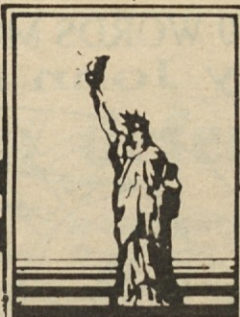


Let Not The Light
Of Freedom
Be Extinguished!



AMERICAN HOME



AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

Serving in Ohio and nationwide over 150,000 American Slovenians

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, FEBRUARY 15, 1996

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Lent: Journey Into Desert

by Most Reverend
Anthony M. Pilla
Bishop of Cleveland

One author has suggested we imagine the Lenten season as a journey from the water into the desert and back to the water.

The very first part of this journey for those of us who have been baptized, who have already been reborn in the waters of life, is for us to enter into the desert.

Lent is a time of being in the desert. It is a time of thirsting for God. We spend so much time thirsting for possessions and experiences that will not satisfy. Lent is a time to remember that our most genuine thirst is for the Living God.

For so many Lent has been seen as a time to "give up things." Lent is so much more. Lent is not so much what extra things we do or what things we give up as it is how much more intensely we live our Christian lives.

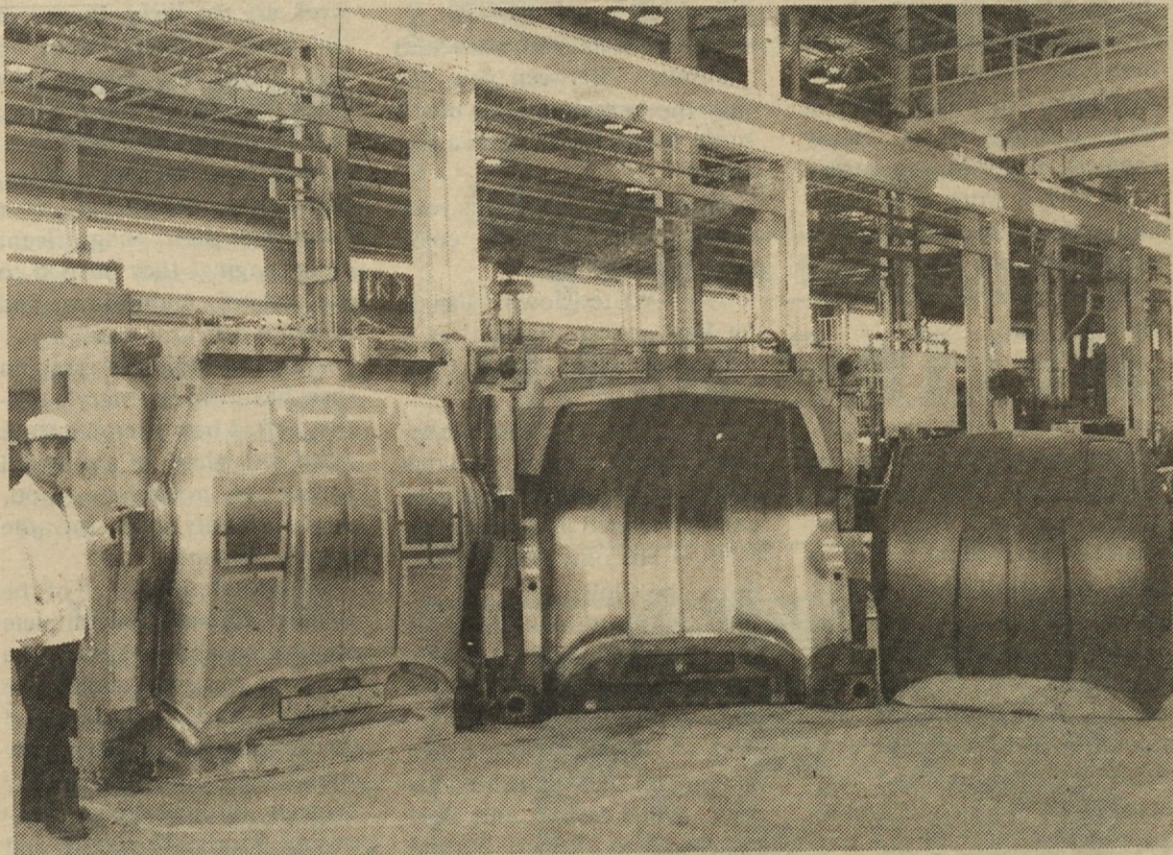
Our baptismal call is to dispel deception, discord and

desire, to quell pride, revenge, wrath and ill-treatment, to clothe the naked, to treat with humanity and compassion the sick, the exiles, the orphan, and the solitary widow. Prayer, fasting and almsgiving: these have been the three hallmarks of Lent from the very early times to present.

We fast.

Though fasting from food is an ancient custom of the Church, perhaps our times demand another fast. We might do well to fast from all that seeks to strangle God's life breath within us — all manner of violence, negligence, and addiction; all manner of hurt, harm, and bigotry.

We might do well to fast from the rhetoric of our times that stereotypes all the poor as shiftless and promiscuous, and the rich as unprincipled and uncaring. Such rhetoric seeks to destroy us. — Refraining from such speech may be the true fasting. — This myth be the penance called for by our times.



We can be proud of our fellow Slovenian-American Marjan Kodric shown here who has just finished making a hood for America's favorite sports car — the Corvette. Marjan works for Teledyne Specialty Equipment, Dies/Molds SBU in Independence, Ohio. They are gearing up for production of the outer and inner panels of the 1997 Corvette which will be introduced to the market in September.

Slovenian Radio in War

by Peter Staric

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia — My career in electronics began slightly before WWII when I started to play with a simple detector radio. Later I built a regenerative receiver and a simple one triode tube transmitter. We were happy transmitting up to about a 500 meter distance.

However, we soon became involved in a more serious matter. On May, 1941, Slovenia (then a part of Yugoslavia) was occupied jointly by Italy, Germany and Hungary. Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia and my home, was occupied by the Italians.

A clandestine radio transmitter named "The Screamer" began operating to cheer up the population. The transmissions were limited to 15 minutes to prevent the Italians from locating the transmitter. For this same reason, the transmitter was secretly moved around the town, never operating at the same location twice.

At first Italians forbade all outdoor antennas; it did not stop the radio broadcasts. Finally, the Italians realized they would never locate the transmitter and decided to confiscate all radio receivers. Since all owners of radio receivers had to pay a monthly fee, this was not difficult to

do.

Thus, the Italian officers got a nice stock of radios. Simultaneously, "The Screamer" also ceased to operate. The Italians never found "The Screamer" nor did they ever know who operated the transmitter. Then it became the radio amateurs' turn. We started to build short-wave radio receivers to hear British, American and Russian news.

As a countermeasure, Italians built 5 k W transmitters with a poorly filtered DC supply to jam any British, American or Russian broadcasting in either Slovenian or Serbo-Croatian language. The jamming transmitters were located in the center of Ljubljana. On the Castle hill, about 1 km distant, were the monitoring receivers to check if the jamming frequency drifted and to phone the transmitter operator to correct the tuning.

Gradually, the supply of radio parts in Ljubljana became scarce. In the winter of 1941-1942 Italians had surrounded the whole town of Ljubljana with a barbed wire fence and guards. It was difficult to go outside: to Trieste, Udine, Tarvisio or Gorizia, to buy parts.

Then my brother, who was a civil engineer, and had to work outside of Ljubljana, occa-

sionally visited shops in these towns to purchase the missing parts.

Many radio amateurs received a devastating blow at the end of the school year in 1942. The Italians arrested almost all the males 16 years and older, including university

Freedom Edition

Because Cleveland is celebrating its 200th birthday this year, the American Home newspaper will join along and publish a *Special Edition* dated July 4th (as we have been doing for the last few years).

This Freedom Issue will be dedicated to all Slovenian pioneers who came to Cleveland at the turn of the century or the turn of the half century (1950s). Write down your recollections of the experiences you have encountered so there will be a record of our Slovenian's wonderful contribution to America. As you can surmise we are not only looking for knowledge about Cleveland Slovenians, but those who came to other parts of the country — and other countries as well.

Send to: Freedom Issue, American Home, 6117 St. Clair, Cleveland, OH 44103.

students, many professors, doctors and engineers. They chained us two-by-two and sent us mostly to the concentration camp Gonars, in northern Italy.

My brother, fortunately, escaped arrest. Later he even managed to arrange for my release from the camp. When I came home, after six months, I learned that one fellow waited all this time for me to build him a short wave receiver. Already on the third day of my return, he brought me all the necessary materials. I started building the receiver that same afternoon. (Obviously, the "cure" in the concentration camp did not help prevent such activities).

However, while I did not consider myself in poor physical condition (41 kg of body weight at 185 cm height), I had to quit by the evening. My legs had become totally stiff in the sitting position and my father had to carry me to bed.

The next morning a doctor (who was with me in the camp but was released earlier) was called. He found all sorts of troubles including lung tuberculosis which persisted for the next 11 years. Nevertheless, I continued building my short wave receivers as did the other radio amateurs.

Finally, Italians realized that by seizing all radio

receivers they had denied themselves of a powerful means of propaganda. They allowed the population to have their receivers back, but adjusted them so they turned only slightly left or right. This way only the local station could be heard. Now the amateurs' work became easier.

Thanks to Joe Zelle for submitting this interesting story of life in Slovenia during the war. Question: did "The Screamer" ever come back on the air, and did his/her identity ever become known?

Stroke Victim

Frank Krainz of 592 Strumbly Dr., Highland Heights, Ohio suffered a stroke.

His wife, Mary informed us that he is currently undergoing therapy at Euclid Meridia Hospital. Your cards and greetings will be most welcome, we are sure.

His mailing address is: Euclid Meridia Hospital, 18901 Lake Shore Blvd., Room 18, Euclid, OH 44119.

At one time Frank lived in the St. Clair area. Later he served as Mayor of Highland Heights.

—S.J.F.

by Jim Debevec

Are you dismayed at the sight of Dagwood being portrayed as a shiftless, loaf who does nothing but sleep at work, nap at home, make big sandwiches for himself; is always late for the car-pool, runs over the poor mailman (who always happens to deliver the mail early in the morning when Dagwood is going to work), who over-sleeps in the morning, misses breakfast, always has people barging in when he's taking a bath (instead of a manly shower), hides in the garage when there's work to be done, and makes everything lopsided with his wood-carving tools and generally never does anything right?

While his wife, Blondie, starts a new catering business and is immediately successful. If you know of anyone in business, you know it could never happen. Every new business takes about a year to just get established during which time you agonize for months trying to find customers and make ends meet. You spend half of your time trying to meet government regulations and are strangled by government paperwork.

Are you sick and tired of Dagwood being portrayed as the incompetent bum who somehow spends a lifetime working for a construction firm, yet has never done any work? He never worries about being down-sized? While his wife does everything perfect? Is that what's bothering you? Is the comic strip no longer funny? Is it insulting? Is it annoying and in much bad taste? Is it an insult to us males who work 12 hours a day for the good of the family?

Well, wake up. Call your local paper and say you object to Dagwood's ineptitude. Tell 'em you want males portrayed as they really are: like James Bond or Arnold, Collin Powell, Bill Gates, Chevy Chase, Joe Baskovic, Thomas Jefferson, The Mandel brothers, Lojze Peterle, or George Voinovich.

Tell 'em we have class, we have responsibilities, and our backs hurt, too.

* * *

John Mercina once asked me how a person can tell if he has hired a bad accountant. Here's the answer:

1) — Asks you how many monies you make this year.

2) — The calculator he's been using is actually a TV remote control device.

3) — What he calls "tax forms" most people call "Paper hats."

4) — Accompanies you to your audit wearing a giant bunny suit,

5) — Takes you aside and whispers, "Between you, me and the lamppost — a nine's more or less the same as a six, right?"

6) — When filling out your forms, asks, "What color crayon should I use?"

7) — Writes down "Fantje na Vasi concert tickets" as a deduction under "IRA Contribution."

8) — Tells you that Slovenian singers staying in your home for a couple of weeks can be declared as dependents.

9) — His only other client: Bozo, the Clown.

10) — If he thinks "1040" is what Bob Mills says when he's finished talking on the MARS radio network.

11) — He has two pictures hanging on the wall behind his desk: Willie Sutton and Burt Lancaster as Robert Straud (the Birdman of Alcatraz.)

12) — If his favorite vacation destination is Las Vegas.

13) — If you spot a one-way airplane ticket to Brazil on his desk.

14) — If he has the unlisted phone number of Nathan Detroit.

15) — If he made his own automobile license plates.

16) — If he has a personalized seat in the St. Vitus Confessional.

17) — If the last time he had his picture taken, there were a bunch of numbers underneath.

18) — If he has a picture of Ma Barker in his wallet.

19) — If he has a big red circle tattooed on his chest with the letters "IRS" in the middle and a diagonal red line going through it.

20) — If last week William Shatner did his life's story in detail on "America's 10 Most Wanted."

21) — He has a midnight ap-

pointment with Dr. Jack Kevorkian.

22) — His investment advisor is Francis Gaul.

23) — His economics professor was Kato Kalin.

24) — His own income tax forms were featured on "America's Funniest Home Videos" — and won first prize.

25) — His mentor was P.T. Barnum.

* * *

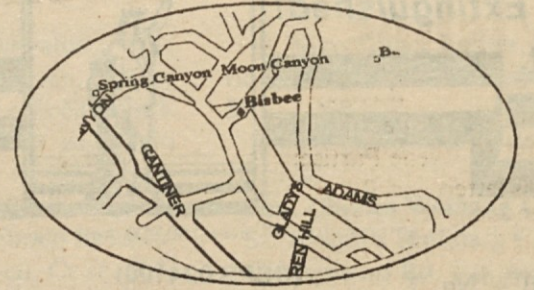
The unsung heroes of this week are the Ilirija singers of St. Mary's (Collinwood) 10 a.m. Mass. Not only do they bring joy, peace, harmony to the Mass through their well-trained and alluring voices, but this Sunday, after finishing their magnificent choir singing, they hurried to the school auditorium and served a delicious meal.

And the ladies, dressed in their beautiful St. Mary's outfits, hefted heavy serving trays filled with plates of a splendid variety of nourishing food, served family-style for the hungry patrons.

Congratulations to all of the singers: you have our complete admiration and we salute you for your fortitude, melodious voices, and well-directed determination to help the church and other worthwhile projects through your fundraising efforts. The cooks and strudel bakers are also to be complimented for doing your usual outstanding job of preparing delicious-tasting food. — We, the recipients, overwhelmingly, sincerely thank you.

* * *

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS by John Mercina



ALL OF YOU FELLOW OLD-TIMERS OUT

THERE IN THE HINTERLANDS THINK THAT
YOU ARE SO SMART - AND YOU PROBABLY
ARE. SO GIVE THESE TWO ?'s A TRY:

- ♦ WHERE IN THE U.S. IS THE MAIN TOWN
IN ABOVE PICTURE LOCATED?
- ♦ WHY IS IT FAMOUS IN THE SLOVENIAN

EMIGRE HISTORY?

The first person to mail in the correct answers
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Here are some headlines you'll probably never see:

Congress OKs rebating 100% to every honest taxpayer. — The dishonest ones have to pay in full.

Congressman Louis Stokes votes *against* a tax increase.

Baseball players agree to same pay scale as teachers.

Slovenian says saving money is for sissies.

Family spends extended vacation together without a single argument.

With so much automation on the assembly line, automakers cut price of their cars in half.

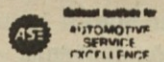
* * *

St. Patrick's Day is fast approaching. Don't forget to send in your favorite jokes now for our special tribute to the Irish people who almost have as good a sense of humor as we Slovenians. (And Eleanor Rudman, we're counting on you for some good knock-knock jokes.)

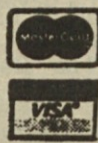
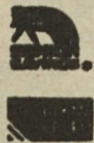
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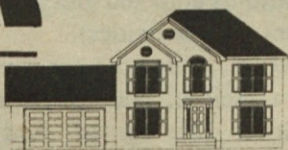
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Wishes to defend Domobranci

Editor:

I refer to Mr. Rucigay's letter in your Feb. 1 edition titled "Defends Slovene Partisans."

In his letter, Mr. Rucigay invites readers to a dialogue about the rescued American airmen during WW II in Slovenia. Not related to it he makes some remarks offensive to Slovenski Domobranci.

As a Domobranec-veteran I was just finishing my reply containing - among others - the name and U.S. address of an American airman rescued by Domobranci. Then I remembered the snag:

It used to happen that in the media of the English-speaking world the slander against Domobranci had always found an ample space. The letters correcting it, however, were not published or were edited in such a way that they lost their original meaning. I write this from my own experience. The forces that had promoted the assassination, the massacre of the unarmed Domobranci were fiercely engaged to finish them off with their character assassination, at home and abroad.

Lately, however, the American Home started to form on its English pages an honorable and praiseworthy exception to the rule. This only confirms the high moral standard and courage of its editorial line.

Taking even this into account, the matter of my answer to Mr. Rucigay's letter, exempt of any polemics and based on established facts only, may be, nevertheless, too touchy to a sensitive Slovenian public. What's more, it may be stunning to a reader in English, unaware of real conditions in Slovenia during the war. In view of this you might find my response not fit for publication.

On the other hand, a poor answer to Mr. Rucigay, whose letter I regard as having been written in good faith, would only harden the stand for the

and character assassination of Domobranci.

You will agree that I am entitled to a justified quandary about sending my reply. Especially so as the last of my letters to the editors — in Slovenian — a couple of years ago, failed to be published in the AD Slovenian section. There is no point in sending a letter to the editor with the probability that it will not be published.

In this supersensitive Slovenian world you will forgive me, if I ask in advance about your decision to publish or not, without editing, my response to Mr. Rucigay's letter. My letter, as an introduction to a supposed dialogue, would be not unnecessarily — 3 to 4 of the present-like pages—long. It could be printed in a series.

Your reply would be easy. Just drop me a few words by fax.

You can rest assured that a negative answer or no answer at all would constitute no offense to me. In this case a copy of my response would be forwarded to some nonpolitical entity of Slovenian historians as a document of the situation here in the era of emerging Slovenian historic truth. In English language, that is.

Yours very truly,
Frank K. Kristof
Cleveland, Ohio

EDITOR'S RESPONSE:

Dear Mr. Kristof: Please send in your letter to the editor about your personal recollections of events in Slovenia during the war concerning American Airmen rescued by the Domobranci, and other such related matters. However, EVERYONE who sends in a letter or article is subject to correction of grammatical errors including myself. Other than that I can only accept or reject the article upon reading it and determining if it would be of interest to our readers — or just rambl-

ing, incoherent, repetitive or unconnected thoughts. But from this distance in not seeing your story, but judging by your cover letter, my best GUESS is it would be excellent.— JVD. P.S. — Keep it as short as possible.

Turcanik appointed Metropolitan VP

Metropolitan Savings Bank President David G. Lodge announced the appointment of John P. Turcanik as Senior Vice President of Residential Lending.

Mr. Turcanik has over 25 years in the thrift business, most of it concentrated in lending. A Cleveland native, Turcanik and his wife reside in Fairview Park.

Mardi Gras Ball

Modern Crusaders Lodge 45 AMLA in Cleveland invites everyone to their annual Mardi Gras ball on Saturday, Feb. 17 at the Slovenian Workmen Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd.

A delicious meal will be served in the lower hall between 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. Then guests are invited to the attractively decorated main hall for socializing and dancing to the music of the Jeff Pecon Orchestra from 8 until midnight.

Tickets are available by calling 481-0047, or 481-5378 or 481-2399.

Why Do We Say "God Bless You" When People Sneeze?

In the Middle Ages, when influenza epidemics wiped out hundreds of thousands of people in a couple of weeks, a sneeze was usually the first sign the victim had been bitten by the fatal bug. The doomed person's friends would mutter, "God bless you," then scurry off as fast as they could.

—St. Mary's Alumni bulletin

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South Florida Slovenian Club

February is heart month: President's Day, Valentine's Day, Ash Wednesday, etc. The short month has a lot going for it. And this year is leap year.

The American Slovenian Club of South Florida met at Nob Hill Recreation Center, Sunrise, FL on Sunday, Feb. 4.

Those in attendance were treated to baked ham provided by Eleanore and Adolf Muren, who were celebrating their February birthdays.

Cyril Grlic had planned to provide the liquid refreshments in honor of his 90th birthday, but Mary's recuperation, rightfully, had top priority. Mary is at home making satisfactory progress following major surgery.

Paul Tucket underwent leg surgery last week.

Henry Madey has entered Hospice of Palm Beach.

Many hopes and wishes and lots of prayers and special thoughts have been wished for them and sent their way to let them know we care.

Additional February birthday celebrants are Marge Tucker, Mary Makar, Marie Squirlock, and Charles Machacek. Here's some birthday advice:

Count your garden by the flowers, never by the leaves that fall.

Count your days by the golden hours don't remember clouds at all.

Count the nights by the stars, not shadows.

Count your life by smiles, not tears.

And with joy on every birthday,

Count your age by friends, not years.

Mamie Willis is making a permanent move to PO Box 44174, Lemon Cove, CA 93244, to be near her brother, Anthony Augustine.

It's not too early to report a change in the April meeting date. Our regular meeting date falls on Easter Sunday. The hall will be closed. The meeting will be held Sunday, March 31. Remember: TWO meetings in March: the third and 31st.

The local newspaper ran the following headline this week: "A Cold Day in Paradise." Fort Lauderdale had a low of 37°. And windy! The miserable weather won't last too long. (ED NOTE: Cleveland's weather was minus 10 — want to trade?) It will be short sleeves and shorts temperatures, soon.

Paula Beavers,

Holmes Avenue Pensioners News

Len Kucharski, Don McAbier and Charlotte Fay from Star Bank, gave a presentation on investments and tax deferred annuities at the regular Holmes Avenue Pensioners meeting, Jan. 10.

A moment of silence was held for deceased members Dolores Cetinsky, Dorothy Ferra, Mary Casar and John Tercek, brother of Charles Tercek.

Frances Kajfez reported 169 members were present.

New members introduced were: Mary Rose Hodnik, Louise Jagodnik, George Knaus, Jean Lokar, Anne Novince, Anthony Turk,

Myra Jerkic, Beatrice Jerkich, Steve and Shirley Valencic. All were welcomed by President, "Coach" John Habat, who advised them to tone up their muscles for all the hard work that was expected of them.

Antoinette McGrath gave a report on the neighborhood.

Frank Znidar presented Millie Senger and Elsie Zalar a plaque issued from St. Mary's Church Senior Pensioners in recognition of their efforts.

Various other reports were given. Meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m. on a motion by Jennie Tuma, seconded by Ann Krajc.

HASH BROWN BAKE

3 cups packaged shredded potatoes (refrigerated or frozen)

Salt and pepper
Vegetable oil spray
1 cup diced Canadian bacon
1 cup (4 ounces) shredded Cheddar cheese
1/3 cup diced red and/or green bell pepper (optional)
3 large eggs, beaten
1/3 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Thaw potatoes if necessary and blot them gently between layers of paper toweling. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper.

Coat a 9-inch pie pan with vegetable-oil spray. Press potatoes into bottom and up sides of pan; spray again with vegetable oil. Bake at 425 degrees for 25 minutes or until lightly browned. Cool on a wire rack 10 minutes. (Crust can be prepared a day ahead.)

Combine ham, cheese and bell pepper; spoon into potato shell. Combine eggs, milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper, stirring well. Pour egg mixture over ham mixture and bake at 350 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes or until set. Let stand 10 minutes.

TARRAGON — WINE TURKEY THIGHS

Tarragon adds a unique taste to these easy-to-prepare turkey thighs.

2 turkey thighs (about 2 lb.)
1 tbsp. butter
1 tsp. tarragon
1/4 tsp salt
1/8 tsp. freshly ground black pepper
1/4 cup dry white wine
2 tsp. flour
1 tbsp. dry white wine

In a 9 x 13 inch glass baking dish, place turkey thighs, skin side up. Dot thighs with butter and sprinkle with salt, pepper and tarragon. Pour over 1/4 cup wine, cover and bake in a 350° F. oven for 1-1/2 hours, basting occasionally.

Remove cover and bake 15 minutes longer. Remove thighs to a warm serving plate.

In a small bowl combine flour and 1 tbsp. wine; mix well and stir into pan drippings. Bake in oven 5 to 7 minutes until thickened. Spoon over turkey thighs.

Recipes

SPINACH PIE

2 cups seasoned croutons, coarsely crushed
1/4 cup margarine, melted
Grated Parmesan cheese
1 pkg. (10 oz.) frozen chopped spinach, thawed, drained
1 cup small-curd cottage cheese
4 oz. natural Monterey jack cheese, cut into 1/2-in. cubes
3 eggs, beaten
1/4 cup chopped onion
2 tbs. dairy sour cream
1 clove garlic, minced
1/2 tsp. salt.

Combine croutons and margarine; mix. Press onto bottom of 9-in. pie plate. Combine 1/4 cup Parmesan cheese and remaining ingredients. Mix well. Spoon over crust. Bake at 350 degrees 35 minutes or until set. Sprinkle with 2 tbs. Parmesan cheese. Let stand 5 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

February Monthly Social

As February is coming to an end we find we are fast approaching Wednesday, February 28 which is the date for our Monthly Social Raffle. This will take place at the St. Clair Slovenian National Home in the lower hall. Doors open at 6:30 p.m.

Tickets are \$10.00 each which entitles you to bring along a friend. With the purchase of this ticket you automatically become a participant in the drawing of various prizes. Only 200 tickets are printed for this event. Refreshments will be served and live music will be provided. Secured parking is provided.

If you live in the immediate area and do not drive or care to drive, please call Gerri Hopkins at 361-5115 and arrangements will be made to pick you up and take you back home.

The Board of Directors appreciates and is grateful to all of our many "FRIENDS" for their continued support to maintain and preserve this beautiful landmark. —Sylvia

DOUBLE PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1/2 cup (1 stick) butter or margarine
1 cup brown sugar
1 can (1 pound 4 oz.) pineapple slices, drained
Maraschino cherry halves
1 package Duncan Hines Pineapple Supreme Cake Mix
Whipped cream

Preheat oven to 350°. Melt butter in a 13x9x2-in. pan. Sprinkle brown sugar evenly in pan. Arrange drained pineapple slices and maraschino cherry halves on the sugar mixture.

Prepare cake according to "Original" recipe instructions on package. Do not substitute pineapple juice for water. Beat as directed. Pour batter over fruit. Bake at 350° for about 50 minutes, until tests done with a toothpick. Let stand 5 minutes for topping to begin to set.

Then turn upside down onto a large platter or a cookie sheet. Serve warm with whipped cream.

DUMP CAKE

1 package Duncan Hines Yellow Cake Mix
1 can (20 ounces) crushed pineapple in syrup (undrained)
1 can (21 ounces) cherry pie filling

1 cup chopped pecans
1/2 cup (1 stick) butter or margarine, cut in thin slices
Preheat oven to 350°.

Grease 13 x 9 x 2-inch pan. Dump undrained pineapple into pan; spread evenly. Dump in pie filling and spread into even layer. Dump dry cake mix onto cherry layer; spread evenly. Sprinkle pecans over cake mix. Place butter pats over the top.

Bake at 350° for 48 to 53 minutes.

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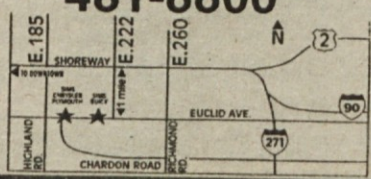
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Seek Olympic torchbearers

You can nominate someone to be a torchbearer for the 1996 Summer Olympics. Thanks to Coca-Cola's "Who Would You Choose?" program, all Americans have an opportunity to nominate someone who is special to them — and who fits the bill better than parents or sweethearts?

Coca-Cola is providing the final and only way for all Americans to participate in the Torchbearer selection process this year. No purchase is required, and there is no age limit to submit a name. All you have to do is write down a name and the reason you think

that person deserves to carry the Olympic flame.

The 1996 Olympic Torch Relay begins April 27 in Los Angeles and will end July 19 in Atlanta.

Torchbearers will carry the flame for up to one kilometer on a date and location determined by the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. Torchbearers must be at least 12 years old.

Just pick up a "Who Would You Choose?" form at participating local retailers, then write down the name of that special person and describe what you think makes them special.

Shrove Tuesday Benefit Dinner

The Slovenian singing society "Korotan" is sponsoring a pre-Lenten benefit dinner featuring rice and blood sausages and smoked sausages on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 20 in St. Vitus Auditorium.

Serving will be from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. For tickets call Mary Ann Vogel 383-9307 or Terry Jarem 289-5137.

Krofe, Bread Sale

As Shrove Tuesday approaches, we start to think of those delicious donuts that mother used to make. Now the P.S.W.A. Ladies of Circle 1 happily take over that job and with just a phone call to Dorothy Silc, 481-6071 you can enjoy these special donuts. We will also be taking bread orders, if you so desire.

Stock up those freezers — for that unexpected company — while you support the P.S.W.A. Circle 1 Ladies, as they continue in their charitable ways.

We thank you for your past patronage and hope to hear from you. Call Dorothy at 481-6071 so that you won't be disappointed.

Deadline for your order is Thursday, Feb. 15.

Metropolitan Savings wins banking awards

Metropolitan Savings Bank of Cleveland is the proud recipient of the 1995 Leo Goldberg Award from the Building Industry Association of Cleveland and Suburban Counties at its 52nd Annual Awards and Installation Banquet. This award is presented to the financial institution that has done the most to benefit the building industry in Northeast Ohio.

At the same banquet, Richard Luehrs, Construction Loan Officer, Metropolitan Savings, received the 1995 James Garvey Associate Member of the Year Award. This award is presented to the associate member who has given an outstanding contribution of time and effort to the Association.

Meeting of the Anns

"Restaurants are always a little shocked when we call and say we want to make a reservation for 40 women each named Ann," says Ann Tercek of Euclid, coordinator for the Ann Luncheon.

It can be somewhat disconcerting when someone walks into the dining room, says, "Hi, Ann," and 40 women look up from their plates, smile and wave.

It also can be a lot of fun, according to Euclid resident Ann Opeka, who started the social club with two friends 11 years ago over lunch at Sterle's Slovenian Country House in Cleveland. Looking for a good excuse to get together, the friends decided to meet on July 26 each year, the day honoring Saint Anne, the patron saint of housewives and cabinetmakers, and the symbol of perfect motherhood.

According to Catholic teachings, Saint Anne was the Virgin Mary's mother.

In Europe, birthdays often didn't mean as much as name days. Many people would name their children after the saint whose day was closest to their child's birthday,' explains Opeka. (Tercek is an Ann because she was born on July 23).

The luncheon is held in different restaurants each year, with prizes going to the Ann with the most grandchildren, the Ann coming the farthest, or the longest-married Ann. Annes and Annas are eligible to attend.

There are no dues, no meetings, no guest speakers, no newsletters. Invitation is generally by word-of-mouth. Members range in age from 60 to 97.

"We don't always go to restaurants where there's alcohol, and the Ann who will be 98 this year always tells me she's not sure whether she'll like the restaurant because she likes to have Scotch and water before she eats," says Tercek. "But she says that's what keeps her healthy."

—Jill Sell
Sunday Plain Dealer



The ZMB Society was in existence around the turn of the century (1900 year) in Cleveland, Ohio in the St. Clair area.

It was a young men's Slovenian Catholic organization that partook in gymnastics, sports, outings and was religiously oriented. Their uniforms resembled the U.S. army apparel. Its counterpart at the time was the Slovenian Sokols. The ZMB abbreviation stands for Zalostna Mater Božja, which translates into "Mother of God."

If you recognize any of these young men, please send us your information to: American Home, c/o ZMB society, 6117 St. Clair, Cleveland, OH 44103. Second row, sixth from left is J. Meglič, Al Meglič's (former AMLA Board member) father. Thanks to Edward J. Sadar of Columbus, Ohio for submitting this photo.

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6 The Seat Next to Me

by JOHN LARISH
(Continued From Last Week)

Snapshots

And looking back on who had sat next to me, there were the numerous faculty members from universities and medical schools. What a great way to learn new things on new subjects. With all of the complexities of technology, finance, government, and the like, it is hard to get a broad perspective on things. The variety of people in the seat next to me has let me learn so much and I am forever in their debt.

One thing I regret is that I am not a diary keeper. Most of the memories are mental snapshots that have been filed away for many years. One man who came to mind among the snapshots is a California entrepreneur who was one of the early investors in new businesses in the old Soviet Union. He started with photo finishing operations, developing and printing camera films, a service that was relatively new to the Russian people but something was needed by tourists, and he was building from there. Here was the classic entrepreneur who recognized a need and was filling it.

It is amazing that during an airline flight, you get to know people and get to know more about them than you would ordinarily expect in a first meeting. Perhaps people feel that this is a quick meeting and you'll not see the person again, so they take the opportunity to share their ideas and discuss things. There's always an opportunity for gaining new knowledge and expanding.

There is always the promise that as you exchange business cards, you will meet that person again. That second meeting seldom happens unless, by chance, you run into that person on another flight — but then life passes very quickly.

One thing that you can do, even if you are a member of one of the airline clubs with their private areas is people watch. You see the great variety of people: bearded priests and rabbis, the old, the young; I wouldn't even be surprised by a stalker. There are those adventuresome people who get their kick from shocking others with their nude escapades.

There is no end to the variety of people who use the airlines today. For some, the ups and downs of airline ticket pricing has been a hindrance, but then there is the professional and business traveler who still makes up the backbone of the airlines' revenue stream, even though the airlines seem to forget those folks sometimes.

It is really great seeing some of the large groups that travel. Sometimes it is a group of senior citizens who worry about every detail, or a group of youngsters on their adven-

ture of a class trip to Washington, DC worrying if they have enough candy bars and other snacks to make it all the way to DC.

The early birds who get on board their airplane in the first wave of passengers often surprise the onboard crew. For some of these folks, effective use of their time may be catching up with sleep lost in transit, or settling in with their paperwork.

Then there are the last minute travelers who make the flight as the door is closing and can't find a place for their luggage. You just hope that their last minute efforts were productive, but you sometimes wonder if they really are helping themselves by cutting their lives so close.

Carry-on Luggage

When there were serious discussions of banning luggage in airplane cabins (I am sure most airline cabin people were saying hallelujah), it certainly made me think of the variety of things I had seen brought on as carry-on luggage. There was the lady coming back from Germany who had purchased two lamp shades and managed to carry them on board as hand luggage. Then there was the adventure of where to put them so that they were not crushed.

Large sombreros from Mexico are always a challenge as are some of the really fine Stetsons from Texas. As I watched a woman board with a three-foot length of sculpted balloons, I wondered where those would be stored for her trip, that is if the air pressure changes didn't pop them first.

Salmon Flavored Ice Cream

My own great adventure with carry-on bags was one day, when leaving Portland, Oregon, a favorite cousin and his family gave me a whole, very large salmon to take home to my family in Rochester, New York. It was well wrapped in thermal plastic, but the first obstacle was the fact that my flight was delayed in Portland for several hours.

What do you do with a three-foot long, frozen fish in a large airport? One of the American Airlines folk had a brilliant suggestion. There was an ice cream shop in the concourse, maybe they had room in their freezer.

I found the manager of the shop and he could not have been any nicer. He took me and my fish into the back room and for the next several hours my fish was safe in his freezer along with some of the best ice cream you could find.

Lions...

If I thought that my fish was a problem, let me share a story one of my favorite counter people in Rochester, New York told me. She had a lady passenger who arrived at the ticket counter with not only too much luggage, but also with a small child and a stuffed lion that was larger than the child.

"But I have to carry the lion on board," the woman pleaded with the clerk, "it's my son's favorite toy, and it goes where he goes."

"Madame, I already have given you a break on your luggage to Puerto Rico," the clerk pleaded, "I'll have to put the lion in baggage and that will cost an extra \$45.00."

The woman was outraged. "But it's only a stuffed animal — it could go under the seat," the woman said, trying another approach.

The airline clerk looked over the counter at the lion. It looked lifelike enough to put its paws on the counter and enter the conversation. She pleaded with the passenger, "I have no choice, there is no way you can take that into the airplane."

"We'll see," was the only reply from the woman as she led her little boy with one hand and literally dragged the lion toward the security area.

The little security lady in the blue blazer said, "You'll have to put the lion on the x-ray belt." The woman with the lion and child looked surprised. "But it's just like family to my son, he would be very unhappy seeing his best friend being swallowed by that machine."

"Rules are rules," the blue-coated lady explained to the woman. The atmosphere was heating. You could just tell that from the look on the woman's face as she inched closer to the security device with her child and the lion. There was no stopping her — she pushed through the metal detector, lights flashed and buzzers sounded.

The security person picked up the small wand type detector and went over to check the three of them, the lady, the lion, and the child. There was no security problem.

The agent on duty at the gate had received a warning about the lion. He tried every argument — but seemed to have little effect on the determined woman. He said, "Lady, if you want the animal on this flight with you, it will have to go in baggage and you'll have to pay for it."

The woman even offered, at one point, to put her child under the seat so the lion could fly in the cabin. But she had finally met her match in the gate agent and agreed to ship the animal as baggage. The agent prepared the necessary claim and, almost in a triumphant voice, "That will be 45 dollars." The woman pulled out the cash and the lion was on his way, maybe not in the cabin but at least on the same flight. (To Be Continued)

Hear Today; Gone Tomorrow

When conversing, we forget half of all new information we hear within 24 hours. After 48 hours, we can recall only 25 percent.

And it's unclear how much we grasp in the first place. A recent study shows our attention span averages about eight seconds.

2 Pioneer Slovenian Priests in Minnesota

This multi-part series will explore two less-known Slovenian clerics who labored tirelessly in God's section of the Vineyard known as Minnesota, where many of our people have settled and worked for almost 150 years. The author hopes it will be as eye-opening and revealing for the reader as it was for him.

The greater part of the information was gleaned from the out-of-print 1970 book *In Charity Unfeigned* by Fr. William P. Furlan, another Slovenian priest of the Diocese of St. Cloud. It was written about the work of Fr. Pirc from 1830-70. Another source was the 1964 book *Catholic Heritage in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota*, edited by Fr. Patrick H. Ahern.

Comments and suggestions may be sent to the author via fax (614) 881-5520 or via e-mail RBVV08A@prodigy.com The author apologizes for any defects in the series; please note this is not an exhaustive study.

by Bogomir M. Kuhar
PharmD

Well-known and much recognized among the Slovenians in America (and elsewhere) are the prominent Slovenian pioneers who were movers, shakers and visionaries of various sorts: Baraga, Slomšek, Rozman. The list could go on *ad infinitum*. One great Slovenian missionary to the central Minnesota region of whom we've heard and read little is the saintly Fr. Franc Ksavijer Pirc, known in the latter locale by the "German" spelling of his name, Frances Xavier Pierz. We will address him in his native and given Slovenian name throughout this monograph of his life and works for the greater honor and glory of God.

Before coming to Minnesota's central region in 1852, Fr. Franc Pirc had spent 20 years among the Ottawa Indians of Michigan, in the footsteps of the great "snowshoe" priest, Bishop Frederik Baraga. The dust jacket from *In Charity Unfeigned: The Life of Father Francis X Pierz (Pirc)* recalls Pirc's missionary work in succinct fashion: "The almost century-long labors of Father Francis Xavier Peirz (Pirc) are vividly recalled (in this book), often in the extracts from his lively, natural correspondence and from his book, *The Indians in North America*.

Every aspect of his career is explored: his religious and intellectual training of the Indians at Arbre Croche; his revival of the moribund mission at Sault Ste Marie; his establishment of the new mission at Grand Pottage; his indefatigable labors for the welfare of the Ottawas; his notable success in converting the Chippewas; his magnificent achievements in bringing Catholic settlers to Minnesota and in securing Benedictine monks to provide for their spiritual needs; the expression of his social conscience in agricultural experiments for the help of the farming regions."

At the mature age of 67 he began in Minnesota what was actually a new career, and for more than two decades labored tirelessly and faithfully in the vineyard among both Indians and whites,

establishing missions and founding parishes in what is now called the Diocese of St. Cloud. Prior to Pirc's arrival, the first bishop of St. Paul, Joseph Cretin, had appointed Canon Francois de Vivaldi as missionary to the Winnebagoes (the Indian tribe, not the RV manufacturer) at Long Prairie, near St. Cloud. Despite de Vivaldi's energy and zealotry, he threw caution to the wind and refused to accept the prudent counsel of his bishop, amassing debts far beyond his means to pay. This incurred the displeasure of the government agents and caused havoc at the mission both among his charges and co-workers. One act of rebellion led to another until he finally abandoned his mission and left the diocese.

Enter Pirc. In recognition of his notable contribution to the future growth of the Church in that region, he is revered as the "Father of the Diocese of St. Cloud." The honor is well deserved for, as Archbishop Ireland declared on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the erection of the Diocese of St. Cloud, Fr. Pirc was "first in time, first in zeal and in the output of energy."

Bishop Cretin, a Frenchman, gave him complete charge of the Indian missions of the upper Mississippi with the exception of Long Prairie, still under the supervision of Canon de Vivaldi. He established his headquarters at Crow Wing, a flourishing trade post about 10 miles south of present-day Brainerd. With Crow Wings as his base, he labored the entire region among Indians, half-breeds and whites. Though primarily remembered for his work in behalf of the red man, his contribution to the colonization of Minnesota must not be overlooked.

Pirc promotes settlement

Pirc was a realist, quick to recognize the days of the Indians were numbered. He realized before long, government policy would restrict them to reservations. Looking ahead to a seeming eventuality, he decided to use whatever influence he had to persuade Catholics looking for new opportunities to overtake lands abandoned by the Indians. In

(Continued on page 8)

A Case Study of Slovenia

by MARIA TERESA BOWERS

— (Conclusion) —



(Continued from last week)

Slovenia has been quick to sign international security and nonproliferation agreements. Slovenia has one nuclear power plant and has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Other former Yugoslav republics have not been so quick to concern themselves with such agreements. Slovenia has stated its policy clearly in a statement to the First Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations by Slovene Representative Dr. Danilo Türk. Slovenia supports an indefinite extension of the NPT at the 1995 review conference. It has praised the work of the Preparatory Commission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as well as that of the UN Arms Register. After participating for one year as an observer at the Conference on Disarmament, Slovenia supports the organization's enlargement to include Slovene full membership.²⁹

The other former Yugoslav republics have been less vocal in the realm of cooperative security and disarmament. Serbia and Montenegro have claimed to be the sole successor state of Yugoslavia, and as such have inherited membership in international security organizations. This status is complicated by the fact that Western Europe, following the lead of the US, has not officially recognized any one state to be the successor of Yugoslavia. Serbia and Montenegro have had their membership (under the name of Yugoslavia) in the CSCE suspended. Serbia and Montenegro's status of membership in several organizations is in dispute as it has not deposited any succession agreements with the organizations.

Macedonia, while attempting to gain international recognition as a sovereign state, has come up against international opposition to its independence. Whereas Slovenia and Croatia had strong German support for recognition of their independence by the EC (and hence the world), EC recognition for Macedonia was blocked for a long time by Greece. If a country does not have universal recognition of its sovereignty, it is impossible to join international organizations as a sovereign state. This illustrates the role of the variable of Slovenia's Western European ties, in that they were instrumental in Slovenia gaining world recognition. Bosnia's case is also unique in that the war has overshadowed its foreign relations. The country is in such utter chaos it is difficult to form a cohesive foreign policy.

The following chart illustrates Slovenia's greater membership in international security and nonproliferation organizations than other countries under study.

Country	IAEA	NPT	CWC ³⁰	Seabed Treaty	PTBT ³¹	CSCE
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
Bosnia-Herzeg.	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Serbia / Monten.	yes*	yes*	no	yes*	yes*	no
Macedonia	no	no	no	no	no	yes

* Membership carried over from Yugoslavia.

In the economic sphere of international relations, Slovenia sees international organizations as the key to its economic survival in the world. As stated in a publication by the Slovenian Ministry of Finance:

"There are two main objectives which are crucial for the implementation of [Slovenia's economic] strategy. The first is admission of Slovenia to the membership of international financial institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank Group and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as well as the institutionalization of financial cooperation between Slovenia, as a newly independent state, and the European Community (EC). The second priority objective of the Slovenian government in the field of international finance is to regulate its relationship with foreign creditors."³²

The first goal is a clear indication of the importance that Slovenia places on international organizations. The second goal refers to how to determine Slovenia's share of the Yugoslavia's international debt. The attainment of the second goal requires Slovenia to work within the international financial organizational framework.

Slovenia was admitted to the EBRD in October of 1992, the IMF in January of 1993 and joined the World Bank in February of 1993. Closer ties have been established with the EC and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Slovenia views membership in EFTA as a possible inroad to membership in the EC. President Kucan has declared that Slovenia would be ready to join the EC by 1995. The country has received assistance from the EC under PHARE, an economic reconstruction and aid program. Slovenia is scheduled to receive up to 170 million ECU in the forms of loans and grants from the EC over the next three years. Most of the money will be put into modernization of Slovenia's transportation systems and infrastructure, two expenditures that will improve delivery of Slovene goods to the world market. Slovenia's prosperous, stable economy has enabled its entry into international financial organizations ahead of the other former Yugoslav republics.

Slovenia's potential has attracted the international financial community. If and when the wars in the former Yugoslavia subside, Slovenia will play a major role in the reconstruction of the war-torn economies. This fact has already been recognized by economic analysts.³³

Slovenia has joined other international organizations ahead of other former republics. Sometimes membership dates only differed by weeks or months, but Slovenia was always first. It deposited its documents of succession to the Red Cross Geneva convention on March 26, 1992; Croatia succeeded to the convention two months later. Slovenia joined the International Labor Organization in May of 1992; Croatia joined a month later. Through its active pursuit of membership in international organizations, Slovenia has been able to integrate itself more quickly into the global system than other newly independent states.

Conclusion

There is no doubt of Slovenia's future success as an independent state. Economic

indicators place Slovenia ahead of all other newly democratic Eastern European states in terms of an emerging market economy. Slovenia's policies and other factors inherent to its success should be studied by all newly independent states.

Slovenia's approach to the world is best summed up in its new national anthem. Written by the Slovenian romantic poet France Preseren in the 1840s, the Slovenian national anthem has no bombs bursting in air, or children of the fatherland going off to war — the patriotic themes characterized in many national anthems. Rather, it wishes:

*God's blessings on all nations,
Who long and work for that bright day,
When o'er earth's habitations
No war, no strife shall hold its sway:
Who long to see
That all men be free
No more shall foes, but neighbors be.*

It is possible that not only newly independent states but the whole world could learn something from this "mouse that roared."

— THE END —

The author of this article, **Maria Teresa Bowers** earned her MA, International Policy Studies, December 1994, from Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS), Monterey, California, Magna Cum Laude.

Certificate of Attendance, Russian Diplomatic Academy, Summer Session for Foreign Students, May-July 1993, (instruction conducted in the Russian language) Moscow, Russia.

Diploma, Russian, 47 week intensive course, 1992, Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif.

Diploma, German, 34 week intensive course, 1988, Defense Language Institute, Monterey, California.

BA, Economics and International Relations (double major), 1987, University of California, Davis.

She achieved the highest level on the Goethe-Institute test of German as a Foreign Language.

Maria, of Slovenian descent from her mother's side, works at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in Sweden. Her husband René is from Switzerland and studied last fall in Geneva to complete his doctorate in international relations. The couple met in the Netherlands. We hope to have more articles from Maria and her husband in the future.



A big birthday party was celebrated last Thursday (after publication) for American Home Publishing Co's computer whiz Bob Mills, left, and office Manager Mary Pangonis. Bob was marking his 70th and Mary her 70th+. A Valentine theme was chosen with red hearts decorating the 30-piece Nosan's cake, plus plates, utensils, and napkins were also red in color as well as Bob and Mary's rosy complexion when they discovered they were the main honorees of the auspicious occasion.

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8 Roger Sustar to head machine association

by Jim Johnson

News-Herald Business Writer
Roger Sustar kind of likes the idea that he will lead the National Tooling & Machine Association into a new millennium.

Sustar, president of Fredon Corp. in Mentor, Ohio, was elected to the executive committee of the national trade group and is in line to become chairman of the 2,700-member group in the year 2000.

"It was originally founded in Cleveland by a group of businessmen in 1943 and then they moved to Washington, D.C., because it's more central to the United States," Sustar said.

"For the year 2000, to have it come back to Cleveland, I thought it would really be special."

Sustar will serve on the group's executive committee, until his turn to lead the group comes in five years.

Sustar is a founding member of the Ohio Tooling & Machining Association. He has been president of the Cleveland chapters of both groups.

Sustar has been involved with

the national group since starting at Fredon, a precision machine shop, more than a quarter century ago in 1969.

"To me, it's a huge honor to be allowed to represent 2,700 companies across the United States. It's a privilege and it's my way for all the years that people have helped me, it's a way to give back to them," he said.

Sustar is looking forward to taking on the post.

"At that time in my life, I hope I can find the time to travel throughout the United States with my wife to visit other cities and other companies," he said.

Judith Ann Sustar said her husband has been talking about becoming association chairman for years.

"It's something that he's been interested in all his career," she said. "We have five years to prepare," she joked.

Sustar, now 52, will be 57 when his chairmanship begins.

Sustar's Fredon makes precision parts for large companies.

"We specialize in precision machine parts for Fortune 100 companies. World-class organizations," he said. "We do work for off-highway. We do work for machinery and equipment builders. We do work for diesel locomotive engines. We do medical work. We have a lot of great customers, really great."

"We specialize in precision parts, not just the fast machining of the parts. We're the real precision end of it."

Sustar said he has been active in the community by bringing people in for apprenticeship programs as well as reaching out.

"I would like to take some of the things we've done here and share them with the people all across the country so we can do more," Sustar said.

Benefit Dinner

St. Vitus Slovenian Language School benefit dinner will be held on Sunday, Feb. 18 in the school auditorium. The main menu will consist of chicken and pork roast. Donation for adults is \$9.00; \$5.00 for children.

Armond Budish at St. Vitus

Society National Bank and the St. Vitus Financial Council is sponsoring a lecture by the expert advisor on financial matters, The Plain Dealer columnist, Mr. Armond Budish.

He will speak at the St. Vitus Auditorium on Saturday, Feb. 24 at 5:00 p.m.

His topics will include matters pertaining to the elderly, i.e., medicare and medicaid, then on useful ways to invest money, making wills, etc. Admission is free.

Cooking Corner

Tips To Help You

Reduce Fat Treats



REDUCED FAT

CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup butter, softened
1/2 cup Seedless Raspberry Polaner® All Fruit® Spreadable Fruit
3/4 cup sugar
3/4 cup packed brown sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 eggs
2 cups (12 oz.) semi-sweet chocolate morsels
1 cup chopped nuts
PAM® No Stick Cooking Spray

Preheat oven to 375°F. In a small bowl, combine flour, baking soda and salt; set aside. In a large bowl, beat butter, All Fruit, sugars and vanilla. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition; gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels and nuts. Drop by rounded tablespoons onto baking sheets which have been

sprayed with PAM. Bake 9 to 11 minutes or until golden brown. Let stand 2 minutes; remove to wire racks to cool completely. Makes about 5 dozen cookies

Apple Cake

PAM® No Stick Cooking Spray

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup Seedless Raspberry Polaner® All Fruit® Spreadable Fruit
1/2 cup corn oil
3 eggs
2 cups all-purpose flour
1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg
3 cups chopped tart apples (about 3 medium)

1 cup coarsely chopped nuts
Preheat oven to 350°F. Spray a 13x9x2-inch pan with PAM. In a large bowl, with an electric mixer on low speed, beat sugar, All Fruit, oil and eggs until blended, about 1 minute. Add remaining ingredients except apples and nuts; beat 1 minute. Stir in apples and nuts. Pour into pan. Bake 35 to 40 minutes or until toothpick inserted into center comes out clean. Cool in pan on wire rack. Sprinkle with powdered sugar before serving.

For more reduced-fat recipes using All Fruit, call 1-800-544-5680 or write to: Polaner Reduced-Fat Recipes, Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940-0873.

Missionaries...

(Continued from page 6)

so doing, he began a single-handed campaign by means of letters and advertisements in the leading German newspapers in the East and in Europe urging Catholic immigration to Minnesota.

"I do wish, however," he wrote in his brochure *Eine kurze Beschreibung des Minnesota-Territoriums*, "that the choicest pieces of land in this delightful Territory would become the property of thrifty Catholics who would make an earthly paradise of this Minnesota which Heaven has so richly blessed, and who would bear out the opinion that Germans prove to be the best farmers and the best Christians in America. I am sure that you will likewise do credit to your Faith here in Minnesota; but to prove yourselves good Catholics do not bring with you any freethinkers, red republicans, atheists or agitators."

Of course, Pirc was addressing a predominantly German audience, and his latter remarks were directed at the proliferation of liberalism, socialism, communism and similar anti-Catholic systems of ideas which emanated from the core center of revolutionary pot-stirring, the masonic lodges, so well condemned on numerous occasions by the Holy See under the saintly Pope Pius IX and his predecessors.

Next: Part II: Pirc's settlements thrive, but bring new problems

Eat soup to lose weight

Soup can play a significant role in a weight-loss program, according to researchers at the University of Pennsylvania. They found that eating soup at the start of a meal slows the rate of eating and fills the stomach, which signals the brain to curtail appetite.

Angela's Restaurant Nears 2nd Year

Angela's Family Restaurant, Corner of E. 72nd and St. Clair Ave., Cleveland will mark their 2nd anniversary on February 22nd.

Angela's motto is "Service with a Smile." They serve excellent meals at reasonable prices with daily specials.

They also feature delicious breakfasts.

The modern, friendly restaurant has been completely remodeled. Stop in and see for yourself and enjoy some really good food!

No-Fat Buttered Vegetables

When a recipe calls for cooking onions or any cut-up vegetable in butter, substitute butter-flavored sprinkles. This gives a buttery flavor without adding fat. In a medium saucepan combine 2 cups vegetables and 1/4 to 1/2 cup water. Sprinkle with about 2 teaspoons butter-flavored sprinkles and cook until vegetables are crisp-tender.

Quick Croutons

Cut a loaf of Italian bread into 1-inch cubes (8 cups) and toss with about 1/4 cup Italian dressing. Spread onto a 15x10x1-inch pan and bake in a 400° oven for 20 minutes or until crisp and light brown, stirring occasionally.

Bake Sale

St. Mary's Altar Society is sponsoring a krofe and bake sale on Saturday, Feb. 17 beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the school auditorium on Holmes Ave.

Fat Facts

One gram of fat contains nine calories. One gram of carbohydrates or protein weighs in at a relatively light four calories.

Diet-Conscientious people often avoid avocados and nuts, which are indeed crammed with fat. But avocados are an excellent source of heart-friendly monosaturated fat, and nuts have been shown to reduce blood-cholesterol levels.

Some dietary fat is necessary for survival. Fatty acids are necessary both as a source of energy and to distribute fat soluble vitamins.

They also perform a host of other essential bodily services including cushioning and protecting our vital organs.

Dairy products like cream, whole milk and ice cream are packed with saturated fat; even 2% low fat milk gets 38% of its calories from fat.

Skim milk, however, is an excellent fat-free source of protein, calcium and vitamin D.



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Forget VCRs; DVD coming

Is your living room a tangle of wires connecting stereos, VCRs, TVs and home computers? Help is on the way.

Next year a gadget called a digital videodisk player will go on sale. It will play the newly standardized high-density compact disk. This disk produces both sound and images and, in a few years, will be used for recording.

It will play movies, games and music. You will be able to get rid of your VCR, your compact disk player and even your computer, if you use the latter only for games and CD-ROMs.

The older technologies can be played on the new DVD player, but only the new machine will be able to play

this new generation of high-density optical discs.

For companies owning entertainment libraries, DVDs will be a gold mine. They once again will be able to repackage and resell their music, their movies and their games in the new disks that produce CD-quality sound and a far clearer visual image than VCR cassettes.

Beyond the DVD player, industry seers predict the coming of the next generation of television: a multimedia terminal that can perform two-way communications, retrieve entertainment programming and surf the World Wide Web.

—Peter Newcomb
Forbes

constructed quilted costume panels are lovely mementos to pass along to future generations and are works of art.

Proprietors of "Common Threads" are Pamela Lacko Kelley and Melissa Pintar Obenauf, the Directors of Živili Dance Company. Živili, formed 22 years ago to research and perform dances and music of the Southern Slavic Nations (the former Yugoslavia), is a company with an international reputation and high artistic standards.

Živili tours the country performing traditional dances and music from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, and Macedonia. A percentage of the profits earned from the sale of Slovenian costume panels will go to benefit Živili Dance Company.

Watch for future offerings of quality items of cultural significance to the Slovenian population. For more information on either "Common Threads" or Živili, please call (614) 85-7805.

Slovenian Concert

The Ribniški Oktet from Slovenia will be in concert at the Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, on Friday, March 22.

Concert begins at 7:30 p.m. Admission \$8.00.

This event is sponsored by the Slovenian Choruses of Cleveland (Circle 2 SNPJ Chorus, Fantje na Vasi, Glasbena Matica, Jadran, Korotan, and Zarja).

Al Koporc, Jr.
Piano Technician
(216) 481-1104



This finished quilt, entitled, "Mir," created and constructed by performers in Živili, represents eight different regions from the Southern Slavic area. The quilt panels that are now being sold are similar to each of the quilt's costumed panel, although the Gorenjsko quilt panel currently being offered is not pictured on this particular quilt.

Gorenjsko Costume Panels for Sale

"Common Threads," a business established to continue the perpetuation of cultural traditions, announces the sale of hand-embroidered quilt panels from the Gorenjsko area of Slovenia.

These custom-made, authentically designed works of art will be available to the Slovenian population beginning Feb. 15. Each 12" by 15" panel is created by hand, utilizing counted cross-stitch, crewel work, bead work, and

several other types of embroidery. Over 80% of the fabric has been purchased in the "Old Country."

Persons interested in ordering a costume panel may order from: Common Threads at 1753 Loudon St., Granville, OH 43023; telephone orders using Visa or MasterCard may be placed by calling (614) 855-7805. Purchase price for these costume panels is \$125, plus \$7 for shipping and handling. These beautifully-

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You can rake in the savings at our Grand Opening Celebration February 8-24 with refreshments, free gifts and balloons for the kids! Register to win over \$1,000 in valuable Kmart merchandise in our daily prize drawing.

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Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.



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Death Notices

REV. DONALD SELISKAR CLARKSTON, Mich. — The Rev. Donald R. Seliskar was an associate pastor at Our Lady of Peace Catholic Church until last year.

He then moved to Columbiere Center in Clarkston, Mich., where he suffered a fatal heart attack Saturday, Feb. 3. He was 66.

Father Seliskar was born in Cleveland. He graduated from St. Ignatius High School and John Carroll University. He then earned graduate degrees in philosophy and theology at West Baden College in West Baden, Ind. He was also awarded a master's degree in classics from Loyola University in Chicago and a degree in literature from Xavier University in Cincinnati.

He was a teacher at Columbiere College in the early 1960s. He also was a teacher and dormitory chaplain at JCU from 1965 to 1972.

He then served as pastor and associate pastor at a series of churches in Roosevelt, Utah, and Mackinaw City, Kingsley, Rodgers City, Menominee, Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

He was a co-administrator at Gesu Church in University Heights in the early 1980s.

He served at the Jesuit Provincial Office in Detroit until 1988, when he became an associate pastor at St. Mary Church in Cleveland. He began his service at Our Lady of Peace in 1989.

Father Seliskar is survived by sisters, Elizabeth Kuhar of Cleveland and Mary Katherine Sweeney of Cleveland Heights.

A memorial service was held at 2 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 10 at the St. Francis Chapel of John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio.

EDWIN L. NOVINC

SHERIDAN, Ark. — Edwin Louis Novinc was a retired police chief for Kirtland Hills.

After moving to Sheridan, Ark., he was a member of the Palestine Volunteer Fire Department, the Grand County Fair Board and the Grand County Cattlemen's Association.

Mr. Novinc, 72, died at his home Wednesday, Feb. 7.

He was born in Cleveland and served in the Army during World War II.

Mr. Novinc is survived by his wife, Mary L.; sons, Edwin Louis Jr., Ronald Thomas of Westlake, Donald Thomas of Dan, and Gary Lynn of and; two brothers; and children.

Services were at 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 10 at Palestine Missionary Baptist Church in Palestine Township near Sheridan.

RUDOLPH K. OTONICAR

Rudolph K. Otonicar beloved husband of Irene M. (nee Zisko); father of Rudolph M. (wife Bonnie), Brian E. (wife Molly), Deborah R. Hall (husband Matthew) and Richard W. (wife Jennifer); grandfather of Amanda, Michael and Matthew; dear son of Mary; brother of Anthony and Mary Ann Zak.

Funeral Mass Monday, Jan. 22 at St. Brendan Church, N. Olmsted.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Heart Association.

MALVINA M. FTICAR

Malvina M. Fticar (nee Marinelli), wife of Steve; mother of Donna Rudar and Gary Fticar; grandmother of Lauren and Lisa Prince; sister of Josephine Forte, Mary Dossie, and Jean Pacifico; sister-in-law of Ann Simon.

Funeral arrangements by Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church (Chardon, O.), Wednesday, Feb. 14. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

FRANCES PLUT

Frances Plut (nee Franc); wife of John A.; mother of John J. (Susan) and Leonard F. (Lorraine); grandmother of Christopher, Mark, Jennifer, Karen, Jeffery, Matthew, and Joseph; sister of Joseph Franc of Denver.

She was a member of Slovenian Women's Union Branch 14.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., Sunday, Feb. 10.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church (Chardon Rd.), on Monday, Feb. 11, 1996.

Interment: All Souls Cemetery.

In Memory

Enclosed is a check for \$40.00. \$30.00 is for the subscription renewal and \$10.00 in memory of my father and mother: **John Ponikvar and Ursula S. Ponikvar.**

Josephine M. Ponikvar

Love never dies as long as there is someone to remember.

Return to Roots

A "Return to Roots" Tour Meeting and Preview will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at Sterle's Slovenian Country House, 1401 E. 55 St. at 7:30 p.m.

Videos will be shown and refreshments served and deposits accepted on the tour to Italy and Slovenia, May 8 to 20 with hosts Walter Ostanek, Al Battistelli, and Tony Petkovsek of Kollander Travel who will be on hand at the meeting.

Kollander can be reached for details at 1-800-8005981 or (216) 692-1000.

In Memory

Enclosed is a \$50.00 donation in memory of **Anton and Antonija Suster** from Mici, Dan, Frank, Jozica and Joe of Euclid, Ohio.

Donation

Enclosed is a check for \$50.00 as per our conversation. \$30.00 is for American Home subscription and the rest is for extra papers and a \$12.00 donation.

Please thank the responsible party for the nice article about Joe.

Albina Trolli

S. Euclid, Ohio

Donation

Thanks to Alice Opalich of Cape Coral, Florida who donated \$25.00 to the American Home newspaper.

Power of Faith

Religion may help keep people with heart disease alive, say researchers at the University of Texas who tracked 232 open-heart-surgery patients for six months.

They found that the risk of dying was three times greater for patients who didn't attend services regularly. None of the patients who considered themselves deeply religious died during the study.

Aspirin

It's cheap, it's easy to get, it relieves pain and prevents heart attacks.

Now, according to a new Harvard University study, it seems aspirin even wards off cancer of the colon and rectum.

Donations

Thanks to the following for their generous donations to the *Ameriška Domovina*:

— 1996 —

Louis Kobal, Richmond Hts., O. — \$10.00

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Edward Kraksler, Gooslake Morris, Ill. — \$5.00

Anton Mestek, St. Catharines, Ont. — \$5.00

Stanley Trauner, Watford, Wis. — \$10.00

Janez Pahulje, Toronto — \$5.00

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Mrs. Michael Bunsek, Bellwood, Ill. — \$5.00

Jacob Grum, Euclid, O. — \$10.00

John Radovic, Gates Mills, O. — \$5.00

Dominika and Sylvester Lango, New Rochelle, NY — \$20.00

Alois Jozelj, Georgetown, Ont., Canada — \$10.00

Filip Oreh, Wickliffe, O. — \$5.00

Max Gorenek, Walton Hills, O. — \$5.00

Matija Hocevar, Richmond Hts., O. — \$10.00



The first President to be married while in office was John Tyler. His first wife, Letitia Tyler, died in 1842, while he was in office, and he married Julia Gardiner, in 1844. The second Mrs. Tyler was First Lady for eight months.

Whatever a man's age, he can reduce it several years by putting a bright-colored flower in his buttonhole.

—Mark Twain

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Events

Friday, Feb. 16

Dance at West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 p.m., with Frank Moravcic.

Saturday, Feb. 17

Lilija Masquerade Party, Collinwood Slovenian Home, Holmes Ave., with dinner beginning at 7 p.m. Tickets \$15. Call 381-2602 or 943-3844.

Friday, Feb. 23

Dance at West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 p.m., with the Casuals.

Sunday, Feb. 25

Dance at West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 4:00 p.m., — Button Box Jammer.

Sunday, March 3

St. Vitus Holy Name Society, St. Vitus KSKJ No. 25, Mary Magdalene KSKJ No. 162 Goulash & Polenta Dinner, St. Vitus Auditorium, E. 62 & Glass from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Adults \$7, children \$4.

Friday, March 22

Ribniški Oktet concert, Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, 7:30 p.m. Admission \$8.00. Sponsored by Slovenian Choruses of Cleveland. Contact Bob Klanchar for further information (216) 289-1227.

Sunday, March 31

Holmes Ave. Pensioners Club Dinner-Dance at the Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Music by Dan Peters Orchestra. Donation \$12. For tickets call 943-3784 or 531-2088.

Sunday, April 21

St. Clair Pensioners Annual Chicken & Pork Dinner at St. Clair Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave. Serving 1 p.m. Social until 5 p.m. For tickets call Stan 391-9761 or Ed at 486-0818.

Saturday, Sept. 14

Fantje na Vasi concert, St. Clair Slovenian National Home, 7:00 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 2

Glasbena Matica Concert, Slovenian National Home.

What really flatters a man is that you think him worth flattering. —George Bernard Shaw

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ST. VITUS LODGE No. 25 KSKJ

Spiritual Director: Rev. Joseph Božnar; President: Joseph S. Baskovic; Vice President: Joseph Hocevar; Secretary: Al Orehek, tel.: 481-1481; Treasurer: John Turek; Auditors: Mary Rose Hodnik, James Debevec, Stanley Martincic; Sgt.-at-Arms: Frank Zupancic. Youth & Athletic Director: Joseph Hocevar.
Meetings every second Sunday at 10:15 a.m. in St. Vitus Church basement.

DRUŠTVO SV. LOVRENCE ŠT. 63 KSKJ

Duhovni vodja: Rev. Anthony Rebol; preds: Joseph L. Fortuna; podpreds: Isabelle Godec; taj. Ralph Godec, 847 E. Hillsdale, tel. 524-5201; zapis. Mary Ann Sray; nadzorniki: Anthony B. Lausche, Olga Sray, Virginia Fortuna; zastopnika za SND na E. 80 St. Joseph Fortuna in Ralph Godec; zastopnika za atletiko in "booster club" Joseph Fortuna in Ralph Godec. Doctor of your choice.
Seje so 25. v mesecu v SND na E. 80 St. ob 7.30z. Novi člani sprejeti od rojstva do 70 leta starosti. Bolniški asessment je 65 centov na mesec in plačuje \$7 bolniške podpore na teden, če je član bolan 5 dni ali več.

Lodge ST. ANNE No. 150

Spiritual Director Rev. Anthony Rebol; President Angela Winter; Vice Pres. Helen Krofl; Secretary Josephine Winter, 3555 E. 80th St.; Treas. Laura Berdyck; Auditors: Anna Winter, Theresa Zupancic, Helen Krofl; Rec. Secy. Angela Winter; Rep. for Slov. Nat'l. Home, E. 80 St. Laura Berdyck; Rep. for Slov. Natl. Home, Maple Hts. Helen Krofl; Reps. for Federation: Angela Winter, Josephine Winter. Physicians: all Slovenian & Family. Athletic Director: Rock Supan.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of the month at 2:30 p.m. in school hall of St. Lawrence School on E. 80th St.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE K.S.K.J.

LODGE No. 162

Spiritual Advisor: St. Vitus Pastor, Rev. Joseph Božnar; President: Frances Nemanich; Vice President and Recording Secretary: Betty Orehek; Secretary-Treasurer: Mary Ann Mott, 760 E. 212 Street, Euclid, Ohio 44123, Phone: 531-4556; Sports Activities: Frances Nemanich; Auditors: Josephine Ambrosic and Josephine Gorencic; Representative at KSKJ Ohio Federation: Betty Orehek and Frances Nemanich.

Meetings held every 1st Wednesday of the month in St. Vitus Social Room.

Društvo SV. JOZEFA št. 169

Duhovni vodja Rev. John Kumše; preds. Eugene Kogovšek; podpreds. Anthony Tolar; fin. taj. Anton Nemeč, 708 E. 159 St., Cleveland, OH 44110, tel. 541-7243; pomožna taj. Anica Nemeč; bol. taj. Helena Nemeč, tel. 541-7243; blag. Jennie Tuma; zapis. Mary Okicki; nadzorniki: Frank Znidar, John Obat, Charles Erzen; direktor za atletiko Gregory Clack, tel. 731-9285; dir. za ženske aktivnosti Jennie Tuma; vratar Cliff Verderber; zdravnik dr. Maks Rak in vsi družinski zdravniki; por. v angleščini Frank Znidar; por. v slovenščini Tone Nemeč.

Seje se vrše vsak tretji četrtek v mesecu ob 7.30 z. v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. Društvo sprejema člane od rojstva do 70 let za zavarovalnino od \$2,000 naprej. Poleg redne življenjske zavarovalnine vam nudimo tudi Annuities, s 6.75% obrestno mero za sedanje trimesečje. Licencirani prodajalci za društvo so: Anton Nemeč, John Nemeč, in Gregory Clack.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS

LODGE No. 172 KSKJ

Duhovni vodja: Rev. Joseph Božnar; Časna predsed.: Ludmila Glavan; Predsednica: Angela Bolha; Podpred.: Frank Kuhel; Tajnica-blag.: Draga Gostič, 19831 Lockerie Ave., Euclid, OH 44119, tel. 531-5678; Zapisnikarica: Gabriela Kuhel; Revizorji: Joseph Lach, Aurelia Zadnikar. Athletic/Youth Director: Joseph Lach; Sergeant-at-Arms: Josephine Tominc.

Meeting Place: Meeting room of St. Vitus Church, 6109 Glass Ave.

KRISTUS KRALJ ŠT. 226 — KSKJ

Duhovni vodja: Rev. Jože Božnar; Presednik: Joseph F. Rigler, tel.: 844-8311; Podpredsednik: Raymond Žak; Tajnik & blagajnik: Frank Šega, 2918 Emerald Lake Blvd., Willoughby Hills, OH 44092-2718, tel (216) 944-0020; Zapisnikar: Eva M. Verderber; Nadzorni odbor: Anthony L. Rigler, John Zupančič in Robert McDonough; Director mladinskih aktivnosti: Judy A. Ryan; Športni referent: Ronald Zak; Vrtar: Antonia Šega; Zastopnik z SND, 6417 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Seje društva se vršijo vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu ob 12 uri v SND, 6417 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

KSKJ vam nudi mnogovrstno življenjsko zavarovanje za vsote od 10,000.00 naprej. Poleg življenjskega zavarovanja vam KSKJ nudi tudi več vrstne naložbe "Annuities." Vse pod zelo ugodnimi pogoji. Za podrobnosti se brezobvezno obrnite na tajnika društva.

OUR LADY OF FATIMA LODGE

No. 255 — KSKJ

Spiritual Advisor: Rev. John Kumše; President: Edward J. Furlich; Vice Pres.: Robert Schulz; Sec.-Treas.: Connie Schulz, 5205 Forest Dr., Willoughby, OH 44094 (944-2015). Auditors: Darlene D. Schulz and James Jansa. Director of Sports Activities: Maureen Marino.

Meetings 2nd Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m. at Schulz's residence, 5705 Forest Dr., Willoughby, OH 44094-3075.

Ameriška Dobrodela Zveza American Mutual Life Association

ST. ANNE LODGE NO. 4 AMLA

President: Josephine Novak; Vice President: Madeline D. Debevec; Secretary: Marie Orazem, 20673 Lake Shore Blvd., Euclid, OH 44123, 486-2735; Treasurer: Josephine Ambrosic; Rec. Secy.: Janet Krivacic; Auditors: Frances Kotnik, Stella Vokač; Youth Coordinator: Madeline D. Debevec; Reporter: Madeline D. Debevec.

Meetings are held every second Wednesday of the month at 1:30 p.m. in the social room of St. Vitus, E. 62nd and Glass Ave.

Društvo NAPREDNI SLOVENCİ št. 5

President Frank Stefe; Vice-President Edward Pecjak; Secretary Frances Stefe, 1482 Dille Rd., Euclid, OH 44117; Treasurer Frances Stefe; Recording Secretary Harold Telich; Auditors: Joe Zadell, Edward Pecjak. Fraternal Affairs Officer: Mark S. Telich, 504 Zorn Lane, Mayfield Village 44143.

Meetings 3rd Sunday of month at 1482 Dille Rd., Euclid, OH, at 10 a.m.



"SLOVENSKI DOM" LODGE No. 6 — AMLA

President: Joseph F. Petric, Jr.; 1st Vice-Pres.: Carol Maruszak; 2nd Vice-Pres.: Theresa Aveni; Secretary: Albin Banko; Treasurer: Virginia Kotnik; Recording Secretary: Anne Cecelic; Audit Chairman: Janice Verch; Auditors: Caroline Lokar, Louise Fabec; Lodge Reporter: Karen Alich; Fraternal Coordinator: Karen Alich; Junior Coord'n'r: Carol Maruszak.

Društvo NOVI DOM št. 7

Predsednik Anton Švigelj; podpreds. Anton Škerl; taj.-blag. Franc Kovačič, 1072 E. 74 St., Cleveland, OH 44103, tel. 431-7472; zapis. Jennie Antloga; nadzorniki: Jože Gabrič, Marija Gabrič, Ana Mihelich. Zdravniki: vsak po zakomu priznani zdravnik v Ohio. Seje: prva nedelja v mesecu, ob 10. dop., na domu tajnika.

KRAS NO. 8

President: Vida Zak; vice-president: Celeste Frollo; secretary/treasurer: Anton Lavriša; recording secretary: Sophie Matuch.

Meetings the second Thursday of the month at 7 p.m., Slovenian Home on Holmes Avenue.

Lodge CLEVELAND No. 9

Pres.: Albert Amigoni; Vice Pres.: Stanley G. Zihler; Secretary: Patricia Amigoni, 21051 Arbor Ave., Euclid, OH 44123, tel: 531-8468; Treasurer: Robert Menart; Rec. Secy.: James Pavlik; Auditors: Gertrude Menart, Mary Champa; Fraternal Affairs Coordinator: Albert Amigoni; Physicians: Any Slovenian. Meetings 1st Sunday of the month at AMLA Home Office, 19424 S. Waterloo Rd., at 10 a.m.

LODGE RIBNICA AMLA No. 12

President: Louis Silc; Vice Pres.: James E. Czeck; Secretary: Carol Czeck (988 Talmadge Ave., Wickliffe, OH 44092); Treasurer: Carole Czeck; Recording Sec.: Gina Ilacqua; Pres. Aud. Comm.: Gina Ilacqua; 1st Auditor: James C. Czeck; 2nd Auditor: Philip J. Yan, Sr.

Meetings Sunday 2 p.m. at 30417 Oakdale Rd. on April 28, July 21, Oct. 20 and Dec. 22.

Društvo KRALJICA MIRU št. 24

Preds. Anna Perko; podpreds. Frances Cazin; taj. Alice Arko, 3562 E. 80 St., Cleveland, OH 44105, tel. 341-7540; blag. Rosemary Pozarelli; zapis. Angela Musil; nadzornice: Dolores Hrovat, Angela Musil, Harriet Fashinpaup; mlad. koordinatorka Alice Arko. Seje so vsako drugo sredo v mesecu ob 2. pop. v SND na E. 80 St.

DRUŠTVO SV. CECILIJA ŠT. 37

Preds.: Anna Šilc; podpreds. Bernadine Sajojvic; taj.-blag.: Florence Zak, 24085 Glenbrook Blvd., Euclid, OH 44117, phone: 481-6681; zapis.: Marie Bond; nadzornici: Anna Ribic, Bertha Vidmar. Zdravniki: vsi slovenski. Seje so vsak prvi torek v mesecih feb., apr., jun., sept. in nov., ob 1.30 pop. v Šoli sv. Vida.

Slovenska Ženska Zveza Slovenian Women's Union

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION NATIONAL BOARD

President: Jean Karsman - MN; Vice-Pres.: Kathleen Dorchak - OH; Secretary: Evelyn Majercik-OH; Treasurer: Beverly Menart - MN; Heritage Director: Irene Odorizzi - VA; Women's Activities: Kathleen Emerson - MI; Editor Zarja: Corinne Leskovar - IL; Auditor I: Cirila Kermavner - OH; Auditor II: Majorie Church - OH; Auditor III: Patricia Figwiowski -IL; Junior Activities: Kathy Schroeder - WI.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION BRANCH 10

Spiritual Director: Rev. John Kumše, President: Stephanie Segulin, Vice Pres.: Mary Podlogar, Sec. & Treas.: Theresa Dagg, 1910 Rosement Rd., E. Cleveland, OH 44112 Phone No. 681-5379; Recording Secretary: Ann Stefancic, Sunshine Ladies: Joyce LeNassi, Faye Maro, Auditors: Helen Suhy, Mary Princ; Reporters: Ann Stefancic, Theresa Fiercolli; Sgt.-at-Arms: Lucy Romik.

Meetings: 4th Wednesday of every other month at 1 p.m., Slovenian Home, Holmes Ave. Woman of the Year for 1995: Stephanie Segulin.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION BRANCH 14, Euclid, Ohio

President: Martha Koren; Vice-Pres.: Diane Varney; Recording Sec.: Addie Humphreys; Sec./Treas.: Diane Varney; Reporter: Alice Kuhar; Auditors: Antoinette Zabukovec, Stana Grill; Sunshine: Rose Rodgers; Banner Lady: Josephine Kastigar; Sentinel: Jennie Fitzthum; Spiritual Advisor: Father F. Sterk, St. Christine Church. — 1996 Woman of Year: Mary Strazisar (Arrowhead Ave.)

Meetings first Tuesday of month, 6:30 p.m. Recher Hall, Euclid, Ohio.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION BRANCH 25

President: Fran Gavzvoda; Sec'y.-Treasurer: Cirila Kermavner, 6610 Bliss Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103, ph: (216) 881-4798; Recording Sec'y.: Jan Krivacic; Auditors: Frances Kotnik, Mary Turk.

Meetings second or third Sunday of month.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION BRANCH 32, Euclid, Ohio

President: Ann Cooke; Vice President: Faye Starman; Secretary-Treas.: Charlotte Perdan, phone: 289-6316; Recording Sec.: Rose Hahn; Auditors: Josephine Gornik, Josephine Comer-shik. — Meetings held every third Wednesday during the month of February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December at Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio at 7 p.m.

S.W.U. BRANCH 47 Garfield Heights, Ohio

Duhovni vodja: Rev. Anthony Rebol; Pred.: Olga Dorchak; Podpreds: Mary Mundson; Taj.-Blag.: Mary Taucher; Zapis.: Elsie Spellacy. Nadzornici: Elsie Lavrencic eno Marge Bizjak.

Seje so na drugi nedelji v mesecih Marca in Septembra ob 1. pop. V mesecih Maja in Decembra pa na prvi nedelji ob 1. pop v Slov. domu 5050 Stanley Ave., Maple Hts., Ohio.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S UNION BRANCH 50

President: Ann Tercek; Vice President: Mary Miller; Secretary: Mary Maxin; Membership Secretary: Evelyn Pipoly; Treasurer: Jean Miller; Auditors: Frances Kajfez, Anne Skebe; Sentinel: Josephine Smith; Dawn (Zarja) Reporter: Vi Moravchek. Mother of the Year: Evelyn Pipoly.

Progressive Slovene Women of America

PSWA NATIONAL BOARD

Headquarters: 15335 Waterloo Cleve, OH 44110

President: Florence Unetich. First Vice Pres.: Joyce Plemel; Second Vice Pres.: Millie Bradac; Secretary-Treasurer: Vida Zak; Recording Secretary: Frances Mauric. Auditors: Dolores Dobida, Fran Marn, Agnes Turkovich; Education / Welfare: Caroline Lokar, Helen Joca, Julie Zorc. Historian: Helen Joca.

National Board meetings are held the second Monday of January, March, April, July, September and November at Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, OH 44110 at 7:30 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE SLOVENE WOMEN OF AMERICA CIRCLE 1

President: Betty Rotar; Vice President: Josephine Kapla; Recording Secretary: Dolores Dobida; Financial Secretary: Vida Zak. Auditors: D. Silc, D. Gorjup, E. Riznar. Education and Welfare: D. Gorjup, E. Dawner, S. Matuck. Historian: R. Haic.

Meetings 1st Thursday of the month at Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, OH 44110.

PROGRESSIVE SLOVENE WOMEN OF AMERICA, CIRCLE 2

President: Josephine Turkman; Vice President: Agnes Turkovec; Honorary Vice President: Frances Legat and Anna Filipic; Secy.-Trea.: Margaret Kaus, 34200 Ridge Rd. No. 505, Willoughby, OH 44094, (Ph.: 585-2603); Rec. Secy.: Florence Zalokar; Publicity: Florence Zalokar; Auditors: Jennie Zaman, Frances Piletic; Sunshine Lady: Christine Ujcich.

Meetings are 3rd Wednesday in the Eddie Kenik room of SNH at 12 noon. New members are welcome!

PROGRESSIVE SLOVENE WOMEN OF AMERICA — CIRCLE 3 Euclid, Ohio

President: Dorothy Lamm; 1st Vice-Pres.: Dorothy Gilmore; 2nd Vice-Pres.: Mary Sterle; Recording Secretary: Diane Varney; Financial Secretary: Fran Marn, 1541 E. 191 St., No. K-104, Euclid, OH 44117, tele.: 486-2643; Sergeant-at-Arms: Caroline Lokar; Auditors: Loretta Hlabse, Chairman, Millie Pike and Marilyn Bilicic; Reporter: Regina Burya; Sunshine: Dorothy Elersich; Bingo: Dorothy Gilmore; Cookbooks: Mickey Frank, tele.: 481-8693.

Meetings second Wednesday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Slovenian Society Home, Recher Ave., Euclid, Ohio.

P.S.W.A. CIRCLE 7

President: Lucy Glavac; Vice Pres.: Helen Joca; Rec. Sec'y.: Pauline Krall; Treasurer: Frances B. Weyant; Auditors: Angie Baranowski, Mary Krnel, and Esther Larabee; Reporters: Esther Larabee, Jo Klein, Elsie Kozar; Sunshine Lady: Frances Weyant; Bingo Chair: Pauline Krall.

Meetings: First Thursday of the Month at 1:30 p.m. at Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, OH 44110.



DID YOU KNOW
Slovenia...

 Joseph Zelle

Recently 51 Slovenian emigrants sent a protest to the Slovenian government in Ljubljana by way of their pastoral office in Stuttgart, Germany. They were protesting against the recent frequent attacks on the Church. Furthermore they expressed their support of the Slovenian Bishops' Conference. There is a big battle going on at present particularly relating to the return of church property appropriated by the inglorious revolutionary government following the seizure of power more than 50 years ago.

Now the "liberators" with their "revolution" are claiming credit for winning Slovenian Independence in 1993, after 1200 years of foreign domination.

Hero of Slovenian Independence, Janéz Janša, gave a 2-hour talk on the present political and economic situation in Slovenia. The president of the SDSS then followed with a question and answer period. He speculated that the 5-pointed star and the strength of the old regime threatened the political life in Slovenia today.

Minister for Economic Activities Maks Tajnikar has resigned from his position. At the same time other ministers resigned their positions with the government. These were Rina Klimar, Minister of Labor, Family and Social Affairs; Šerģij Pélhan, Minister of Cul-

ture, and Rado Bohinc, Minister of Science and Technology. These ministers were part of the political party, United List, ZLSD.

At a press conference, in Ljubljana, Microsoft introduced the new Office '95. It is intended to work with the new Windows '95. This Slovenian version was begun to be produced in Ireland on January 29 of this year. Thus tiny Slovenia enters the forefront of the world countries with the very latest software of the leading software manufacturer in the world. The new Microsoft software means completion of the Microsoft Office 4.x. It includes thus Microsoft Excel, Word, Power Point, and Schedule+. All of this software increases the speed and capabilities through Windows '95 (and in Slovenian yet).

World famous Slovenian Octet had their farewell concert in Illirska Bistrica. The group performed under the artistic direction of Anton Nanut.

Last year there were 2,588 Hyundai cars sold in Slovenia.

School Sister Silvana Trošt of Terst celebrated her 90th birthday. She entered the novitiate in September 1926. Our best wishes and God's blessing on Sister Silvana!

Police officers in Kranj just christened their new laser speed detector. This "radar" incorporates the latest technology in the fight against high speed drivers. Auto accidents and fatalities are very high on Slovenia's highways and byways. Most of the accidents involve young speed-

ers. Gornja Radgona has 16 fire-fighting associations. Included among these are 200 firefighters who will be training during February to qualify for the new regulations regarding fire-fighting.



William Howard Taft was the only man in the history of the U.S. who served first as President, then as Chief Justice.

St. Vitus Fish Fries

St. Vitus Dad's Club is serving delicious fish fries every Friday, which began last week and will continue until the end of Lent. The fish or shrimp fries will be served in the church basement from 3:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.

Featured will be Canadian Walleye, FRESH potatoes, coleslaw, Pierogis and krofe will be available.

Monies realized from the dinners will be used in support of the St. Vitus school children's activities.

Getting Strong - Doesn't Take Long!

No time for weight-lifting? Think again. According to a new study, doing just one set of weight-lifting exercises is as good as doing three.

Donors to Rescue Sherwood Forest

EDWINSTOWE, England — Sherwood Forest, once the fabled haunt of socially conscious thieves and a villainous sheriff, is hardly big enough to hide Friar Tuck these days.

Timbering, farming, coal mining and urban sprawl have cut the once majestic broad-leaf forest down to a single stand of ancient woodland, barely enough for a decent chase scene. In fact, a walk through the wood takes a mere 20 minutes with nary a glimpse of deer.

"People come here expecting more. The forest has all but disappeared," said Austin Brady, director of the Sherwood Initiative, a government-financed program set up to replant and protect the forest.

Brady hopes to restore the forest, but his success will depend on persuading private landowners to plant trees.

A single stand of ancient woodland covering less than three-quarters of a square mile is all that remains of the patchwork of forest and heath that once stretched 20 miles from Nottingham to Worksop in a swath 5 to 8 miles across.

At its heart is a visitors center with trails that lead to sprawling 1,000-year-old Major Oak, where Robin Hood and his Merry Men were reputed to have hidden from the Sheriff of Nottingham.

The Sherwood Initiative plans to spend nearly \$40 million to replant oaks, silver birches and yews of Sherwood Forest. Funds will come from the government's Forestry Commission and private donations, Brady said.

The Sherwood Initiative already is growing seedlings for plantings.

The ugly slag heaps and scarred earth of six closed coal mines will eventually be returned to woodland, Brady said.

The project has the backing of the county council of Nottinghamshire, 150 miles northwest of London. Tourism is now tied with textiles as the No. 1 contributor to the local economy — worth 25,000 jobs and \$370 million in annual revenue.

"Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest are pivotal in our tourism campaign,"



Truffles, a fungus used as a food or flavoring, grows in Europe and the U.S. The ones considered tastiest come from the Perigord region of southwestern France. Trained dogs and pigs are often used to locate them.

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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Parlament potrdil tri nove vladne ministre —

Pretekli teden je parlament potrdil tri nove ministre, ki jih je bil predlagal premier Janez Drnovšek po odhodu iz koalicije Združene liste. (Foto spodaj) Na tajnem glasovanju sta prejela Janez Dular, novi minister za kulturo, in Andrej Umek, novi minister za znanost in tehnologijo 48, proti pa je bilo 31 poslancev. Tone Rop, novi minister za delo, je dobil 52 glasov, proti njemu je glasovalo 27 poslancev. Kot stranka se je proti trem kandidatom javno opredelila le Združena lista. Med drugim, so Dularja kritizirali, ker bo baje podrejal umetnost političnim spletkam, zanje sta bila nesprijemljiva tudi Rop in Umek. Tajno glasovanje je znova potrdila moč sedaj dvostrankarske vladne koalicije.

Brezposelnost v Sloveniji

Konec leta 1995 je bilo na zavodu za zaposlovanje uradno prijavljenih kar 126.759 (ali pa 125.759, kajti poročilo v sobotnem *Slovenecu* navaja obe številki) iskalcev zaposlitve. Pri toliko nezaposlenih je zanimiv podatek, da je v Sloveniji zaposlenih 37.947 tujcev, kar je za 2.581 več kot ob koncu leta 1994. Omenjeno poročilo navaja tudi podatke o tem, koliko je teh tujih delavcev iz drugih držav nekdanje Jugoslavije, in koliko jih je iz drugih držav sveta:

»Tujih delavcev iz nekdanje Jugoslavije je 95,5 odstotka, po državljanstvu pa največ iz Bosne in Hercegovine (15.551), Jugoslovancev je 9.708, Hrvatov 9.215 in Makedoncev 2.230. 233 delavcev je iz Ukrajine, 180 iz Ruske federacije, 154 iz Albanije, 93 iz Italije, 51 iz Romunije, 48 s Kitajske, 46 iz Bolgarije in 44 iz Nemčije.« In: »Poznavalci razmer celo zatrjujejo, da je število zaposlenih tujcev neprimerno višje v tistih podjetjih, kjer so tudi na vodilnih mestih zaposleni tujci.«

Varnostni ukrepi ob papeževem obisku v Sloveniji — Vsi policisti bodo na nogah

Vsi policisti v Sloveniji, okoli 10.000 jih je, bodo na nogah 17. maja, ko bo papež Janez Pavel II. začel s svojim obiskom te države. V slovenskem notranjem ministrstvu deluje poseben štab, ki ga vodi Borut Likar, državni sekretar v tem ministrstvu. Ta štab je že izdelal nadroben varnostni načrt. Namen je seveda preprečiti kakršnokoli presečenje. Na delu je že tudi slovenska obveščevalno-varnostna agencija. Ta dobiva in pretehta podatke iz tujine in iz Slovenije, ki bi kazali na morebitno ogroženost papeža.

Predstavniki varnostne službe so med drugim že obiskali tri države, ki jih je bil papež obiskal, da bi si ogledali priprave ameriških, belgijskih in hrvaških kolegov. Te izkušnje so jim omogočile, da so se še dodatno strokovno usposobili, poroča pretekli petek *Slovenčeva* novinarka Alenka Klepac.

Borut Likar je povedal: »Zaznati ni ničesar, kar bi kazalo, da bi bil papež v Sloveniji ogrožen, vendar ne smemo tvegati ničesar, prav tako si ne smemo dovoliti niti najmanjše improvizacije.«

Novinarka nadaljuje: »Območja, kjer se bo papež gibal, bodo razdeljena na tako imenovane varnostne cone; v najožjo bodo smele le osebe s posebnimi dovoljenji. Pripravljena bo tudi pot, po kateri se bo papež s 'papamobilom' zapeljal med ljudmi.«

Člani ekip prve pomoči, civilne zaščite, gasilcev in drugih intervencijskih služb, redarji in policisti bodo razporejeni po prostoru tako, da bodo lahko čim prej zagotovili pomoč tistim, ki jo bodo potrebovali. Uro pred začetkom prireditve bodo vhode zaprli, s čimer naj bi zagotovili večji nadzor nad dogajanjem. »Vsi ukrepi bodo usklajeni tudi s papežev osebno stražo, švicarsko gardo.«



Pretekli četrtek so se mnogi zbrali ob Prešernovem spomeniku v Ljubljani, da bi praznovali največji kulturni praznik, 8. februar, dan pesnikove smrti. Prešernova nagajenca za življenjsko delo sta pesnik Venko Taufer in baletni plesalec Vojko Vidmar (gl. str. 16). V ozadju vidna del Tromostovja in stojnice Ljub. trga.



Novi ministri (z leve): Tone Rop, Andrej Umek in Janez Dular

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Pustna zabava—

To soboto ste vabljeni na pustno zabavo Dramatskega društva Lilije v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue. Za več informacije in vstopnice, pokličite S. Gaserja na 381-2602 ali M. Zalarjevo na 943-3844. Za ples bo igral orkester Staneta Mejača.

Prodaja peciva—

Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete bo imelo prodajo krofov in peciva to soboto dop. od 9. ure dalje, v šolski dvorani. Pridite!

Pevski zbor Korotan vabi—

Pevci in pevke Korotana vas vabijo na pustni torek, 20. februarja, v avditorij pri Sv. Vidu, na koline. Serviranje se bo pričelo že ob 4.30 pop. in trajalo do 7.30 zv. Koline boste lahko tudi vzeli na dom oz. »take-out«. Nakaznice so po \$10, imajo jih Korotanovi odborniki, na voljo bodo tudi pri vhodu v avditorij ta torek. Prebitek bo pomagal kriti stroške, povezane z obiskom Korotana v Slovenijo, kamor je bil zbor vabljen k sodelovanju ob obisku Slovenije sredi maja papeža Janeza Pavla II.

Ribje večerje—

Vsak petek med 4. pop. in 7. zv. so na voljo ribje večerje v cerkveni dvorani pri Sv. Vidu. Pripravlja jih Očetovski klub.

Novi grobovi

Frances Kromar

Umrila je Frances Kromar, rojena Stucin, vdova po Louisu, sestra Cecilije Sivic ter že pok. Mary Zakrajsek, Elizabeth Jaklich in Christine Stucin, teta. Pogreb bo to soboto v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. (čas še ni določen). Ure kropljenja bodo jutri, v petek, pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

Sophie Zupanic

Dne 10. februarja je umrla 79 let stara Sophie Zupanic, rojena Bartol, žena Franka, mati Carol Ions, Sharon Miller in Cheryl Pishkula, 5-krat stara mati, 7-krat prastara mati, sestra Franka (že pok.) in Jennie Bartol. Pogrebni obredi bodo danes dop. ob 11h v Želetovem zavodu na E. 152 St. s pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

Frances Plut

Umrila je Frances Plut, rojena Franc, žena Johna, mati Johna in Leonarda, 7-krat stara mati, sestra Josepha (Denver, Colo.), članica SZZ št. 14. Pogreb je bil 11. februarja v oskrbi Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Pavla na Chardon Rd. in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Kosilo Slovenske šole—

Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu vabi na svoje letno kosilo to nedeljo. Serviranje bo od 11.30 do 1. pop., postregli bodo pečenimi piščanci ali svinjsko pečenko. Tisti, ki bodo kosilo vzeli na dom, lahko pridejo od 10.30 dalje v društveno sobo poleg avditorija. Nakaznice imajo starši šolskih otrok, dobili jih boste tudi pri vhodu (\$9 za odrasle in \$5 za otroke).

Čitalnica—

Letna seja Slovenske Narodne Čitalnice bo v nedeljo, 25. februarja, ob 2. pop. v knjižnici v SND na 6417 St. Clair.

Dobrotnika iščemo—

V naši pisarni se zanimajo, če je med našimi bralci dobrotnik, ki bi bil pripravljen kriti enoletno naročnino za p. Rafka Ropreta v Rimu, Italija. Stane \$40.

Žalostna vest—

Ga. Vida Rupnik je prejela žalostno vest, da ji je v vasi Mlake, v Beli krajini, Slovenija, umrl brat Jože Smuk, v starosti 61 let. Zapušča ženo Anico, dva sinova, hčerko, 9 vnukov, sestro Mimico z družino, v Clevelandu brata Antona z družino, Milana z družino ter sestro Vido in svaka Franca. R.I.P.

Frank Krainz bolan—

Znani rojak Frank Krainz z Highland Hts., kjer je služil pred leti kot župan, dobiva terapijo v Euclid Meridia bolnici na 18901 Lake Shore Blvd., soba 18, Euclid, OH 44119. Zadel ga je bila možganska kap. Želimo mu hitre povrnitve zdravja, gotovo bo pa vesel voščilnih kartic in pozdravov.

Knjiga »Half pa pu«—

Častni konzulat RSlovenije sporoča, da imajo na voljo knjigo dr. Nade Šabec z naslovom »Half pa pu«. Knjiga je napisana v angleščini na podlagi raziskovanj, ki jih je opravila tudi v Clevelandu glede stanja in razvoja slovenskega jezika med nami. Knjiga stane \$15 (dodajte za poštnino) in jo dobite na konzulatu, 1111 Chester Ave., Suite 520, Cleveland, OH 44114. Za več informacije, konzulat dobite na tel. (216) 589-9220.

Predavanje o financah—

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JANEZ GRIL

Sposojeni komentar

Po njih sadovih jih boste spoznali

V zadnjem času je v slovenski javnosti zbudila precejšnjo pozornost novica, da so predstavniki vodstva Zveze združenj borcev obiskali apostolskega nuncijsa in mu izročili pismo za svetega očeta Janeza Pavla II. V srcu mnogih ljudi se je zbudilo upanje. Morda so pa borci le uvideli, kaj je bilo v preteklosti narobe in bodo ob papeževem obisku ponudili roko sprave vsem, ki so jim povzročili toliko gorja, zlasti sorodnikom pobitih domobrancev in drugih nedolžnih žrtev revolucionarnega nasilja? Papež prihaja, da bi nas potrdil v veri, upanju in ljubezni. Ali ni to lepa priložnost, da bi se Slovenci spravili med seboj in se z novimi močmi usmerili proti letu 2000 in novemu tisočletju?

Ko so borci po nekaj dneh pismo dali v javnost, se je pokazalo, da so bila takšna pričakovanja prenačljiva. Iz pisma kot celote, čeprav je v njem veliko lepih besed o papežu in njegovem delu, veje ton, ki ga na Slovenskem poznamo že 50 let: Obtožujejo druge in molčijo o sebi in svojem početju. Kdor ne sprejema njihovih argumentov, ga prištejejo med »prenačete iz posameznih cerkvenih krogov«.

Takšen nedemokratičen ton je opazil tudi apostolski nuncij nadškof Edmond Farhat, ki slovenske polpretekle zgodovine ne pozna in ne more biti z njo obremenjen. V izjavi Apostolske nunciature je rečeno, da je nuncij, ko je po odhodu gostov pismo prebral, »presenečen ugotovil, da ton in vsebina poslanice ne ustrežata ozračju prisrčnosti in pripravljenosti za dialog, ki ju je bilo čutiti med pogovorom«.

Oboje, poslanico vodstva ZZB papežu in izjavo Apostolske nunciature v Sloveniji objavljamo. Bralke in bralci si boste lahko sami ustvarili svoje mnenje. (O pismu kot o izjavi smo sicer že poročali. Za popolnejše razumevanje bralcev v tej številki tudi ponatisnemo tekst obeh dokumentov. Ur. AD.)

V tem zapisu bi rad opozoril le na nekaj neresnic, ki so jih borci zapisali v svojem pismu. Papeža prosijo, naj stori vse, »da bi se priprave in sam Vaš obisk v Sloveniji razbremenile nepotrebne politizacije in obujanja narodnega sovraštva.« Kot član glavnega cerkvenega odbora za pripravo papeževga obiska, odgovoren za publikacije in javna glasila, lahko z vso odgovornostjo zatrdim, da doslej priprav na papežev obisk nihče ni obremenjeval s kakršnokoli politizacijo ali obujanjem narodnega sovraštva. Nasprotno, vsi se trudimo za primerno ozračje, da bo sveti oče lahko nagovoril vse, ne glede na njihovo vero, nazorsko prepričanje, politično ali kakšno drugačno pripadnost. Prvi, ki so v priprave poskušali vnesti politizacijo, so bili prav borci s svojo poslanico, polno ideoloških obtožb do vseh tistih, ki na slovensko polpreteklo zgodovino gledajo drugače kot oni.

Borce motijo »nekateri visoki cerkveni krogi« in njihove ocene NOB, »ki izhajajo iz zmotnega tolmačenja dokumentov Svetege sedeža«. Z njimi da še kar naprej opravičujejo »sodelovanje dela duhovščine ljubljanske škofije« z italijanskim in nemškim okupatorjem. Še dobro, da zmot niso pripisali kar papežem.

Druga neresnična obtožba se nanaša na »del cerkvenih predstavnikov in z njim povezane politične sile«. Ti naj bi prizadevanja za spravo pojmovali »kot priložnost za revanšizem in za opravičevanje ter celo čaščenje kolaboracije s silami Osi brez pridržkov«, kar je čista laž.

Imre Boba, prijatelj Slovencev, 1919 - 1996

SEATTLE, Wash. — Izgubil sem prijatelja. Enajstega januarja je v Seattle umrl profesor Imre Boba. Trideset let sva se srečavala skoro vsak teden. On zgodovinar, jaz geograf, vezalo naju je zanimanje za slovenske in vzhodnoevropske zadeve, od najstarejših časov do danes.

Imre je bil rojen 13. oktobra 1919 v Gyoru na Madžarskem. Oče je bil Poljak, mati Madžarka. Kot mlad fant je živel najprej na Poljskem, nato na Madžarskem, zato je od otroških let govoril več jezikov in doživljal povezovanja in naspotstva, ki jih je tamkajšnji svet poznal.

Med vojno je bil v Budimpešti, ob koncu pa najprej na Dunaju in nato v Italiji. Tam se je pridružil poljski Andersovi armadi in bil z njo preseljen v Anglijo. Hitro se je naučil italijanščine in nato angleščine. Zaradi svoje spretnosti in znanja je bil uslužben pri Radio Free Europe v Münchnu. V Ameriko je prišel kot begunec. Na washingtonski univerzi je napravil doktorat in z njim povezal koščke svojih univerzitetnih študij iz Budimpešte, Dunaja, Londona in Münchna.

Zgodovina srednjega veka vzhodne Evrope mu je odkrila zgodnjo preteklost Slovencev in posebno delovanje Cirila in Metoda. Imre se ni zadovoljil s tem, da bi slepo sprejemal ustaljene trditve zgodovinarjev. Poglobljal se je v vire, najsi so bili v kakršnemkoli jeziku. Odkrival je napačna prepisovanja in tolmačenja. Bil je reden gost v arhivskih dokumentacijskih centrih Evrope, od Vatikana do Londona in Berlina, Beograda in Ljubljane, Dunaja in Benetk.

Dokazoval je, da je Moravska Cirila in Metoda v današnjem Sremu in ne med Češko in Slovaško. Pojasnjeval je marsikatero netočno branje starih virov od Konstantinove listine do zgodnjih dokumentov iz zgodovine Bolgarov in Makedoncev. K Slovincem se je pogosto vračal, pisal je o Karantaniji in Karantancih, o pokristjanjevanju, in dokazoval delo Cerkve na tem ozem-

Slovenski škofovski konferenci borci očitajo, da je v poslanici ob 50-letnici konca druge svetovne vojne »neargumentirano« obsodila odpor slovenskega naroda proti okupatorju, »ki ga je vodila Osvobodilna fronta, označujoč ga kot pripadnost zločinski družbi«.

Borci so napadli tudi škofijski postopek za razglasitev Lojzeta Grozdeta za mučenca, ki ga je podpisal ljubljanski nadškof dr. Alojzij Šuštar. Ta pobuda naj bi bila v »nasprotju z resnico o dejstvih in z izvirnimi verskimi nagibi«, temeljila naj bi »na podlagi izmišljenih in nepreverjenih podatkov o okoliščinah smrti« med drugo svetovno vojno. Pozabili pa so seveda pripisati, da so Grozdeta zverinsko ubili partizani.

Pozabili so še na marsikaj drugega. Skoraj na vse, kar so hudega naredili slovenskemu narodu v času revolucije in po njej. Pozabili so na samo revolucijo, s katero so se na vsa usta hvalili 45 let. Pozabili so na komunizem, ki so ga na silo širili, pozabili na preganjanje vernikov in duhovnikov, na porušene cerkve... Poslanici so pozabili priložiti knjigi *Palme mučeništva in Farne plošče*, da bi si sveti oče laže predstavljal, kaj so bile njihove »posamezne napake in ekscesi in zunajsodne usmrtitve po končani vojni«. Sedaj jih sicer obsojajo, nič pa ne naredijo, da bi resnica o krvavi revoluciji in njenih nosilcev prišla na dan.

Po njih delih jih boste spoznali. Misel iz Svetega pisma velja za vse! Besede so premalo.

lju.

Zgodaj je odkril bogato delo prof. Grivca. Leta 1963 je šel v Ljubljano, žal je prišel tja nekaj mesecev po Grivčevi smrti. Vendar je tam našel Grivčevo knjižnico. Dosegel je, da je washingtonska univerza odkupila več kot tisoč knjig iz te zapuščine, predvsem revije in zgodovinske študije. To je postalo osnova bogati zbirki slovenskega gradiva, ki se še danes dopolnjuje z novimi nakupi in darili. Imre ima za to največje zasluge.

Imre Boba je bil vrsto let član Društva za slovenske študije in je sodeloval pri njenih letnih sestankih. Pred nekaj leti je kot gost na ljubljanski univerzi predaval o svojih raziskovanjih. Mnogo je potoval in pogosto sodeloval na mednarodnih srečanjih.

Imre mi je odprl pot do strokovnih kolegov zgodovinarjev v Krakovu in Varšavi, v Budimpešti in univerzitetnih sre-

diščih Amerike. Zaradi njega sem zlezal na stolp v škofijski palači v Gyoru, da sem slikal njegovo rodno mesto. V stolnici v Budimpešti sem odkril stranski oltar v čast sv. Imreta.

Dragoceni so mi bili njegovi nasveti, kaj naj si ogledam na Bavarskem in da je vredno videti Esztergom in Višegrad, Blatno jezero in tudi Zakopane.

Marsikdo je iskal njegovega nasveta, saj je bil doma v arheologiji in lingvistiki, v srednjeveških virih in modernih tehničnih posegih za zgodovinsko raziskovanje. Govoril je ducat jezikov, nobenega brez napak, ob kozarcu vina je govoril tudi slovensko, če je bilo treba.

Slovenci smo z njegovo smrtjo izgubili prijatelja, ki je s svojo znanstveno zavzetostjo utemeljeval osnove naše preteklosti. Vsi, ki smo ga poznali in cenili, pa smo izgubili dragega sosedo, odkritega prijatelja, ki ga ne bo nihče nadomestil.

Jože Velikonja

Kje se bomo srečali s papežem

Ta članek izpod peresa Janeza Grila je izšel v Družini z dne 4. februarja. Daje splošen pregled aktivnosti v zvezi s papeževim obiskom Slovenije med 17. in 19. majem letos. Ur.

Program obiska papeža Janeza Pavla II. v Sloveniji je že bolj ali manj znan. Številne Slovenke in Slovenci se sprašujemo, kje se bomo lahko z njim srečali in ga pozdravili.

Po prihodu na letališče Brnik, 17. maja, popoldne in po srečanju z najvišjimi političnimi predstavniki na gradu Brdo pri Predosljah bomo papeža lahko pozdravili na ljubljanskih ulicah na poti v stolnico. V njej se bo zvečer srečal z duhovniki, redovniki in redovnicami.

V soboto, 18. maja, bo ob 9. uri na ljubljanskem hipodromu v Stožicah prvo množično srečanje s papežem: slovesna maša ob 1250-letnici krščanstva na Slovenskem. Na posebej pripravljenem odru bo ob papežu več kot 40 škofov in kardinalov, nekaj sto duhovnikov in okoli 1000 pevcev.

Na samem hipodromu bo prostora za več kot 100.000 ljudi. Posebno mesto bodo imeli bolniki in invalidi, častni gostje, narodne noše, ministranti in ministrantke, prav tako pa tudi vsi drugi udeleženci. Vsak bo pravočasno dobil posebno vstopnico.

Istega dne popoldne se bo papež Janez Pavel II. v Postojni srečal s slovensko mladino. Prireditev bo na športnem letališču. V cerkvenem odboru za pripravo obiska računamo, da se bo srečanja udeležilo okoli 50.000 mladih iz vse Slovenije, poleg njih pa še gostje iz sosednjih držav.

Prireditev je zasnovana tako, da bo prav gotovo nagovorila mlade. To bo praznovanje papeževga rojstnega dne. Program bo izražal veselje, upanje in načrte mladih, a hkrati tudi njihove težave, prizkušnje in negotovosti. Papež bo svoj nagovor oblikoval v obliki odgovorov na vprašanja mladih. Ob 2500-članskem pevskem zboru bo v programu nastopilo tudi več priljubljenih glasbenih skupin.

V nedeljo, 19. maja, zjutraj bo papež z Brnika poletel v Maribor. Blizu letališča bo ob 10. uri tretje množično srečanje z njim: Papež bo skupaj s kardinali, škofi in duhovniki daroval slovesno mašo, med katero bo, tako vsi upamo, razglasil za blaženega svetniškega škofa Antona Martina Slomška. Maše se bo udeležilo veliko ljudi, načrtovani prireditveni prostor jih lahko sprejme 200.000.

Po maši se bo papež odpeljal v Maribor. Najprej bo obiskal škofijski dom, kasneje pa tudi stolnico. V njej se bo srečal s predstavniki slovenske kulture, znanosti in umetnosti.

Proti večeru se bo odpeljal na mariborsko letališče. Po uradnem cerkveno-državnem slovesu bo z letalom Adrie Airways poletel proti Rimu.

MARTIN JEVIKAR

Recenzija

Ludve Potokar: *Onstran samote*

GORICA, It. — Do letos (tj. 1995) je bil zdomski pisatelj Ludve Potokar v domovini popolnoma neznan, nekoliko so vedeli o njem v zamejstvu in v Ameriki, letos poleti pa je izšlo pri Celjski Mohorjevi družbi njegovo zbrano delo *Onstran samote* (Celje 1995, str. 574). Besedila in dokumentarne fotografije je izbral, uredil in spremno besedo napisal France Pibernik.

V knjigi je v prvem oddelku *Prah časa* osem »miniatur, kratkih zgodb in novel«, sledi nedokončani roman *Krivi Vir* in Pibernikov uvod in življenjski opis *Slovenski grob ob Tihem oceanu*. Ta del obsega kar 250 strani, vse, kar je mogel Pibernik odkriti v domovini in obeh Amerikah o Potokarju.

Doma je bil iz Cikave pri Šmarju-Sapu (blizu Ljubljane), kjer se je rodil 18. dec. 1923. Oče je bil železniški čuvaj, brat Tone železniški uradnik in prevajalec srbohrvaških del v slovenščino, tudi Andriča.

Ludve je bil osmi, zadnji otrok. Vozil se je v Ljubljano na III. realno gimnazijo, vendar je neredno študiral, v 4. razredu je npr. manjkal 174 ur in ni mogel delati male mature. 1. dec. 1941 je bil tri dni zaprt, leta 1942 je bil obsojen na leto dni konfinacije. Bil je v taboriščih Monigo in Chiesa-nuova do maja 1943, ko se je verjetno na prošnjo šmarskega župnika vrnil domov.

Stopil je k vaškim stražarjem, nato k domobrancem, Angleži so ga vrnil iz Vetrinja partizanom, ki so ga zaprli v Slovenj Gradcu. Pobegnil je in se zatekel v taborišče Peggetz pri Lienzu. Tu je bil v uredništvu razmnoženega časnika *Domači glasovi*, febr. 1946 je najbrž napravil maturo v Lienzu, ker se je že dec. 1945 pogojno vpisal na univerzo v Gradcu.

Študiral je botaniko in bil ves razdvojen, včasih pravi ni-

hilist, na robu propada, saj je 15. jan. 1949 pisal: »V Gradcu sem poldrugo leto poležaval v mislih na samomor.« Veliko je pisal, novele in črtice in dolgi roman *Krivi Vir*, ki ga je dopolnjeval vse življenje, a je ostal nedokončan. V načrtu je imel še dva romana, vendar ni prišel preko načrtov. Jul. 1948 se je iz Gradca preselil v Kanado in delal tam na farmi Slovenca Franka Možine.

Po letu dni obveznega dela se je prešedel v Hamilton in delal v tovarni za žice. Febr. 1950 se je preselil v Cleveland in se vpisal na univerzo na časnikarski oddelek. Tu je 1953 diplomiral, dve leti pozneje je dosegel stopnjo magistra.

Vrniti se je moral v Kanado in tu je postal uradnik na kanadskih železnicah v Britanski Kolumbiji, sredi prostranih gozdov in samote, v leseni baraki, kjer si je sam kuhal in pral. Tu je živel skoraj do smrti, ki jo je sam povzročil s strelom iz puške 28. marca 1965 v Vancouverju. Ker ni zapustil denarja, ga je na svoje stroške pokopala občina, policija pa je odpeljala njegovo zapuščino in jo razprodala. Njegovega groba ni več.

Potokar je začel pisati že v gimnaziji, vendar je pisal počasi, v presledkih, še manj je objavjal. Tako je v reviji *Obisk* objavil dvoje publicističnih člankov iz življenja žuželk. Pri domobrancih je opravil tečaj za obveščevalca, propagandista in vojnega poročevalca in začel sodelovati z novelami in črticami v reviji *Slovensko domobranstvo*.

V Gradcu je bil njegov najuspešnejši ustvarjalni čas, tedaj so nastale novele in črtice, vseh je osem, in nedokončani roman *Krivi Vir*. Sodeloval je v razmnoženih revijah, v Clevelandu je urejal *Kanadsko domovino*, ki je bila priloga *Ameriške domovine*. Bil je liberalno usmerjen, zato ni hotel sodelovati pri Slovenski



kulturni akciji v Buenos Airesu, čeprav so mu želeli izdati nedokončani roman *Krivi Vir*.

Že prej je bil v uredniškem odboru zbornika *Zapiski*, v katerih je objavil novelo *Cigani* in odlomek iz romana. Novele so napisane v istem slogu in duhu, kakor so pisali mlajši pisatelji v predvojni in medvojni Dom in svet. Zanimivo je, da je priobčil novelo *Osute platane* v tržaški reviji *Mlada setev*, ki jo je ustanovil in urejal prof. Jože Peterlin.

Roman *Krivi Vir* se dogaja blizu Šmarja v odmaknjeni dolini, sredi gozdov in potokov, med gornjim in spodnjim mlinom, v katerih živita družini Janeza in Martina Pahorja. Gospodarja sta se tožila zaradi meje, zato družini ne govorita, Janezovi so na katoliški strani, Martinovi na liberalni, Janezovi imajo bogoslovca, Martinovi študenta inženjerije. Prvi Pahor je bil tovarnik in je iz Trsta na Dunaj vozil sol in veliko zaslužil. Od graščine je kupil *Krivi Vir* »za sedem hlebcev ovsenega kruha, taka lakot je bila takrat«.

Življenje ni bilo lahko. Martin je opustil mlin in povečal kamnoiom, ki je preživljal družino. Bil je podžupan in je precej oblastno gospodaril. 17-letna hči Slavka je hotela na učiteljske v Ljubljano, pa ji oče ni dovolil. Žena se mu je vtopila pri mlinu, tolažil se je pri neki ženski v Ljubljani.

Tedaj je prišel za učitelja Janko Leben, mlad in podjeten človek, v katerega se je Slavka takoj zagledala, vendar se ni dosti menil zanjo. Slavka je delala v Prosvetnem društvu, zato je skušala pridobiti učitelja za režiserja, oče pa ga je nagovarjal, naj ustanovi v Šmarju Sokole.

Učitelj se ni odločil na nobeno stran. Začel se je zanimati za neko Rožo, katere mati se je naselila v baraki pri kamnolomu, delala in pijančevala. V Šmarju so bile občinske volitve, kandidirala sta oba mlinarja Pahorja, takoj po volitvah pa je umrl njun oče, ki je živel pri Martinu: prehladil se je, ko ga je peljal Martin na voliše.

Konec preseka dejanje in nosilne ljudi: ne zvmemo za uspeh volitev, sredi dogajanja je življenje vodilnih ljudi. Pisatelj pripoveduje realistično, natančno razpravlja o življenju v obeh mlinih, plastično in izčrpno le o Martinovi družini. Oče je veseljak, gospodarsko naprednejši, delavce izkorišča, ne ravna se po moralnih predpisih, v družini je diktatorski,

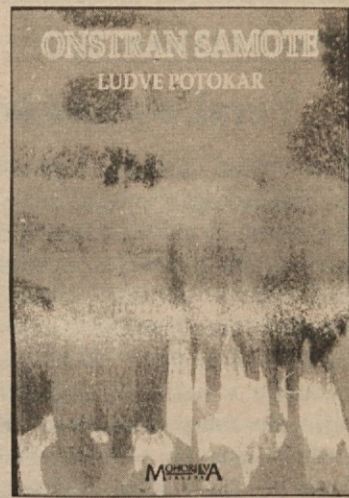
povsod vidi samo sebe. Do sina študenta v Ljubljani je popustljiv in darežljiv, da bi ga ne oviral pri njegovem neurejenem življenju in da bi se nekoč postavljala z njim. Do sorodnikov je trd, niti očetova smrt ga na grobu ne pripravi do tega, da bi podal bratu roko.

Hči Slavka je pod tako močnim očetovim vplivom, da ne more na učiteljske, da se ne more zblížati z učiteljem. Prevara jo tudi Roža, ki jo je imela za največjo prijateljico.

Učitelj Leben še nima izrazitih potez, v novem kraju se še lovi, njegov značaj ni trden in dokončen. Z lahkoto ga zavrti Roža in si ga bo ovijala okrog prsta, kakor bo hotela. Ta hodi po materinih stopinjah, prepuščena je samoti in osamelosti.

Glavni ljudje so živi in naravni, delajo in mislijo in so zajeti iz resničnega življenja. Prav tako je resnično življenje v Šmarju, večji vasi blizu Ljubljane, kjer se križajo življenjski interesi različnih ljudi. Tu je zajeta Slovenija v malem, gospodarske in politične strasti v miniaturni, kljub temu pa žive in realne. Politične boje in volitve je poustvaril enkratno, saj se je v Šmarju odigravalo vse tisto, kar se je dogajalo v celi Sloveniji. Martin Pahor je bil le eden izmed tolikih slovenskih političnih veljakov, ki so po svoje krojili politično usodo soobčanov. Potokar je te razmere poznal, doživljal, se jih udeleževal, čeprav njegova družina ni bila na vrhu.

Jezik je svež in živ, čeprav je živel toliko let v tujini in je



skušal pisati tudi v angleščini. Škoda, da je roman nedokončan, čeprav je urednik Pibernik prepričan, da ga je Potokar dokončal. Morda se je po smrti zgubil na policiji, ker se nihče ni zanimal za zapuščino.

Pibernikov uvod in življenjski opis je izčrpen in popoln, ker je poiskal vsa dostopna Potokarjeva pisma, v katerih je veliko pisal o sebi in svojem delu. Pomembne so tudi fotografije pisatelja samega in njegovih prijateljev in znancev. Umrl je star 42 let, ko je doštudiral, dobil kanadsko državljanstvo in bi bil lahko šele začel brezskrbno živeti. Vzrok nepričakovane smrti je bila bolezen, ki ga je spodkopavala vrsto let, prav tako se se tri dekleta, ki jih je imel rad, poročila z drugimi: Škofova Zdenka, Josephine Možina s farme v Kanadi in Mila Marn, ki jo je vabil iz Šmarja v Kanado.

Tako se je torej Ludve Potokar šele v samostojni slovenski državi vrnil s svojim leposlovnim delom v domovino.

Mladika
Gorica, št. 9, 1995

Kako bodo italijanske reforme vplivale na položaj Slovencev?

Poskusi nove ošibitve slovenske manjšine

Trst — Ustavne reforme, ki naj bi jih izvedli pod snujočo se vlado Antonia Maccanica, bi lahko dodatno ošibile položaj slovenske manjšine v Italiji. Dovolj je pomisliti na uvedbo enoimenskega večinskega volilnega sistema s skrivnim glasovanjem, ki bi lahko dejansko odpravilo še zadnjo možnost, da bi Slovenci imeli predstavnika v rimskem parlamentu, še zlasti, če se bo v njem zmanjšalo število sedežev, je zapisano v izjavi Slovenske skupnosti iz Trsta.

SSk se zavzema za to, da bi italijansko državo uredili ob spoštovanju temeljnih načel sedanje ustave in najnovejših pridobitev evropske demokracije, z okrepitevijo deželnih in krajevnih avtonomij v zveznem smislu ter ob spoštovanju pravic narodnostnih manjšin, ki so nespregledljiv del evropske in svetovne stvarnosti.

Slovenci v Italiji bi morali doseči, da bi v tem času velikih sprememb končno premaknili z mrtve točke reševanje vprašanj, s katerimi se že predolgo spopada slovenska narodnostna skupnost, začevši z odobritvijo varovalnega zakona in zagotovitvijo pravice do soudeležbe v političnem življenju, ki jo napovedane reforme dodatno ogrožajo.

Zahteva po uvedbi posebnih mehanizmov za zagotovitev zastopanosti v izvoljenih telesih, ki je ena izmed temeljnih programskih točk SSK, se zdaj spet kaže kot popolnoma utemeljena in bistvenega pomena za nadaljnji obstoj slovenske manjšine. Deželno tajništvo SSK je sklenilo, da bo o tem zavzelo končno stališče, ko bo politična slika v Italiji jasnejša, vsekakor pa bo že v kratkem sporočilo novemu mandatarju temeljne zahteve slovenske manjšine.

Na svojem zadnjem posvetu v Gorici je deželno tajništvo SSK obravnavalo tudi politične spremembe v Sloveniji. Ob tem so člani izrazili pričakovanje, da bo nova vladna večina v matični državi pozorna tudi do težav Slovencev po svetu in še posebej v Italiji.

Med drugim je z zadovoljstvom ugotovilo, da je misel o demokratično izvoljenem skupnem predstavništvu slovenske narodnostne skupnosti nalletela na pozitiven odziv v osnutku resolucije o slovenskih manjšinah, ki ga je pred dobrim mesecem sprejel državnozborni odbor za mednarodne odnose.

Hkrati SSK obžaluje, da nekateri predstavniki manjšine zdaj nastopajo v Ljubljani in

(dalje na str. 16)

V blag spomin

OB TRIDESETI
OBLETNICI, ODKAR JE
V GOSPODU
PREMINUL NAŠ
LJUBLJENI SIN IN BRAT

ADOLPH
LUNDER

Izdihnil je svojo plemenito
dušo dne 20. februarja 1966.

Bog sam ga hotel je imeti;
presadil ga je v rajski vrt,
kjer nikdar ne bode strt!

Žalujochi:

Sestri — MARIJA in ANNA
ter ostali sorodniki

Cleveland, Ohio, 15. februarja 1996.



Razvil še ni bil Tvoj se cvet
in že je moral oveneti,
prekrasen bil za ta je svet.

DRAGO KLEMENČIČ

Ljubljana Slovenija

Verske vsebine na nacionalni javni televiziji

Če nismo povsem izgubili zgodovinskega spomina, še vedno vemo za težave, s katerimi smo se na področju javnega obveščanja morali soočiti verujoči, katoličani pa še posebej, v skoraj petih desetletjih enoumja v nekdanji Jugoslaviji. Posebno obravnavo bi zaslužil tisk, saj si je Cerkev prva pri tisku utrla nekatera pota, ki si jih Cerkev v drugih socialističnih deželah niso mogle.

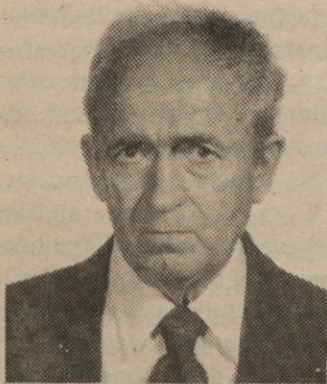
Tistemu, ki bi hotel risati grafikon razvoja svoboščin v nekdanji Jugoslaviji, bi zadoščalo listanje po straneh verskega tiska, saj se je tiskal tik pod zgornjo mejo dovoljenega. Kadar jo je prestopil, so posledice dovolj glasno odmevale v javnosti. Nekaj povsem drugega je bila uredniška politika tiskanih medijev, ki so bili (tako smo bili takrat navajeni slišati) v družbeni lasti. Informacije o veri in verujočih, o dogodkih in dejstvih v zvezi s Cerkvijo so se pojavljale v bolj ali manj senzacionalnem kontekstu, ki je neredko dobival priokus škandaloznosti.

Argumentov za takšne trditve ni treba iskati z lučjo; dovolj je sestri v NUK ali katero drugo javno knjižnico, kjer hranijo letnike slovenskih časopisov in revij. Pod članki, ki seveda nimajo nič opraviti s časnikarsko etiko, še manj s profesionalno poštenostjo, bomo našli tudi imena ljudi, ki se grede danes brez slehernega stramu nekakšne profesorje demokracije in pluralizma.

Resnici na ljubo je treba priznati, da je odpiranje slovenske uradne politike odmevalo tudi v slovenskih medijih in v osemdesetih letih so se razmere počasi normalizirale. Pri

V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob tretji obletnici smrti dragega moža, očeta, starega očeta, brata in strica



PAVEL ŽAKELJ

Umrl je 17. februarja 1993

V miru božjem Ti počivaj, dragi, nepozabni nam, v nebesih rajsko srečo uživaj v ljubezni božji vekomaj.

Žalujejo:

Marija - žena
hči Ani Žitko z družino
sinovi: Pavle, Stanko z družinami, Tone, Janko in Vinko
v Belgiji č.g. Vinko - brat,
in ostalo sorodstvo

tem mislim na posebno anomalijo, ki je na drugih področjih ni bilo.

O veri in Cerkvji so govorili skoraj izključno marksistični strokovnjaki za religijo. Če se je hotelo uredništvo ukvarjati na primer z vprašanji o prireji mesa, je seveda poklicalo ustreznega kmetijskega ali veterinarskega strokovnjaka. Le glede vprašanj vere in verujočih je bil vsak novinarski začetnik strokovnjak.

Trdnjava socialističnega samoupravljanja

Z razvojem in uveljavljanjem elektronskih medijev je vsakomur postalo jasno, da gre za povsem novo medijsko areno. Pri tem mislim predvsem na sočasen prehod iz verbalne civilizacije v ikonografsko ali z drugimi besedami od govornice besed k govornici slik.

Začel se je boj za obvladovanje novih, vplivnejših medijev. Znanstveniki so kaj kmalu ugotovili, da si povprečen spremljevalec veliko prej zapomni sporočilo, ki ga je dobil s pomočjo avdiovizualne govornice, kakor če bi ga prebral. Še večji razkorak med govornico besede in govornico slike pa je nastal, kadar smo lahko merili identifikacijo pri sprejemalcu. Z eno besedo: radio in televizija sta postajala odločilna dejavnika pri oblikovanju javnega mnenja.

O verskih vsebinah na teh dveh nacionalnih medijih seveda ni bilo mogoče niti sanjati. V Družini so se večkrat pojavljala pisma bralcev z zahtevami po odpiranju radia in televizije verskim vsebinam ali ustreznim informacijam o dejstvih in dogodkih v svetu vere in verujočih.

Kadar je na to temo izšel tudi kakšen uredniški komentar, je navadno sledil vzvišen odgovor tega ali onega šefa, da medijev, ki sta tako pomembna za ohranjanje in poglobljanje tradicij socialističnega samoupravljanja, pač ne bodo nikoli odprli »verski propagandi«. In pri tem je ostalo.

Prelomna osemdeseta leta

In najbrž bi bilo tako skoraj do konca, ko ne bi bilo na televiziji nekaj pogumnih posameznikov, ki so tvegali in začeli v okviru kulturnih, mladinskih in dokumentarnih oddaj obravnavati vsebine, ki so bile do takrat tabu. Tako so se na zaslonih začele pojavljati slovenske cerkve, znamenja in kapele, križi in osebnosti, ki so v preteklosti veliko pomenile za slovensko Cerkev in za našo

Slovenska manjšina

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

skušajo ta zakoniti odziv matične države izničiti in ga črtati iz omenjene resolucije. Po mnenju SSK gre očitno za skupine, ki se ne morejo sprijazniti z uveljavljanjem načel in metod demokracije tudi pri Slovencih v Italiji, so zapisali v omenjeni izjavi za javnost.

Slovenska tiskovna agencija

Slovenec, 5. feb. 1996



Prešernova nagradjena za življenjsko delo sta pesnik Venko Taufer in baletni plesalec Vojko Vidmar (na fotografiji), nagradjenci Prešernovega sklada pa scenograf Mirko Japelj, operna solistka Milena Morača, oblikovalec Zdravko Papič, igralec Brane Šturbej, pesnik Uroš Zupan in pisatelj Vlado Žabot.

kulturno in politično zgodovino.

Iz tujine je prišla imenitna serija o Bibliji, v domači produkciji je nastala serija o zgodovini Vatikanu, da ne naštevam predolgo. Ti posamezniki — nekateri so še sedaj na televiziji — so lahko upravičeno ponosni, da so stopali nekaj korakov pred časom in da so kasnejši dogodki potrdili njihovo ravnanje.

Nekako vzporedno smo lahko spremljali prizadevanja, da bi božič po zgledu večine civiliziranih držav tudi v Sloveniji postal dela prost dan. Prva praznična voščila takratnega predsednika SZDL Jožeta Smoleta, najprej po radiu in naslednje leto še po televiziji, so za marsikoga pomenila šok, za druge pa olajšanje. Kmalu se je smel na zaslonu pokazati tudi ljubljanski nadškof in slovenski metropolit, toda takrat se je večini to že zdelo nekaj povsem naravnega.

Vse, kar se je dogajalo pozneje, je bila nekakšna logična posledica vsega tega. Od programskega vodstva RTV Slovenije je prišlo izrecno vprašanje. »Kaj lahko naredimo za letošnji božič?« Posledica skupnega dogovora je bil prvi (časovno sicer močno okrnjen) prenos božične polnočnice iz Betlehema, potem prvi prenos bogoslužja in sprave slovenski nad grobovi po vojni pomorjenih v Kočevskem Rogu.

Koristni pogovori

Vzporedno s temi dogodki so potekali pogovori z vodstvom RTV. Slovenski škofje

so imenovali manjšo pogajalsko skupino, ki je skušala položiti temelje sedanjemu verskemu programu na slovenski televiziji. Pogovori so bili odprti in treba je pošteno priznati, da je vodstvo RTV vse zahteve brez pridržkov sprejelo kot povsem legitimne in upravičene. Težave so bile v finančnih in tehničnih zmogljivostih. In, da ne bo pomote, pisali sta se leti 1988 in 1989.

Na koncu pogovorov je bil sprejet sporazum, da na nacionalni televiziji uvedejo tedensko oddajo o veri in verujočih, ki naj bo za začetek dolga 20 minut. Zaradi objektivnih težav prenos maš ni mogoč vsako nedeljo, pač pa ga bo televizija realizirala za tri velike katoliške praznike in za dan reformacije slovenskih evangelijanov.

Ti dogovori pa so prinesli še nekaj precej daljnosežnih sklepov. Posebej velja poudariti skupno ugotovitev, da imajo tudi verujoči v slovenski družbi pravico, da prek televizijskih zaslonov nacionalne televizije dobijo vsebine, ki jim pri uresničevanju njihove vernosti pomagajo. Ker tudi oni plačujejo ustrezne dajatve za nacionalne radijske in televizijske programe, je povsem naravno, da iz teh sredstev nastaja tudi program, ki si ga želijo. Zadovoljevanje interesov skupin gledalcev je bilo že takrat deklarirano kot obveza nacionalne televizije in to je potrdil tudi zadnji statut RTV Slovenije.

Ko so potekali dogovori, je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih

približno sedemnajst različnih verskih skupnosti, zato je bilo povsem razumljivo vprašanje, kako mednje razdeliti medijski prostor. Soglasno je bil sprejet sklep, naj verski program nacionalne televizije po dolžnosti »pokriva« samo avtohtone verske skupnosti.

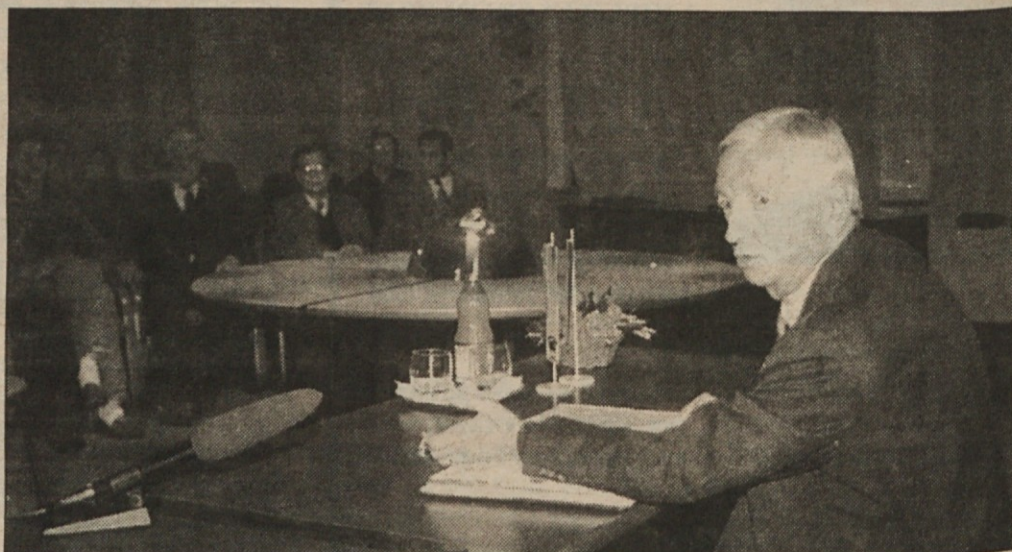
Strogo vzeto sta v Sloveniji samo dve: katoliška in evangeličanska. Nekako smemo med »domače« šteti tudi pravoslavne, predvsem zaradi njihovih župnij, ki jih imajo v Beli Krajini že več stoletij. Vse druge verske skupnosti, ki seveda niso tako neločljivo vtkane v slovensko narodno in kulturno identiteto, imajo tudi dostop na zaslone nacionalne televizije, vendar po normalnih uredniških kriterijih.

Tako sta katoliška in evangeličanska verska skupnost redno prisotni v oddajah o veri in verujočih, ob posebnih priložnostih še pravoslavna in nazadnje islamska zaradi precejšnjega števila vernikov, ki živijo in delajo v Sloveniji.

Predmet pogovorov je bil tudi naslov tedenske oddaje. Med več predlogi je bil izbran naslov »Obzorja duha« s podnaslovom »Oddaja o veri in verujočih«.

Izbira podnaslova ni tako nepomembna, kakor bi se morda zelo na prvi pogled. Gre namreč za odločitev, da te oddaje niso namenjene ozki ciljni publiku verujočih, temveč želijo na ustrezen način razgrinjati svet vere in verujočih vsem, ki jih to zanima. Ta svet je bil v preteklosti por-

(dalje na str. 17)



Ljubljana — Na včerajšnjem klepetu Izza kongresa je dr. Jože Bernik iz Chicaga, predsednik Svetovnega slovenskega kongresa, predstavil svoj pogled na utrjevanje slovenske državnosti. Jože Bernik je kot znani gospodarski strokovnjak mladi slovenski državi očital premajhen trud, ki ga je vložila, da bi se vrnili slovenski strokovnjaki iz tujine. O pogovorih, ki jih je imel s predsednikom države, je dejal: »Kučan je poudaril skrb za slovenstvo in pogled v prihodnost. Že George Orwel pa je pred leti dejal, da imajo le tisti, ki nadzirajo preteklost, lahko nadzor tudi v. T.

(Slovenec, 7. feb. 1996)

Tekst pisma ZZB NOB Slovenije...

Sveti oče Janez Pavel II.

Vaša Svetost!

V pričakovanju Vašega napovedanega obiska v Sloveniji nam dovolite, da se obrnemo na Vas z naslednjim pismom.

Vest o snidenju s Svetim očetom je sprejela velika večina državljanov Slovenije z nedvoumno naklonjenostjo.

Tudi mi borci in udeleženci narodnoosvobodilnega boja visoko cenimo Vaše osebne izkušnje iz časov nacističnega zatiranja v Vaši domovini med drugo svetovno vojno ter Vašo skrb za zapostavljene in preganjane. Znana so nam Vaša potovanja v razne dele sveta, na katerih izražate plemenite pobude za mir ter se zavzimate za pravičnost v okvirih odpuščanja, sožitja in spoštovanja človekovih pravic.

Posebej vrednotimo Vaše poudarjanje pravic narodov, saj smo bili Slovenci prav v tem pogledu v našem boju in prizadevanjih za narodnostno preživetje v številnih usodnih preizkušnjah. Sladno s tem upanjem in ponosom spremljamo tudi Vašo naklonjenost pri obravnavi proglastitve škofa Antona Martina Slomška za slovenskega svetnika, saj je v okviru svojega služenja Cerkev v zgodovini našega naroda neizbrisno prispeval k njegovi pravici do združitve in enakopravne obravnave med sosedi.

Pretežen del naše javnosti je sprejel ustanovitev Slovenske cerkvene pokrajine ter ustoličenje Slovenske škofovske konference kot visoko priznanje Vatikana slovenskemu narodu. Globoko cenimo tudi korake Svetega očeta v času osamosvajanja Slovenije in njenega priznanja kot suverene države.

Ob vsem tem pa nas nekatera dogajanja v pričakovanju Vašega obiska v Sloveniji navajajo k razmišljanju, da je del predstavnikov Rimokatoliške Cerkve pri nas v posameznih svojih ravnanjih še vedno pod vplivom določene miselnosti in politike, ki sta bili pogubni za razmere v enem delu naše domovine med drugo svetovno vojno, ko je ob aktiv-

nem sodelovanju nekaterih duhovnikov, bila kolaboracija z okupatorjem predstavljena kot boj za verske vrednote.

O tem govore med drugim naslednja dejstva:

Nekateri visoki cerkveni krogi v Sloveniji v zvezi z narodnoosvobodilnim bojem ponavljajo ocene, ki so izhajale iz zmotnega tolmačenja dokumentov Svetega sedeža, ki so jih glede socialnih in družbenih vprašanj pred drugo svetovno vojno in med njo objavili Vaši predhodniki. S tem poskušajo opravičiti razmere, ki so v letih 1941—1945 privedle do političnega, vojaškega in policijskega sodelovanja dela duhovščine ljubljanske škofije najprej z italijanskim, nato pa z nemškim okupatorjem ter v okviru njemu podrejenih oboroženih policijskih enot. Takšna opravičila razširjajo kljub ugotovitvam Svetega sedeža, da so bili v presoji nekaterih elementov družbenih razmer v času tuje okupacije med drugo svetovno vojno prav omenjeni krogi pri nas v zmoti in kljub dejstvu, da do kolaboracije s fašizmom in nacizmom na podlagi verskih opredelitev v pretežnem delu današnje slovenske države in to kar v dveh škofijah, na srečo takrat ni prišlo.

Pobude za državljansko spravo med Slovenci so nastopile pred petimi leti. V tem okviru je naša organizacija obsojila posamezne napake in ekscese, ki so mimo izvirnih osvobodilnih teženj spremljale organiziran odpor slovenskega naroda proti okupatorju in še posebej izvensodne usmrtitve po končani vojni. Del cerkvenih predstavnikov in z njimi povezane politične sile pa danes pojmujejo vse to kot priložnost za revanšizem in za opravičevanje ter celo čaščenje kolaboracije s silami Osi brez pridržkov. Še več, ti krogi pojmujejo spravo celo kot izhodišče za blatenje upora proti

Kaj se dogaja v Sloveniji? Z Ameriško Domovino boste vedno na tekočem!

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**CENE NIZKE
PO VAŠI ŽELJI!**

okupatorju in narodnoosvobodilnega boja slovenskega naroda ter njegovih udeležencev.

To se je žal pokazalo tudi ob proslavljanju 50 letnice konca druge svetovne vojne, ko je Slovenska škofovska konferenca izdala posebno poslaničico. V njej se nargumentirano obsoja edini organiziran odpor slovenskega naroda proti okupatorju, ki ga je vodila Osvobodilna fronta, označujoč ga kot pripadnost k zločinski združbi. Takšne ocene pa so v nasprotju z dejstvom, da so bili v Osvobodilni fronti, eni izmed najbolj množičnih evropskih osvobodilnih gibanj, dejavni številni slovenski katoličani in so komunisti v njej predstavljali le manjši del. Obenem se želi predstaviti sodelavce okupatorja v njegovi vojni proti slovenskemu odporu in državi, kot nedolžne žrtve, čeprav so se številni med njimi hudo pregrešili proti človečnosti prav nad svojimi sonarodnjaki — tudi katoličani.

V nasprotju z resnico o dejstvih ter izvirnimi verskimi nagibi za proglastitev svetnikov, blaženih in mučencev je tudi vam znana pobuda, da bi se na podlagi izmišljenih in nepreverjenih podatkov o okoliščinah smrti določene osebe med drugo svetovno vojno, le-to predstavilo kot verskega mučenca.

Ob navedenem vidimo verujoči in neverujoči udeleženci narodnoosvobodilnega boja ter žrtve vojnega nasilja največjo nevarnost za sožitje v današnjem obnavljanju političnih in ideoloških delitev med ljudmi, ki so bile značilne med drugo svetovno vojno le za del ozemlja pod italijansko okupacijo, tudi v predele Slovenije, kjer takšnih ideoloških in političnih nasprotij ni bilo, ker se je ljudstvo enotno in množično uprlo okupatorju.

Poenostavljene ocene, da je šlo pri slovenskem odporu le za »protiversko boljševiško revolucijo« in ne za plemenita domoljubna in svobodoljubna dejanja, globoko žalijo vse

Verske vsebine

(nadaljevanje s str. 16)

njen v molk in osamo, zato naj bi oddaja nadomestila zamujeno, saj je krščanstvo vtakano v korenine naše civilizacije.

O tem in še o marsičem so tekli pogovori, pri njihovem uresničevanju pa so se pokazale težave. Predvsem se je zastavilo vprašanje, kdo bo vse to delal. Televizija je dala dogovorjeni termin, tehnična sredstva in ustrezne strokovnjake, ki so z njimi upravljali, treba pa je bilo najti še idejne ustvarjalce.

Po brezuspešnem iskanju sem se odločil tvegati sam. Ob soglasju škofov sem po dobrih 26 letih prepustil urejanje Družine svojemu nasledniku in se poskušil na novem področju, ki mi pa ni bilo popolnoma tuje. Na prošnjo vodstva TVS mi je predsednik slovenske škofovske konference izdal potreben dekret in tako se je začelo. (KONEC PRIHODNJIČ)

Izjava Apostolske nunciature v Ljubljani

Ob nekem pismu

Nekatera javna občila so (dne 26. januarja) objavila pismo, naslovljeno na njegovo svetost papeža Janeza Pavla II. Pismo je general Ivan Dolničar, predsednik Zveze združenj borcev in udeležencev narodnoosvobodilnega boja, izročil nunciju 10. januarja 1996, ko ga je z dvema sodelavcema obiskal na novo leto. Nekdo se je čutil upravičenega reči, da je nuncij zagotovil, da bo papež to pismo prejel v enem tednu in da je pokazal veliko razumevanja za njihovo odločitev, da vsebino pisma objavijo.

Apostolska nunciatura potrjuje, da je njegova ekscelencija mons. Edmond Farhat, apostolski nuncij v Sloveniji, sprejel gospoda generala Dolničarja, predsednika ZZB, skupaj z gospodom Tonetom Poljšakom in Francem Miklavčičem, članoma Zveze. Vesel je bil njihove pozornosti ob svojem prvem novem letu v Sloveniji. Spoštljivi odnos ter pripravljenost za dialog in spravo, ki so ju visoki gostje pokazali med obiskom, sta naredila na nuncijski velik vtis. Gospod general je ob tej priložnosti izročil nunciju pismo, naslovljeno na svetega očeta.

Apostolska nunciatura želi pojasniti, da je mons. Farhat svojim obiskovalcem zagotovil, da bo pismo v enem tednu odposlano visokemu naslovljencu, da pa o vsebini pisma ni dal nobene sodbe, ker ga dotlej še ni prebral.

Ko je nuncij iz pogovora zvedel, da nameravajo pismo objaviti, je menil, da se bodo pri tem spoštovali časovni roki, pravila in navade, ki veljajo v tej vrsti odnosov.

Ko pa je po odhodu visokih gostov pismo prebral, je presenečen ugotovil, da ton in vsebina poslanice ne ustrezata ozračju prisrčnosti in pripravljenosti za dialog, ki ju je bila čutiti med pogovorom.

Ljubljana, 27. januarja 1996

udeležence odpora in škodijo mednarodnemu ugledu Slovenije kot celote. Še več. V naš mali narod, kjer so ljudje bolj kot drugje navezani na medsebojno strpnost in solidarnost, vnašajo trajen razkol, ki grozi, da nas bo vrnil v preteklost in bo tudi Rimokatoliški Cerkev omejil tisto polje evangelizacije, ki ga predstavlja kot svoj temeljni cilj.

V takšnem stanju stvari se, Sveti oče, obračamo na Vas, ki ste tudi osebno doživeli ter doživljali strahote fašizma med drugo svetovno vojno, da z modrostjo, ki veje iz Vaših ravnanj danes, ter s prepričljivostjo, kot ste jo pokazali v Vašem nagovoru veteranom druge svetovne vojne zbranim v začetku maja letos (dejansko 1995. Pismo je bilo izročeno 10. jan. letos, napisano pa verjetno pred pričetkom l. 1996, op. ur. AD) v Rimu, ter med Vašim obiskom v Zagrebu, storite vse, da bi se priprave in sam Vaš obisk v Sloveniji razbremenile nepotrebne politizacije in obujanja narodnega sovraštva, ki je v zadnjih desetletjih pri nas, tudi po zaslugi nekdanjih borcev in udeležencev narodnoosvobodilnega boja, že splahnelo.

Želimo si, da bi bilo to srečanje z Vami zmagovit prikaz

načel, ki so nastala iz najplemenitejših osnov evropske kulture, med katere sodijo ljubezen do bližnjega, humanizem v najširšem smislu, solidarnost in strpnost med ljudmi in narodi ter ponos pripadnosti temeljnimi celicam človeške družbe kot so: družina, ožja in širša skupnost ter narod kot celota.

Vaša Svetost, v Sloveniji Vas bomo pričakali s spoštovanjem prav vsi, med njimi tudi nekdanji borci ter žrtve fašističnega nasilja, ki smo upoštevanja vreden del civilne družbe nove slovenske države.

S ponosom bomo delili radost srečanja z Vami, z drugimi, ki jim je iskreno do spoštovanja človekovih pravic in resnične demokracije. Hkrati pa upamo in želimo, da nekateri prenapeteži, žal tudi iz posameznih cerkvenih krogov, tega ne bodo zlorabljali in nas ponovno žalili ali celo skušali predstavljati javnosti in Vam kot zakrknjene nosilce zla in pregreh v preteklosti, oziroma kot družbi odtujene in nevarne osebe še danes.

V želji, da bi bilo snidenje z Vami iskreno in prisrčno, prejmite Vaša svetost naš spoštljivi pozdrav!

Predsednik Ivan Dolničar

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Ključne značilnosti slovenske politike v letih 1929-1955

XV. nadaljevanje

Ustav Federativne ljudske republik Jugoslavije je bila sprejeta z glasu proti, v njeni zasnovi pa je bil opazen vpliv sovjetske ustave.

Po ustavi je oblast izhajala iz ljudstva. Socializem kot družbeni sistem v ustavi ni bil omenjen. Za državno lastnino so bila razglašena najpomembnejša proizvodna sredstva, ves tuji kapital, uvedena je bila agrarna reforma. Poleg državne je dopuščala še zadružno in privatno lastnino.

Ustava je Jugoslavijo opredeljevala kot »zvezno narodno državo republikanske oblike, skupnost enakopravnih narodov, ki so na temelju pravice do samoodločbe, vključno s pravico do odcepitve, izrazili svojo voljo, da živijo v federativni državi.«

V skladu s federativno ureditvijo je imela ljudska skupščina dva zbora: zvezni zbor in zbor narodov; v prvega so volili vsi volilni upravičenci na osnovi splošne volilne pravice (en predstavnik na 50.000 prebivalcev), v zbor narodov pa je vsaka republika volila po 30 poslancev (avtonomna pokrajina Vojvodina 20, Kosovsko-metohijska oblast 15).

Na volitvah v slovensko ustavodajno skupščino (27. oktobra 1946) je z veliko večino zmagala lista OF. Organizirane opozicije tako kot na volitvah v zvezno skupščino ni bilo, pred volitvami so bila organizirana le množična zborovanja v podporo Osvobodilni fronti.

Ustavodajna skupščina LRS je 17. januarja 1947 izglasovala prvo slovensko ustavo. Republiška ustava je temeljila na določbah ustave Federativne ljudske republike Jugoslavije, v nacionalnem pogledu je izražala temeljne pridobitve narodnoosvobodilnega boja: lastno državnost v okviru federativne Jugoslavije in pravico do samoodločbe, vključno s pravico do odcepitve. Ljudska Republika Slovenija je bila po ustavi ljudska država republikanske oblike.

Ljudska oblast je temeljila na načelu samouprave teritorialnih enot (od kraja preko okrajev, okrožij do republike in federacije), toda v praksi so bili nižji organi podrejeni višjim, tako da se je uveljavil strogi centralizem. Resnično oblast so imeli zvezni organi, tudi slovenska ministrstva so bila podrejena zveznim. Več pristojnosti so v prvem obdobju ohranila le resorna ministrstva za prosveto, kulturo, zdravstvo in socialo.

V veliki odvisnosti od zveznih organov so bili gospodarski resorji, zlasti pa urejanje vojaških in notranjih zadev. Od maja 1945 ni imela slovenska vlada nikakršnih pristojnosti v vojaških zadevah, nacionalne slovenske enote pa so bile sčasoma odpravljene.

Notranja uprava je bila centralizirana že leta 1944 z ustanovitvijo Oddelka za zaščito naroda in podreditvijo slovenskih enot Vojske državne varnosti neposredno poverjeništvu za narodno obrambo NKOJ (kasneje ministrstvo za obrambo). Pod nadzorom slovenskega ministrstva za notranje zadeve so ostale le enote Narodne milice.

OZNA je dobila poleg pristojnosti državne varnosti še veliko vlogo v sodstvu. Vodila je preiskovalne postopke, zasliševala osumljence, vlagala obtožnice in pripravljala gradivo za sodne procese. O svojem delu je poročala neposredno zveznemu organu, tako da tudi slovenski oblastni organi niso veliko vedeli o njenem delovanju in niso reagirali ob številnih pritožbah prebivalcev na račun nepravilnosti OZNE.

Spreminjanje družbene ureditve so spremljale razne oblike nasilja. Nasilje je bilo hkrati maščevanje za medvojno ravnanje resničnih in domnevnih sodelavcev okupatorja (t.j. retorija) in obračun z razrednimi nasprotniki oz. tistimi, ki naj bi po partijski ideologiji to bili. Z revolucionarnimi ukrepi naj bi se na hitro spremenila socialna struktura slovenskega prebivalstva, slovenski narod pa naj bi doživel tudi »moralno očiščenje«.

Med najbolj nasilnimi dejanji je bil izvensodni poboj domobrancev, ki so jih med 27. in 31. majem 1945 vrnila britanske vojaške oblasti z Vetrinjskega polja (po različnih virih je bilo v celoti vrnjenih med 8.000 in 12.000, okrog 2.000 pa je bilo zajetih še na slovenskih tleh).

OZNA in Korpus narodne odbrane Jugoslavije sta domobrance spravljal v več sprejemnih taborišč, kjer so bili po kratkem postopku razdeljeni v tri skupine (za izpustitev, za izročitev vojaškemu sodišču in za usmrnitev).

Po različnih virih je bilo usmrčenih med 7.000 in 12.000 domobrancev (po dosedanjih ugotovitvah slovenskega zgodovinopisja med 7.000 in 8.000); najbolj znana morišča so pod Krenom in pri Macesnovi Gorici v Rogu ter v opuščeni jaških premogovnikov pri Hrastniku in v Hudi jami pri Laškem, znani pa so tudi drugi kraji v okolici Celja, Novega mesta, Škofje Loke in na Pohorju.

Poleg slovenskih domobrancev je bilo prav tako brez predhodnega sojenja usmrčenih tudi več tisoč vrnjenih hrvatskih domobranov, ustašev, četnikov in pripadnikov drugih oboroženih formacij, pa tudi domačih Nemcev in še neugotovljeno število civilistov. O usodi vrnjenih domobrancev in pripadnikov drugih vojaških formacij je odločalo jugoslovansko vojaško in politično vodstvo.

Politični sistem, temelječ na načelu pritegovanja množic v politično življenje prek OF (t.i. ljudska demokracija), je KP izrabila za obračun z meščansko opozicijo in za podreitev medvojnih političnih zavznikov.

Oblasti je proti potencialni opoziciji nastopila s sodnimi procesi. Osnovni namen procesov s političnim ozadjem je bil »razkrinkavanje protiljudskosti« starojugoslovanskega režima, obračunati z razrednimi nasprotniki (trgovci, industrialci, kulaki), pa tudi s Cerkvijo in pripadniki nemške manjšine ter zapleniti njihova premoženja.

Politični sodni procesi so bili umeščeni med druge procese (pri katerih so bili nekateri obtoženci oz. obsojenci dejansko krivi), npr. proti vojnim zločincem, kolaboracionistom, vojnim dobičkarjem, špekulantom in kriminalcem, da bi tako prenesli ogorčenost in jezo ljudi zaradi medvojnih zločinov in storjenih kriminalnih dejanj tudi na obtožene za povojno politično delovanje proti oblasti.

Podlaga za procese je bila največkrat politična in ne strokovna odločitev, precejšen del procesov je potekal pred izrednimi sodišči in po hitrem postopku. Branilci so bili podvrženi hudemu pritisku javnosti in tiska, pojmovanje tedanje zakonodaje in vloge sodišč je bilo v funkciji razrednega boja, predvsem poddržavljenja lastnine.

Politika je sodne procese štela za »borbene organe«, ki se borijo proti razrednim sovražnikom. Sodni procesi s političnim ozadjem so imeli mnoge značilnosti stalinističnih procesov. Za razliko od sovjetskih stalinističnih procesov v Sloveniji niso obračunavali s politično opozicijo, ki bi lahko bila enakopraven politični konkurent novi oblasti.

Med najbolj značilnimi povojnimi procesi so bili procesi pred sodišči narodne časti, katerih namen je bil uveljavljati moralna načela iz NOB (obsojencem so poleg zapornih kazni pogosto zaplenili tudi premoženje in jim odvzeli državljske pravice), procesi proti nacističnim vojnim zločincem, proti sodelavcem okupatorja, terorističnim skupinam, vohonom, saboterjem in organizatorjem »kraljeve« vojske v domovini, procesi proti trgovcem in industrialcem in t.i. »kulaški« procesi.

Med političnimi procesi izstopajo Nagodetov proces (julij 1947), deloma duhovniški procesi (sodijo v različne kategorije) in dachauski procesi (1948-1949). Pri slednjih je šlo za politični obračun znotraj KPS in so nosili tipično obeležje stalinskih sodnih procesov (skonstruirane oz. izmišljene obtožbe, sojenje pripadnikom



Ljubljana — Približno 5.000 slovenskih upokojencev se je v sredo zbralo pred vladno palačo, od tu pa so šli proti posloplju državnega zbora, kjer je bil osrednji del protestnega shoda proti sprejetim določbam zakona o invalidskem in pokojninskem zavarovanju.

Udeleženci so sprejeli protestno izjavo, v kateri so izrazili svoje ogorčenje nad posegom v že pridobljene pravice, ki sta jih upokojencem odvzeli poslanski skupini LDS in SKD. Poudarili so, da v usklajevalnih pogovorih niso privolili v drugačna merila usklajevanja pokojnin, kot je gibanje plač, v drugačne osnove izračuna povprečne pokojnine in da je Kapitalski sklad v funkciji in upravljanju upokojencev. »Ne želimo vojne, temveč pravice, ki smo si jih z delom zaslužili in plačali,« so med drugim poudarili upokojenci. Zahtevali so srečanje z Jožefom Školčcem, predsednikom državnega zbora, vendar so ga čakali zaman. Namesto njega jih je sprejel Štefan Kociper, predsednik odbora za zdravstvo, delo, družino in socialne zadeve. V. T. Slovenec, 9.2.1996

iste stranke oz. ideološkim istomišljenikom). Politično ozadje so imeli deloma še drugi sodni procesi.

Sodstvo je postalo sredstvo razrednega boja in je temeljilo na politično zanesljivem, a strokovno neusposobljenem kadru. V javnem tožilstvu LRS je bilo npr. leta 1945 od 57 uslužbenih 48 z ustrezno izobrazbo (pravno fakulteto), leta 1949 pa od 164 le 81, torej manj kot polovica.

Poleg sodnih procesov so nove oblasti opozicijo ali domnevno opozicijo skušale onemogočiti tudi na druge načine, zlasti z dejavnostjo OZNE in kasneje Uprave državne varnosti (UDV). Ker so za najmočnejšo opozicijsko silo šteli katoliško cerkev, so še posebej proti njej izpeljale vrsto političnih, administrativnih, ekonomskih, sodnih in drugih ukrepov. Oblast je na ta način močno zmanjšala vpliv katoliške cerkve na vseh področjih družbenega življenja.

Po podatkih javnega tožilstva LRS je bilo v letih 1947-49 pred rednimi sodišči v Sloveniji na smrt obsojenih 124 oseb, od tega za kriminalna dejanja (uboji, razbojništva ipd.) le 8. V letih 1948-1950 je bilo letno okrog 1000 političnih obsojencev, leta 1952 207 in leta 1953 91. Natančno število političnih obsojencev do leta 1948 še ni ugotovljeno.

Preobrazba gospodarstva

Državno-partijsko vodstvo si je prizadevalo, da bi bile spremembe na področju gospodarstva čim preje izvedene, saj je bila po sovjetski doktrini komunistična vladavina odvisna prav od hitre gospodarske preobrazbe.

Zunanje in notranje politične razmere so bile vzrok, da je na področju lastninskih odnosov prihajalo do postopnega spreminjanja. Državno-partijsko vodstvo je menilo, da do ureditve političnih vprašanj ne bi bilo smotno začeti s korenitimi spremembami obstoječih odnosov in je še pred koncem

Povojna oblast je zagovarjala in vzpostavljala večjo socialno enakost, čeprav se je na drugi strani v prvih letih povojni izoblikoval nov privilegiran sloj. Privilegiji so izhajali iz političnega položaja posameznika. Kljub deklarirani enakosti pred zakonom je bila politična karakteristika tista, ki je odločala, ali bo posameznik deležen ugodnosti ali ne.

Med izrazitimi privilegiji so bili oficirski in funkcionski magazini (do začetka petdesetih let). Pri socialnem in zdravstvenem varstvu, zaposlovanju, šolstvu in kulturi je bila lahko tudi negativna politična karakteristika vzrok, da posameznik ni bil deležen pravic, ki so jih zakoni zagotavljali vsem državljanom.

Oblast je skrbela za zdravstveno in socialno varstvo, zlasti otrok in še posebej vojnih sirot, ter poskrbela za repatriacijo izseljenih Slovencev. Prizadevala si je za dvig kulturne ravni, obnovo in razvoj šolske mreže, kar še posebej velja za Primorsko.

Z radikalnimi spremembami se je začela spreminjati patriarhalna struktura družbe in družine, dosežena je bila večja emancipacija žensk (volilna pravica, pravica do enakega plačila za enako delo, enakopravnost z moškimi na vseh področjih, skrb za matere, vključno s porodniškim dopustom).

vojne odstopilo od taktike »frontalne zadušitve« privatnega sektorja in se rajši odločilo za »postopno dušitev« oziroma za bolj prikrito krepitev državnega sektorja.

Najpomembnejša gospodarska podjetja so poddržavili z zaplenbo (konfiskacijo) ali z začasnimi državnimi upravami (sekvestrom); tista, ki pa jih niso mogli zaseči na tak način, so spravili v odvisen položaj od države z ekonomskimi in represivnimi ukrepi.

Med ekonomskimi so bili najučinkovitejši tisti, ki so se

Ključne značilnosti slovenske politike v letih 1929-1955

(nadaljevanje s str. 18)

nanašali na dohodnino in pro-metni davek, na določanje cen, distribucijo surovin in industrijskih izdelkov, odkupe in na trgovanje s kmetijskimi pridelki, na proizvodne plane in promet z nepremičninami, kredite, delnice, revizijo, računovodstvo ter na zaposlovanje delovne sile. Ti ekonomski ukrepi so zasebnikom tako otežili poslovanje oziroma jih spravili v tako podrejen položaj v primerjavi z državnimi in združnimi podjetji, da je večina kmalu opustila dejavnost ali skupaj z lokali prešla v državni sektor. Hkrati pa je oblast posegla po okrepih razlaševanja.

Revolucionarni ukrepi v lastninskih odnosih in prilaganje značaja gospodarstva političnemu sistemu sta bili poglavitni akciji oblasti po koncu vojne, zlasti še po volitvah novembra 1945. Ukrepi na gospodarskem področju so imeli za politični cilj povečati državno lastnino z oslabitvijo nosilcev prejšnje oblasti.

Nova oblast je v prvih dveh povojnih letih najprej **podržavila** t.i. »sovražno« premoženje (nemško in premoženje so delavcev okupatorja), kar se označuje kot »patriotična nacionalizacija«. Večina odvzemov premoženja v korist države je bila izvedena na osnovi zaplembe. Te so bile v kazenskem sistemu dopolnilna kazen za različne prestopke.

Največ zaplembe so v Sloveniji izrekla sodišča poleti 1945. Na osnovi zakonov o pobijanju špekulacije in gospodarske sabotaže ter nedovoljene trgovine je akcija proti »špekulantom« v Sloveniji potekala konec leta 1945 in je pomenila način zaplenjanja zasebnih trgovin in gostinskih obratov, kar je v veliki meri oteževalo že tako omejeno preskrbo. V državno last je z zaplembami do konca leta 1946 prišlo okoli 70% kapitala, vloženega v industrijo.

Oblast je zaplembe uporabljala tudi kasneje kot dopolnilno kazen za tiste, ki jih je obsojala zaradi kršitev določil obvezne oddaje kmetijskih pridelkov in drugih kršitev zakonodaje.

Jeseni 1946 je jugoslovansko partijsko vodstvo presodilo, da je nastopil čas za **nacionalizacijo**, zato je z zakonom (december 1946) podržavilo vsa pomembnejša podjetja v državi.

Naslednji velik korak v procesu podržavljenja je bila t.i. **druga nacionalizacija** (april 1948), s katero so bila podržavljena še preostala zasebna gospodarska podjetja, tako da je državni gospodarski sektor postal prevladujoč; združeval je 93% vseh gospodarskih podjetij ter 99,3% vseh zaposlenih delavcev.

Zadnja - t.i. **tretja nacionalizacija** - je bila izvedena deset let kasneje (december 1958). Takrat so bila nacionalizirana

stanovanja nad določenim lastniškim maksimumom in gradbena zemljišča v določenih urbanih okoliših.

Po prevzemu oblasti je **obnova** postala ena prvih gospodarko-političnih nalog. Po sovjetskem zgledu je dobila prednost obnova gospodarskih objektov, zlasti prometnih pa tudi industrijskih. Vzpostavljena sta bila učinkovita finančna služba in sistem preskrbe. Oblikovan je bil nov odnos do dela (tekmovanja, udarništvo) s poudarkom na gospodarskem interesu skupnosti oz. države.

Glede obnove stanovanjskih in gospodarskih poslopij na podeželju, javnih, prosvetnih, kulturnih, zdravstvenih in drugih objektov je veljalo načelo postopnega odstranjevanja posledic vojne. To je pomenilo, da se je v letu 1945 začela zasilna obnova, načrtna in dokončna pa bila izpeljana šele v naslednjih letih (obnova podeželja je trajala do leta 1953).

Eden ključnih načinov prevzemanja oblasti je bilo polasčanje »komandnih« položajev v gospodarstvu, ki bi ustvarili pogoje za njegovo socialistično preobrazbo.

Vzpostavljanje novega gospodarskega sistema je zahtevalo novo hierarhično in centralistično urejeno gospodarsko upravo, zlasti pa okrepitev državnega gospodarskega sektorja z likvidacijo zasebnega podjetništva, zamenjavo individualne pobude s kolektivno in državnim načrtovanjem. To je KPJ prevzela iz sovjetske teorije in prakse, a je dodala še svojo: »konfederativno izgradnjo«, ki je v bistvu pomenila favoriziranje hitrejšega razvoja gospodarsko nerazvitih republik ter zmanjševanje razlik med razvitimi in nerazvitimi deli države.

Učinki revolucionarnih gospodarsko-političnih ukrepov so bili v prvi vrsti negativni: večji del podržavljenih podjetij je nova oblast ukinila ali preoblikovala (njihova osnovna sredstva je razdelila med posamezna podjetja ali jih v celoti priključila novim državnim podjetjem), zamenjala administracijo in strokovno vodstvo ter spremenila proizvodne programe; podržavljenje je pomenilo konec zasebne pobude in začetek državnega podjetništva in ni temeljilo na pri-

zadevanjih po čim večji rentabilnosti, temveč na udejanjanju gospodarskih državnih načrtov s poudarkom na potrebah države. To se je negativno odrazilo tudi v slabo organizirani in neučinkoviti preskrbi prebivalstva.

Politični namen je imel tudi **zakon o agrarni reformi in kolonizaciji** (sprejet 23. avgusta 1945). Domala enak zakon z upoštevanjem nekaterih posebnosti je za Slovenijo sprejelo Predsedstvo SNOS 17. decembra 1945. Namen zakona je bil predvsem političen: vezati kmete - teh je bila v državi večina - na novo oblast. Agrarno reformo je tako mogoče razumeti kot sredstvo za prevzemanje oziroma utrjevanje oblasti. Agrarna reforma je bila kljub temu, da jo je izvedla oblast pod vodstvom KP, ukrep, značilen za meščansko-demokratske revolucije, saj je bila v resnici naperjena proti ostankom fevdalizma.

Agrarna reforma, izhajajoča iz načela, da mora zemlja pripadati tistemu, ki jo obdeluje, je bila v prvi vrsti naperjena proti posestvom, ki so jih lastniki obdelovali z najemnimi kmetijskimi delavci ali jih dajali v najem. To so bila veleposestva z več kot 45 ha skupne površine, zemljiška posest bank, podjetij ipd., zemlja v cerkveni lasti in posestva tistih, katerih lastniki niso bili pravi kmetje oz. jim kmetovanje ni pomenilo poglavitnega vira zaslužka. Tem so vzeli presežek zemlje nad 3-5 ha, medtem ko so kmetom s 35 ha zemlje odvzeli presežek nad tem zemljiškim maksimumom.

Razlaščena zemlja - večji del so jo razlastili brez odškodnine - in zemlja, zaplenjena na narodnostni osnovi (Nemci) ali zaradi sodelovanja z okupatorskimi oblastmi, je predstavljala zemljiški sklad agrarne reforme, ki se je po socialnih in političnih merilih razdeljeval med kmetovalce s premalo zemlje ali brez nje.

Večji del zemljiškega sklada (266.500 ha) je predstavljal gozd (61%). Ta se ni delil, ostal je v državnih lasti, kar pomeni, da je bila z agrarno reformo v resnici izvedena nacionalizacija zemlje, kajti med agrarne interesente in koloniste je bilo v Sloveniji razdeljeno le 13% razlaščene in zaplenjene zemlje.

Zemlja se je delila po socialnih in političnih merilih. Vsak agrarni interesent (v Sloveniji jih je bilo 20.000), je dobil povprečno 0,9 ha; na vsakega kolonista (2.800) pa je prišlo 5 ha zemlje. V Vojvodino (Banat) se je iz Slovenije izselilo 600 slovenskih družin.

Zemljo so dobile tudi kmečke delovne zadruge (36), večinoma vinogradniške, kar je bila osnova za kasneje izvajano kolektivizacijo v kmetijstvu. Agrarna reforma v Sloveniji je poleg političnega in socialnega namena imela tudi narodnoosvobodilni namen,

kajti zemljiški lastniki, zlasti veleposestniki, v velikem številu niso bili Slovenci, njihove posestne pravice pa so izvirale iz fevdalnih odnosov.

Za **upravljanje gospodarstva** sta veljali dve načeli: »zračanje« partijskih, državnih in gospodarskih organov oziroma »tesna povezanost značaja oblasti in gospodarstva«; člani političnega in državnega vodstva so bili hkrati tudi najvišje gospodarsko vodstvo, nižja politična vodstva in organi državne uprave pa so postali istočasno tudi vodstva in organi načrtnega gospodarstva; na ta način so vodilni partijski organi (posebno politbiro CK KPJ) odločali tudi v gospodarstvu, gospodarski problemi so tako postali tudi politični problemi. Drugo načelo je bilo, da se s »starimi kadri« socializma ne da graditi, zato so gospodarske organe sestavili iz članov oziroma simpatizerjev Partije.

Konec leta 1946 se je začelo zadnje obdobje v procesu preoblikovanja gospodarskega življenja - **vzpostavljanje planskega gospodarstva** ter sprejemanje petletnega gospodarskega načrta. Gospodarstvo je bilo administrativno vodeno; na čelu je bila zvezna planska komisija s 3.000 strokovnjaki, ki so do podrobnosti načrtovali proizvodnjo, obtok, porabo in razdeljevanje okoli 16.000 skupin proizvodov za vso državo ter uravnavali še vse podrobnosti posameznih gospodarskih odnosov.

V tej gospodarski zgradbi so bili republiški, okrajni in mestni organi le izvršni organi zvezne vlade z zelo omejenimi pristojnostmi in možnostmi vplivanja na gospodarski razvoj svojega upravnega področja. Povsem brez vsakega vpliva pa so bila podjetja, saj so jim državni organi predpisovali proizvodne plane, določali cene izdelkov ter plače zaposlenim, potrjevali ali celo namesto njih sklepali pogodbe o najemu kreditov, nabavi surovin, goriva ipd. Na čelu podjetja je bil direktor, ki ga je postavil organ ministrstva in temu je bil odgovoren.

Cilji, ki jih je državno vodstvo hotelo doseči s pomočjo centraliziranega planskega sistema, so bili opredeljeni v **prvem petletnem gospodarskem načrtu** gospodarskega razvoja FLRJ za leta 1947-1951 (petletka). S tem so jugoslovanski komunisti udejanjali idejo, kako z elektrifikacijo in industrializacijo odpraviti gospodarsko zaostalost ter okrepiti obrambno moč države.

To ni bilo ugodno za gospodarsko razvitejše republike, kajti predvidena je bila upočasnitev njihove gospodarske rasti za daljši čas, ob angažiranju njihovih denarnih in materialnih sredstev za hitrejši razvoj nerazvitih republik.

Še zlasti neugoden je bil položaj Slovenije, ki je sodila med razvitejše republike, prevladovalo pa je tudi prepričanje, da je bila v drugi svetovni vojni najmanj prizadeta, zato

lahko največ prispeva h gospodarski obnovi in izgradnji.

(se nadaljuje)

KOLENDAR

FEBRUAR

17. — **Dram. društvo Lilija** prireja svojo tradicionalno pustno zabavo v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. Pričetek ob 7. zv.

18. — **Slov. šola pri sv. Vidu** postreže s kosilom v farni dvorani. Serviranje od 11. dop. do 1.30 pop.

20. — **Pevski zbor Korotan** vabi na pustni torek v farno dvorano pri Sv. Vidu na kolone. Serviranje od 4.30 pop. do 7.30. zv.

MAREC

3. — **DNIJ pri Sv. Vidu**, KSKJ društvu št. 25 in 162 prirede golaž s polento kosilo v šolski dvorani pri Sv. Vidu. Serviranje od 11. do 2. pop. (Doslje je to bil letni zajtrk.)

10. — **Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija** pripravi kosilo v šolski dvorani pri Sv. Vidu. Serviranje od 11.30 do 1. pop.

17. — **Federacija Slov. narodnih domov** priredi banket v SND na St. Clair Ave.

22. — **Koncert Ribniškega okteta** v SDD na Waterloo Rd. Pričetek ob 7.30 zv. Sponzorirajo slovenski pevski zbori v Clevelandu.

23. — **Primorski klub priredi** »Primorski večer« v SND na St. Clair Ave.

24. — **Dram. društvo Lilija** uprizori veseloigro »Trojčki« v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. Pričetek ob 3.30 pop.

APRIL

13. — **Tabor DSPB ima spomladanski družabni večer** z večerjo in plesom v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave.

21. — **St. Clairski upokojenci** prirede kosilo v SND na St. Clair Ave. Serviranje se prične ob 1h pop., zabava traja do 5. pop.

MAJ

4. — **Slov. šola pri sv. Vidu** priredi materinsko proslavo v farni dvorani. Pričetek ob 6.30 zv.

26. — **Društvo DSPB vabi** na spominsko sv. mašo pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd. Maša ob 12. uro opoldne.

JUNIJ

2. — **Otvoritev Slovenske** pristave.

15. in 16. — **Tabor DSPB ima spominsko proslavo** pri Spominski kapelici na Slovenski pristavi. Maša ob 11h dop. 16. junija, v spomin na pomorjene domobrnce in za žrtve v času revolucije.

30. — »**Slovenski dan**« na Slovenski pristavi.

JULIJ

14. — **Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija** pripravi piknik na Slovenski pristavi, začeni s sv. mašo ob 12. uri opoldne.

(dalje na str. 20)

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1119. Lazarist Anton Zrnc 75-letnik.

Rojen 27. januarja 1921, je bil ordiniran 9. novembra 1947 in bo tako drugo leto zlato-mašnik. Leta 1979 je prevzel uredništvo torontskega mesečnika *Božja beseda*, ki sta jo priključila v življenje za dobro kanadskih Slovencev rajna sobrata dr. Jakob Kolarič in Janez Kopač.

Srečala sva se prvič in preživljala skupaj v taborišču Treviso in Servigliano v Italiji bežunski leti 1945 in 1946.

Po mojem odhodu na Kitajsko 1947 je on odšel v Južno Ameriko in, kot sam pravi, »žrtvoval Čilu 4 leta življenja, tam od 1951—55, nato pa še Peruju več kot 3 leta«. Poučeval je v Limi, Peru, v bogoslovju in na fotografiji ga vidimo v Limi 1955 s slovensko harmoniko, saj ga vsi poznamo kot pobornika slovenskega petja in glasbe, ki je v prvi torontski župniji Mariji Pomagaj imel kot župnik posebno veselje razvijati zborovo petje.

Živi po župnikovanju pri Mariji Pomagaj v drugi slovenski župniji Brezmadežne. Je odličan fotograf. Zanima se celo za umetnostno zgodovino in ima krasen arhiv iz tega področja, s poudarkom na indijanski umetnosti Mehike. V dragoceni zbirki knjig in albumov iz slovenske umetnosti najdeš vse, kar koga utegne zanimati.

Zelo je predan razvoju Baragove zadeve in je lani spremljal kot strokovnjak slovensko televizijsko ekipo pri snemanju delovanja velikega misijonskega škofa Barage v Michiganu.

Filmski spomin na Friderika Barago.

Literarni kritik *Slovenca* Pavel Fajdiga poroča 17. januarja, na 13. strani, pod »Kulturo«:

»Nocoj bodo na prvem večeru Arhiva Republike Slovenije

v dvorani Slovenske kinoteke predvajali film *Toneta Zrnca Sledovi* (1981), posvečen Frideriku Baragi, velikemu slovenskemu misijonarju. Scenarij zajema celotno Baragovo življenje, od njegove rojstne hiše v Mali vasi pri Trebnjem, župnijske cerkve v Dobrniču, kjer je bil krščen, do ljubljanskega semenišča, kjer je študiral bogoslovje, in Metlike, kjer je dve leti opravljal duhovniško službo, preden se je odločil za misijonsko pot. Njegov cilj so bili poganski Indijanci ob obalah Velikih jezer v Severni Ameriki. Večji del tega biografskega dokumentiranega filma je namenjal iskanju sledov, ki jih je v Severni Ameriki s svojim delom zapustil Friderik Baraga.

Nadrobnejši zapis Ivana Nemanica o filmu *Sledovi* in drugem filmu o Frideriku Baragi, ki ga hrani Arhiv Republike Slovenije, *Slovesnost ob odkritju spomenika Frideriku Baragi v Clevelandu*, bo objavljen v prvi številki filmske revije *Lanterna*. Izšla bo prihodnji mesec.

Nocoj si boste lahko ogledali še dva filmska zapisa. Nastala sta v tridesetih letih, prikazujeta pa življenje slovenskih izseljencev v Clevelandu: *Cleveland, Ohio, dom trideset tisoč Slovencev* in *I. Vseslovenski kongres v Clevelandu, v Združenih državah Amerike*.

Jubilantu Zrncu želimo, prepričan sem z vso MZA, še mnoga leta dragocenega ustvarjanja in doživetja Baragove beatifikacije. Kot prijatelju pa tudi globoko hvaležnost za njegov doprinos k vzgoji domače duhovščine pri MZA bogoslovski akciji po misijonskem svetu, ki je doživela ogromno število mašniških posvečenj v desetletjih za nami od leta 1952 dalje.

Pravilno sodi, kot mi že leta zatrjuje, da je ta akcija za for-

macijo domače duhovščine najvažnejše podvzetje Cerkve v naših težkih časih. Naj mu bo škof Baraga, ki mu je posvetil ogromno časa pri raziskavanju njegovega življenja in delovanja, tudi vnaprej najlepši vzor.

Naše molitve in dobre želje Vas spremljajo, dragi gospod Tone!

Darovi in prošnje teh dni.

Usmiljenka s. Bogdana Kavčič v Ruandi je v M.O. prosila za pomoč, da bi si mogle nabaviti potreben avto. MIVA je

Op. ur. — Po faxu je sporočil g. Wolbang, da ga je po telefonu iz Ljubljane povedala glavna tajnica MZA, da je ta torej Radio Ognjišče posredoval vest o smrti g. Franca Jereba v Beogradu. Fr. Wolbang piše:

V Beogradu je danes (13. feb.) umrl starosta bivših kitajskih lazaristov, 90-letni Franc Jereb, ki je po povratku v Slovenijo imel veliko zaslug za obnovitev jugoslovanske province Misijonarjev sv. Vincencija Pavelskega pri formaciji številnih mlajših poklicev. Priporočamo ga v molitev vsem misijonskim prijateljem v MZA in številnim drugim.

V MSIP bo o njem v kratkem daljše poročilo.

zadnja leta preskrbela iz Avstrije in Slovenije večim na Madagaskarju nove avtomobile. Neimenovana iz New Yorka je v ta namen žrtvovala \$2000, kar smo že poslali za s. Kavčič preko s. Prebilove v Parizu. Tam so z usmiljenkami v tej preizkušeni con Ruanda-Burundi v stalnem stiku.

Dr. Ivan G. Podobnikar iz Columbusa, Ohio, aki vodi že leta The Ohio Pain and Stress Treatment Center, to kot ustanovitelj in direktor, pošilja ček za \$200 za sv. maše za svoje starše Alojza in Marijo, brata Poldeta, ki je bil ubit po komunistični »zmagi« 1945, in prečastitega g. Karla Matkovi-

č, ki mu je ministriral in postal njegov »inspiration and guide support«.

Želi veliko božjega blagoslova in zdravja v Novem letu vsem 'terencem' in vsem v MZA ter mir v Bosni, z zmago pravice.

Sv. maše naj bodo poslane najpotrebnejšemu misijonarju, če mogoče, enemu od lazaristov. Tako smo poslali intencije g. dr. Janezu Puhanu, da jih da opraviti enemu od skupine duhovnikov, ki delujejo na otoku Madagaskar.

Mons. Juan (Janez) Mohar v Caracautinu, Čile, je ustvaril kot župnik v mnogih letih čudovito veliko za svoje farane. O njem bom ob priliki objavil več zanimivosti. Sedaj je v pokoju in se muči s starim, stalnih popravil potrebnim avtom, iz leta 1982. Prosi za \$5000, da bi s prodajo starega in nekaj prihranki vred, mogel kupiti novega. Morda je med nami kak dobrotnik iz Sentnejske župnije, ki se ga še spominja in bi mu rad pomagal. Vsaj skušati moramo pomagati, ko živimo v državah, tako različnih od južnoameriškega Čileja in nam Amerika in Kanada omogočata mnogokaj, o čemur po misijonskem svetu samo sanjajo lahko.

Župniku Jožefu Rečku, v Stepanji vasi, smo poslali prvih \$200, ki sta jih poslali dobra Kosmova mama (Frances) in medicinska sestra, njena hčerka Zofi, iz Clevelanda. Vsaka je darovala po stotak s pripombo, da sta že v novembru v MSIP o njegovi potrebi brali ter se za pomoč sedaj odločili.

Dr. Jože Golé iz Milwaukeeja je poslal 60 intencij za o. Cukaleta v Bangladešu s \$300 in \$100, ko ga je presenetilo moje poročilo o »Prijateljih

radia Ognjišča« in se želi pridružiti prvim petim, ki smo že pristopili. Oboje je bilo že odposlano.

Vsem darovalcem in darovalkam naj Začetnik vsakega daru povrne po božje!

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KOLENDAR

(nadaljevanje s str. 19)

SEPTEMBER

14. — Fantje na vasi imajo koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 7h zv.

15. — Vinska trgatav na Slovenski pristavi.

26. — Društvo DSPB sponzorira romanje k Materi božji v Frank, Ohio. Sv. maša ob 12h, druge pobožnosti ob 2h pop.

OKTOBER

20. — Občni zbor Slovenske pristave.

26. — Štajerski in Prekmurški klub priredi martinovanje v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave.

NOVEMBER

2. — Zbor Glasbena Matica ima letni koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.

3. — Ameriška Dobrodelna Zveza obhaja 86. obletnico ustanovitve z večerjo in plesom v SND na St. Clair Ave.

DECEMBER

22. — Društvo DSPB priredi božičnico v farni dvorani Sv. Vida. Pričetek ob 2.30 pop.



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DAVID GRIFFIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SALES
Named to this position October, 1995, David now supervises more than 200 employees in regional offices, technical training, and an agent base of more than 10,000 retailers.



Ohio Lottery Players are subject to all laws and regulations of the Ohio Lottery Commission. An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider. All Lottery profits benefit Ohio Schools.

Podpirajmo Slovenijo!