združitvijo najprej presenetljivo prevzela oblast Liberalni demokraciji, s katero je pred tem tri leta sodelovala. Ob zadnji zmagi so izgubili premiera, ki je protestno izstopil iz stranke in je s tem, vsaj dokler ne ustanovi svoje stranke, postal prvi "nestranski" premier v zgodovini države."

Ljubljanski *Dnevnik* se sprašuje v naslovu članka *Na koga lahko računa dr. Bajuk?* o bodoči usodi Slovenije. Med drugim piše naslednje: "Če sodimo po prvem javnomnenjskem preverjanju, so tisti, ki so v parlamentu zagovarjali spremembo ustave in uzakonitev popravljenega proporcionalnega sistema, lahko zadovoljni. Razmerje med tistimi, ki to odločitev podpirajo, in onimi, ki je ne podpirajo, je v izrazito korist prvih..."

(dalje na str. 12)



Vlak bi že skoraj odpeljal, ko ga zagleda ga. Jegličeva, žena profesorja Jegliča, katerega mnogi poznate iz Špitalskega taborišča. Videla ga je kako je bil še ves okrašen s šopki in rožicami, pa si je mislila morda gre tudi on v Ameriko. In kot mi je Gustl sam pravil, se ima zahvaliti ge. Jegličevi, da ni takrat zamudil vlaka in Amerike!

Ko je prišel v Ameriko leta 1950 si je kaj kmalu poiskal življenjsko družico Marjanco Tominc, in sicer jo je šel iskat v Perry, Ind. V zakonu so se jima rodili trije otroci: Peter, Rezka in Marta. A ljubi Bog mu je ženo že pred 25 leti poklical k sebi. Gustl je ostal sam in skrbel za male otroke. Danes so že vsi poročeni in so si ustvarili svoje družine, Gustl je tako že devetkrat stari oče.

Kljub temu, da je moral skrbeti za družino, je Gustl veliko svojega prostega časa porabil za slovensko skupnost. Nič koliko let je bil član direktorija Slov. doma na Holmes Ave., bil je dolgoletni predsednik dramskega društva Lilija. Zelo rad se je vrtel po odru in je bil izvrsten igralec. Pozneje je bil tudi večletni predsednik Pristavskih upokojencev.

Pa to še ni vse. Kdo se ne spominja prijetnih večerov, ko smo hodili balinat na njegov vrt in to včasih po dvakrat na teden. Tudi

vrsto piknikov, ki jih je prirejalo društvo LILIJA na njegovem prostranem vrtu.

Mož je še vedno dobre volje in mi je zadnjič hudo domušno pripovedoval, da kmalu po prihodu v Cleveland si je nabavil avto in so ga člani akademskega društva KROG naprosili, da jih je vozil na razne sestanke. Neki starejši "gospod" ga je vprašal, če je že doma doštudiral. In omu je z resnim obrazom potrdil, da je. Ta gospod pa je samo zavzdihnil in dejal, "Kako ste srečni, da ste doma doštudirali!"

Gustl se mi je samo malo posmejal in mi dejal, "Saj sem po pravici povedal. Jaz sem ljudsko šolo doma dokončal, če je pa oni gospod mislil, da sem dokončal kakšno univerzo, to je pa njegova stvar."

Takšen, vidite, je naš Gustl. Vsak je rad v njegovi družbi, saj večkrat kakšno "pametno" razdere.

Dragi Gustl, da bi te ljubi Bog še dolgo ohranil med nami, ti prav iz srca želijo tvoji prijatelji, in ti kličejo "Še na mnoga leta!"

Prijatelj

Slomškov

krožek poročča

CLEVELAND, O. – Romanje članic Oltarnih društev v Lemont, skupno s Slomškovim krožkom je lepo poteklo. Na avtobusu nas je bilo 53, nekaj jih je prišlo s svojimi avtomobili, tako, da nas je bilo čez 60 iz Clevelanda.

Očetje frančiškani so nas lepo sprejeli in skrbeli za nas. Počastili smo lemontsko Marijo Pomagaj, se ji zahvalili za vso pomoč v preteklem letu, spomnili smo se vseh pokojnih romarjev, bolnikov, ki na žalost ne morejo več z nami, in vseh, ki so nam naročili, da se tudi njih spomnimo pri Mariji Pomagaj. Marijina cerkev je lepo obnovljena, kakor tudi ves lemontski grič. Res, vse je že lepo urejeno.

Vsi clevelandski romarji smo pred glavno sv. mašo pri Lurški votlini šli v procesiji na pokopališče, kjer počiva že čez 50 patrov frančiškanov, bivši Dobrovški župnik č.g. Klopčič in ljubljanski škof dr. Gregorij Rožman. Veseli smo bili, da je njegov grob tako lepo oskrbovan. Tudi mi smo mu prinesli šopek nageljnov in prižgali dve svečki. Maševal je č.g. žup-

(dalje na str. 11)

OBVESTILO državljanom Republike Slovenije, ki začasno ali stalno prebivajo v tujini

Predsednik Republike Slovenije je razpisal redne volitve poslancev Državnega zbora RS. Volitve bodo v nedeljo, 15. oktobra.

Po Zakonu o volitvah v državni zbor (Uradni list RS, št. 44/92, 60/95-odločba US) ima volilno pravico vsak državljan Republike Slovenije, ki bo na dan glasovanja, t.j. 15. oktobra 2000 dopolnil 18 let starosti in mu ni odvzeta poslovna sposobnost.

Zakon določa, da volivci, ki so na dan glasovanja v tujini, ker tam začasno ali stalno prebivajo, lahko glasujejo po pošti, ali na diplomatsko konzularnih predstavništvih Republike Slovenije, če to sporočijo Republiški volilni komisiji najkasneje 30 dni pred dnevom glasovanja in če država, v kateri prebivajo, dopušča tako glasovanje oziroma če to omogoča meddržavni sporazum. Državljan, ki nimajo stalnega prebivališča na območju Republike Slovenije, morajo istočasno vložiti tudi zahtevo za vpis v posebni volilni imenik.

Republiška volilna komisija pričakuje, da bo, poleg glasovanja po pošti, letos organizirano tudi glasovanje na diplomatsko konzularnih predstavništvih, v kolikor bodo pridobljena soglasja državnih organov držav, v kateri se nahaja diplomatsko konzularno predstavništvo Republike Slovenije.

1. Obvestilo državljanom, ki stalno prebivajo v tujini

Republiška volilna komisija obvešča državljane Republike Slovenije, ki stalno prebivajo v tujini, da, v kolikor želijo glasovati na volitvah po pošti ali na diplomatsko konzularnem predstavništvu Republike Slovenije, do 15. septembra 2000 (30 dni pred dnem glasovanja) vložijo pri Republiški volilni komisiji zahtevo za vpis v posebni volilni imenik državljanov Republike Slovenije, ki nimajo stalno prebivališča v Republiki Slovenije.

Zahtevek vsebuje:

- osebne podatke državljana (ime, priimek, rojstni datum);
- podatke o zadnjem stalnem prebivališču državljana ali enega od staršev v Republiki Sloveniji oziroma, če tega ni mogoče ugotoviti, izjavo državljana, v kateri volilni enoti in volilnem okraju bo uresničeval svojo volilno pravico;
- naslov državljana v tujini, na katerega mu je potrebno poslati volilno gradivo.

Zahtevku mora biti priložen tudi dokaz o državljanstvu.

Državljanstvo se lahko dokazuje na enega od naslednjih načinov:

- z navedbo serijske številke potnega lista, izdanega po zakonu o potnih listinah Republike Slovenije;
- s potrdilom o državljanstvu;
- z odločbo o pridobitvi ali ugotovitve državljanstva Republike Slovenije;
- z izpiskom iz rojstne matične knjige ali drugo listino pristojnega organa, iz katere je razvidno državljanstvo Republike Slovenije.

Zahtevek mora biti osebno podpisan.

V primeru, da se bo državljan 15. oktobra 2000 nahajal v domovini in želi glasovati na volišču v Republiki Sloveniji, naj v zahtevku izrazi tudi to namero.

2. Obvestilo državljanom, ki začasno bivajo v tujini

Republiška volilna komisija obvešča tudi državljane Republike Slovenije, ki začasno bivajo v tujini (in imajo torej prijavljeno stalno bivališče v Republiki Sloveniji), da lahko do 15. septembra 2000 sporočijo Republiški volilni komisiji, da želijo glasovati po pošti ali na diplomatsko konzularnem predstavništvu Republike Slovenije.

Zahtevek mora vsebovati:

- osebne podatke državljana (ime, priimek, rojstni datum, točen naslov stalnega prebivališča v Republiki Sloveniji ter občino, v kateri ima stalno prebivališče v Republiki Sloveniji);
- točen naslov državljana v tujini, na katerega naj se mu pošlje volilno gradivo.

Zahtevek mora biti osebno podpisan.

3. - Na podlagi zahtevkov bo ugotovljena volilna pravica državljanov, izdana volilna karta ter poslano drugo volilno gradivo na naslov v tujino.

4. - Zahtevki se posredujejo po pošti na naslov:

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
REPUBLIŠKA VOLILNA KOMISIJA
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenska 54,

lahko tudi po fax-u: (iz ZDA) 011-386-01-43-31-269

5. - Dodatne informacije lahko dobijo državljani tudi na diplomatsko konzularnih predstavništvih Republike Slovenije.

Datum: 16. avgust 2000

Republiška volilna komisija

Zahtevek za vpis v volilni imenik

Ime in priimek _____

Naslov (v tujini) _____
(država, pokrajina)

Naslov (v tujini) _____
(kraj, ulica in hišna številka)

Naslov (v tujini) _____
(pošta in poštna številka)

Republiška volilna komisija
Slovenska 54, Ljubljana

- Zadeva: a) Zahteva za vpis v volilni imenik
b) Zahteva za glasovanje po pošti
c) Zahteva za glasovanje na diplomatsko konzularnem predstavništvu RSlovenije

Podpisani(a) _____

roj. _____ prebivajoč na zgoraj navednem naslovu,

1. Oseba, ki nima stalnega prebivališča na območju Republike Slovenije

a) zahtevam, da me vpišete v posebni volilni imenik državljanov, ki nimajo stalnega prebivališča v Republiki Sloveniji. Moje zadnje prebivališče v Sloveniji je bilo:

_____ (naslov; v kolikor niste imeli stalnega prebivališča na območju Republike Slovenije, vpišite zadnje prebivališče svojih staršev, če ga ne poznate, vpišite okraj, v katerem želite glasovati);

b) zahtevku prilagam: (zadostuje en podatek ali dokument)

- številka potnega lista RSlovenije: _____
- potrdilo o državljanstvu,
- odločbo o ugotovitvi državljanstva,
- drug dokument, iz katerega je razvidno državljanstvo Republike Slovenije:

c) Na volitvah 15.10.2000 želim glasovati (OBKROŽI):

1. na diplomatsko konzularnem predstavništvu RS v _____
2. po pošti
3. na volišču v Republiki Sloveniji

2. Oseba, ki ima prijavljeno stalno prebivališče na območju Republike Slovenije

a) na volitvah 15.10.2000 želim glasovati (OBKROŽI):

1. na diplomatsko konzularnem predstavništvu RS v _____
2. po pošti

Moje stalno prebivališče na območju RSlovenije je:

_____ (naslov v Republiki Sloveniji, kraj, hišna št.l., občina)

Datum _____

Podpis _____

Slomškov krožek poroč

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

nik p. David Šrumpf, pridigal pa diakon, clevelandski rojak č.g. Janez Vidmar.

Po maši je bil na gričku piknik Kulturnega centra. Že na vse zgodaj so pekli 16 prašičkov in 6 jagnjet in še 90 kokoši. Veselje je bilo gledati vse to. Vprašal sem prijatelja Viktorja Lavrišo, kako zmorejo vse to.

Odgovoril je, da skupno delajo za Lemont. Niso več Dolenjci, Gorenjci ali Prekmurci; vsi so samo Slovenci iz okolice Lemonta in Joliet. V slogi je moč. V Lemontu se tudi lepo pripravljajo na obisk mariborskega škofa dr. Franca Krambergerja (Ur.: za podrobnosti, gl. dopis p. Šrumpfa v tej številki). Pogrešali smo p. Bernardina Sušnika. Bil je v avtomobilski nesreči in se sedaj zdravi v Ljubljani, a bo kmalu prišel nazaj.

Clevelandčani smo se poslovili od Lemonta v cerkvi po petih litanijah, še posebno na koncu s pesmijo "Zbogom dan's Marija pravi". Na poti domov so naše potnice in potniki na avtobusu zbrali kar lepo vsoto za kritje škofovega obiska.

Darovali so: Po \$100: g. Rudi in ga. Anica Knez, ga. Julka Smole, neimenovani; po \$50: ga. Anica Hočevnar, ga. Mary Petrič, ga. Marija Bajc; \$40: ga. Anica Cendol; po \$30: ga. Milica Ovnič, ga. Malka Gregorc, ga. Ivanka Volčjak, g.ga. Joe Sezun; po \$25: g.ga. Marjan Štrancar, g.ga. Ivan Berlec; po \$20: ga. Ani Golob, ga. Pavla Dolinar (v spomin na starše), gospe Milena Ferkulj, Maria Ribič, Tončka Lamovec, Ivanka Stupica, Ivanka Košir, Marija Žakelj, Fani Omahen, Olga Kalar, Ivanka Matič, g. John Hočevnar, g.ga. Vinko Vrhovnik; \$15 ga. Lojzka Rutar; po \$10: gospe Lojzka Sever, Minka Cendol, Rose Hočevnar, Anica Košir, Malka Čampa, Ana Jurkovič, Marija Marolt in Marija Križman.

Vsem prisrčen boglonaj!
Frank Urankar

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IZDAJAMO TUDI ZDRAVILA
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OHIO - AID FOR THE
AGED PRESCRIPTIONS

Ljubljanski potres

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

Tednik *Demokracija* (glasilo Janševih socialdemokratov) nosi značilen naslov *Franč Zagožen prestopil Rubikon* (Zagožen je predsednik SLS+SKD). Med drugim pa lahko v posebni glosi beremo tole: "Zadnje spremembe ustave in dvig večine poslancev nad voljo ljudstvo so dejstvo... Vodstvo nove združene stranke se je zblížalo s strankami nasprotnega političnega pola... Poteptali so ustavo, ki je vsekakor ljudem največja svetinja..."

Vsekakor pa lahko imajo vsi ti preobrati v političnem življenju Slovenije svoje posledice. Verjetno bo vse to negativno vplivalo zlasti na politično dogajanje v pomladnem taboru. Lahko bo imelo tudi bolj negativno vlogo zlasti pri volilcih, ki so sedaj videli v novi demokratični povezavi Sloveniji upanje na spremembe v državi in na utrditev določenih vrednot tudi v političnem in širšem družbenem življenju.

Medtem je prišlo do ustanovitve nove stranke z imenom Nova Slovenija - Krščanska ljudska stranka.

Ljubljanski oz. slovenski politični potres je sicer daleč od znanega zgodovinskega potresa ob koncu 19. stoletja. Vsekakor pa so njegove posledice še vse odprte in le čas jih bo lahko odpravil. *NOVI GLAS, Trst/Gorica, 3. avg. 2000*

DENACIONALIZACIJA...

Vračanje premoženja napreduje

Ljubljana - September bo pomemben mesec za ugotavljanje izvrševanja denacionalizacije. Pred dobrim mesecem je vlada naložila uradu za denacionalizacijo, da do 10. septembra pripravi najnovejše podatke z razlago. Do istega datuma mora pravosodno ministrstvo pripraviti poročilo in ukrepe glede napredka pri reševanju sodnih zaostankov.

Septembra lani je to ministrstvo pripravilo 14. poročilo o denacionalizaciji. Po izračunih direktorice urada za denacionalizacijo Marije Lukačič vrašanja premoženja vendarle napreduje.

Po besedah Lukačičeve je bila od uveljavitve zakona o denacionalizaciji, ki je bil sprejet konec leta 1991, v povprečju vrnjeņa približno polovica zahtevanega premoženja.

Največ, 70 odstotkov, je bilo vrnjenih poslovnih prostorov (v 14. poročilu pred

enim letom še 63 odstotkov), vrnjenih je 64 odstotkov stanovanjskih enot (v poročilu 58 odstotkov), 60 odstotkov zahtevanih gozdov (pred enim letom 55 odstotkov), 55 odstotkov kapitala v podjetjih (v poročilu 51), po 40 odstotkov zahtevanih kmetijskih in stavbnih zemljišč (v poročilu 35 in 36 odstotkov) ter 37 odstotkov zahtevanih premičnin (v poročilu 32 odstotkov). Skupno vrednost doslej vrnjenega premoženja Lukačičeva ocenjuje na 230 milijard tolarjev.

Vendar kot pravi Lukačičeva, podatek o približno polovici vrnjenega premoženja ne pomeni, da je bilo tudi 50 odstotkov rešenih denacionalizacijskih zahtevkov. Po njenih izračunih je od več kot 35.500 vložnih zahtevkov nekaj več kot 21.700 primerov zaključenih, približno 13.700 pa jih je še vedno nerešenih.

Daleč največji del nerešenih primerov, približno

9000, je s področja kmetijstva, približno 4000 jih je povezanih s stanovanji in poslovnimi prostori, približno 600 z gospodarskimi dejavnostmi in nekaj več kot 130 z vračanjem premičnin.

Lukačičeva pripisuje nerešenim zadevam s področja kmetijstva največji pomen. Če bodo rešeni ti problemi, bo po njenih besedah denacionalizacija mogoče končati do leta 2002. Sicer je bilo ministrstvo za kmetijstvo na prvem mestu po številu zahtev. Nanj je bila naslovljena več kot polovica vseh zahtev, največji delež zahtev pa je s področja denacionalizacije kmetijskih zemljišč, gozdov in kmetijskih gospodarstev.

Za pospešitev izvrševanja zakona o denacionalizaciji je konec leta 1999 vlada sprejela znamenitih 13 ukrepov in zagotovila dobrih 170 milijonov tolarjev iz proračuna, poleg novih zaposlitev predvsem za stroške na upravnih enotah (pridobivanje dokumentov, kot so identifikacijska potrdila, odmere funkcionalnih zemljišč, elaborati itd).

Še posebej je vlada zahtevala od ministrstev za kmetijstvo pospešitev pri izvajanju komasacij. Dokončanje komasacijskih postopkov je namreč prvi pogoj za vračanje premoženja, komasacije pa so uvedene na več kot 100 območjih.

Poleg tega zahteva vlada od državnih organov na prvi in drugi stopnji polletno poročanje uradu za denacionalizacijo o nerešenih primerih in ažuriranje podatkov. V teh poročilih morajo biti navedeni tudi vzroki za morebitno zaustavitev postopka in predlogi ukrepov za njegovo pospešitev. Za nadzor nad izvajanjem vladnih sklepov oziroma sprejetih ukrepov je odgovoren urad za denacionalizacijo.

Po dober mesec starem sklepu vlade mora ta urad do 10. septembra pripraviti posebno razlago glede vračanja podržavljenega premoženja, v kateri bodo upoštevani najnovejši podatki, še posebej tisti primeri, za katere so pristojna o-krajna sodišča.

Prav tako do 10. septembra mora ministrstvo za pravosodje pripraviti poročilo in ukrepe za reševanje sodnih zaostankov. Še isti mesec, to je septembra, naj bi vlada poslala posebno razlago in poročilo v Bruselj. **Dejan Pušenjak**
DELO, 3. avg. 2000

JANEZ POVŠE

Povejmo naglas

Pomladna stranka pokopala slovensko pomlad?

Da je nova združena stranka Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov in Slovenske ljudske stranke razdrila Koalicijo Slovenija, je morala imeti res tehtne razloge, saj je spodsekala svojo lastno vlado ter se odpovedala tako rekoč dobljenemu predvolilnemu položaju, ki bi se v primeru skupnega pomladnega nastopa skorajda gotovo spremenil v trdno zmago. Prestop nove združene pomladne stranke v levi politični tabor je bil seveda pravi šok celo za slovensko levico, ki si slej ko prej ni nadejala tako lahke zmage in dobljenih jesenskih volitev.

Kateri naj bi torej bili razlogi, da se je nova združena pomladna stranka odločila za korak, s katerim je na pomladnem bregu povzročila takšno razdejanje?

Lahko se ji je zdelo, da sploh ne gre za usodno odločitev, ampak le še za eno potezo v tistem koalicijskem duhu, ki je v Sloveniji prevladoval zadnjih osem let. V tem smislu bi bil torej razlog lahkomišelnost oz. pozaba svojih izvornih izhodišč in zaradi tega vsaj delna odtrganost od lastne baze, od lastnih ljudi. Toda v kolikor pazljiveje preletimo obnašanje Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov in Slovenske ljudske stranke v teh zadnjih osmih letih, bomo videli, da so zametki sedanjega, verjetno nepovratnega prestopa v levo za nazaj prepoznavni, in sicer v podcenjevanju tistega kompromisarstva, s katerim sta bodisi ena bodisi druga stranka v koalicijski družbi podeljevali levemu partnerju ogromne darove, in to tako rekoč zastonj.

Za večji del pomladne strani je bilo tudi značilno strokovno premalo podkovanost politično delo, predvsem pa premajhno upoštevanje svojih odrinjenih strokovnih kadrov z najrazličnejših področij, ki bi s svojim deležem lahko bistveno poglobili pripravo na sprotne politične odločitve.

Dejstvo je, da nova združena pomladna stranka noče vladati skupaj z Janševimi socialnimi demokrati in da je raje v družbi z levim političnim taborom. Zaradi te odločitve Slovenija ne bo mogla izvesti prepotrebne politične preobrazbe, ki bi jo poživila in osvežila, kot se je to posrečilo Hrvaški. V Sloveniji bo po osmih letih trajanja še naprej v veljavi koalicijsko zabrisana politična identiteta, levi človek ne bo levi in desni ne bo desni, podobno siva in nedinamična bo celotna družbena podoba.

Pri vsem tem bo seveda največjo škodo utrpel pomladni tabor, saj se bo nova združena pomladna stranka do svojega levega partnerja obnašala nadvse prijazno in uslužno, istočasno pa v lastni tabor vnašala neprijetne, neprijazne in neodkritne medčloveške odnose. Mnogim pač ne bo lahko prenašati neprirodne novega stanja, v kolikor slednje sploh ne bo postalo nezno in bodo morali številni posamezniki ali celo skupine iskati novo politično streho.

In namesto da bi bila pomladna stran zaradi svojega izvora vse prepričljivejši primer iskrene politične in družbene morale, je začuda to najpomembnejšo vlogo prepustila slovenski levici. Slovenska levica je namreč ves čas zvesta sama sebi in resnično gleda na interese svojih ljudi, kar je ne glede na vse njene druge lastnosti kvaliteta, ki ji daje družbeno verodostojnost.

Zdaj so na potezi pomladni volivci: se bodo še prepoznali v svojih preusmerjenih političnih predstavnikih in do kakšne mere? Če ne prej, bo odgovor znan na volitvah. Tedaj se bo tudi natančno videlo, kje se Slovenija nahaja.

NOVI GLAS

Trst/Gorica, 3. avgusta 2000

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XXXV. ŠTUDIJSKI DNEVI

DRAGA 2000

PARK FINŽGARJEVEGA DOMA – OPČINE
NARODNA ULICA 89

Petek, 1. septembra 2000

OB 17:00 KAKŠNO ŠOLO ŽELI IN POTREBUJE
SLOVENSKA MANJŠINA?Okrogla miza (sodelujejo Marta Ivašič, Vojko
Kocjančič in Marjan Kravos)*Slovenska šola v precepu med tradicionalnimi
problemi, ustaljenim položajem na teritoriju in
nujno racionalno posodobitvijo ter napoveda-
nimi reformami.*

Sobota, 2. septembra 2000

OB 16.30: ALEKSANDER ZORN

TEŽAVE S SLOVENSKO IDENTITETO

*Zakaj so nacionalna, kulturna in državna identi-
teta postale ideološke? Je zares ideja slovenske-
ga skupnega kulturnega prostora v letih po
osamosvojitvi Slovenije izgubila svojo privlačno
moč?*

Nedelja, 3. septembra 2000

OB 10.30: DR. TONE JAMNIK

SPRAVA – PROCES OSVOBAJANJA
IN ZNAMENJE POGUMA*V napovedi svetega leta 2000 papež Janez Pa-
vel II. med znamenji, "ki so lahko zelo primerna
za to, da moremo živeti odlično milost jubileja
z večjo poglobljenostjo," poudari očiščenje spo-
mina. To očiščenje je proces osvobajanja oseb-
ne in skupnostne vesti od vseh oblik sovražno-
sti in nasilja. V soočenju z resnico priznati kriv-
do in biti sposoben odpuščati, pomeni dejanje
poguma in ponižnosti.*

OB 16.00: DR. TONE GRANDA

ZDRUŽENA SLOVENIJA IN SLOVENSKA
DRŽAVA*Ideja slovenskega nacionalnega združevanja s
posebnim ozirom na slovensko državnost in
njen odnos do manjšin in izseljencev.**V nedeljo, 3. septembra, ob 9. uri bo na prireditvenem prostoru
za vse udeležence daroval mašo tržaški škof msgr. Evgen Ravi-
gnani.***O nameravanem praznovanju
80. obletnice Koroškega
plebiscita 10. oktobra letos**

Ljubljana – Član Svetovnega slovenskega kongresa mag. Boštjan Marko Turk je Koroškemu deželnemu glavarju Jörgu Haiderju poslal odprto pismo pred 80. obletnico Koroškega plebiscita, ki bo 10. oktobra. Turk je med drugim zapisal:

"Koroški plebiscit je bil, ima svoje mesto v zgodovini, predvsem pa ima izjemno mobilizacijsko moč v neposredni družbeni aktualnosti Koroške, pa tudi celotne Avstrije. Za slovenstvo v celoti je bil koroški plebiscit negativen – pomenil je formalno uverturo v nekaj, kar bi lahko imenovali kulturni genocid, kajti večinsko prebivalstvo Koroške, dežele, ki so ji Slovenci dalo celo ime, je v razponu stoletja nevarno upadlo. Koroški plebiscit je pomenil zlorabo dobre volje Slovencev, ki so ga z glasovanjem za Avstrijo sploh omogočili. Nič ne kaže, da bi se tako stanje izboljšalo, prej nasprotno.

V tem smislu je razumeti proslavo ob osemdesetletnici plebiscita kot dolivanje olja na ogenj, kot povečevanje avstrijske državne sramote. Proslava plebiscita bo razmere samo poslabšala, razplamtela bo strasti tistih sil, katerim se je Avstrija v državni pogodbi obvezala za vedno napraviti konec."

Delo fax, 12. avg. 2000

Odhodi

Mara Cerar Hull

(Novela)

IV. nadaljevanje

Da je odvzela od nje tisto muko, zarisano na njenem obrazu kakor pečat, in dojeto v duši otroka, ki spozna vse in dojame tudi večnost, ki ji je uničevala nedolžno srce.

Koliko let, predno je pogledala zopet v svoje srce in priznala svojo krivdo? Koliko časa še, predno bo lahko izprosila odpuščanje?

Stanka se je vrnila z razkuženo cevko in polivinilastim mehurjem, odgrnila odejo in začela nameščati odvajalnico.

"Mama, ali moraš iti na stran?" je vprašala.

Meta je odkimala in kar naprej gledala hčer. Odpusti, ji je rekla v mislih, a beseda ni prešla njenih ustnic. Kako naj ji razloži, kar čuti, pove, kar je spoznala?

"Veš, mama, če ne boš jedla ti res ne bo treba nikdar več iti," se je zasmejala Stanka.

Lažje jima je bilo govoriti o človeških zahtevah kot o zahtevah srca. O hrepenenju duše ljudje ne znajo govoriti. O odpuščanju ne vedo kaj reči.

Meta se je obrnila proti steni in zaprla oči.

* * *

Pod oknom je žvrgolel ptic. Pesem, ki mu je vrelala iz grla, se je prelivala v dole in kratke note, vzdignila se je v višave in se poglobila v dolino bolečin. Ko je končal svojo pesem je počakal in prisluhnil. Nekje daleč se je oglasila pesem drugega ptiča kakor odmev. Pevec je čakal, da je bila odpeta, predno je spet pričel svojo – dolge in kratke note, visoke in nizke, vesele in žalostne.

Dobro jutro dan, dobro jutro ptiček, mu je v mislih rekla Meta. Pozdravljena svetloba sonca, še ne prelita preko hribov, ležeča kakor dih nad zemljo, obljubljena svetloba življenja.

Kako dolgo, okdar ji je rekla Franca: "Ampak ne vsi, Meta, vsi ne bodo dočakali te oblube"? Dva, tri dni, teden dni? Čas je tekel neustavljen, dnevi in noči sprizgano svetilko ob postelji so se prelivali drug v drugeg, svet je dihal svoje dolge dihe ustvarjanja, telo je umiralo.

Nekje v tujini je Pavlova sestra pričakovala otroka. Novo življenje se bo pričelo v bolečinah, v kratkem joku novorojenega človeka se bo razlilo med ljudi in stvarstvo, med dogodke, ki ga bodo izoblikovali in ustvarjali moč, ki mu bo kipela iz duše. Nekje bo umrl človek.

To je vse, je pomislila.

Kakšen pomen potem moje življenje? Kaj sem ustvarila v dobi sedemdesetih let? Rodila si štiri otroke, je rekel glas nekje pod stropom. Premaknila je glavo in pogledala navzgor. V svetlobi je videla angela, belesa sela Jehove.

Pridržala je dih. V bojazni, da se bo podoba v premiku zraka razblinila v nič, je čakala. Kaj še? Kaj sem pridobila za svet, koliko sem prispevala človeštvu? Svetloba je izgubila sij in izginila. Ali res nisem nič drugega prinesla v ta svet? Ali nisem ljubila, ali nisem trpela? Dolgi dve leti sem trpela v taborišču na Rabu, trpela po nedolžnem, brez krivde. Sovražila si, je rekel

glas ob strani. Odvrnila je pogled in zaprla oči. Pojdi od mene, Satan, je pomislila.

Ob koncu ljudje vidijo previde, je pomislila. Grlo in ustnice so ji bile suhe, s težavo je požrla slino. Obrnila se je proti nočni omarici. Skoraj poln kozarec vode s cevko je stal ob robu. Počasi je segla po njem. Prsti so se dotaknili stekla. Prisilila je cevko, da se je še malo, samo še malo, stegnila. Dlan je krčevito objela kozarec. Počasi je s tresočo roko prinesla vodo do svojih prsi, z ustnicami našla cevko in začela piti.

Še pred par dnevi je z lahkoto segla po kozarcu, sedaj pa ji je bil vsak gib muka. Izpila je do konca in pomaknila kozarec do omarice. Roka je našla rob. Odrinila je kozarec od sebe in ga spustila. V tišini, predno je kozarec padel na tla, je vedela, da je zgrešila rob.

In tako bo končano življenje. Majhen premik od trdnih tal v brezmejno neskončnost.

Stanka je hitrih korakov stopila v sobo. V rokah je držala umivalno posodo in vrč, čez ramo je imela obešeno brisačo. S pogledom je objela sobo, opazila kozarec in pogledala mater.

"Ali ti je padel na tla? No, saj se ni ubil. Pa bi vseeno lahko poklicala, saj veš, da sem ta čas vedno tukaj gori."

Odložila je umivalnik na stol. Voda je zapljuskala in Stanko je hitro pogledala materin obraz. Boječa, da bi videla njeno nejevoljo, je vedela Meta.

"Umila te bom, ali ne? Bolje se boš počutila."

Meta je hotela odkimati. Nikdar več se ne bo bolje počutila. Vedela je, da so njene zavrnitve brez pomena.

Iz sosednje sobe je priteknel mali Peter, ljubljenec Pavla in Stanke, najljubši vnuk tudi Mete. Enjast let star in angelskega obraza, vesel in živahen, kot njeni otroci, ko so bili teh let, je vedno nekam hitel. Pristopil je k postelji in jo prijel za roko.

"Dobro jutro, Nana, kako se počutiš?"

Ko ni odgovorila, je nadaljeval: "Danes moram zgodaj v šolo. Prvo uro imamo izpit. Popoldne bom pa zgodaj doma. Nobe-nih telovadnih nimamo. Nasvidenje."

Spustil je njeno roko in odhitel iz sobe.

"Veš, mama, Peterček pogreša svojo Nana. Ne ve, zakaj ne govoriš več z njim."

In ti misliš, da ne razume. Otrok bolje razume kot odrasli. Otroci in starci vemo.

Pustila je, da ji je hči umila obraz in roke, telo in noge. Topla voda ji je blagodejno poživila kožo, pljuča so se ji sprostita. Globoko je zadihala in rekla: "Hvala."

Stanka je premenjala posteljo, kakor so jo naučili v bolnici, najprej eno stran, potem drugo, zrahljala blazino in jo pokrila z rjuho.

"Sedaj te bom pa še malo namazala s kremo. Poglej, desni bok imaš že kar rdeč, skoraj oddrgnjen, ko se več kot teden ležiš na njem."

Ko je končala, ji je potegnila odejo do ramen.

"Ali naj ti prinesem malo kave? Take, ki jo imaš najbolj rada, ne turško, ampak navadno mlečno. Kaj praviš?"

(se nadaljuje)

JURIJ PALJK razmišlja...

o transgenski hrani

Se pravi, da bomo tokrat rekli nekaj več o tistih sadežih in hrani, ki naj bi v prihodnje prihajala dnevno na naše že itak dovolj bogato obložene mize in jih sedaj z genetsko manipulacijo "ustvarjajo" izvedenci v genetiki.

Preprosto povedano, zveni to takole: izvedenec za genetikodedno zasnovi vsakega živega bitja osami neki gen, ki je, recimo, "zadolžen" za debelost, in ga vsadi v nov genetski načrt-novo dedno zasnovi neke rastline; tako bomo čez nekaj let imeli, recimo, debele paradiznike, take, da ne bodo šli več v preprost kmečki jerbas, kot gredo sedaj naši.

In tako naprej: genetski inženirji bodo, tako nam sedaj dnevno pravijo, uspeli napraviti vse mogoče, ne nazadnje tudi take ljudi, kakršne si bodo sami zamislili. A o tem kdaj drugič. Tokrat le o hrani.

Transgenska hrana, transgenski sadeži in transgensko meso burijo duhove povsod po svetu; kot vedno se je tudi tokrat razviti svet razdelil na dvoje: na tiste, ki zagovarjajo tako hrano, in na tiste, ki so proti.

Prvi pravijo, da bo taka hrana neverjetno dobra, boljše, ker bodo genetski inženirji pazili, da bodo "izdelovali" take rastline in živali, ki bodo daleč boljše od današnjih. Tisti, ki pa so proti, trdijo, da bo vse skupaj sama velika prevara, ker se danes niti v sanjah ne zavedamo, kako pošastne posledice naj bi imela taka hrana na prihodnje rodove.

Pravilni odgovor bo najbrž nekje vmes, med obema trditvama. Res pa je

tudi prav, da se malce ozremo v preteklost, kot se je v nedeljo, 23. julija, ozrl nazaj v dnevniku *Corriere della Sera* Viviano Domenici, ki je pod naslovom *Alles brauchen wir transgenische Nahrung* podal nekaj primerov iz zgodovine.

Da zgodovina ni učiteljica življenja sodobnikov, vemo iz lastnih izkušenj, saj počenjamo iste napake, kot so jih počenjali naši predniki. Dovolj je, da pomislimo na vse današnje vojne in klanja, in jasno nam bo, da zgodovina ni učiteljica življenja.

Vseeno pa bi bilo dobro opozoriti zagovornike in napadalce transgenske hrane, ki je še ni, da nekoč, "v zlatih časih, ko se je jedla še naravna hrana", le ni bilo vse tako, kot se danes zdi, da je bilo.

Dovolj je le podatek, da do Kolumbovega odkritja Amerike v Evropi niso naši predniki poznali ne krompirja ne fižola ne paradiznika ne paprike in ne bučk in ne kakava, in še kaj bi se našlo.

Podatek, da se je krompir izjemno težka uveljavil kot osnovna hrana v Srednji Evropi, ker so bili ljudje prepričani, da je sadež čarovnic, ker se rojeva v temi zemlje, je sam zase dovolj zgovoren.

Jasno je, da se danes sprašujemo, kaj so sploh jedli naši predniki, ker si naše dnevne prehrane ne moremo predstavljati brez živih, ki smo jih navedli. In tudi ne moremo reči, da so krompir, paradiznik, korua, fižol in danes tudi soja slabe hranljive snovi!

Nekje na Škotskem že več kot deset let pridni in vsega vajeni arheologi ra-

ziskujejo dvanajst metrov globoko greznico starega gradu in žalostno ugotavljajo, kako so se mizerno hranili ljudje vse do srednjega veka. Samo pomislite, da bi tudi danes morali vsak dan za kosilo tesati zelje in spet zelje in kakšne grenke korenine in nekvašen ter zato trd kruh itd.

Nove rastline so postale naša vsakdanja hrana in ne moremo reči, da drzni osvajači Novega sveta niso prinesli s seboj samo dobrih stvari, saj vemo, da so privlekli čez Veliko lužo tudi nadležni sifilis, med vinogradniki osovraženo peronosporo in vrsto drugih zajedalcev, kasneje tudi koleradskega hrošča in pred nekaj leti škržata ali škržaka, ki s pojočim škržadom nima nobene zveze. Pa vendar lahko rečemo, da so krompir, paradiznik in fižol dobra hrana!

Mimogrede povedano: za tiste, ki bi radi danes "imeli stare dobre čase in govorijo, kako danes avtomobili onesnažujejo okolje in kako je včasih bilo lepo", samo ta podatek:

V Londonu je bilo okrog leta 1850 za okrog dva milijona ljudi in kar šest milijonov konj, ker je bil pač takratnim Londončanom konj to, kar sta nam danes avto in tovornjak. Kdor se na konje malo spozna, ve, da tudi konji opravljajo malo in veliko potrebo. Vsem ljubiteljem idiličnih "starih, zlatih časov" prepričam izračunavanje, koliko kilogramov, stotov, ton sveže narejenih konjskih fig je vsak dan obležalo na prelepih cestah in stranskih poteh po Londonu, in seveda tudi ugibanje, po čem je London dišal, še posebno v soparnih dneh ali pa po dežju!

Zato o transgenski hrani in "lepih starih časih, ko so ljudje še jedli naravno hrano," le še tole: čas bo pokazal, kako bo s to hrano.

Dejstvo pa je, da se mora človek danes vprašati, ali potrebujemo tako hrano in zakaj jo potrebujemo. To, da nas je na Zemlji vedno več, je seveda eden od razlogov, zakaj bo taka hrana dobrodošla, a podatek, da je bilo v zadnjih desetih letih med tisoč novimi odkritimi zdravili samo 18 takih za v tropskih krajih živeče revne ljudi, nam govori, da ne gre za to, da bi vsem pomagali, ampak za tehnološki napredek

(dalje na str. 16)

V Mariboru bodo odpri največje nakupovalno središče v Sloveniji

Maribor – Mariborsko nakupovalno središče Europark, v katerega je investitor Spar Slovenija vložil približno deset milijard tolarjev, se bo za obiskovalce in kupce predvidoma odprl 23. avgusta. Europark bo največje in najsoodobnejše nakupovalno središče na Slovenskem ter celo eno največjih v ožjem srednjeevropskem prostoru.

Po besedah direktorja Europarka Vlada Vedlina je Spar Slovenija mesto Maribor izbral zato, ker še vedno precej prebivalcev tega območja hodi po nakupih v Avstrijo. Te kupce bo pod eno streho pričakalo vse, kar so sedaj morali iskati drugod. Sicer pa pričakujejo, da bodo s pestro in raznovrstno ponudbo privabili tudi kupce iz Hrvaške in Avstrije.

V nepremičninskem kompleksu Europarka, ki leži v neposredni bližini starega mestnega jedra, bo obiskovalce na 28.000 kvadratnih metrih nakupovalnih površin pričakalo 63 specializiranih trgovin in butikov ter prek 1500 brezplačnih parkirnih mest. Poleg pestre kulinarčno-gostinske ponudbe bo v Europarku možno najti tudi banko, lekarno, optiko, turistično agencijo, frizerja, pa tudi na otroke niso pozabili. Za njih je namenjen velik prostor za igro in previjalnica za najmlajše.

Europark, ki je nekakšna štajerska različica BTC, bo v svojih prostorih gostil Interspar, ki bo v njem odprl največji hipermarket v Sloveniji, trgovino z modnimi oblačili Emporium, športno trgovino Hervis, trgovino z zabavno in belo tehniko Big Bang Mega, trgovini z oblačili New Yorker in s čevlji Humanic. Tu pa bodo obiskovalci našli tudi Stiefelkonig, Palmers, Benetton, Drogerie Markt, Sportino in še mnoge druge. V pritličju Europarka bo velik kulinarčno-gostinski del z veliko ponudbo mednarodnih kuhinj in veliko zunanjo teraso. V zgornji etaži bo Interspar odprl panoramsko samopostrežno restavracijo z več kot 400 sedeži.

STA (8. avgusta)

Primer srednjeevropske romantike

Pohorske freske starejše od hrastoveljskih

Poslikave cerkve v Šmartnem na Pohorju kažejo prvo monumentalno romansko slikarstvo na Slovenskem

Ljubljana – Umetnostno-zgodovinska stroka je že pred 120 leti opozorila na romansko cerkev v Šmartnem na Pohorju, med romanske spomenike pa jo je uvrstil dr. Marijan Zadnikar v svojih monografijah l. 1959 in 1982. Opozoril je, da gre pri cerkvi sv. Martina za odličin in povsem ohranjen primer tipa romanske cerkve z vzhodni zvonikom, ki ga nemška umetnostna literatura označuje s Chorturmkirche.

Glede na stavbne člene v prezbitteriju je nastanek cerkve datiran v drugi četrtini 13. stoletja, torej v čas, ko je bila romanska umetnost v Sloveniji v največjem razmahu, pravi kustos Narodne galerije, sicer pa domačin dr. Ferdo Šerbelj, ki o tej cerkvi pripravlja tudi monografijo.

Pozornost zgodovinarjev so že zgodaj pritegnili v cerkev vzdani rimski reliefni in napisni kamni, ki so ostanki nagrobnikov in poganskih svetišč. Najbolj znana je reliefna upodobi-

tev mitološkega Orfeja, ki igra na liro in je manjši dvojnik Orfejevega nagrobnika na Ptuj. V bližini vasi so namreč bile kamnoseške in kiparske delavnice, vendar je ta del antične zgodovine še neraziskan.

Prvi primer monumentalnega slikarstva na Slovenskem

Rimska stoletja in razmeroma zgodnji pojav srednjeveške cerkve po mnenju dr. Šerbelja opozarja na poselitveno kontinuiteto, o kateri še ne vemo dovolj. Štajerski geograf in zgodovinar J. A. Janisch je leta 1885 zapisal, da stoji cerkev na poganskem templju.

Toda na to in še na mnoga druga vprašanja bo morala odgovoriti predvsem arheologija. Naloga umetnostnih zgodovinarjev pa bo ustrezna prezentacija in uvrstitev šmarske cerkve v čas in prostor romantike, še zlasti po tem, ko bodo izpod slojev kasnejših ometov dokončno očiščene in

(dalje na str. 15)

Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija (MZA)

Catholic Mission Aid (CMA)

je javna, nepridobitna, dobrodela misijonska organizacija. Ustanovil jo je Fr. Charles A. Wolbang, CM. Registrirana je v mestu Columbus, Ohio, ZDA.

Za pomoč slovenskim misijonarjem zbira finančno pomoč za njih delo med ubogimi v misijonskih deželah ter za vzdrževanje bogoslovcev za domači misijon.

Hvaležni bomo za vsak dar, ki ga boste darovali v ta namen.

Spomnite se misijonarjev in ubogih v svojih oporokah.

Za vse prejete darove izdamo potrdilo za "Income tax".

Uradni naslov:

MZA – CMA

17826 Brian Ave., Cleveland, OH 44119

Glavni odbor MZA-CMA, Cleveland

Zelo stare pohorske freske

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

restavrirane romanske slikarije ustrezno prezentirane in preučene.

In ravno odkritje teh poslikav v prezbitariji postavlja šmarsko cerkev v povsem novo luč. Lahko bi rekli, da kar na zemljevid srednjeevropske romanike.

Za slovensko umetnost je odkritje še toliko bolj pomembno, saj gre za prvi primer monumentalnega slikarstva na Slovenskem, ki je okrog 50 do 60 let starejše od doslej najstarejših slikarij v Sloveniji. Zato je razumljivo, pravi Šerbelj, da je ob prvem srečanju z njimi izvrsten poznavalec srednjeveškega slikarstva dr. Janez Hofler odkritje z navdušenjem označil za najpomembnejši dogodek po odkritju poznogotskih fresk v Hrastovljah leta 1949

Pod baročnimi freskami romanske poslikave

Zunanjščina cerkve sv. Martina je bila obnovljena že sredi sedemdesetih let, ko so tudi odkrili oltar boga Mitre. Obnovi skriljaste kritine v začetku devetdesetih je v lanskem letu sledila še obnova ladje, pri obnovi katere so spet naleteli na številne obdelane marmorne bloke, najbrž antičnega izvora. Po vsem tem, nadaljuje dr. Šerbelj, da je bila obnova prezbitarija odložena med zaključna obnovevitvena dela.

„S posegi v oltarni prostor smo pristopili preudarno, saj smo pričakovali, da se bo pod sedanjimi nepomembnimi dekoracijami go-

tovo razkrilo kaj zanimivega. Naklonjenost župnika Jožeta Brezovnika in seveda potrpežljivost restavratske ekipe pod vodstvom Bineta Kovačiča sta dali prve rezultate že takrat, ko so se pod preslikavami iz poznega 19. stoletja razkrile baročne freske iz leta 1710, ki pa so bile v tako slabem stanju, da se je smelo iti v globlje plasti ometa, freske pa so bile pred odstranitvijo natančno fotodokumentirane.

Odločitev se je izkazala za preudarno, kajti pod tremi plastmi ometov so prišle na dan poslikave, ki smo jih prepoznali za romanske in jih uvrstili v drugo četrtino 13. stol., kar je potrdil tudi prof. Janez Hofler.

Čprav so prizori precej poškodovani in na severni steni zaradi klimatskih razmer povsem izgubljeni, je mogoče že sedaj rekonstruirati ikonografsko shemo kornega prostora. Na severni in južni steni so apostoli, na oboku štirje evangelisti, na notranji strani slavoločne stene pa darovanje Kajna in Abela. Torej običajna romanska shema, ki se je nadaljevala tudi v gotiko.

Ikonografsko privlačnost oziroma vrednost pa spomeniku dvigujejo motivi, naslikani na loku slavoločne in vzhodne stene, kot tudi prizori nad apostoli. Ravno te še ne povsem odkrite upodobitve pa šmarsko cerkev z gotovostjo uvrščajo na zemljevid romanike.”

Potrebujemo novo zgodovino umetnosti

Z odkritjem fresk se v povsem novi luči zastavlja vprašanje o pomenu in vlogi te cerkve v visokem srednjem veku. Zakaj je nastala ravno tu, na razmeroma visoki točki nad Dravskim poljem? Ali je nastala kot lastniška oziroma grobna cerkev močne fevdalne družine? Katere? Ali nastanek cerkve v drugi četrtini 13. stoletja potrjuje kontinuiteto poselitve tega prostora? Odgovore bodo dali šele arheološki posegi v sami cerkvi in okoli nje.

Po prepričanju dr. Šerbelja pa odkritje romanskih slikarij daje upanje, da je do danes stroka evidentirala nad 250 ohranjenih objektov, kar pa je gotovo le del večjega števila, saj je bilo zaradi novih potreb vse do 19. stoletja veliko

romanskih cerkva povsem podrtih ali pa so odstopile prostor novemu času in spremenjenim liturgičnim potrebam in tudi novemu stilnemu okusu.

V zadnjih dveh desetletjih se je na Slovenskem nabralo presenetljivo veliko odkritij in se naložilo toliko novih spoznanj, da bo potrebno napisati novo in obsežno zgodovino umetnosti na Slovenskem. K temu je svoje prispevalo tudi odkritje monumentalnega romanskega slikarstva na Šmartnem, kar načinja tudi novo poglavje o slovenski romaniki.

Milan Vogel

V rubriki "Kultura"
DELO, 24. julija 2000

27. avgusta bo mariborski škof dr. Kramberger obiskal Lemont

LEMONT, Ill. – Zadnjo nedeljo meseca avgusta imamo v Lemontu tradicionalni "Medeni piknik", ki ga že desetletja pripravlja naš samostan. Letos bo ta dan še posebej slovesen, saj bo na povabilo Slovenskega verskega središča med nami mariborski škof, dr. Franc Kramberger. Spremljal ga bo frančiškan p. Simon Peter Berlec iz Ljubljane.

Slomškov naslednik bo vodil slovesno mašo pri lurški votlini ob 11. uri, popoldne pa bo v naši cerkvi posebna slovesnost v čast bl. škofu Antonu Martinu Slomšku, kjer bo škof blagoslovil Slomškov oltar oz. sliko, tukajšnji škof John Gorman pa bo predstavil dekret, s katerim je pred nekaj tedni chicaški nadškof Frances Cardinal George postavil bl. škofa Antona Martina Slomška za nebeškega zavetnika naše slovenske župnije v Lemontu.

Postavljala so se vprašanja: Ali sedaj v Lemontu ne bo več Marije Pomagaj? Cerkev bo seveda vedno posvečena Mariji Pomagaj, kot je to že od začetkov Slovenskega Lemonta. Slovenska župnija "gostuje" v samostanski cerkvi in je tako upravno ločena od samostana, saj je del chicaške nadškofije. Ko je bila naša župnija ustanovljena je bila ustanovljena pod imenom "Slovenian Catholic Mission", sedaj pa bo v škofu Slomšku dobila tudi svojega nebeškega zavetnika.

Zakaj bl. škof Slomšek? Ne samo zato, ker je Slomšek naš prvi slovenski blaženi, ampak predvsem zaradi njegovega zgleda, ki ga daje nam, ameriškim Slovencem. Bil je goreč dušni pastir in si na vse načine prizadeval za versko in duhovno življenje. Poleg tega je bli veliki slovenski narodnjak, ki je vlagal veliko ljubezni in truda v ohranitev slovenske kulture in slovenskega jezika na Štajerskem, kjer je bilo slovenstvo ogroženo. V obeh pogledih nam je škof Slomšek zgled in spodbuda, kot naš nebeški zavetnik pa naj posreduje za božji blagoslov nam, ki si danes prizadevamo v srcu Amerike za ohranitev slovenstva.

Škof Kramberger bo po slovenostih v Lemontu obiskal Baragovo deželo, za konec tedna ob delavskem prazniku pa bo gost naših rojakov v Clevelandu.

Spored za nedeljo, 27. avgusta, v Lemontu:

11. dop. Slovesna sv. maša pri lurški votlini
Sledi: Skupno kosilo ob Medenem pikniku in pikniku na hribu
2.30 pop.: Blagoslov Slomškove slike v cerkvi Marije Pomagaj; posvetitev slovenske župnije bl. škofu Slomšku

P. David Šrumpf
Slovensko versko središče

KOLENDAR

AVGUST

20. – Veselica župnije Marije Vnebovzete, na Slovenski pristavi.

20. – SKD Triglav, Milwaukee ima drugi piknik v svojem Parku.

SEPTEMBER

2. – Veselica pevskega zbora Korotan, na Slovenski pristavi.

10. – Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu priredi kosilo, v dvorani Sv. Vida.

16. – Folklorna skupina Kres priredi program v SND na St. Clairju. Pričetek ob 7.30 zv. Igrali bodo Veseli Slovenci.

17. – Vinska trgatev, na Slovenski pristavi. Igrajo Veseli godci.

17. – SKD Triglav, Milwaukee ima Vinsko trgatev v svojem Parku.

24. – Društvo S.P.B. ima romanje v Frank, O. Sv. maša opoldne, druge pobožnosti pop. ob 2.30.

OKTOBER

8. – Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete pripravi kosilo, v šolski dvorani, od 11. dop. do 1. pop.

15. – Pristavski upokojenci priredijo vsakoletne "koline", na SP.

21. – Moški zbor Fantje na vasi ima koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.

28. – Štajerski in Prekmurski klub ima "martinovanje" v SND na St. Clair Ave.

29. – Pevski zbor Zarja ima koncert v SDD na Recherjevi ulici. Pričetek ob 3h pop. Sledi ples.

NOVEMBER

5. – Občni zbor Slovenske pristave, na SP.

11. – Pevski zbor Jadrana ima koncert, večerjo in ples v SDD na Waterloo Rd.

11. – Belokranjski klub ima "martinovanje" v SND na St. Clair Ave.

12. – Mladinski pevski zbor Kr. 2 SNPJ ima koncert v SDD na Recherjevi ulici.

23.-25. – Zahvalni dan polka zabava v režiji Radio

kluba Tonyja Petkovska. V teh dnevih več prireditev.

DECEMBER

3. – SKD Triglav, Milwaukee priredi miklavževanje v dvorani pri fari sv. Janeza Evangelista.

17. – Društvo S.P.B. ima božičnico, ob 2.30 pop., v šolski dvorani pri sv. Vidu.

Z AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO
SŠE VEDNO NA TEKOCEM

V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob deseti obletnici smrti našega dobrega moža, očeta in starega očeta



Frank Stanonik

ki je umrl 18. avgusta 1990

Počivaj v miru in večna luč naj Ti svetli!

Zalujoči:

Zena, Pepca
Hčerke: Andreja Novak,
Milena Denša, Marija Lončar
z družinami
Sinova: Tony in Frank
z družino



Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1341. Počitnice! Kako potreben nam je

oddih, da si nabereмо novih duševnih in telesnih moči, za delo, ki nas čaka po počitnicah. Vsak dan prinese kaj novega. Prijetna presenečenja, veselje ali pa tudi žalost. Kajne, to je življenje. Sprejeti, kar nam Bog da. Na oddihu bomo odložili vse skrbi, se tudi duhovno osvežili. Pa telo potrebuje tudi počitka. Narava, sončenje, kopanje - vse to poživlja telo in duh. V zdravem telesu, zdrav duh.

Lepote narave nas obdajajo vsepovsod. Življenje teče v svoji polnosti. Vsak izmed nas je del mozaika v svetu. Bog je pripravil vsakemu pot edinstveno, samo zanj. Vsakemu zaupal posebno poslanstvo, od nas pa je, kako ga bomo izvršili. Bodimo luč, veselje, žarek upanja, dobroti in ljubezen. Vedno v akciji za dobra dela. Naj nam On pomaga in Mati Marija, da bo naš oddih rodil obilne sadove.

MZA odsek v Jolietu - Poverjenica Marija Jeretina je sporočila, da so pripravili prodajo peciva in žrebanje tudi imeli. Od prodaje peciva, ki so ga prejeli kot dar, so pridelali \$1320 čistega. Ivanka Markun je poleg peciva darovala \$130 v spomin Rev. Franca Šeškarja, ki je nedavno umrl. Pokojni je stric Ivanke. Med mnogimi se vedno najbolj zavzamejo in darujejo veliko peciva gospe Mary Mavec, Pavla Mavec, Ida Babič, Ema Purkart, Margareta Rems, Antonija Mlinar, Lillian Čepon, Julka Kaluža, Donna Čepon, Marinka Rozman ter Ivanka Markun. Imenovane tudi vedno poskrbijo za žrebanje. Seveda, resnici na ljubo je še mnogo drugih, ki tudi pomagajo, pa želijo biti neimenovane. Naj božji Misijonar stotero povrne vsaki posebej, kjer najbolj potrebuje. Vsoto, ki jo pridelajo vsako leto razdelijo za delo misijonarjem in vzdržujejo bogoslovca.

Oglasilo se je več misijonarjev iz njih terena.

S. Terezija Pavlič, Leprosierie D'Ampasy, BP 94, 614 Taglagnero: "Zdravljenje pri gobavcih smo začeli z operacijskimi posegi. Srečno smo, da so operacije uspešne. Po ozdravljenju navadno se usposobijo za delo. Zadnje čase nam država dela težave, vse izgleda kot, da nismo več potrebne. Zato vas prosim, da tudi nas in naše delo priporočate Božji Previdnosti. Iskrene pozdrave pošiljam vsem MZA sodelavcem in dobrotnikom. Obljubljam vam tudi moje molitve, božji blagoslov naj vas spremlja pri vseh vaših misijonskih podvigih." Sr. Terezija, usmiljenka.

Misijonar **Jože Mlakar** se oglašja iz Nangome, Zambija. P.O. Box 1, Lusaka, 14. julija: "Pozdravljam iz Zambije, kamor sem se vrnil po enoletnem odmoru v Angliji, kjer sem imel 9-mesečni tečaj na Institutu St. Anselm. Zdaj imam diplomu in izkušnje svetovalca (counseling), kar mi bo koristilo pri delu tukaj v misijonu.

Prišel sem na novo delovno mesto, k Stankotu Rozmanu v Nangomo. Jaz sem župnik, on pa je direktor projekta. Možnosti so velike, da to postane slovenski projekt, če se bodo za to oo. jezuiti v Sloveniji resneje zavzeli in delo podprli. Sedaj sem prišel nekaj dni v Lusako, da se srečam s škofom in provincialom in da slišim, kaj imajo oni v načrtu glede Nangome in moje namestitve tam.

Moja prvotna skrb trenutno je ta, da vzpostavim dobro delavno razmerje z mis. Stankotom in slovenskimi dobrovoljci ter drugimi ožjimi sodelavci v Nangomi. Vso to za deva in moje delo priporočam v molitev.

Sporočam, da mi je misijonar Stanko izročil vašo MZA denarno pomoč, ki ste jo njemu za mene izročili za tekoče leto. Lepa hvala! Prostim, izročite moje pozdrave duhovnikom lazaristom na slovenski župniji v Torontu pri Mariji Brezmadežni in pa g. Sodji v Dožni Lipa. Zahvaljujem se vsem, ki so bili takrat tako ljubeznivi in gostoljubni do mene. Kličem božji blagoslov na vas vse in lepo pozdravljam." Janez Mlakar, SJ.

DAROVI: Za vzdrževanje bogoslovca \$400, Andrew Oven; za Wolbangov sklad \$50 ter \$70; Stana Oven za vzdrževanje bogoslovca \$250 in \$100 za vse; V.M. Rovanišek \$100 kan. in sicer \$50 za sv. maše in \$50 za mis. Mavriča Vsem dobrotnikom iskrena zahvala za darove v imenu tistih, ki bodo darov deležni. Božji Misijonar naj stotero povrne.

S. Zvonka Mikec, Casa D. Bosco, C.P.3725, Luanda,



Zgoraj: Sestre misijonarke junija letos na duhovnih vajah na Mirenskem gradu: sr. Amanda Potočnik, sr. Mirjam Praprotnik (iz Albanije), sr. Marija Pavličič, gđ. Sonja Ferjan (ki je oba posnetka posredovala), sr. Goretti Pavličič (rodna sestra sr. Marije), in sr. Bogdana Kavčič. **Spodaj:** Misijonarji na obisku. Od leve: g. Pavle Novak, g. Janez Puhani, gđ. Sonja Ferjan, g. Jože Mejač.



Angola, se je oglasila: "Najprej se prav pristrčno zahvalim sodelavcem MZA in dobrotnikom za vse, kar za nas do brega storite. Situacija tu pri nas je zelo zapletena. Angola je sicer bogata dežela, a v bistvu umira zaradi neprestane vojne. Misijonarji pa se na vso moč trudimo, da kaj naredimo. Na našem misijonu imamo letos 160 otrok v vrtcu, 320 v osnovni šoli in čez 300 mladih in starejših za opismenjevanje, vključujoč tudi one v vaših kapelah. Pri delu nam pomagajo domačini, moramo jih plačati, da se preživijo. Otroci dobe tudi dnevno kosilo.

Organizirali smo tako, da če kdo želi "posvojitev otrok", da pomaga s tem, da daruje v znesku \$200 letno za šolanje, le tako s pomočjo dobrotnikov nam uspe. Božja Previdnost je z nami. Tudi za verouk imamo veliko otrok. V nedeljo pa slovesno mašo kar na prostem.

Še veliko bi lahko napisala, ali še bolj zanimivo bi bilo za vas, če bi kdo od vas prišel sem in videl. Konec junija pridejo iz Koroške eden salezijanec in pa 5 deklet, da si naberejo malo misijonske izkušnje. Morda bi se tudi iz Slovenije kdo navdušil za misijonsko delo v Angoli.

Vsem vam prijateljem in dobrotnikom pristrčen pozdrav, vedno pa smo povezani v molitvi. "Gospod, slavil te bom med ljudstvi, igral ti bom med narodi, kajti Tvoja dobroti sega do nebes, tvoja zvestoba vse do oblakov (Pa57, 10-11)." Misijonarka s. Zvonka Mikec.

Misijonar **Henry Mukasa** se je oglasil iz Ugande, Luweero - Zirowe - Catholic Parish: "Že nekaj mesecev je, od kar smo morali prenehati z nadaljevanjem zidanje cerkve. Leto je zelo suho, že pet mesecev nismo imeli nobene dežja. Ubogo ljudstvo se je moralo seliti, da bi preživeli in dobili hrane. Vsi trpimo veliko pomanjkanje. Tudi moje zdravje že nekaj časa ni v redu. Tokrat bi se vam želel zahvaliti na poseben način za vašo pomoč, posebno g. Mary Jeretina, katera pomaga graditi našo mlado cerkev. Upam in želim, da ste vsi dobro." Fr. Henry Mukasa.

Vsem prav lep pozdrav; v duhu smo povezani.

Sonja Ferjan
79 Lunness Rd., Toronto
Ont. M8W 4M7 Canada

O transgenski hrani

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

bogatih, tistih, ki smo že (pre)siti.

Gotovo je, da bomo v bližnji prihodnosti imeli na mizi transgensko hrano, ker je boj proti tej precej podobnem bojem naivnih kmetov, ki so nad prve lokomotive pošiljali konje. Preprosta in zdrava pamet, če hočete: kmečka pamet gotovo ne bo odveč tudi pri sprejemanju ali odklanjanju take hrane!

NOVI GLAS
Trst/Gorica, 3. avg. 2000

Letalska linija povezuje Maribor in Portorož

Sečovlje - Od 5. avgusta je v Sloveniji prvič redna notrarska letalska povezava. Med Mariborom in Portorožem je namreč ptujski Albatros Airlines vzpostavil redno letalsko linijo z dvanajstsedeznim poslovno-turističnim letalom Cessna Grand Caravan.

Letalo ima dolet 1500 km in je primerno tudi za poslovna potovanja v tujino; relacijo od Maribora do Portoroža pa bo skrajšalo štiri- do šesturnega cestnega prevoza na 55 minut. Zanimivo je, da lahko letalo poleg 12 potnikov sprejme tudi 1500 kg tovora.

Za zdaj bo iz Maribora v Portorož letelo ob torkih ob 10. uri dopoldne, ob petkih ob 15. uri, v soboto ob 10.30 uri in v nedeljo ob 17. uri, iz Portoroža v Maribor pa ob torkih ob 17. uri, ob sobotah ob 9. in 19. uri in v nedeljah ob 19. uri.

D.G.
DELO, 5. avg. 2000



Joseph L. FORTUNA

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