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## Riding the Eurostar



by MARIEN KAIFESH

In January, I had a business trip to Europe that included London, Paris, and northern Germany. It was quite a whirlwind trip (3 countries and 5 hotels in 7 days). My flawless arrangements were made by another AH reader *Christine Dolinar*, who works for the same company I do.

A portion of my trip was from London to Paris on the new Eurostar train and I thought AH readers might like to know how it was. This is the train that links London/Paris and London/Brussels via the Channel Tunnel (or the "Chunnel").

My business associate and I boarded the train at London's Waterloo Station. Eurostar has its own departure area (similar to U.S. airports), however, only passengers may enter. The departure area has a few small shops to purchase newspapers, candy, Eurostar merchandise, and even neckties. When we were called to board our train, we were directed up an escalator by gate personnel to ensure we were boarding the proper train. With luggage in tow, we were shown to the appropriate car. While Waterloo Station does provide luggage carts free of charge, I recommend only taking luggage you can carry yourself.

We boarded the train from the back allowing us to stow our luggage first and then proceed to our seats. Seating was very comfortable and similar to riding in a motor coach. There was a folding foot rest and padded arm rests. Everything appeared to be clean and in good condition. Overhead compartments provided additional storage. Our car was non-smoking, so we were less crowded than some of the other smoking cars. The doors between cars opened almost automatically at the touch of the handle.

Soon after getting settled we were told (in English and French) that we would be departing on schedule. After departure, a trolley with beverages and sandwiches was wheeled down the aisle, and you could purchase refreshments. Both English pounds and French francs were accepted. Since we were

traveling second class, we were not offered the free meal they got in first class, but then we only paid \$79 one-way.

The Eurostar staff I talked to claimed that the French rails are superior to the British rails. This enables the train to reach speeds of up to 187 mph in France. The British are in the process of upgrading their rails, but I thought the ride in England was very smooth, just not as fast. Since we were traveling on the 6:30 p.m. train (it got dark as early as 4:00) we were not able to see any of the scenery in England or France.

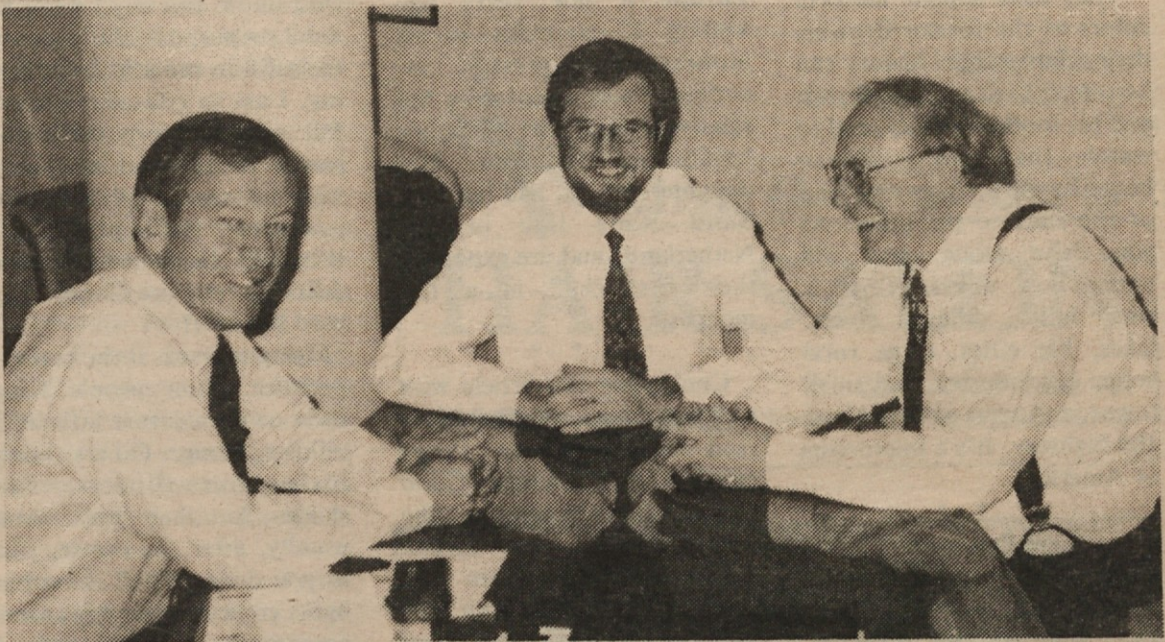
I took a walk through some of the other cars until I reached the food service car. A Coke and a small bag of chips cost me 14 francs (about \$2.86). I also checked out the lavatory which was spotless! A floor pedal flushed the toilet while a second floor pedal allowed you to turn on the water at the sink. Liquid soap was available, and instead of hand towels, a hot air dryer did the job neatly.

Before we actually went into the Chunnel, we were told that the doors on the rail cars would be locked for the 20 minutes we would be under the English Channel, so we would not be able to walk from car to car while in the Chunnel (I'm guessing that this was some type of security precaution.) As we descended you could feel your ears adjusting to the change just as you would on an airplane. The speed of the train was at a constant rate. We did slow a bit upon entering and exiting the Chunnel. Being in the Chunnel was uneventful, but it was fun just knowing you were under the water. Everyone asks what can be seen out of the windows while you're in the Chunnel. Well, the answer is — nothing!

Another announcement. This time in French first, English second. "Welcome to France, please have your passports ready for the French Customs officials." The Customs Officer checked our credentials and moved on quickly. It all seemed to be just a formality.

At this point, we could feel the train really picking up speed (I guess the French rails are better), and soon we heard another bilingual announcement. "We will be arriving at Gare du Nord in Paris shortly. Thank you for choosing Eurostar!"

I found the Eurostar to be fast, comfortable, and a good value. I think AH readers will, too.



FRIENDLY MEETING: Left to right: Governor Voinovich, Mr. Lojze Peterle, and Mr. August B. Pust.

## Ohio Governor Voinovich forges successful mission in Slovenia

Ohio Governor George V. Voinovich stated, "With our business mission to Central and Eastern Europe, we achieved over five basic objectives: To introduce Ohio companies to business opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe, to increase trade between Ohio and central and Eastern Europe, and to assist Ohio companies already doing business in Central and Eastern Europe, to show Ohio's commitment to being a long-term trading partner, and to provide an opportunity to visit Slovenia, one of three countries that I was not able to visit during the 1993 mission."

Governor Voinovich opened a joint business conference between Ohio trade companies and the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce in Ljubljana and met with Mr. Cveto Stanič, Vice President of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, on Oct. 12, 1995,

during the State of Ohio's Business Mission to Slovenia.

Thirteen Ohio companies participated in 85 business meetings and site visits in Ljubljana. Thirty-four business relationships were identified by the companies that were part of the mission for approximately \$2,735,000 in quotes and potential sales. The companies represented a wide range of products, some with employees numbering over 100,000 and some with annual sales up to \$52.2 billion.

Because of the Governor's presence on the mission, the Ohio companies received extra attention to their business schedules. In Slovenia, President Kučan's office personally oversaw the Ohio company business schedules. Ohio's delegation had an overall wonderful opinion of Slovenia, and members had a positive response to the

business aspects of the mission. The mission companies realized the fact that doing business in Slovenia will require long-term commitment. They also understood that Slovenia is one of the gateways to doing business in Southern and Eastern Europe.

Factors such as a continued presence in the marketplace, developing personal and business relationships, getting financing for their products and services, and actively implementing their own follow-up program will enable these mission companies to succeed in the Central and Eastern European marketplace. Some companies are already scheduled to return for a second trip to continue business contacts. It may take years to otherwise reach these markets for Western companies. The Ohio European Trade Office in Brussels will be a valuable resource to assist Ohio companies in follow-up activities.

Ohio businessmen agree that Slovenia appears to be a rapidly developing free market economy. It is essential that Ohio be proactive in developing foreign business contacts. Decisions are made very day by foreign companies to do business in the U.S. and Ohio companies must position themselves in the forefront of their minds. The mission gave Ohio companies an opportunity to present products on a one-on-one basis.

The Governor and Mrs. Voinovich also visited Zgornje Stranje, near Kamnik, the birthplace of the Governor's grandmother and home to his cousins. A sister school relationship was formalized bet-



LACE-MAKING DEMONSTRATION: From left: Mrs. Janet Voinovich and Mrs. Milena Kučan.

(Continued on page 3)

by Jim Debevec

A lot of people in Cleveland are nervous about the fact there won't be any professional football team here during the next three to five years. I'm not. I'm going to do the logical thing and root for the other team in Ohio: the Cincinnati Bengals.

They have similar uniform colors as the former Browns, their relative short history can be traced back to Paul Brown and his football family, and to watch the games, it's a beautiful drive from one end of the state to the other. As you drive along, you will notice how diverse Ohio is with hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, big cities, large rural areas, big industry, and small towns, and acres of corn along the highway. It's a microcosm of America.

\* \* \*

I am reading with interest John Larish's continuing articles about "The Seat Next to Me." It brings back memories of my first airplane trip — and as John says, it was at the expense of Uncle Sam.

I was flying on an airline called "Capital;" wonder if John remembers them. Anyhow, towards the end of the 1950s I was returning to Cleveland from Philadelphia when the airplane developed engine trouble. It was forced to land at an airport so small the runway was just a narrow strip of asphalt. The stewardess asked the passengers to leave the plane for an hour or so and get something to eat in the cafeteria. Well, the cafeteria turned out to be a single glass showcase with three Mounds bars inside. Being a young, hungry sailor, I purchased one. The other two were gone quickly, leaving the rest 50 or so passengers with that empty feeling. I didn't think it was anything unusual at the time, but if it had happened now, it would probably be a major crisis broadcast from coast to coast. Anyhow, it was fun to reminisce about one of life's first major adventures, thanks to John Larish.

\* \* \*

We received a couple of

calls about the article "A Case Study of Slovenia" written by Maria Teresa Bowers, wanting to know her Slovenian connection. Her mother is the former Marion Juresic from Joliet, Illinois. She was a stewardess for 16 years. She and her husband, Keith, settled on a little grape-growing ranch in the Napa valley of California, which eventually produce some excellent Merlot wines. She mentioned her trip to Europe a few years ago visiting 17 countries in six months. Her greatest experience, was discovering her relatives and the family's habitat in Slovenia. Her daughter, Marie, and her husband René live in the Netherlands and are expecting their first child in a few months.

\* \* \*

Continuing this article with a slim connection to flying, we read an article by Peggy Noonan in the January *Good Housekeeping* magazine. She remarks about how airline passengers changed in the 1980s from ordering an alcoholic beverage to get them relaxed, to now ordering bottled water and juices. A stewardess told her flying was more fun years ago.

Then, on the other hand, we read about the fellow from New England who was so loaded that when the stewardess refused him any more alcohol, he relieved himself on the beverage cart.

\* \* \*

I also remember when flying to your destination was considered a privilege and all the passengers were in the same hollow tube, so to speak. You dressed for the occasion, and were considerate of each other (by not coming aboard carrying as much luggage as possible and storing it in the overhead bin) and slowing the flow of people trying to find their assigned seats. But then the me (selfish) generation came along, and I notice a lot of passengers now wear dungarees (jeans) and bring aboard little kids who love to kick the seat in front of them thereby causing severe discomfort to the person in front and the parents not saying anything because they don't want to inhibit the child's natural instinct to hold tan-

trums whenever they feel like it. But generally speaking, in my 30 years of flying, I haven't seen a single case of anyone being "rowdy."

But I still remember going on my first airplane ride with my brother Bob who was a B-17 pilot during the war. Every time he wanted to turn the (two-passenger) Piper cub plane, he banked it so much, we almost flew out of the cockpit. To this day, he denies this; but to this day I *know* he did it on purpose. But it served to instill in me a love for flying. I am so relaxed, I always fall asleep before the plane leaves the ground and only wake up when it's time for the peanuts (or pretzels). Whatever happened to those delicious compact dinners they used to serve?

Flying overseas is the real experience. Some people bring their own miniature inflatable pillows along. Others bring their house-slippers, and shades for their eyes. And usually, after the movie, just as you doze off, all the cabin lights come on, the stewardess announces, cheerily, "Good Morning." And it's time to land, early in the morning, but your body's time-clock is still somewhere back in the states, getting ready for a long sleep. — But that goes to show you the fun of flying is still there.

Oh well, onward and upward. Peggy Noonan ends her article with, "Get a little looser around the edges—and enjoy life. Great idea. Let's all call our American Home advertised travel agents and reserve a great airplane ride to some wonderful far-off destination."

### Ohio Plastics

Ohio currently leads the nation in polymer production and expects to ship \$9 billion worth of plastic products in 1996.

On April 30 the Ohio Department of Development together with plastics producers throughout the state will meet in Columbus Convention Center to discuss energy, environmental issues, education and emerging technologies.

## 100 WORDS MORE OR LESS by John Mercina



LENT  
1996

LAST SUNDAY IN OUR CHURCH, THE YOUNG PRIEST TOLD THE FOLLOWING STORY TO PREPARE US FOR LENT:

"A MAN WAS BITTEN BY A RABID DOG. THE MAN HATED TO GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM OF A LOCAL HOSPITAL AND DID NOT TELL ANYONE ABOUT HIS MISFORTUNE. DAYS LATER, THIS MAN BECAME EXTREMELY SICK AND WENT TO SEE HIS DOCTOR. DOCTOR EXAMINED HIM AND SCOLDED HIM FOR NOT GETTING TREATED EARLIER, NOTING THAT HE WILL PROBABLY DIE. THE MAN ASKED FOR A PIECE OF PAPER AND STARTED TO WRITE. THE DOCTOR ASKED, 'ARE YOU WRITING YOUR LAST WILL?' THE PATIENT ANSWERED: 'I AM WRITING DOWN THE NAMES OF PEOPLE THAT I WANT TO BITE.' THE MORAL OF THE STORY: ALL OF US THINK NEGATIVELY AT TIMES. MAYBE FOR LENT WE COULD JUST THINK OF DOING SOMETHING GOOD FOR OTHERS."

## Jennifer Suster studies in England

GRANVILLE, O. — Denison University senior Jennifer Suster, the daughter of Ronald and Patricia Suster of Aberdeen Drive, Euclid, Ohio is studying in Bath, England under the auspices of the Advanced Studies in England program for the spring semester.

About 100 of Denison's undergraduate students choose to broaden their horizons through off-campus study each semester, according to Assistant Dean for Off-Campus Study Patti Brown. In these off-campus study programs, students continue to receive full credit toward a Denison degree while pursuing diverse research or academic opportunities abroad.

Suster, a 1993 graduate of Notre Dame-Cathedral Latin High School, is an English (writing) and economics double major at Denison. A

dean's list student, she is a member of the Honors Program and has been inducted into Phi Society, an academic honorary recognizing excellence of first-year students. She is involved in *Adytum*, the student-run yearbook, and *WDUB*, the student-produced campus radio. Suster volunteers with the Denison Community Association's Basic Adult Literacy program and is a member of Concert Choir and *Broadway Ltd.*, the student-run show choir. She is also a member of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

### Students Commended

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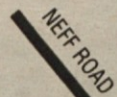
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**Comments on "Slovenian History"**

Editor:  
May I add my thoughts to articles from Institute for new history, from Ljubljana, covering years of our tragedy in 1941/45 published in AD. I am repulsed by important, decisive omissions, wrong information and direct lies. E.g.

The date of forming Anti-imperialist front is correctly set on April 27, 1941. What the writers don't say that the organization was directly mostly against England less against France and Germany. There was simply no connection with Liberation front OF. They omit the fact that this was the time for communist to collaborate with German and other occupiers. The writers don't specify the forming of OF, they are avoiding the date which was June 21, 1941. This was the day when Germans attacked the Soviet Union. By order of Kominterna our communists on this day formed OF and its military tool, the partisans. The communist declaration of this day puts as the main reason for revolt to help the Soviet Union, mother of socialism.

The writers specify the period in the middle of 1942 "The basic feature of this time was the occupation and resistance to the occupier." In fact this period June 21/41 to July 17/42 was the exclusive period of extreme red, communist terror against Slovenian people. The self defense, with the help of the occupier and collaboration, in the frame of International convention Hague 1907 followed. Next phase was a civil war with little or no actions against the occupier worth mentioning. (XII cont.).

The most striking fiction continues with mentioning (XIV cont) of OF as a pluralistic organization for many years after the war. The top, in SFRJ "Political parties had the possibility for their activity, Slovenian pre-war parties didn't use this chance, they didn't announce their activities and they didn't register."

The above views and hundreds of others show that in Slovenia the position of Communist party and their heirs for the period 1941/45 didn't change one iota. I am surprised that this is published in AH. At least there should be the mention that the publishers are not necessarily of the same view. Slovenian tragedy was so great, that the publisher's caution is in order!  
Dr. Peter Urbanc,  
Toronto, Can.

Ignorance is not innocence, but sin. —Robert Browning

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**Comments on "Did You Know Slovenia"**

Editor:  
The feature "Did You know Slovenia..." with its capsulized news of current events in Slovenia, which seems to have become a regular in AD, is interesting and informative.

It does, however — apart from its persistently odd spelling of Slovenian proper names — occasionally contain erroneous information. Such factual discrepancies appeared on two recent occasions.

On January 25, for instance, the Vatican is mentioned as "the first country to recognize the independence of Slovenia." While the Vatican has certainly been a consistent supporter of Slovenia, its formal recognition of Slovenia's independence did not take place until January 13, 1992 (as the column correctly states), some six-and-a-half months after its declaration and some three months after its full implementation. By then, Slovenia's independence had already been recognized by ten other countries (among them Croatia, Germany, Sweden, and the three Baltic republics).

In the issue of February 1, the impression is given that General Leon Rupnik "was Mayor of Ljubljana at the time" of his trial and execution. By then (August-September 1946), General Rupnik had no longer been Ljubljana's Mayor (the office he held during Italian occupation, which ended in September 1943) for almost three years. Moreover, from fall of 1943 through early May 1945, he was (under German occupation) President of the Province of Ljubljana. It was during this time that he was the main organizer of the Home Guard (domobranci) and later its inspector-general.

With best wishes,  
**Vladimir Preglej**  
Washington, DC

**Fr. Kumse talks on genealogy**

A free genealogy lecture will be held on Wednesday evening, March 20 from 7-8 p.m. at Western Reserve Historical Society Library Hassler Room.

Speaker will be **Rev. John M. Kumse**, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Collinwood, a post he has held since April, 1987. Prior to his assignment at St. Mary's, Father Kumse served St. Vitus Church, Cleveland and St. Mary's Church, Painesville.

The subject of Fr. Kumse's talk is "The Heart of a Neighborhood and the Spirit of a People." — It will include a 30 minute video on the 90th anniversary celebration of St. Mary's Church.

The Genealogical Committee is a working auxiliary of the Western Reserve Historical Society Library whose purpose is to further the study of Family History through sponsoring classes, all-day seminars, and tours.

**Voinovich...**

(Continued from page 1)  
ween the Osnovna Šola Stranje / Stranje Primary School and the Oliver Hazard Perry elementary school in Cleveland during the Governor's visit.

The exchange of art gifts between Ohio artists and artists in Slovenia, has also officially linked the two countries young artists. The art will be exhibited in public places, both in Ljubljana and Columbus, Ohio

Governor George V. Voinovich met in a private audience with an old friend, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and current Chairman of the Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (SKD), **Mr. Lojze Peterle**. In a very friendly atmosphere, Mr. Peterle and Governor Voinovich discussed the present political situation in Slovenia and its relationship in the European Community.

First Lady, **Janet Voinovich**, escorted by First Lady of Slovenia, Mrs. Milena Kučan, got an up close view of lacemaking during her visit to Idrija. The craft of lacemaking dates back to 1696. The craft was very widespread in this region until the 19th century and is still actively practiced today. There are beautiful examples in the museum collection in Idrija castle, built in 1533. Mrs. Voinovich expressed her happiness in that today's young women are still learning the traditional way to practice this beautiful craft.

According to **August B. Pust**, who escorted the Governor and Mrs. Voinovich and is a founding member of the Slovenian Art Guild in America, the Ohio Arts Council has promoted the teaching of lacemaking among our Slovenian-American artists to continue this fine art in our own communities.

At the conclusion of the mission, Governor Voinovich stated that the Slovenian and Ohio trade partnership has a solid base in our manufacturing businesses. A good example is the joint venture between Kolektor of Idrija and Kirkwood Industries of Cleveland. Ohio is the nation's leading exporter of manufactured goods, in 1994 reaching over \$21 billion. Out of 2,575 manufacturers in Ohio, 67% are exporters.

**Lavrisha on WKT X**

Paul Lavrisha can now be heard on WKT X Radio AM 830 on your dial.

He will broadcast on Sundays from 11:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. His program will be called "Slovenia." Paul can be reached at (216) 391-7225. His address is Lavrisha Construction, 6507 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103. Lavrisha was formerly with WMIH AM 1260.

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# The Seat Next to Me

by JOHN LARISH  
(Continued From Last Week)

## CHAPTER 4

### Beautiful People — The High and the Mighty

There are some people who leave a lasting impression in your mind as you travel. Let me tell you about a few who made traveling special for me.

#### Sheila Graham

On a flight from Chicago to Los Angeles, I was sitting in my usual window seat when a little lady holding a walking stick sat in the seat next to me. She was no youngster; she did not seem to be the usual air traveler, but someone special.

As we introduced each other, I found out that my travel companion for this flight was a name I had heard for many years — Sheila Graham. I remembered her for her writings about Hollywood and she was certainly very friendly and easy to talk to. The three-hour flight was one of almost non-ending conversation. She shared no major secrets, but there were moments that I recall very well.

At one point, she reached into her handbag and pulled out a well-worn magazine clipping. It looked as if it had been folded and refolded often. She handed it to me to read: it was an article written by her daughter.

The article told the story of her daughter's view of her life as Sheila Graham's daughter, the famous people she had met, and her home and the love she had for her mother. The look in Sheila Graham's eyes was so beautiful and she spoke with great pride about her daughter and also her son in California.

I asked her if she would mind if I brought out my tape recorder and did a small interview with her for our local public radio station for which I did occasional reports. She was delighted and that interview was a wonderful insight into a wonderful life.

At some point in our conversations, I told her about a favorite treat my mother made, a Slovenian walnut bread called *potica*. I promised her that on my next trip to New York I would bring her a sample to try. She told me how to contact her in New York — she would look forward to having the sample.

I believe that was the shortest three hours I ever spent on an airplane. When it came time to leave, I brought her walking stick down from the overhead bin and walked with her out the jetway. She was met by a young man and woman who were to be her escorts for the book tour that she was beginning.

She invited me to visit her sometime in New York and I promised to bring some of my mother's famous walnut bread so she could taste it. I tried to call her once, but she wasn't in and then the day came when I read that she had died. The

memories came back but so often our promises aren't kept.

#### C. Cecil Dennis

There was one flight that was unusual because a passenger I met sat not next to me, but in front of me. It was the late 1970s, and our Pan American flight out of Lagos, Nigeria, was delayed because of a VIP who was due on the flight. As I looked out the window, I saw a limousine drive up to the stairway, two people left the car and came up the ramp.

The man sat in front of me and next to him a younger woman, his secretary. The man turned out to be C. Cecil Dennis, the foreign minister of Liberia. Since we were the only occupants of the front section of the airplane, I made it a point to introduce myself and we began to chat. Our conversation was interrupted by the flight attendants serving of an excellent French red wine that we both enjoyed very much.

Our talk ranged from economics to politics and during much of the flight that night (and it took all night to reach Nairobi, Kenya), we spoke of the differences between today's Africa and the multi-staged economy enjoyed by the United States.

It seemed that Mr. Dennis was very interested in the observation that the people I had seen in Africa were either the affluent or the poor, but a very limited mixture of the middle class that makes up so much of the United States. He was fascinated by the thought of the importance of the middle class and he said he would use that view in his next speech. Maybe it was the French wine, but he made me feel good that something I had said was meaningful to him.

On that flight, we had one stop to make in the central part of Africa. By that time Mr. Dennis was feeling quite relaxed and insisted that he wanted to get a message to his friend, the foreign minister of the country where we had stopped. The flight attendant indicated to me with a distinct "No" gesture with her head that it wasn't a good idea; but Mr. Dennis insisted.

The flight attendant knew the basics of diplomatic protocol when she had a special passenger on her flight. I promised to go along with him to help in any way I could. That seemed to meet her concerns.

We went down the stairway and were met by security people who escorted us to a special VIP building at the airport. Most airports have some special facility for high-ranking visitors and in this case, Mr. Dennis was escorted to a desk where he sat down and wrote a note to be delivered to his friend extending his best wishes. Then we returned to the airplane.

As we entered the door, the flight attendant looked at me, wiped her hand across her

forehead as if to remove some perspiration, and breathed an audible sigh of relief. The rest of the flight was uneventful and both of us napped. We said good-bye as he was met in Kenya by a special car at the foot of the stairs.

It was only a few years later that I opened my newspaper to find that C. Cecil Dennis had been executed by a firing squad on a beach in Liberia. It happened during a coup undertaken by a sergeant in the Liberian Army. I could only wonder if the sergeant knew or even cared that Dennis was a brilliant man who offered so much in intellectual capability and promise for the growing needs of Africa. I was fortunate to have met him.

#### Walter Cronkite

Another perspective of Africa came from a man whose name everyone who has watched television knows, Walter Cronkite. I met Cronkite at the Durban, South Africa airport as we both waited for our luggage. I recognized him, went over, and introduced myself. He was gracious and immediately introduced me to Mrs. Cronkite who was traveling with him.

As we talked, the depth of Walter Cronkite was obvious. I will never forget a line that he told me, "There is no Garibaldi in sight for Africa." His words reminded me of the time I had spent with C. Cecil Dennis, who was still alive at that time, but when I later learned of Dennis' death, it pointed up the challenge that faced the entire African continent.

Not everything was as serious and in such depth as my travels in Africa. I only explored the surface of Africa — it might take a lifetime to really understand the continent in which you could place three or more United States.

(To Be Continued)

The trouble with some women is that they get all excited about nothing—and then marry him. —Cher

## Winter Shelter for Survival and Fun



Frances Zejn-Por

For a day of fun with the kids in your backyard or a shelter for overnight survival in the wilderness, a Quinzhee (snow cave) can offer protection against the elements of a harsh Canadian winter. Properly constructed, temperatures of 0°C to +4°C may be retained solely by heat from the ground and body. Expand your horizons and challenge yourself to spending a night in a Quinzhee. Following ten simple steps, learn to build a temporary shelter that may one day save your life.

### BUILDING A QUINZHEE

1. Locate a site on high ground.
2. Draw a circle in the snow, to outline the size of your Quinzhee which will accommodate the number of people in your party. Avoid making too large of a Quinzhee, as it will take longer to make and require more time to warm.
3. Probe the snow within the circle for rocks, logs, stumps or anything that could make sleeping or sitting uncomfortable.
4. Stir or pat down snow to flatten and create a solid base within the circle.
5. Using small shovels, snow shoes or your hands, shovel snow from outside of the circle to form a dome-like pile of your desired height. The snow should be patted down after every addition to make the pile dense.
6. Allow the Quinzhee to sit for approximately two hours so that the heat from the ground absorbs through the dome pile causing it to knit snow particles.
7. Poke sticks (10-15 cm in length) through the outer walls. Dig out the snow pile taking care not to puncture the shell. (sticks will become visible guidelines for wall thickness). Place dug out snow against the Quinzhee for entrance tunnel. Once the cave has been dug out, the sticks can be removed to create ventilation holes.
8. Dig out your entrance tunnel. Using snow, patch any holes in the Quinzhee as required.
9. Place a lit candle in the centre of the Quinzhee and seal the entrance. Heat from the candle will create a thin sheen of ice on the interior of the Quinzhee. (For strength and to control dripping)
10. After an hour, unseal the entrance of your tunnel and place a tarp on the ground to provide a dry surface for sleeping, sitting and cooking.

This Quinzhee shell is strong enough to hold the weight of a large man. As a built-in safety measure, melting or "dripping" inside is an indication of excessive heat. correct by lowering heat or adding ventilation. Maintain your Quinzhee daily by packing snow to the outside shell to areas that appear to be thinning. Don't forget to seal your entrance with a backpack, tarp, etc. to keep heat in and animals out.

Pleasant dreams!

Frances Zejn-Por

He that reads and grows no wiser seldom suspects his own deficiency, but complains of hard words and obscure sentences, and asks why books are written which cannot be understood.

—Samuel Johnson

Stupidity is an elemental force for which no earthquake is a match.

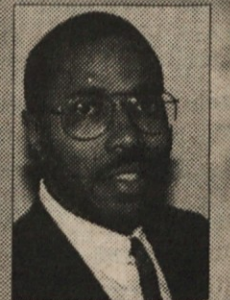
—Krl Kraus

Ignorance is not bliss — it is oblivion.

—Philip Wylie

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# 2 Pioneer Slovenian Priests in Minnesota

by Bogomir M. Kuhar  
PharmD

(Continued from last week)

The colonization of Minnesota began in earnest after the federal government ratified treaties with the Sioux Indians in 1851, opened vast acreage west of the Mississippi to homesteaders in search of their own piece of virgin land.

The settlers came from the East: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York and the New England states, as well as many northern and southern European countries. Although Pirc had appealed to his own fellow Slovenian Countrymen, they came in disappointingly small numbers. Some came and settled, for the most part, in the low-lying hills north and west of St. Cloud.

Here they built St. Stephen's Church in the town of the same name, the oldest Slovenian settlement in America (a little known fact).

By 1855, more than 50 Slovenian families had settled on the rich farm lands of the Sauk River valley. Catholics that they were, these pioneers christened the towns they founded with names of saints dear to the Slovenians: St. Joseph, St. Augusta, St. Martin, St. Nicholas.

The influx of new Catholics created a new problem for the missionary Pirc. He was still the sole missionary pastor for both Indians and whites in an immense territory placed under his jurisdiction by Bishop Cretin. In Pirc's appeals to the Germans to settle in Minnesota, he assured them provision would be made for their spiritual needs. While he visited them as often as he could, these forays were very few and far between.

In the fall of 1853, he visited Bolle Prairie, a small settlement of French Canadians near Crow Wing. On October 17, 1854, he offered Mass for the first time in the just completed little log church in Sauk Rapids, a stopover on the stage road between St. Paul and Fort Ripley. The following year he offered Mass at St. Joseph where a group of German families had settled. Several families lay claim to where Fr. Pirc first offered the Holy Sacrifice in St. Cloud, including Michael Fuchs, Xavier Braun, Joseph Edelbrock and John Schwarz.

Nonetheless, these infrequent pastoral visits were not acceptable to either Fr. Pirc or the settlers. Turning to his ordinary and the German mission aid society, he indicated his preference for a religious order to come to the territory and take over the parishes already established; the salvation of souls was always his primary concern, rather than self-aggrandizement or puffed-up pride. He shunned public acclaim and vain display, a stark contrast from

role models put forward for mass consumption from the media and society in general.

While Fr. Pirc demanded much of his clergy, he did not spare himself and faithfully discharged his duties to the end. The "Father of the

Diocese of St. Cloud" went to his eternal rest in 1872. Eight years earlier, he wisely had recruited another Slovenian, Jakob (James) Trobec from the seminary in Ljubljana to come to Minnesota to engage in missionary work in God's vineyard in America. The young man's life from Log, near Kranj, was never the same again.

Next: Part III:  
From Log to St. Paul and St. Cloud

## Are we helping environment like our grandparents did?

by OSCAR KOREN

Has it ever occurred to you that our Slovenian grandparents were more environmentally aware than we are?

They practiced the 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in their daily lives. They were quite happy to take a reusable shopping bag to go shopping and, as a rule, they bought their goods in bulk rather than in fancy packaging. They used milk bottles and other reusable containers rather than the disposable containers of today.

When they had to go a short distance they walked and when the distance was longer they went by horse, bicycle or public transit. They knew how to repair things so that they could be reused. They composted the kitchen waste and used it in their gardens. They used paper and other combustible materials to start their fire places and wood stoves. They sent very little waste to the landfill sites.

You may argue that our grandparents had no choice since they lived in an era when modern conveniences were not in existence.

Today we have a choice. Let us ask ourselves, "What can I do for the environment today?" The options are endless. I can buy a reusable shopping bag and use it for shopping to reduce unwanted packaging.

I can walk or take public transit and reduce the air pollution caused by cars. I can compost most of my kitchen waste and reduce the amount of garbage.

I can install water saving devices in my kitchen and washroom. I can look for ways to reduce the energy consumption around my home. I can shop for products and services that carry the Environmental Choice EcoLogo label and support businesses that are making an effort to protect our environment.

I can join an environmental group and learn more about the environmental issues.

Yes, the sky is the limit, we can do a lot for our environment. Let us change our wasteful ways. The benefits are enormous. We can save money, help to preserve the environment and have fun at the same time.

Remember, if it was good



Oscar Koren

for our Slovenian grandparents, it must be good for us.

From STZ Slovenian Sports Federation Newsletter, Oscar Koren M.Sc., Editor. It is published by the Slovenian Sports Federation with the participation of the Slovenian Home Association of Concord, Ontario, Canada, to raise the environmental awareness and education of the community.

### Smelly Feet

All foot-odor remedies are geared toward one goal: keeping the feet dry.

Why? Moist feet, socks, and shoes make a cozy habitat for bacteria; each foot is sole food for 6 trillion of the tiny critters. If feet are dry, bacteria — and their pungent odors, will stay away.

Also, change shoes and socks frequently. Don't wear the same pair of shoes two days in a row; it's best to let them air out for at least 24 hours between wearings.

A learned blockhead is a greater blockhead than an ignorant one.

—Benjamin Franklin



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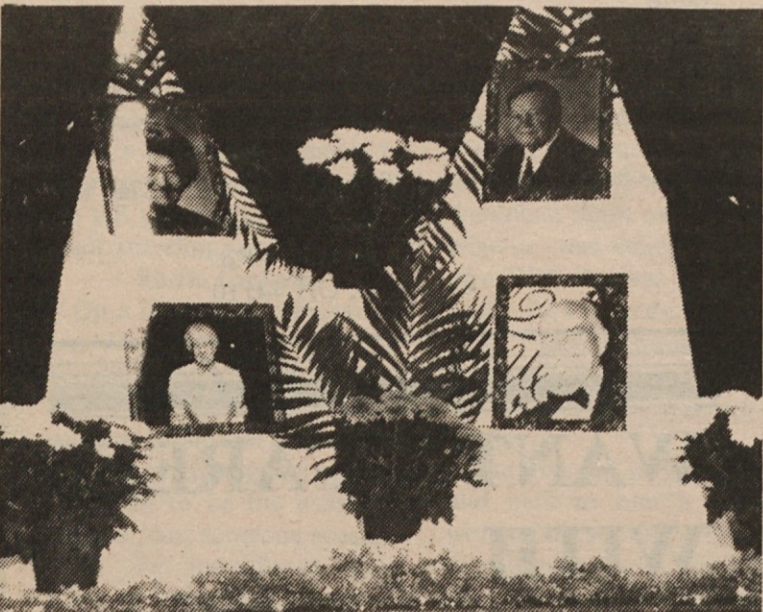
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# St. Vitus Alumni Presents 4 Honorees



Front bottom: Frances Novak, Joseph Brodnik, second row, Mollie Zaucha and Jim Logar.

St. Vitus Alumni prides itself having Rev. Frank Godic as our member. We are aware of his heavy and pressing schedule and have as yet never been refused when asking him for a special favor. This year the good Father was hit with a double request: as the Main Celebrant for our Annual Hall of Fame Mass, and as Master of Ceremonies at the Banquet following.

Concelebrating were the Rev. Fathers Victor Tomc, Victor Cimperman, and Richard Evans.

Selected Honorees for 1995 were Mollie Zaucha and James Logar, and posthumously: Frances Novak and Joseph Brodnik.

The large attendance at Mass proved how much love and respect was held for the Honorees to make their day so very special.

Selected as Readers and Gift Bearers were family members of the Honorees. Fr. Godic homily was very inspiring with a bit of humor added and enjoyed by everyone. The singing was superb.

Entering the St. Vitus auditorium, a scene of beauty greeted us. Thanks to Josephine Perpar and Albina

Pozelnik for their creative ideas. A color scheme of orchid, lavender, pale rose and white carried throughout the hall, including the head table which was breath-taking.

On the stage curtain were the smiling faces of the Honorees, greatly enlarged thru the efforts of Anthony Brodnik, Joe's brother.

Special guests at the head table were Rev. Fr. Raphael from St. Andrew's, a dear friend of Mollie Zaucha, St. Vitus Pastor, Rev. Joseph P. Božnar, Associate Pastor, Richard Evans, and retired Jubiliarians, Rev. Fr. Victor Tomc, and Rev. Fr. Victor Cimperman, Master of Ceremonies Rev. Fr. Frank Godic and our Alumni President Dan Reiger.

Honored guests at the table were Mr. and Mrs. James Logar, Ray and Lillian Novak, Mollie Zaucha with daughter Marian Hoageson, and Thelma Brodnik with daughter, Linda.

Pastor, Rev. Božnar, warmly greeted the guests and remarked on the splendor of the auditorium. Fr. Tomc led us in the opening prayer of grace before dinner was served.

It was a full course dinner expertly prepared by Julie Zalar, graciously served by her lovely girls and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Alumni President Dan introduced everyone at the head table and invited Rev. Fr. Godic to the podium. He was heartily applauded when introduced as the Master of Ceremonies.

He expressed his thanks and without delay started the program we had all looked forward to. The Honorees acceptance, a brief remark from each one on being selected and the final installation.

Jim Logar humbled himself and remarked his wife should have been the Honoree for the many lonely evenings she spent without him through the years he was constantly involved with the St. Vitus Church Carnivals and Turkey Raffles to benefit the parish and decrease the debt when our beautiful church was built in 1933. She never complained.

He enjoyed working with Pastor, Monsignor Ponikvar, who was a very likeable and understanding person. He then expressed his thanks for the great honor to be entered into the Hall of Fame.

Raymond Novak, the eldest son of Honoree Frances Novak recalled how his mother was always involved in parish and lodge activities where she usually held an office and also worked in voting booths during elections.

All these activities never kept her from fulfilling her role as a devoted wife and mother. On behalf of the Novak and Orazem family he thanked the Alumni for the honor bestowed on his mother to be entered into the Hall of Fame.

Honoree Joseph Brodnik's daughter, Linda, stepped up to the podium to accept the honor in memory of her Dad. She recalled his patient, fatherly disposition even through his illness. He voluntarily gave eight years of dedication to the St. Vitus Alumni as Secretary-Treasurer, but never neglected his family. With great pride she accepted the honor bestowed on her dad and thanked the Alumni.

A strict, but loveable former teacher at St. Vitus, Mollie Zaucha was determined to speak for herself and did it well. She remarked how grateful to God she was that her mind was still sharp and recalled many treasured memories. She received a standing ovation and the

auditorium thundered with applause to this courageous, loveable lady.

With tearful eyes and a big smile she gratefully accepted this great honor that meant so much to her and to be remembered after so many years.

The audience applauded Rev. Fr. Godic and president Dan Reiger for a super installation that entered four more deserving Honorees to the St. Vitus Alumni Hall of Fame.

Members Al and Agnes Koporc entertained us with duet and community singing. Songs we still remembered since our youth.

The 300 plus in attendance fully repaid the Alumni Board for their months of planning and work involved and we look forward to a "repeat" full house in 1996.

Enjoying the Blessings of a Happy and Healthy New Year from all of us to all of you.

Thanks for coming.  
Fran Nemanich  
Reporter

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Thanks to Fran Nemanich who courageously wrote this article by hand even though arthritis in her fingers caused much pain and therefore precise patience was needed to complete this writing task. She nevertheless wrote clearly and comprehensibly. Congratulations to you, too, Fran on a marvelous job well done!

## HALF PA PU The Language of Slovene Americans

Some of our readers surely will remember Nada Šabec, who spent time in the Cleveland area several years ago researching the Slovene spoken by various generations of Slovene Americans. She was researching her doctoral dissertation, which she completed. She has published it in book form under the title above.

The book is written in English and is available for \$15.00 per copy (plus postage) from the Slovenian Consulate, 1111 Chester Ave., Suite 520, Cleveland, OH 44114. The Consulate's telephone number is (216) 589-9220.

During her time in Cleveland, Nada Šabec taught Remedial English to students at Cleveland State University, a good indication of her remarkable command of English. The book does make for both informative and entertaining reading.

Rudolph M. Susel

## Say Aloha to the Sofa

Beat those winter blues with a course in hula dancing. Lessons in this traditional Hawaiian art will teach you to tell stories through the vigorous swaying of your hips and graceful movements of your arms and hands.

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There is no place is a fanatic's head where reason can enter.  
—Napoleon

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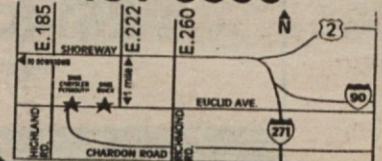
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## Death Notices

### ANNE GOLOB

Anne Golob, 76, of Sandusky, Ohio, passed away Feb. 9, 1996, at Providence Hospital, Sandusky, after a long illness.

Born Nov. 19, 1919, in Johnstown, Pa., she lived in Cleveland from 1942-47, moving to Sandusky in that year. She was a beautician, receiving her training at the Maison-Felix Beauty College in Johnstown.

She owned and operated Anne's Beauty Shoppe in Huron, Ohio from 1948 to 1952 and later operated a beauty shop out of her home in Sandusky from 1953 until retiring in 1972. She was a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Sandusky, and a former member of the Lorain Slovenian Club, and the Lorain Slovenian Button Accordionists' Booster Club.

Anne is survived by her husband of 52 years, Joseph J. Golob, son, accordionist and bandleader Wayne J. Golob, of Sandusky; four sisters, Mary Granda, Stella Kotch, Katherine Pasquerilla, and Rose Sernell, all of Johnstown, Pa., and one brother, Harry Polasky of Johnstown, and several nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her parents, Michael and Rose (nee Staszczyszyn) Polosky.

Funeral was Monday, Feb. 12 at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church with the Rev. Frank Kehres officiating. Interment was at St. Joseph Cemetery, Sandusky.

### Polka Golf Benefits Sick Children

On Monday, June 17, the SNPJ fraternal life insurance society will sponsor a golf tournament at the beautiful Deer Run Country Club in the North Hills of Pittsburgh.

The entire proceeds from this event will be contributed to the SNPJ Ljubljana Pediatric Clinic Fund.

The tournament will be open to both SNPJ members and non-members. There will be all kinds of music there all day.

The golf format will be one that all will enjoy with many beautiful prizes and awards. Even if you have a bad day on the course, you are going to love the music and socializing.

To receive more information call the SNPJ Home Office at 1-800-2445-2693.

A thing is not necessarily true because a man dies for it.  
—Oscar Wilde

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.  
—Thomas Fuller

## Should Women Worry About High Cholesterol?

An elevated risk (over 240 milligrams) or 130 of the "bad" cholesterol known as LDL are indeed associated with an increased risk of dying from a heart attack. But heart attacks are rare among young and middle-aged women. Even an elevated risk is small, compared to the heightened danger that high cholesterol levels are dangerous to men.

Women shouldn't focus only on one aspect of diet such as cholesterol levels. But it is one risk factor.

Doctors favor a low-fat diet over drugs to treat healthy women with high cholesterol. If women smoke or have diabetes they must watch their cholesterol even more than others.

### Is drinking wine healthy?

New research shows the fruit of the vine is rich in compounds that boost alcohol's benefits and may dampen its risks.

Pediatrician Wells Shoemaker has cared for thousands of children in his two-decade career. But every fall for the last 20 years he has also looked after another kind of youngsters: new vintages of merlot and chardonnay at his Salamandre Wine Cellars in the coastal foothills above Santa Cruz, California.

As both a physician and winemaker, Shoemaker has watched with double interest all the news about alcohol and health. "I'm a runner, too," he says, "and I know that's good for my heart. But I think the best thing to do is to have a glass of wine every day."

### Armond Budish at St. Vitus

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

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

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

Admission is free.

## Praise Goes A Long Ways

In dual-income marriages, studies have shown, wives do two to three times more housework than their mates.

Even when the work load was lopsided, the researchers found wives sensed the deal was fair enough if there was some prior agreement on the division of chores and, most importantly, if hubby was making appreciative noises.

"Women don't resent doing more of the work, as long as

they don't feel their effort is invisible. If the husband says, "This is great, you are the best cook on the planet," and is sincere, it goes a long way.

### Ohio Number 1

For the third year in a row, Ohio led the nation in the number of new plants and expansions, according to *Site Selection* magazine.

Ohio's 888 led Texas (785), North Carolina (491), Florida (482), and Illinois (451).

## In Loving Memory

Of the First Anniversary  
Of the Death of Our Beloved Mother, Grandmother,  
Great-Grandmother, and Sister



### Frances Novak

(nee Orazem)

Died Feb. 27, 1995.

*In life we loved you dearly,*

*In death we love you still.*

*In our hearts you hold a place*

*No one can ever fill.*

Sadly missed by:

Children: Ray, Norb and Dolores

In-Laws: Lil, Jean and Tom

Sisters: Marie and Josie

and remaining relatives

Strongsville, OH, Feb. 22, 1996.

### In Memoriam

Ludwig Avsec Mary Avsec

12-31-71

2-22-85

In our thoughts and in our prayers today as always; and in our hearts forever.

May the Lord bless you and keep you in His care.

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## Events

Friday, Feb. 23

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

Sunday, Feb. 25

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

Sunday, March 3

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

Friday, March 22

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

Sunday, March 31

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

Sunday, April 21

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

Sunday, June 9

St. Mary's Slovenian School picnic at Slovenska Pristava in Harpersfield, OH. Mass at noon, followed by dinner and dancing.

Saturday, Sept. 14

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

Saturday, Nov. 2

Glasbena Matica Concert, Slovenian National Home.

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# Buy your own butare

St. Mary's Slovenian School is taking orders for "butare" to be blessed Palm Sunday and displayed in your homes until next Ash Wednesday. The butare are \$10 each (12" long) and orders will be taken only until March 22 by calling 692-0186. They will be available for pickup in the old church on the Friday evening and Saturday morning before Palm Sunday, March 31.

In place of palms, Slovenians make butare (pronounced boo-tah-reh, literally bundles) for the Palm Sunday Mass. These were bundles of pussy willows, blooming forsythia and dogberry, and greenery, commonly branches of cypress, boxwood, holly, ivy, and other evergreens. Often the bundles were decorated with colored paper ribbons or wood shavings. Some even had oranges and

apples attached near the crown.

Most butare were the size of large bouquets, although young men were sometimes known to show off with butare so large that two lads were needed to carry them to church. Artist Maksim Gaspari depicted this scene in one of his works.

The blessed butare were kept and burned on the following Ash Wednesday.

Anyone wishing to watch, help, or learn the beautiful tradition of making butare should come on the Friday evening or Saturday morning before Palm Sunday to the old church gym. If you can, bring garden shears, a stapler, and greenery.

St. Mary's church is located at 15519 Holmes Ave., in the Collinwood section of Cleveland.

—S.S.P.

## Securities Fraud Watch

by Donna Owens

Last month a multi-year investigation and prosecution involving Dublin Securities Inc., an investment firm that diverted millions of dollars from 6,600 Ohio investors, was finally resolved.

Dublin Securities used a complex stock transfer scheme to divert funds from investors. Approximately \$60 million is unaccounted for, according to the Bankruptcy Trustee assigned to the case.

Through the Division of Securities the Ohio Department of Commerce is responsible for protecting investors from unfair and fraudulent practices in the securities industries. Governor George V. Voinovich has charged the department with promoting an honest and fair securities market in Ohio where individuals and businesses can raise capital and investors can expect a fair return on their investment.

The biggest thing you should remember if you are considering investing is to investigate before you invest. Here are some tips to help:

1) Find the names of both the salesperson and the brokerage firm and check to see if they are licensed, and

check their disciplinary record. You can do this through the Division of Securities at (614) 644-7465.

2) Ask for written information about potential investments. Read the material and understand the risks and returns. Call the Division of Securities to see if the security is properly registered.

3) Understand how your money is to be used. Learn the facts and the risks about the investment. Beware of "can't miss" deals and "guaranteed returns." Remember, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

4) Don't be pressured. "Tomorrow may be too late" and "I have only one investment left" are common phrases con artists use to get you to invest immediately. Remember, you did not ask them to call you. *If they pressure you, hang up!*

If you think you have been the victim of securities fraud, telephone or write the Ohio Department of Commerce's Division of Securities. Call the Division's hotline at (614) 466-4297 for a complaint form.

Donna Owens is the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce.

\*\*\*\*\*

### DID YOU KNOW

Slovenia...

Joseph Zelle

\*\*\*\*\*

Nataša Bokal is another Slovenian sports figure in Alpine skiing. She says there were too many sacrifices to end it now. Last Saturday the sports reporters picked her out as an outstanding representative in the world of sports. Our congratulations.

Primoz Peterka garnered another silver medal for himself in the 18th World Championships in Norway. Our hats off to this coming Slovenian world champion. At the same time Andreja Grašic came in 11th at the Ruhpolding, Germany ski races.

Štefan Predin introduced his new book *Olmska lekarna-biser Slovenije* (Olim Pharmacy - Pearl of Slovenia). Predin, a Master of Pharmacy, spoke before a literary gathering in Maribor.

An exhibit of 150 years of post cards from around Bela Krajina was shown by Bozidar Flajšman. The post cards covered the years 1795 to 1945.

From the December 1995 statistics: while there are 125,759 Slovenes unemployed, 37,947 foreigners have jobs in Slovenia.

In the 24th literary competition conducted by a commission of the Slovenian journal, *Mladika*, of Terst, first prize was awarded to Katarina Mahnic of Melbourne, Australia. Her novel was selected from all of the entries in poetry, prose, drama, and the novel. Entries came from Slovenia as well as outside Slovenia. Two came from Canada, one from Australia, and even Japan had a contribution. Mahnic told a story of living in a non-Slovenian community but was concerned with Slovenes in that community.

On Feb. 18th Slovenes in Zurich celebrated Slovenian Cultural Day.

### \$100 donation

A big THANK YOU to John Gorican of Richmond Heights, Ohio who donated \$100.00 to the Ameriška Domovina printing fund (new computers, printers, mailing machines, film processor, and new roof).

Many thanks for your wonderful generosity. Mr. Gorican has always been supportive of Ameriška Domovina for many years, and we sincerely thank him for his much needed support.

### Meeting

The Newburgh, Maple Hts. Pensioners meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 28 at 1 p.m. at the Maple Hts. Slovenian Home.

### Social

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

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

### Slovenian Concert

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

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

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

## Recipes

### BAKED CHICKEN REUBEN

4 whole broiler-fryer chicken breasts, halved and boned

1/4 tsp. salt

1/8 tsp. pepper

1 can (16 oz.) sauerkraut

4 slices (each about 4 by 6-in.) natural Swiss cheese

1-1/4 cups bottled Thousand Island salad dressing

1 tbs. chopped parsley

Place chicken in a greased baking pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Drain sauerkraut, pressing out excess liquid.

Place sauerkraut over chicken and top with Swiss cheese.

Pour dressing evenly over cheese.

Cover with foil and bake in 325-degree oven for about 1-1/2 hours, or until fork can be inserted into chicken with ease.

Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve. Makes four servings.

### BROCCOLI WITH LEMON AND GARLIC

The lemon juice adds a nice bite but dulls the color of the broccoli. Omit it, if you want a bright green.

24 ounces ready-cut broccoli florets (8 to 10 cups)

2 large cloves garlic

3 tablespoons olive oil

3 tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Salt

Steam the broccoli until tender but firm, 4 to 6 minutes. Meanwhile, mince the garlic. Heat the oil in a nonstick skillet over medium heat, add the garlic and sauté 1 minute. Add the cooked broccoli, lemon juice and salt to taste, cooking briefly to combine. Makes 6 servings.

Percentage of smokers who try to quit in a typical year: 35%.

Percentage who actually succeed: 3%.

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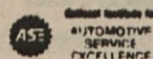
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## VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

### Slovenski parlament sprejel novo šolsko zakonodajo — Uvedena bo devetletna osnovna šola — Omogočen pouk o verstvih

Pretekli teden je slovenski parlament sprejel šest zakonov, ki zadevajo šolstvo. Gre za krovni zakon o organizaciji in financiranju vzgoje in izobraževanja ter zakone o vrtcih, osnovni šoli, gimnazijah, strokovnih in poklicnih srednjih šolah in o izobraževanju odraslih. Med pomembnejšimi spremembami bo uvedba devetletne obvezne osnovne šole, ki bo nadomestila sedanjo osemletno. Pri tem bodo v devetletko začeli hoditi prvotni šolčki šele čez osem let, torej bo šola uvedena začenši z šolskim letom 2004. Novinar *Dela* pretekli četrtek Bogi Pretnar pravi: »Prej pa naj bi predvsem spoštovali temeljno vodilo šolske prenove — postopnost: novosti bodo prvi uvajali tam, kjer bodo imeli za to prostore, ustrezno izobražene učitelje in opremo za sodobnejši pouk.«

Urša Matos je isti dan, 14. feb., v *Slovenecu* pisala: »Po pričakovanju se je razprava v državnem zboru o novi šolski zakonodaji zaostri la pri vprašanju, ali naj v javne šole uvedejo pouk o verstvih in etiki. Druga vprašanja, kot so zgodnejši vstop otrok v šolo (s šestimi leti), uvajanje 9-letne osnovne šole ter nivojski pouk, poslancev niso zanimala.«

O štiriurni burni razpravi je Bogi Pretnar pisal: »Dileme (in strankarske opredelitve) bi lahko strnili v tri temeljna bojna polja: uvesti predmet verstva in etika, da ne bo več političnih igrice in da zakonodajno telo ne bo preneslo odgovornosti za te igrice na strokovne svete, ki bodo odločali o vsebini in učnih načrtih; ne uvesti omenjenega predmeta, ker je še preslabo pripravljen, ker za njegovo poučevanje ni ustreznih ljudi in fakultetnih programov (razen diplomantov Teološke fakultete); ali pa kulturno dediščino krščanstva in enakovredno spoznavanje drugih svetovnih verstev vključiti v ustrezne predmete, kot so zgodovina, književnost in podobno.«

Končno je prišlo do glasovanja. O tem in še o debati zopet Urša Matos:

»Proti uvedbi pouka o verstvih (poskusno naj bi ga na nekaterih šolah uvedli že leta 1998, na vseh pa šele leta 2001) je od 71 navzočih glasovalo 31 poslancev, za pa jih je bilo 44. V razpravi so uvedbo predmeta podprli poslanci SKD, SLS, SND, SDSS in SPS ter delno LDS, proti pa so bili poslanci ZLSD, SNS, DSS in tršega dela LDS. Nasprotniki so trdili, da je predmet v nasprotju z ustavo, da ni znano, kdo ga bo učil in kakšna bo njegova vsebina, niti ni jasno, zakaj je to edini predmet, ki ga v šolo neposredno uvaja državni zbor. Najtrši nasprotniki se niso izognili niti trditvam, da bo predmet žalil čustva verujočih. Zagovorniki, med njimi tudi šolski minister Slavko Gaber, so navedbam ugovarjali, češ da prav ustava zagotav-

lja svobodo izbire in da bodo o vsebini ter učiteljih odločali strokovni sveti, ne pa vlada ali DZ. Javna šola mora mlade spodbujati k vedenju o verstvih in ne proti njemu, je v razpravi poudaril minister. Opozoril je še, da bodo predmet učili ljudje različnih nazorovskih prepričanj, saj so časi, ko je za nekatere učitelje veljala prepoved poučevanja, minili.«

Svoje mnenje je posredoval tudi Lojze Peterle, ki se je čudil, da so nekateri poslanci še vedno tako močno pod vplivom bivšega sistema. Peterle je pričakoval več tolerance in strpnosti ter dodal: »Če ni bilo nič narobe, ko smo se morali na pamet učiti Marxova besedila, potem ne bo nič narobe tudi s tem predmetom. Na Češkem imajo v šoli verouk, pa zato država ne bo razpadla.«

### Država in Cerkev precizirajo priprave na papežev obisk — Janez Pavel II. bo potoval z letalom Adria Airways, kar je velika izjema

Pretekli teden je bila v Ljubljani tiskovna konferenca, na kateri so sodelovali predstavniki vladnega in cerkvenega odbora za pripravo papeževga obiska. Ker so bile posredovane nekatere novosti, citiramo iz *Slovenca* sledeče: »Prvi dan, to je 17. maja, je ob papeževem prihodu predvidena slovesnost, na kateri mu bodo izkazane vojaške časti, predsednik države Milan Kučan mu bo izrekel dobrodošlico, organizirano pa bo tudi krajše srečanje z diplomatskim zborom. Uradno srečanje med papežem in predsednikom bo potekalo v protokolarnem objektu Grad Brdo pri Kranju, kjer so bo papež srečal tudi z drugimi najvišjimi predstavniki slovenske oblasti.«

Drugi dan, 18. maja, bo papež na svoj 76. rojstni dan in ob 1.250-letnici navzočnosti krščanstva na Slovenskem maševal v Stožicah pri Ljubljani. Istega dne je predvideno srečanje s predsednikom vlade Janezom Drnovškom (kraj srečanja za zdaj še ni določen) ter srečanje z mladimi v Postojni.

Tretji in zadnji dan, 19. maja, bo papež preživel v Mariboru, kjer bo del slovesnosti namenjen tudi predvideni beatifikaciji škofa Antona Martina Slomška (razglasitev za blaženega je odvisna od tega, ali bo rimska kongregacija pravočasno sprejela odločitev). Posebno pozornost bo papež namenil predstavnikom kulturnega in znanstvenega življenja, s katerimi se bo sešel popoldne. Poslovilna slovesnost je predvidena na letališču v Mariboru. Pa še to: do Maribora ter nato do Rima bo papež letel z domačo letalsko družbo Adria Airways, kar je posebna redkost in čast.

Zaradi lažjega nadzora bo na prizorišča mogoče vstopiti le s posebnimi vstopnicami, ki bodo brezplačne. Te bodo delili po župnijah, verjetno pa tudi v nekaterih potovalnih agencijah, ki bodo organizirale prevoze na srečanja. Do vstopnic bodo brez težav lahko prišli tudi slovenski zamejci in izseljenci.«



Pretekli teden je premiera dr. Janez Drnovšek obiskal apostolski nuncij v Sloveniji msgr. Edmonda Farhata. To je bil prvi tak obisk po prihodu msgr. Farhata v Slovenijo in mu je Drnovšek izrekel dobrodošlico. Sogovornika sta se strinjala, poroča STA v Delu, da bi bilo koristno obnoviti dialog med obema deloma mešane krovne komisije. Msgr. Farhat je rekel, da si bo prizadeval vzdrževati čim boljše odnose med Slovenijo in Svetim sedežem.

## Iz Clevelanda in okolice

### Predavanje o financah—

To soboto popoldne ob petih ste vabljeni na predavanje odvetnika Armonda Budisha, ki bo govoril o vprašanih, ki zadevajo starejše rojake, tako tudi o Medicare in Medicaid, o koristnem nalaganju denarja, o testamentu ipd. Odgovoril bo na na stavljena mu vprašanja. Vstopnine ni, na voljo bodo lahka okrepčila.

### Prodaja butar—

Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti sprejema naročila za butare za cvetno nedeljo, ta je letos 31. marca. Butare stanejo \$10 in so dolge približno 12 inčev. Naročite jih lahko, če pokličete tel. št. 692-0186. Naročila bodo sprejemali le do 22. marca, torej ne odlašajte. Naročene butare boste dobili v petek oziroma soboto pred cvetno nedeljo (29. in 30. marca). Z naročilom boste hkrati podprli delo te slovenske šole in pomagali ohraniti ta lepi slovenski običaj. Še to: Če bi si želeli ogledati, kako se butare delajo ali pri tem celo pomagali, pridite omenjene dni v staro cerkvijo. Naprošeni ste le za zelenje (cipresa, pulspanj, bršljan, dren, forzitie ipd.) in mačice, če jih imate. Prinesite s seboj tudi škarje in »stapler«.

### Radio oddaja na novi postaji—

G. Paul Lavrisha sporoča, da ima tedensko radio oddajo sedaj ob nedeljah med 11.30 in 12.30 pop. na postaji WKTX AM 830. Za oglase oz. vesti, ga dobite na 6507 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103-1635, tel. (216) 391-7225.

## Novi grobovi

### Anna S. Kuznik

Umrla je Anna S. Kuznik, rojena Podojil, žena Franka, mati Franka, Mary Ann Villegas, Linde, Jamesa, Michaela, Larryja in Nancy Krusoe, 12-krat stara mati, hčerka Vincenta (pok.) in Antoinette (r. Podowski), sestra Lucille Sas, Rose Ivers, Anthonyja in že pok. Vincenta. Pogreb je bil 20. februarja v oskrbi Fortunovega zavoda na 5316 Fleet Ave. s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Lovrenca in pokopom na Ver-nih duš pokopališču.

### Josephine A. Znidarsic

Umrla je 80 let stara Josephine A. Znidarsic, rojena Vovk, vdova po Franku, mati Roberte Elliott, Normana in Richarda (pok.), 2-krat stara mati, 2-krat prastara mati, sestra Hermana ter že pok. Alberta, Raymonda, Roberta in Josepha. Pogreb je bil 17. februarja iz Dan Cosic zavoda na Chardon Rd., kjer je pogrebne molitve opravil Fr. James McPhillips iz župnije

(dalje na str. 15)

### Letna seja Čitalnice—

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

### Redni mesečna seja—

Klub upokojencev v Nevburgu-Maple Hts. ima redno sejo to sredo, 28. feb., pop. ob 1h v SND na Stanley Avenue, Maple Hts. Članstvo vabljen.

### Zahvaljujemo se—

Pretekli teden smo v tej rubriki omenili, da iščemo dobrotnika, ki bi kril enoletno naročnino AD za p. Rafka Ropreta v Rimu. Z veseljem sporočamo, da se je odzvala ga. Josephine Tominc in se ji najlepše zahvalimo.

Dodamo naj, da bosta ga. Karl in ga. Helena Klesin iz Ridgewooda, NY, krila naročnino za eno leto za Rev. Juana Grilca v Caracasu, Venezueli. Tudi njima iskrena hvala.

### Kosilo—

V nedeljo, 3. marca, bo v avditoriju pri Sv. Vidu golaž s polento kosilo, katerega prebitok je namenjen tej župniji. Serviranje bo od 11. do 2. pop., kosilo se bo lahko vzelo na dom, nakaznice so po \$7, sponzorirajo ga DNIJ pri Sv. Vidu ter KSKJ društva št. 25 in 162.

### V Rožmanov sklad—

...za študirajočo koroško mladino v oskrbi Mohorjevih domov so v spomin pok. msgr. dr. Janeza Hornböcka, č.g. Vinka Zaletela in dr. Valentina Meršola, darovali: \$100 g.ga. Frank Pustotnik, Geneva, O.; \$50 g. Stanko Ferkulj; \$50 g. Janez Prosen; \$20 g.ga. Anton Vegel; \$10 g.ga. Karol Bojc. Za darove se v svojem in v imenu Mohorjeve lepo zahvaljuje poverjenik J. Prosen.

### Izjemna podpora—

G. John Goričan, Richmond Hts., O., je poklonil \$100 v naš tiskovni sklad. Za velikodušno podporo se mu najlepše zahvalimo.

### Priporočena kandidata—

Pretekli teden je lokalni *Plain Dealer* priporočal rojaka Ronalda Susterja, ki kandidira za mesto sodnika v okraju Cuyahoga (Common Pleas). Na to mesto je bil lani imenovan od guvernerja Georgea Voinovicha. Pred volilce mora na primarnih volitvah, ki bodo v Ohio 19. marca. Suster je eden od štirih kandidatov in je časopis menil, da je najboljši. Ko je postal sodnik, je Suster zapustil mesto državnega poslanca. Na to mesto pa je bil imenovan od drugih demokratskih poslancev rojak Ed Jerse. Tudi njega je *Plain Dealer* priporočal. Njegov brat, William Jerse, je služil nekaj let kot kaplan pri Sv. Vidu.

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## Predsedniške volitve in Slovenija

V torek so bile v državi New Hampshire primarne volitve, na katerih so med republikanci kandidirali strankni predsedniški kandidati. Ker predsednik Bill Clinton v demokrati stranki nima tekmeča za ponovno imenovanje, so demokrati odpadli. Na volitvah je tako zmagal zelo konservativni Pat Buchanan, kajti je dobil za dober odstotek več glasov kot kansaški senator Bob Dole. Buchanan pa je zmagal z le dobro četrtino vseh oddanih glasov (27%), Dole je prejel 26%, tretji kandidat, Lamar Alexander, bivši guverner Tennesseeja, pa je prejel 23%. Politični komentatorji menijo, da bo republikanski kandidat zoper Clintona 5. novembra letos eden teh treh, večina dalje meni, da bo to ali Dole ali Alexander, kajti naj bi bil Buchanan daleč preveč desničarski celo za večino republikancev, strankino vodstvo pa da ga sploh odklanja. To predvsem zato, ker naj bi imel Buchanan kot strankin kandidat najmanjšo možnost od treh imenovanih za premagovanje Clintona. To baje potrjujejo tudi domala vse ankete javnega mnenja, do strankine konvencije pa je še kakih pet mesecev, sezona primarnih volitev se je komaj pričela in še niso bile v nobeni od večjih držav.

Kot ameriški državljani se bomo vsi odločili sami, katerega od prijavljenih kandidatov bomo podpirali v trenutni sezoni primarnih volitev, in nato, 5. novembra, če bomo glasovali za republikanca ali za Clintona. To slednje bo za marsikoga odvisno od tega, kdo bo republikanski kandidat, kajti se prepogosto dogaja, da je volilec prisiljen opredeliti se za »manjšega zla« med kandidati in ne toliko za »boljšega« med njimi, naj gre za redne ali pa tudi primarne volitve.

Pričakovati sicer ni, da bo kateri od ameriških državljanov slovenskega porekla pogojeval svojo odločitev med Clintonom in republikanskim kandidatom izključno na podlagi domnevnega stališča ali naklonjenosti enega ali drugega do Slovenije. V svojih treh letih v Beli hiši ni mogoče trditi, da je bil predsednik Clinton oziroma njegova administracija nenaklonjena do Slovenije. Preje bi lahko trdili obratno. Med republikanci v tem oziru očitno izstopa Bob Dole. Zelo se je zanimal za Bosno, za Hrvaško in tudi Sloveniji je bil naklonjen. Trenutno skuša preko amandmajev oziroma dodatnih členov k raznim zakonskim osnutkom prepričati, da bi Srbija oziroma od Srbov kontrolirane kraje v BiH dobivali ameriško podporo, namenjeno obnovitvi zaradi vojne porušene infrastrukture. Proti Doleu je seveda Clintonova administracija. Mnogi bralci se morda spominjajo, da v času osamosvajanja Slo-

(dalje na str. 13)

## Najnovejša številka revije *Pogledi*

Na uredništvo AD je prispela najnovejša številka revije *Raziskovalnega inštituta STUDIA SLOVENICA* (št. 4,5 - januar 1996). Revija je dvojna, na 34 str. Izhaja sicer vsake tri mesece oz. štirikrat letno, cena posamezne številke je v ZDA valuti \$2.50, za dvojno pa \$4. Naslov Inštituta v Ljubljani je: *Studia Slovenica*, p.p. 28, 61210, Ljubljana Šentvid, naročiti se na revijo v ZDA pa morete na naslov: 13209 Hathaway Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20906. V pričujoči številki je več ponatisov člankov, ki so izšli v tem stoletju v zdomskem oz. izseljenskem tisku. Med njimi je tudi eden z naslovom »Dr. Miha Krek« (z njegovo fotografijo), ki ga posredujemo v celoti spodaj.

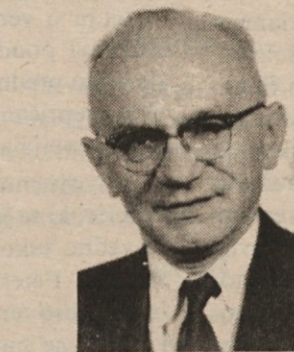
## DR. MIHA KREK

Dr. Miha Krek je bil rojen 27. septembra 1897 v Leskovicah nad Škofjo Loko. Končal je Škofijsko gimnazijo v Šentvidu. Nato je služil v 27. domobranskem in v 2. planinskem polku. Na soški fronti je bil ranjen. Po vojski je študiral pravo v Ljubljani in Zagrebu in doktoriral na ljubljanski univerzi.

Še kot študent je postal aktiven v politiki in vse od leta 1920 je bil v odboru SLS. Bil je odvetnik v Ljubljani. Od junija 1935 do julija 1943 je bil član jugoslovanske vlade in nekaj časa tudi njen podpredsednik. Nato je bil imenovan za jugoslovanskega poslanika pri zavezniškem vrhovnem poveljstvu za Sredozemlje (Allied Advisory Council for Mediterranean Affairs) in v tem svojstvu je služil v Alžiru, Neaplju in Rimu.

Septembra 1947 je odšel v Združene države in se naselil v Clevelandu. Povabil ga je Jakob Debevec za sourednika *Ameriške domovine*. Istočasno je bil direktor Lige katoliških ameriških Slovencev. Skupno s svojo ženo Amalijo, rojeno Dežman, je pomagal mnogim slovenskim beguncem pri iskanju sponzorjev, stanovanj in služb.

Po novem letu 1950 je odšel v Washington, D.C., kamor ga je poklical novo organizirani Narodni odbor za svobodno Evropo (National Committee for a Free Europe). V letih



1950-54 je bil šef Jugoslovanskega tiskovnega oddelka pri Free Europe Committee. Zelo aktiven je bil pri mednarodni zvezi krščansko-demokratskih strank. Bil je predsednik Narodnega odbora za Slovenijo in predsednik SLS-SKD. Leta 1958 se je vrnil v Cleveland in 18. novembra 1969 umrl za srčno kapjo v Woman's Hospital v Clevelandu.

Med drugo svetovno vojno je izšla v Londonu brošura: *Enemy within — German minorities as a weapon of German policy* (Notranji sovražnik; nemške manjšine kot orožje nemške politike), v založbi Hutchinson & Co., v zbirki 'Fight for Freedom' (Borba za svobodo).

Brošura sama nima letnice izida. Uslužbenec Library of Congress v Washingtonu, D.C., je, ko je brošuro katalogiziral, napisal letnico 1943 in dodal vprašaj. Med petimi avtorji, ki so napisali svoje prispevke, je tudi dr. Miha Krek, ki je napisal pregled položaja nemške manjšine v Kraljevini

## KOSILO Misijonske Znamkarske Akcije

CLEVELAND, O. — Post je in zopet se oglašamo ter Vas vabimo na kosilo Misijonske Znamkarske Akcije (MZA), katero bo letos že sedemindvajsetič pripravljeno iz ljubezni do bližnjega.

Kosilo bo v nedeljo, 10. marca, v šolskem avditoriju pri Sv. Vidu s serviranjem od 11.30 do 1. pop. Kosilo obsega: juho, govejo ali kurjo pečenko s prikuhami, solato, kavo in pecivom. Vse to boste dobili za zmerno ceno \$9 za odraslo osebo in \$4 za otroka. Nakaznice se že dobe v predprodaji, če kličete 881-5163 ali 481-3768, na razpolago bodo tudi pri vratih.

Kot vsako leto, bodo tudi letos razne stojnice: z mačkom v žaklju, z ročnim delom, z rožami in s pecivom. Ustavite se, morda boste kaj našli, kar iščete. Gospodinje pa lepo prosimo za domače pecivo in že vnaprej: HVALA!

Pa še par vrstic iz pisma dobrotnici od misijonarja, salezijanca g. Danila Lisjaka, ki je bil pred letom dni tu med nami za kratek čas. Moral se je umakniti iz goreče Ruande in se malo nabrati moči za nadaljnje delo v misijonih. Zdej se nahaja v Burundiju, kjer tudi ni dobro:

»...Pišem Vam iz dežele mučencev. Trije italijanski misijonarji so se pridružili dvajsetim domačim duhovnikom, ubitih v zadnjem letu. ... Naš misijon, hvala Bogu, ostaja še vedno oaza miru in pribežališče številnih beguncev iz sosednjih misijonov... Pred dnevi smo dogradili osnovno šolo, čudež v tej negotovosti. Tri tisoč otrok ne more obiskovati redne osnovne šole, ker ni prostora. Potrebovali bi še najmanj 22 učilnic. To bomo zmogli, če bodo dobrotniki in le trohica miru. V misijonu je čez 600 sirot brez dveh ali samo enega od staršev... Življenje je lepo. Gospod sam ga je hotel živeti z nami! Naj bo On naša edina moč tudi v temnih nočeh križa in skrbi! Bog z Vami!«

Odbor MZA - Cleveland

Jugoslaviji na straneh 69-80.

Iz tega poročila izvemo, da je bilo v Sloveniji pred drugo svetovno vojno 11 nemških osnovnih šol in 18 osnovnih šol, v katerih je bil pouk v nemščini in slovenščini. Nemške srednje šole v Sloveniji ni bilo, pač pa je bilo v Vojvodini osem nemških srednjih šol s 1971 učenci. Tja so lahko šli nadaljevat svoje šolanje nemški učenci po dovršeni osnovni šoli, tudi iz Slovenije.

Nemška manjšina je imela v Sloveniji 21 nemških župnij; poleg teh je bilo v Sloveniji še 16 župnij, ker so uporabljali oba jezika, nemščino in slovenščino, pri bogoslužju.

V Sloveniji je imela nemška nacionalistična organizacija *Kulturbund* podružnice v 29 okrajih. Poleg teh podružnic so imeli Nemci v Sloveniji še 31 drugih organizacij. Nekatero od teh je vlada prepovedala, »ker so delovale proti celovitosti države in so sodelovale s središči v Nemčiji ali pa v Avstriji.« Nemška manjšina v Jugoslaviji je imela šest dnevnikov in trije od teh šestih so izhajali v Sloveniji.

Nemci so imeli tudi precejšnjo finančno moč, ki je položaj in pomen nemške manjšine močno okrepila. »Ko so v agrarni krizi jugoslovanski kmetje trpeli in to po celi Jugoslaviji, so, na drugi strani, nemški kmetje živeli brez težav. Imeli so denar in dosegli ve skrivnostne kredite. Ni znan niti en sam kmet v revnem kočevskem okraju v Sloveniji, ki bi imel finančne težave v dobi krize. V vsem tem času niti en sam Nemec ni prodal niti enega samega kvadratnega metra svoje zemlje. Če bi prišel v težave iz kakršnegakoli razloga, se je na skrivnosten način zopet postavil na svoje noge.

Za Hranilnico v Kočevju je bilo znano, da je imela poseben odprt kredit pri eni od velikih berlinskih bank.«

Dr. Anton Korošec, ko je bil notranji minister in ko je zvedel, kako so Nemci sistematično kupovali zemljo in podjetja v Vojvodini, je 1937. leta imenoval posebno upravno komisijo, ki je bila opolnomočena, da je lahko razveljavila prodajo in nakup zemlje ali hiše v mejnih območjih, če interesi niso imeli posebne dovoljenja za kupo prodajo.

V istem letu je Stevan Barić, ravnatelj Državne agrarne banke, prenehal z dotedanjo politiko, ki je omogočala kredite Nemcem, če so le zaprosili za kredit z namenom, da kupijo zemljo ali pa hišo. Proti tej diskriminaciji so Nemci ostro protestirali preko svojih konzulatov in poslaništva.

Nemška peta kolona je že dolgo in dobro pripravljala teren za nemško okupacijo Jugoslavije. Podrobnosti o teh pripravah so bile precej točno pojasnjene v posebnem poročilu vladi, ki so ga pripravili izvedenci potem, ko so si preskrbeli podatke in dokaze v Nemčiji sami.

(dalje na str. 11)

DRAGO KLEMENČIČ

Ljubljana Slovenija

DR. MIHA KREK

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

## Verske vsebine na nacionalni javni televiziji

(nadaljevanje in konec)

## Med izzivi in možnostmi

»Uredništvo« Obzorij duha je postalo del Informativnega programa. Po nekaj letih je prešlo v Dokumentarni program od lanskega (1994) aprila pa je Verski program samostojen.

To pot je bilo mogoče prehoditi le ob nesebični pomoči nekaterih kolegov in kolegic, ki so rast programa podprli s svojim znanjem, vplivom in tudi konkretnim delom.

Tako so danes Obzorja duha redna polurna oddaja s ponovitvijo naslednji dan. Ob sobotah zvečer je na sporedu kratek duhovni nagovor pod skupnim naslovom »Ozare«. Še do konca leta (1995) bo ob nedeljah zvečer tekla niz »Biblija«. 41 polurnih oddaj je plod domačega znanja. Za vse večje praznike ima program na voljo termin za posebne oddaje, poleg tega pa nastaja v okviru Verskega programa kar nekaj odmevnih dokumentarnih filmov z vsebino, ki ustreza usmeritvam programa.

V oktobru (1995) je bil na sporedu niz treh filmov o sv. Frančišku Asiškem, lani dokumentarec o Franu Ksaverju Mešku in še marsikaj. Posebno pozornost so zbudile oddaje o Svetem pismu, ki smo jih snemali v Izraelu in Egiptu, ter božična in velikonočna zgodba ob Giottovih freskah v Padovi. Več teh oddaj je bilo na sporedu televizijskih hiš v Evropi in Ameriki. Na zadnjem festivalu v Cannesu so nekatere naše oddaje odkupili celo Korejci.

V letu 1995 nam je ob mnogih zapletih uspelo organizirati vsako drugo nedeljo neposredne prenose nedeljske maše oziroma evangeličanske bogoslužja. Tako Verski program naredi vsako leto okrog 6000 minut lastnega programa, kar je za peščico zaposlenih in nekaj zunanjih sodelavcev zelo velik zalogaj. Poleg

odgovornega urednika so namreč v programu redno zaposlene še producentka in dve novinarki. Ob embargu na nova zaposlovanja se naslanjamo še na zunanje sodelavce.

Vse pa seveda ni potekalo tako gladko, kakor bi se morebiti zdelo na prvi pogled. Čeprav živimo v družbi, ki želi biti demokratična, smo priče nekaterim izpadom, ki jih niti v preteklem enoumju nismo poznali. Tisti, ki so v našem verskem in drugem tisku izrazili začudenje nad pravimi kampanjami napadov na Cerkev, imajo povsem prav.

Če odštejemo represije, ki smo jih bili deležni v času prejšnjega režima, lahko mirno trdim, da smo se takrat soočali predvsem z načelnimi, idejnimi napadi, v teh nekaj letih našega opotekanja v demokracijo pa je, kakor da so se razvezale vse strasti, ki v napadih skoraj redno preglasijo razumne argumente. Tudi slovenski parlament ni izjema in le zakaj bi bilo na televiziji drugače?

Pri tem ne mislim na težave znotraj hiše, temveč predvsem na tiste, ki prihajajo od zunaj. Toda brez težav najbrž ne gre nikjer in treba jih je pač premagovati ali se jim izogibati, če je to mogoče. Vsekakor pa si upam trditi, da po vsebinski in strokovni plati znotraj televizije ni nobenega nasprotovanja Verskemu programu. Če narediš dobro oddajo, je ni težko plasirati.

Posebej se bo to pokazalo v novem načrtu predvajanja (shemi), ki bo začel veljati z novim letom (1996). Termini bodo žanrsko opredeljeni in razen nekaterih oddaj, ki same po sebi pripadajo posameznim programom, bo vse drugo odprto. To je nov izziv tudi za Verski program, da bo še povečal in izboljšal svojo produkcijo.

Že zdaj lahko napovem, da bo v prihodnjem letu (1996) na sporedu dokumentarec o Frideriku Baragi (v dveh delih), pa dokumentarni film o irskih samostanih, ki so dajali misijonarje našim prednikom, verjetno portret Simona Gregorčiča, pa seveda vse oddaje, ki so vezane na praznike in nekatere sodijo k našemu programu. Še več bi bilo mogoče narediti ob ustreznem vključevanju idejnih ustvarjalcev, ki so strokovnjaki za svoje področje, hkrati pa znajo napisati televizijski scenarij.

Poleg naštetih in še drugih oddaj, ki nastajajo v Verskem programu, bi bilo treba kratko

omeniti še eno nalogo ki ni nič manj pomembna, to pa je nenehna skrb, da informacije o dejstvih in dogodkih, ki so povezani z vero in verujočimi, postanejo integralni del vsakdanjega pretoka informacij. Z drugimi besedami: če se v Cerkvi ali ob njej danes zgodi nekaj pomembnega, kar po običajnih uredniških merilih sodi v enega od televizijskih dnevnikov, naj se tam tudi pojavi, ne pa da čaka na nedeljsko oddajo o veri in verujočih.

Na ta način se izognemo pojavu, ki mu v anglosaškem svetu pravijo »Sunday morning ghetto« — geto nedeljskega jutra. To je posledica uredniškega odtrganja vseh novic, ki zadevajo vero in verujoče, v njim namenjene oddaje, ki so navadno na sporedu ob nedeljah zgodaj zjutraj.

In tako Verski program ni zgolj uredniško producerska enota, ki skrbi za polnjenje svojih terminov, temveč vedno bolj postaja nekakšen servis drugim programom, ki se pri svojem delu občasno srečujejo z verskimi pojmi. Navsezadnje niti ni pomembno, ali gre za prevajanje tujih filmov, v katerih so svetopisemski citati ali liturgične molitve, ali pa za strokovno sodelovanje pri nastajanju izvirne oddaje takšnega ali drugačnega žanra.

Pravzaprav je tudi takšno delo svojevrstna pastoralala. Tisti, ki smo v preteklosti delali pri verskem tisku, smo se morali dolgo dokazovati. Precej let je minilo, preden je bilo razumljeno in sprejeto, da to ni delo za prosti čas, nekakšen hobi, ki ga mimogrede opraviš ob nekem drugem, »pravem« pastoralnem delu, temveč je to trd posel profesionalca, ki zahteva vsega človeka.

Slovenska Cerkev bo morala v prihodnje skrbeti tudi za oblikovanje profesionalnih kadrov, ki bodo lahko delali na nacionalni televiziji. Prav gotovo gre za specifično delo, ki zahteva temeljito poznavanje teologije, pa še medijske »obrbi«.

Morda bo prišel čas, ko se bo nacionalna televizija izkopalala iz težav in več vlagala v izobraževanje kadrov. Ko bo in če bo, bo izobraževala medijske profesionalce, za teološko formacijo pa bo morala poskrbeti Cerkev. Da gre pri delu na televiziji za poslanstvo in izziv, ki najbrž spadata med znamenja našega časa, pa je tako že dolgo jasno. •

Cerkev v sedanjem svetu  
Številka 11-12, 1995

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Iz tega poročila je jugoslovanska oblast zvedela, da je Institut für Auslandsdeutschum v Stuttgartu že končal z zapisom in popisom vseh 33 milijonov Nemcev, ki so tedaj živeli po svetu. Za Jugoslavijo so imeli v inštitutu točne podatke, kje je živel in kako je živel nemška manjšina. Vse je bilo dokumentirano s številnimi zemljevidi in fotografijami. Imeli so točne načrte za prevzem oblasti, od najvišjih funkcionarjev do najnižjih predpostavljenih.

Eden od sestavljalcev jugoslovanskega poročila je ob obisku omenjenega nemškega inštituta vprašal za podatke o določenem Nemcu, ki ga je osebno poznal; hitro je dobil točne podatke o njem. Ko je prosil za podatke o Nemcih v določenem naselju, ki ga je sam imenoval, so mu jih hitro preskrbeli. Nemci so imeli zapisane podatke tudi o nemških simpatizerjih, vključno z njihovo poklicno usposobljenostjo za določena službena mesta.

V Stuttgartu so Nemci imeli par tednov trajajoče tečaje, da so usposobili kandidate za vohunske misije. Učili so jih, kako se morajo obnašati, kaj opazovati in kako poročati. Strenirani vohuni so potem potovali po deželah, kamor so bili poslani, kot trgovski potniki, kot študentje ali pa kot navadni turisti.

Vsi ti nemški agentje so vedno stopili v Jugoslavijo na istem mestu, potovali po isti poti, šli v isto smer, se srečali z istimi osebami, stanovali na istem kraju in se enako obnašali. Vsi so obiskovali določene postaje in se srečali s šefi

pete kolone, ki so bili določeni za prevzem oblasti v potrebnem trenutku.

Vse to, kar tu prevzemem iz Krekovega članka, mi je pripovedoval tudi dr. A. Kuhar; če se prav spominjam, je bil ravno on tisti, ki je bil v omenjenem inštitutu in tam zbiral podatke za jugoslovansko vlado.

Še par besed o slovenski narodni tragediji kot posledici nemške okupacije Slovenije. Podatke, ki jih tu objavljam iz dr. Krekove študije, je seveda on dobil iz okupirane Slovenije preko dosegljivih in razpoložljivih kanalov. Iz poročila samega je razvidno, da se uporabljeni podatki nanašajo na konec poletja 1942. Do tega datuma so Nemci, po dobljenih informacijah, izselili okoli 85.000 Slovencev v nemške dežele Württemberg, Rhineland, Ruhr in Šlezijo. Te Slovence so verjetno ocenili kot sprejemljivo blago za nemško raso. Manj vredne so poslali, okoli 31.000 v Srbijo.

Nekateri Slovenci so sami bežali in se umikali nemškemu preganjanju. Okoli 8.000 jih je zbežalo na Hrvaško, v Ljubljansko pokrajino pa okoli 30.000. Poleg preselitev Krek omenja tudi človeške žrtve v tem času. Poroča, da je okoli 12.000 slovenskih otrok, v starosti od 2. do 10. let, izginilo, ker so jih preselili neznankam v Nemčijo. V omenjeni dobi - to je v poldrugem letu - so Nemci postrelili 1.468 talcev in nadaljnjih 2.000 Slovencev je padlo kot posledica nemških vojaških operacij.

(KONEC)

## V DRAG IN LEP SPOMIN

ob drugi obletnici, ko je po Božji volji  
zaspala v Gospodu moja draga žena in teta



## FRANCES GALIČ

ki jo je Bog poklical k sebi dne 25. februarja 1994.

*Dve leti Te že zemlja krije,  
in v črnem grobu spiš.*

*Srce Tvoje več ne bije,  
bolečin več ne trpiš.*

*Dom pa je prazen, brez Tvojega  
smehljaja, in otožen,  
odkar Te več med nami ni.*

Počivaj v miru! Ostala nam boš v lepem spominu.

Zalujoči ostali:

Lojze - mož

J. Radomski - nečak z družino

John Randt - nečak z družino

In v Sloveniji: brata Križ - nečaka z družinama

In v Sloveniji: Breda Hočevar - nečakinja z družino

Milwaukee, Wis., 22. februarja 1996.

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## Ključne značilnosti slovenske politike v letih 1929-1955

### XVI. nadaljevanje

Kljub takim ocenam je načrtovana industrializacija za Slovenijo predvidela precejšen obseg industrijske izgradnje: do leta 1951 naj bi na njenem ozemlju zgradili več novih elektroenergetskih in industrijskih objektov ter posodobili obstoječe.

Težave, ki so se kmalu pojavile pri uresničevanju petletnega načrta, pa so prisilile zvezno vlado, da ga je omejila ter podaljšala čas njegovega izvajanja. Krčenje načrtovanega, začelo se je že leta 1948, je Slovenijo precej prizadelo; odredi se je morala akumulaciji, investicijskim načrtom ter prevzeti še precejšnje breme graditve zveznih industrijskih objektov. Poleg tega je morala do leta 1952 izpolnjevati tudi velik del izvoznih in uvoznih obveznosti države in pristati na zmanjšanje proizvodnje v vrsti gospodarskih panog.

**Pospesena industrializacija** je imela poleg negativnih tudi več pozitivnih učinkov in posledic za slovensko gospodarstvo, saj je največ pripomogla, da je gospodarska struktura Slovenije do srede petdesetih let že dobila novo podobo in težišče delovanja. Industrija je postala vodilna gospodarska panoga, gradbeništvo in gozdarstvo pa sta se temu položaju hitro približevala. Narodni dohodek se je povečal, spremenjati se je začela struktura izvoza, močno se je povečalo število zaposlenega prebivalstva in izboljšala se je njegova izobrazbena struktura.

Po večini gospodarskih pokazateljev je bila zato Slovenija sredi petdesetih let še vedno najbolj razvita jugoslovanska republika.

Tedaj pa so se pokazale posledice izgradnje nekaterih industrijskih objektov, saj niso bili upoštevani vsi dejavniki in pogoji, potrebni za razvoj industrijskih obratov. Predelovalna industrija, značilna za predvojno slovensko gospodarstvo, je obdržala do srede petdesetih let nizko tehnično opremljenost, neustrezno strukturo delovne sile, slabo delovno storilnost. Življenjska raven se v primerjavi s predvojno ni dvigala, marveč je celo padla. Primanjkovalo je blaga za široko potrošnjo, zlasti tehničnega, ki ga je bilo moč kupiti po visokih cenah.

Industrializacija je imela za posledico hitro in večkrat s političnim ciljem vodeno **spremembo socialne strukture**. Zaradi deagrarizacije se je hitro manjšalo število kmečkega prebivalstva; od zadnjega predvojnega popisa prebivalstva leta 1931 do prvega povojnega leta 1948 je delež kmečkega prebivalstva padel za 10% (na 49%), kar je bila v glavnem posledica zaposlovanja v neagrarnih panogah, predvsem v industriji.

Kmečko prebivalstvo se je

zaradi ekonomskih razlogov, delno pa tudi pod političnimi pritiski, množično zaposlovalo v industriji kot nekvalificirana delovna sila.

Za Slovenijo je v povojnem času značilna **obsežna deagrarizacija**, ki pa je ni spremljala enako obsežna urbanizacija, odhajanje iz vasi v mesta. Spreminjanje dejavnosti z zaposlovanjem kmečkega prebivalstva v neagrarnih panogah je bilo v obdobju 1948-53 dvakrat večje kot preseljevanje in naseljevanje ljudi iz vasi v mestih. V Sloveniji je nastajal polproletariat, ki je živel v mešanih gospodarstvih in odhajal dnevno iz vasi v mesto na delo.

Poseben gospodarski in politični problem je bila **preskrba** prebivalstva, kar je bilo v ozki povezavi z načinom pridobivanja živil in življenjskih potrebščin in z odkupi kmetijskih pridelkov.

Problem preskrbe je bil pe-reč še toliko bolj, ker se je jugoslovanska oblast pod vplivom Sovjetske zveze poleti 1947 odpovedala pomoči iz Marshallovega načrta. Preskrba je temeljila na zagotavljanju osnovnih potreb s prehrabeniimi izdelki oziroma kmetijskimi pridelki. Merila potreb in razdeljevanja so bila centralistično določena; tako je bil organiziran in voden tudi celoten preskrbovalni sistem.

Osnova za tako organizirano zagotavljanje preskrbe s hrano so bile živilske nakaznice in točke (boni) za nakup industrijskih izdelkov. Količina živil, ki jih je dobil posameznik, je bila odvisna od zaposlitve oziroma težavnosti dela in od možnosti »samooskrbe«.

V tako organizirani preskrbi je bilo precej izjem s prednostmi in privilegiji pri dobavi (oficirski, funkcionarski magazini ipd.).

Težave pri zagotavljanju zadostnih količin hrane zaradi povečanega števila potrošnikov so narekovele politični pritisk na kmete in tudi na vse

oskrbovance zagotovljene preskrbe. Posebno težavo je predstavljala preskrba z industrijskimi izdelki (tekstil in oblačila, obutev, gospodinjske potrebščine, kmetijsko orodje itd.), ki jih domača industrija ni izdelovala dovolj. V začetku petdesetih let se je povečalo število izdelkov, ki so bili v prosti prodaji po višjih cenah. Cene so bile podrejene potrebam po blagu oziroma kritju osnovnih potreb in so bile za vrsto izdelkov določene.

Preskrba je temeljila na trgovski mreži, ki je imela nalogo nabave in razdeljevanja. Kontrola potrošnikov je bila stroga; vsak je moral biti vpisan v register potrošnikov. Racionirano prehrabeno blago je potrošnik lahko kupoval na nakaznice le v za to določenih trgovskih prodajalnah. Do leta 1948 so bile te zasebne, čeprav jih je oblast želela omejevati z uvajanjem zadružnih prodajal. V Sloveniji je bila močno razpredena mreža nabavno prodajnih zadrug (naproze). Leta 1946 se je v 384 zadružnih prodajalnah oskrbovala skoraj tretjina prebivalcev Slovenije.

**Zadruga in zadružna lastnina** so bile vmesni člen med državo in zasebnim gospodarskim sektorjem. V novem gospodarsko-političnem sistemu je zadružništvo dobilo posebno mesto kot oblika gospodarjenja in lastninskih odnosov.

V letu 1946 je bilo v Sloveniji 881 zadrug, največ kmetijsko proizvodnih. Do leta 1949, ko se je začela pospešena kolektivizacija, so bile značilne splošne kmetijske zadruga (SKZ), ki so združevale vso gospodarsko in tudi drugo dejavnost na vasi in so bile domala v vsaki vasi; leta 1949, ko so bile na vrhuncu, jih je bilo 1.160. Čas kolektivizacije so SKZ, čeprav gospodarsko šibke, preživele; po letu 1954 je kmetijsko zadružništvo doživelo novo preobrazbo, Splošne kmetijske zadruga so se začele vse bolj organizirati kot gospodarska podjetja.

### Kultura pod sovjetskim vplivom

Federalistična ureditev oziroma priznanje večnacionalne sestave Jugoslavije je še posebej veliko prinesla slovenskim kulturnim ustanovam. Tiste nacionalnega pomena so bile preimenovane v slovenske, kar pred vojno ni bilo možno (Narodno gledališče leta 1945 v Slovensko narodno gledališče, Akademija znanosti in umetnosti pa po prvem preimenovanju leta 1944 dokončno postane Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti leta 1948).

Krog nacionalnih kulturnih ustanov, ki so prejemale redna proračunska sredstva, se je že v nekaj letih močno razširil z novimi visokimi šolami (npr. Gospodarsko fakulteto, dve ma umetniškima akademija-

ma, Višjo pedagoško šolo itd.), gledališči (za mariborsko prevzame celotno oskrbo država že leta 1945), muzeji, Moderno galerijo, Radiom Ljubljana.

Rednejši dotok sredstev je omogočal bolj nemoteno poslovanje ustanov, ki pa so še naprej delovale v težkih razmerah, saj so bile investicijske postavke nizke. Edina večja pridobitev za likovno umetnost je bila dograditev Moderne galerije, medtem ko so bile v znanosti investicije usmerjene predvsem v inštitute tehniških znanosti, ki naj bi po mnenju slovenske vlade najbolj koristili pri industrializaciji države.

Ustanavljanje novih sred-



Na fotografiji je Urban Franc, 20-letni Blejčan, ki je na svetovnem prvenstvu v poletih, to je bilo 11. in 12. februarja na letalnici Kulm pri avstrijskem mestu Bad Mitterndorf osvojil tretje mesto. Na tekmovalju je Urban Franc postavil tri nove slovenske državne rekorde. Za en meter je popravil več kot deset let star rekord Matjaža Debelaka (185 m), nato ga še dvakrat na istem tekmovalju premaknil naprej, na 189 in končno na 190 metrov. Po tem tekmovalju je Urban Franc odpotoval v ZDA, kjer se je pretekli konec tedna udeležil tekmovalja na Iron Mountain, Michigan, o le-tem pa poročamo pod fotografijo na strani 13.

njih in visokih šol je nudilo večjo možnost nadaljnega šolanja širšemu krogu Slovencev. To velja predvsem za strokovno šolstvo (v šolskem letu 1938/39 je bilo v Sloveniji 7, 1946/47 že 12 in 1950/51 že 26 srednjih strokovnih šol), medtem ko je število splošno izobraževalnih šol (gimnazij) le malenkostno naraslo.

Število višjih in visokih šol se je že v nekaj letih podvojilo, kar velja tudi za število študentov.

Največja problema v šolstvu sta bila pomankanje učiteljskega kadra, ki so ga precej prizadela vojna leta, in prostorske težave. Povečan pritisk mladine na šole je v večjih središčih že v nekaj letih pripeljal tudi do uvedbe tretje izmene v šolah, potrebnih investicij v širitvev šolskih prostorov pa petletni načrt ni predvideval.

Oblast je posegala tudi v kulturo in umetnost. Da bi lahko nadzirala kulturno sfero, je KPJ po osvoboditvi okrepila agitacijsko-propagandni aparat (t.i. agitprop). Ta se je v nekaj letih močno povečal in postal vzporedna struktura oblastnim organom. Agitprop sicer ni imel posebnih zakonskih pristojnosti, dejansko pa je kmalu postal vrhovni razsodnik za vsa idejna in kulturna vprašanja in cenzor »neustreznih« kulturniških dejavnosti.

Prve poteze nove oblasti na področju kulture v letu 1945 so težile k zagotavljanju monopolnega položaja tistim dejavnikom, ki so jih vodili člani KPS. Tovrstne poteze so opravičevali z zagovarjanjem enotnosti OF in na ta način pristajali na izdajanje le ene osrednje literarne revije, na ustanovitev le po enega stanovskega društva za vsako umetniško in znanstveno panogo, na registracijo le ene zveze amater-

skih kulturnih društev ipd. Poskuse obnavljanja starih ali ustanavljanja novih združb, ki jih ne bi mogli kontrolirati in ki bi bili konkurenca politično podpiranim favoritom, pa so prepovedali.

S tistimi kulturnimi ustvarjalci, ki so leta 1945 emigrirali, se nova oblast ni posebej ukvarjala. Štela jih je za »narodne izdajalce«, to pa je bil zadosten razlog za zamolčevanje. Hkrati pa je železna zavesa preprečevala tudi dotok kulturnih informacij z zahoda, tako da o zahodni kulturi in Slovencih v Sloveniji niso bili najbolj obveščeni. Doma pa je KPS najprej, že leta 1945, zaostri-la stališče proti katoliški inteligenci.

Kulturni delavci v OF so se sicer avgusta 1945 še opredeljevali proti načelom socialističnega realizma in podrejanju kulture političnim potrebam, toda edino veljavna kulturnopolitična usmeritev je postala tista, ki so jo zagovarjali vodilni jugoslovanski partijski kulturni ideologi.

Čeprav je dobila z novo ustavo federalna enota posebej velike pristojnosti prav v kulturi, je imel center vsaj v prvem obdobju veliko moč. Kulturnopolitične smernice so bile enake v vsej državi in so nekatere Sloveniji kot kulturno najrazvitejšemu delu Jugoslavije močno škodovala (npr. uvedba sedemletnega obveznega šolanja, saj je imela Slovenija že uveljavljenega osemletnega).

Na jugoslovanski ravni so bila sprejeta načela, ki so okrepila vpliv sovjetske kulture tudi v Sloveniji. V kulturni politiki so se zasidrale tendence estetske teorije **socialističnega realizma**, ki so jih zagovarjali tudi vodilni slovenski partijski

(dalje na str. 13)

## KLJUČNE ZNAČILNOSTI

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

kulturni ideolog. Socrealistične ideje so se v kulturnopolitičnih načelih utrdile ob koncu leta 1946, ko se je v Jugoslaviji zvrstilo več kongresov; za razvoj umetnosti je bil vsekakor najpomembnejši I. kongres Zveze književnikov Jugoslavije novembra 1946 v Beogradu.

V skladu s programskimi smernicami in zaradi razvejanosti agitpropovskega aparata je bilo do leta 1950 v Sloveniji predstavljenih zelo malo del, ki bi ostro nasprotovala zahtevani usmeritvi. Tisti, ki so se prekršili proti zapovedim, so bili deležni hudih političnih kritik, napadov v medijih in tudi odvzema osebne svobode.

Slovenske revije so objavile precej direktivnih člankov, pisanih v duhu pristnega socialističnega realizma, ki naj bi »izboljševalno« vplivala na slovensko kulturo. Le manjši

del pa so jih napisali slovenski pisci, saj je šlo po večini za prevode ruskih teoretikov socialističnega realizma.

Sovjetska kultura je močno vplivala na kulturniško sceno v Sloveniji. V umetnosti je bila morda še najbolj izrazita v kinematografih, kjer so večinoma vrteli ruske filme. Okoli dve tretjini natisnjenih del tujih avtorjev so bili prevodi iz ruščine, poleg tega pa so v Sloveniji pogosto gostovali ruski umetniki in znanstveniki.

Ustanovljeno je bilo posebno Društvo za kulturno sodelovanje Slovenije s Sovjetsko zvezo, ki so ga vodili ljudje s političnega vrha. V šolah je bila na vseh stopnjah kot obvezen tuj jezik uvedena ruščina; tudi večji del učbenikov, ki so bili prevodi tujih del, je bil preveden iz ruskega jezika.

### Informbirojevski spor

Spor jugoslovanskega partijskega in državnega vodstva s sovjetsko komunistično partijo in drugimi komunističnimi strankami, združenimi v Informbiro leta 1948, je mejnik v jugoslovanskem političnem razvoju. Za prva leta po sporu je značilna še ostrejša ekonomska in politična prisila proti kmetom, slabšanje življenjskega standarda zaposlenih v neagrarnih panogah in še večja etatizacija in centralizacija. Slabe politične posledice stalinističnih metod vladanja pa so partijsko in državno vodstvo pripeljale do spoznanja, da mora začeti iskati lastno pot v socializmu.

Vzrok za spor jugoslovanskega partijskega in državnega vodstva z Informbirojem ni bila v prvi vrsti želja po samosvoji jugoslovanski poti v socializmu. Šlo je veliko bolj za boj dveh hegemonov, državno-partijskih voditeljev, Tita in Stalina, oziroma za strah Stalina, da bi Tito lahko ogrozil njegov primat. Noben drug vzhodnoevropski komunistični voditelj namreč ni imel tako močnega notranjepolitičnega položaja kot Tito. Nobeden ni bil uvrščen med zmagovalce druge svetovne vojne in nobeden ni poveljeval večstotisočglavi vojski.

Klice spora med Stalinom in Titom segajo že v čas druge svetovne vojne. Ob koncu vojne in po njej so se jugoslovanski interesi križali s sovjetskimi v vprašanih jugoslovanskih severnih in zahodnih meja (tj. slovenske meje z Avstrijo in Italijo), odnosa do Albanije, načrtov konfederacije z Bolgarijo, ideje o podonavski federaciji, »izvozu« jugoslovanske revolucije.

V letih 1946/47 pa je prišlo do sporov na gospodarskem področju pri pripravi pogodb o ekonomski menjavi, ustanavljanju mešanih družb, zamisli o ustanovitvi sovjetsko-jugoslovanske gospodarske banke, prosti plovbi po Donavi itd.

Informbiro je bil ustanovljen septembra 1947 in KPJ je v njem imela pomembno vlogo. Beograd je z odločitvijo, da postane sedež Informbiroja in uredništva njegovega glasila »Za trden mir in ljudsko demokracijo«, začasno postal center komunističnega gibanja. Navzven je tedaj kazalo, da sta si Sovjetska zveza in Jugoslavija blizu kot še nikoli.

Sovjetska zveza je imela v Jugoslaviji poleg vojaških in civilnih strokovnjakov tudi politično izpostavo, ki naj bi nadzirala jugoslovansko notranjo in še posebej zunanjo politiko; ta namreč ni bila povsem skladna s sovjetskim razumevanjem enotne zunanje politike.

Sovjetska zveza je hotela Jugoslavijo z ekonomskimi pritiski potisniti na isto raven kot druge satelite že ob koncu leta 1947, ko je sklenila, da odloži sprejem trgovinskih sporazumov za leto 1948.

Jugoslovansko nasprotovanje sovjetskim zahtevam na zunanjepolitičnem področju je v začetku marca 1948 povzročilo radikalen preobrat v odnosih med partijama in državama. Sovjetsko vodstvo je razloge za spor z vodstvom KPJ predstavilo kot ideološke in ne kot politično pragmatične, utemeljene v skrbi SZ za ohranitev enotnosti v vzhodnem bloku in v dejstvu, da je bil Tito premočan za Stalinovo liderstvo.

Posledice spora z Informbirojem so bile dvojne: spremeni se je notranjepolitična in zunanjepolitična usmeritev Jugoslavije, začel se je obračun s političnimi nasprotniki in val

(dalje na str. 14)



Fotografija zgoraj je ena od sedmih, ki nam jih je posredovala ga. Silvija Pišorn, naša naročnica in med drugim zelo aktivna pri Slovenski šoli fare Marije Vnebovzete. V daljšem članku, ki bo izšel v angleščini prihodnji teden, poroča o smučarskem tekmovanju preteko soboto in nedeljo (17. in 18. feb.) v Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Na njem je njen nečak, 16-letni Slovenec iz Moravč, Primož Peterka, osvojil 16. in 4. mesto. 10. in 11. februarja je bil Peterka dvakrat prvi na tekmovanju za mednarodni pokal (International Cup) v Westby, Wis., kjer je tudi postavil novi rekord. Ravno danes pop. ob 1h (22. feb.) naj ima ESPN televizija prenos tega tekmovanja.

Tudi sorodniki iz Clevelanda so se udeležili tekmovanja 17. in 18. feb. To so bili Primožev stric Jože Novak z ženo Justi in sinom Jožkotom, mrzla teta Silvija Pišorn z možem Brankotom in štirimi otroci, ter mrzel stric (glejte foto) Stanko Krulc ml.

Na fotografiji so, spredaj in z leve, Urška, Andrej, Veronika in Darja Pišorn, Joško Novak in slovenski skakalec Urban Franc (glejte str. 12). Zadaj stojijo, zopet z leve, Stanko Krulc, skakalec Primož Peterka, Branko Pišorn, Jože in Justi Novak ter Silvija Pišorn. Fotografiral je Stanko Krulc ml. Več fotografij prihodnjič v angleškem delu. Ur.

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## Predsedniške volitve in Slovenija

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

venije, ko je bil takratni predsednik George Bush kar precej mlačen in je preko svojega zunanjega ministra Jamesa Bakerja tudi nasprotoval razpadu SFRJ, se je Pat Buchanan zavzel za priznanje dejanskega in torej za priznanje neodvisne Slovenije. V svojih izjavah v letošnji kampanji pa kaže Buchanan stališče, ki je do aktivnega angažiranja ZDA v zunanji politiki nenaklonjeno. Dvoma ne more biti, da bi podpiral demokratično Slovenijo v obliki normalnih odnosov. V času morebitne krize za Slovenijo pa tudi ni verjeti, da bi se hotel kaj vmešavati ali igrati večjo vlogo. Za kaj takega bi lahko prej računali ali na Clintona ali na Dolea. O Lamar Alexandru ni mogoče nič reči, kajti je dvomljivo, če ta trenutek sploh ve, kje Slovenija je. Ponuja se pa kot zmerni konservativec, ki lahko združi republikanske vrste in apelira na strankarsko neopredeljene volilce proti Clintonu veliko učinkoviteje, kot Dole ali Buchanan. V zadnjem času hitro napreduje in ni izključeno, da ne bo prehitel druga dva tekmece.

Pri vsem tem moramo vedno imeti v mislih še nekaj in to je, da bo Slovenija zavzemala silno omejeno mesto za kateregakoli predsednika ZDA. Če bo kateri od kandidatov vprašan, ali podpira Slovenijo, ali je »za« Slovenijo, bo seveda rekel, da absolutno podpira demokratično Slovenijo, njeno neodvisnost, njene pravice itd. To nobenemu kandidatu nič ne stane, računa pa, da bo s takšnimi izjavami pridobil podporo med to zanj bolj malo ali celo nič znano skupino volilcev.

Pretekli teden je bil na tem mestu ponatisnjen članek Janeza Grila iz *Družine* »Po njih sadovih jih boste spoznali«. Tako tudi do trenutnih predsedniških kandidatov. Že zaradi tega, da sedi tri leta v Beli hiši, je imel Clinton priložnost dokazati, da je on in preko njegovega administracija Sloveniji naklonjena. Ni misliti, da bi se to spremenilo. Kot voditelj republikancev v senatu zadnjih več let, nekaj teh kot voditelj republikanske manjšine, zadnji čas pa kot voditelj večine, je Dole na raznih načinih dokazal, da je precej naklonjen do Slovenije, čeprav se je doslej najbolj aktivno opredelil za kraje, južno od Slovenije, in proti Srbiji. Kot predsednik bi svoje gledanje gotovo razširil, vedno v kontekstu prioritete ameriških nacionalnih interesov, a se zdi upravičeno sklepati, da bi bil dokaj dober prijatelj Slovenije. Za Alexandra tega zaenkrat ni mogoče reči, ker je glede Slovenije, vsaj kolikor vemo, prava *tabula rasa*. Prav zaradi tega pa ni nič, kar daje slutiti, da bi bil iz kateregakoli razloga Sloveniji apriorno nenaklonjen. Ob koncu velja znova poudariti, da se bo vsak volilec 5. novembra odločil sam, in da bo zanj ali zanjo kandidatovo gledanje na Slovenijo, v kolikor se bo dalo le-to sploh ugotoviti, veliko manj pomembno od drugih faktorjev. Za mnoge pa ne bo takšno gledanje čisto deveta briga, posebej ne za tiste, kot so bralci teh vrstic, ki se iz tega ali onega političnega zornega kota živo zanimajo za Slovenijo in njeno sedanost in bodočnost.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

## MATERINŠČINA

## Kra ek obračun — dolgim pogledom naprej

Letošnje (1995) kratko poletje je bilo zame daljše kakor po navadi. P Severne in Južne Amerike se ob obisku v starem kraju spomnilo tudi mene. Tri štiri od njih so celo vedeli, da sodelujem pri Rodni grudi. Večinoma pa ne. Obiskali so me kot sorodniki, kot stari znanci.

Mogoče pa se mi je ravno ob teh obiskih še prav posebej jasno razodelo, da sem v listu v resnici govoril še bolj v prazno, kakor sem mislil.

Skozi trideset let sem namreč mesec za mesecem vztrajno pisal članke za Rodno grudo in si ob vsakem srčno želel, da bi vsaj nekaterim med tisoči izseljencev kaj pomagal z domačo besedo o domači besedi. Veselel sem se vsakega glasu od njim in potrpežljivo čakal, da bodo bralci počasi prevzeli vodstvo rubrike in mi tudi sami svetovali, o čem naj pišem, ali pa mi vsaj postavljali vprašanja.

Ko pa tega le ni in ni bilo dosti, sem čedalje bolj čutil, da pišem v čudno gluho lozo. Pa sem se kljub temu še naprej slepil, da je življenje v izseljenstvu pač težko in da tako rekoč ni ne časa ne volje za prebiranje mojih člankov. Ampak v zadnjih petih letih se mi je čedalje ostreje odkrivalo, kako čudni prepad in kakšni strahotni berlinski zidovi so med domovino in izseljenstvom.

V svoji naivnosti sem pisal neposredno iz srca za tamkajšnje razmere, kakor sem si jih vedel in znal razmišljati: kako je vse žejno in lačno domače besede, kako vsi komaj čakajo, kdaj se bodo lahko vrnili, zato jim moram v svoji rubriki sproti pripovedovati o vsem, kar je v jeziku in za jezik novega, da bodo kljub zli usodi kar najmanj prikrajšani in lahko še naprej v živih stikih s slovensčino in z domovino, po kateri jim — kakor lepi Vidi — hrepeni srce.

Zdaj vidim in vem, da je bila revija sama — in z njo vred tudi mi, njeni sodelavci — marsikje ožigosani kot tujek in s tem strogo načelno zavrnjena, njeni sodelavci — in med njimi tudi jaz — pa gladko obtoženi sodelovanja z režimom. Tako na svoji koži čutim, kako krivičen je lahko čas in kako brezobzirna so lahko načela.

Pa nič ne ugovarjam, ker se zavedam, kako neznanški duhovni potencial se je nabral za tem jezom v tujini, le vem, da bi bil z drugačno igro obeh partnerjev uspeh v prid slovenstva in Slovencev lahko večji in trajnejši, saj bi potem osamosvojitve doma ne bila vzela tako vse vode izseljenstvu, kakor jo je.

Zame je še danes jasno, kakor mi je bilo jasno prvi dan, ko sem bil povabljen k sodelovanju pri Rodni grudi, da njeno poslanstvo ne more biti neiskreno in pristransko, čeprav doma ni bil mogoč svoboden pretok misli. Preneki sodelavec si je najbrž takrat podob-

no kakor jaz dajal duška s pisanjem v Rodno grudo tudi zato, ker naj bi tako prišel v stik z ljudmi, s katerimi je bil sicer stik prepovedan.

Tudi v tem smo videli in čutili svoje slovensko poslanstvo. Tudi to nam je lajšalo življenje v ideološki nesvobodi. Zdaj pa vidim, kako sta načelni ideologiji druga drugo pravzaprav dosledno podpirali v strogi izolaciji in segregaciji.

Dobro. Motil sem se. Toliko in toliko energije je šlo v nič, v prazno, na šum. In vendar ob tem kratkem obračunu s preteklostjo ne kuham zamere ne na domovino ne na izseljenstvo. Z istim prostodušnim slovenskim srcem gledam naprej, v prihodnost. Na obeh plateg luže.

Doma, v Evropi, že lep čas zorijo veliki načrti. Z veliko potrpljenja in idealizma, pa tudi z veliko preračunljivosti in sebičnosti nastaja in se oblikuje — prosto po Združenih državah Amerike — Združena Evropa. Gotovo veličastna zamisel, če bi ne bila povezana z ljudmi in z njihovimi plusi in minusi.

Nekajkrat sem že — tudi v Rodni grudi — pisal o teh vprašanih in se šel preroka in napovednika prihodnosti. Naj nekaj teh misli ponovim in deloma dopolnim še danes, tako rekoč tik pred tretjim tisočletjem, ko se vsaj deloma že čutijo stvarne podlage, da se utegne uresničiti zamisel o Združeni Evropi.

Pri tem bo med prvimi in največ trpel tudi jezik, bistveni del našega jaza. Slovenščina se bo znašla v novem, še večjem zboru jezikov. Če se je v dunajskem parlamentu, dokler smo bili pod Avstrijo, lahko še kdaj ogasila, in če tudi v Beogradu, ko smo bili v Jugoslaviji, ni bila povsem neznana, je enkrat ena, da je v evropskem parlamentu ne bo več slišati. To gotovo marsikaj pove o novih medsebojnih sorazmerjih, pove pa tudi o novem sožitju v evropskem kulturnem in jezikovnem babilonu.

Vendar je to samo ena plat medalje. V marsičem bo namreč tudi v novih razmerah odvisno zlasti od nas, ali bomo — vsaj doma — znali in hoteli ostati še naprej Slovenci, s svojim jezikom, s svojo narodno identiteto. In v tem se

nam obeta celo drobcen plus: ker državne meje očitno ne bodo več tako ostre, kakor so zdaj, bomo nemara imeli lahko vsestransko tesnejše stike s svojimi rojaki na Koroškem in v Italiji, tako da se bomo še bolj neprisiljeno čutili enotno narodno družino.

In kot taka narodna enota sredi drugih narodnih evropskih skupnosti bomo najbrž imeli lahko tudi tesnejše in sproščenejšje stike s slovenskimi izseljenci ne le v Evropi, temveč tudi drugod po svetu. Mogoče bodo takrat vse izseljenke skupine in skupinice celo pozabile na medsebojne pregraje in trenja ter vsaj za nekaj časa zaživele v enotni skupnosti.

Ampak ko bo — če bo — taka slovenska skupnost zaživela v novi Evropi, mi je popolnoma jasno, da se bo obdržala le z največjim naporom, saj nove razmere ne bodo v prid naši narodni in jezikovni skupnosti. Jezikovno stapljanje in usvajanje se bo nadaljevalo z nezmanjšano močjo, in sicer predvsem na intelektualni, knjižni, javni ravni. Univerze,

akademije, televizije, radijske postaje, gledališča (zlasti opere), strokovne knjige in nasploh tisk se bodo nezadržno približevale stanju, kakršnega v tem poznamo pri sedanjih velikih narodnih manjšinah v Evropi, na primer v Franciji in Španiji, pa v Veliki Britaniji in drugod, k tako imenovani dvojezičnosti.

Če manjšine, se pravi manjše jezikovne enote, v novi evropski upravni ureditvi ne bodo dobile močnejšega glasu, kakor ga imajo zdaj, bodo njihovi jeziki naprej po starem hiral — in z njimi vred tudi Slovenija, ki je danes na vrhu narodne in jezikovne samobitnosti. In se bo začelo in nadaljevalo nezadovoljstvo in bo nemara treba čakati na novo pomlad narodov in s tem državam ali pa na resnični prepad in zdesetkanje evropskih narodnih jezikov na najnujnejše, najmočnejše.

Prihodnost je torej lahko črnogleda, če računamo s sedanjim stanjem, ko vidimo, kako je z jeziki v Združenih državah Amerike, in ko vemo, kako je v Franciji s Provansalci, v Srbiji z Albanci, v Angliji z Irci... in kako je bilo s Slovenci pod Avstrijo in v Jugoslaviji. Ampak ravno vzpon in

rast slovenske zavesti in jezika v zadnjih dvesto letih mi jasno odpirata tudi veselejše perspektive, se pravi, tudi v novih razmerah bo marsikaj odvisno zlasti od nas, od našega hotenja, od naše notranje moči. Dokler se nam bo namreč zdelo, da je slovenska identiteta z našim jezikom vred zanimiva in vredna posebne ljubezni in zavzemanja.

S tako popotnico torej stopamo v novo obdobje slovenske zgodovine.

Rodna gruda  
december 1995

## Ključne značilnosti...

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

repesije proti tistim, ki so ostali zvesti Stalinu, ker niso mogli ali hoteli razumeti politične spremembe med državami s komunističnim vodstvom.

V paranoičnem strahu so jugoslovanske oblasti preganjale ne le simpatizerje Informbiroja, temveč tudi vse tiste, ne glede na njihov položaj, na katere je padel zgolj nedokazan sum proinformbirojske usmeritve.

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## Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

### 1120. Predsednica MZA Cleveland Marica

Lavrša je 6. decembra sporočila: »Prejšnji teden so bili duhovniki iz Slovenije tukaj. Bili so na grobu škofa Rožmana v Lemontu, nato pa so prišli v Cleveland. V petek zvečer je bil kulturni večer, kjer se je urednik *Družine* g. Franc Petrič zahvalil za vse, kar smo pomagali Sloveniji in je tudi Vas omenil, da je prišlo veliko po Vaši poti pomoči v domovino (preko MZA). Bil je prav lep večer.

Tudi pri nas smo imeli duhovnika, župnika iz Selc v Selški dolini, on sam pa je doma iz Poljanske doline. Bili so tukaj en teden. Zjutraj so somalevali. Je bila zelo lepa slika, krog duhovnikov okrog oltarja. Odnegli so prav dobre vtise o nas. Prav je, da so videli in slišali, kar je bilo včasih čisto drugače v Sloveniji povedano in poročano.

#### Božičnica 14. januarja

Je bila zelo lepo obiskana. G. Krajnik je bil ves čas med nami. Začeli smo z litanijami in blagoslovom z Najsvetjšim. Oboje je vodil g. župnik Kumše v prisotnosti g. kaplana. G. Krajnik je prišel z nami v dvorano in nas na koncu s kratkim govorom vzpodbudil in nam dal korajžo.

Kosilo MZA bomo imeli 10. marca. Cena in vsebina ostane ista kot prejšnje leto. Moram dati tiskati listke, da jih bomo oddali več že v predprodaji oddačim več že v predprodaji oddačim. Poletni piknik MZA bomo imeli spet na Slovenski pristavi v Genevi, 14. julija.

Od srečanja smo dobili v blagajno \$600, za isto število listkov. In nekaj darov so prisotni dali v kuvertah, kar sem oddala g. Maroltu.

Spevov in čajem pokrepčani smo še malo med seboj poklepetali. Za vse odseke MZA, za Vas in Sonjo Ferjanovo smo prisotni podpisali kartice in se po živahnem koncu razšli. «

Na sestanku so se tudi razgovarjali o naših bolnikih med članstvom. Kar veliko jih je, ki stalno potrebujejo našo dnevno molitev, obisk in včasih tudi pomoč. Spominjamo se jih, da jih utrjujemo v preizkušnji bolezni.

#### Blagajnik Štefan Marolt

20. januarja sporoča, da je prejel naslednje darove:

Neimenovana iz New Yorka \$2000 za avto s. Bogdane Kavčič v Ruandi.

\$860 Janez in Marija Prosen iz Clevelanda: za vse \$200 in po \$100 za brata Jožko Kramar, s. Marjeto Mrhar, Karmeličanke v Sori in lačne v misijonih; za salezijansko gimnazijo v Želimljah \$200 in za enoletno članarino »Prijatelj Radia Ognjišča« (PRO) \$60.

Neimenovana iz Euclida \$500: po \$200 za Karmeličanke v Sori in s. B. Kavčič v Ruandi ter \$60 za enoletno članstvo v PRO, in še \$40 za bosanske begunce v Sloveniji nadškofu dr. Šuštarju za Karitas, ki zanje ogromno že leta napravi.

G. dr. Pavel Krajnik \$360: za enoletno vzdrževanje domačega bogoslovca \$300 in za članstvo med PRO \$60.

Po \$250 sta darovali Helen Oven Hiserman, Muncy, Pa., za vse, in Maria Mlinar, Chagrin Falls, O., za begunce v Burundiju \$200 in bosanske begunce v Sloveniji \$50.

\$200 Polde in Ivanka Pretnar, Cleveland, za usmiljenke na Madagaskarju.

\$130 Nežka in Viktor Tominec, Richmond Hts., O., za gimnazijo v Želimlju \$100 in pol leta članarine za PRO \$30.

Po \$100 so darovali: Rudi A. Knez, ml., Willoughby, O., za s. Kristino Knez v Hondurasu; Frank in Angela Fujs; Neimenovana iz Clevelanda, za zdravila v misijonih; Marion in Mira Kosem, Willough-



Sadovi misijonskega delovanja: Skupinska ordinacija novomašnikov v Vietnamu v času g. Majcena. MZA je podpirala več med njimi.

by Hills, O.; Francka Hočvar, Cleveland; Miro in Mari Celestina, Richmond Hts., O.

N.N., Cleveland, \$50. Ivanka Kete, \$30, za g. J. Puhana. Pepca Tominc, \$25, za lačne otroke. Niko Tomc, Jupiter, Fla., \$20, za potrebne v misijonih. Anton Lavriša ml., \$10. Neimenovana, \$5.

#### Za sv. maše je darovala

družina Vida in Marije Rovaneš iz Sudbury, Ont., \$200 za misijonarja Jankota Kosmača na Slonokoščeni obali. On odhaja v Slovenijo na zasluzeni dopust in upa biti tam za papežev obisk v domovini. Njegovo zanimivo pismo bomo, ko pride na vrsto, kot več drugih v naših MSIP objavili. Dodala pa sta še \$200 US za brata Kramarja in njegovo novo gradnjo. V pismu dodajata, da pri njem deluje Franci Kurent iz Ježice. Njih hčerka s. Vida Marija pri sestrah Mater Terezije v Lafayette, Louisiana, ga pozna, ko je delovala v njihovem samostanu na Ježici in je tam sestram veliko pomagal.

Poglejte, kako majhen je svet postal: Ježica, Papua, Louisiana, in vse po MZA po-

vezano v globoki povezanosti molitve in žrtve ter medsebojnega podpiranja. Človek se v taki družbi čudovito mlad počuti. Try it, you'll like it!

#### Dolgoletna velika dobrotnika

in sodelavca MZA, Jože in Tončka Kastelic iz Mississauga, Ontario, za božič pišeta, da sta oddala preko torontskega Apostolskega krožka tokrat kan. \$800 takole: za o. Lojzeta Podgrajška v Zambiji \$500, za M. Terezijo \$100 in za s. Julko Rus v Čileju \$100. Prosila sta za njen naslov in smo ga poslali. Deluje v Santiagu, kot s. Marija Andreja Šubelj in s. Terezija Telič. Z vsemi smo v stiku. Kasteličeva bosta tudi v bodoče še vzdrževala bogoslovca v Sloveniji. V misijonih imata že vrsto domačih duhovnikov, ki sta jim do oltarja skozi žrtev leta pomagala in zanju molita. V pismu mi omenjajo, kam je bil namenjen zadnji stotak iz velikodušnega daru.

#### Iz San Franciscas sta poslali.

Antonija Gregorin za podpiranje novega bogoslovca \$300 in smo ji preko g. Majcena, ki se je za diakone v Južnem Vietnamu priporočil, delili Jožefa Chinha, ki je že na odgovornem mestu in čaka na dovoljenje državne oblasti, da bi smel biti ordiniran. \$50 je dodala za poštno stroške in poslovanje MZA, ki gre redno pri sodelujočih iz osebnih virov.

Alojzija Rogina je iz S.F. poslala za lačne otroke \$25, kar smo poslali materi Gemmi Mateo s 4 otroki na Filipine,

kjer je njen dobrotnik br. R. Mrzel umrl. Dodala je \$25 za sv. maše. Iz Rye, Colorado, sta poslala Štefan in Josephine Zorc \$200: \$100 za vse, po \$50 pa za nadškofa Šuštarja in za Karmeličanke v Sori.

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## NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

sv. Helene v Newburyju, s pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

#### Anne Golob

Dne 9. februarja je umrla 76 let stara Anne Golob s Sandusky, Ohio, rojena v Johnstownu, Pa., živeča v Clevelandu od 1942 do 1947, od takrat pa v Sanduskyju, kjer je lastovala in vodila Anne's Beauty Shoppe od 1948 do 1952 v Huronu, od 1953 do upokojitve l. 1972 v lastnem domu, žena Josepha, mati Waynea, sestra Mary Granda, Stelle Kotch, Katherine Pasquerilla, Rose Sernell in Harryja, nekdanja članica Lorain Slovenian Club. Pogreb je bil 12. februarja v Sanduskyju.

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Op. ur. AD: Tekst, ki sledi, je odlomek iz druge številke gornjega bulletina, ki ga izdaja Slovenski olimpijski odbor v Ljubljani. Posreduje nam ga g. Louis Lobe iz Atlante, Ga.

• Slovenski veleposlanik v Združenih državah Ernest Petrič in predsednik OKS Janez Kocijančič sta 23. januarja ob desetih po krajevnem času v središču Atlante odprla Slovensko hišo. Slovenska hiša, ki bo odprta do konca letošnjih olimpijskih iger v Atlanti (začetek avgusta), je namenjena promocijskim predstavitvam Slovenije, njenega gospodarstva in turizma.

Na približno 200 kvadratnih metrih bodo postavili tudi številne razstave, dve so odprli že danes. Razstavo o Slovenskem olimpizmu, ki smo jo v Sloveniji že videli na Cekinovem gradu, je postavil in predstavil direktor Slovenske olimpijske akademije Rajko Šugman. Druga je razstava Slovenija - zeleni zaklad Evrope, ki jo je pripravil vladni urad za informiranje.

• Slovenija je prva država med sodelujočimi na OI v Atlanti, ki je na prizorišču letnih olimpijskih iger ob stoletnici prvih iger moderne dobe odprla nacionalno hišo. Dogodek je pritegnil veliko medijsko pozornost, saj so odprtveno slovesnost spremljale velike ameriške televizijske mreže NBC, CBS in ABC, britanski BBC Global News Service ter številni drugi tuji mediji, med drugim japonska tiskovna agencija Kyodo, je povedal koordinator Slovenske hiše Uroš Kepić. Žal se povabilu v Atlanto ni mogel odzvati nosilec šestih olimpijskih kolajn, telovadec Leon Štukelj, legenda slovenskega športa, za katerega je tudi v Atlanti vladalo izjemno zanimanje.

• Slovenska hiša leži le 200 metrov od poslopja televizijske hiše CNN v samem središču mesta, ki bo v času olimpijskih iger, ki se bodo začele 19. julija, zaprto za promet.

V hiši enkrat mesečno načrtujejo večje dogodke, v organizaciji uradov za informiranje in gospodarsko promocijo države pa bodo v teh prostorih do začetka OI predstavljene različne veje slovenskega gospodarstva in kulturne značil-

nosti Slovenije. Med OI pa se bodo v njej zbirali slovenski športniki.

Slovenska hiša bo nekakšno informacijsko središče, ki bo nudilo podatke o slovenskem gospodarstvu, turizmu ipd. Ti podatki bodo dostopni tudi po Internetu.

• V projektu »Slovenska hiša« sodelujejo Olimpijski komite Slovenije, slovensko gospodarstvo in država (vladni urad za informiranje, MEOR-urad za gospodarsko promocijo, MGD - sekretariat za turizem). Projekt so zaupali agenciji Prestige, ki je pooblašena agencija Olimpijskega komiteja Slovenije.

### Slovenija želi biti ena od gostiteljic zimskih olimpijskih iger 2006

Čeprav je še deset let do zimskih olimpijskih iger leta 2006, države, ki nameravajo kandidirati za gostiteljico teh iger, že pripravljajo svoje ponudbe. Kot je bilo sporočeno na svetovnem prvenstvu v alpskem smučanju, to je bilo v Španiji, bo kandidirala tudi Slovenija.

Dogovorile so se tri sosednje države, Slovenija, Avstrija in Italija, da pripravljajo ponudbo, ki jo bo med drugimi ponudbami pretehtal Mednarodni olimpijski komite. Pobudo podpirajo vlade teh držav. Sodelujoča mesta v treh državah, kjer bi potekale igre, so Kranjska gora v Sloveniji, Arnoldstein v Avstriji, in Tarvisio v Italiji. Ti kraji so sorazmerno zelo blizu drug do drugega.

Kot kaže, nosi pobuda naslov »Tarvisio 2006«, načelnik pripravljalnega odbora je Cristiano Degano, ta pa je novinarjem povedal, da bo imela ta pobuda to prednost, da pač ne bo treba zgraditi novih objektov. Skoro vse, kar bodo potrebovali za izvedbo iger, že obstaja. Tako bo okolje zelo malo prizadeto, je dejal Degano.

Rudolph M. Susel

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT — 1995 OF THE HOLY FAMILY SOCIETY — U.S.A. JOLIET, ILLINOIS

### ASSETS

1.	BONDS.....	15,738,396
2.	STOCKS.....	74,717
3.	REAL ESTATE.....	637,015
4.	CERTIFICATE LOANS AND LIENS.....	311,768
5.	CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS.....	237,376
6.	SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS.....	4,301
6.	LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND ANNUITY CONSIDERATIONS DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED.....	594,435
7.	INVESTMENT INCOME DUE AND ACCRUED.....	160,078
8.	ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT.....	39,103
	TOTAL.....	17,797,189

### LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS

1.	Aggregate reserve for life certificates and contracts.....	9,789,923
2.	Aggregate reserve for accident & health certificates.....	202,809
3.	Certificate and contract claims:	
	3.1 Life.....	200,000
	3.2 Accident & health.....	310,000
4.	Premiums & annuity considerations received in advance including accident & health premium.....	131,266
5.	Certificate and contract liabilities not included elsewhere:	
	5.1 Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR).....	232,368
6.	Commissions to fieldworkers due or accrued:	
	Life and annuity.....	603
	Accident & Health.....	15,735
7.	General expenses due or accrued.....	70,000
8.	Taxes, licenses & fees due or accrued.....	16,189
9.	Unearned investment income.....	7,794
10.	Asset valuation reserve.....	186,831
	TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	11,163,518
11.	Unassigned funds.....	6,633,671
	TOTAL.....	17,797,189

### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (ACCRUAL BASIS)

1.	Premium and annuity considerations.....	4,219,364
2.	Net investment income.....	1,138,488
3.	Amortization of Interest Maintenance Reserve .....	41,100
	TOTAL.....	5,398,952
4.	Death Benefits.....	1,394,269
5.	Matured Endowments.....	1,000
6.	Annuity and old age benefits.....	13,092
7.	Disability, accident & health benefits.....	643,807
8.	Surrender benefits.....	141,889
9.	Increase in aggregate reserve for life & health certificates & contracts.....	753,538
10.	Commissions on premiums & annuity considerati.....	270,027
11.	General insurance expenses & fraternal paymen.....	1,760,744
12.	Insurance taxes, licenses & fees.....	60,652
13.	Increase in loading on and cost of collection in excess of loading on deferred and uncollected premiums.....	60,660
	TOTAL.....	5,099,678
14.	Net gain from operations before refunds to members.....	299,274
15.	Net gain from operations after refunds to members.....	299,274
16.	Net realized capital gains or (losses).....	6,301
17.	Net income.....	305,576

### UNASSIGNED FUNDS AND SPECIAL RESERVES ACCOUNT

1.	Unassigned funds and special reserves December 31 previous year.....	6,318,551
2.	Net income from operations.....	305,576
3.	Change in net unrealized capital gai.....	24,471
4.	Change in non-admitted and related items.....	(14,928)
5.	Change in asset valuation reserve.....	315,119
6.	Net change in surplus for the year.....	6,633,670
7.	Surplus December 31, current year.....	6,633,670

FAILURE OF THE ITEMS TO ADD TO THE TOTALS SHOWN IS DUE TO THE DROPPING OF AMOUNTS LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR