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AMERICAN HOME

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## Stan Erzen, at last, is able to give acceptance speech

This article is a response to what happened at the Federation of Slovenian Homes "Man of the Year" party.

Mrs. Evelyn Pippoly told me to write a short story about my life, and many people have asked me why I did not make a speech.

Before I was introduced I asked one of the gentlemen which podium I should use to read my article. He stated that no one was going to make any speeches. He said your article is going to be read by a speaker on the other side of the room.

I was the second Honoree to be introduced, so I took the man at his word.

A short while later a certain Honoree took 45 minutes to introduce herself. Many people started to leave after 20 minutes of her speech.

My son who was on the stage with me was very worried because he had to be at the airport to catch a plane to return to New York.

After that disaster, almost all the Honorees made short speeches.

This is my article I wrote that I was not allowed to make, - previously.

Yours truly,

--Stanley J. Erzen

Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

A special greeting to this year's honorees.

I would also like to thank my colleagues on the Board of Directors of the Holmes Avenue Slovenian Home for naming me the Collinwood Man of the Year.

Now I would like to give

you a brief history of my life.

My name is Stanley Erzen and I am 93 years old.

I was born June 19, 1905 in Austria which later became Yugoslavia in 1919 after World War I.

My mother, brother, sister and me came to America on October 27, 1913.

We resided on Addison Road and I went to East Madison school until the 6th grade after which I went to East High on Wade Park Ave.

After a few months we moved in May to the Collinwood area and I went to Collinwood High School until June.

At the age of 15, and in the 7th grade I quit school and two days later took a job at Kuhlman Street Car Co. in their wood mill.

I belong to the S.N.P.J. Loyalites #158, AMLA Kras #8, and St. Mary's Church on Holmes Avenue.

I am a 46-year member of the Euclid Fraternal Order of Police Associates Lodge #15 and currently am serving as a Trustee.

Also, I am now on the Board of Directors at the Slovenian Home on Holmes Avenue and have been many times in the past. I was present at the Grand Opening of the hall in August 1924.

Over the years I have donated many hours of volunteer work for my neighbors and friends, and continue to help at Skufca Trophies a few hours a day.

I wish to thank everyone who was instrumental in helping me get elected as the Holmes Ave. "Slovenian Man of the Year."



Left to right, Lynn Marie Rink of Nashville, Tennessee, Phil Srnick, and Kathy of the Lipa Button Box Group from Canada perform at Sterle's Slovenian Country House restaurant on Sunday, March 21 to a crowd of about 200 persons. Lynn Marie (Hrvat) was debuting her new button box album "One Look." (Photo by TONY GRDINA)

## America's Largest Button Box Festival Slated for Sunday, April 11 in Euclid

Spring has sprung and the countdown to Super Button Box Bash 17 has begun. The largest button accordion festival in America is shaping up for Sunday, April 11 at the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Avenue in Euclid, Ohio.

Twenty bands are scheduled to play for eight hours in two halls, from 1 to 9 p.m. In addition, a choral concert will take place at 3 p.m. featuring the Super BBB sponsoring group, the Slovenian Junior Chorus of SNPJ Circle 2, directed by Cecilia Dolgan, and the Western Pennsylvania Cultural Group, under the direction of Frances Sylvester.

The Mahoning Valley Button Box Club of the Youngstown area will be honored as the winners of the Polka Hall of Fame award in the button box group category, and will play on the main stage at 4 p.m.

A number of the 20 accordion ensembles have released new albums, and their songs will be highlighted during their individual appearances, i.e., Magic Buttons, Happy Timers, Joe Novak Band. Lipa Park Button Box Club from St. Catharine's, Ont., Canada will play in their usual spot at 4 p.m. in the lower hall.

First time participants are the Party Time Button Box Band of North Carolina with Matt Petrovick, and Al's Button Box Connection - Al Battistelli's Angels / students / women players. After an absence of a few years, the Johnstown (PA) Button Box Club is on tap with director Bronco Toter.

Rounding out the musical marathon are the following bands: Cleveland Lake Erie, Euclid Squeezeboxers, Fairport Polkateers, Homesteaders, Hoboes, Magic City Showcase, Maple Heights, Northern Ohio Players, and Zeke and Charlie - all of Northeast Ohio. From Pennsylvania, the Music Makers and Pauline Anderson, Western PA SNPJ Button Box Club, and Yukon Button Box Club are ready to add their special touch on the diatonic keyboards.

Dinners will be available in the lower dining hall, starting at 1 p.m. Refreshments and a bake sale of homemade donuts and strudels will take place throughout the day.

Admission is \$6 per adult, children free. Tickets are available at the Polka Hall of Fame, 291 E. 222 St., Euclid, OH or at the door the day of the program.

## Serbs Feel History's Pull says Slovenia's Rupel

By Nora Boustary  
The Washington Post

What drives people to opt for war despite gargantuan odds? A collective memory of denial? Poetry? It all began with the battle of

Kosovo Polje in 1389, when Turks defeated the Serbs. Since then, hundreds of books, ballads and folk songs have been written by the Serbs - epic renditions of heroism conjured and real, poems about death, principle and sacrifice.

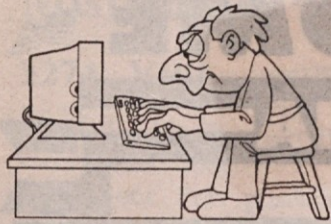
"Serbs have been cherishing this moment of history as if they had won that battle, but they were defeated," explained Slovenia's ambassador here (Washington, DC), Dimitrij Rupel, a scholar and sociologist who counts many

Serbs in the Diaspora among his friends. The poems are not lyrical or tender, he explained. They are about glory and courage. "This poetry has helped sustain Serbs' national pride for a long time. A lot of mythology is involved. Six hundred

years ago, the Serbs lost one battle in Kosovo against the Turks and they still perceive this as a challenge. They see Kosovars as medieval Turks," Rupel said.

"Once you come to the issue of Kosovo," he explained. (Continued on page 4)

By Jim Debevec



On a pleasant thought, I was at the St. Vitus senior citizen housing fund-raising chicken and roast pork benefit dinner on Sunday, March 28. I can truly say our Slovenian people are something special. There were literally many dozen people all working together for the common good. Everybody pitched in and over 700 dinners were served without a hitch.

Congratulations to Linda Plečnik and her fantastic crew who worked tirelessly for days preparing and cooking and serving the absolutely delicious meal fit for a king and queen. Besides the great chicken and pork, everybody was raving about the tasty peas and carrot vegetables.

For dessert there was a choice of fruit cup, ice cream or marshmallow Jello. With the hundreds of adults and children, which desert do you think was used up first? It was the fruit. They started out with a giant punch-bowl full to the top. In about an hour, it was depleted. I was surprised. Goes to show. We Slovenians are not only good-looking, but we're smarter, too. Personally, I took the marshmallow Jello. Too bad they didn't have some blueberries in it.

\*

We were at the St. Vitus Catholic War Veterans reverse dinner Tuesday evening. We were fortunate to be seated at the same table with Joseph S. Baskovic. He informed us that because the Vets were marking their 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year Julie Zalar was cooking up something special for us. "What is it?" we inquired.

"Zelodec, šunka, and klobase," Joe said with a straight face. Because it was the second day after Easter and everybody had enough of those three ingredients, we looked at him incredulously.

Fortunately, Joe was only kidding, and we enjoyed another sumptuous meal cooked by Julia and her marvelous staff.

It was great talking with Rev. Richard Evans, former Associate Pastor at St. Vitus. At first we didn't recognize him. He shaved his mustache, and after an ocular operation, he doesn't wear eyeglasses any more, except for close reading.

That reminds me of last month when I had to take my eye exam for renewal of my driver's license. I was worried because four years ago I had a difficult time distinguishing the eye chart numbers of 3, 6, 8 and 0.

In March I took the exam and without a change of glasses I was able to read the top three lines clearly and easily, and even the fourth line if they had asked. The numbers looked as large as **3, 6, 8, 0**

What was the difference? I don't know for sure. But for the last three years I had been taking Bilberry capsules once a day. Maybe it helped.

Comments to Jim's Journal, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103 fax: 216-361-4088 or e-mail to jim@buckeyeweb.com

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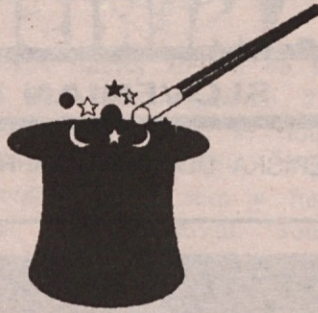
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# "I LOVE TRASH"

by John Mercina



Mail for Mercina can be sent to P.O. Box 99251, Cleveland, Ohio 44199

## HINTS FOR GOOD TRASH PICKING:

- Do not take anything that will spoil!
- Baby clothes sell, adult clothes do not!
- Child toys are great for resale!
- If you see the owner, do not be bashful. Ask them if they are throwing anything else out.
- Pick trash in expensive areas only!
- Pick after major holidays when gifts are received and older stuff is discarded!
- Check with the city regarding their policy on trash picking!

## GOOD LUCK IN YOUR NEW ENDEAVOR!

A Croatian immigrant, who lives in an area heavily populated by Slovenians and whose name will forever remain anonymous, deserves to be crowned "THE KING OF TRASH". When he was a child, too many years ago, he probably watched Oscar the Grouch on TV and sang the tune, "I Love Trash". Now that he is a retired adult, he makes trash-picking a full time hobby. His neighbors are not aware of his avocation. He claims that his daily routine starts at 4 am and ends by 7 am, a mere three hours for a full shift, five days per week. His territory consists of Cleveland's better eastern suburbs, in the areas where homes are in the \$300,000 + price bracket. He claims to clear \$ 1,000 per week, selling his collection at the Saturday and Sunday half-day flea market stand. He is admittedly not discriminating in what he picks from trash, claiming that there is a buyer for almost anything. What to some are antiques is merely trash to this man. He does however price the items according to their true worth and is willing to lower the price for repeat and volume buyers. He also makes it a point of selling everything by the end of the sale, even at a "heavy discount" to fellow marketeers, so as not to bring anything unsold back home. He claims that his only expense in this hobby is the gas for his car and the fee paid for the flea market stand. What a deal— and Uncle Sam gets nothing on April 15. I'll admit that this just might be a tempting "hobby" for some other retired or semi-retired fellow Slovenian. **ONE PERSON'S TRASH IS ANOTHER PERSON'S TREASURE** has always been true. Give it a try and take the time to drop yours truly a note on what you found of value. Put some laughter into the lives of fellow readers, and some extra cash in your pocket.

## Easter in Slovenia

To celebrate Easter here in Slovenia, they blow up explosives and it makes a really loud POP! We've been listening to it all day for the past week.

We just returned from Mass. the procession included a marching band, the choir and all the 1,000 + people who came to Mass! The procession wound through the whole town, and back into the church.

Unfortunately, only half of the people could fit inside the small church.

Happy Easter to All.

--Bronko and Sylvia  
Pišorn and Family  
Slovenia  
via Internet

## St. Mary's PTU Pancake Breakfast

A Pancake Breakfast sponsored by St. Mary School PTU (Holmes Ave.) will be held on Sunday, April 11 in the school cafeteria. Serving is from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Donation is \$3.50 for adults and \$2 for children ages 4-12. Those under 4 eat for free.

Everyone invited.

## A Keen Interest in Slovenian Heritage

By Rudy Flis

This past Thursday, my niece Christy Edmonds, phoned my wife Therese. She had "potica problems."

Christy lives in Peoria, Ill. She is raising her family and works as an anchor lady on TV.

After the potica problem was ironed out, my wife Therese mentioned to Christy the problems we were having with my Mom's family tree. Christy, youngest daughter of my sister Fran, had the info we were searching for, and mailed it to me.

Christy is a subscriber to "Ameriška Domovina" and is able to follow some of our family happenings through the paper.

Christy's letter to me had a "post script." It was, "Next time you listen to 'Songs by Zarja,' check the record jacket. Your oldest sister and her youngest daughter are on the cover. We sang on the album."

When I play the record album "Zarja," and I look at the picture as I pull the rec-

ord out of the jacket, sometimes I wonder, "How are those fine singers doing?"

I am listening to Zarja as I write and the jacket is in front of me. I can't believe I did not notice the picture of my sister and niece. But then, I didn't know my sister and niece sang with Zarja.

I find it interesting. Christy, my sister Fran's youngest daughter and Monica, my youngest daughter, have a keen interest in their Slovenian heritage. I am in a Slovenian language class, because Monica asked me to be her classmate. Monica is interested in Slovenian customs and Slovenia, my Mom and Dad's birthplace, as is my niece Christy.

I think if Christy could, she would go to Slovenia for the beatification of Bishop Slomšek, this coming September 19.

Pray for peace in Yugoslavia. Fr. George Balasko suggested we pray to Mother Theresa. She was Albanian. Pick your favorite saint, and bombard Jesus with petitions through the Saints for Peace.

# Starting Over in Cleveland in 1950's

By ANTON ŽAKELJ

Translated by  
JOHN ŽAKELJ

(Photographs by  
Anton Žakelj)

(Continued from last week)

When we arrived in Cleveland, most of the streets were paved with bricks, many of them made by the Vidmar brick-making factory in Collinwood. About 50 years earlier, Cleveland's most beautiful avenue (Euclid) was paved with wooden logs, laid across the marshy grassland. At that time, the streetcars were pulled by horses.

Many of Cleveland's smaller buildings, including almost all the houses, were built with wood. America stands on millions of two-by-fours. In Slovenia, most houses were made of brick. Here the wooden houses last almost as long, but you have to paint and fix them quite often.

Newcomers to Cleveland often have a hard time orienting themselves, partly because they become confused by much larger house numbers than we had in Slovenia. But the house numbers are actually determined in a much more practical way than in Slovenia.

The rule here is that the first two or three numbers of a house address refer to the street, and the next two numbers are the house numbers. There is also a rule that the east/west streets have names, for example, Lakeside, St. Clair, Superior and Euclid, while the north/south streets have numbers, beginning with the smallest downtown. Unfortunately, there are exceptions to every rule: for example, instead of E. 62 we have Norwood; instead of E. 65 we have Addison, and so on.

There are also a number of streets that have identical names, as there are cities and towns in America with identical names. That's why we have to add the name of the state to the city or town.

Cleveland was founded 220 years ago and got its name from a surveyor,

Moses Cleaveland. He surveyed the land in what was then America's western frontier, called the "Western Reserve." Cleveland is located along the Cuyahoga River (an Indian name meaning crooked river), which flows into Lake Erie, one of the five Great Lakes. This location, accessible to iron and coal mines, made it possible for Cleveland to become the second or third largest industrial city in America (behind New York and Pittsburgh). Cleveland has often been called "the best location in the nation." It had the country's first oil refinery, many automobile factories, steel mills, breweries, wire factories and others. At its peak, Cleveland had almost a million people. In 1937, the first skyscraper outside New York was built in Cleveland.

Strong unions often had the unintended effect of forcing factories to move to the south, where the labor was cheaper. Now the city has hardly more than half a million people. Cleveland has been transformed from an industrial center to a city of banks and offices, and appears headed for better times. Its inhabitants come from about 50 different nationalities. Blacks have now become the majority.

Cleveland is surrounded by an "emerald necklace," a series of parks which run from Lake Erie on the west side of Cleveland around to the south and back to Lake Erie on the east.

At St. Clair and E. 82 is the beginning of a narrow valley which is called Rockefeller Park and which leads south to the Automobile Museum, the Art Museum, and the Natural History Museum, and Severance Hall (Cleveland Orchestra).

Between the two World Wars, the Cultural Gardens were developed in this valley. Most of Cleveland's 50 nationalities had their own section, where they created monuments to their heroes. The first garden south of St. Clair was the Polish garden, then the Slovenian. The Slovenians were joined by

the Serbs, so this was called the Yugoslav Garden. The Croats did not participate. A few years ago the Yugoslav Garden became the Slovenian Garden.

When we came to Cleveland in 1950 many nationalities had cultural programs in the gardens each year. We often walked there from our apartment on E. 63 St. Soon the monuments began to disappear, including large bronze statues that weighed tons. For example, there were particularly large monuments for the German poets and writers Goethe and Schiller. -- I assumed they were melted down somewhere for the metal. But now I've learned that, according to the Cleveland Cultural Garden Federation, the "statuary was removed for safekeeping."

The lakes and rivers used to be full of many kinds of fish, but 30 years ago, they were dying off because of industrial pollution. Someone wrote, in large letters on an embankment on Lake Erie, "Help Me! I'm Dying!" The lake has now been cleaned up and is again full of fish. The formerly abundant delicious yellow perch have been replaced by wall-eyes, which are somewhat like the trout we had in Slovenia.

Fifty years ago Slovenian immigrants often caught sheephead, which could grow to 50 pounds and more, and could be used as fertilizer in their gardens. They say that the Indians used to place a fish with every grain of corn they planted. We would sometimes see such enormous numbers of dead shad that the lakeshore would be all white. We would take buckets and use shovels to fill them with fish, which we then used for garden fertilizer.

In Ohio, fishing is free for children and seniors, while others have to pay a minimal annual fee. The state uses the fees to maintain fish hatcheries. A Scottish minister told me that he came to America just because he had heard that the fishing was free. In Europe,



Tony and John Žakelj going for a walk towards the East Ohio Gas Co., May 1953.

fishing rights were owned by a few people; most people were not allowed to fish or hunt.

There are also many deer, rabbits and raccoons in America. The raccoons survive by eating the food that people throw away. (We were shocked by the amount of food people throw away in America!) In the suburbs there are so many deer and rabbits that it doesn't pay for people to have gardens. A city council decided to allow the harvest of 500 surplus deer, but a society for the protection of animals asked them to work out a more humanitarian solution.

Much of the credit for America's economic success should go to the Protestant faith. Cleveland's steel, oil, coal and shipping magnates gave millions for universities, museums, churches, hospitals, libraries and other charities.

They didn't do that out of love for their neighbor, but out of love for themselves. Protestant ministers preach, "If you want to be saved, work hard! If you have a dollar, give a dollar! If you have a thousand, give a thousand, if a million, give a million! You will receive it all back twofold."

If you were to ask me, "What's changed the most from 1950 to 1998?" I would say: Technology has changed more in these years than it has in the previous thousand years. Airplanes, space exploration, computers, TV, new methods of communications - all use microchips that are completely beyond the understanding of my generation. We can be proud that our new homeland, America, is the leader in all this progress.

But, as is true elsewhere, all that glitters is not gold. For example, think about health care: while the price of food, clothes, housing,

automobiles and other necessities has increased five to ten-fold since 1950, the cost of health care has multiplied by 50. Part of the reason for this is the same as the increase in the cost of parochial schools: we no longer have as many nuns who are willing to teach children or care for the sick for almost nothing. We now have teachers and health care workers who have specialized and organized, so they get paid a living wage. Various religious orders used to own and operate hospitals out of love, but now the hospitals are owned by profit-making companies.

Probably the biggest reason for the rise in health care costs is modern technology. There's constantly newer and more complicated diagnostic equipment, often costing in the millions of dollars. The religious orders simply could not afford these costly investments.

But if it weren't for all this expensive technology, I probably would not be writing this for you today. For some years now, I have been almost blind, so I do all my writing and reading with the help of an electronic reading machine. And three years ago, I broke my neck and my hip in separate accidents. The hospitals and doctors put me back together and now, at the age of 91, I'm again able to go for walks in our St. Clair/St. Vitus neighborhood.

(END OF PART I)

(Next: Part II - Working in the Factories)

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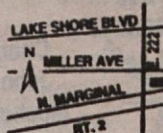
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# Serbs Feel History's Tug says Slovenian Ambassador Rupel

(Continued from page 1)

plained, Serbs freeze and say: "This is the cradle of the Serbian nation. this is where our churches and old monuments are." In a way, it resembles the situation in Jerusalem. It used to be the beginning of Jewish culture and the Jewish nation; on the other hand, other people have lived there.

"What happened 2,000 years ago cannot last. You have to adapt to new realities. Ninety percent of Kosovars are Albanian Muslims. It is a reality," said the ambassador, whose country was a republic of Yugoslavia before breaking away in 1991.

"If I were a politician, I would negotiate with Albanians in Kosovo on how to protect the Serbian heritage. Everyone is in favor of the protection of cultures. Everyone should respect Serbian culture and monuments, but Serbs have to respect Albanian culture, too, which was missing with this government," Rupel said. Serbia under Slobodan Milosevic stripped Kosovo of its autonomy a decade ago, denying its people their right to speak their language, run their schools and shape their daily lives.

"I am trying to understand and to empathize. On the one hand, you have this marvelous heritage, and on the other you have this ridiculous communist regime," he said of the government of Milosevic, who is now Yugoslav president. "Communists do not negotiate. They don't make deals and try to attract or win people to their side. They like to command. If it were up to me, I would go and try to win the Kosovars over. To a real democrat, Kosovars are 2 million voters."

"The only language Milosevic understands is the language of wars and physical pressure. I believe the

Serbian nation deserves better."

In Rupel's view, Milosevic is a politician of the old guard with different concepts and ideas about democracy. This decade's Balkan wars started because Milosevic did not want to abandon the Communist model of government; when the fighting began in 1991, Slovenia and Croatia stood on one side, with the Serbs and the Yugoslav army on the other.

"Milosevic knows that if he is defeated politically, he is a dead man," Rupel added. So he has manipulated the Serbian memory and pride to retain power, Rupel observed: "He is exploiting this part of the Serbian psyche. He is a clever politician. Many dictators, such as Adolf Hitler, have been clever like that. This is the exploitation of culture for political purposes."

A national song written by a Serb poet-king describes a mother who lost nine sons in the old battle of Kosovo. It is a lamentation about losing sons, one by one - about death and very high ideals. "I would like Serbs to read their poetry and enjoy life. Isn't it stupid that young men have to die? This is an anomaly of modern times," Rupel said.

Last week, Slovenian Foreign Minister Boris Frlec came to Washington for meetings with Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and others to promote his country's candidacy for NATO. Rupel said Albright was positive about Slovenia's achievements.

Thanks to Stane Sustarsic for submitting this article.

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## Notice of Annual Meeting of Members

The annual meeting for members of the **SLOVENE HOME FOR THE AGED** will be held on **Friday, May 14<sup>th</sup> 1999** at the **SLOVENIAN WORKMEN'S HOME** 15335 Waterloo Road, Cleveland, Ohio  
**Registration: 7:00 p.m. - Meeting 7:30 p.m.**

Members are cordially invited to attend this important meeting. Members as defined in the bylaws, are those individuals and organizations who have contributed a minimum of \$25 during the preceding year. For the 5/14/99 meeting, this is the period from 4/1/98 through 3/31/99

### Happy Birthday to SHA Residents

Happy Birthday to the following residents of the Slovene Home for the Aged who were born in the month of April:

4-01 - Rose Pujzdar, 93, born in Cleveland

4-04 - Mary Drobnick, 93, born in Slovenia

4-04 - Sophia Posch, 93, born in Cleveland

4-06 - Anna Tekavec, 86, born in Slovenia

4-09 - Frank Glinsek, 93, born in Slovenia

4-19 - Mary Konzut, 91, born in Cleveland

4-20 - Louise Waterwash, 72, born in Cleveland

4-23 - Katherine Chuck, 102, born in Slovenia

4-27 - Helen Kovacic, 90, born in Croatia

4-30 - Fanny Kaltenbach, 90, born in Euclid, Ohio

### Wanted

Looking to buy used wood-working machinery and tools. Also used ham radio equipment. Please respond to AD, Attention: John Mercina.

## Trump Dates Slovenian Model

Slovenian-born model **Melania Knauss** sees "a beautiful future" with developer Donald Trump, on whose arm she has been for six months.

Knauss is the April cover model for Miami's *Ocean Drive* magazine, which will celebrate the issue Thursday (today) at the Bar Room in South Beach.

Knauss, in her mid-20s, has a Slavic accent a bit like that of Trump's first wife, Ivana, but notes that Slovenian is a different language from Ivana's Czech. (The interview was done before the current crisis in Yugoslavia, but Knauss explains that Slovenia separated from Yugoslavia nine years ago because of "political and religious problems." It's northwest of

Croatia and Bosnia, well away from the conflict.)

How did Trump meet Knauss? He said hello first at a big party last fall in New York. "He's the smartest, sexiest and funniest man (shades of comments by his second wife (Marla Maples) ... the connection between us is unbelievable," she says. How does Trump find time for romance? "We are both busy through the day, but we always find time to talk to each other. And then we're together at night."

They spend a lot of time at Trump's Florida estate, Mar-a-Lago. The big dealer could find himself backing a would-be fashion name since Knauss studied design.

--Jeannie Williams  
 USA TODAY

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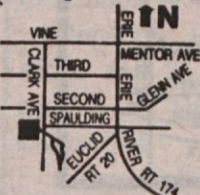
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# They Escaped Death

Robert A. Jernéjčić

*They escaped death.* Reports of Three Escapees from the mass grave at Kočevski Rog. Edited by Ciril Turk, Mohorjeva Družba, Celovec-Ljubljana-Vienna, 1998, 233 pages, 2359 SIT.

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At the end of the past year the above-mentioned publisher published a book, in which three former members of the Slovenian Home Guard (Domobranci), **Milan Zajec, Francé Kozina, and Francé Déjak** described how they saved themselves in June of 1945 from the chasms of Kočevje.

There was no testimony of Milan Zajec, Francé Kozina, and Francé Déjak in Slovenia; yet despite the strict government supervision over such literature, it was never entirely unknown.

The testimony of Milan Zajec was first published in 1949 already in Argentina and in no way differs from the present published version; while the testimony of Francé Kozina appeared in the daily, *Slovenec*, during 1995.

Even the testimony of the third, Francé Kozina, and his story about his escape from death was already known to those who were interested in that part of Slovenian history from before already. Therefore it is worthwhile to talk about something that is already known and about which we probably had already read in secret.

The achievement of Mohorjeva Družba is that all three testimonies have been collected into a single book for the first time. In any case they are not just useless repetition and warming over what had already been heard. Just the opposite. The confessed plainness, the tragedy of events, and the great desire for the truth are those elements, which literally draw the reader to the book and do not let him put it aside, until its last page has been read.

All of the testimony obtains a powerful force in the second part, when the paths of all three meet before the Kras chasm in the heart of Kočevski Rog, where each in his own way outwits death.

Milan Zajec survived by jumping into the cavern over a mangled corpse, where he spent four days among the dead and the severely wounded. Francé Déjak and Francé Kozina had the luck and courage not to wait for the fatal shot in the neck but rather jumped off in time while still alive fell into the pit, from which the first one saved himself after 15 hours while the other one remained in it two days.

All three of them managed to save themselves with help of the rocks and tree-trunks, which after being mined, with which the partisans wanted to cover up the scene of the crime, had fallen into the pit.

The testimonies end with the

flight of all three towards home and onward into emigration. The way was again full of traps and danger. Death lurked at every step, and even if they ran into many friendly people, who helped them, the fugitives were also meeting up with the kind who wished them all of the worst.

It's no secret that the authors wanted to bear witness to one lone great truth with their memoirs. One of them, Francé Kozina, this year yet (i.e. 1998, AD ed.) in a letter wrote among other things:

"At that time (personal crises, N.B. author) many a time I had wished that I too would be resting in Rog together with my fellow warriors. What drew me then in 1945 out of the mass grave was the drive for the terrible truth."

Confrontation with death in the pit was dreadful. Descriptions of the physical dying in the pit, where as one of the authors put it, as he tried to find the exit trench from under the pile of dead companions - at the groaning of the wounded - the corpses among themselves like roots of beech-trees and create the darkest scenes of horror, none of which can be compared to the nine circles of Dante's Hell. Torture, humiliations of all kinds, and other sadistic provocations of the war prisoners, these are only one of the reports of the book.

Regarding the physical violence, all three authors, willy-nilly, place before us the greater question and mirror about our character. The book thus bears with it, in the indisputable historical and witnessing value, the report concerning the cultural image of the work of Slovenians during the forty years of this century. It opens up the question of relationships among ourselves. What are we like among ourselves?

Facing the pits at Kočevje in the role of Partisan and Home Guard they do not meet as strangers, but rather as acquaintances, neighbors, fellow citizens, and schoolmates, which the war storm had separated into two camps.

Francé Kozina at the edge of Kočevje Chasm spotted an old acquaintance, Partisan Janéz Šéga, from a nearby community, with whom the two had been together at the Partisan officer's training during the war.

"As he noticed me, he lowered his eyes and removed himself into the cabin."

Most however did not lower their eyes at the crimes. When Francé Déjak found himself before the liquidator in Kočevje Chasm, he tells:

"I heard the voice of a native from Brég: 'Smack the son-of-bitch from Ribnica!' Later on he himself boasted, that he had put me away at Rog and many others."

And if a native of Brég, at least in this instance, only verbally persecuted an acquaintance to death, in the light of denial of everything human among us, the account of

Francé Kozina is a lot more terrible.

"Before me stood Francé Karl, Miklavov of Jurjévič. An almost unseen grin flashed across his face. He sized me up from head to toe with his eyes and did not show that we were long time acquaintances. A moment later the grin vanished, only a sneer shown from his eyes. He became official. 'Look me in the eye and answer! What's your name?'"

"Francé Kozina,"

"Where you from?"

"From Sušlja near Ribnica."

"How long have you been with the Homeguard?"

"Eighteen months."

"Face the pit and squat!"

The authors pose the burning moral question, from whence this bestiality in a Slovenian, so that somewhere far in the woods, where no one saw him, he killed a schoolmate, a one-time friend, not some estranged fellow citizen, but a villager?

The happenings on the edge of the pit are a terrible reminder of Slovenian grievances and the proverbial inability to outgrow offenses. It shows how, in the safety of physical and ideological forests, an unimportant acquaintance, a native, or how someone about whom we thought that we could trust infinitely, becomes a crazed monster.

Therefore all testimonies are also a kind of Slovenian account of good and evil, and even aversion when it is necessary to assume responsibility for the deeds committed.

Francé Déjak described this very thing most vividly. As they were tying him up in Kočevje for the last trek to Kočevski Rog, he noticed a native villager, a Partisan, among the guards. He stepped up to him and gave him his silver ring made of an Italian 5-Lira coin, with the request, that he give it his mother, so that she would have a remembrance of her son. Even though the native promised him that mother would get the ring, yet later never kept his promise.

And in this respect there is also one of the truths of this book. What did individuals do with such gifts? Did they dare tell them who had given them? Do they still remember where they got the gift, or did they already forget everything.

DELO, Literary Pages  
February 4, 1999

Translated from Slovenian by

--Joseph Zelle

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## 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Slovenian Language Course on Slovenian Coast

The Science and Research Center of the Republic of Slovenia in the port city of Koper and the Educational Center Modra, are pleased to announce the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Summer Slovenian Language Course on the Slovenian coastal city of Portoroz. It will take place from August 2 to 15.

The language course is designed for all who wish to learn Slovenian, from absolute beginners to those who want to improve the basic knowledge of the language they have already acquired. It is preferred that the participants are at least 15 years of age.


As part of the summer course program, there are two excursions planned: the first to the capital city of Ljubljana and one of the Slovenian regions, and the second around the Slovenian coastal towns by boat.

Tuition for the course is \$350 USD which includes all text materials and classroom instruction. Student housing is also available for an additional cost which includes lodging and all meals.

The Ministry of Education and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia has made available scholarships to participants of the Summer Language Course. A deadline for scholarship applications is May 15.

For further information or to request an application to this and other language programs in Slovenia, please contact the Slovenian Consulate in Cleveland, at (216) 589-9220.

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# 6 A Tribute to Matija Hočevar

It's the generation movies were made of. It's the generation grandchildren proudly build their dreams on. It's the generation that lived with tears and died with a smile and prayer on their lips.

Ata (a.k.a. Mauserjov Tiče, po domače) lived to be almost 72 years of age; born in the old days in Slovenia, the Old Country. In those days life was simple; to an American today, almost pioneer. Houses were built of thick walls to last for generations. Heat came from large masonry ovens where young and old worked, napped, and listened to stories and singing. A modern home had one "sun on a string" usually in the kitchen. A cake of yeast could be bought for one egg. There were no sidewalks, and your choice of transportation was walking, biking, or a farm wagon pulled by oxen. The train did stop in town.

In the early 1900's many emigrated to America. Some, like Starata, Ata's father, worked in America or Canada for wages used for their farms and families back in Slovenia. Often the immediate household expenses also included in-laws or an aunt or uncle. There was no social security, no welfare, no insurance, and little money or means for education. Starata traveled between Slovenia and Canada's mines many times over the years. Ata was one of twelve born children, four younger than he, all of whom were expected to work hard for the family good. Pay was unheard of on the farm for the family's reputation was at stake. In those days at the end of the day a gentle smile or a wink was as good as gold. A word of praise or thanks was often not heard. The sporting events were hand cutting wheat fields, baling hay wagons ten feet high, and pressing grapes. Oh, you had faith, and you shared your hopes and dreams with family and friends.

Then there was War. We all read, studied, and heard about the atrocities of the World Wars and its affects on the Slovenian people. Ata spoke of it too. Only his story was a whisper in the wind. If you listened very carefully for many years you'd hear his story. Few people know he was one of the very few, a survivor of a concentration camp, no, not an emigration camp, but a forced labor camp. Overwork, hunger and suffering were real. Yet he still had a kind word about the guard that ordered him to tend the fire one Christmas. The bit of food eaten quickly before it was recollected was often animal scraps, rotted or even burning hot. Work was carrying rubble of demolished bridges and buildings. They helped each other learn to sur-

vive: don't notice they're hanging, trade the cigarette, don't look guards in the eye.

At the end of WWII he was home, married, two children. Only in Communist Slovenia in the 1950's there wasn't much hope to build your life on. The future was bleak. Jobs were scarce. Buying or selling land was impossible. Family and friends helped; when they could. Who to turn to, who to trust, you never knew. How do you know it's time to leave everyone and everything you know for a far away place you only heard of? How do you make plans when you can tell no one? "I'm going to the city for a medical exam. See you in three day. Z Bogom."

Ata made his way to the Yugoslav-Italian border. A high, very long, sturdy, barbed wire fence stood in the way. He studied the border guards patrolling smartly, rifles and dogs in hand. He memorized each move...timing...practice.

A Yugoslav guard noticed, "What are you doing here?" "I came on pilgrimage to that shrine.", "Alone?" "Yes", "Are you married?", "Yes." "Why is she not with you?", "She wanted to, but we have two small children. She was afraid.", "Open your briefcase", a shirt, razor, bottle, a week's wages (mustn't attract attention). "Do you have a room?", "No.", "Go to that hotel. They still have room." The guard resumed his patrol. "Where are you going?", "First to pray at that shrine." Each turned. Timing... one... two... three... the briefcase in the air - one foot on the wall, over the wire fence. No Olympic hurdler had more energy or grace. Truly a miraculous flight to freedom on the wings of angels.

Once in Italy he reported to the Police. There he was detained and processed as a refugee. He declines their offer of a Displaced Person's Camp, afraid of the lazy days, the lack of freedom. He'd make it on his own. He sold his watch, bought a train ticket, then walked. After a frightful fall he promised himself never to travel by night. Finally he made his way to Paris, France and a new beginning!

The country was foreign with a strange new language. Work was found in factories. Home was a hotel room with one shared bath per floor. He made new friends and plans. "Mama, come with the children," he wrote. Still, she would not flee with small children. Three times her passports were denied. Finally she said to the official, "He must return, we have two small children to raise. We



Matt Hocevar.

have no one." Ata's family came to Paris. To the officials he said, "We can both work. We are a family. They have no where to go." We stayed.

The small community of Slovenians in Paris was young and energetic. They shared their memories of all the best things of Slovenia and learned about their adopted home. They celebrated their faith and the goodness of life. It was fun and exciting as more family and friends joined them. Religion was their glue. Msgr. Čretnik was their pastor, Rev.

Rode was ordained, Bishop K. Wojtila began his travels outside Poland. But Paris was no place to raise a young family. Today we call it prejudice and lack of opportunity. "Take your family to America," recommended Msgr. Čretnik. "We know no one there. We have no sponsor." "Apply, have faith," he responded. "Try again," he encourage.

March 1960 the tickets came. The family would sail on the Queen Elizabeth. In New York City the train tickets read: Destination Cleveland Ohio. "Where is that, who lives there?" The train stopped at Cleveland's Terminal Tower. "Will anyone meet us? Where will we go?" At the top of an escalator an old man called, "Hočevar? Why did you come?" We settled on East 55 Street with the kind family. Mama went to buy groceries and spoke her best French. She came home with excitement to tell Ata, "All the shop keepers respond in Slovenian."

"Did you see the announcement of our arrival in their newspaper, the Ameriška Domovina?"

You know the story about life in America. But do you know about the generations that come from Slovenia; the generations that opened their hearts and homes to each other? They brought their very best memories of the Old Country to build their hopes and dreams on; this they taught their children. They learned from each other and their new American friends at places like St. Vitus, and St. Mary's Churches, the Slovenian Homes, Lilija Drama Association, Belokrajnski Klub, Pristava, the community. Yes, you put a smile and a prayer

on his lips. Peace and understanding is what he treasured. Faith in God, love for his family, and hope in friends or strangers is what kept him going over the years. His pride was his wife, four children, and the dreams of his grandchildren, three in high school with bright futures, two graduating college from Ohio University and West Point USMA.

Matija Hočevar died unexpectedly at his home in Richmond Hts. Ohio on January 29, 1999 after a brief terminal

illness. Z Bogom. Počivaj v miru.

Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you drink? When did we see you a stranger and welcome you, or naked and clothe you? When did we see you ill or in prison, and visit you? And the king will say to them in reply, "Amen, I say to you, whatever you did for one of these least brothers of mine, you did for me. Mt 25, 37-40"

Nenca



## 60<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary Announcement

### John and Carol Zech Sr.

Married April 16, 1939 in Elkhart, Indiana

John, son of Marija Vozel, - Menges, Slovenia  
Lawrence Zakrajsek; - Skoofče, Slovenija  
retired Captain, U.S. Air Force in World War II  
CG Conn Brand Instruments Co., Elkhart, Ind.  
Hughes Aircraft in Tucson, Arizona  
attended Indiana University.

Carol - daughter of Henry & Ella Martic president  
Martic Band Instruments Co., Elkhart, Indiana  
retired homemaker and artist

Celebration dinner with family in local Tucson  
restaurant and Mass at St. Thomas, Arizona

Children: Susan Fulcher, Ottawa, Iowa  
John Zakrajsek, Elkhart, Indiana  
Grandchildren - 3  
Great-grandchildren - 3

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**Death Notices**

**MARIJA ANDOLSEK**

Marija (Mary) Andolsek, nee Orazem, 65 of Willoughby Hills, Ohio died Tuesday, April 6, 1999 at PHS Mt. Sinai East Hospital in Richmond Heights, Ohio.

Born in Ribnica, Slovenija, she studied to be a dress designer and pattern maker before coming to the United States in 1969. She worked for a while at General Electric, Nela Park before she started to operate the Villa Rosa Pizza and Restaurant on E. 185 St. in Cleveland with her husband and three daughters.

She is survived by her husband, Paul; daughters Moya, Branka and Yolanda; mother Ivana Orazem, brothers Stefan Orazem of Florida and France of Slovenia.

Her father Franc and brother Janez preceded her in death.

Family will receive friends at The Dan Cosic Funeral Home, 28890 Chardon Rd., Willoughby Hills, Ohio on Friday, April 9 from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. Funeral Mass will be Saturday, April 10 at St. Mary's Church, Holmes Avenue at 9:30 a.m.

**MARY ROTTER**

Mary Rotter (nee Peterlin), 104, died in Lake Med Nursing Center on Sunday, April 4th.

Mary was born in Austria, now Ribnica, Slovenia. She came to Cleveland in 1913. She married Peter in 1917 and lived in the house they built on Kildeer Avenue for 86 years.

Mary was a member of PSWA, SNPJ, and Euclid Pensioners. She loved gardening and baking. She played bingo often and enjoyed visiting with her friends in the Slovene Home.

Mary was the wife of Peter (deceased); the mother of Irene (Kenneth) Henkel and Stanley and Andrew (both deceased); grandmother of five; great-grandmother of five.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, April 7 at 11 a.m. at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. Burial in Lake View Cemetery.

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**STEVE SIMCIC**

Steve Simcic passed away on Tuesday, March 23 in Euclid Meredia Hospital.

Mr. Simcic was a member of VFW Collinwood Post #2926, Fraternal Order of Eagles #2221, Croatian Fraternal Union #663, Polish Legion of American Veterans, US Navy Veterans.

Mr. Simcic was the owner/operator of the Upson Delicatessen in Euclid for many years.

Steve was the husband of Stella (nee Terbizan); the father of Steve J. (Sharon) and Ronald (Rose) of California; grandfather of Richard (Pattie), Dawn (Michael) Stagliano and Anne (Sam) Calic; great-grandfather of three; brother of Mildred Simcic and Mary Simcic (deceased).

Friends called at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., Cleveland.

Family suggests donations in his memory to Hospice House 300 E. 185th St., Cleveland 44119.

**JOSEPH MARZLIKAR**

JOSEPH Marzlikar, 89, a resident of Mohican Avenue for 58 years, died at Mt. Sinai Hospital East on Saturday, April 3, 1999.

Joseph was a WWII Army veteran. He was a charter member of VFW #1056. He loved woodworking and carpentry. Mr. Marzlikar was employed as an inspector at TRW for 32 years.

Joseph was the husband of Matilda (Tillie) (nee Vidrick) for 36 years; the father of Helene (Michael) Menard (IN); grandfather of Lisa and Ryan Menard; brother of Josephine Carr, and the following deceased: Mary Knafels, Ann Korosec and Charles.

Funeral services were held at St. Paul Church (Chardon Rd.) on Monday, April 5. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery. The family suggests memorials in his name to St. Paul Church, 1231 Chardon Rd., Euclid, OH 44117.

Zele Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

**In Memory**

Thanks to Ivanka Matic of Euclid, Ohio who renewed her subscription plus enclosed an extra \$5.00 in memory of her husband, George Matic.

**Chicago's St. Stephen Becomes Shrine**

On April 11, 1999 during the 11:30 a.m. Mass, St. Stephen's Church in Chicago (on 22nd and Wolcott Avenue) will be formally dedicated as a Shrine of St. Stephen.

Jesuit Father Stanley Wisniewski will be installed as the first Rector of the Shrine.

The 8 a.m. Mass on the first Sunday of every month will be in Slovenian and will be said by Jesuit Father Peter Lah. There are two Masses on Sundays - 8 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.

**Concert at St. Mary's**

On Friday evening, April 23, - 35 members of the Music School Vič-Rudnik from Ljubljana, Slovenia, will perform a free concert in St. Mary's (Collinwood) church.

The group of fine young musicians will perform works by Slovenian composers as well as compositions by Mozart, Haydn, and Rossini.

The orchestra is under the direction of Prof. Jože Schalamun and conducted by Prof. Baki Jashari.

There is still need of a few persons to provide accommodations in their homes for some of the musicians (ages 12-18). If you can help, please contact Fr. John Kumse at (216) 761-7740.

**Secretary-Typist**

2 or 3 days a week for a busy office. Must be an excellent typist, mature, experienced person preferred. Please respond to 27801 Euclid Ave., Room 500, Euclid, OH 44132.

**Coming Events**

**Sunday, April 11**

Super Button Box Bash 17 at Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio from 1 to 9 p.m. Circle 2 Slovenian Junior Chorus.

**Saturday, April 17**

Primorski Klub dinner-dance at Slovenian National Home, St. Clair, 6:30 p.m. Music by Stan Mejač Orchestra. Donation \$19.

**Sunday, April 18**

Holmes Avenue Pensioners Spring Dinner-Dance at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Dinner served at 2 p.m. Music by Dan Peters Orch. from 3:30 to 7 p.m. donation \$14. Tickets call 1-440-943-3784 or 531-2088.

**Friday, April 23**

Free Concert of 35-member String Orchestra of Music School of Ljubljana Vic-Rudnik, Slovenia in St. Mary's church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland at 7:30 p.m. Reception in school hall.

**Do You Know Signs of Stroke?**

Too many people don't. The goal of Stroke Awareness Month is to educate about the signs of stroke (sudden weakness; numbness of the face, arm or leg on one side of the body; sudden dimness or less of vision; loss of speech; sudden, severe headache; unexplained dizziness or sudden falls) and the vital importance of immediate treatment. When it comes to stroke, every second counts.

There are promising treatments available for those who are diagnosed early and treatments to prevent stroke if you are at high risk.

For a copy of the guide, "Stroke: Are You at High Risk," call 216/444-8919 or 800/545-7718.

**Sunday, May 9**

St. Mary's (Collinwood) Slovenian School Mother's Day Play after 10 a.m. Mass.

**Sunday, May 23**

Ohio KSKJ lodges sponsors devotions to Marija Pomagaj at 7:30 p.m. at Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine off Chardon Road in Euclid, Ohio.

**Sunday, June 13**

St. Mary's (Collinwood) Slovenian School Annual Picnic. Mass at 12:30.

**Sunday, June 27**

Ohio KSKJ Picnic Slovenska Pristava. Dance to music of Joey Tomsick.

**Sunday, August 15**

St. Mary's (Collinwood) Summer Picnic at Slovenska Pristava. Mass at 12 noon; dinners, entertainment. Music by Veseli Godci.

**Sept. 4-5**

Bishop Baraga Days, at Escanaba, Michigan.

**Saturday, Sept. 11**

Kres 45th anniversary performance at Slovenian National Home, St. Clair, Cleveland, at 7 p.m.

**Saturday, Nov. 13**

Jadran Singing Society Concert, SWH Waterloo Rd.

**Sunday, Nov. 14**

Belokranjski Klub sponsors Martinovanje at Slovenian National Home featuring Tony Klepec Orchestra.

--Year 2,000--

**Feb. 4, 5, and 6**

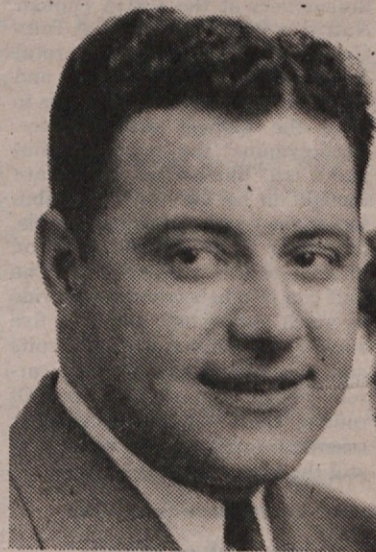
Ski Windham, New York. For info. call Ivan Kamin 718 424-2711.

**March 4 to 11th**

Slovenian Ski Week at Whistler - Blackcomb, British Columbia, Canada. For details call Ivan Kamin

**In Loving Memory**

of the 25th Anniversary of the death of



**John (Jevce) Gornik**

Died April 11, 1974

We have loved him in life  
Let us not forget him in death.

Wife, Josephine  
Daughter, Janet Short  
Son-in-law James  
Granddaughter, Jamie

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# St. Clair Pensioners News

Time marches on...

Out of curiosity I checked the birthdays of our Pensioner members. In January we had 17, February 27, and March 15. Interesting.

On the first Sunday of April we jump start our clocks by advancing them by one hour and adjust our schedules to fit the season of "Daylight Savings Time."

This year the Glorious Day of Easter also fell on Sunday, April 4. The spirit and greeting "Happy Easter" is echoed throughout the day. Sorrowfully, as we hear and read of the news from other parts of the world, it saddens us knowing that for thousands they don't have anything to celebrate. They are forced to flee their homes, their country, or be murdered. How will all this end?

As I reported in my last article on March 16, a bus load of our Pensioners traveled to Windsor, Canada to the new casino. I did not go along, but from the reports from those on board, I understand it was a very nice trip and the casino with its size, accommodations, and in-house eating facilities, was very impressive. Also, the one-armed bandits were

in great form. They took, but did not yield much in return.

Our Life Member Joseph Dovjak died on Saturday, March 27, at the age of 89. Joe was a very congenial person. He had joined our Pensioners in 1977. He had several health setbacks in the past years, but of late appeared to be in fair health. As reported, he was well and driving one day and the next he was rushed to the hospital. His life ended there. We extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and relatives. May he rest in peace. Joseph Dovjak was the fourth member who passed away this year. In turn we have accepted and welcomed 10 new members this same year.

Josephine Tomc had been having some problems that stemmed from the area of the eye and the nose. Today, April 5th she had surgery done at University Hospital, to correct the problem. She will be staying at her sister's home for a few days as she recovers. Reportedly, she is doing well. You can send your get-well cards to her home. I am sure that she will be back home shortly.

Just this past week Julia Florea accidentally fell and suffered bodily bruises. I

was surprised that such an accident befell her. Throughout any given day, you might find this agile, spry lady walking by and you marvel at how she manages to keep up walking at this brisk pace. But we all know that accidents can happen to any of us. Fortunately no bones were broken. Get well soon, Julia.

The "Lucky Pick" raffle tickets were mailed out to those members who did not get them at our March meeting. We still have some available and you will be able to get them at our April meeting on Thursday, April 15th, or call me at (216) 391-9761. You can also make your return at the April meeting. The drawing will be held at our May meeting.

The attendance at our meetings has been on the increase which is very encouraging. If you haven't attended our meeting lately, now that the weather should be nicer, do try to attend. Your presence and participation could help make the meetings more interesting.

Our coming meeting date is **Thursday, April 15**. The place is the Kenik Room of the St. Clair Slovenian National Home at 1 p.m.

--Stanley J. Frank

# Early Diagnosis is Key to Treating Meningitis

Meningitis is a condition that occurs in the nervous system when the thin tissue covering the brain and spinal chord becomes inflamed.

This condition occurs most frequently in children under age one, in children between the ages of one and four and in adults over age 65. In response to recent cases of this disease, the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland/Northern Ohio Medical Association would like to help the Slovenian community recognize characteristics and common solutions of the condition.

Meningitis enters the body through the blood stream. It is not uncommon for it to enter through veins in the middle ear or through the soft skin behind the ear. It can also enter the central nervous system of infants before birth through openings in the skull. The cause of meningitis could be a bacteria, virus, fungi or parasite.

Early diagnosis and treatment of meningitis are the most effective ways to treat the condition. The symptoms of meningitis are

infection of the nose, mouth, throat, severe headache, fever, drowsiness, irritability, confusion, stiff neck, a bulging soft spot on an infant's head, vomiting or rash. The seriousness of the disease depends on the type of germ, the age of the sufferer and the time of diagnosis. A person who notices any of these symptoms should consult a physician immediately.

A physician is able to perform several tests to diagnose meningitis. He/she examines fluid from the spinal canal. The physician can also perform tests on blood and mucus.

The two most common types of meningitis are haemophilus influenza (not to be confused with the flu) and epidemic meningitis. The first of these conditions is often prevented by a vaccination given to a child at two years old. The second is a communicable disease. When a patient with meningitis is discovered, family members are aggressively treated. If the patient is hospitalized, the family is placed in isolation.



The name George means "farmer."

## Blueberries: The Gift Of Health In Small Packages

(NAPS)—It's true! The best things often do come in small packages—even when it comes to health. Recent studies have hailed blueberries as the reigning king of antioxidants—disease fighters that may also slow down the effects of aging. Researchers at the USDA Human Nutrition Research Center at Tufts University analyzed the total antioxidant activity of 40 fruits and vegetables and found blueberries to have the highest overall score. Anthocyanins, the pigments that make all blueberries blue, are thought to be the major contributors to their high antioxidant levels. According to Dr. Ronald L. Prior, director of the research, "just one half cup of blueberries can provide as much antioxidant power as five servings of other nutritious fruits and vegetables—say broccoli, carrots, apples, squash and peas. Of course, these foods supply other essential nutrients, so variety is still the key to a healthful diet."

### Berry Blue Smoothie

- 2 cups fresh or slightly thawed frozen blueberries
- 1 container (8 ounces) low-fat vanilla yogurt
- 1 cup milk
- 1 can (6 ounces) unsweetened pineapple juice
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 1½ cups ice cubes (about 16 cubes)

In blender place blueberries, yogurt, milk, pineapple juice and honey; cover and blend at medium speed until smooth. Increase speed to high; add ice cubes, a few at a time, until finely crushed. Serve immediately.



A great way to get your antioxidants is by the glass. Simply whip up one of these healthful, low-fat blue brews any time of the day—for breakfast, after a workout or at bedtime.

Yield: about 5 cups  
Blue Apple Frosty

- 2 cups fresh or slightly thawed frozen blueberries
- 1 cup apple juice
- 1 cup vanilla frozen yogurt
- ½ cup milk
- ¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon

In blender combine blueberries, apple juice, frozen yogurt, milk and cinnamon. Blend until smooth. Serve immediately.

Yield: about 4 cups

For more delicious and healthful blueberry recipes, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: North American Blueberry Council, 4995 Golden Foothill Parkway, Suite #2, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

## Holmes Pensioners Dinner-Dance

The Holmes Avenue Pensioners Spring Dinner-Dance will be held on Sunday, April 18 at the Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave.

Dinner will be served at 2 p.m. Music by the Dan Peters Orchestra is from 3:30 to 7:00 p.m. - Donation is \$14.00.

For tickets call Matt at 1-440-943-3784 or Ann Beckert at 531-2088.

It's COOL To Be SLOVENIAN!

## Meeting

Slovenian Women's Union Branch #25 will meet at 1 p.m. Sunday, April 11 in the Slovenian Room of St. Vitus auditorium.

## For Rent

Modern 3 room apt., next to Slovene Home for the Aged, off Neff Rd. - Phone: 216-531-5754 or 440-951-3087.

(x)

## Mara Hull writes about Slovenia

Mara Cerar Hull of Lakewood, Ohio wrote a book called Poletje Molka. It has just been printed in the English language with the title *Summer of Silence*. The cost is \$15, plus \$2 for mailing. The book is available at Slovenska pisarna, c/o St. Vitus Church, phone (216) 361-1603 or fax: (216) 361-1608 or write Maria Hull 17633 Cannon Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107. She can be reached at 216-228-3750.

## W. MAIER DOORS UNLIMITED

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The rock group Fine Young Cannibals took its name from the title of the 1960 film *All the Fine Young Cannibals*.

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## - Vesti iz Slovenije - Iz Clevelanda in okolice

### Srbi v Sloveniji mirni - Begunci s Kosova še niso dosegli Slovenije

Po poročilih tako v slovenskih kot svetovnih medijih, Slovenija še ni bila v kakršnem koli obsegu neposredno angažirana v dogajanjih, ki potekajo na Kosovu oz. ZRJ. Nikjer še ni bilo zaslediti vesti npr., da bi letala NATO uporabljala slovenski zračni prostor med svojimi leti. Avstrija je svoj zračni prostor kot nevtralna država zaprla vojaškim poletom.

Poročila iz Slovenije tudi ne govorijo o prihajanju beguncev s Kosova. Pretekli petek je *Delo* objavilo podatke iz notranjega ministrstva, po katerih naj bi v Slovenijo želelo vstopiti več kot 20.000 državljanov Jugoslavije, od teh do 17 tisoč s Kosova. Zunanji minister dr. Boris Frlec je povedal, da se je udeležil sestanka evropske trojke (Nemčija, Avstrija, Finska) s sedmimi zunanjimi ministri iz držav sosed ZRJ. Na podlagi tega sestanka je Frlec posredoval, da si bo Evropa prizadevala, da bi begunci s Kosova ostali na Balkanu in to zato, ker bi to bila edina možnost, da se sploh kdaj vrnejo domov. Svetovna sredstva obveščanja pa poročajo o preseljevanju albanskih beguncev (vsaj "začasno") v druge države sveta. Tako naj bi jih več tisoč "začasno" sprejele ZDA.

Srbska skupnost v Sloveniji je ostala v zadnjih tednih, od pričetka letalskih napadov na ZRJ, dokaj mirna. Tako se je v torek popoldne nekaj deset ljudi zbralo pred pravoslavno cerkvijo Cirila in Metoda v Tivoliju. Kot poroča včerajšnje *Delo*:

"Društvo srbske skupnosti, ki deluje v Ljubljani, je pripravilo žalno slovesnost oziroma službo božjo, na kateri so se zbrali poklonili žrtvam nasilja v ZRJ. (...) Milenko Vakanjac, predstavnik za tisk Društva srbske skupnosti, je dejal, da so udeleženci službe božje izrazili nestrinjanje z nasiljem

v Jugoslaviji in povsod tam, kjer divjajo vojne. "Naše društvo prav tako ne odobrava reke beguncev." Rešitev kosovske krize, je povedal Vakanjac, vidioj tudi v razdelitvi Kosova na pet kantonov. Društvo srbske skupnosti je zaradi letalskih napadov Nata na ZRJ veleposlanštvom Francije, Velike Britanije, Nemčije in ZDA v Ljubljani poslalo tudi protestno pismo. Ameriško veleposlanstvo ga ni sprejelo."

### Gospodarske posledice bodo hude

V letu 1998 naj bi imela Slovenija za 170 milijonov dolarjev blagovne menjave z Jugoslavijo, to kljub temu, da državi nista imela diplomatskih odnosov in je bilo ekonomsko sodelovanje za slovenska podjetja izredno tvegano, kajti ne obstajajo med državama nobenih garancij glede eventualnega plačila itd. Predstavniki raznih podjetij že predvidevajo izredne težave za poslovanje tudi z državami, ki mejijo na ZRJ, v prvi vrsti z Makedonijo, tudi s Črno goro so bili odnosi dokaj dobri. Izredno zaskrbljeni so v turistični industriji, to zaradi bojazni izletnikov iz Evrope in drugih delov sveta. Čeprav so razmere v Sloveniji za turiste normalne, je težko tujce o tem prepričati. Podobne, le še hujše težave za prihajajočo poletno sezono imajo seveda na Hrvaškem.

### Naravnega prirastka ni

Dnevnik *Delo* je objavilo podatke o naravnem prirastku v Sloveniji v prvih devetih mesecih 1998 - ki ga pa ni bilo. Podatki namreč kažejo, da je bilo v omenjenem obdobju, od januarja do septembra 1998, v Sloveniji rojenih 13.385 otrok. Število umrlih v Sloveniji za isto obdobje pa je bilo kar 14.120. Torej je bil naravni prirastek v tem času negativen: minus 735 oseb.

**Tečaj tolarja:** Tečajnica Banke Slovenije kaže tečaj US dolar - tolar za 1. april kot 1\$ = 176,88 SIT, kanadski 1\$ = 117,41.

### Družabni večer—

To soboto prireja Tabor DSPB družabni večer z večerjo in plesom v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Večerja bo ob 7h, sledil bo ples, za katerega bodo igrali Veseli godci. Za več informacij, kličite 216-851-4961 ali 216-731-0195.

### LILJA vabi—

To nedeljo popoldne ob 3.30 ste vabljeni v Slovenski dom na Holmes Ave. na predstavo veseloigre "Na tankem ledu". Dramsko društvo Lilija, kot ste lahko brali pretekli teden, slavi svojo 80. obletnico. Vaša navzočnost bo tako užitek za vas in spodbuda za nastopajoče.

### Novi grobovi

#### Marija Andolšek

Dne 6. aprila je v PHS Mt. Sinai East bolnišnici na Richmond Hts. umrla 65 let stara Marija (Mary) Andolšek, rojena Oražem v Ribnici, Slovenija, v ZDA prišla leta 1969, zanjo žalujejo mož Paul, hčerke Moya, Branka in Yolanda, mati Ivana Oražem ter brata Štefan (Fla.) in France (Slovenija), že pok. sta pa oče Franc in brat Janez, nekaj časa zaposlena pri General Electric obratu na Nela Rd., nato je z možem in hčerkami lastovala in vodila Villa Rosa pizzerijo in restavracijo na E. 185 St. Pogreb bo v soboto, 10. aprila, iz Cosicevega zavoda na 28890 Chardon Rd. v cerkev Marije Vnebovzete dop. ob 9.30. Ure kropljenja bodo jutri, v petek, pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

#### Mary Rotter

Dne 4. aprila je v Lakemed Health centru v Painesvillu umrla 104 leta stara Mary Rotter, rojena Peterlin v Sloveniji, v ZDA prišla s starši l. 1900, nato se vrnila v Slovenijo, zopet v ZDA l. 1913, leta 1917 se poročila z l. 1970 umrlim Petrom Rotterjem ter živela od takrat do lanskega leta na Kildeer Ave. v Clevelandu, mati Irene Henkel ter že pok. Stanleya in Andrewa, 5-krat stara mati, 5-krat prastara mati, članica Progressivnih Slovenk Amerike, Kluba upokojencev v Euclidu in dolga leta podpirala Slovenski dom za ostarele. Pogreb je bil 7. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s pokopom na Lakeview pokoplišču.

(dalje na str. 15)

### Krščanski demokrati—

V sredo, 14. aprila, imajo Slovenski krščanski demokrati, področni odbor za ZDA, svoj letni občni zbor in sicer v šolski dvorani pri Mariji Vnebovzeti. Začetek bo ob 7.30 zv. Vse članstvo je naproseno, da se občnega zbora nujno udeleži. Vabljeni so tudi somišljeniki in podporniki narodno-političnega programa SKD, pa tudi vsi, ki se zanimajo za politične razmere v današnji Sloveniji.

### Primorski večer—

Ameriško slovenski Primorski klub prireja svoj vsakoletni pomladanski banket v soboto, 17. aprila, v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave. Večerja bo ob 6.30 zv., za ples in zabavo bo igral Stan Mejač s svojim orkestrom, da bo večer pestrejši pa bodo poskrbeli še primorski fantje iz Toronta, znani kot "Slavčki". Vsi lepo vabljeni. Za vstopnice, pokličite 216-692-1069 ali pa 44-953-9116.

### 95. obletnica—

Jutri zvečer, 9. aprila, bo svojo 95-letnico praznovala Slovenska narodna podpora jednota (SNPJ) s slavnostnim banketom v Imperialu, Pa., kjer je sedaj glavni urad te več kot 40.000-članske bratske zveze. Slavnostna govornika bosta veleposlanik Slovenije v ZDA dr. Dimitrij Rupel in bivši kongresnik iz clevelandske okolice Dennis Eckart, sedaj odvetnik v Washingtonu in tudi nekdanji podpredsednik SNPJ.

### Kako čas teče—

Dne 26. aprila bo minilo natanko 100 let od rojstva Antona Šublja, ki je dolga leta vodil pevski zbor Glasbena Matica. Anton Šubel je umrl 9. junija 1965.

### V tiskovni sklad—

Dr. Zlatko Verbič, Toronto, Kanada, je daroval \$65 v podporo našemu listu. Dr. Jože Goršič, Elmhurst, Ill., je daroval \$20. Ga. Natalia Stojanov, Tequesta, Fla., je prav tako darovala \$20, St. Mary's Seniors pri župniji Marije Vnebovzete pa \$25. G. Lojze Jarem, Euclid, O., je poklonil \$20, kakor je tudi g. Tone Ovsenik z Willoughby Hillsa, O. G. Anton Abolnar, stanovalec v Slovenskem domu za ostarele, je daroval \$5. G. in ga. Martin Lisac iz Euclida sta darovala \$20, g. in ga. John Tumbry iz Cleveland \$20. Darovalcem najlepša hvala!



**Dr. JANEZ DRNOVŠEK O STRATEŠKIH TEMAH** - V sredo, 31. marca, je imel predsednik slovenske vlade predavanje o slovenskih strateških zunanje-političnih usmeritvah in sicer na Fakulteti za družbene vede ljubljanske Univerze. Največ pozornosti je namenil kosovski krizi in slovenski vlogi pri njenem reševanju. Drnovšek je mnenja, da so varnostna zagotovila Nata Sloveniji v zvezi s kosovsko krizo resna in je prepričan, da jih je omogočil ravno odstop zračnega prostora Natovim letalom. V zvezi s to odločitvijo, da smejo Natova letala uporabljati slovenski zračni prostor za napade na ZRJ (dovoljenja menda niso še izkoriščala), je Drnovšek pripomnil, da pomenil negativen odgovor tej Natovi prošnji to, da Slovenija dejansko odstopa od kandidature za eventualno članstvo v Natovi zvezi čeprav, je dodal, formalno tega nihče ne bi rekel. Soba je bila prepolna študentov, drugih gostov in novinarjev, v prvi vrsti pred govorniškimi pultom pa sedi državni sekretar za zunanje zadeve in prvi slovenski veleposlanik v Združenih državah dr. Ernest Petrič.

(Foto: DELO, 1. aprila)

# AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

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April 8, 1999

## Kosovo – šele na začetku?

Več kot dva tedna že potekajo letalski napadi NATO na Kosovo in – kot kaže – predvsem na velike oziroma pomembne vojaške točke na celotnem ozemlju Zvezne republike Jugoslavije s Črno goro vred. Po fotografskih posnetkih, ki jih objavljajo tiskovni predstavniki NATO ter jih posreduje tudi beograjska televizija, so bili zadeti številni cilji, npr. kar štiri mostove čez Donavo, katerih ruševine sedaj dejansko onemogočajo tudi mednarodno plovbo po tej reki. V torek je mogla srbska televizija prenašati slike o razdejanju nekih očitno civilnih objektov s človeškimi žrtvami vred, ko naj bi ali letala ali rakete NATO zgrešile za kak kilometer neko vojašnico. Takih primerov bo gotovo več, kajti vse tudi kaže, da NATO države, z ZDA dejansko na čelu, ne nameravajo odnehati. Na nekem televizijskem intervjuju pretekli teden so drugače sicer večkrat različna stališča do zunanje politike ZDA zagovarjajoči Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft in Zbigniew Brzezinski soglašali, da ko je NATO (in ZDA) z akcijo zoper ZRJ začel, zdaj mora vztrajati do končne zmage. Na tehničnici sedaj visi sam NATO, ki naj pred koncem meseca praznuje polstoletnico s srečanjem na vrhu ravno v Washingtonu. Če uspe le 10-milijonski ZRJ vendarle "zmagati" ali, bolje rečeno, "ne izgubiti", kaj naj to pomeni za sam NATO? Zato lahko pričakujemo, da bodo NATO države vztrajale do konca, srbsko trpljenje pa se je komaj začelo. V prihodnosti bodo, zdi se, srbski nacionalisti, in ne samo oni, manj govorili o kosovski bitki leta 1389, veliko več pa o podobnem porazu natanko 660 let pozneje, leta 1999. In namesto Turkov bodo tokrat lahko krivili Američane, širše pa zahodnoevropske države, zbrane v NATO. Le pričakovati ni, da bodo za to, kar se leta 1999 dogaja, krivili same sebe, čeprav je krivda za nastalo stanje v ogromni meri ravno pri njih.

Ko se napadi NATO nadaljujejo z vedno strahovitejšimi posledicami, na svoji strani pa srbske enote nadaljujejo z barbarskim etničnim čiščenjem, je pričakovati določene posledice, ki bodo res zgodovinskega pomena. Kot na primer kaže, da s svojimi zločini nad albanskim narodom na Kosovu izgublja Srbija pravico do Kosova. Ni mogoče misliti po vsem, kar se je v zadnjih tednih dogajalo in se še dogaja, da bi Srbi in Albanci mogli zopet skupaj živeti na Kosovu. Možna izida sta samo dva: ali bodo odšli Srbi, živeči na Kosovu, Albanci se pa vrnili, ali pa se bo pokrajina geografsko delila na dva dela. Vsaj sedaj namreč ni mogoče misliti, da bodo NATO države pripravljene pristati na dejansko od Albancev očiščeno Kosovo, ki bo lahko ostalo del Srbije.

Čakajo NATO in Balkan še druge pomembne posledice, ki pa še niso povsem jasne. Ali se bo Črna gora tudi "od-

P. dr. VENDELIN ŠPENDOV

## LEMONTSKI ODMEVI...

V tem mesecu obhajajo rojstni dan: P. Leonard Bogolin, rojen 4. aprila 1910; p. Krizolog Cimerman, rojen 10. aprila 1947; pa še p. Milan Kadunc, rojen 20. aprila 1951, misijonar v Afriki, ki ga podpiramo z darovi, ki jih pošiljate na Ave Marijo za misijone.

Godovnjak tega meseca pa je naš misijonar v Venezueli, p. Hugo Delčnjak, ki je godovil 1. aprila.

Med rajnimi je p. Klemen Lettyak, umrl 11. aprila 1965.

Spovednica, ki je bila do sedaj v ozadju cerkve, je dobila novo mesto. Ne bo se več slišalo ne spovedenca ne spovednika, pa v cerkvi bo nekaj več prostora.

Šolske sestre sv. Frančiška Kristusa Kralja v Lemontu, Mt. Assisi, so v kratkem času izgubile dve sestrostri.

S. Mary Alojzija (Aloysius) Madic, OSF, je umrla 21. januarja 1999, v enaindevetdesetem letu, rojena 9. junija 1907 v Chicagu. Ko je dopolnila 26 let, je zaprosila za vstop pri Šolskih sestrah v Lemontu. Nato je 51 let poučevala na šolah, ki so jih oskrbovale sestre ameriške province Šolskih sester. Njen rodni brat, rajni p. Alojzij Madic, OFM, je bil član slovenske kustodije Sv. Križa v Lemontu. Od petih otrok Madiceve družine živi samo še Mary Madic, v domu (nursing home) Holy Family Villa blizu Lemonta.

Na svečnico, 2. februarja 1999, je po dolgi bolezni Bog poklical k sebi sr. M. Lillian Simonelic, OSF. Rojena je bila v Chicagu, 23. julija 1914, en od desetih otrok Simoneličeve družine. S petnajstim letom je zaprosila za vstop v Kongregacijo Šolskih sester v Lemontu. Poučevala je na več šolah, ki so ji vzdrževale lemontske Šolske sestre. Dol-

go let je bolehalo, poleg tega pa je bila zadnja leta skoraj slepa.

Bog daj zvestima služabnicama večni mir v božjem objemu. ČČ. Sestram in sorodnikom naše sožalje in spomin pri oltarju.

Vsak mesec so darovi, ki jih pošiljate, nanizani v Ave Mariji, v oddelku "Pisma – darovi". Za darove in pisma smo iskreno hvaležni. Med darovi so zadnje mesece tudi darovi in sv. maše v spomin na p. Fortunata. Zelo tolažljivo je dejstvo, da se toliko rojakov p. Fortunata spominja z ljubeznijo in hvaležnostjo. Na razne načine se je trudil, da bi rojakom približal božje kraljestvo: kot dolgoletni urednik lista Ave Marija, voditelj romanj v Lemontu, na raznih župnijah je vodil tridnevnic in misijone, še prej pa v taborišču, ko je skrbel za mladino in pomagal ljudem, v kolikor mu je bilo dano. Prepričani smo, da mu je Bog bogat plačnik.

**Zanimiva sprememba.** Chicaški nadškof, kardinal Francis George, je podpisal dekret, s katerim je razglasil, da se cerkev sv. Štefana od 26. decembra 1998 (praznik sv. Štefana, patrona cerkve) preimenuje v "diocesan shrine". Sv. maše bodo redno samo ob nedeljah in pa kadar bo imela šola "Cristo Rey High School" svoje maše.

Ker šolo, ki ima sedež v bivši svetoštetanski šoli, vodijo člani jezuitskega reda, je bil za upravitelja cerkve imenovan pater istega reda, Fr. Stanley Wisniewski.

Lani, junija 1998, je bila slavnost stoletnice slovenske župnije sv. Štefana v Chicagu. Frančiškani so faro upravljali od leta 1919. Bog naj blagoslavlja cerkev – "diocesan shrine" in vse, ki so ji zvesti.

Prve dni februarja sta

nas obiskala dva duhovnika iz Slovenije, iz Prekmurja, g. Stanko Zver, župnik v Bogojini, in g. Alojzij Benkovič, župnik na Stranich pri Slovenskih Konjicah. V teh krajih sta gospoda obiskavala tudi svoje rojake.

Fr. Zver se posebej zanima za rajnega voditelja Prekmurcev Fr. Klekla. Gospoda bosta obiskala še sorodnike in rojake v Kaliforniji in v Montrealu v Kanadi. Želimo jima lepo potovanje in prijeten sestanek s sorodniki, rojaki in prijatelji.

Revija "Božja beseda", ki jo izdajajo Slovenski misijonarji (lazaristi) v Torontu, je letos stopila v petdeseto leto. Za ta jubilejni letnik je na naslovni strani posrečen, umetniško izdelan simbol. Lepo priporočilo je poslal tudi torontski nadškof, kardinal Alojzij Ambrožič. Uredniku revije Fr. Tonetu Zrcu, C.M., pošiljamo slovenski frančiškani v Lemontu iskrene čestitke. Bog naj Vas, Fr. Tone Zrnc, še vnaprej vodi in podpira!

Pevci in pevke "Lemontskega zbora" pod vodstvom Janeza Arka že od januarja vadijo posebno mašo in druge primerne skladbe za letošnje velikonočne praznike. Veseli smo vestnosti dirigenta, organista in vseh pevcev in pevk, ki se redno udeležujejo vaj, čeprav so včasih naporne. Bog daj stanovitnost in blagoslov.

AVE MARIA  
April 1999

**Priporočajte Ameriško Domovino prijateljem!**

## V blag nepozabljen spomin

Ob peti obletnici smrti našega očeta, starega očeta, prastarega očeta in brata



**IVAN RIGLER**

Umrl je 1. aprila 1994

Pet let je že poteklo, odkar si nas zapustil, a v duhu si še vedno med nami.

Počivaj v miru.

Na svidenje nad zvezdami.

Žalujoči ostali:

Žena - Frances  
Sinova - Joseph in Anthony  
Hčerka - Mary Ann  
in njih družine  
Brat - Lojze z družino v Torontu, Kanada  
Sestre - Mimi, Ivana in Joža v Sloveniji  
ter ostalo sorodstvo v Ameriki, Kanadi in Sloveniji.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

## Dramsko društvo "LILJA" uprizori veseloigro v treh dejanjih,

## "Na tankem ledu"



v nedeljo, 11. aprila ob 3.30 popoldne v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue.

Vsi lepo vabljeni!

## Parlamentarne volitve v Sloveniji še pred jesenjo prihodnjega leta

CLEVELAND, O. - Nastop NATO proti Srbiji je povzročil nekaj zaskrbljenosti tudi v Sloveniji. Vse v državnem zboru zastopane stranke z izjemo Jelinčičeve Nacionalne so v večji ali manjši meri odobrile nastop NATO kljub temu, da priznavajo, da je z mednarodno-pravnega stališča vprašljiv. NATO je začel z letalskimi napadi na Srbijo na svojo roko brez zadevne odobritve Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov.

Slovenija je pridružena članica NATO, ki se poteguje za polnopravno članstvo, zato je razumljivo, da je njena vlada podprla stališče NATO.

Politične stranke v Sloveniji razvoj na Balkanu pazljivo zasledujejo, med tem pa se pripravljajo na prihodnje državne volitve, ki morajo biti najkasneje novembra prihodnjega leta. Osnovno vprašanje je volivni sistem; večinski, ki ga zahteva Ustavno sodišče, ali proporcionalni, kot je bil doslej v

veljavi. Stranke proučujejo, kakšen vpliv bi imel novi volivni sistem na izid volitev v pogledu na njihovo stranko.

Stranke slovenske pomladi so se izjavile za večinski sistem. Krščanski demokrati vztrajajo na stališču, da je treba uvesti večinski sistem, kot je odločilo Ustavno sodišče. Slovenska ljudska stranka zavzema podobno stališče, vendar kaže pripravljenost za kako dopolnilo. Socialni demokrati naj bi bili pripravljeni, kot poroča ljubljansko *Delo*, sprejeti dopolnilo. Po večinskem sistemu naj bi volili 88 poslancev, kakih 30 pa po proporcionalnem. Teh 30 naj bi si razdelile stranke na temelju izida volitev.

Za tako rešitev bi bila potrebna sprememba ustave. Ta določa le 90 poslancev, 88 redno voljenih in po enega za italijansko in madžarsko narodno manjšino. Krščanski demokrati so proti taki rešitvi češ, da država že sedaj preveč stane, čemu

torej še novih 30 bogato plačanih poslancev.

Ker naj bi se približevali omenjeni dopolnitvi večinskega sistema tudi Drnovškovi Liberalni demokrati, je možno da bo tak predlog dobil v državnem zboru potrebno dvotretjinsko večino.

Ko v Sloveniji razpravljajo o novem volivnem sistemu, govorijo tudi o možnosti predčasnih državnih volitev. Vojna na Balkanu, če se bo dolgo vlekla, utegne razmišljanje o predhodnih volitvah pospešiti. V negotovem času potrebuje Slovenija trdno vlado, kar sedanja gotovo ni. Nove volitve naj bi pripeljale do nje. To že dalj časa poudarja tako Janez Janša, vodja socialnih demokratov, kot Lojze Peterle, vodja krščanskih demokratov.

Vsi, ki se zanimajo za razmere v Sloveniji, vabimo na naš občni zbor v sredo, 14. aprila, ob 7.30 zvečer, v šolski dvorani pri Mariji Vnebovzeti na Holmes Avenue.

## Področni odbor SKD za ZDA

Ur. AD: Za dodatne informacije glede razpravljanja v Sloveniji o spremembi volilnega sistema je posredovan na tej strani v celoti članek, ki je izšel v Nedelu preteklo nedeljo, 4. aprila.

## Nadškof Rode tudi o Kosovu

Ljubljana - Ljubljanski nadškof in slovenski metropolit dr. Franc Rode je v pridigi pri vstajenjski maši v ljubljanski stolnici na velikonočno nedeljo namenil nekaj misli tudi razmeram na Balkanu:

"Vojna, ki divja tam, je povzročila nepopisno gorje: porušene vasi in mesta, na stotisoče beguncev, ki iščejo zavetje v sosednjih državah. Tem ubogim ljudem moramo pomagati. Slovenska Karitas je začela obširno akcijo za pomoč albanskim izgnancem, ki so ostali brez strehe nad glavo. Pridružimo se ji po svojih močeh. Naša pomoč bo gotovo prišla do tistih, ki jim je namenjena. V Albaniji so slovenske usmiljenke, ki že delijo hrano potrebnim, in Slovenska Karitas je že navezala stike z njimi."

STA (Delo, 6. aprila)

Ur. AD: Več o angažiranju Slovenskega Karitasa na str.

\* 12.

## Med volilnimi čermi

Ljubljana (Delo, 4.4.) - Volitve se prav gotovo niso začele z zapletenim proporcionalnim sistemom, ampak s preprostim seštevanjem, kdo je dobil več kamenčkov, kroglic, lističev ... V Sloveniji bi po črki odločbe ustavnega sodišča (spoštovati jo je treba, pa naj je še tako sporna) morali uvesti dvokrožni večinski volilni sistem, saj ga je na referendumu decembra 1996 podprlo največ volivcev.

Na potezi je torej državni zbor in bi moral v razumnem roku (kot je reklo ustavno sodišče, ne da bi razumni rok bolj določno časovno opredelilo, pa si ga zato vsak razlaga po svoje) udejaniti novi volilni sistem, ki bi Slovenijo pridružil dvema evropskima državam z večinskim sistemom, Franciji in Angliji. Nobena od njiju po ustavi ni parlamentarna demokracija kot Slovenija, prva ima predsedniško demokracijo, druga je monarhija.

Za sprejetje volilnega zakona je nujna dvotretjinska večina, ker pa poslanci po ustavi niso vezani na nikogaršnja navodila (kar v praksi seveda ne drži povsem, saj praviloma glasujejo tako, kot se odločijo v njihovi stranki), je treba o vsebini novega zakona soglasje doseči, še preden bo dan v zakonodajni postopek. In v tem je tudi glavna čer pogajanj med prvaki parlamentarnih strank o prihodnjem slovenskem volilnem sistemu.

Liberalna demokracija se je opredelila - ob podmeni, da bi spremenili ustavo in povečali število poslancev - za kombinirani nemški volilni sistem, po katerem ima volivec dva glasova, prvega dodeli kandidatu, drugega pa stranki. Čeprav je polovica poslancev v nemški parlament izvoljena po večinskem sistemu, je njihov volilni sistem v bistvu proporcionalni. Za tak volilni sistem se že ves čas ogreva Združena lista, ki je tudi v pripravah na referendum o volilnih sistemih podpirala predlog državnega sveta za kombinirani volilni sistem, ki pa je bil, resnici na ljubo, vseč najmanj volivcem.

Demokratska stranka upokojencev (DeSUS) se zavzema za ohranitev proporcionalnega volilnega sistema, kar je razumljivo, saj samo ta volilni sistem daje možnost tudi manjšim strankam za vstop v parlament.

Pomladni trojček je za spoštovanje odločitve ustavnega sodišča, od tod naprej pa so med njimi že razlike. Ljudska stranka in Krščanski demokrati so za ohranitev sedanjega števila poslancev, Socialdemokrati pa so pripravljeni privoliti v to (zamisli je menda njihova), da bi 90 poslancev volili po večinskem volilnem sistemu, 30 poslancev pa po proporcionalnem. Da bi torej uzakonili paralelni volilni sistem.

Volilna terminologija paralelnega volilnega sistema ne pozna; sistem je proporcionalni, večinski ali je kombinacija obeh prej omenjenih, pri čemer imajo lahko prevladujočo vlogo bodisi večinski bodisi proporcionalni elementi sistema. V večstrankarski državi seveda vsak volilni sistem postavi na oblast več strank. Razlika je v tem, da jih je po večinskem sistemu malo in lahko celo ena sama stranka dobi vodilno vlogo, zato je povsem upravičeno vprašanje, ali je taka država še demokratska. Proporcionalni volilni sistem, katerega bistvo je sorazmerna razdelitev mandatov po številu dobljenih glasov, pa je bolj odprtih rok. Na zadnjih volitvah so po veljavnem volilnem sistemu izmed približno trideset registriranih strank volivci odprli vrata v parlament sedmim strankam. J. T.

Kaj se dogaja v Sloveniji? Berite Ameriško Domovino in boste vedno zelo na tekočem!

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## V DRAG IN LEP SPOMIN

Ob četrti obletnici smrti našega ljubljenega moža, očeta, starega očeta in svaka.



## JOŽE VOLČJAK

ki je v Gospodu zaspal dne 7. aprila 1995.

Odšel je tja, od koder ni vrnitve,  
kjer ni sovraštva in ne bolečine;  
zdaj v hladnem grobu mirno spiš,  
vendar v naših srcih še živiš.

Spavaj mirno v tihem grobu,  
Bog Ti večni daj pokoj!  
Upamo, da v svetem rajju  
združimo se spet s Teboj.

Počivaj v miru! Ostal nam boš v lepem spominu.

## TVOJI ŽALUJOČI:

žena: Ivanka roj. Kösmač  
hčerki: Marija por. Štepec in Jožica por. Cerer  
zeta: Tomaž in Jože  
vnuki: Joško in Janko Štepec ter Joško Cerer  
vnukinji: Kati Štepec ter Gabriela Cerer  
ter ostalo sorodstvo v Ameriki in Sloveniji.

## Tudi slovenski novinarji izgnani iz ZRJ

**Ur. AD:** Vsakdo, ki bere osrednje slovenske dnevnik, v prvi vrsti seveda DELO, ve, da vsa leta dokaj obširno poročajo o dogajanjih v nekdanji in tudi današnji Jugoslaviji. Ob izbruhu napadov zveze NATO na ZRJ, so srbske oblasti (kajti le za te le dejansko gre) izgnali iz države tuje novinarje, med njimi so bili na vrsti tudi slovenski, posebno tisti, ki so si prizadevali sproti poročati iz Kosova samega. O tem, kako je to potekalo v podrobnostih, sta povedala novinarja DELA. Prvi tekst spodaj je bil objavljen pretekli petek, drugi pa v soboto. V nedeljskem NEDELU je bilo dodatno sporočilo, da sta novinarja že varno prispela v Slovenijo.

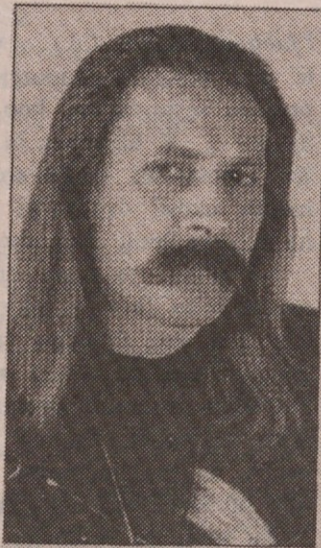
### Kalvarija naših novinarjev na Kosovu

Ljubljana (Delo, 4.2.) – "Ko smo jih opazili, smo vedeli, da se ne bo dobro končalo. Okrog deset jih je bilo, oblečenih v uniforme brez kakršnih koli oznak in zakritih s črnimi maskirnimi kapami. Ustavili so nas. Z uperjenimi avtomati so – vse se dogajalo kar ob cesti – vpili na nas, nam pobrali vse dokumente, pasove iz hlač, ure verižice. Besednim grožnjam so sledili prvi udarci. Upam sem, da se bomo izvlekli s celimi glavami. Ust nismo smeli odpreti," je po telefonu povedal Vili Einspieler, naš posebni poročevalec s kosovskega vojnega območja.

Petnajst kilometrov je od črnogorsko-kosovske meje do Rožaja. V njem je ta hip okrog 20.000 beguncev; več jih je, kot ima ta črnogorski kraj prebivalcev. Če bi Vili Einspieler in naš fotograf Tomi Lombar v torek (30. 3. op. ur. AD), ko sta se odpravila iz Podgorice, vedela, kaj ju čaka na poti, bi nalogo – tekstovno in slikovno reportažo o njihovem begu – opravila že v mestu. A ju je novinarska žilica gnala naprej. Proti meji, "proti Kosovski Mitrovici sva se odpravila, poskusiva, sva rekla, da vidiva, kako ravnajo z begunci". Z njima je bil črnogorski znanec Mišo.

Promet na cesti je bil redek, tudi na meji je bilo prazno; Albancev, pravi Vili, niso spuščali na drugo stran. Srbski policisti so pregledali dokumente in jim povedali, da je potovanje v notranjost Kosova tvegano. Po desetih, morda petnajstih kilometrih so naleteli še na eno srbsko policijsko kontrolo, kasneje jih je na vojaški kontrolni točki ustavila še redna srbska vojska. Nobenih težav jim niso povzročali. Po približno tridesetih prevoženih kilometrih pa so naleteli na paravojaško enoto.

"Ura je bila približno dve popoldne, ko so nas zajeli oboroženci," je povedal Vili. Odvila se je zgodba, kakršno smo opisali na začetku, po tem pa so jih naložili v avto in jih odpeljali naprej, "do nekega umetnega jezera," se spominja Vili. Tu se je začela njuna kalvarija; "Mišu so nekoliko prizanesli".



Vili Einspieler



Tomi Lombar

Uklenjena v lisice sta se na tleh pridružila še dvema Albancema. "Bila sva ujetnika 'drugega razreda'; po Albancih so namreč skakali s škornji, Vilija in Tomija so pretepali "samo" z vojaškimi pendreki. Grožnje, kakšen udarec s škornjem za vrat, rožljanje z nožem in razlage, koliko jih je že končalo v jezeru, kako je to njun zadnji dan in podobno so spremljale približno peturno maltretiranje.

Sledila je vožnja do "taborišča". "Uklenjena sva, ko so naju odložili, pešačila v hrib; postalo mi je slabo, lotevala se me je vrtoglavica, moči v nogah ni bilo več – komaj sem se privlekel do vrha," podoživlja trenutke groze Vili Einspieler. Na vrhu sta dobila vodo; dva izmed zamaskirancev, ki sta ostala z njima, sta celo povprašala, ali v celjskem Emu še delajo, ali mariborski Tam še stoji ... in ali morata jemati kakšna zdravila.

Zunaj je bila že tema, ko so jih odpeljali na bližnji travnik. Lahko so sedli. "Sprva so nas stražili z odprtimi avtomati, potem, ko so šli spat, je z nami ostal samo eden. Dobili smo kruh ... Rahlo je deževalo: sedeli smo, nismo se smeli ne premakniti ne govoriti. Bolj kot zaradi dežja in pomanjkanjkljive garderobe nas je treslo zaradi bolečin ..."

Ob osmih zjutraj je prišel "šef", jih postrojil, oklofotal, nato pa so morali jasno in glasno povedati, katera vojska je najboljša na svetu, zakaj so bili pretepeni (vohuni, ki so prišli v Zvezno republiko Jugoslavijo brez ustreznega dovoljenja) in podobno. "Ko smo zrecitali vse, kar so želeli, so nas

nagnali v avto, zapeljali do prve vasi, nas potisnili v avtobus, posadili na tla. Mišutu so izročili potne liste."

Odpeljali so jih do Rožaja. "Poslovali" so se z besedami: "Lahko bi bilo še huješe."

Krog je bil sklenjen. S taksijem, ki so ga ustavili, so se vrnili v Podgorico. "Taksist nas je še peljal na zajtrk in pijačo." Denar za plačilo vožnje je posodil kolega z Dnevnika Miran J. Lesjak.

Zdravila sta dobila brez plačila. Vili jih je najbolj dobil po nogah, Tomi po hrbtu. Zdaj, pravita, jima gre na bolje. Počasi se gibljeta in mažeta modrice. Danes ju bo na mejnem prehodu Debelo brdo pričakal Delov šofer Primož.

Zadovoljna sta, da se je končalo tako, kot se je. "Zavedava se, da bi lahko ostala tam. Posledic ne bova imela, pozabila pa tudi nikoli ne bova. In veva tudi, da nama dovoljenje, ki so ga želeli (gre za posebno dovoljenje za delo, ki ga dobiš v Veogradu), ne bi pomagalo." Da. V.

### Joseph L. FORTUNA

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### Karitas pomaga kosovskim beguncem

Ljubljana (Delo, 4.3.) – Ob humanitarni katastrofi na Kosovu je Slovenska Karitas sprožila akcijo zbiranja pomoči za begunce, ki so se zatekli v Albanijo, Makedonijo in Črno goro. Navezala je že prve stike s sorodnimi organizacijami in tako naj bi prihodnji teden v Drač, kjer je že več kot 35.000 beguncev, odposlali prvo pošiljko pomoči z 20 tonami hrane. Pri organizaciji človekoljubne pomoči Karitas sodeluje z Albanskim kulturnim društvom v Sloveniji Migjeni. Po besedah generalnega tajnika Slovenske Karitas Imra Jerebica se bodo tako hkrati pripravili tudi na t. i. drugo fazo pomoči, ko se bodo begunci s Kosova znašli na slovenskih tleh.

### Slovenska vlada odobrila pomoč

Ljubljana (Delo, 4.2.) – Na vedno hujsko begunsko dramo kot posledico etničnega čiščenja na Kosovu se je odzvala tudi slovenska vlada. Na včerajšnji seji je na predlog zunanjega ministrstva in Rdečega križa odobrila humanitarno pomoč Albaniji, Makedoniji in Črni gori za begunce s Kosova v skupni vrednosti 46,6 milijona tolarjev (ok. 263 tisoč US dolarjev, op. ur. AD). Kot je povedal Franco Juri, državni sekretar v zunanjem ministrstvu, bo vsaka izmed treh držav dobila okrog 15 in pol milijona tolarjev. Gre za materialno pomoč, sredstva pa bodo dodeljena iz stalne proračunske rezerve.

### Novinarja Dela spet doma

Split (Delo, 4.3.) – Močan stisk roke, ki sem ga bil deležen včeraj na mejnem prehodu Debelo Brdo med ZRJ in Črno goro, je povedal, kako sta si Vili Einspieler in Tomi Lombar, naš posebni poročevalec o vojni na Kosovu in fotograf, oddahnila. Pred tremi dnevi so ju na Kosovu zajele srbske paravojaške enote. V 18 urah, kolikor sta jih preživela z njimi, so ju pet ur pretepal. Ves čas sta bila vklejena.

Ko sva ju s šoferjem Primožem čakala na mejnem prehodu Debelo Brdo, sva se pogovarjala s taksisti. Zanimivo je, da so vsi vedeli za neprijetno izkušnjo mojih kolegov. Vili in Tomi sta z jugoslovanske strani prišla peš, v spremstvu Mirana Lesjaka in Tomaža Skaleta, novinarjev Dnevnika, ki sta ju pripeljala iz dve uri in pol oddaljene Podgorice.

Šepala sta. Ko smo si nekaj trenutkov kasneje čez zapornico podali roke, je bilo na zapestjih opaziti sledi lisic. Šepanje je posledica udarcev zakrinkanega vodje srbske paravojaške enote. Boli ju po vsem telesu. Vili je zaradi pretepanja z gumijevko najbolj poškodovan po stegnih, Tomi pa po podplatih, tako da zdaj le s težavo stoji. Oba zelo boli hrbet, po katerem so med peturnim tepežem in ležanjem na trebuhu deževali udrci. Črnogorski zdravniki pravijo, da posledic ne bo.

Sprva zadržana, sta se po nekaj kilometrih vožnje sprostila in Vili je povedal, da si je oddahnil šele, ko je za seboj pustil jugoslovansko mejo. Med kosilom v Splitu je nadaljeval zgodbo.

Zakrinkani vodja paravojaške enote jih je (z njima je bil še Vilijev prijatelj Čr-

nogorec Mišo Kalezić, ki je, v nasprotju z njima, dobil le nekaj klofut) v sredo (31. 3., op. ur. AD) po 18 urah pripora brez vsega (pobrali so jim avto, fotografsko opremo, ročne ure, verižice in 4000 mark gotovine) blizu črnogorske meje posadil na avtobus in sedeti so morali na tleh. "Tam je prostor za živino!" je rekel. Šele takrat jim je snel lisice.

V slabi uri so prispeli do Rožaja v Črni gori. To je majhno mesto, ki je imelo pred izbruhom nasilja na Kosovu 20.000 prebivalcev, zdaj pa je tu največji črnogorski begunski center za kosovske Albance in menda jih je že čez 30.000.

V takšnih razmerah najboljše služijo taksisti, ki za mastne denarje prevažajo begunce v notranjost Črne gore, saj iz Rožaja ne vozi noben avtobus. Za prevoz do 150 kilometrov oddaljene Podgorice taksisti zahtevajo 200 mark, do Ulcinja pa 300.

Ker so bili popolnoma brez denarja, se je začel Vili z enim izmed taksistov pogajati: peljal naj bi jih do Podgorice, da bi si sposodili denar od kakšnega znanca. Taksist je bil sprva izredno nezaupljiv, kasneje pa je, ko mu je Vili razložil, da gre za novinarje in da bo denar gotovo dobil, le popustil. Med potjo do Podgorice jih je celo povabil na čevapčiče in pivo. Dvakrat jih je ustavila policija, vendar je bil postopek povsem korekten.

Ko so prišli v Podgorico, so pred hotelom Črna gora naleteli na novinarja Dnevnika Mirana Lesjaka in posodil jim je 200 mark za taksi. Ko so se pri Mišu doma umili in preoblekli, sta Vili in Tomi odšla v

(dalje na str. 14)

# Kanadska Domovina

## 10. obletnica Kanadskega slovenskega kongresa

TORONTO, Ont. - V soboto, 13. marca, je v Torontu Kanadski slovenski kongres slavil 10. obletnico ustanovitve kongresne konference SSK, ki je bila združena z rednim letnim občnim zborom in s kulturno prireditvijo.

Dobro in smotrno pripravljenu občnemu zboru so ob polni dvorani članov KSKJ prisostvovali tudi iz Ljubljane dr. Janez Dular s soprogo prof. Alenko, predsednik SSK dr. Jože Bernik s soprogo dr. Marijo, častni konzul g. Jože Slobodnik, predsednik Kanadskega hrvaškega kongresa g. Miro Butorac, predsednika Vseslovenskega odbora ter Slovensko kanadskega sveta, župniki slovenskih cerkvenih občestev v Torontu in Hamiltonu čč.gg. Ivan Plazar, Valentin Batič in Franc Slobodnik.

V imenu KSK je vse prisotne pozdravil vodja občnega zbora, član glavnega odbora ing. Toni Horvat, ki je vse navzoče pozval k enominutnemu molku v spomin umrlega predsednika Osebeške kongresne organizacije g. Janeza Žargija, in nato povabil vse goste in predstavnike, da bi spregovorili nekaj priložnostnih besed.

Dr. Jože Bernik se je dalj časa zadržal o kongresnem sporočilu in čestital KSK k tako dobro organiziranemu občnemu zboru, častni konzul Jože Slobodnik, sam dolgoletni član kongresnega odbora, je čestital k doseženim uspehom, M. Butorac je navdušeno povedal prisotnim, da so odnosi med slovenskim in hrvaškim kongresom odlični in nad vse prijateljski. Želeli bi, da bi njegove besede imele odmev tudi v Zagrebu.

Nato je predsednik KSK prebral pozdrave veleposlanika Republike Slovenije dr. Boža Cerarja, ki se je u-

pravičil zaradi nujne zadržanosti v Ottawi, ter pozdrave in čestitke avstralske, argentinske, švicarske in slovenske konference SSK.

Predsednik KSK dr. Franca Habjan je podal daljše predsedniško poročilo, v katerem je poudaril, da KSK nadaljuje kongresno idejo, kot je bila oblikovana in sprejeta na ustanovnem kongresu leta 1991 v Ljubljani: povezovati vse tri Slovenije, zdomsko, zamejsko ter Republiko Slovenijo na zunajstrankarski osnovi.

Nato je poročal o opravljenem delu v preteklem letu in sicer o zbiranju arhiva, o dejavnem sodelovanju KSK pri slovenskem radiu ter pri Glasilu kanadskih Slovencev, pri sodelovanju pri skupnih nastopih z drugimi organizacijami, o uvedbi interneta in o odnosih KSK s Svetovnim slovenskim kongresom ter o pomembnosti zakonskega osnutka za Slovence brez slovenskega državljanstva, ki je končno prestopil prag slovenskega parlamenta v nadaljnji postopek.

Nadrobno je potem poročal o sodelovanju in o projektu študija gerontologije univerze v Mariboru in McMaster University iz Hamiltona. Projekt je razdeljen na tri razvojne stopnje. Prva stopnja je v tem, da bosta odšli dve strokovni izvedenki iz Hamiltona v Maribor na strokovni ogled Visoke zdravstvene šole, v drugi stopnji pa bosta odšli iz Maribora dve višji zdravstveni izvedenki na 12-tedensko specializacijo na McMaster University.

Profesor Jerry Ponikvar, predsednik sveta KSK in vodja projekta, je nato poročal o sodelovanju obeh univerz in o nastajanju gerontologije med obema univerzama.

Dr. Janez Vintar je v daljšem poročilu orisal potek zbiranja dokumentov o

prvih slovenskih naseljencih v začetku tega stoletja v rudarskih naseljih v severnem Ontariu in povabil k sodelovanju slehernega, ki poseduje kakršnokoli dokument ali sliko. Podpredsednik dr. Stane Bah je poročal o odnosih med slovenskima univerzama s kanadskimi, blagajnik Stane Kranjc je poleg dobro pripravljenega blagajniškega poročila prisotnim sporočil, da bo KSK pričel z organiziranim delom glede naslednjega kanadskega cenusa, ki bo leta 2001.

Namen je obvestiti slehernega slovenskega rojaka v Kanadi, da se bo prijavil kot Slovenec, hkrati pa bo tudi KSK navezal stike z osrednjim kanadskim statističnim uradom glede sodelovanja.

Podpredsednik Karel Vogelj, zadolžen za obveščanje, je navzočim prikazal delo z internetom in vse slovenske organizacije povabil k sodelovanju in obveščanju po internetu. Naslov je:

<http://SLOkongres.ca/>

Novoizvoljeni glavni odbor bo pritegnil v Svet KSK kot pridružene člane Iva Berganta iz Vancouvra ter Staneta Vršnika iz Winnipeg.

Volitve so pokazale, da vlada med člani zaupanje v sedanji odbor, ki je bil znova potrjen.

Po občnem zboru je bila kulturna prireditev in sicer slavnostni govor podpredsednika SSK dr. Janeza Dularja, koncert baritonista prof. Marka Bajuka ob klavirski spremljavi prof. Andreja Jarca. Govor dr. Dularja je objavljen v celoti. Velja tu poudariti, da bo njegov govor kot pomembno kongresno gradivo in izhodišče za prihodnji kongres SSK, ki bo leta 2000.

Koncert je bil enkratno dogodek. Umetnika sta posegla v svetovno in domačo glasbeno zakladnico. Prijetno obarvan bariton in sproščeno podajanje prof. Bajuka ter temperamentna klavirska spremljava prof. Jarca sta osvojila gledalce in jih tako navdušila, da so bile potrebne dodatne točke, predvsem skladatelja Ipvaca.

Omeniti je treba tudi, da je bila po koncu občnega zbora pripravljena okusna slovenska večerja, kajti tudi ajdovih žgancev z ocvirki ni manjkalo.

F. H.

## Dr. Janez Dular, slavnostni govornik na občnem zboru 13. marca Kanadskega slovenskega kongresa

Spoštovane Slovenke in Slovenci, cenjeno članstvo in vodstvo Kanadskega slovenskega kongresa, ekselence častni konzul RS, cenjeni duhovniki, dragi gostje!

Zelo hvaležen in počaščen sem zaradi povabila v Kanado in zaradi ponujene priložnosti, da vam spregovorim na današnji prireditvi. Spregovorim naj o Svetovnem slovenskem kongresu, o njegovi preteklosti, sedanjosti in - predvsem - o njegovi prihodnosti.

Lep je občutek, da je še danes mogoče govoriti o prihodnosti tiste organizacije, glede katere je neki časnikar ljubljanskega Dela že pred leti zapisal, da je samo še truplo, mrlič brez prihodnosti. (Ljudski izrek pravi, da tisti, ki ga ljudje po pomoti ali iz hudobije prezgodaj razglasijo za mrtvega, še dolgo živi.)

O nastanku SSK še teče spor, kdaj in kje se je ideja prvič porodila. V slovensko javnost je prišlo več njenih različic, nedvomno pa se je začela uresničevati v okviru srečanj v Dragi (na Opčinah pri Trstu) v drugi polovici osemdesetih let. Pobuda se je zelo hitro razširila po raznih koncih sveta in sprožila živahno gibanje - tudi v Kanadi.

Njena nosilna programska točka je bila dosega samostojne, demokratično urejene slovenske države kot matice vseh Slovencev, njena organizacijska oblika pa naj bi bila po najstarejših predstavah nekaj svet modrecev, ki naj bi obravnavali usodna vprašanja slovenskega naroda v sodobnem svetu in se o njih izrekel neodvisno od mnenja in volje uradne politične oblasti v Sloveniji.

Vsi smo pričakovali, da bosta taka programska in organizacijska podoba SSK aktualni vsaj nekaj desetletij - pač do takrat, ko bi kdaj v prihodnosti morda nastala neodvisna slovenska država, ki bi s svojimi zakonodajnimi, upravnimi, gospodarskimi, vojaškimi in drugimi mehanizmi prevzela nase poročstvo in skrb za ohranjanje in razvoj slovenskega naroda ter se ravnala po načelih demokracije in odprtosti v svet.

Zgodovina je potrkala na slovenska vrata dosti poprej, kakor so pričakovali največji optimisti, vendar nas je našla vsaj toliko pripravljene na preizkušnjo, da smo res dosegli slovensko državo,

daljni, sanjski cilj našega kongresnega gibanja. Tako se je celo zgodilo, da je bil SSK kot celota formalno ustanovljen skoraj hkrati z razglasitvijo samostojne Slovenije in da se je ustanovno zasedanje končalo v hrupu, ki so ga povzročali preleti lovcev Jugoslovanske armade med kratko vojno za uničenje ali obstanek komaj rojene slovenske države.

Država Slovenija je obstala, obstal je tudi Svetovni slovenski kongres, oba pa sta do danes preživela nekaj burnih let - let sožitja, let iskanja samega sebe, let sporov, nesporazumov in krize, let notranjega dozorevanja in urejanja medsebojnih razmerij.

Kriza, ki o je preživljala SSK, je pogosto izhajala iz problemov, ki jih zajamemo s pojmom "tranzicijski pojavi" in katerih vozlišče je v merjenju moči med "pomladjo" in "kontinuiteto" v slovenski politiki; najgloblji razlog krize SSK pa je izhajal iz nečesa drugega: z dosego parlamentarne demokracije ter z dosego mednarodnega priznanja nove neodvisne države Slovenije je za SSK nastal nekaj smiselni vakuum, saj je bilo programsko jedro kongresa uresničeno, za programsko prenavo, potrebno zaradi bistveno spremenjenih zgodovinskih razmer, pa nekaj časa ni bilo niti pravih idej niti zadostnega zanimanja in volje, saj se je večina nosilnih članov kongresa popolnoma vpregla v državopolitično dogajanje, kongres pa je kot del civilne družbe čedalje bolj postajal samo še okrasek.

Vodstvo samostojne slovenske države je bilo čedalje bolj prepričano, da lahko čisto dobro shaja in vlada brez kongresnih sugestij - nekaterim samozadostnikom se zdi ne samo nepotreben, temveč tudi nadležen. Tako je SSK sčasoma postal obrobni poligon za osebne politične spletke in zamere; ni dosti manjkalo, da bi po besedah omenjenega časnikarja - res postal truplo.

Na srečo je številnim ljudem v kongresu in zunaj njega pravočasno postalo jasno, da samostojna država, čeprav smo si jo tako želeli in zanjo delovali, ni nič idealnega in nedotakljivega. Njeno upravo in njeno vodstvo pač sestavljajo ljudje s svojimi osebnimi odlikami in slabostmi, številni še oblože-

(dalje na str. 14)

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## Dr. Janez Dular, slavnostni govornik na občnem zboru 13. marca Kanadskega slovenskega kongresa

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

ni s takimi ali drugačnimi zgodovinskimi bremenami.

Niti država niti demokracija nista samoumevni in neuničljivi - posebno če državljani sami ne vedo prav, kaj bi z njima počeli, ker jih je domača zgodovina prikrajšala za neposredno državotvorno izkušnjo in modrost. Taki ljudje so podobni neodgovornemu otroku na peskovniku ali pa divjemu možu iz znane pesmi: kar z glavo in rokami ustvarijo, to z nogami potepajo.

Celi rodovi Slovencev so pač zrasli v nedemokracijskih političnih razmerah in v državi, s katero se niti politično niti kulturno niso mogli identificirati in do katere se niso čutili odgovorne, kaj šele, da bi jo imeli res za svojo, da bi jo imeli radi! Tega primanjkljaja v slovenski državotvorni zavesti ni mogoče odpraviti čez noč, temveč bo nevaren še lep čas. In iz tega izhaja ena izmed nalog SSK za prenovo programske usmeritve.

Treba je samo gledati, kako slovenska državna oblast skrbi za tisto, zaradi česar je bilo treba ustanoviti samostojno slovensko državo in zaradi česar je smiselno vzdrževati drago državno upravo za dva milijona prebivalcev. Z golega ekonomskega stališča obstoj te države gotovo ni upravičen, "se ne izplača" (v skupni jugoslovanski državi je resdosti slovenskega denarja odplavalo po Savi, vendar to ni bil poglobitveni razlog za osamosvojitve); upravičen je samo, če to državo pojmuje kot najzanesljivejše poročstvo za ohranjanje identitete in razvojnih možnosti slovenskega naroda v sodobnem času - v času gospodarske globalizacije, multikulturnih izzivov, informacijske povodnji in ekoloških problemov, povrh vsega tega pa v času še skelečih brazgotin po krvavi vihri druge svetovne vojne in revolucije. Vloga SSK danes in v prihodnje bi bila torej dvojna:

1. podpora obstoju samostojne slovenske države kot organizacijske oblike, potrebne za preživetje in razvoj slovenskega naroda v tretjem tisočletju;

2. kritično spremljanje delovanja institucij slovenske države - od navadnih uradnikov do parlamenta, vlade in diplomacije - ter izrekanje stališč do tega delovanja, dajanje predlogov in pobud, če se opazi, da državna oblast ne deluje v prid interesov slovenskega naroda in za blaginjo svojih državljanov, pa tudi Slovencev brez slovenskega držav-

ljanstva, raztresenih po svetu.

SSK deluje v okviru civilne družbe, ne kot kaka krovna organizacija, temveč kot pobudnik ali povezovalac pri konkretnih akcijah. SSK se seveda tudi ne vpleta v delovanje političnih strank (zato tu ne bom komentiral žalostnih slovenskih strankarskih zadev, posebno na desnici), vendar to ne pomeni, da se ne vpleta v politiko. Mora se vpletati.

Katere so danes tiste akcije, tisti problemi, pri katerih lahko SSK učinkovito opravi svojo vlogo?

Najprej je tu že omenjena dolgoročna naloga - krepitev slovenske državotvorne zavesti. V Sloveniji to pomeni npr. podporo domovinski vzgoji v šolah ter kritično odzivanje na medijske objave podcenjevalnih izjav o slovenski državnosti, med izseljenci pa povezovanje z matično domovino in skrb za prenos slovenskega jezika ter kulturne zavesti na mlade. Svetovni slovenski kongres je pred kratkim izdal javni razpis za esej z naslovom "Kaj bi bilo treba storiti, da bi bili lahko resnično ponosni na Slovenijo".

Na drugem mestu je tehtanje položaja Slovenije v mednarodnem prostoru in procesih, posebno kar zadeva evropsko povezovanje. Številna znamenja in izkušnje z dosedanjimi koraki naše države v Evropsko zvezo nam narekujejo previdnost. EZ nas bo sprejela v polnopravno članstvo, če bo - in kolikor bo - to ustrezalo njej oziroma interesom njenih sedanjih članic, npr. Italije in Avstrije. Gotovo nas ne bo sprejela iz idealne naklonjenosti do slovenskega naroda in njegove kulturne identitete.

### Slovenska novinarja

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

zdravstveni dom. Pri Viliju je zdravnica med pregledom zaznana nevarnost tromboze.

V četrtek sta počivala pri Mišu doma. Včeraj sta si toliko opomogla, da ju je Miran Lesjak lahko odpeljal do hrvaške meje. Ko pravita, je v zadnjih dneh tudi v Črni gori opaziti precejšnje spremembe. Po zamenjavi vodstva drugega armadnega območja se je na črnogorskih cestah pojavila jugoslovanska vojska, ki nadzira promet. (Op. ur. AD: Srbski predsednik Slobodan Milošević je zamenjal sedem generalov tega armadnega območja. Postavil je svoje ljudi, odstranil pa tiste, ki jim ni mogel zaupati.) Tudi vozlo s slovenskimi novinarji so ustavili, a so jih povsod brez zapletov pustili naprej.

R(ok) P(raprotnik)

Na tretjem mestu naj omenim zakonsko varstvo slovenskega jezika v javnosti. Če ste bili v zadnjih letih na obisku v Sloveniji, ste potrebo po takem varstvu gotovo opazili. Če slovensčina niti v samostojni Sloveniji ne bo dobila položaja, kakršnega bi kot državni jezik morala imeti, tudi od zamejcev in izseljencev ne bo mogoče pričakovati, da bodo nanjo ponosni in da se bodo posebej trudili za njeno ohranjanje vsaj v družinskem in prijateljskem krogu. V tem kontekstu naj omenim prizadevanje za sprejem zakona o pravicah Slovencev brez slovenskega državljanstva: njegov praosnutek je nastal pred sedmimi leti, vendar je besedilo šele letos prišlo v parlamentarni postopek.

Potrebna je tudi skrb za zbiranje in ovrednotenje kulturnih dosežkov Slovencev po svetu (brez političnega zapostavljanja nekaterih avtorjev). Naj v zvezi s tem povem, da je Konferenca za Slovenijo pred nekaj tedni priredila kulturni večer, na katerem je bila predstavljena mohorska knjižna zbirka Žerjavi; v njej izhajajo najboljša leposlovna dela (doslej že tri knjige) tistega dela slovenskega izseljenstva, katerega kulturni dosežki so bili v Sloveniji po drugi svetovni vojni sistematično zamolčevani. Podobno je prizadevanje za predstavitev življenja in dela pomembnih Slovencev po svetu; letos imamo na programu pripravo scenarija za film o zdravniku dr. Janežu.

Potem je tu cela vrsta nalog, ki so v domeni posameznih konferenc SSK in njihovih posebnosti. Na današnjem občnem zboru Kanadskega slovenskega kongresa - tudi jaz vam čestitam za zavzeto in učinkovito 10-letno delovanje - smo slišali za nekaj kanadskih posebnosti in za vaše posebne akcije in projekte: ozaščanje ljudi v zvezi z izrekanjem narodne pripadnosti pri štetju prebivalstva, raziskovanje preteklosti Slovencev v Kanadi, izdajanje Glasila, sodelovanje pri povezavah s slovenskimi univerzama in celo predstavitev na internetu. Razveseljivo je, da pri tem sodelujejo tudi mladi.

Da bi bili SSK in njegove konference pri svojem delu čim učinkovitejši, je potrebna ustrezna organiziranost. Glede tega je bilo doslej veliko iskanja in omahovanja; v zadnjem obdobju se zdi, da smo dosegli sorazmerno stabilnost, ni

(dalje na str. 15)

V parlamentu predloga zakona o selitveni politiki

## Spet vizumi za države, ki za schengenska merila na mejah pomenijo tveganje

MARJAN DROBEŽ

TRST/GORICA - V Bruslju so pred kratkim potekali pogovori o usklajenosti slovenske zakonodaje z evropsko na področju t.i. tretjega stebra, ki zajema notranje zadeve in pravosodje. Slovenija je od predstavnikov EU sicer dobila podporo in priznanje za nekatere zakone in druge predpise s področja selitvene (migracijske) politike, vendar tudi več napolnil za nekatere nove ukrepe, zlasti za varovanje državne meje, ki bo po sprejemu Slovenije v evropsko povezavo postala zunanja meja omenjene integracije. V takšni novi vlogi bo treba dosledno upoštevati in izvajati tudi znana schengenska pravila.

Državni sekretar na ministrstvu za notranje zadeve Slavko Debelak je med razgovori z visokimi bruseljskimi funkcionarji menil, da Slovenija za poglavje 24 (leto zajema notranje zadeve in pravosodje) ne bo potrebovala oz. ne bo uveljavljala nobenega prehodnega obdobja, ker bo lahko sama pravočasno izpolnila vsa merila in zahteve EU.

Med najnujnejšimi ukrepi bo potrebno povečati število policijskega osebja na mejah, ki bo varovalo tudi bodočo zunanjo mejo EU. Po nekaterih ocenah bi to pomenilo dodatnih okoli tisoč policistov na slovensko-italijanski, slovensko-avstrijski in slovensko-hrvaški meji. Razmišljajo tudi o ustanovitvi specializirane obmejne policije.

Nepopolna oz. pomanjkljiva je tudi politika vizumov. Slovenija je pred leti odpravila vizume za državljane iz petih držav, ki pa so zdaj zaradi tveganosti na "črnem" seznamu EU, ter za potovanja v države članice evropske povezave potrebujejo vizum. Gre za pet držav, med njimi so Rusija, Makedonija in Romunija. S temi državami bo morala Slovenija vzpostaviti sistem vizumov, kar zahteva EU.

Vlada je tudi sprejela predlog zakona o urejanju položaja (statusa) državljanov drugih držav, naslednik nekdanje Jugoslavije, in predlog zakona o tujcih ter ju poslala v parlament. Državljanom drugih držav z območja bivše skupne države, ki so imeli na dan plebiscita o neodvisnosti Slovenije, to je 23. decembra 1990, na območju Slovenije prijavljeno stalno bivališče, in od tega dne naprej tukaj tudi dejansko živijo, in tujcem, ki so na dan 25. juni-

ja 1991 (ob razglasitvi nove samostojne in neodvisne slovenske države) prebivali v Sloveniji in od tega dne pri nas tudi dejansko nepretrgano živijo, bo mogoče izdati dovoljenje za stalno bivanje. Takih oseb naj bi bilo v Sloveniji med 3000 in 5000.

Državni sekretar Debelak je na časiškarski konferenci opozoril, "da pridobivanje statusa tujca iz drugih držav na območju nekdanje Jugoslavije nima prav nobene povezave z državljanstvom Slovenije, saj gre za dve med seboj različni kategoriji in za dva med seboj posem ločena upravna postopka z neprimerljivimi posledicami glede položaja in pravic posameznika".

Dodal je, da predlog zakona predstavlja nekakšno ugodnost za ljudi iz republike nekdanje skupne države in na neki način omogoča odpravo posledic, ki so nastale zaradi neustrezne rešitve v prejšnjem zakonu o tujcih.

Predlog novega zakona o tujcih med drugim prinaša t.i. kvote, do višine katerih bo Slovenija sprejemala delovno silo iz tujine. Poleg tega uvaja razlikovanje vstopnih in bivalnih naslovov in ločuje tiste kategorije tujcev, ki v največjem številu, kot denimo turisti ali poslovneži, potujejo v Slovenijo, od tistih, ki se želijo v naši državi zaposliti ali se v njej trajno naseliti.

Predlog zakona prinaša novosti tudi na področju prisilne odstranitve tujcev iz Slovenije. Tujca, ki ne zapusti države ali pa ga iz kakršnih koli drugih razlogov ni mogoče prisilno odstraniti, lahko policija nastavi v posebnem centru za odstranjevanje.

S sprejetjem zakona bo Slovenija prenehal delovati prehodni dom za tujce, njegove pristojnosti pa bosta prevzela center za odstranjevanje in azilni dom.

Dodajmo, da je pred kratkim v Ljubljani zasedal Skupni parlamentarni odbor Slovenija - EU. Odbor je dobro ocenil zdajšnjo aktivnost slovenske vlade pri pravi zakonodaji, potrebne za vstop v evropsko povezavo, in z zadovoljstvom ugotovil, da so v parlamentu zadnjem času sprejeli tudi tako pomembne zakone, kot so o davku na dodano vrednost, o trošarjih, pa tudi o ugotavljanju vzajemnosti pri nakupih nepremičnin tujcev, ki je bil nujen zaradi sporazuma med Slovenijo in EU.

NOVI GLAS, 25.3.1999

### Prijatelj's Pharmacy

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# Okrogla miza o vojni proti ZRJ

Janko Lorenci

**Ali je mogoče ZRJ pripraviti do popuščenja brez kopenske operacije? Ali bo Kosovu etnično očiščeno? Ali lahko pride to političnega sporazuma v nekaj tednih ali pa bo treba Miloševićev režim, tako kot nekoč Hitlerjev, totalno zlomiti? O teh in drugih vprašanih smo se na okrogli mizi pogovarjali z Janezom Janšo, prvakom SDS, dr. Bogomirjem Kovačem, ekonomistom, in Milanom Gorjancem, nekdanjim visokim častnikom v JLA in donedavna direktorjem Centra vojaških šol.**

(Tekst, ki sledi, je le del daljšega pogovora, ki je izšel v Sobotni prilogi Dela z dne 3. aprila. Tekst, ki je posredovan, je bil objavljen v Delo fax za 3. april. Celoten izvod Dela še ni bil dostavljen uredništvu. Ur. AD

**Ali je vojaško delovanje v Srbiji že vojna ali zgolj nekakšna velika operacija v zraku, na tleh pa napol genocid in eksodus?**

Janša - Hkrati tečeta dve vojaški aktivnosti, ki se bistveno razlikujeta. Na tleh poteka spopad srbske vojske in policije z Albanci, manj z Osvobodilno vojsko Kosova (OVK); ta je pričakala zaostretev nepripravljenosti, ker je slepo verjela ocenam Nata. Na meddržavni ali globalni ravni poteka spopad med srbskim režimom in Natom, ki pa je omejen samo na posredovanje iz zraka. Posledice obeh spopadov se prepletajo in so celota, ki jo je težko ložiti.

Gorjanc - Z vojaškega vidika to je vojna. Tu sta dve bojni črti, dve fronti, med seboj ločeni, a posledično in vzročno povezani. Srbska vojska se je, da bi se zaščitila pred zračnimi napadi, ravnala po taktiki, da je treba z nasprotnikom držati stik. In ker so Natovi vojniki daleč, so šli k civilizacijskim razmestitvam, razmestili so se po vaseh in to naj bi jih zavarovalo pred drugo fazo oziroma pred napadi na vojaške, tudi premične cilje na tleh.

Prva faza pa je povsem klasična letalska operacija in glede na uporabo različnih vojaških sistemov v njej lahko mirno rečemo, da je to vojna. Genocid nad Albanci pa je Nato s svojim napadom gotovo vsaj pospešil.

Kovač - Ta prva fronta bojevanja kaže, kako težko je v teh balkanskih vojnah definirati vojno stanje. Kaže se nekaj jugoslovanske vojne, ki je bila vseskozi usmerjena predvsem navznoter, proti srbskim, nacionalnim, socialnim, nacionalnim nemikom in lastni državi. To se je zelo jasno kazalo tudi v vojnah za Slovenijo, Hrvaško, Bosno in zdaj na Kosovu; ta vojska v nekem smislu preprečuje, da bi prišlo do pravega vojnega konflikta, ker obračunava predvsem s civilnim delom prebivalstva.

**Je bolj policija kot vojska...**

Kovač - Ki išče bolj civilne kot klasične vojaške cilje. In v vojnah v nekdanji Jugoslaviji skoraj ni dobila nobene bitke. Skratka, to je vojska, ki je bila in je namenjena predvsem notranjim političnorazrednim sovražnikom.

Gorjanc - V tej vojski sem preživel precej časa in se z vami ne bi popolnoma strinjal. Gotovo je imela tudi nalogo zaščite ustavnega reda. Res je tudi, da je prvič nastopila ravno proti Albancem, že leta 1945. Taka sredstva je nasploh največkrat uporabila v notranjih sporih proti Albancem.

Prvi primer, da je nastopila proti kakemu drugemu narodu, se je zgodil v Sloveniji.

Da je vojska razvijala doktrino tako, kot pravite vi, gospod Kovač, pa bi težko rekel, saj je bila vendarle usmerjena proti zunanjemu nasprotniku. Tako se je tudi opremljala. Z razvojem osamosvojitvenih teženj pa se je ta doktrina umaknila v ozadje. V Sloveniji je JLA, bi lahko rekel, že napadla enega od lastnih narodov.

**Ali je Natova operacija proti Jugoslaviji upravičena, celo pravična?**

Janša - Ta Natov poseg gotovo ni ideal urejanja mednarodnih odnosov v prihodnosti. Tudi niso bila uporabljena vsa sredstva, da do vsega tega ne bi prišlo. Vendar so to vprašanja za nazaj; v sedanjem položaju najbrž ni bilo drugega izhoda. Pred tem je bilo izgubljenih mnogo priložnosti, izdelanih mnogo napačnih ocen.

Svet po koncu hladne vojne premalo išče rešitve za zagotavljanje kolektivne varnosti, rešitve, ki se ne bi zanašale zgolj na Nato in oboroženo silo. Tudi sedanj poseg temelji po moje na napačni politični oceni in morda je to konec Holbrokove politične kariere. Kajti zdajšnja ameriška ocena je bila najbrž enako napačna kot v primeru napada na Slovenijo.

Takrat je v ZDA po obisku Jamesa Bakerja v Beogradu prevladala ocena, da bo JLA na hitro pacificirala Slovenijo in da je to jugoslovanska notranjepolitična zadeva. Po prvih dveh dnevih so spoznali, da ni tako

in so potem oceno korigirali.

Zdaj je bila ameriška ocena najbrž narejena na podlagi Holbrookovih pogajanj z Miloševićem. Sugerirala je, da je potrebnih nekaj dni bombardiranja, da bo Milošević dobil alibi za to, da popusti. Popolnoma napačno so ocenili reakcijo, popolnoma napačno tudi razmerje med srbsko nacijo in Miloševićem, misleč, da gre za diktatorja, ki ga ljudstvo ne mara. Da je treba samo nazorno pokazati, da lahko takšna vladavina vodi tudi v žrtve in spopad s silo, ki je ni mogoče premagati, pa bo stvar končana, ali pa bo Milošević popustil tako, kot je nekajkrat že.

Zahod ni razumel, da Milošević vlada zato, ker obvladuje medijsko sceno in javnost, ker pogosto naredi tisto, kar javnost od njega pričakuje, potem ko je prek medijskega aparata sam ustvaril takšno pričakovanje; zato bo imel podporo, dokler bo obvladal ta instrumentarij.

## K članku o taborišču na Rabu

Pretekli teden je bil ponatisnjen članek o taborišču Rab oziroma ocena knjige, ki jo je napisal Anton Vratuša, za časa vojne in po njej visoko stoječi v OF in komunističnem režimu po vojni. Članek je bil izšel v številki Novega glasa za 18. marec, naslednji teden, 25. marca, je pa bil v omenjenem listu objavljen sledeči dopis. Ur. AD

V zadnji številki Novega glasa (18. marca) ste priročili na 10. strani moj dopis Predstavitev knjige o taborišču na Rabu. Toda članek je, žal, izšel okrnjen: izpuščenih je bilo več vrstic teksta in nepopolni so bili nekateri podatki o avtorju. To dejstvo pa je spremenilo namen mojega članka!

Izpuščen tekst je dobesedno prepisan iz knjige, podatki o avtorju pa so njegov "curriculum vitae", ki ga je na ovitku knjige navedel Stane Kotnik. Knjiga je tako verodostojen in neizpodbiten dokaz, kako je bila komunistična partija pripravljena in organizirana, kako je znala izrabiti situa-

cijo in razmere v taborišču Rab (pa tudi v drugih taboriščih) in prevzeti vodstvo v po njej zasnovani taboriščni OF.

Citiram iz knjige. "Člani taboriščnega komiteja KPS smo se sicer sestajali, toda bolj zaradi izmenjave mnenj in izkušenj ter za oceno stanja v taborišču (...) vse delo pa se je vršilo v okviru OF." (str. 118)

"Vpliv OF je rasel: postajala je priznani organ oblasti med interniranci. (...) Posebna skrb je veljala sojetnikom, ki so bili zaposleni v taboriščni administraciji in v uslužnih dejavnostih (...) Zato si je organizacija OF prizadevala, da so na taka mesta prišli zanesljivi, pošteni in podjetni interniranci (...) Včasih se je posrečilo vplivati na razpored s težjega na lažje delo, ali pa na delovno mesto, ki je bilo z ozirom na interes organizacije OF pomembnejše." (str. 120)

Toliko za osvetlitev moje ga namena - in sedaj navedem izpuščen tekst in popolne podatke (pred zadnjim priročnim odstavkom in zadnji odstavek):

"Poveljniški kader brigade je bil - od komandirja in političnega komisarja čete in voda do štaba bataljona - sestavljen iz zanesljivih aktivistov OF, preizkušenih v času večmesečnega tajnega organiziranega delovanja v taborišču. Večina med njimi je že pred pregonom na Rab delovala v terenskih bojnih skupinah oziroma v odborih OF." (str. 219)

Vsebinsko knjige je pred številnimi poslušalci podal avtor sam, njega pa je predstavil predsednik SKGZ Rudi Pavšič. Dr. Vratuša se je po razsulu jugoslovanske vojske maja 1941 vključil v OF. Med neko racijo v Ljubljani je bil aretiran in kot aktivist OF poslan v internacijo. Šel je skozi več taborišč (Gonars, Renicci) in bil junija 1943 prepeljan na Rab, kjer se je takoj vključil v taboriščno OF in bil imenovan za namestnika komandanta Rabske brigade.

Po njeni razpustitvi (oktobra 1943) je deloval kot odposlanec NOG Slovenije pri vodstvu antifašističnega odpora v severni Italiji (in pri poveljstvu Garibaldincev). Marca 1945 je bil poslan na delo v Beograd. Po vojni je opravljal razne dolžnosti v zveznih in republiških organih, bil ambasador Jugoslavije pri OZN, v letih 1978-1980 predsednik slovenske vlade. Danes je redni član SAZU v odboru za manjšinska in narodna vprašanja in se ukvarja z znanstvenim delom na področju humanistike in družbenih ved. MK

BRALCI

AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE: PRIPOROČAJTE NAŠ LIST!

## Dr. Janez Dular

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

pa rečeno, da je že vse popolnoma na svojem mestu, da organizacijskih težav in celo sporov sploh ne bo več. Še se bomo morali dogovarjati o organizacijski shemi, kakršno določa naš statut, o razmerju med SSK in konferencami, posebno glede konference za Slovenijo, da ne bi prihajalo do nepotrebnih nesporazumov ali preprirov o prestižnosti. Pri dogovarjanju o tem bomo lahko pokazali svojo politično kulturo in smisel za pluralnost.

Ko omenjam Konferenco za Slovenijo, naj omenim še nekaj njenih letošnjih akcij. Prirejamo tako imenovane "Večere izza kongresa", tj. večere pogovorov in predavanj o aktualnih političnih, kulturnih idr. vprašanjih. Pred kratkim smo sprožili akcijo podpisovanja peticije, ki slovensko vlado poziva k večji odločnosti pri pogajanjih o meji na morju. Čez dva dni bo Karel Smolle, koroški Slovenec in poslanec v avstrijskem parlamentu, spregovoril o položaju narodnih manjšin v času odpiranja Srednje Evrope na vzhod in zahod. V prostorih Konference prirejamo slikarske razstave. Take in podobne prireditve pritegnejo ljudi, če ponudimo relevantno temo in poskrbimo za strokovno predstavitev.

V tem smislu kaže nadaljevati tudi smer, ki jo je SSK ubral z organiziranjem srečanja slovenskih zdravnikov po svetu. V načrtu so podobna srečanja za druge stroke oziroma interesne skupine (npr. za gospodarstvenike). Strokovne povezave in raziskave bodo tudi v 21. stoletju pomembne.

Dober mesec po slovenskem kulturnem prazniku je najbrž še primerno, če svoj govor, ki je sicer političen, vendar uvrščen kot uvod v nocojšnjo kulturno prireditve - koncert baritonista Marka Bajuka in pianista Andreja Jarca -, končam nekako prešernovsko:

Bog živi vas Slovenke in nas Slovence,

Bog živi Slovenijo in Kanado!

## NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

Frances R. Jarc

Dne 3. aprila je umrla 92 let stara Frances R. Jarc, rojena Mocilnikar, vdova po Franku, mati Williama, Jerryja, Clare Roeder, Margaret ter že pok. Franka in Jamesa, 19-krat stara mati, 20-krat prastara mati, sestra Rose Hupp ter že pok. Phillipa, Jamesa, Franka, Sophie, Jenny in Mary. Pogreb je bil 7. aprila s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Pavla na Chardon Rd. s pokopom na tamkajšnjem pokopališču.

## Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

### 1275. "To je dan, ki ga je naredil Gospod"

smo zapeli na Velikonočno nedeljo. "Svetloba slavnostnega Kristusa naj prežene temine duha in srca." Te besede velikonočne vigilije so tudi moje najboljše želje za praznik Gospodovega vstajenja. Naj od mrtvih vstali Kristus prežene "noč temno, ki tare duha" in odžene nemir, "ki kljuje srce" in vas ožari s svojo svetlobo ter nakloni svoj mir.

Obilje svetlobe vstalega Kristusa z besedami večnega evangelija: "Ne boj se! Jaz sem Prvi in Zadnji. In Živi. Bil sem mrtev, a glej, živim na veke vekov in imam ključne smrti in podzemlja" (Raz 1, 17-18). Velikonočna doba traja tja do Binkošti, ko se bomo veselili prihoda Svetega Duha.

Prisrčna zahvala vsem, ki ste se me spomnili z voščili in lepimi karticami, v zahvalo pa sem se vas vseh spomnila pri sveti maši.

**Razdelitev pomoči MZA za leto 1998** je bila koncem decembra končana in pomoč razposlana. Z razpošiljanjem smo si delo porazdelili, ker je to veliko delo, ki ga je za časa življenja g. Karel Wolbang sam delal.

Misijonarjem salezijancem je odposlal Rudi Knez, med katerimi so tudi njegovi osebni prijatelji iz mladosti. Misijonarjem na Madagaskar je preko sr. Cecilije Prebil razposlala Marica Lavriša, ter vse te misijonarje obvestila o darovih. Mari Celestina je odposlala misijonarkama sr. Zvonki Mikec, sr. Mariji Sreš ter sr. karmeličankam v Soro, sestram karmeličankam v Mirni Peči, in misijonrju Lovro Tomažinu.

Misijonarjem v Zambijo, na Slonokoščeno obalo, za vzdrževanje bogoslovcev v Afriki, Vietnamu in Sloveniji ter mašne štipendije v misijonskih deželah sem poslala podpisana Sonja Ferjan. Na Slonokoščeno obalo (Cote d'Ivoire) je odposlala Marija Jeretina. Za misijonarje v Sibirijo še dodatno Anica Tushar.

Za naše misijonske pionirje na Madagaskarju smo poslali ček za \$8.850 sr. Ceciliji Prebil v Pariz in obvestili neposredno vsakega misijonarja na otoku, da je zanj pomoč v njenih rokah. Ona ima z vsemi stalne stike in francoski misijonarji redno poslovanje z Madagaskarjem.

Takole je bilo posameznim dano iz sklada za vse po \$600; prejeli so: Jože Adamič, Rok Gajšek, Janez Krmelj, Franc Mihelčič, Janez Puhan. Franc Buh je prejel \$650, Peter Opeka \$870, Klemen Štolcar \$1200 (kar je več kot \$600 je dodano od osebnih dobrotnikov).

Dalje: Laični misijonar

Lojze Letonja \$250; sr. Terezija Pavlič iz sklada za vse \$500; sr. Amanda Potočnik \$500; sr. Marija Pavličič iz sklada MZA \$500 in osebni darovi g. Nika Tomca tekom leta \$630, torej skupaj \$1150. Laična misijonarka Helena Škrabec iz sklada \$250.

Usmiljenka sr. Cecilija Prebil je dobila iz sklada \$500. Ta pomoč njej služi za poslovanje z vsemi misijonarji na Madagaskarju, za kakšne nakupe za posameznike ali posamezne misijonarkarke, ki prosijo vedno za kakšne stvari, ki jih potrebujejo pri delu v misijonih.

Usmiljenka sr. Marjeta Mrhar je dobila ček \$800, iz sklada \$500, \$300 pa od osebne dobrotnice.

Sr. Marjeta Zanjekovič je dobila ček iz sklada \$500.

Za misijonarja Toneta Kerina ob njegovem obisku v Clevelandu osebni darovi v znesku \$1461; vsota izročena osebno po Marici Lavriši. Misijonarja, ki delujeta v Sibiriji, osebni darovi ob obisku misijonarja Lojzeta Letonje \$1461, ter za misijonarja Tomaža Mavriča \$1710 (dodani tudi osebni darovi iz MZA Milwaukee).

Sr. Teresa Benigna Šteh, Afrika-Keimoes, iz sklada \$500. Sr. Zora Škerlj, Bocvana, \$500; sr. Frančiška Novak, Tajska, \$500; sr. Anica Miklavčič, Hong Kong, \$500; sr. Terezija Medvešek, Kalkuta, \$500; sr. Milena Zdravec, Libanon, \$500, sr. Zvonka Mikec, \$500; sr. Marija Sreš, Indija, \$500 (vsi darovi iz sklada MZA).

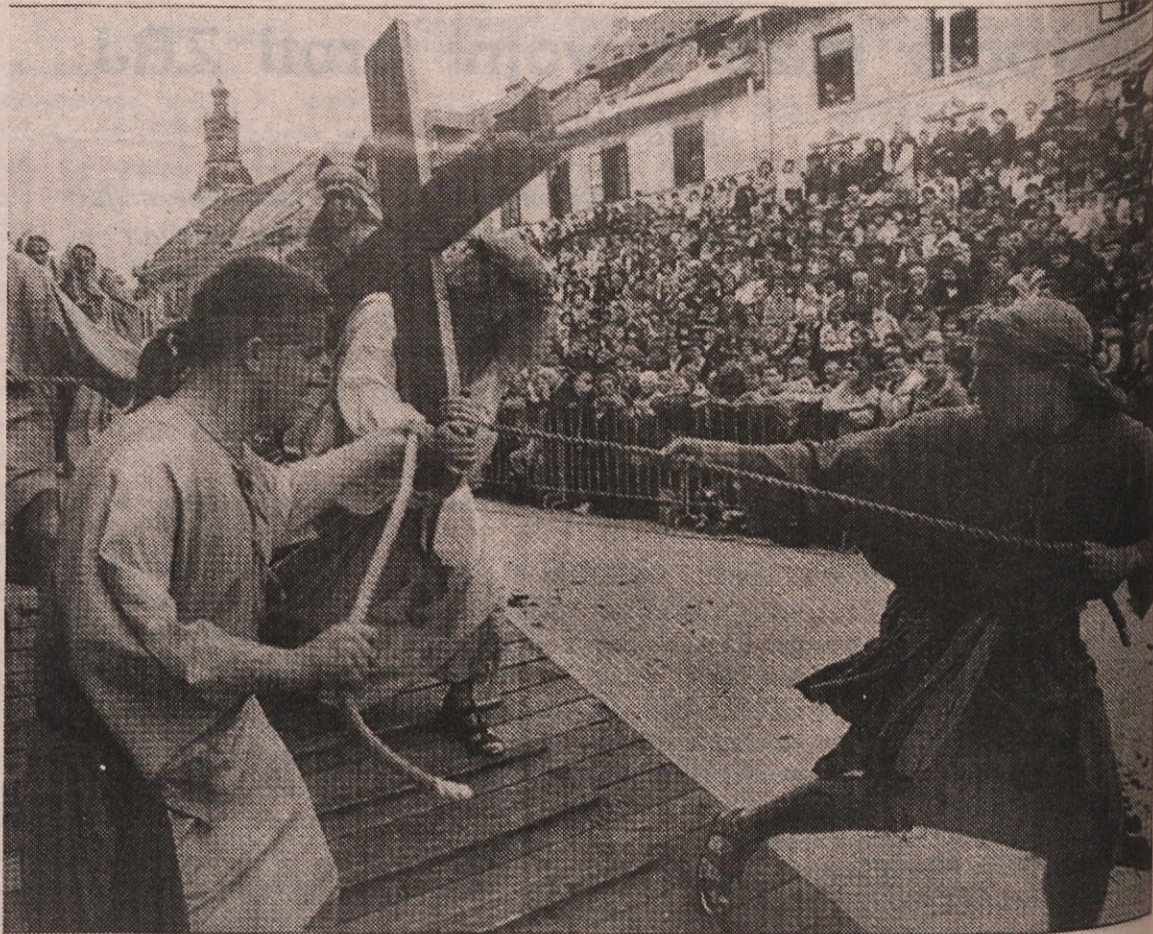
Br. Matevž Štirn, Argentina, \$600; Rev. John Mrvar, Ekvador, \$650. Salezijanci br. Jože Kramar, Nova Gvineja, \$1000 (tudi za laičnega misijonarja); br. Ivan Kešpret \$600 in br. Ludvik Zabret \$600, oba v Indiji; Rev. Pavel Bernik, Nagaland-Indija \$600, Rev. Stanko Pavlin, Hong Kong, \$600 (vsi darovi iz sklada).

Avgust Horvat, Burundi, \$600, Jože Mlinarič \$600, misijonar Danilo Lisjak, ki tudi deluje v Burundiju, \$1050. Sr. Bogdana Kavčič, Ruanda, \$600 in \$450 od osebne dobrotnice, skupaj \$1050. Sestre Ana Burger, Vesna Hiti in Vida Gerkman, vsaka po \$500, iz sklada MZA.

Prihodnjic se nadaljuje razdelitev za 1998 iz sklada MZA.

Sofi in mama Kosem sta poslali dar za najbolj potrebne \$200, Marija Petelin pa \$10. Srčno zahvaljene v imenu ubogih, ki bodo darov deležni.

V teh dneh vam priporočam v spomin in molitev mnogih naših bratov in sestra, ki so bili lačni kruha



### Po več kot dvesto letih vnovič oživel Škofjeloški pasijon

Škofja Loka – Sončno popoldne na cvetni nedelji je bilo naklonjeno organizatorjem, izvajalcem in prvim gledalcem premišljeno zasnovane in skrbno izvedene rekonstrukcije najstarejšega ohranjenega gledališkega besedila v slovenskem jeziku. Premiero Škofjeloškega pasijona, ki ga je 1721. leta zapisal kapucin oče Romuald (Lovrenc Marušič, 1676–1748) in so ga v Škofji Loki izvajali v velikonočnem času v prvi polovici 18. stoletja, si je več tisoč obiskovalcev lahko ogledalo ob sončni svetlobi na štirih prizoriščih v starem mestnem jedru. Mimo mirujočega občinstva se je na posebnih odrih (mostovih), nosilih, vozovih in konjih zvrstilo več kot 600 skrbno kostumiranih igralcev, pevcev in glasbenikov, ki so v slabih dveh urah dogajanja odigrali 20 svetopisemskih prizorov. V prvi sapi je mogoče zapisati, da je režiserju Marjanu Kokalju s številnimi sodelavci uspelo ustvariti nenavadno širokopotezen in celostno domišljen avtentičen ljudski gledališki spektakel, ki spoštljivo in z znanjem oživlja pozabljeno literarno, jezikovno, gledališko, duhovno in splošno kulturno dediščino. S. Pe. (Delo, prva stran, 29. 3. 1999)

in so bili pregnani iz svojih domov prav v velikonočnih praznikih. Bodimo usmiljeni in sočustvujoči ter skušajmo pomagati in razumeti. Še velikonočni pozdrav vsem,

Sonja Ferjan  
79 Lunness Road  
Toronto, Ont.  
Kanada M8W 4M7

## KOLENDAR

### društvenih prireditev

#### APRIL

10. – Tabor DSPB priredi družabni večer v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Pričetek ob 7. uri. Po večerji ples, igrajo Veseli godci.

11. – Dramsko društvo Lilija uprizori burko v treh dejanjih "Na tankem ledu" v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. s pričetkom pop. ob 3.30.

11. – Kr. št. 2 SNPJ priredi vsakoletno polka zabavo, v SDD na Recherjevi, od 1. pop. do 9. zv.

17. – Primorski klub priredi "Primorski večer" v SND na St. Clairju.

23. – Koncert 35-članskega orkestra Glasbene šole Ljubljane Vič-Rudnik v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete. Pričetek ob 7.30 zv. Brezplačno. Po koncertu sprejem v šolski dvorani.

24. – Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu priredi materinsko proslavo, v farni dvorani, s

pričetkom ob 6.30 zv.

24. – Pevski zbor Zarja ima spomladanski koncert združen z večerjo in plesom. Serviranje večerje od 5. do 6.30 zv., koncert ob 7. uri, nato ples.

#### MAJ

19. – Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti priredi materinsko proslavo po sv. maši ob 10. uri.

22. – Pevski zbor Korotan poda svoj vsakoletni koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 7. uri zv. Igra ansambel Staneta Mejača.

30. – Društvo SPB prireja spominsko sv. mašo pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd. Pričetek ob 12. uri popoldne.

#### JUNIJ

19., 20. – Tabor DSPB priredi Spominsko proslavo, na Slovenski pristavi.

#### JULIJ

11. – Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija ima piknik na Slovenski pristavi. Začetek s sv. mašo ob 12. uri.

25. – Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu prireja piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

#### AVGUST

1. – Letni piknik Kluba upokojencev Slovenske pristave.

15. – Poletni piknik župnije Marije Vnebovzete na Slovenski pristavi. Sv. maša ob 12. popoldne, sledi kosilo,

za ples igrajo Veseli Godci. 28. – Pevski zbor Korotan priredi vrtno veselico na Slovenski pristavi. Za ples igra ansambel Staneta Mejača.

#### SEPTEMBER

11. – Folklorna skupina Kres praznuje 45. obletnico v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 7. zv.

12. – Oltarno društvo sv. Vida priredi kosilo v dvorani sv. Vida.

26. – Društvo SPB organizira romanje k Žalostni Materi božji v Frank, Ohio. Sv. maša popoldne, druge pobožnosti ob pol treh.

#### OKTOBER

3. – Oltarno društvo farnosti Marije Vnebovzete ima kosilo v šolski jedilnici.

10. – "Domače kolone" pripravijo Upokojenci Slovenske pristave, na SP.

16. – Fantje na vasi pripravijo koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.

23. – Štajerski in prekmurški klub priredi martinovanje v SND na St. Clairju.

24. – Pevski zbor Zarja priredi jesenski koncert v SDD na Recherjevi ulici.

#### NOVEMBER

6. – Pevski zbor Glasbene Matica priredi koncert večerjo in plesom v SND na St. Clair Avenue.

13. – Pevski zbor Jadran priredi jesenski koncert večerjo in plesom v SDD na Waterloo Rd.