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"Vera, Dom, Domovina"

Faith, Family, Homeland – the story of Ivo Ravnik and Family

from conversations with
JOSEPH F. GOVEDNIK

The San Francisco Slovenian community recently honored its outstanding leader Ivo Ravnik. -- Ivo served as Founding President of the Croatian and Slovenian United Foundation from 1994 through 2000. He decided to take a well-deserved sabbatical and declined to accept re-nomination.

When the former Archbishop of San Francisco closed the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord where we worshipped in San Francisco, the Croatian and Slovenian United Foundation was formed under Ivo's leadership. His determination and vision inspired all

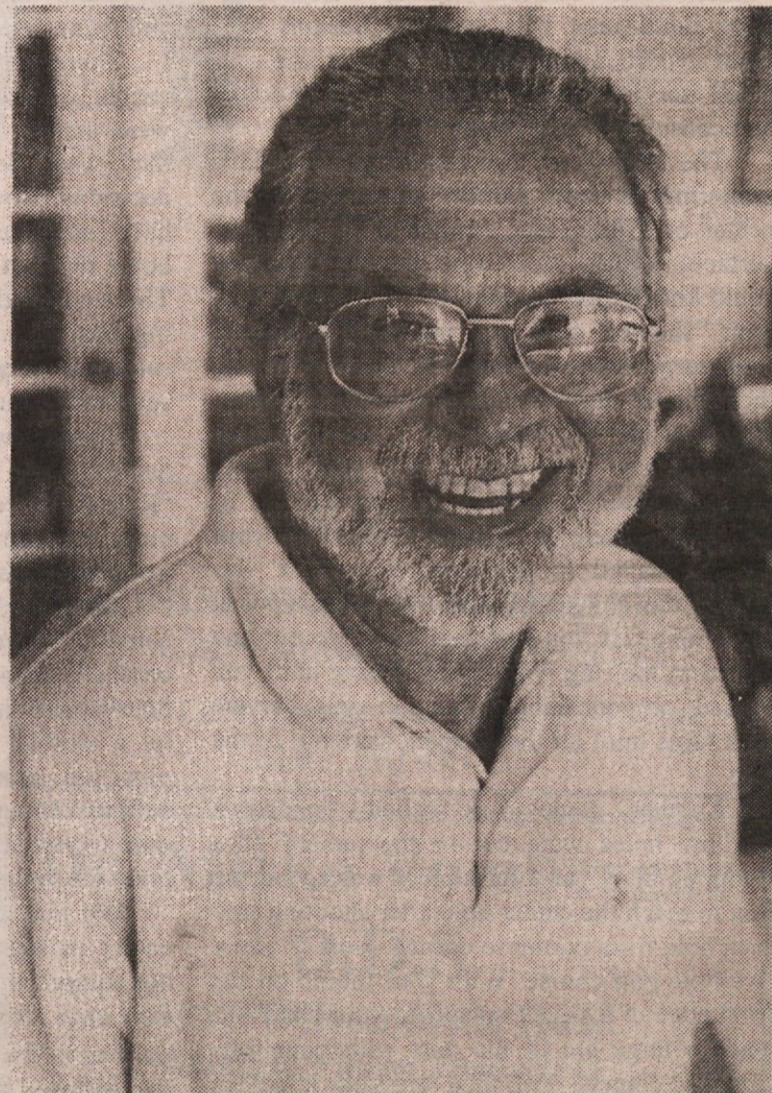
Croatians and Slovenians to join together in our own little crusade to reopen our church. Our Sunday gatherings at gated stairs to our church to meet in praying the rosary, sacred scripture and singing in our own language gave us comfort and hope that a wrong would be righted.

Ivo gained the spiritual support of the Slovenian and Croatian clergy. His invitation to a Slovenian Bishop (Metod Pirih) of Koper, (then the Spiritual Director of all Slovenians abroad) to come to San Francisco to meet the new Archbishop of San Francisco was instrumental in our participation in a reopening of the Church of the Nativity for Christmas 1996.

Since then, he has been at the helm of the Croatian and Slovenian United Foundation as we continue to worship together in three languages - English, Croatian, and Slovenian. Also he supported activities which honor our traditions, history and customs, and which renew our ethnic language and culture.

On Sunday, February 18, the Slovenians and Croatians at the Church of the Nativity proclaimed *Dan Ivo Ravnika* to show our gratitude and appreciation to Ivo and his family for his leadership.

Participants in the program at the luncheon honoring Ivo Ravnik included Davorin Kracun, Ph.D., Ambassador of Slovenia to the United



Ivo Ravnik

States, The Honorable Mark Ryavec, Honorary Consul General for Slovenia in Los Angeles, and local leaders of our community.

After conversations with Ivo and his family over the years and in organizing information for this special occasion, the following story emerged. I hope the readers of the *Ameriška Domovina* will also appreciate and enjoy it.

Kanal ob Soci, a historic little town by the Soca river - considered one of the most beautiful rivers in Europe - in a picturesque part of the Primorska region, which borders with Italy and Austria, had been under Austria, then under Italy, and is now in Slovenia. This area at the crossroads of three different

countries, had suffered much from wars and oppression for centuries.

Two families from this region, the Rutar and Ravnik families, were fortunate to have survived the great devastation of the First World War. In this area alone over a million soldiers and civilians perished and many towns were left in ruins. This followed by the terrible persecutions of the inter-war years which culminated in the Second World War.

In this place and during this difficult time - just a few years before the Second World War - a new family began: that of Stefka Rutar and Anton Ravnik. The mother, Stefka, came from a large Rutar family in the beautiful town of Tolmin.

(Continued on page 5)



Slovenia Adopts Strict Measures to Protect Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease

As American media have reported extensively, Europe has been traumatized first by the appearance (first in Britain) of the so-called "mad cow" disease and, more recently, by foot-and-mouth disease. The latter is a viral infection which does not affect humans directly, but they can be carriers. The import of livestock and meat and meat products from hoofed animals has been banned by many European countries, including transit through them of such products. Slovenia is a part of this effort, although there have not been examples either of "mad cow" or foot-and-mouth disease detected thus far. On March 4, Slovenia banned the import of livestock, meat and meat products from hoofed animals. Only rare exceptions are made in cases of sealed vehicles transiting through the country. On March 6, Slovenia instituted a program to disinfect travelers entering Slovenia via Ljubljana's Brnik airport. As the photo shows, each traveler must walk across a carpet specially treated with disinfectant upon entering the terminal building. The United States has joined countries taking similar preventive measures. The economic effects of all this on Slovenia's agriculture industry are expected to be catastrophic.

Kres Seeks New Dancers

Kres (Slovenian Folk Dancers) is currently recruiting new members. Anyone interested in dancing must be entering grade one or above next fall. The deadline for acceptance of new dancers for both the youth and young adult groups will be April 15th.

Individuals interested in joining should call Maggie Firem at 1-440-230-0885.

This year, the Kres performance will be on Saturday, Aug. 25th.

Any readers willing to donate to the costume collection (Nosa, boots, or extra pieces - child or adult sizes) are asked to contact Maggie at the above number. All donations will be acknowledged in writing.

SCHOOLBOY GAMES

By JOE GLINSEK

"Marbles" was a springtime game, and a local newspaper sponsored tournaments in the city. Marbles were glass balls from about half to one inch around; the large ones were "shooters" or "bowlers." Many were beautifully multi-hued with swirling designs captured inside transparent colors, and some very small marbles were of fired clay in solid colors and considered "real cheesy."

The basic game had several players, each scattering an equal number of marbles in the center of a large ring scribed on a flat, firm surface of dirt. You were betting that you could knock more marbles out of the ring with your "shooter" than you put in. The players took turns from the edge of the ring, firing their shooter from a clenched thumb and forefinger, using the thumb as a spring-loaded catapult. The idea was to fire your missile along the ground and knock a marble out of the ring, where it became yours. If your shooter stayed in the ring, your "fox was among the chickens," and they were now at close range. If you knocked a marble out and stayed in the ring, you kept shooting until you missed, or your shooter left the ring. Players took turns until all the marbles were out of the ring.

Another game was called "spinsies." Shallow holes were cut in the pattern of a "Domino five," and the object was to be the first to reach the center hole after shooting into each hole from corner to corner - sort of like a five-hole golf course. With your thumb on the front edge of a hole, you spread your hand and made a large arc in the dust with your outstretched fingers. You then laid your knuckles on this arc, gaining that much distance to shorten your next shot. If you tried to gain a tiny bit of ground, there would be arguments and cries of "no hunching!"

The fun of playing marbles had a painful aftermath. After hours of grinding the last two knuckles of your shooting hand in the dirt, it took a long scrub with a stiff brush and "Lava" soap to remove the dirt, along with some of your skin.

With a backstop in our "sandlot," we could now play a version of "stick ball." It required only a broom stick and a bald tennis ball. Unlike the New York version, the pitcher didn't

bounce the ball to the hitter - it was a regular baseball pitch. We needed three or more players: pitcher, batter, and fielders. They rotated positions when the batter made three "outs," and separate scores were kept for each player. If a pitch was within reach, you had to swing; no "balls" or "walks;" only "strikes," "hits," and "runs."

There were no bases to run. If your hit was caught on the fly it was an out. Grounders were singles or better, depending on where they were fielded. Successive hits required decisions. How far would the runner on base have advanced? Occasionally there was a home run, but most were singles or strikeouts. The tennis ball would do amazing moves flying past your face! With these complicated rules, all players were "umpires," and often squabbled more than they played.

Local school-yard games bore improbable names like "pump-pump-pull-away," and "Release the den." These were pushing, running, and shoving games of unknown origin, invented for the short morning recess.

We also played regular games like 12-inch softball. We didn't play hardball (regulation baseball) because our outfield was framed by houses with many windows. None of us could hit a softball far enough to break windows, plus you didn't really need a glove to play softball. A new softball is not really soft, but ours were old and spongy, and layers of friction tape replaced the missing leather cover.

We played "touch tackle" football in the cooler months. Since we had no grassy field nor equipment other than a ball, "rough tackle" was only occasionally played in someone's yard or in the weeds of a vacant lot after rains had softened the ground.

We also had our clubhouse on one of these vacant lots, at least that's what we called the cave we dug into the clay. Subject to the weather, it was only semi-permanent. When dry, it became anything we imagined, or just a place to hang out. In the winter, it was the fort for snowball fights or a site for our "secret meetings."

For many of the games we played, imagination was our main "equipment."

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

The Basics of Army Training

by RUDY FLIS

Have you heard about the Black Beret, a type of head gear worn by the U.S. Army Rangers?

Brings me back to my Army days. I tell my kids, "Yep, I was in the Intelligence Corps., when I was in the Army." But in reality I was a foot soldier.

After my induction into the Army, I was tested with all the other inductees, I don't know for what, but we were tested. All who could tie their shoes, were put in Infantry Basic Training, the rest were sent home.

In Basic Training, we were shown which part of our M-1 rifle went to our shoulder, and which part pointed out. Once we learned that most important lesson, we were taught trigger squeeze. Being slow learners, it took us 16 weeks to learn all of this.

Then came our big test, called a "Leave." Leave Camp Rucker, find your way home, and be at Camp Kil-

mer in 10 days. We all passed. Infantrymen who hadn't gotten lost. Pretty good, wouldn't you say?

One more thing about basic training. At a point where we must have appeared hopeless in the eyes of our cadre, (instructors), a U.S. Army Ranger was our instructor for a short time. A tough, tough elite soldier; he commanded the attention and respect of all us trainees. Never could I be a Ranger. I lack the intestinal fortitude and ability. From what I remember, I wouldn't mess with him or his hat.

An infantryman is sometimes called a dogface, and sometimes thought to be the least in stature in the military. I guess that would be me and my buddies. On our uniform our caps had a blue braid, and our brass had crossed rifles. Never, never would we wear what we did not earn, and that definitely would include a black beret, worn by the elite U.S. Army Rangers ONLY.

Benefit Dinner at St. Vitus for Senior Citizens Complex

The St. Mary Magdalene KSKJ Lodge #162, St. Vitus KSKJ Lodge #25, St. Vitus Altar Society, and the St. Vitus Holy Name Society will co-sponsor a Breaded Chicken or Pork Dinner on Sunday, April 8th at the St. Vitus Auditorium located in Cleveland on the corner of Norwood Road and Glass Avenue (one block south of E. 62nd and St. Clair Ave.).

On the menu will be a choice of breaded boneless chicken breast or roast pork with liver dumpling and noodle soup, mashed potatoes, rice, vegetable, salad, bread, dessert, and coffee, tea, or milk. Servings will be continuous from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Donation is \$10.00 for adults and \$5.00 for children.

This event will be part of the American Slovenian Catholic Union, KSKJ, Matching Funds Program. The matching funds and all of the proceeds of the event will go to the St. Vitus Development Corporation and will be used for the parish seniors housing project.

Everyone is welcome to attend the dinner and see the progress that is being made in St. Vitus Village which is currently under construction.

Tickets for the dinner will be available at the St. Vitus Rectory, from members of the above organizations, and at the door.

--Joseph V. Hocevar
Dinner Chairman

"You must do the thing you think you cannot do."

--Eleanor Roosevelt

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--Erma Bombeck

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Starting Over in America

by ANTON ZAKELJ
translated and edited by
JOHN ZAKELJ

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1955

I went to Dr. Opaskar and ordered new false teeth for \$200 to replace the set I've had since 1938. (I lost the last of my own teeth three years ago.)

Saturday, Dec. 3, 1955

The Irishman who started working at the shop 3 days ago has quit. Most new workers quit as soon as they find out there are no vending machines. I bought more presents for St. Nicholas Day.

Sunday, Dec. 4, 1955

We went to the St. Nicholas performance at St. Vitus Slovenian School. Everyone got presents. Later, the Cerar family gave our children toys and candy, and the Ovseniks gave picture puzzles to Joe and Tony and other things for John, Cilka and me.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1955

St. Nicholas came to our house last night, bringing pajamas for Cilka and the children, a pullover and pants for me, and good things to eat for everyone. He brought less than last year. In the evening, the Ovseniks took the children downtown.

Thursday, Dec. 8, 1955

At night, I've been thinking about what Polonca Košir said about the suffering that people are going through back home in Slovenia. It bothers me. Last night, I slept poorly because of that.

Friday, Dec. 9, 1955

It snowed all day. At work Milton (the foreman) was pleased that I drilled 165 holes in 2-and-a-half days with the large drilling machine.

This evening Cilka took the children to the S.D.Z. Christmas party at the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair.

Sunday, Dec. 11, 1955

I was the only recent refugee at the S.D.Z. lodge #14 board meeting from 9 to 11 a.m. Most of our people (the recent refugees) prefer to go to K.S.K.J., but our family belongs to both. The other organizations were (and sometimes still are)

supporters of Tito, so recent refugees feel they are not welcome there.

Our children are sick with stomach flu.

Monday, Dec. 12, 1955

I went to a meeting of K.S.K.J. lodge #172, where I listened to Joe Grdina and J. Vrtačnik arguing.

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1955

Now I'm sick, too. I worked until 4:30 and went to see Dr. Ukmar. He gave me a shot of penicillin and some other drugs. In the evening, my nerves were shaking again like eight months ago. I couldn't sit still - I had to pace up and down the room. After a while I felt better and wrote 15 Christmas letters.

Wed., Dec. 14

I felt better this morning, so I went to work. In the evening, I took a Kneipp water treatment.

Thursday, Dec. 15, 1955

I bought a "mike" (micrometer) from Bob for \$7. I want to get a promotion, like Ray and Doran. Zupan and six others are working 11 hours a day (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.), but I'm only working 9 hours (7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) I got my new teeth from Dr. Opaskar.

Friday, Dec. 16, 1955

I bought two more mikes for \$8.50 and ordered a toolbox, a hammer, pliers, 2 wrenches, 4 - 5" more mikes and other tools. Bob (the shop's owner) will get everything for me at a reduced price. I asked Bob how I could get ahead. He said he's very satisfied with my work and that I should continue with the same work. He promised to give me a raise of 10 cents an hour starting with the new year. That would put me at \$1.75, which is what I was making at Risher's. I was worried because he was having me work only 9 hours a day, but now I'm feeling better.

In the evening, I went to Dr. Ukmar, Dr. Opaskar, the library, and the Košir family.

Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1955

My new false teeth are painful. I went to Dr. Opaskar for an adjustment.

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1955

I feel better; I'm sleeping better and eating well. Kneipp's book of home care remedies has been very helpful. He recommends pouring



The boys made a snowman in our yard. Note the folded paper hat. December, 1955.

cold water on your back. Whenever I become so nervous that I can't sleep and have to pace up and down and wave my hands, my wife

pours very cold water over my arms and back, and I calm down so I can go to sleep (If you don't believe this, you should try it. Just take care not to catch a cold.)

Ivana Cerar arrived from Domzale, Slovenia.

Thursday, Dec. 22, 1955

I got a Christmas bonus of \$54.07 from the shop. I wasn't expecting it, but I'm not satisfied. I wish they would let me learn more about the machines.

Friday, Dec. 23, 1955

Work did not go well - I produced scrap. After work I went to Sam's and bought a Christmas tree.

(To Be Continued)

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American Slovenian Property Owners Object to Milan Kučan's Proposed Doctorate

The following letter was sent by Vladislav Bevc, Ph.D., executive officer of the American Owners of Property in Slovenia to the President of Cleveland State University:

Dr. Claire Ummersen, President, Cleveland State University 1983 East 24th Street Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear President Ummersen:

I wish to express my concern about reports that Cleveland State University is considering, or may even have committed itself to, conferring an honorary doctorate on Milan Kučan, President of the Republic of Slovenia and former Chairman of the League of Communists (Communist Party) of Slovenia. It is incomprehensible why should an American university bestow honors on a leading representative of communist continuity thereby repudiating American values of liberty and respect for human rights and offend a great number of American citizens who have been victims of Mr. Kučan's communist regime.

You may be interested to know that on December 10, 1998, Mr. Kučan's party, which is the majority party in Slovenia, repudiated a resolution on measures to dismantle the heritage of communism introduced in the Parliament by the democratic parties. The resolution had the same objectives as Council of European Resolution 1096 on Measures to Dismantle the Heritage of Former Communist Totalitarian Systems adopted on June 27, 1996.

Mr. Kučan and his party have made every effort to thwart, delay and otherwise make ineffective Slovenia's Law on Restitution of Property Confiscated by the Communist Regime.

About 200,000 Slovenians as well as numerous American citizens have unresolved property restitution claims under this law. The Department of State noted for the record that resolution of these property claims is the key bilateral issue between the United States and Slovenia.

To the requests of the United States that Slovenia resolve the property restitution issue, the newspaper *Dnevnik* controlled by Mr. Kučan's party responded with a statement that Slovenia will not yield to pressures from abroad.

On January 27, 2000, speaking at the International Conference on Holocaust in Stockholm, Mr. Kučan stated categorically that Slovenia will not accede to the requests that it make amends for the communist excesses committed after World War II by the former communist regime of which he was a leading member. He was referring to the wholesale ethnic cleansing by expropriation and expulsion of German nationals and, by extension, mass executions without trial of the opponents of the communist regime. He characterized these executions and expropriations as sanctions supposedly carried out in the spirit of the Potsdam agreement of August 1945 although the communists have carried them out already in May of 1945.

This year Mr. Kučan appointed Ciril Ribčič, the current chairman of the communist party, to the Slovenian Supreme Court. Mr. Ribčič will concurrently continue in his capacity as the leader of the communist party. He also proposed Darja Lavtizar Bebler, a principal opponent of property restitution process, for the position of Human Rights Ombudsman but, by a

quirk in the political system, her appointment was not confirmed by the parliament.

Mr. Kučan also appointed Boštjan Zupančič, a confirmed Marxist, to the European Court of Human Rights. Mr. Zupančič is known for his statement that a chasm exists between the East European (i.e., Marxist) concept of jurisprudence which is, according to him, much more advanced than that of Western Europe which is caught in the bourgeois mentality.

Attached is a list of American citizens, some of whom are residents of Ohio, who would be offended if Cleveland State University should confer an honorary doctorate on this communist.

Mr. President, I request that you and your academic senate give careful consideration to the above facts. It is my hope that Cleveland State University will not lend its prestige by conferring its highest academic honor on a person who has been and remains an enemy of liberty and everything America stands for.

Very truly yours,
--Vladislav Bevc
Washington, D.C.

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Slovenia Bans All Animal Imports from France

LJUBLJANA - Slovenia has extended a ban on animal imports from France to include all poultry, horses, and donkeys to combat foot-and-mouth disease, STA news agency reported Wednesday.

Imports of cloven-hoofed animals from most European countries were already banned in Slovenia, STA said.

On March 4, the country's veterinary administration banned import and transportation of cloven-

hoofed livestock, meat and meat products from all EU countries, as well as Switzerland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Macedonia.

Slovenia has introduced special measures at the Ljubljana airport to keep the highly-infectious disease out. Passengers arriving there are required to walk across a special carpet soaked with liquid disinfectants, STA said.

Slovenian is easier than English

The following list contains 21 reasons why Slovenian is easier than English. Thanks to Joseph Valencic of Euclid, Ohio for submitting this thoughtful piece of jocularly.

1. - The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. - The farm was used to produce produce.
3. - The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
4. - We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. - He could lead if he would get the lead out.
6. - The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. - Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. - A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. - When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.

10. - I did not object to the object.
11. - The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
12. - There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
13. - They were too close to the door to close it.
14. - The buck does funny things when the does are present.
15. - A seamstress and sewer fell down the sewer.
16. - To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.
17. - The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
18. - After a number of injections my jaw got number.
19. - Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.
20. - I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.
21. - How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?

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Ivo Ravnik family...

(Continued from page 1)

Several of her brothers and sisters became educators, and so did she. She taught in various places in Italy, but preferred to return to her native Tolmin. During a chance stop in Kanal, she met an eligible young man, Anton Ravnik. Both knew instantly that they were meant for each other.

Anton was also from a large and distinguished family. He had studied in several places and in various languages: first in Gorica and Ljubljana; then in Brno, Czechoslovakia; and last in Turin, Italy, becoming a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

He needed to complete his degree in Italy, so he could practice among the Slovenian people in his place of birth, which was then under the Italian government. Along the way, he mastered the German and the Italian languages. His knowledge of other cultures only increased his love of the Slovenian language and literature, and it remained constant his entire life. This enthusiasm he passed on to his children.

It was no small miracle that all members of these families survived both wars, for there were many close calls. They were convinced that their Faith and fervent prayers protected them. Amidst all this, the family began to grow: three boys (Anton, Aljosa, Ivo) and finally, one girl (Miriam), were born into a most loving family. From the earliest age, the parents read them various literary works of Slovenian and world authors; all celebrated the religious holy days and delighted in the traditional Slovenian festivals.

One way to understand the children's lives is in the context of their parents' threefold commitment: to their Faith, to their family, and to the Slovenian heritage - and all three strengthened by a love of learning and kindness towards all. These beacons guided them and remained a constant even in the most turbulent times. This dedication left a strong imprint on all their children - as it did on Ivo.

After the Second World War, the family perceived the new power gaining control of Slovenian lands to be a threat to their freedom of Faith. Reluctantly, they moved to their family house in the city of Gorica, which was given to Italy. But the politics of this area also remained uncertain, and the memory of the horrible suffering Slovenians and their families endured under the fascist regime had not yet healed.

So the family opted to leave the "old world" for the New World. They arrived in the United States during the Advent season of 1951, and settled in Oakland, California, to begin a new, often difficult, but mostly wonderful and happy life. Here they found the opportunity to live in peace and freedom, secure in the strong family bond, able to keep alive their Slovenian language and love of their cultural heritage.

Fortunately, with their parents' encouragement, all the children were able to continue their education. The oldest, Tony, became a medical doctor, with specialization in Internal Medicine. The second son, Alex, finished as a Doctor of Pharmacy. Mirjam, the youngest, studied and for a time, taught French, Italian, and Spanish, but subsequently entered the business world. It was no exception that Ivo also spent much of his life around schools and education.

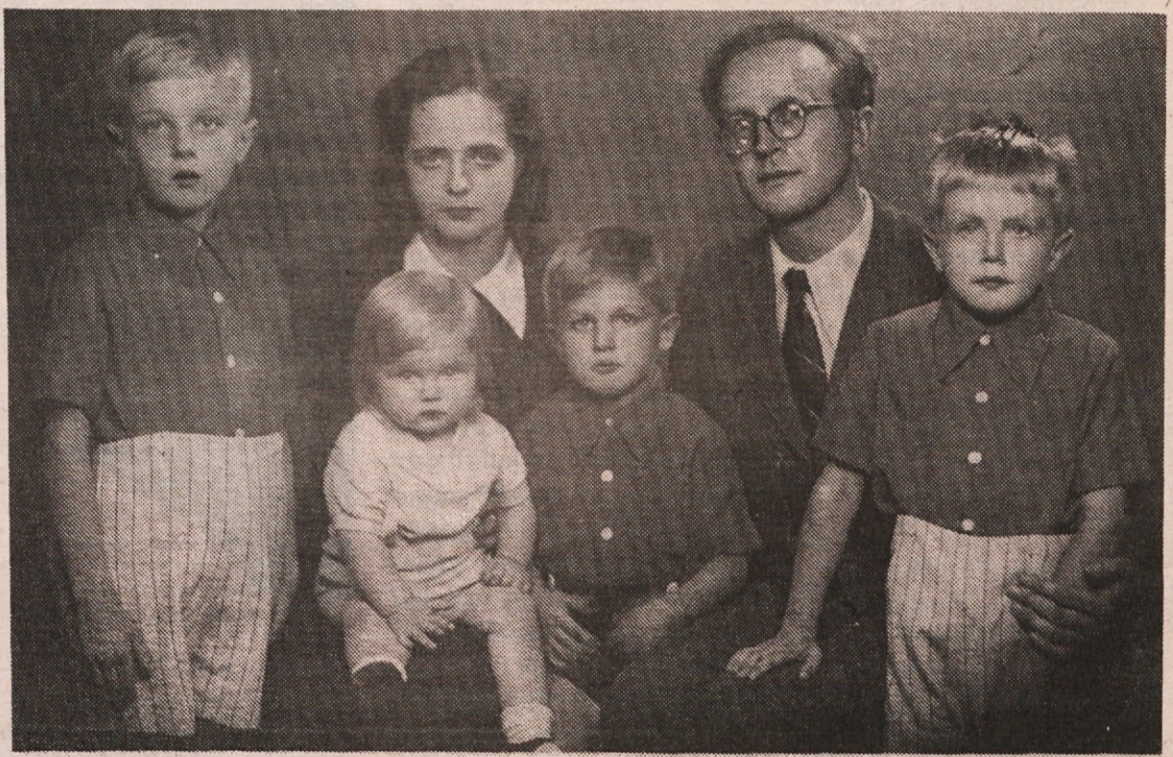
He first attended Sacred Heart grammar school in Oakland; then a year each at St. Mary's High in Berkeley, and Mont La Salle Juniorate in Napa; followed by seven years at St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's Seminary. After one year of theology, he decided to leave and went through culture shock at San Francisco State University, where he received his Masters in political science in the notorious year, 1968.

His first teaching job at Southwest Minnesota State University was exciting because it supported an experimental format which encouraged team teaching and an interdisciplinary approach. It was also an eye opener into the lives of Midwesterners.

Two years later, he left for Canada to begin doctorate studies in Comparative Politics at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Completing two years of required course work, he received an offer difficult to refuse: to teach at Radford University in Virginia and to develop the program and organize a separate Political Science Department (previously merged in the History Dept.). For exercise, he played soccer, and then organized and coached their first soccer team.

While in Virginia, his daughter Tatjana Maria was born. Unfortunately, he soon became a single parent. When his daughter was four, they returned to the lovely Bay Area, to be closer to their relatives and where Tatjana could grow up with her cousins.

At first he worked at various jobs, including two years of teaching at the University of San Francisco's



The Ravnik Family circa 1945. Back row, left to right, Tony, Stefka, and Tone. Front row, Marjam, Ivo, and Aljosa.



Tone (deceased) and Stefka Ravnik.

Evening College. While there, he met Dr. George Lerski, a Polish patriot and professor of European history. It was he who introduced him to an educational group where he met the love of his life, Diane Reynolds.

With Diane's help, he found an opportunity to move from academia's "Ivory Tower" into the world of unions and politics. For the next eight years he worked as political director for the Maritime Unions, concluding with two years as Inspector of the International

Transport Workers Federation, part of the International Labor Organization.

This position required him to visit all kinds of foreign flag ships and check on the working conditions of the crew. He enjoyed the fringe benefits that came with this job: attending several working sessions per year in various parts of the United States, and, especially, the three trips to Europe for meetings in Geneva, Luxembourg, and England.

During these, he was able to take some time off to visit his many relatives scattered

throughout Europe, and, of course, Slovenia.

When the tour was over, he continued to work on a labor education program, some political campaigns.

With Diane, he was a founding member of the Northern California Catholic Labor Committee, which still organizes meetings with

(Continued on page 6)

An Evening in Europe

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Kres Slovenian Dancers
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Dance music will be provided by:
The Veseli Godci Band

Dinner: 6:00pm - 7:15
 Program: 7:30 - 9:00
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DINNER, PROGRAM and DANCE
 Ticket Prices: \$35.00 per couple - \$18.00 a person- children \$8.00
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Entertainment - Food - Folk - Music

Ivo Ravnik family...

(Continued from page 5)

guest speakers, and celebrates an annual Mass on the feast of St. Joseph the Worker.

When he had worked as a lobbyist, he was asked to contribute photos and articles for the Union's monthly publication, so he carried his camera to all the labor and political events - and took lots of photos. Other unions and the Labor press liked his photos and hired him to cover their events. His main work soon became events photography. His avocation became his profession.

Besides loving photography and being his own boss, there were other good reasons for remaining self-employed. The main one was a gift from God, lovely Larisa. Being able to decide on the work schedule, Ivo could devote more time to their infant daughter. Devotion to family has certainly been a key part of the Ravnik life.

Fortuitously, working on his own also enabled him to get ever more deeply involved in the saga of the closing and reopening of the Church of the Nativity. When necessary, he would devote as much time as needed to this cause. Of course, his and his family's involvement with this parish goes back to their very first days in this country. Just days after their arrival, Father Vodusek visited their little apartment in Oakland and invited all to his church. Happy to have found a little corner of their homeland so far away, they have been dedicated and faithful parishioners ever since.

At various times, Ivo was away from this area, but whenever possible he participated in the religious, cultural and social life of this parish. When home from the Seminary during summers or holidays, he usually attended Masses at the Church of the Nativity.

He happily recalls the wonderful celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the parish, when Fr. Vital Vodusek invited a great number of priests and Archbishop John J. Mitty presided during the solemn high Mass, and Ivo was one of the altar boys.

While attending S.F. State U., he lived for a time in the parish house and worked as a sacristan. His chores included preparing the altar each morning and cleaning the church and the hall every weekend. Living under the same roof with Fr. Vital Vodusek and Fr. George Trunk was most enlightening.

Dinner time was a time for discussions and learning.

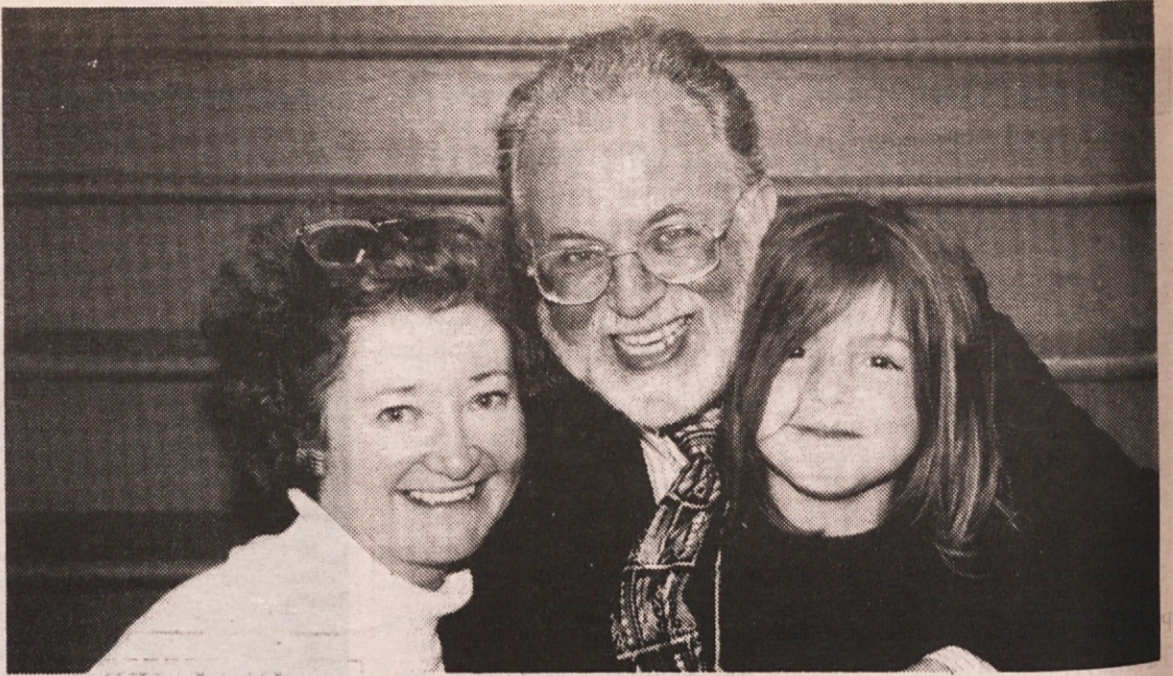
These were especially insightful - sometimes quite heated - when other priests and distinguished theologians (Karl Rahner and Joseph Goldbrunner left a memorable impression!) or other learned individuals came to visit.

Topics ranged from pastoral theology, new developments in liturgy, and general conditions in Europe, in America, and elsewhere. There was no dearth of current literature on all these topics in the parish house and available to the parishioners. Fr. Vodusek's great passion was liturgy and he loved to read the German publications about it. His rectory was really a forum for progressive religious ideas and a center of religious education.

Another pleasant involvement with this parish, which Ivo continues to this day, was being a member of the choir. He began in the mid 1960s and continued after his return in the '70s. He considers it a privilege to have sung with a number of superb singers and such an array of music, as that genius musician and organist Ales Simenc could come up with or compose himself.

Still, he quickly mentions that his long tenure and quality of his singing can't compare with that of his brother Aljosa (Alex) - who will soon celebrate 50 years since he first joined this choir - nor that of his sister Miriam and mother, Stefka, who together are still a mainstay of the choir.

Actually, the father had



Diane, Ivo and Larisa Ravnik.

also been a longtime member of this choir, though he is now singing with a heavenly choir. About his passing, there is one thing the family especially regrets: that he died just before Slovenia became independent. How this dream of his would have gladdened his heart! Since he was born when Slovenians were under the Austrian yoke, and had personally experienced the hope and then the missed opportunity of independence after the First World War, he often discussed it and talked about how different life would have been...

Perhaps the struggle to save our Church of the Nativity will remain a significant milestone in the lives of Slovenians in the Bay Area. And it certainly was in Ivo's life. It was a great shock to see the church actually closed, and watch strangers

carry out everything that could be taken away.

But then Divine Providence works in strange, unfathomable ways. Quiet prayers of ordinary people are heard and apparently unassuming persons are found to help achieve the seemingly impossible. The community feels happy that events brought Ivo back to this area and that just at this time, he could take a leading part in the plan to reopen the church and save the religious center for the many local Slovenians and Croatians - the only church of its kind in the Far West! In fact, the original creation of this parish was brought about by so many Slovenian and Croatian parishioners who joined forces and built the church and this parish. That wonderful and unique historic event is approaching its centennial anniversary.

The third beacon in his life remains of utmost importance in his life: preserving his Slovenian language and culture and doing everything possible to give other Slovenians the opportunity to learn about and be proud of this beautiful heritage. He wants to continue the work that so many Slovenian

groups, both those at the Slovenian Hall and those at the Church of the Nativity, have been doing for over a century. As the recently elected President of the Educational and Dramatic Club Slovenia, he hopes to contribute to this important tradition of supporting and promoting our Slovenian heritage.

A theme that often recurs in my conversations with Ivo is his hope that his life and work will not get lost in this far corner of the world, far from the beloved country of his birth, but that it might add just a little bit to the life and well-being of others, and leave something of value to his family, his community, and his heritage.

**Slovenians:
A Class Fact**

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Death Notices



JOHN PETRIC

Funeral services for John Petric, 90, were held on Tuesday, March 20 at St. Mary Church in Collinwood. Mr. Petric, a lifetime resident of Cleveland, died on Saturday, March 17th at Euclid Hospital.

Mr. Petric retired from Addressograph-Multigraph in 1974 after 31 years as a machinist. He was also a self taught barber and had a shop on E. 185th St., for 34 years.

Mr. Petric was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters #1640 and was a former Chief Ranger. He also belonged to AMLA Lodge #1; was Past President of St. Vincent DePaul, and Past President of St. Mary Church Holy Name Society.

Mr. Petric was also Past President of the Bishop Slomšek Association. He loved to travel to the shrines in Lemont and Frank, Ohio.

John was the husband of Mary (nee Novak); the father of Major John (Linda) Petric (deceased), Joyce (John) Buchanan, Barbara (Edward) Kuzma, Timothy (Mary) Petric, Veronica Petric, Rudy (Toni) Petric; grandfather of Joan Petric, John Petric Jr., and Steven (Anne Marie) Petric, Wendy (Christian) Zorman, Brenda Buchanan, Edward Kuzma Jr., John Kuzma and M.E. Kuzma, and Natalie Petric; great-grandfather of Kathryn Zorman, Rachel Petric and Sara Petric; brother of France (George) Kovacic (deceased), Joseph (Mary)

Petric (deceased), and Jean (Sam) Kurlich of California.

Burial was in Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland.

The family suggests donations in his memory to St. Mary Church Painting Fund, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110, St. Vitus Building Fund, 6019 Glass Ave., Cleveland 44103, or Slovene Home for the Aged, 18621 Neff Rd., Cleveland 44119.

Family received friends at Zele Funeral Home.

HELEN PERSOLJA

Helen Persolja, (nee Gunter), 76, was the wife of Michael (dec.); mother of Michelle Hrstic (Ante); grandmother of Sandra Murphy (Chris), Sonja and Ana; and great-grandmother of Stephen, Briana, Anton; sister of Eva and Ana (both of Germany).

Family received friends Wednesday, March 21 at the Zak Funeral Home, 6016 St. Clair Ave. Funeral Thursday March 22 with 9 a.m. chapel service followed by 9:30 a.m. Mass in St. Vitus Church. Interment All Souls Cemetery.



ANNA SLANINA

Anna Slanina (nee Shayatovich), 91, passed away on March 14th at Rae Ann Nursing Home in Geneva, Ohio. Anna was born in Anaconda, Montana on April 24, 1909.

Anna was a member of Croatian Fraternal Union #859.

She was employed as an assembler at Chase Brass for several years.

Anna was the widow of William; the mother of Janette (Alex) Mocrski; grandmother of Steve (Debra), Rob (Patti), Vic (Deborah); great-grandmother of Michael, Randy, Joshua, Amanda, Kristen, Tyler and Ben; sister of Caroline, Mary, Nick and Eli (all deceased).

Visitation and funeral services were held at Zele Memorial Chapel, the Rev. Joseph Bacevice of St. George Church officiated. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery, Saturday, March 17th.

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In Loving Memory

Of the 18th Anniversary
Our Mother, Grandmother
and Great-Grandmother



Antoinette
(Nettie)
Kalish
nee Grdina

Born June 6, 1890
Died March 25, 1983

Sadly missed by:
daughter Carmen and son-in-law Lloyd McBrayer
Grandchildren:
Connie Rae Schreiber
Annette Tinter
Robert McBrayer
Janel McBrayer
Kimberle Gold
and 8 great-grandsons
Kevin, David, Michael,
Scott Tinter
David, Bryan Schreiber
Ryan & Keith McBrayer

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Coming Events:

Friday, March 23

Dance, West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. Music by Joe Novak.

Friday, March 23

Fish Fry at Newburgh Slovenian National Home, 3583 E. 80 St., Cleveland from 5:30 to 7 p.m. Walleye, shrimp or pierogi dinner \$8. Music 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. by Wayne Tomsic.

Friday, March 23

Lunch Fish Fry 12 noon to 2 p.m. Dinner 5 to 8 p.m., Slovenian National Home, 6409 St. Clair. Take outs available 216-361-5115.

Friday, March 30

Dance, West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. Music by Wayne Tomsic.

Friday, March 30

Lunch Fish Fry 12 noon to 2 p.m. Dinner 5 to 8 p.m., Slovenian National Home, 6409 St. Clair. Take outs available 216-361-5115.

March 31 - April 7

Slovenian Ski Trip to Telluride, Colorado. Only \$990. Call John Kamin 718-424-2711.

Sunday, April 1

Breakfast sponsored by St. Mary's (Collinwood) Slovenian School featuring homemade sausage (pečenice), crepe (palacinka), eggs, fruit, bread, juice/coffee. Adults \$6, children \$3. Serving 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Friday, April 6

Fish Fry at Newburgh Slovenian National Home, 3583 E. 80 St., Cleveland from 5:30 to 7 p.m. Walleye, shrimp or pierogi dinner \$8. Music 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. by Wayne Tomsic.

Friday, April 6

Lunch Fish Fry 12 noon to 2 p.m. Dinner 5 to 8 p.m., Slovenian National Home, 6409 St. Clair. Take outs available 216-361-5115.

Sunday, April 8

Super Button Box Bash 19 from 1 to 9 p.m., at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, Ohio.

Sunday, April 8

Chicken or pork dinner to benefit St. Vitus Village Senior Citizens Complex, sponsored by St. Vitus Altar Society, Holy Name Society, KSKJ Lodge 25, and St. Mary Magdalene KSKJ Lodge No. 162, from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Donation: adults: \$10, children, \$5.

Friday, April 13

Lunch Fish Fry 12 noon to 2 p.m. Dinner 5 to 8 p.m., Slovenian National Home, 6409 St. Clair. Take outs available 216-361-5115.

Saturday, April 21

Primorski Club Dinner Dance, Slovenian National Home, St. Clair Ave., Cleveland.

Saturday, April 21

Jadran Singing Society Concert/Dinner/Dance, Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo Road, Fred Ziwich Orchestra. For tickets contact Betty Rotar (216) 481-3187.

Sunday, April 22

KSKJ Lodge No. 226 and Lodge No. 172 sponsor a benefit dinner in St. Vitus Auditorium from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. for benefit of St. Vitus Parish Senior Center.

Sunday, April 29

Holmes Avenue Pensioners Club dinner dance at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave.

Rudolph Frank Zelle



Thursday Afternoon, April 29, 1926

† Friday Evening, March 18, 1994.

Rudy, I miss you....

--joe

ZeLe Funeral Home

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Getty Museum in LA includes Slovenia's Plečnik

This spring the J. Paul Getty Museum presents *Shaping the Great City: Modern Architecture in Central Europe, 1890-1937*. On view at the Getty Center in Los Angeles from Feb. 20 through May 6, the exhibition gathered materials from more than 50 international lenders to explore the origins and development of modern architecture in Central Europe before and after the First World War, a time of dramatic social and political change.

Shown at the Getty in its only United States presentation, the exhibition was organized by the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles; the Canadian Center for Architecture, Montreal; and the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science, and Culture in association with Kunstforum Wein.

Thomas Crow, director of the Getty Research Institute, says, "This exhibition examines the extraordinary metamorphosis of the Grossstadt or "great city" before and after the 1918 dissolution of the Hapsburg Empire, as architects and city planners ambitiously took up the ideals of nation-building across a region that contained a tremendous diversity of cultures. This perspective is especially relevant today as we con-

sider the relationship between the 21st century cities and the increasingly diverse cultures within them, including our own great city of Los Angeles."

Shaping the Great City examines the explosion of new architectural ideas that emerged across the vast Hapsburg Empire in its last decades that marked the first tumultuous years of the new republics of Central Europe.

Joze Plečnik's development for Ljubljana-Svetokriški Okraj (now Ljubljana-Bezigrad), 1928-1929.

When Joze Plečnik was commissioned to develop an expansion plan for a new district in Ljubljana, Slovenia, he did not aim to divide the city into functionally distinct zones. Rather, Plečnik's model was Otto Wagner's multifunctional metropolis with interconnected districts containing a wide variety of housing forms, public buildings, and parks.

The district's wedge shape resulted from the intersection of radiating and concentric boulevards – the new boulevards being designed both to link the district to the city center and to open up vistas of existing landmarks.

PLEČNIK'S LJUBLJANA 1919-1937

The Persistence of Place

Until World War II, Joze Plečnik's primary proposals and interventions in Ljubljana were geared to restructuring the city – physically, around its bridges, squares, castle, and riverbanks, and symbolically, around the recovery of its histories, real and imagined.

According to the founding myth of Illyria, the Slovenian nation was the repository of Roman culture. Plečnik's scheme for the conversion of Ljubljana's castle combined this myth with the courtly and folk traditions of the medieval city. Among his other proposals were a great riverside market hall in the form of a stoa, or portico (completed after World War II), monuments, bridges, municipal furniture, and riverside and castle walks. By opening a vista or subtle axis here, adding a gate or monument or step there, Plečnik gradually cultivated the diverse fabric of this small-scale historic city into a unified promenade of national memory. This conception of modern architecture adopted universal forms while remaining particular to the geography and history of the site.

Slovenian Night at Albie's

The next best thing to being in Slovenia is to attend the Slovenian event at Albie's Place on Thursday, March 29 from 5 to 7 p.m. Al Somrak will personally be featuring a Slovenian atmosphere. It will be like being in the old country itself.

Here is what Albie is cooking up: First of all, home-made soup, ajmoht that will remind you of Ma's cooking in the good old days. The rest of the meal is buffet style, all you can eat. You will have a choice of breaded veal cutlets, chicken risotto, Slovenian oven-baked home-fries, and a variety of vegetables.

Want more? You will have a choice of maple rolls, strudel, and beverage.

And Joe Novak will be there with his Slovenian button-box to serenade you.

All that good time for only \$10.00. Reservations is a must because it is usually sold out. Call Alberta Jarc, the hostess, at 216-289-0836. Albie's is at 26250 Euclid Ave. (in the Euclid Medical Building).

--Joe Zelle

Meeting

Slovenian Women's Union Branch 10 will hold their monthly meeting on Wednesday, March 28 at 1 p.m. at Collinwood Slovenian Home on Holmes Avenue. All members are invited to attend and bring a new member.

Plans have been made to honor all members of Branch 10 as "Women of the Year" to be held on May 18th at the Slovenian Home on Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, at 1 p.m.

--Ann Stefancic

Donations

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

- Max Gorenek, Walton Hills, OH -- \$5.00
- Delak, Sergej, Floral Park, NY -- \$5.00
- Mestek, Anton, Ontario, Canada -- \$5.00
- Donald Krance, Euclid, OH -- \$10.00
- Paul Kveder, Lethbridge, Alta -- \$5.00
- Alois Jozelj, Canada -- \$10.00
- Filip Oreh, Wickliffe, OH -- \$10.00
- Joseph Koren, Willoughby Hills, OH -- \$10.00
- Franc Markun, Joliet, IL -- \$5.00
- Matthew and Marce Pirs, Euclid, OH -- \$10.00
- Rudy Resnik, Toronto, Ont. -- \$15.00
- Joseph Kastelic, Ontario, Canada -- \$15.00
- John Zerdin, Elmhurst, IL -- \$10.00
- Rudy Klammer, Willowick, OH -- \$10.00
- Julia Smole, Cleveland, OH -- \$5.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Pretnar, Cleveland, OH -- \$5.00
- Valentina Burnside, Indianapolis, IN -- \$10.00

- Josephine Kastigar, Euclid, OH -- \$10.00
- Joseph Bernik, Chicago, IL -- \$16.25
- Albin and Betty Orehek, Cleveland -- \$10.00
- Victoria Bergles, Wadsworth, OH -- \$10.00
- Frances Gazvoda, Cleveland, OH -- \$10.00
- Josephine Tominc, Cleveland, OH -- \$10.00
- John and Anna Jurkovic, Cleveland, OH -- \$10.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Joze Tomc, Euclid, OH -- \$5.00
- Emma Yama, Euclid, OH -- \$10.00
- Vinko and Angela Kaplan, Richmond Hts., OH -- \$10.00
- Frank and Maria Vogel, Seven Hills, OH -- \$5.00

Salmon Loaf with Cheese Sauce

- 1 lb. can salmon
- ¾ cup soft bread crumbs
- ½ tsp. salt
- 1/8 tsp. pepper
- 1 scallion, chopped
- 1 T butter, melted
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 2 T. milk
- ¼ cup cheese (Swiss or Cheddar)

Mix all ingredients, pack into buttered loaf pan. Bake 40 minutes at 375°.

CHEESE SAUCE:

- 2 t. butter
- 1 cup milk
- pat of butter
- 2 T flour
- 2 T Parmesan cheese
- salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter, add flour and mix. Add milk and stir until thick. Add Parmesan cheese, pat of butter, salt and pepper. Serving size: 4 - 6. ✕

Watergate Salad

This is an old side dish mom used to make. Haven't had it in ages!

Ingredients:

- 2 boxes pistachio Instant pudding
- 2 cans of crushed pineapple, NOT drained
- 2 C miniature marshmallows
- ½ C chopped nuts
- 2 - 9 oz. bowls of Cool Whip

Directions:

Mix the pudding and the pineapple in the mixer. Add the marshmallows, nuts and fold in the cool whip. Refrigerate. This is a double recipe and fills a 3-quart bowl.

--Kim Ann Kaifesh
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--Edward Everett Hale

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– Vesti iz Slovenije –

Vatikanski sporazum prednostna naloga vlade – Miha Brejc (SDS) zopet podpredsednik državnega zbora

Včeraj popoldne so se v vili Podrožnik v Ljubljani zbrali prvaki štirih koalicijskih strank. Na delovnem kosilu so govorili o prednostnih oz. aktualnih nalogah vlade. Ena teh je sporazum z Vatikanom. Franci But, predsednik SLS SKD in hkrati kmetijski minister, je odločno podprl vatikanski sporazum, ZLSD in DeSUS sta zagovarjali nadaljnje usklajevanje besedila znotraj koalicije, kar naj bi vzelo kak teden dni, v LDS so bolj ali manj naklonjeni temu, da do sporazuma mora priti. Konkretnih sklepov na srečanju nisto sprejeli.

Drugi dve pomembni zadevi pred vlado sta vprašanje spremembe ustave, ki so potrebne v kontekstu vključevanja v Evropsko unijo, in vprašanje kulturnega sporazuma z Avstrijo.

Včeraj je bilo tajno glasovanje v parlamentu, na katerem so se poslanci odločili o izvolitvi Mihe Brejca iz SDS za podpredsednika parlamenta. Brejc in drugi poslanci iz vrst opozicijske SDS in NSi so 1. februarja zapustili vodilna mesta v državnem zboru, ker niso mogli doseči dogovora o razmerju med koalicijo in opozicijo v dveh nadzornih komisijah. Po daljšem usklajevanju so se omenjeni poslanci odločili, da odpokličejo svoje odstopne, parlament pa je moral o njih ponovnem sprejemu na prejšnja mesta zopetno glasovati.

Na včerajšnjem glasovanju je bil na vrsti Miha Brejc, ki je bil podpredsednik parla-

menta. Oddanih je bilo 77 glasovnic, štiri so bile neveljavne, za Brejca je glasovalo 51, proti pa 22.

Ekonomske posledice slinavke in parkljevke bodo vedno večje

Pretekli teden so slovenski veterinarski strokovnjaki predlagali dodatne ukrepe, da bi preprečili vdor slinavke in parkljevke, ki se je že pojavila v Italiji. Med ukrepi naj bi bili: namestitev razkuževalnih pregrad na meji z Italijo, vzpostavitev lokalnih središč za nadzor morebitne bolezni ter cepljenje živali. Pri slednjem ukrepu bi šlo za izredno velike stroške, saj je v Sloveniji trenutno 470.000 govedu, 60.000 prašičev in 130.000 ovac. Vse te bi bilo treba cepiti trikrat ali pa vsaj dvakrat. Pri slednjem je še treba upoštevati, da najmanj dve leti ne bi bilo mednarodnega prometa z živimi parkljarji, svežim in zamrznjenim mesom in netermično obdelanimi izdelki, ki izvirajo iz parkljarjev. Zaradi vsega tega, vlada se še ni odločila za tako radikalne ukrepe.

Zunanji minister Rupel pride v ZDA

Prihodnji teden se bo slovenski zunanji minister Dimitrij Rupel mudil v ZDA na uradnem obisku, med katerim se bo srečal z raznimi visokimi člani nove Bushove administracije ter kongresniki oz. senatorji. V petek, 30. marca ima predavanje na univerzi Georgetown v Washingtonu, katerega naslov je "Deset let po padcu Berlinskega zidu, Jugoslavije in Sovjetske zveze". Poglavitni namen obiska je lobiranje za sprejem Slovenije v naslednji širitvi NATA.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Sestanek upokojencev—

Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave ima svoj redni mesečni sestanek v sredo, 28. marca, popoldne ob 1.30 v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Članstvo lepo vabljeno.

Seja—

V sredo, 28. marca, ima seja podr. št. 10 SZZ, to ob 1h pop. v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Članice lepo vabljene.

Zahvaljuje se—

"Iskreno se zahvaljujem vsem prijateljem in znanecem za obiske, duševni podvig, razvedrilo in molitve tekom mojega okrevanja. Opora prijateljev ob času moje bolezni mi je v pravo olajšanje in v pomoč k hitrejšemu izboljšanju mojega zdravja. Posebno zahvala č.g. Jožetu Božnar. Marija Skrbiš."

Izredna podpora—

Dr. in ga. Joseph Meršol, North Lima, O., sta darovala \$220 v podporo našemu listu. G. John Gorican je daroval \$170. Darovalcem iskrena hvala!

Novi grobovi

Mary F. Kolenc

Umrla je 78 let stara Mary F. Kolenc, roj. Ivansek, vdova po Franku, mati RONALDA in DIANE MONACO, 7-krat stara mati, sestra JOHNA in JO SOUCHIK, teta. Pogreb bo v soboto, 24. marca, v oskrbi ZAK ZAVODA na 6016 St. Clair Ave. dop. ob 9.30, v cerkev sv. Vida ob 10., od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Ure kropljenja bodo jutri, v petek, pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

John Petric

Dne 17. marca je v Euclid bolnišnici umrl 90 let stari John Petric, eden najbolj priljubljenih rojakov v mestu, mož Mary, roj. Novak, oče majorja Johna (v Vietnamu ubit kot pripadnik ameriške vojske), Joyce Buchanan, Barbare Kuzma, Timothyja, Veronice in Rudyja, 9-krat stari oče, 3-krat prastari oče, brat Jean Kurilich ter že pok. Frances Kovacic in Josepha, zaposlen kot strojnik pri Addressograph Multigraph 31

(dalje na str. 12)

Priznanja podeljena—

Preteklo nedeljo popoldne se je zbralo več kot 500 gostov na letnem banketu Federacije slovenskih narodnih domov, na katerem so prejeli priznanja za služni člani naše skupnosti. Ženska leta je bila Florence Unetich, mož pa Michael Polenšek. Čestitamo.

Radiothon—

Clevelandska javna radio postaja WCPN 90.3 FM bo vodila svoj radiothon oz. nabirko sredstev za obratovanje ta teden. Vključena v akcijo je sobotna "Slovenska ura", ki jo vodi Tone Ovsenik. Naprošeni ste, da telefonirate to soboto, 24. marca, med deveto in deseteto uro zvečer, sicer na 1-888-629-3636, s svojim prispevkom. G. Ovsenik pošilja vsak teden tudi poročila v Ljubljano, na Radio Ognjišče in v Washington, na slovensko oddajo Glasa Amerike.

Dobrodelni zajtrk—

Ta bo v nedeljo, 1. aprila, od 8.30 zj. do 12. opoldne. Prireja ga sobotna Slovenska šola. Dar je \$6 za odrasle in \$3 za otroke. Vabljeni!

Postna pobožnost—

V nedeljo, 1. aprila, zvečer ob 7h bo v cerkvi sv. Vida postna spokorna pobožnost. Vsaj šest duhovnikov bo pomagalo s spovedovanjem, v slovenščini ali angleščini. Farani in tudi drugi rojaki vabljeni.

Spominski darovi—

Ga. Maria Curk, Barberton, O., je darovala \$10 v podporo AD, v spomin moža Vinka. Ga. Dorothy Lamm, Euclid, O., je darovala \$10, v spomin moža Roberta. Ga. Dorothy Uleplic, tudi iz Euclida, je darovala \$10, v spomin moža Josepha. V spomin Mateja Hočevarja je prijatelj daroval \$50. Anthony Ward in Patricia A. Legan, Kirtland, O., sta darovala \$25, v spomin Helen Legan. Ga. Daniella Avsec, Willowick, O., je darovala \$10, v spomin Ed Avseca. Ga. Olga Kalar, Euclid, je darovala \$20, v spomin moža Ludvika. Vsem darovalcem se za njih naklonjenost našemu listu iskreno zahvaljujemo.



Po svojem nedavnem kongres je stranka SLS SKD konstituirala svoja posvetovalna in druga telesa. Na fotografiji sta predsednik stranke Franci But (desno) in podpredsednik Ivo Bizjak. Tajnik stranke je Janez Vertačnik, ki je bil doslej šef kabineta sedanjega kmetijskega ministra Buta. Drnovškova vlada, v kateri je SLS SKD ena od koalicijskih strank, je res pretekli teden razrešila generalno sekretarko Pošte Slovenije Marijo Ribič, ki jo je bila imenovala prejšnja Bajukova vlada. Ta korak, proti kateremu je bila SLS SKD, ni povzročil resne krize glede koalicije, domneva se pa, da bo slej ali prej razrešen predsednik bivše SLS Marjan Podobnik kot šef velikega podjetja Telekom, kar bodo nekateri v SLS tudi močno nasprotovali. Za svoj sedež ima sedaj SLS SKD prostore na Beethovnovi tik ob parlamentarni stavbi, kjer je bil sedež nekdanjih SKD.

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March 22, 2001

POST – vprašanje preživetja

S. Francka Žižek

Morda se še spomnite: april 1986, reaktorska nesreča v Černobilu. Strah pred atomskim sevanjem je kmalu zagrabil našo družbo. Smem še jesti gobe iz gozda? Moram pod prho, če me ujame dež? Panični obrazi ob deževnem vremenu. Četudi se nam zdi dogodek precej umaknjen v preteklost, od tega zagrešenega primera dalje drži: odnos človeka do narave je porušen. Žalosten dokaz, da je tako, je november 2000: svetovna konferenca o podnebjju v Haagu je spodletela; v boju proti sebrevanju ozračja so prevladali ozkosrčni sebični cilji politikov.

Ob prvem pojavu BSE – norih krav, pošteno rečeno, zaradi človekove neumnosti zbolelih krav, ki so postale simbol današnje požrešne civilizacije, so ljudje postali histerični: Ali je hrana zastrupljena? Je morda kuga na pohodu? Koliko smrtnih primerov lahko pričakujemo v naslednjih nekaj letih? Toda zindustrializirano poljedelstvo in živinoreja sta ostala pri svojem stališču, in od takrat je jasno eno: odnos človeka do živali je porušen.

Ne dolgo nazaj je svetovna zdravstvena organizacija WHO objavila najnovejšo statistiko o aidsu. Čeravno so uspeli to bolezen v zahodnem svetu zadržati in se imajo bolniki v industrijskih deželah zahvaliti učinkovitejšim zdravilom, da lahko upajo na daljše življenje, odpira globalna situacija streznjen pogled: aids je postal najnevarnejša bolezen na svetu. Število na novo okuženih in žrtev stalno narašča. Rešilnega izhoda v razvitih deželah ni opaziti. Tukaj moramo ugotoviti: odnos človeka do človeka je porušen. Tako na Nizozemskem, kjer so v novembru 2000 v parlamentu izglasovali zakon, ki dovoljuje umor na zahtevo težko bolnega človeka. Tako tudi v Severnem Teritoriju Avstralije.

Ljudje, ki so izgubili vero v vsemogočnost tehnike, se boleče zavedajo dejstva, da iste moči, ki usposablja človeka za nov način življenja, nosijo v sebi pasti samouničenja. Človek je s svojimi posegi porušil ekološko ravnovesje, z onesnaževanjem in hrupom je zastupil lastno življenjsko okolje. Tako je človek kršil stvarjenjski red. Kot sestavni del stvarstva pri tem ni ostal nedotaknjen. Rane, nad katerimi se zdaj pritožuje, si je zadal sam. V svojem precejenju samega sebe, da lahko na vse vpliva in vse obdavi, do vprašanja o življenju in smrti, je zadel ob lastne meje. Kršene meje pa imajo svoje posledice, ki v primeru norih krav, denimo, prizadevajo slehernega posameznika.

(dalje na str. 12)

Prof. Dr. JOŽE VELIKONJA

Seattle, Washington

– Kratek obisk Avstralije –

V hotelu me je že čakalo sporočilo, ko sva prišla z letališča.

“Pokličiči, tukaj je številka.

Po zavutih poteh sem prišel v Sydney, Avstralija, zavutih zaradi razlogov, ne zaradi dolgega direktnega poleta preko San Francisca. Skoro 14 ur, preko oceana, preko ekvatorja, na južno poloblo, kjer je zrak drugačen, kjer zvezd na nebu ne spoznaš, kjer moraš poslušati, da razumeš tamkajšnje angleščino. Kjer te vendarle zajame sonce, jasen zrak, urejena mesta, čiste ceste in zanesljiv promet. Vozijo sicer po “napačni” strani, njihovi dolarji so manj vredni kot ameriški, a to z veseljem sprejmeš.

“Pridemo pote v hotel. Greš z nami v slovenski dom na Prešernovo proslavo. Počakaj pri vhodu.”

Ljenkota sem zadnjič srečal pred leti v Washingtonu, ko je prišel na obisk v Ameriko. Poznala sva se iz l. 1943, vedela sva za svojevrstne poti, on je končal v Avstraliji, jaz v Ameriki.

V Avstralijo sem šel kot turist. Da se srečava s si-

nom, ki pride tja iz Manile, svojega službenega mesta. V Manilo nisem hotel več, enkrat je bilo dovolj. Sydney je bil videti bolj privlačen.

Slovenski častni konzul Fred Rešnik nas je zapeljal v slovensko hišo v Sydneyju, videla sva Prešernovo proslavo s petjem, govori in plesi. Naslednje jutro sva šla v slovensko cerkev, oba patra sta praznovala svoja rojstna dneva. Pater Rupnik pozna moje sestre in je našo Lenko tudi pokopal.

Po maši smo bili pri skupnem kosilu. Menda je to običaj. Za malenkostno ceno. Dragocenost niso bile okusne jedi, ampak pogovori. Povedali so, da sem tam na obisku, marsikdo me je hotel pozdraviti. Več njih je bilo razočaranih, ker so pričakovali, da bodo srečali mojega brata, dr. Tineta, pa so se morali zadovoljiti z menoj, obiskovalcem iz Amerike.

Prisedel je možak, zame neznanec. Predstavil se je: Ivan Kobal. Ujel sem ime, a nisem bil gotov, odkod.

Izpod zvona sv. Marije Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. - Kar dobro prodajo peciva Oltarnega društva je bilo preteklo soboto, tako pač, da je že nekaj naročil za prihodnjo prodajo, ki bo na cvetno soboto, 7. aprila.

V collinwoodskem okrožju imamo vsak ponedeljek v eni cerkvi postno pridigo s sv. mašo, nato pa je v šolski dvorani prilika za prijateljski pomenek ob kavi, čaju in pecivu. Prihodnji ponedeljek, 26. marca, bomo imeli v naši cerkvi to pobožnost zvečer ob 7. uri, nato se bomo srečali z okoliškimi farani. Pridite!

Vsako leto v postnem času temeljito očistimo našo cerkev. Tudi letos bomo to delo naredili in sicer v sredo in četrtek, 28. in 29. marca. Vsi župljani smo povabljeni, da se pridružimo temu delu, če le mogoče. Vsak naj prinese vedro za vodo, cunje in tudi veliko dobre volje. Ko bomo delo končali bomo vsi veseli čiste božje hiše.

Zadnjič je bilo omenjeno, da bo v naši cerkvi misijon, ki bo v torek, sredo in četrtek, 3., 4. in 5. aprila. Morda ste na koledarju

že začrtali datum, ki je bil za en dan prezgodaj sporočen, kar pa danes popravi te.

Misijonar, ki bo misijon vodil, bo g. Franci Trstenjak, ravnatelj Radia Ognjišča v Sloveniji, ki bo prišel med nas v soboto, 31. marca. V nedeljo, 1. aprila, bo pomagal pri spovednem bogoslužju v cerkvi sv. Vida, v ponedeljek zvečer ob 7. uri bo imel v naši šolski dvorani predavanje o Radiu Ognjišče, kar bo gotovo zelo zanimivo. V torek zjutraj pa je pričetek misijona.

Na ta misijon smo povabljeni vsi Slovenci, ne samo župljani Marije Vnebovzete, da v svojem jeziku sprejmemo božjo besedo. Govori bodo vsako jutro pri sv. maši ob 7.45 in zvečer ob 7. uri. Najlepša priprava na velikonočni praznik bo obisk misijona *združen* z dobro spovedjo. Napolnimo našo cerkev in sprejmimo milost, ki se nam nudi v poslušanju misijonarja, kar naj bo združeno tudi z odpuščanjem, ko bo možno to opraviti vsako jutro v spovednici ali osebno.

Lavriševa

Da je pisal o Avstraliji. Zdelo se mi je, da sem ime že srečal, da sem nekje že bral o njem – kasneje sem ugotovil, da sem bral o njem v tržaški *Mladiki* – med tisoči imen v mojem spominu, kdo se znajde? Ljenko je bil z drugimi, nisem ga mogel takoj vprašati.

Kobal je doma s Planine. Kdo ve za to vasico na planoti nad Vipavsko dolino, kjer je bil rojen? Med vojno sem bil nekajkrat tam, tam so domobranci ustrelili arhitekta Tomažiča, ki se je skrival v groblji ob vasi. Z Otliskega gradu smo mnogokrat gledali preko Vipavske doline v tisti kraški rob. Kakšen bo videti zdaj, ko bo dolino presekala avtocesta?

Da sem bil tam. Da poznam kraje. Obraz se mu je odprl, kot da srečuje vaščana. Ali bi me zanimalo, kar je napisal? Da ima knjige v avtu in mi jih lahko pokloni. Z veseljem. Rade volje zbiram take drobce slovenske ustvarjalnosti, tudi v daljni Avstraliji.

Dve knjigi mi je dal v roke, slovensko knjigo, ki jo je izdala Goriška Mohorjeva (*Možje s Snowyja*, 1993) in novejšo angleško izdajo. (*The Snowy. Cradle of a New Australia*, 1999). Da ima še precej izvodov. Rade volje sem jih vzela, najin pogovor nekako ni stekel, premalo sem vedel o njem. Mnogo več bi lahko, potem ko sem knjigi prebral.

Nekaj dni kasneje sem v muzeju emigracije v Melbourne sledil zgodovini avstralskih vseljevanj, tudi povojnih, dveletno pogodbeno delo v notranjosti, prisilno življenje v taborišču, ki ni bilo dosti drugačno kot prisilna bivališča emigrantov drugod po svetu.

Zdaj sem kar zadovoljen, da me avstralska komisija za vselitev ni sprejela, ker sem bil preveč izobražen, ko sem iskal, kam bi lahko emigriral. Iskali so ročne delavce. Med njimi je bil tudi Ivan Kobal. Prijel je za delo v velikanskem projektu Snowy Mountain, avstralski veleprojekt, neke vrste kopije TVA iz Združenih držav, kjer je zajezi- tev voda in predorov spremenila naravni tok voda in oskrbela z vodo in elektri-

(dalje na str. 11)

IVO ŽAJDELA

Ljubljana, Slovenija

Spet sramotilni steber pred Stolnico?

Vika Potočnik, ljubljanska županja, je podprla pobudo Danice Simšič, predstavnice Združene liste v mestnem svetu, da se sporni spominski steber znova postavi pred stolnico. Gre za spominski steber, ki je v svojem bistvu izrazito sramotilni, saj je bila na njem upodobljena dlan z iztegnjenim prstom, ki je kazal na nadškofijo, del besedila na nadškofijo, del besedila na stebru pa se je glasil: "...a so jih na škofovo pobudo razgnali".

Steber naj bi stal v spomin na medvojno demonstracijo žensk, ki so zahtevale boljše razmere v zapornih in izpustitev zapornikov. Demonstracija pred stolnico oziroma škofijskim dvorcem je bila izrazito ideološko obarvana, saj je bila sestavni del vojne komunistov proti

tradicionalnim političnim silam.

Z demonstracijo so komunisti ščuvali ljudi proti enemu od svojih glavnih političnih nasprotnikov, proti Cerkvi oziroma proti škofu Gregoriju Rožmanu kot najvišjemu predstavniku Cerkve.

Znano je, da je partija izkoristila vsako najmanjšo možnost za boj proti svojemu notranjemu nasprotniku. Pri tem ni bilo važno, koliko resnice je bilo v ozadju, saj ljudje še danes težko preverjajo resničnost ali neresničnost raznih političnih izjav in dejanj, kaj šele med vojno. Zato je lahko partija po mili volji posegala po lažeh, ki jih je ljudem predstavljala kot resnico.

Komunisti, ki so vodili omenjene ženske demonstracije, so te usmerili tudi pred škofijo, vse skupaj pa so pospremili z lažnimi očitki, da je škofija s škofom Rožmanom na čelu sokriva za zapiranje ljudi, po vojni pa so na spominski steber napisali še dodatno laž, da so demonstrantke razgnali "na škofovo pobudo".

Resnica o zaprtih in interniranih je bila glede škofa Rožmana ravno nasprotna. Kolikor je bilo v

njegovi moči si je nadvse prizadeval za zapornike in internirance. Veliko jih je uspel rešiti, toda njegove nenehne prošnje so imele seveda omejeno moč, saj je lahko samo prosil in moledoval.

Tudi očitek, da je prosjačil samo za verne ljudi, ni resničen, saj je znano, da se je na prošnjo matere Toneta Tomšiča, ta je bil eden najbolj znanih komunistov, obrnil na italijanske oblasti ter posredoval zanj.

Očitek, napisan ves povojni čas na stebru pred škofijo, da so demonstrantke razgnali "na škofovo pobudo", je bil seveda nesmiseln. Škof pač ni imel nikakršne možnosti vplivati na Italijane glede nastopa proti demonstrantkam. Čeprav je to vsakemu, ki pozna razmerja med vojnimi akterji, jasno, je povojni komunistični režim z napisom oziroma očitkom škofu na stebru ljudem zlahka prikazoval laž kot resnico.

Spominski steber pred stolnico in škofijo je imel - tako kot mnogi spomeniki "NOB" po Sloveniji - izrazit propagandni značaj. Takšni so skoraj zasenčili tiste s pietetnim značajem. Ves povojni čas so učiteljice vodile učence pred ta steber, kot tudi pred mnoga podobna obeležja po vsej Sloveniji, ter jim pripovedovale lažno propagandno zgodovino. Šlo je za izrazito ideološko indoktrinacijo mladih ljudi, ki jim je v zavesti ostajal nastavek ščuvajoče tendence.

Danes bi težko razumeli ves ta slepi kulturni boj mlajših izobražencev, ki je tako izrazito usmerjen proti Cerkvi, verbalni boj, ki je vsebinsko povsem prazen, če ne poznamo iz katerih vodnjakov se napaja.

Mestni predstavniki strank, ki koreninijo v povojnem režimu, ki je sistematično kršil človekove pravice in vladal Slovencem z lažjo, kateri je bila osno-

Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve Republike Slovenije
Urad za Slovence v zamejstvu in po svetu

Srečanje novinarjev in urednikov izseljenskih medijev

Urad RS za Slovence v zamejstvu in po svetu in Urad vlade za informiranje bosta od 3. do 8. septembra 2001 v Ljubljani pripravila strokovno srečanje novinarjev-urednikov slovenskih izseljenskih medijev. Tovrstno srečanje je bilo pred leti že izpeljano in izkazalo se je za izjemno koristno v smislu ohranjanja slovenske identitete v izseljenstvu ter medsebojnega povezovanja med izseljenskimi mediji v različnih državah.

Prosimo, da naj izseljenske medije do 13. aprila na (njim najbližjim) Diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvom oz. DKP prijavijo svoje kandidate za srečanje. Tega se bo lahko udeležilo do 20 kandidatov.

Prijava naj vsebuje:

1. - osebne podatke s kratkim življenjepisom
2. - čas in oblike sodelovanja z izs. medijem - opis dosedanjega dela na tem področju
3. - namen udeležbe na srečanju, želje v zvezi s tem
4. - pisno izjavo, da bo v slovenskem mediju deloval(a) še vsaj dve leti po vrnitvi s seminarja.

Prednosti bodo imeli mlajši kandidati (2., 3. generacija), tisti, ki še niso bili na takšnem izobraževanju, upoštevali bomo geografsko in "vsebinsko" raznolikost (torej radio, TV, internet, tisk).

Urada izbranim kandidatom plačata povratno letalsko vozovnico in stroške bivanja.

Glavne točke seminarja:

* Uvodno predavanje, medsebojna seznanitev udeležencev, seznanitev s slovensko medijsko situacijo.

1. - Obisk lokalnega medija - predvidoma RTV Koper, slovensko in italijansko uredništvo, radio in mesečnik Ognjišče, Primorske novice.
2. - Obisk zamejskega medija - Trst - Primorski dnevnik, Novi glas, radijska oddaja.
3. - Viri informiranja v Sloveniji - obisk NUK, STA, Urad vlade za informiranje,...
4. - Strokovna predavanja - etika, objektivnost poročanja, novinarski žanri (FDV),
5. - Obiski Slovenskega radia, TV, Delo, Družina (morda ločeno dve skupini, tisk/elektronski mediji).
6. - Sprejemi pri vidnih osebnostih, imena bodo znana pred samim srečanjem.

Op. ur. AD: V kolikor imate vprašanja, kontaktirajte v Clevelandu konzula Toneta Gogalo, v drugih krajih pa najbližjim slovenskim diplomatskim predstavništvom. Tekst sporočila kaže, da je bilo poslano vsem tem, ki delujejo v državah, v katerih so večje slovenske skupnosti. V tem tekstu tudi ni podatkov o tem, ali je znanje slovensčine pogoj.

va represija, torej očitno ne more brez te svoje preteklosti. Postavljajo ideološki steber, s katerim hočejo nadaljevati in še zaostri kulturni boj proti Cerkvi. Bistvo problema je seveda, da ta kulturni boj temelji na laži in iz nje izhajajoči krivici.

Človek je v zadnjih letih vedno znova začuden nad obnašanjem teh ljudi, saj ne more razumeti, da je njihov vrednostni sistem ta-

ko deformiran, da se morejo nenehno zatekati k izmišljenim podobam. Pa naj bodo to Dražgoše, 27. april kot "Dan upora" proti okupatorju, številni občinski prazniki (Postojna, Metlika, Ilirska Bistrica ...), kot še številni drugi primeri.

Kaj nam s svojim sodelovanjem v tej nečedni igri hoče sporočiti naša županja Vika Potočnik (moja prleška roja kinja)? Če nam (dalje na str. 12)

Kratek obisk Avstralije

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

ko jugovzhodno obalo Avstralije, tega sveta razvoja in gospodarske prosperitete.

Ivan Kobal nam vse to delo predstavi kot ga je doživljal kot delavec, vpleten v tehnično zahtevno delo v goratem svetu Avstralije, vendarle povezan s slovenskimi rojaki v Sydneyju. Ko človek odkriva sledove slovenske prisotnosti po svetu, včasih po načrtu, marsikdaj slučajno - med dokumenti v Izseljenškem muzeju v Melbournu je razstavljeno slovensko pismo iz italijanskega taborišča, samo ena stran, podpis je zadaj - se s spoštovanjem dotika ustvarjalnosti, ki izginja v tisto neizraženo preteklost, za katero malo kdo ve, a jo je vendarle vredno dokumentirati.

Na steni sydneyjske opere, tega veličastnega spomenika moderne arhitekture, sem med napovedanimi prireditvami ujel ime Bernardke Fink, ki je imela za 13. in 18. marec napovedan pevski koncert s Sydney Chamber Orchestra.

Slovenski dom in cerkev v Sydneyju, koncer Bernardke Finkove v znameniti operi, dokumentarna knjiga Ivana Kobala, prizadevnost častnega konzula Fred Rešnika, rojstni dnevi slovenskih patrov, kaj več naj človek opazi na potih po svetu?

V SPOMIN

ob drugi obletnici,
odkar si odšel
v večno življenje
24. marca 1999.



MARKO SFILIGOJ

V duhu smo združeni.

Žalujoci:

Žena: Heda
Sinovi: Marko, Martin
in Anton
Snahe: Laura, Kathy
in Jeannie
Vnuk: Michael
Vnukinje: Heidi, Kayla
in Lia
Sestra: Meta, in ostalo
sorodstvo v Sloveniji.

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Restavrirani spomenik, ki je Cerkev dvignil na noge

Ljubljana (*Neelo fax*, 18. jan.) – Petkovo srečanje ljubljanske župnije Vike Potočnik in ljubljanskega nadškofa ter metropolita dr. Franca Rodeta je le ena od posledic, ki jih je povzročila namera za vnovično postavitve spomenika ženskim demonstracijam za izpustitev zapornikov in internirancev v letu 1943, postavljenim pred cerkvijo sv. Nikolaja.

Nestrinjanje s postavitvijo restavriranega spomenika je županji med prvimi bolj ali manj uradno sporočil upokoje-ni ljubljanski nadškof dr. Alojzij Šuštar, hkrati pa je predsedniku vlade dr. Janezu Drnovšku neodobranje izrazil slovenski metropolit in ljubljanski škof dr. Franc Rode ter predsedniku države Milanu Kučanu apostolski nuncij msgr. Edmont Farhat. Dr. Šuštar je ljubljansko županjo celo obvestil, da se v primeru postavitve restavriranega spomenika odpoveduje nazivu častnega meščana (ki mu ga je Mestna občina Ljubljana podelila pred tremi leti), dr. Rode pa je dr. Drnovšku napovedal tudi možnost javnih protestov duhovnikov in vernikov, ki vidijo v vnovični postavitvi spominskega obeležja nekoristno izzivanje.

Spomenik ženskim demonstracijam za izpustitev zapornikov in internirancev v letu 1943 pred stolnico je eno od štirih, ki so v mestu Ljubljana posvečeni temu dogodku. Drugi trije stojijo pred sodiščem, Kazino ter poslopjem vlade in doslej niso bili sporni. Ker je bilo eno od prizorišč teh demonstracij pred stolnico, spominsko označevanje tega dogodka tudi na tem kraju samo po sebi ni nič bolj vprašljivo od spominskih obeležij na drugih krajih, pravijo v županjinem kabinetu. "Upor proti okupatorju, v katerem je prav Ljubljana igrala edinstveno vlogo, je nedvomno zgodovinska vrednota, ki jo lahko delijo vsi državljani Slovenije, ne glede na politično ali svetovnonazorsko prepričanje," je prepričana Potočnikova.

Ugotovljeno sporen pa je bil del napisa na spomeniku pred stolnico, postavljenem leta 1953 po zasnovi arhitekta Eda Ravnikarja, v delu, ki govori o domnevni škofovi pobudi, naj okupator demonstrantke s silo razžene. Posebna komisija za preučitev vsebine napisa spomenika pred stolnico je namreč ugotovila, da ni nobenih zanesljivih dokazov, ki bi potrjevali upravičenost tega dela napisa. Komisija je iz gradiva regionalnega Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine tudi ugotovila, da je bil sporni del napisa šele naknadno dodan osnutku spomenika in da je bil spremenjen tudi položaj dlani kot sestavine spomenika. Zato je predlagala, naj se odstrani sporni del napisa in naj se dlan restavrira po prvotnem osnutku. D. V.

Spet sramotilni steber?

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

hoče preko svojega vplivnega mesta sporočiti, da je to, kar predstavlja ta steber, resnica, na kateri temelji politika njene stranke, potem to pač moramo vzeti na znanje. Toda povedati ji moramo, da simbolika tega stebra temelji na neresnici in krivici, na ščuvarstvu, skratka na ideologiji požgane trave. Kot ji moramo tudi povedati, da mnogi kraji v Ljubljani nimajo najskromnejšega obeležja, da je tam bilo med vojno s strani komunističnih vosovskih teroristov pobitih mnogo ljudi ali po vojni sistematično mučenih in dolga leta zaprtih na tisoče nedolžnih ljudi.

Na sodni palači ali za njo, na sedanji stavbi Kompas, še danes ni najskromnejše spominske plošče, na kateri bi bil podatek, da je na tistem mestu bil

po vojni izredno krut zapor komunistične justice (pravice"), v katerem so nečloveško mučili, pobijali in zadrževali v najbolj nečloveških razmerah na stotine zapornikov.

Če županjo (in Simšičevo) morda zanima, ji lahko posredujemo številna in zelo izčrpna pričevanja trpinov, ki so preživeli grozljivo jetnišnice na Milošičevi ulici.

Prav tako ni nobene spominske plošče na zgradbi zaporov na Poljanskem napisu (nekdanje Prisilne delavnice), kjer so bile razmere podobne in kjer je bilo prav tako pokočanih precej žrtev komunistične Ozne in Udbe.

Vsekakor bi si vsaj skromno spominsko ploščo zaslužili številni "obsojenci", vsi po vrsti nedolžni, ki so izgubljali čas in zdravje na tako imenovanem delovišču

Žale. Gre za stanovanjske bloke za udbovsko kasto, suženjsko pa so jih gradili večinoma duhovniki. Komunisti bi za "svoje" že zdavnaj postavili najmanj spomenik na strelišču ob Dolenski cesti, kjer so po vojni postrelili na desetine žrtev režima. Njihovi grobovi so še danes neznani.

Komunistična ljudska oblast se je po vojni bala celo trupel ljudi, ki so jih pobili. Na Orlovem vrhu na ljubljanskem grajskem hribu so po vojni izkopali celo pokopališče tam med vojno pokopanih domobrancev ter njihove ostanke odvrgli neznano kje.

Podobno je bilo z grobovi oziroma s trupli dr. Lamberta Ehrlicha in dr. Marka Natlačena, ki so ju ustrelili mladi komunistični morilci, po vojni pa so njuni trupli izkopali in prav tako odvrgli neznano kje.

Vsi ti kraji bi morali biti danes obeleženi s primernim spominskim znamenjem. Ko govorimo o popravi krivic, potem mislimo tudi na ta izrazito pietetna dejanja.

Kje je sprava, o kateri smo govorili pred desetimi leti? Sprava, katere sestavni del je seveda poprava krivic. Žal je teh bilo izredno veliko. Županja in sedanja mestna oblast raje zločine svojih političnih predhodnikov obnavlja z lažnjivimi in ščuvarjočimi sramotilnimi stebri. Ali bodo temu sledile tudi šole in bodo šolski razredi spet romali po poteh ohranjanja tradicij revolucije? Na novačenje novih antiklerikalcev!

Posredoval po faxu iz Gorice
Vinko Levstik

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POST – vprašanje preživetja

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

Na tem ozadju bi bilo naivno razmišljati o tem, ali naj se v postnem času odpovem čokoladi ali alkoholu ali televiziji. Čeravno bi te namere resno vzeli in s težavo uresničevali, ne bodo dovolj učinkoviti ukrepi, ko "post postane vprašanje preživetja". Zdaj ne gre za to, da bi se odpovedali govejemu mesu ali uporabi kondoma, ampak za to, da se človek znova razume kot sestavni del stvarstva, v katerega je njegov Stvarnik pri vseh človekovih oblikovalnih možnostih položil zapovedi, ki se brez usodnih posledic ne smejo prelomiti. To pa ni prvenstveno naloga znanosti ali politike, marveč vsakega posameznika. Kako se obnašam jaz kot sestavni del stvarstva? Ali upoštevam stvarjenjski red? O tem razmišljati in v danem primeru lastno ravnanje spremeniti, bi lahko bila naša postna naloga – z upanjem na prihodnost.

Lahko predlagam, da bi bil takšen post obenem rodovitna priprava na vaše "jubilejno leto"? Da bi poiskali in odstranili pasti samouničenja; se na novo razumeli kot sestavni del slovenskega naroda v Sloveniji in avstralski (ali ameriški, kanadski itd., op. ur. AD) slovenskega rodu; da ne bi kršili zapovedi, položene v narodovo samobitnost in bi tako ostali prepoznavni po svoji veri, kulturi in zvestobi.

Voščim vam, da bi lahko v velikonočnem vzdušju praznovali celo jubilejno leto. A zato ne boste smeli ločiti vere v vstajenje in večno življenje od vere v križ. Sredi cvetoče narave je popotnik naletel na prhel pozabljen križ. Vanj je bil vrezan še en križ. Linije bi lahko predstavljale življenjske poti, ki se na križu križajo: s trpljenjem, bolečinami, žalostjo se srečuje vsak človek. Voščim vam, da bi v teh izkustvih videli križ in prepoznali Tistega, ki na križu z vami trpi. Potem lahko zagotovo upate na svoj delež pri daru, ki ga je Križani prejel na velikonočno jutro: Vstajenje in večno življenje. Naj bo vaše!

Uvodniški članek

Avstralske Misli, marec 2001

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

let, do upokojitve l. 1974, nato 34 let vodil brivnico na E. 185 St., član AMLA št. 1, Katoliških borštarnjev, predsednik nekaj let DNIJ pri Mariji Vnebovzeti. Pogreb je bil 20. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Družina priporoča darove v pokojnikov spomin Slovenskemu domu za ostarele, 18921 Neff Rd., Cleveland, OH 44119, ali St. Mary's Church Renovation Fund, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110, ali St. Mary's Endowment Fund (isti naslov), ali pa St. Vitus Church Building Fund, 6019 Glass Ave, Cleveland, OH 44103.

Helen Persolja

Umrla je 76 let stara Helen Persolja, roj. Gunter, vdova po Michaelu, mati Michelle Hratic, 3-krat stara mati, sestra Eve in Ane (obe v Nemčiji). Pogreb bo danes v oskrbi Zak zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida dop. ob 9.30, od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš.

Anthony Rojc ml.

Dne 10. marca je umrl Anthony Rojc ml., sin Anthonyja st. in Dorothy, zaročenec RoseMary McCon-

nell, brat Carol Rojc-Behm, Kathryn Hoercher in Lorette George, stric. Pogreb bo danes opoldne v oskrbi Brickmanovega zavoda, kjer bodo pogrebni obredi, s privatnim pokopom na pokopališču Vernih duš.



V BLAG SPOMIN
28. OBLETNICE SMRTI
NAŠEGA DRAGEGA OČETA
IN TASTA

Joseph Strancar

ki je v Gospodu zaspal
26. marca 1973.

Osemindvajset let je že minilo,
odkar Te več med nami ni,
toda ljubeč spomin na Te, dragi,
ostal bo nam do konca naših dni.

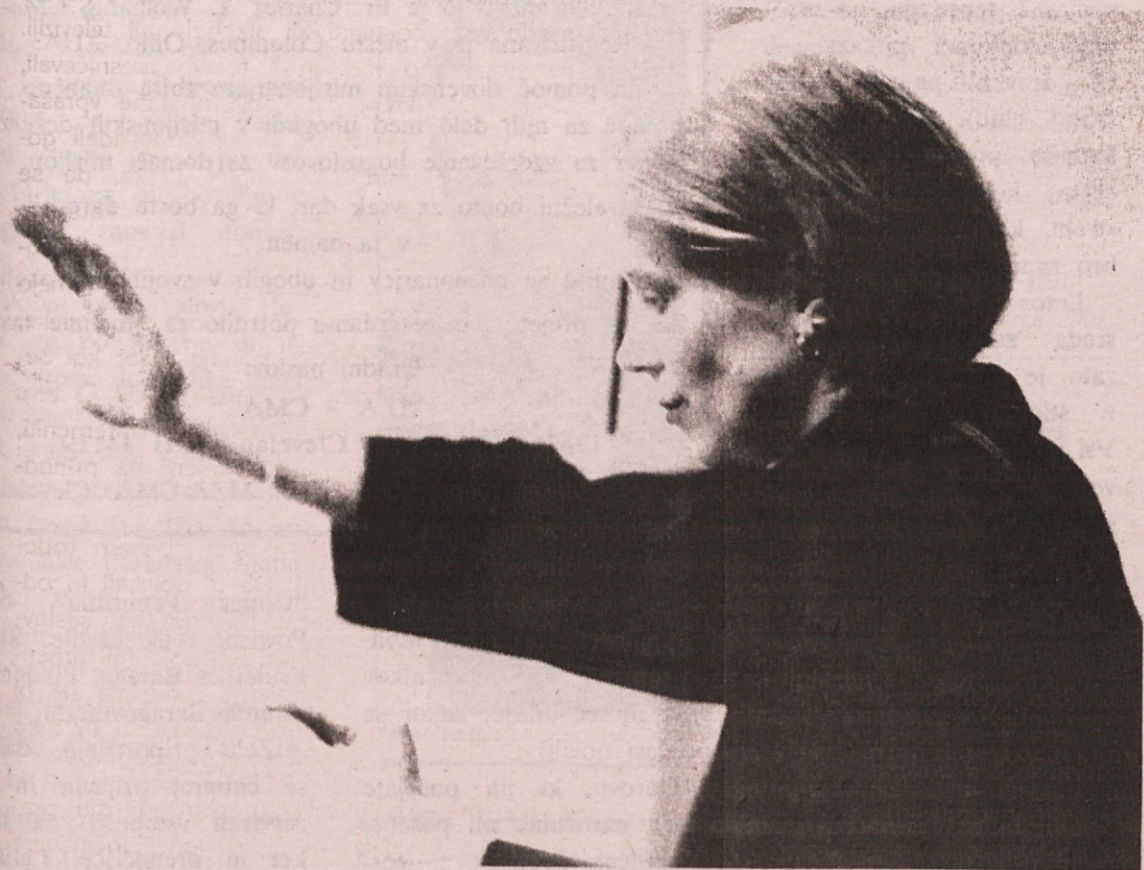
Lahka naj Te zemlja krije,
spavaj mirno in sladko,
luč nebeška naj Ti sije,
mir in pokoj naj Ti bo.

Hčerka Mary z družino
ter ostalo sorodstvo.

Cleveland, Collinwood, O.,
22. marca 2001.

Pogovor z dirigentko, slovensko Američanko iz Chicaga...

Na Dunaj me je pripeljala Simone Young



Ljubljana – Karen Kamenšek se je rodila v Chicagu, izhaja pa iz Kamnice pri Mariboru, kamor se redno vrača. Po uspehih v Ameriki, zlasti v glasbenih gledališčih (bila je asistentka skladatelja Philipa Glassa), in uspešni promociji z ameriško glasbo v Nemčiji je postala dirigentka v dunajski Ljudski operi.

Domovino staršev je začela "osvajati" z Mariborsko filharmonijo, sinoči (tj. 2. marca, op. ur. AD) pa je v okviru oranžnega abonmaja v ljubljanskem Cankarjevem domu prvič dirigirala orkestru Slovenske filharmonije. Pogovor je nastal po njenem januarskem nastopu z Mariborsko filharmonijo.

Govori skoraj brezhibno slovenščino, kar sta "zakrivila" starša, ki tudi v Ameriki živita evropsko. Šole in univerzo je obiskovala v Indiani. Prizna, da je postala glasbenica bolj po naključju.

Že 22-letna je vodila newyorško premiero Glassove opere Orfej, v Severni Karolini je dirigirala West Side Story, zavihtela se je za pult Metropolitanske opere v New Yorku in pred dvema letoma dirigirala svetovno prazidbo opere Patience & Sarah na Massachusetts Festivalu.

Mariborsko filharmonijo ste vodili na koncertu cikla Mladi solist, ki je bil posvečen skladatelju Aleksandru Lajovicu. Kako dobro poznate slovensko glasbo?

To je bil moj prvi nastop v Sloveniji. Žal slovenske glasbe še ne po-

znam dobro, ker pa s strastjo prebiram partiture tako kot druge knjige, se bom zdaj, ko živim na Dunaju, seznanila z glasbo "svojih ljudi".

Sem Američanka, vendar mi je Evropa blizu. Starša sta me vzgajala v njenem duhu in tukaj na vsakem koraku naletim na nekaj, kar je s tem povezano.

Mama je recimo obiskovala mariborsko glasbeno šolo, kjer jo je učil gospod Lajovic. Že ona je hotela postati dirigentka, vendar je bil ta poklic, še ne tako davno, žal tudi na stari celine za ženske skoraj nepriimeren.

Ste prepričljiva dirigentka, ki na podiju deluje zelo odločno. Kako ste si nabirali izkušnje?

Zelo pomembna je praksa. Tega se mnogi mladi, pa tudi že uveljavljeni dirigenti žal premalo zavedajo. Za dirigenta je izrednega pomena korepetiranje, kar je poudarjal že von Karajan. Pri tem se naučiš vsega: odnosov med instrumentalnimi skupinami v orkestru, spoznaš probleme instrumentalnih solistov, pevcev ... Naučiš se prisluhniti drugim. To je kot anatomija glasbe. Ogromno sem korepetirala.

Ker me privlači glasbeno gledališče, sem veliko korepetirala in delovala kot asistentka dirigentov v ZDA. Pred dokončnim prihodom v Evropo sem se izpopolnjevala v Italiji, v Montepulcianu, kjer sem ugotovila, da imam globok odnos do operne glasbe, zlasti Verdija.

Ključnega pomena je bilo tudi sodelovanje s Philipom Glassom.

Glass, ki pa ni izrazit modernist, je bil pomembna izkušnja. Z njim sem veliko delala v ZDA, z Nemško komorno filharmonijo pa sem pripravila prvo izvedbo njegove Low Symphony v Evropi. V Ameriki velja za modernega skladatelja, menim pa, da bolj izhaja iz evropske tradicije.

Rada izvajam dela mladih skladateljev. Ti tudi iščejo mlade dirigente, ker so do starejših manj zaupljivi. Borej se, da ne bodo razumeli njihove glasbe.

Glasba je živa stvar. Nenehno se spreminja in spreminja se naš odnos do nje. Sem se pa "zadovoljila" z vlogo posredovanja glasbe, saj nimam talenta, da bi jo ustvarjala. In zgodovina nas uči, da smo med mnogimi dirigenti, ki so se poskušali kot skladatelji, imeli le nekaj res omembe vrednih.

Ste dirigentka na Dunaju. Po zaslugi filharmonikov in Državne opere je to mesto ženskam nenaklonjeno. Kako vam uspeva?

Na Dunaj me je pripeljala Simone Young, ena izmed desetih dirigentk, ki v svetu kaj pomenijo. Bila je prva ženska, ki je dirigirala v dunajski Državni operi in sta jo sprejela konservativni del orkestra in občinstva.

Sem stalna dirigentka v Ljudski operi, kjer pa so odnosi drugačni. Hiša je miselno odprta, sprejemljiva

(dalje na str. 16)

Tone Zrnec CM – 80-letnik

TORONTO, Ont. - V prvem mesecu tretjega tisočletja je Tone Zrnec, duhovnik Misijonske družbe sv. Vincencija Pavelskega, dopolnil osemdeset let življenja.

V senci turjaškega gradu, v škocjanski fari, v sosesčini rojakov Primoža Trubarja, Josipa Stritarja in Frana Levstika so tekla njegova otroška in mladostna leta. Iz viharja komunistične revolucije v Sloveniji je v Rimu dozoreval njegov duhovniški poklic. V l. 1947 je tam bral prvo sv. mašo in dokončal študije na Gregoriana.

Prva povojna leta je preživel v Španiji in se družil s slovenskimi študenti begunci. V španskih župnijah je poleg duhovniške službe spoznal še drugi božji dar – čut za kulturo petja in glasbe. Na vseh svojih postajah, misijonar Zrnec ustanavlja župnijske in mladinske zборе ter prinaša svojim vernikom vsestransko kulturo duha in srca. Leta 1950 odide v Južno Ameriko, v Argentino in Čile, kjer do l. 1959 deluje s sobraty lazaristi.

V avgustu 1959 nastopi službo kaplana pri Mariji Pomagaj, prvi slovenski cerkvi v Kanadi, in postane njen župnik l. 1969. V njegovem času doživlja slovenska torontska skupnost višek mlade rasti in zlato dobo kulturnega življenja.

G. Zrnec vodi slovensko šolo, sestavi nove učne knjige, odpre knjižnico, prireja koncerte, mladinske igre in spevoigre z mogočnim mladinskim zborom in glasbeniki.

Kot župnik skrbi za duhovno vzgojo mladine (Marijina družba, skavti, Mladinski klub). Po načrtih arh. Jožeta Kregarja prenovi notranjščine cerkvice Marije Pomagaj in jo opremi z umetninami kiparja in osebnega prijatelja Franceta Goršeta (Kristus Kralj z angeloma, Žalostna Mati božja in sv. Terezija Deteta Jezusa v prezbiteriju, sv. križev pot, Marija Brezmadežna).

Tone Zrnec je s knjigo Po Baragovi deželi (1969) in filmom Sledovi (1981) prikazal Slovencem veličino svetniškega škofa Barage, za katerega beatifikacija je v svojem času bil vicepostulator. Kar 28-krat je prepotoval Baragovo deželo ob Velikih jezerih severne Amerike. Dvajset let pri Mariji Pomagaj je za zve-

stega duhovnika gotovo najlepši, najbogatejši dar Bogu in vernemu ljudstvu.

Leta 1979 mu redovno predstojništvo naloži službo duhovnega pomočnika v župniji Brezmadežne, odkoder misijonari med Slovenci po Kanadi, nadaljuje z delom za Baragovo zadevo in z duhovnim vodstvom cerkvenih organizacij. V l. 1982 prevzame vodstvo mesečnika *Božja Beseda*, ki izhaja v Torontu že od l. 1949. Njegova modra in resna beseda v pridigah in spovednici se dotakne mnogih duš in src, ki iščejo tolažbo in smisel življenja.

To neskončno iskanje odseva tudi v tisočih fotografiskih slikah, ki jih je Tone Zrnec ujel v kamero na vseh poteh svojega življenja: zgodovina starih ameriških ljudstev, Baragova dežela, lepote slovenske zemlje in običajev, podoba krščanstva v cerkvah in umetnosti, čudeži božjega stvarstva v naravi – prelivanje barv, svetlobe in časov ... "Kakšna lepota in veličan-

(dalje na str. 16)

Tudi preko e-maila—

V angleškem delu AD ponavlja lastnik e-mail naslov lista. Možno je pošiljati po tem naslovu tudi dopise in krajše vesti za slovenski del. Le v angleščini omenite, da je dopis za slovenski del. Naslov je:

ah@buckeyeweb.com



V blag spomin

OB 52. OBLETNICI, ODKAR JE V GOSPODU PREMINUL NAŠ LJUBLJENI OČE IN STARI OČE

Louis Cimperman

Izdihnil je svojo plemenito dušo dne 22. marca 1949.

H grobu Vašem, dragi oče, v duhu danes spet hitimo; ni drugače nam mogoče, blag na Vas imamo spomin.

Žalujoči:

hčerka: Rose

snaha: Mary

vnuki in vnukinje

Cleveland, Ohio, 22. marca 2001.

Nadškof dr. Franc Perko se poslovil od Beograda

Uradno razrešen konec marca

Beograd (Delo, 3. III.)

Dne 2. marca, ob 4. zjutraj, je dosedanji beograjski nadškof dr. Franc Perko sedel v avto in se po več kot 14-letnem službovanju v Beogradu zapeljal domov, proti Ljubljani.

"To ni zadnje slovo. Kolikor mi bo zdravje dopuščalo, bom do velike noči še prihajal na obisk v Beograd, kajti šele konec marca bom uradno razrešen," pravi nadškof Perko, ko mi naliva šilce perkovca, žgane pijače, ki je po njegovih receptih sestavljena iz približno 100 zdravilnih zelišč.

"Iz Beograda odhajam z občutki olajšanja. Teh 14 let, ki so se dopolnila 15. februarja, je bilo izredno težkih. Prva leta je še nekako šlo, potem pa sami veste, kaj se je dogajalo na tem prostoru. Od zadnjih političnih sprememb v državi je nekoliko lažje, toda jaz sem precej bolan in vse te težave so vplivale tudi na poslabšanje moje bolezni. Tajništvo Vatikana je naposled sprejelo mojo odpoved in konec marca bom uradno razrešen."

Vtis imam, da so vas tukajšnji ljudje zelo dobro sprejeli, mu rečem. "Kakor kdo," odgovarja nadškof, ki se je spomnil tudi groženj prek telefona v svinčenem letu 1992, da naj se v dveh dneh izseli iz Jugoslavije, ker ga bodo drugače vrgli v Donavo. "Te grožnje so bile bolj zaradi zastraševanja," pravi.

Po padcu Miloševićevega režima pa v srbski in jugoslovanski politiki potekajo razprave o uvajanju verouka na šole, kar si zlasti prizadeva Srbska pravoslavna cerkev, ki uživa vsestransko podporo novih oblastnikov.

"Ta cerkev v minulih letih skorajda ni imela nobene verouka, ki smo ga v



Franc Perko

katoliški cerkvi zmeraj imeli, zato smo glede tega bolj ali manj neprizadeti. Naša škofovska konferenca je izdala izjavo, v kateri podpira zamisel o uvedbi verouka, mi pa kot manjšina želimo, da tedaj, ko bo verouk uveden na šole, našega priznajo kot izbirni predmet. Zakon o tem šele pripravljajo," pravi nadškof, dober poznavalec splošnih razmer v Srbiji oziroma ZR Jugoslaviji.

"Ob vsesplošni revščini, ki je ni mogoče odpraviti čez noč, me najbolj skrbi, da se miselnost, ki je porodila in poskušala udejantiti pogubno zamisel o Veliki Srbiji, prepočasi spreminja, je pa v ozadju vseh zdajšnjih tegob tukajšnjega človeka. Nostalgija po Veliki Srbiji še obstaja, oziroma ni presežena. To pa je zares skrb zbujujoče," je ob slovesu dejal nadškof dr. Franc Perko.

Peter Potočnik



Uporabniki interneta v Sloveniji

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

Pred kratkim je na internetu izšla tudi prva slovenska interaktivna knjiga. Gre za delo *Drobtinice* Mihe Mazzinija. Mogoče jo je prebrati na medmrežju na strani

www.drobtinice.com.

NOVI GLAS, 8. marca 2001.

KOLENDAR

APRIL

8. - Društvi KSKJ št. 25 in 162, Oltarno društvo in DNIJ pri Sv. Vidu prirede kosilo v dvorani sv. Vida v korist novogradnji St. Vitus Village. Serviranje od 11. do 1.30 pop.

21. - Primorski klub priredi "Primorski večer" z večerjo in plesom v SND na St. Clair Ave.

22. - Društvi št. 226 in 172 KSKJ prirejata dobrodelno kosilo za starostni dom fare sv. Vida. Serviranje od 11. do 1.30 pop. v šolski dvorani na Glass Ave.

MAJ

12. - Pevski zbor Korotan priredi koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 7. uri zv. Po koncertu ples, igra ansambel Staneta Mejača.

20. - Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti praznuje Materinski dan s programom po sv. maši ob 10. dop.

27. - Društvo SPB sponzorira spominsko sv. mašo ob 12. uri opoldne pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd.

28. - SKD Triglav, Milwaukee priredi Spominski dan piknik, na Triglavskem parku.

JUNIJ

10. - Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti priredi piknik na Slovenski pristavi. Sv. maša ob 12.30 pop., sledi kosilo in nato piknik.

16. in 17. - Tabor DSPB priredi spominsko proslavo na Slovenski pristavi ob 56. obletnici spomina na padle domobrancelce.

24. - SKD Triglav, Milwaukee priredi prvi piknik, na Triglavskem parku.

JULIJ

1. - Slovenski ameriški svet in Slovenska pristava priredita praznovanje ob 10-letnici samostojne slovenske države in 40-letnici Slovenske pristave, na SP. Častna gosta in govornika Janez Janša in dr. Andrej Bajuk.

NAPROŠENI ZA OBJAVO...

Poletna šola slovenskega jezika

Center za slovenščino kot drugi/tuji jezik na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani prireja

20. Poletno šolo slovenskega jezika, od 1. do 28. julija 2001.

V dveh desetletjih strokovnega in organizacijskega dela smo v Centru za slovenščino razvili sodobno mrežo jezikovnih programov za učenje slovenščine kot drugega ali tujega jezika, katerih glavni cilj je razvijanje sporazumevalne zmožnosti študentov. Poletna šola je program, ki ob intenzivnih jezikovnih tečajih (do 6 ur pouka dnevno) ponuja pester spremljevalni program, ki je tudi priložnost za predstavitev naše države številnim udeležencem z vsega sveta. Pred poletjem pripravljamo še dva jezikovna programa:

Celoletno šolo slovenskega jezika

(3. del: 9. 4. 2001 - 25. 5. 2001, 6 tednov po 4 ure na dan) in

40-urni popoldanski tečaj slovenskega jezika

(9. 4. 2001 - 25. 5. 2001, ob ponedeljkih in četrtek od 18.00 do 20.30).

Prvi tečaj je namenjen nadaljevalcem in izpopolnjevalcem, tudi študentom, ki želijo opraviti izpit iz znanja slovenskega jezika in v prihodnjem letu študirati na slovenskih univerzah, popoldanski tečaj, ki bo organiziran na vseh stopnjah, pa je še posebej primeren za vse tujce, ki živijo v Sloveniji.

Učenje jezika je še posebej aktualno v *Evropskem letu jezikov*, v katerem poudarjamo in spodbujamo evropsko jezikovno raznolikost in bogastvo kulturne dediščine posameznih jezikovnih okolij.

Strokovna tajnica	Predsednik
Tečajev slovenščine	Tečajev slovenščine
Jana Zemljarič Miklavčič	doc. dr. Marko Stabej

To sporočilo nam je posredoval konzul Tone Gogala. Naslov omenjenega centra je:

Univerza v Ljubljani,
1001 Ljubljana
Aškerčeva 2

Za naše bralce bi najbrž prišla v poštev Poletna šola. V sporočilu pa ni naveden noben rok za prijavo ali drugih podatkov. Če imate kakšno vprašanje v zvezi s ponudbo, lahko pridete v stik s konzulom Gogalom na 216-589-9220, fax 216-589-9210.

Ur. AD

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

(nadaljevanje s str. 16)

na morju. Marca se začne šola. Osebnostno grem na duhovne vaje. Molimo za misijonsko Cerkev, potrebuje svetnikov, luč in sol za današnji svet. Okrevanje po operaciji gre dobro. Zahvaliti se moram Mariji, vsem sestram in ubogim, ki so veliko molili.

Dobrotnikom ter vsej MZA tisočeri Bog plačaj, mnogo misijonskih pozdravov od sr. M. Andreje, H.Kr.Lj. (Hčere Krščanske Ljubezni)."

Pri odgovodi tej ali oni stvari v tem postnem času bomo pomislili na misijonarje, in na uboge, ki čakajo na skodelico riža pred vrati misijonarja. Bomo kaj žrtvovali za vzgojo domače duhovščine? V Ruandi, Ugandi, Keniji.

Vsem, ki čitate te vrstice, topel misijonski pozdrav.

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

8. - Misijonska Znam-ska Akcija priredi piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

22. - MZA Milwaukee priredi Misijonski piknik, na Triglavskem parku.

AVGUST

19. - SKD Triglav, Mil-

waukee priredi drugi piknik, na Triglavskem parku.

SEPTEMBER

2. - Društvo SPB prireda vsakoletno romanje k Žalostni Materi božji v Frank, Ohio.

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1571. Hitrim korakom se bližamo velikonočnemu

slavlju. Naj jih On blagoslovi ter pripravi naša srca in duše, da bomo zavriskali močnim glasom, tukaj smo, pripravljeni smo za Tvoj prihod –.

Sklad MZA-CMA pomaga vsem slovenskim misijonarjem brez izjeme. Ker je naših misijonarjev skoraj 80, pride povprečno na vsakega \$600 letno. Spričo velikih njihovih potreb je to malo. Pa vendar so hvaležni – Bog blagoslovlja njih nadčloveške napore. Njih utrujen pogled je obrnjen v nebesa, kjer srce najde Božjega Misijonarja in novo moč in novo veselje do božjega dela.

Misijonar Janko Kosmač, Slonokoščena obala, piše Anici Tushar: "Najprej voščim Vam in vsem, ki se trudite za nas pri MZA, srečno in blagoslovljeno novo leto. Boglonaj za poslani dar. Vsemogočni naj vam poplača! Res je, že tri leta je g. Wolbang v večnosti. Ameriške domovine ne dobivamo več. Prosim, pošljite nam jo zopet. Smo jo radi brali. Škoda! Hvala! že v naprej, če nam jo boste zopet pošiljali.



Janko Kosmač s katehistom ter novokrščenimi

Ponovno se vam zahvaljujem in vas v Gospodu pozdravljam."

Sestra Terezija Pavlič, Madagaskar, Anici Tushar: "Dolgujem vam odgovor na dvi pismi. Smo v začetku novega leta. Ves božji blagoslov in zdravja vam želim, prav tako vsem MZA sodelavcem.

Preteklo leto je bilo za mene čas preizkušnje. 14. oktobra sem si zlomila levo roko v zapestju, še sedaj ni dobro. Toda že poskušam delati. 24. oktobra mi je umrla sestra v Avstraliji. Popolnoma nepričakovano. Mesec pred smrtjo mi je napisala zelo obširno pismo, nič ni omenila, da bi bila kaj bolna. 19. novembra pa je umrla še ena sestra v Sloveniji, najmlajša v družini, ki je ostala doma. Sedaj se pripravljam tudi jaz, da me odpokliče Gospod. Kakor je Njegova volja.

Pa še nekaj iz mojega misijona. Število bolnikov se je povečalo na 145. Od teh jih je na zdravljenju pri nas 107, ostali so pa v domači oskrbi. Dela res ne manjka. Pa še drugič kaj več.

Prav iskreno Vas pozdravljam, prav tako vse dobrotnike in vse pa vključujem v svoje molitve."

Darova za misijonarja Šomna v Kongu: Neimenovana družina \$1000, N.N., Toronto \$1000, \$500, \$500 pa za lačne. Naj Božji Misijonar stotero poplača.

Misijonar Ivan Bajec, Slonokoščena obala, piše: "Na dan pred začetkom svetega leta se je na obali slonove kosti zgodilo nekaj, česar verjetno ni nihče pričakoval, vsaj ne tako hitro in v takšni obliki. Vojska je izvedla državni udar in prevzela oblast. Novi oblastniki niso naleteli na noben odpor in takoslo prišli na oblast skoraj brez prelivanja krvi, kar je res nenavadno. Res je tudi, da so si

ljudje želeli sprememb. Gotovo pa je, da si niso želeli vojakov na vodstvu države.

Posledice državnega udar so se začele kmalu čutiti. Država je bila kaj kmalu mednarodno izolirana. Gospodarstvo je izgubilo še tisto malo poleta, ki ga je imelo prej. Zanimivo pa je, da je vladi vseskozi uspelo plačevati ves državni aparat, kljub prekinitvi mednarodne pomoči. Seveda je ob tem država postajala vedno bolj revna in življenjska raven je padala iz dneva v dan. Oblastniki so na veliko govorili o demokraciji. Na predsedniških volitvah se je zataknilo. Na oblast je prišel novi predsednik. Bilo je več sto mrtvih in mnogo ljudi je izginilo v abidžanskih lagunah. Gospodarstvo je zadnje čase zelo nazadovalo. Če bi bilo med letom čutiti nekaj navdušenja za delo, pa sedaj ljudje pravijo, da delajo, ker je pač treba nekaj delati, da se preživi.

Hujši problem, ki ga bodo morali novi oblastniki rešiti, je napetost med domačini in priseljenci iz drugih držav, ter med severom, ki se razglasa za muslimanski, in jugom, ki se razglasa kot krščanski. Ponekod so že izgnali priseljence. Teh naj bi bilo v državi več kot tretjina od 17 milijonov prebivalcev.

Cerkev pri teh dogajanjih ni ostala ob strani. Škofje so večkrat na različne načine posredovali. Vabili so ljudi k molitvi za mir. Razna molitvena srečanja, tudi ekumenska, so bila organizirana.

Na naše misijonsko delo te razmere niso dosti vplivale. Skušamo kolikor se dá ljudi izobraževati in oblikovati naše sodelavce, predvsem katehiste. Za nje organiziramo razne tečaje in srečanja. Drugo važno delo je obiskovanje krščanskih skupnosti po vaseh. Teh je v župniji sto. Nekatere so zelo oddaljene, skoraj po 100 km. Najhujša težava pa so ceste, ki že nekaj let niso prav nič vzdrževane in so več ali manj podobne razorani njivi, ne pa cesti.

Delovanje v Cerkvi kljub vsem težavam lepo nadaljuje svoje poslanstvo. Ljudje prihajajo k molitvi. Katehumenov imamo kar lepo število. V župniji, ki naj bi imela po uradnem štetju 225.000 ljudi, imamo nekaj nad 10.000 katoličanov, ki živijo bolj ali manj svoje krščansko življenje. Tudi precej otrok in mladine prihaja, vendar v odstotkih ne v dovoljnem številu.

Stari čarovniški običaji so vedno zelo živi in se postavljajo vprašanje, koliko je kristjanov, ki so se jim zares odpovedali. Čarovništvo je ena glavnih ovir za napredek. Eden tukajšnjih teologov rad poudarja: "Dokler bo Afrika čarala, bo to večni bolnik, neprestano priklopljen na infuzijo mednarodne pomoči."

Povsod čutimo, kako je težko živeti krščansko v družinah. Povsod veliko nasilja, ki pride do izraza na najrazličnejše načine.

Kljub vsemu pa se zdi, da je krščanstvo, čeprav v veliki manjšini in z vsemi pomanjkljivostmi, le tista luč, čeprav velikokrat zelo šibka, ki razsvetljuje temo čudnega afriškega življenja. Verjetno bo prav od te luči v veliki meri odvisna prihodnost Afrike.

Misijonarji skušamo vsak dan dodati nekoliko "božjega olja", da bi ta luč svetila vedno močneje. Jezus je prava luč, ki razsvetljuje vsakega človeka. Želim tudi vam vsem, da bi bil tudi vam Jezus zlata zarja in Luč, ki bo razsvetljevala vaše življenje in napolnila vaša srca z nebeško srečo. Hvala vam vsem dobrotnikom in sodelavcem za vse, kar storite za nas in za misijone. Vsem prav lep pozdrav."

Sr. Andreja M. Šubelj, Santiago, Čile, se je oglasila koncem januarja po prestani težki operaciji na obeh kolenih: "Želim Vam iz srca blagoslovljeno novo leto polno miru in zdravja. Lepo se zahvaljujem MZA za poslani dar. Naj dobri Bog blagoslovi vse, ki so sodelovali, da se je zbralo, kar mi pošiljate. Bo za uboge, je mnogo brezposelnih in veliko trpljenja v družinah. Pri nas so sedaj otroci

(nazaj na str. 15)

Dirigentka Karen Kamensek

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

za nove ideje in da se čudovito delati. Tam sem se vzljubila Mozarta. Njegove opere so genialna dela, kjer si dirigent ne sme privoščiti napake. Mozart je bil razposajen otrok z ogromne nepatetične resnosti. Mislim, da njega ne bi čudilo, če bi za dirigentskim pultom videl žensko.

Sploh pa tudi v tem poklicu ne bi smeli deliti ljudi po spolu. Saj smo ženske in moški različni, eni bolj nežni in čutni, drugi strogi in racionalni. Sicer pa imajo manj zaupanja do ženskih dirigentk v ZDA. Tam smo lahko zborovodkinje, morda nam zaupajo še kakšen komorni orkester.

Na odru nastopate v fraku, v strogi klasični maniri. Nimate občutka, da ste v moški vlogi družabnega obreda?

V Evropi ste že dolgo priča feminizaciji vrste poklicev, ki so veljali za izratično moške. Tukaj ženskam bolj zaupate. Čutite nas celo kot dobrodošlo dopolnitev tam, kjer je patriarhalna tradicija naredila preveč škode.

Z orkestri, v njih je vse več glasbenic, nimam težav. Včasih si želim, da bi bila fizično močnejša, saj sem zelo drobna. Potem pa ugotovim, da se da "fizično delo", mahanje in taktiranje nadomestiti z bolj skopimi, prefinjenimi kretnjami, ki lahko povedo več.

Pomembno je, da ustvariš komunikacijo z orkestrom, da se predstaviš kot človek, da ze zliješ v telo, ki muzicira, ki plava v vesoljne sfere. To je glasba. Tu se ne bo veliko spremenilo, fraki in toalete pa se mi zdijo nekaj lepega v tem zbanaliziranem svetu.

Intervju vodil in članek pripravil Adrian Grizold

DELO, 3. marca 2001

Tone Zrnc CM

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

stvo je Bog, čigar odsev najdemo že v malem pomladnem cvetu in listu!" (Tone Zrnc)

Za lazarista Toneta Zrneca veljajo pesnikove besede: "Ne samo, kar veleva mu stan, kar more, to mož je storiti dolžan." Najvišji Duhovnik naj mu nakloni še mnogo zdravih in uspešnih let in pristrčna hvala za Vašo navzočnost med nami. Anica Resnik

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