



Voinovich Meets with Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Senator George V. Voinovich (R-OH) met with Slovenia's Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek last Thursday to underscore his continued support for the admittance of Slovenia and other new European democracies into the NATO Alliance later this year.

During the meeting, Voinovich and Drnovsek discussed the progress Slovenia is making in meeting the criteria necessary for NATO membership, including a commitment to human rights, democratic ideals, the rule of law and a free market economy. Voinovich noted that since gaining independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, Slovenia has shown great progress is not only meeting qualifications for admittance, but was a strong candidate for admission during the last round of enlargement in 1997.

In response to reports of lapses of public support for NATO membership, Voinovich urged Drnovsek and other government officials in Slovenia to work to bolster support within their country, and to make clear to the United States and other

NATO members that Slovenians are still very interested in membership in the Alliance.

Voinovich also commended Slovenia for the important work done by the International Trust Fund for Demining (ITF), headquartered in Slovenia. He expressed his strong support for the \$14 million in matching funds for the ITF which were provided this year, and indicated he is working to make sure the \$10 million in matching funds requested by the President for Fiscal Year 2003 are included in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY 2003.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Voinovich showed Drnovsek the key to the City of Ljubljana, Slovenia that was presented to him in 1993 for his work to promote relations between the sister cities of Ljubljana and Cleveland.

Later this month, Voinovich will participate in the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Sofia, Bulgaria and will later travel to Slovenia to meet with government officials and U.S. Ambassador Johnny Young.



United States Senator from Ohio, George V. Voinovich, left, chats about Slovenia joining NATO with Slovenian Prime Minister, Janez Drnovsek. Mr. Drnovsek has hinted he may run for President of Slovenia in the November elections.

Jet Lag Floors Sleepy Slovenians

MIMASAKA, Japan – Slovenia coach Srečko Katanec is delighted with his team's World Cup training camp in Mimasaka but admitted his players were struggling with jet lag since arriving in Japan.

The Slovenian players and coaching staff skipped the welcome party organized by the town, preferring to get some sleep instead while they settle into their training camp.

Katanec said, "I am thrilled with the training facilities here, they are fantas-

tic, but I am concerned about the expected tiredness of my players because of jet lag."

Mimasaka is a small town around 700 km from Tokyo with a population of just over 13,000 and was home to the Slovenian national team until May 28.

Slovenia opens their World Cup campaign against Spain on June 2 before facing other Group B opponents Paraguay and South Africa.

Thanks to Phil Hrvatin for this sport report.

Slovenia Hosts Summit

LJUBLJANA – Slovenia will host 16 European leaders on Friday in the town of Bled, a summit described as the largest multilateral event since the country gained independence from Yugoslavia in 1991.

The role of central and eastern European states in uniting Europe and the ongoing transition in post-

communist countries are expected on the agenda of what will be the ninth summit of European presidents.

Countries participating are Germany, Croatia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Macedonia, Ukraine, Bosnia, Italy, Moldova, Slovakia and host Slovenia.

Recalling St. Lawrence Parish Life

by JOSEPH T. SNYDER

As St. Lawrence Church in Newburgh (Cleveland), Ohio, approaches its 100th anniversary, it is nostalgic to look back at one era midway through this past century. What I recall is merely a fraction of all of the salient events, episodes, high jinks, tragedies, good times, and characters that were part of those times.

I tried to give a flavor from my viewpoint which may also be tainted by the years. Parish historians would do a far better job of providing a more cultural and detailed insight of what occurred, but I wrote what I thought readers might consider interesting.

Basically, I outlined some facets of my recollections:

1. – Prelude to the 1940's; the 1920's and '30's.
2. – St. Lawrence Parish
3. – Altar boys
4. – School
5. – Culture
6. – Food
7. – World War II
8. – The Home Front
9. – The neighborhood

10. – Nicknames
11. – Architecture
12. – Games
13. – Baseball
14. – Class F
15. – The Cleveland Indians
16. – Social activities
17. – Dances
18. – Drive-ins
19. – Part-time jobs

Prelude

Back in the first half of the 20th century, people were identified by the parish or neighborhood where they

lived. The grape vine was closely knit as the gossip, folklore, fables, true facts and family nuances were disseminated.

The Slovenian immigrants from the early 1900's brought forth a capacity to raise large families. On three streets, E. 80th, E. 81st, and E. 82nd, there were roughly 125 homes with over 600 children begotten during the 1920's and '30's.

(Continued on page 4)

Baraga's Corner

Catherine Baraga said to her son, Frederic, the night before he left for school in the Slovenian city of Ljubljana, "I want you to be good, Frederic; never forget the teachings of the church. The world will offer many temptations as you travel through life. The devil will be waiting to take advantage of you, to overpower you and destroy your soul. Be brave. God, in His mercy, will help us; in turn we must keep his commandments, practice

virtue and imitate him in all our thoughts and actions."

These were the last words of advice from a loving mother to her son Frederic. Later, at school and his studies, Frederic received a message from home from his father which read, "Come home quickly my son; your mother is dead."

The above is from a book about Bishop Baraga's life titled, "Shepherd of the Wilderness," by Bernard J. Lambert.

Blades Runner

by RUDY FLIS

Eat your heart out Ray Mlakar. The last 10 months I was stationed in Germany, I was Fox Company Mail Clerk. And you were right, it was easy duty. Plus I got to read letters from Therese as soon as I arrived in the mail room.

While on the subject of letters, last week I mentioned the letter "P." Do you recall? Paint, purgatory and prayer, all start with the letter "p." That was brought on by painting. I have added a new word, "Perdition," (hell).

It starts with a balmy evening. I set up a painting table in my garage to spray paint the blades from our two kitchen fans. Running low on paint, I ask Therese if she would get more paint. (She knows where the paint stores are), and she said "Yes."

I jumped into my car so she could back out of our driveway and get the paint. I pulled back into our driveway and Therese drove away. I walked into our garage to continue painting. "No blades." I had put the

fan blades on top of Therese's car and they went with her.

I leaped into my car and took off down the street. At the end of our street I found one of our kitchen fan blades. I turned left, scouring the side of the street and tree lawns for the other fan blade, while imploring St. Anthony to please help, and quickly.

I cruised the streets of Brooklyn without success. I returned home, experiencing the depths of "Perdition." As I pulled into our driveway, Therese was just getting out of her car with a bag and a fan blade in her arms.

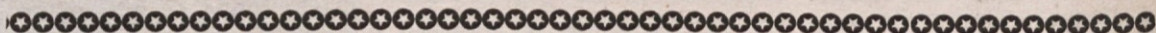
She looked at me and asked, "What happened?" She knew. She just wanted to roast me a little.

The fan blade she found on our street on her way home. It had tire tracks on it, but it was in one piece.

The fan blades are up and working. The fans will never be the same as I look at them, for as they cool us I will experience a warm feeling, recalling what a great recovery team my wife, Therese, and I are.

Yours truly took a short trip through the Northern Ohio farm country, beginning at 10 a.m. on Memorial Day, to check the pulse of my fellow Americans. What I saw was encouraging. The love for this country, the remembrance of those that have died so that we can be free, the togetherness of families – all of this was present on Memorial Day, 2002. Three of the small towns that I passed, held a parade. In fourth, WW II veterans, dressed in suits and wearing ties, sitting in front of a city hall in a one-traffic light village, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, were eating a meal. An obvious Viet Nam veteran, wearing a jungle hat adorned with numerous decorations, pushing a wheelchair containing a Korean War veteran. Total strangers, fellow Americans, wearing flag pins, saying hello as I passed on the sidewalk. Young boys and girls marching in a parade, followed by fire trucks and police cars with blaring sirens. Old people and young people sharing experiences. Bikers on their chromed "hogs" proudly wearing POW shirts and POW flags. Young men and women, wearing military uniforms, visible in the crowd waiting for the parade. Smoke from numerous backyard grills hanging like a mist. Volleyball games at numerous yards. A lone F-16 military plane climbing in a blue sky. This is the way I remember America as a young child and this is the way I saw it this Memorial Day. The true spirit of America is alive and well.

Comments: John Mercina, P.O. Box 40352, Bay Village, Ohio 44140



only be used on the base or in the PX (post exchange) or on any Army post.

It could NOT be used to buy German things on the German market. So, depending on where you were going, you had to have the right kind of money, but with wages only being a hundred dollars a month, no one was loaded.

After some seven months, one day the Supply Officer, Lt. Carrol Berry came to the supply room and he said to me, "Say, son, you look so down-hearted, is something wrong?" "You bet there is," I said. "This is one big rat race working long hours in the supply room, sometimes missing chow and then on Saturdays there is always the God forsaken inspections

and the parade in the afternoon and with my luck I always found my name on the duty roster to pull guard duty at least once a month which really drives me nuts." I went on to say that the cooks did not have to put up with all that crap. He smiled and said, "Son, you are right and I am going to make some changes. From this point on, no more guard duty for you, no more parades and you do not have to stand room by room inspections."

Holy smoke, my Lord and my God. Someone was listening and his name was "God." Thank you oh, Lord, you can be rest assured that I will be in chapel each Sunday morning. We did have one Catholic priest come on base each Sunday who was a civilian German priest. Fortunately, back in those days, the Mass was said in Latin

and what little German the priest spoke, Ray could understand. God heard my prayers and Army life was A-O-K put then you cannot please Ray all the time for I was also complaining about the Mess Hall.

When we first got there we ate out of stainless steel mess trays which I did not like, for even though the trays had various sections for the different food, it was not like eating from real dishes. But then, after six months, we finally got real Army china shipped in from the states. Now if we can get the cooks to cook with some sort of taste, use some spices, camouflage the food in any way possible.

In the Army they follow a Master Menu; you cook what the Master Menu calls for and it seems that on Wednesdays it was always lamb stew for the evening meal and as much as they made, that is how much they threw away. No one could eat it, for it smelled like sheep, baad, baad, baad is all I can say.

After months of throwing out everything they made in the way of lamb stew, they knew they had to do something else. So they changed the Master Menu to cold cuts. That was an improvement for the men ate the food. However, the only down side to cold cuts was that they did not have electric slicers and so they cut everything by hand. Well, having a baloney cut thick between two slices of bread was hard going down, but at least it did not smell. Once again, God came through. It is true what they said, "Go to

God, ask and you will receive, seek and ye shall find" and we found out that baloney, spiced ham, salami was a lot better than mutton. This is the day, the Lord hath made. Yep, things were looking up for we were even getting more recent movies from the states. Hey, for a fee of 25 cents, what can one expect, a real floor show?

Well, time for Ray to go beddie-bye and in closing, May the Good Lord watch over you as he had watched over me in the US Army. Thank you, Oh, Lord.

Dinner-Dance at Pristava

Fantje na vasi will host a dinner / dance on Saturday, June 22 at the Slovenska Pristava marking the start of its 25th anniversary season.

Corrections

In the Thursday, May 23 edition of American Home it was mentioned that talented musician Duke Marsic was a trumpeter. He says he never played the trumpet, but played the saxophone and clarinet.

In the Anton Zakelj diary of Aug. 18, 1945 a line was left out of the last sentence. The original read: "Chaplain Kunstelj was tortured in terrible ways; the Partisans put a crown of thorns on his head and cut parts of his fingers off each day. We hope these reports are not true."

We apologize to Duke and Anton and hope they will forgive us our trespasses.

Mlakar Marches Down Memory Lane



by RAY MLAKAR

Ray is here again, so I guess we can say, "All present and accounted for." Time out for a few sayings. "You have to know the ropes in order to pull the strings." Another is, "Nothing is impossible for the person who doesn't have to do it." It seems everybody gets so much information all day that they lose their common sense. Last but not least, "Any problem that can be solved with money isn't a problem – it's an expense."

Well, back to work; back to the Supply Room for if Ray is not there, it will not get done. Saturday mornings were always inspections with each soldier dressed in "Class A" uniforms in front of his bunk. The sergeant and the Captain would go from room to room, bunk to bunk inspecting our rooms, foot lockers, and wall lockers. If you did not pass you were restricted to the Kaserne, no leaving the main gate.

After the inspection, it was off to the Parade Field with the Army Band playing as we marched past the

"Ohio General" and his wife on the reviewing stand. Being that he was from Ohio, the band always played his song, "Beautiful Ohio," which became my favorite, but then I was from Ohio, too. There the general's wife was on the reviewing stand like she was the Queen Mother with her fox tail furs around her neck.

After the parade, it was then our time, free time, to do what we wanted, or go where we wanted provided we did not get any "gigs" (faults) found during the inspection.

As the weeks and months rolled by, I got to know quite a few of the officers, especially the Supply Officer and the Radar Officer, a Lt. Casaro who was from the Cleveland area, Shaker Heights to be exact. We became close buddies, exchanging marks (German money) for script. We got paid in script which was a special money issued to the troops in Europe which was all paper money in denominations of five cents to ten dollars. It looked like Monopoly money and could

Life in the Refugee Camps

by ANTON ZAKELJ,
translated and edited
by JOHN ZAKELJ

(Continued from last week)

3. - **Janko Demšar:** He is the shortest in our group, and the most talented for languages. He doesn't know any jokes, but sometimes he can be very funny. When Levicar (a tall, former judge) told him that short people are not as smart as tall people, Janko replied: "But short people are also not as foolish as tall people." Janko hates the Partisans and the Italians with all his heart; the Partisans because they killed one or maybe two of his brothers, and the Italians because they mumble too much. Back home, Janko was a bricklayer.

4. - **Feliks Istenic:** He walks in a stiff manner and appears to have a stiff mind as well, but is actually smarter than the others. He is somewhat hard of hearing and always thinks people are talking about him. Once, when the others were discussing the day's world news, he appeared to be listening carefully and then suddenly shouted "You lie!" and threw a knife towards Cene.

5. - **Karl Erznovnik:** Karl never stops working. He produced beautiful pots and brings firewood from the woods for everyone. He does more for the common good than anyone else in the camp.

6. - **Mici Erznovnik:** When we began to produce lace-work for sale, she was our most dependable lace-maker. Karl and Mici got married before the war began. When they became refugees, they left behind their own house in Ziri. (Their first and only child, Jolanda, was born after we were in the refugee camps for a couple of years.)

7. - **Vinko (Cene) Kokelj:** Cene is a tireless worker on the farms and in the workshops, but not good at detail work. To him, the most important thing is to have work; the pay is secondary. Back home, Cene had his own farm.

8. - **Franc Kokelj:** Franc is a young man who doesn't say much, but when he speaks, he has the wisdom of

someone much older. He is so even-headed that it's hard to get him upset. He works with ease and gets more done than do others with difficulty.

Pavel Kokelj: Pavel is Franc's brother, but the exact opposite. He is loud and gets upset about the smallest things. Once, he was having an argument with Weber about a balinca game and he grabbed Weber so hard by the chin that Weber spit out three teeth. He does everything with force. He likes to look at the local Austrian women, but then he says, "Ah, she is nothing like my Annie."

10. - **Mire Kolenc:** Mire is Cilka's brother-in-law, a butcher by trade. He butchers his words, too, but somehow he says things in a way that keeps you from being offended. He has a troubled past: he smuggled and traded contraband, and he was a Partisan before he became a Domobranec. He still loves to trade and deal.

11. - **Franc Kopac:** Franc came to the camp from a hospital in France, where he had been in the German

army. When he arrived, he seemed so exhausted that, at first, we brought food to his bed. But when we discovered he wasn't really that sick, he had to work like the rest of us.

12. - **Vinko Krzisnik:** Vinko is an excellent cook and tailor and very good at making jokes.

13. - **Marija Lazar:** We call her "Mama" because she is the only older woman in our room. She has a deadly hatred for the Partisans because she believes it was their fault that the Germans killed her husband. She likes Italians, which often leads to an argument with Janko Demšar. She knows Italian and is studying German because she has no intention of going home while Tito stays in power. When she's walking in the woods, she is constantly gathering mushrooms, berries and anything that she can trade for something more useful. She dresses poorly herself, and if she can get any clothes or anything useable, she sends it to her family in Slovenia.

(To Be Continued)

Polka Chairman Petkovsek Reports

On March 20, the Board of Trustees of the American Slovenian Polka Foundation held their 14th Annual General Membership Meeting inside the "Hall of Presidents" in Euclid City Council Chambers. The meeting was followed by a "sneak preview" of the new Polka Hall of Fame site, at the former Euclid City Hall.

During the gathering, Chairman, Tony Petkovsek, announced the American Slovenian Polka Foundation received its largest donation ever, a \$10,000 grant from The Frances and Jane S. Lausche Foundation.

The new polka retail store is scheduled to open the last week of May. Its location is 605 E. 222 St. Hours are Monday thru Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Closed Sundays. www.polkafame.com (216) 261-FAME (3263), toll free 1-866-66polka.

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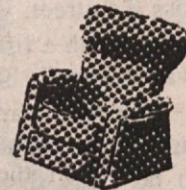
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Five Points and Beyond

by JOE GLINSEK

(Continued from last week)

An energetic Scot called "Mac" was the manager of this store that competed with the A&P down a few doors across the street. He handled his store with a firm rein and it was markedly superior to the branch near London Road. It was neat as a pin with no frilly displays cluttering the counter or floor. With a starched white shirt and black bow tie and nary a spot on his clothes, he was a credit to the Fisher chain and should have been in charge of inspecting all their stores. But in the midst of a largely Slovenian neighborhood, he took a bit of getting used to. "Mac" was not only "Angleesh," but he "talked funny." What did a Slovenian know about a Scottish "burr?" But I'm sure he considered our local's heavily accented English just as "funny."

Getting back to Fishers near Five Points, it was about 1950 when they opened the first supermarket close enough to be convenient. It was a new experience to walk past many rows of goods on display while pushing and filling a grocery cart. Wheeling past a check-out counter where a girl took your money and bagged your groceries was strange but fun. It was quite a novelty and such a change from the way we had shopped for decades. Instead of standing at a counter asking for each item and waiting for the clerk to fetch your can or box with their "squeezer stick," we just walked by and helped ourselves. Fisher Foods had another welcome innovation - a convenient paved parking lot. We were entering the "new age" of grocery shopping that required a cart and a car in addition to cash. The first time I took Mom to the supermarket in my new 1950 Plymouth, she grudgingly admitted that "This grocery cart is a good idea." But the lower prices are what really won her over.

WESTERN AUTO

Western Auto was a competitor of Sears & Roebuck across the street. Though not quite up to Sears range of goods, they did have an auto service department. Their tools were not as famous or heavily featured, but they had a large variety of wagons, bikes, and scooters.

Stan, a kid I knew from St. Mary's School, worked Saturdays in the auto service section. He fixed flat tires, replaced batteries and that

sort of routine work. His skill in this area was only a tad better than mine which was next to nothing, and might explain why their auto service bay was never too busy. Stan always had time to "shoot the breeze" when I biked up and made a detour at Western Auto on my way to Stark's Bakery just a couple of doors away. As far as I can recall, the only thing I ever bought at Western Auto, was an inner tube for my bike tire.

LYON TAILORS

One of a chain of several in the city, this large custom tailor near Five Points was on the corner between Western Auto and Stark's Bakery. Lyon's suits were considered a cut above ready-mades, both in price and quality.

Certainly not up to the handsome standards of Sugarman's or the Brazis Bros, across the bridge on Waterloo, Lyon was more like a D & D Tailors, but with corporate aspirations. D & D was our low overhead, trendy shop for the younger customer. Lyon showed a bit of style but was basically conservative and catered to an older clientele.

Most men in our economic class seldom owned more than one suit at a time, and it usually bore the label of the popular Richman Bros. Their factory was located in central Cleveland, and the ready-made suits they sold from a large downtown store were considered an excellent value.

(To Be Continued)

Slovenians High Schoolers Try Dancing Into Record

LJUBLJANA - More than 12,000 Slovenian high school graduates Friday launched a dance marathon which they hope will earn them a place in the Guinness Book of World Records, the Slovenian News Agency reported.

The Slovene Dance Federation, which organized the event, and the 19-year-old high school graduates hope to enter the record book as the largest number of couples simultaneously dancing the quadrille.

The event was staged in the capital Ljubljana as well as in other cities such as Maribor, Novo Mesto, Celje,

Kranj, Izola, Skofja Loka, and Velenje. As a result, the city centers were closed to all traffic for the next few hours.

The dance marathon, an annual event, has never been held on such a grand scale.

This year's marathon will also mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Slovene dance master Adolf Jenko, who introduced the quadrille to Slovenian high-school graduation balls.

Thanks to JTO saxophonist Phil Hrvatin for this musical interlude.

Life is one long process of getting tired. -Samuel Butler

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(Continued from page 1)

On East 80th Street there were 157 children in 28 families, Mansfield had 5 houses with 24 children, E. 81st St., had 260 children in 49 households, East 82nd had 200 children in 38 households.

Almost all were Slovenians; the average family had 5.4 children.

From these strong beginnings, St. Lawrence parish, the hub of all social, religious, and cultural activities, sprung. The culmination of the community's efforts was the building of the now famous "new church" in which the cornerstone was laid in 1939, during the waning days of the Great Depression.

It is now said that we were all very poor, but did not know it. Most of the men in the neighborhood found employment in the steel factories, at Pneumatic Tool, Draper, The Barrel Works, Cleveland Wire Cloth, Valley Mold, Wedge Protectors, even as far as White Motors, General Motors, Thompson Products, and in other heavy industries, most now defunct.

That small neighborhood supported five taverns, The Slovenian National Home, three grocery stores, two haberdashery shops, a print shop, a dry cleaner, a dairy, plus three factories.

Along with these businesses there were delivery trucks that brought bakery, milk, waffles, fish, produce, and other sundry items. The streets teeming with children playing and were mostly without regular traffic until the early 1950's. The many children played at a couple of empty fields, Union field, Chain works, the school yard, and St. Lawrence Church basement. Playgrounds as such were at Morgana, Garfield and Woodhill parks. Streetcar

rides, then bus rides took us to high schools, movie theaters, vaudeville shows, sporting events, picnics, downtown, Broadway, East 93rd and Union, Euclid Beach, Edgewater and Gordon Parks for the water buffs, of whom there were few.

Our elders, anyone over 40, were treated with reverence and respect. A stern look or a finger shaking from the elderly, relative or not, was enough to quiet down even the most rambunctious. Running errands was a means of showing respect and maybe receiving a few pennies tip. Men wore suits on Sunday for Mass, then all day long. At a ball game or even at a summer picnic, these men kept on wearing their white shirts with neckties. When the Laurentians had their great teams in the early 1950's, you could see about 10 to 20 old timers sitting in the stands wearing suits, hats, and cheering on their homegrown stars.

The women had their own dignity. They stationed themselves on the Blessed Mother side of the church during Mass, Novena, the Stations, or benedictions.

Their matronly demeanor was classic Slovenian. Monday was clothes washing day, grocery shopping was almost a daily exercise. The children were expected to help with all household chores, both indoors and outdoors. Daily meals were a ritual.

Most women prided themselves on their culinary accomplishments. The highest compliment was when someone copied their neighbor's special recipe. Word got around that so-and-so made the best strudel or soup, or any other delight, the recipe for which was highly coveted and sometimes given reluctantly.

This brings us to our 1940's era.

(To Be Continued)

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Slovenian Lumberjacks and Miners Came to Richwood, WV

by NANCY SVET
BURNETT

(Continued from last week)

Just as it took strong individuals to work and survive in the woods, so it did to run a vast enterprise such as the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company. The general manager was the legendary Charles "Charley" S. Badgett. He was a shrewd businessman who ran the company with a firm hand leaving his mark on the company and on the personal lives of his employees, including the Slovenians.

Perhaps the best example of the extent of Charley Badgett's influence in the community was his directive to Frank Bartol. In 1929, Frank lost most of his life savings when the Citizens Bank in Richwood failed. Frank had a little money left in a second bank and was considering withdrawing it. Badgett came to the Bartol home on Maple Street and told Frank not to take his money out of the second bank; it was safe. Frank continued to worry until he finally withdrew his money. Frank went back to work, Mr. Badgett called him into his office and told him, "Well, Frank, you can go home and get fat." Frank Bartol was fired.

The Great Depression had a profound impact on the timber industry, and Richwood was hit hard. The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company survived through the careful management of Charley Badgett. He moved the company out of the unprofitable logging camps and contracted logging out to individuals. The CRB & L Co. had always been involved in coal mining as a source of fuel for its logging trains, so Badgett expanded his coal operations as the timber industry slowed down.

The Great Depression brought an end to the lumber camps and to that phase of the Slovenes' lives. They, like the CRB & L Co., soon made the transition from the woods to the earth - from logs to coal. From a hard life above ground, many now entered an even harder one underground.

By 1935, the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company had moved much of its operations to Jerryville, an established coal camp on the Gauley River in Webster County. Jerryville was a true coal camp. Like the lumber camps, it was established solely for the purpose of providing homes for the employees of the mine company. The company owned everything. They also pro-

vided everything - a doctor, store, school, church, and sometimes recreation. Jerryville, named for woods boss

Jerry Webb Hollifield, was remove - an all-day train trip from Richwood and approximately 18 miles from the nearest town of Bolair. The only way in and out was by railroad.

Jerryville became home to a large concentration of Slovenians. Many Slovene men had been apprenticed to tradesmen in the Old Country and as a result, were experienced blacksmiths, mechanics, and wood workers. Many did bridge work for the railroad after their daily shift in the mines. "Big Frank" Svet's blacksmithing skills were in demand for repairing augers, picks, and other equipment used in mining. He also worked as a miner. His strength was well known, and he could carry a section of steel rail on his back. Stories are told about the days when he dug and hand-loaded 20 tons of coal underground in a 36-inch seam, and 35 tons of coal above ground.

Wages were small by to-

day's standards. Miners were paid, on the average, 10 cents a ton for coal that they mined by hand, and bosses were not eager to increase wages. A story passed down in the Svet family recounts a young Frank Svet approaching his boss Jerry Webb Hollifield. "Mr. Hollifield, please, I'd like a raise from 10 cents to 20 cents," Frank said. "I have a family to support now." Hollifield roared back, "If you don't want the job, there are plenty of others behind you who will work!"

Pay statements reflected the typical wages for a Jerryville miner. Out of the monthly wage, a miner had to pay for his powder and supplies to mine coal, his rent for a shanty and the coal to heat it, doctor's fee, tax, insurance, and charges to the company store for food and other items the family had bought during the month. At the end of the month, many Jerryville miners did not have a payday, because their earnings were applied to the debts they had accumulated at the store.

(To Be Continued)

A man must thank his defects and stand in some terror of his talents.

-Emerson

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By the late 1930's many Slovenians were working underground in area coal mines, including Joe Urbas, shown here at Jerryville, Webster County, in 1937. Photograph courtesy of John Urbas.

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Grandma's Best Chicken

Our Grandma Josephine Klemencic (Mom's Mom) made the best breaded chicken in the whole world. We even call it Grandma Chicken now! More than the ingredients, it was her technique. Fortunately, today, we are able to buy boneless, skinless chicken breasts. She spent hours and hours by the sink, cleaning every speck of fat and every vein from the chicken! It was appreciated and worth it!

Ingredients:

- Chicken pieces (boneless or with bone)
- Eggs to coat
- Bread crumbs (seasoned)
- Oil for frying

Directions:

Clean chicken pieces (or rinse boneless, skinless pieces). Dip each piece in egg and then bread crumbs, repeat to double-bread. Fry until browned, then put into an oven-proof Dutch oven with a rack, and bake slightly covered for about ½ hour at 350° (covering makes them soggy, uncovered dries them out).

--Kim Ann Kaifesh

Our Family & Friends Cookbook

Tasty Grilled Sandwich Wins Million-Dollar Prize



(NAPS)—A chicken sandwich bursting with great flavor recently earned the \$1 million grand prize in the 40th Pillsbury Bake-Off® Contest.

Denise Yennie, a business consultant and mother of two from Nashville, Tenn., took home the prize for her quick-and-easy Chicken Florentine Panini recipe, which she based on the grilled panini sandwiches now popular at restaurants.

For all 100 recipes in this year's Bake-Off® finals, visit the contest Web site at www.bakeoff.com.

Chicken Florentine Panini

- 1 can (10 oz.) Pillsbury Refrigerated Pizza Crust
- 1 box (9 oz.) Green Giant Frozen Spinach
- ¼ cup light mayonnaise
- 2 garlic cloves, minced
- 1 Tbsp. olive oil
- 1 cup chopped red onion
- 1 Tbsp. sugar
- 1 Tbsp. vinegar (cider, red wine or balsamic)
- 2 boneless, skinless chicken breast halves
- ½ tsp. dried Italian seasoning
- 4 slices (4" diameter) provolone cheese

Heat oven to 375°F. Unroll dough; place in ungreased 15x10x1-inch baking pan. Starting at center, press out dough to edges of pan. Bake for 10 minutes. Cool 15 minutes or until completely cooled.

Meanwhile, cook spinach as directed on package. Drain well; squeeze dry with paper towels.

In small bowl, combine mayonnaise and 1 of the garlic cloves; mix well. Refrigerate.

Heat oil in small saucepan over medium-high heat until hot. Add onion; cook and stir 2 to 3 minutes or until crisp-tender. Add sugar and vinegar. Reduce heat to low; simmer 3 to 5 minutes or until most of liquid has evaporated, stirring occasionally.

To flatten each chicken breast half, place, boned side up, between 2 pieces of plastic wrap or waxed paper. Working from center, gently pound chicken with flat side of meat mallet or rolling pin until about ¼-inch thick; remove wrap. Sprinkle chicken with Italian seasoning and remaining garlic.

Spray large skillet with nonstick cooking spray. Heat over medium-high heat until hot. Add chicken; cook 8 minutes or until browned, fork-tender and juices run clear, turning once.

Cut cooled pizza crust into 4 rectangles. Remove rectangles from pan; spread each with 1 Tbsp. mayonnaise mixture. Top 2 rectangles with chicken, spinach, onion mixture, cheese and remaining crust rectangles, mayonnaise side down.

Heat large skillet or cast iron skillet over medium heat until hot. Place sandwiches in skillet. Place smaller skillet on sandwiches to flatten slightly. Cook about 1 to 2 minutes or until crisp and heated, turning once. Cut each warm sandwich into quarters.

Makes 8 sandwiches; 4 servings.

Remembers Lud Debevec

Editor,

I was saddened to read about the death of Lud Debevec who passed away in California.

Lud worked at Fisher Body on Coit Road back in the early 1940's in Plant Protection as a guard. I worked in the employment department and Lud was assigned to our employment office lobby. I also knew his wife Agnes around the 1930's. I met her through Harold Lausche when he and I were roommates at Ohio State University.

I just celebrated my 92nd birthday on May 6 with members of the American Slovenian Club of South Florida.

Iz Bogom,

--Edward Blatnik
Pompano Beach, FL

St. Mary's Seniors Meet

St. Mary's Seniors (Collinwood) will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday, June 4th at 1:30 p.m. in St. Mary's School Auditorium.

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Coming Events

Sunday, June 2

Slovenska Pristava opening picnic. Music by Stan Mejac Orchestra. Food and drinks served as usual.

Thurs., Fri., Sat., June 6, 7, 8

Slovenian National Home, Newburgh, 3563 E. 80th St., Cleveland sponsors Rummage Sale from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., on Thursday & Friday; Saturday 9 to 2. - On May 30 and June 3 someone will be at the hall for drop-off items from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. For more information call (216) 341-6136.

Wednesday, June 12

Slovenian Pensioners Club of Euclid Picnic at SNPJ Farm. Music by Al Battistelli. Dinner tickets \$12 call (440) 944-0512.

Saturday, June 22

Fantje na vasi hosts dinner / dance at Slovenska Pristava marking the start of its 25th anniversary season.

Sunday, June 23

First Picnic sponsored by Slovenian Cultural Society at Triglav Park in Wind Lake, WI.

Wednesday, June 26

Waterloo Pensioners Club Annual Picnic at SNPJ Farm, Heath Rd., Kirtland, OH. Dinner: two breaded pork chops with all trimmings \$11. Tickets in advance; call Dorothy Gorjup: (216) 732-9231. Music by Fred Ziwich 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 29

Pristava Jam 2002 at Slovenska Pristava sponsored by the Slovenian Sports Klub.

Sunday, June 30

Ohio Federation of KSKJ lodges picnic at Slovenska Pristava beginning at noon. Ray Polantz Orchestra. Plenty of food and drink. Everyone invited!

Sunday, July 7

Slovenian School of St. Vitus parish summer picnic at Slovenska Pristava.

Wednesday, July 10

Holmes Ave. Pensioners Annual Picnic at VFW Post 4358 on White Rd. (between Bishop & Rockefeller), noon to 6 p.m. Free admission. Music by Fred Ziwich. Jam session.

Friday, July 12

BBQ Chicken Dinner at Newburgh Slovenian National Home, 3563 E. 80th St., Cleveland. Serving 5:30 - 7 p.m. Music by Happy Timers. Donation \$9.

Sunday, July 14

Mission Picnic sponsored by Slovenian Cultural Society at Triglav Park in Wind Lake, WI.

Sunday, July 21

St. Vitus Parish Picnic at Slovenska Pristava.

Sunday, Aug. 18

Second Picnic sponsored

by Slovenian Cultural Society at Triglav Park in Wind Lake, WI.

Wed., Aug. 28

Fed. of Amer. Slov. Sr. Citizens Annual Picnic at SNPJ Farm on Heath Rd. Dinner served 1 p.m., music by Frank Moravsiik 2:30 - 5:30. Dinner-dance \$11; admission only \$4. Tickets sold by all clubs or call (216) 481-0163 or (440) 943-3784.

Sunday, Sept. 8

St. Vitus Altar Society dinner.

Saturday, Sept. 21

Bishop Baraga Association Slovenian Mass at St. Ignatius Church in Houghton, MI, 7 p.m. with reception in church hall.

Sunday, Sept. 22

Bishop Baraga Association Mass, 4 p.m. at St. Ignatius Church in Houghton, Mich. Banquet after Mass at MTU University Center, Memorial Union Ballroom, 1400 Townsend Dr., Houghton.

Sunday, Sept. 22

St. Lawrence Church, 3547 E. 80th St., Newburgh, Cleveland, concludes 100th year anniversary with Mass celebrated by Bishop Anthony Pilla, Bishop A. Edward Pevec, and Bishop Roger Gries. A dinner follows at Slovenian National Home on E. 80th St. For information call parish office at (216) 341-0496.

Sunday, Sept. 22

Wine Festival sponsored by Slovenian Cultural Society at Triglav Park in Wind Lake, WI.

Saturday, Oct. 5

Slovenian men's chorus Fantje na Vasi 25th Anniversary concert, 7 p.m. in St. Clair Slovenian National Home. Dance to follow featuring Veseli godci orchestra

Sunday, Oct. 20

Christ the King KSKJ Lodge No. 226 and Sacred Heart of Jesus KSKJ Lodge No. 172 matching funds benefit dinner for St. Vitus School. Serving 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. All welcome.

Sunday, Oct. 27

St. Vitus Alumni Man/Woman of the Year Awards. Noon Mass, dinner and awards to follow.

November 16

Jadran Concert, SWH.

Saturday, Dec. 14

Glasbena Matica Holiday Concert.

Krofe Sale

St. Vitus Altar Society will hold a krofe and noodles sale on Saturday, June 8 in the social room.

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Inž. Franček Gorenek

Frank A. Gorenek, former director of the Cleveland Slovenian mixed chorus Korotan, tenor soloist, civil engineer, and Wickliffe, OH resident, died at the Cleveland Clinic of congestive heart failure early Saturday morning, May 25, 2002. He was 78.

Mr. Gorenek was well known throughout the Cleveland Slovenian community as the director of Korotan, which he led from 1967 to 1983, and of the Slovenian Women's Union Dawn Chorale. He was also known for his beautiful tenor voice.

Under his leadership, Korotan grew to over 100 voices, drawing from American-born high school and college students of Slovenian descent as well as from their parents' generation. The group performed concerts in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Gorenek gave Korotan a unique repertoire, preparing choral arrangements of Slovenian and American popular music for the group. Prior to 1967, Gorenek had performed as a tenor soloist with Korotan, as well as with the Glasbena Matica chorus and Lira choir (St. Vitus Church).

He was a civil and structural engineer by profession.

Gorenek was born in Gotovlje in what is now Slovenia in 1924. His education was interrupted by World War II. He joined the Slovenian Home Guard to fight against the Partisans and had to flee when the communists took over Yugoslavia in 1945.

After the war, he studied civil engineering at the Universities of Bologna, Madrid, and Rome before marrying his wife, Juliana, a school teacher, in 1951. They had met during the war in Gorizia, Italy. Together they emigrated to the United States and Cleveland in 1951.

Working as a grinder at Cleveland Twist Drill from 1951 to 1955 to support his young family, Gorenek attended classes at Case Institute of Technology, earning his B.S. degree in civil engineering summa cum laude in 1955. Shortly thereafter, he was hired by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company as a civil and structural engineer. He remained with CEI for 31 years, retiring in 1986.

Gorenek had a passion for music, particularly Slovenian vocal and choral music. He played the piano and had studied voice in Europe while in college. He was also dedicated to the preservation of the Slovenian language and culture among the children of those who had emigrated to the United States. He could speak fluently in five languages, having been educated in four.

Mr. Gorenek is survived by his wife, Juliana (nee Rijavec); three children, Maximilian, Ph.D., (Aiken, SC), Margaret, M.D., (Ft. Lauderdale, FL), and Thomas (Euclid); and three grandchildren, Annelise, Natalie, and Marygrace Gorenek.

Mass of Christian Burial on Thursday, May 30, at 10 a.m. in St. Vitus Church, 6014 Lausche Ave., in Cleveland.

Arrangements by Dan Cosic Funeral Home in Willoughby Hills.

CAROLINE LOKAR

Caroline Lokar (nee Fabec), 88, passed away in Hospice House on Monday, May 27, 2002. Caroline was born in Sembije, Slovenia. She came to the United States in 1928.

Caroline was employed as an inspector at General Electric for 20 years, retiring in 1963. From 1966 to 1978 she operated Anton's Restaurant in Geneva, OH with her husband, Anton Michelich. She was a resident of Geneva from 1966 to 1978.

Caroline was a member of Euclid Homemakers Club, Euclid Democratic Caucus, Euclid Pensioners, Fairport Pensioners, Waterloo Pensioners, St. Noel Social Club, SNPJ #158, AMLA #6, Slovenian Women's Union #50, Progressive Slovene Women of America #3, Klub Ljubljana, and she served two terms on the National Board for PSWA.

Caroline was the widow of Frank Zigman, Anton Michelich, Raymond Nisula, and Rudy Lokar. She was mother of Caroline "Elsie" (Mrs. Walter) Frank, Frank (Marie) Zigman of Ashtabula; grandmother of Walter (Christine) Frank, Kenneth (Sandy) Frank, Ronald (Holly) Frank, Donald (Lisa) Frank, Frank (Shelly) Zigman Jr., Vicki (Michael) Wojtila; great-grandmother of 13; and sister of Christine Verch and Tony and Louis Fabec (both deceased).

Friends may call at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., Thursday, May 30 from 2-4 and 6-8 p.m., where services will be held Friday at 8:45 a.m., and at St. Williams Church, 367 E. 260 St., Euclid, OH at 9:30 a.m. Interment All Souls Cemetery, Chardon, OH.

MELVIN T. PLUT

Melvin T. Plut, 72, passed away on Friday, May 24, 2002 at Hospice of the Western Reserve in Cleveland.

Mr. Plut was born on August 24, 1929 in Cleveland. He resided in Chardon, OH, formerly he lived in Chesterland.

Mr. Plut was employed as an Assistant Traffic Manager at Fisher Body.

He is survived by his wife Mary Ann (nee Budan); children Richard (Mary), Carol (Roger) Ganss, Michael, Barbara Sudbrook, and Susan Stoldt; grandchildren Gary Brickman, Richard Plut, Nocole and Kyle Sudbrook, Syler and Brandon Stoldt; brother Milan Plut and sister Arlene Harris.

Friends were received at The Dan Cosic Funeral Home, 28890 Chardon Rd., Willoughby Hills, OH on Monday, May 27. Mass of the Resurrection at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 28 at St. Anslem Church, Chesterland. Interment All Souls Cemetery, Chardon, OH.

Donations to Hospice of the Western Reserve, 300 E. 185 St., Cleveland, OH 44119.

In Memory

Thanks to **Frances Kosch** of Fairview Park, OH who donated \$15.00 in memory of parents **Nick and Fanny Perencevich**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Dusan and Mary Marsic** of Eastlake, OH who donated \$30.00 in memory of **Franjo, Vera, and Bojan Marsic**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Genevieve Bohinc** of Mayfield Hts., OH who donated \$25.00 in memory of husband **Jerry Bohinc**, parents **John and Frances Zulich**, and sisters **Frances and Josephine Grdina**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Justine Vomberger** of Euclid, OH who donated \$20.00 in memory of **Cvajnar Family**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Angela Hutar** of Euclid, OH who donated \$10.00 in memory of her husband, **Matija Hutar**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Joe Peresutti** of Cleveland, OH who donated \$5.00 in memory of his wife, **Marge Peresutti**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Stefanie Zidar** of Wickliffe, OH who donated \$20.00 in memory of **Wiliama Zidar and Francka Hribar**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Vickie Spech** of Euclid, OH who sent in a \$20.00 donation in memory of her wonderful husband, **Bill Spech** on his 3rd anniversary, June 6th.

In Memory

Thanks to **Francka Gaspersic** of Euclid, OH who donated \$20.00 to the Ameriška Domovina in memory of her husband, **Marijan Gaspersic**.

Donation

Thanks to **Theresa Rus** of Willoughby Hills, Ohio for her \$15.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Andrew Sims** of Gates Mills, OH who renewed his subscription and added a \$15.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Mark Erdani** of Euclid, OH who renewed his subscription and added a \$15.00 donation.



Donation

Thanks to **Rudolf and Josephine Merc** of Euclid, OH who renewed their subscription and added a \$10.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **John Ravnik** of Oakland, CA for his \$15.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Doris Sadar** of Willoughby Hills, OH for her \$15.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Mr. and Mrs. Romano Vitulich** of Wickliffe, OH for their \$20.00 donation.

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Thanks to **Jennie Tuma** of Wickliffe, OH for her \$20.00 donation.

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Thanks to **Sylvia Vining** of San Mateo, CA who renewed her subscription and added a \$10.00 donation

Donation

Thanks to **Mrs. Frances Zadell** of Cleveland, OH who renewed her subscription and added a \$10.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Sylvia and Louis Loncar** of Concord, OH for their \$15.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Lena Siewiorek** of the Slovene Home for the Aged who renewed her subscription and added a \$10.00 donation.

Donation

Thanks to **Mary Strancar Zimperman** of South Euclid, OH who sent in a \$50.00 donation. She writes, "Enclosed is a donation to help preserve our Slovenian language through the publication of the American Home. My parents enjoyed reading the A.D. and now, even though I sometimes struggle to read the Slovenian portion - with a dictionary close by - I also enjoy reading it."

Donations

Thanks to the following for their donations to the American Home newspaper:

Accordionist **Joann Bursa**, Lakewood, CO -- \$5.00

Ivy **Tominec**, Lexington, SC -- \$5.00

Richard and Judith **Babe**, Mentor, OH -- \$5.00

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In Memory

Thanks to **Molly Hribar** of Warren, MI who donated \$20.00 in memory of husband **Frank J. Hribar** and sister **Mary Zupanchick**.

Lausche Foundation Grants \$10,000 to Polka Foundation

The following is a letter sent on March 14 to Tony Petkovsek, Chairman, National Cleveland-Style Polka Hall of Fame from The Frances and Jane S. Lausche Foundation:

Dear Mr. Petkovsek,

We are in receipt of your letters of May 21, 2001 and September 13, 2001 requesting financial assistance for relocating the new Polka Hall of Fame to the former Euclid City Hall in Euclid, Ohio, and remodeling work which needs to be done to enhance the attractive polka displays.

The Frances and Jane S. Lausche Foundation, in

memory of United States Senator from Ohio Frank J. Lausche, is pleased to present the Polka Hall of Fame a grant in the amount of \$10,000 towards its relocating and remodeling projects.

Best wishes for continued success in preserving and exhibiting the polka music domain.

Yours truly,

James V. Debevec, President
Madeline D. Debevec, Secretary-Treasurer
John M. Urbancich, Trustee

From the "Quarterly" National Cleveland Style Polka Hall of Fame newsletter.

Corpus Christie Celebration

The parishioners of St. Mary's Church in Collinwood (Cleveland, Ohio) invite everyone to their celebration of Corpus Christi on Sunday, June 2. Following the 10 a.m. Mass there will be a traditional procession of the blessed Sacrament and all attendees to four outdoor altars. At each altar which represents one of the four directions of the sun, we will pray for God's blessing on this year's crops, favorable weather and protection from all calamities. This is an old Slovenian custom that the farmers uphold to this day. All are welcome. People with Slovenian costumes are asked to wear them.

Lack of Exercise Shortens Your Life

One of the most important studies of the year 2001 shows that people die from inactivity, not just from aging. We know that as people age, they lose muscle, their immunities weaken and because of their weakened immunity, they are more likely to die of infectious diseases or cancers. This study shows that older men and younger men turn over body protein at the same rate (Journal of the American Medical Association, January 12, 2001). So aging does not cause muscles to get smaller; lack of exercise does.

When a germ gets into your body, you must make proteins called antibodies and cells to kill these germs. However, antibodies and cells are made from amino acids, the building blocks of protein, and the only place that you can store extra protein is in your muscles. When you have large muscles, you can take the protein from muscles and make antibodies and cells. When you have small muscles, you lack sources of amino acids to make proteins, and your immunity is inadequate to kill germs. You also need antibodies to control cancer cells, so with loss of protein comes loss of antibodies and

increased susceptibility to suffer cancer.

When your skeletal muscles are small, so is your heart muscle. Anything that can affect your heart can kill a weak heart, while a strong heart may be able to withstand arteriosclerosis and infections.

This study shows that aging does not cause muscles to get smaller; lack of exercise causes muscles to get smaller. With exercise, muscles are injured and they take a certain amount of time to heal from each exercise bout. With aging, it takes increasingly longer to recover from exercise.

So most people get injured when they age or get tired too soon or feel sore too early, so they do less and less or they stop exercising altogether. A major advantage of competing in sports is that it teaches a person how to avoid injury. Then you can exercise into your nineties without quitting or getting injured, so that you can retain muscle mass, keep up your immunity and live a longer and healthier life.

Thanks to Emma Pogacar of Canada for submitting this informative article.

HAPpy News

The Holmes Avenue Pensioners get together of May 13, 2002 was another fine showing with 160 HAP members in attendance

We started off the day with our Slovenian Vocabulary Enrichment class held by our own Marie Dular. The common Slovenian word for Apron is Firtah but the true Slovenian word is Predpasnik or the common word for Butter is Puter but the true Slovenian word is Maslo. We went through 20-25 different words and a great time was had by all in attendance. What an education! Thanks Marie for the true Slovenian word/history education.

We had a moment of silence for Josephine Bohinc and Frances Hollis.

FRAN KAJFEZ our Sgt. At Arms and Tour Director was selected **MOTHER OF THE YEAR** by the Slovenian Women's Union # 50. Congratulation FRAN from all you HAP members and friends.

We had the reading of the minutes by Jennie Tuma and the financial report by Louise Fujda. We had a report from Helen Pavsek, audit committee chairperson, that our books are in good shape.

Ann Eichler sent get well wishes to Mary Robinson, Jim Kozel, Ann Cooke, Helen Pebernik, Eleanor Godec, Frank Zagar, Evelyn & Mike Pipoly, John Kustich, & Agnes Krivec. John & Matt reminded all present if they hear of any HAP member(s) that are ill or in the hospital, please call

☺☺☺☺☺

Annie and she will send Thinking of you messages from the HAP family. Thank You notes were received from Frances Hollis Family, Agnes Miller Family, Josephine Emser, Frank & Grace Sechnik, Ed Harbie, Mary Klemencic, & Slovenian Home for the Aged.

Fran Kajfez brought us up to date on our tours: *Crusing On The Maumee*, Thursday June 27, 2002 departing Euclid City Hall at 7:15 AM.

Amish Country-Holmes County, Friday July 19, 2002 departing Euclid City Hall at 7 AM sharp. *Crystal Brook Resort*, Monday-Thursday Sept. 16-19, 2002 located in the Blackhead Mountain Range of Round Top, NY.

Matt Zabukovec VP & Program Director thanked all HAP members and friends that attended our 40th Anniversary Dinner/Dance. A wonderful time was had by all. **Thanks** to Jimmie Slapnik Jr. for the flower donation, one for each of the ladies in attendance. **Thanks** to the HAP members that volunteered their time: Myra Jerkic & Bill Wujnovich (50/50 Raffle), Matt Kajfez, Frank Homar, John Kozlevchar (Bartenders) Ann Beckert, Louise Fujda, Bill & Matt Zabukovec (Ticket Sellers) Fran Kajfez, Mary Penca, Gus Petelinkar (Ticket Collectors), Bill Zabukovec (Coat Checker), Adolph Kocin,

John Kozlevchar, Tony Moze, Tony Ruttar, Matt Zabukovec (Setup/Cleanup Team), Helen Pavsek, Joan Chermerly, Louise & Ed. Fujda, Gus Petelinkar, (Refreshment Ticket), Helen Kozlevchar & Mary Blatnik (Help As needed), Ray Polantz Orch. and our **wonderful cook** and staff **Josie Cerer**.

HAP Annual Picnic, July 10, 2002, at the VFW grounds on White Road. Music by Fred Ziwick, Jam Session, Food, Beverages, Bake Sale, Raffles and more Slovenian fun.

Organizational update: *Federation Of American Slovenian Seniors*: next meeting June 3, 2002 hosted by Waterloo Pensioners. Annual Picnic at SNPJ Farm August 28, 2002.

Myra Jerkic reported that David Lynch daily show will be returning to your local TV beginning May 27.

We had a motion, second and approval to donate \$50.00 to the Slovenian Cultural Garden Association toward the Dollar-A-Slovenian Campaign.

May Happy Birthday celebration to all of our members.

Happy Wedding Anniversary to Val & Dominic Cekada (47), Ed. & Julie Harbie (55), Lil & Frank Homar (51), Frank & Julie Sadar (59), Bill & Helen Wujnovich.

Thanks to Myra Jerkic and Alice Ourednik for taking care of the Raffle and all that donated to the cause.

Our next get together is June 12, 2002 at 12:30 PM, Collinwood Slovenian Hall.

Nutritional Supplements Lower Risk of Prostate Cancer

American men face a one in six risk of prostate cancer during their lifetimes. Now, researchers have compelling evidence that some common nutritional supplements may improve those alarming odds by stopping prostate cancer before it starts.

The search for a pill to stave off prostate cancer is part of a growing body of research into medicines that may actually prevent cancer rather than treat it after it develops. Research suggests the arthritis remedy Celebrex may lower colon-cancer risk. The acne medicine Accutane is being studied to prevent lung cancer in former smokers. Already, women take tamoxifen to prevent recurrent breast cancer.

But much of the search for a prostate-cancer pill centers on two common nu-

tritional supplements available in grocery and drug stores, as well as in everyday foods: selenium and vitamin E.

Some studies suggest that lycopene, the red pigment in stewed tomatoes, soy products and Celebrex also may lower prostate-cancer risk.



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When you play, play hard; when you work, don't play at all.
--Theodore Roosevelt



– Vesti iz Slovenije –

Predsedniške in hkrati lokalne volitve so lahko ali 20. oktobra ali 10. novembra – Drnovšek ponovno razmišlja o kandidaturi

Včerajšnji *Delo fax*: "Za izvedbo letošnjih predsedniških volitev (hkrati bodo potekale tudi lokalne) sta zaradi praznikov možna pravzaprav le dva datuma: 20. oktober ali 10. november, ki je zadnji možni datum, da bo lahko izveden tudi morebitni drugi krog (če v prvem novi predsednik države ne bi bil izvoljen). Zakonodajca namreč natančno določa, kdaj najprej in kdaj najpozneje morajo biti izvedene volitve, pa tudi, kdaj je prvi in kdaj zadnji možni datum za njihov razpis.

Predsedniške volitve morajo biti razpisane najprej 135 in najpozneje 75 dni pred iztekom petletne mandatne dobe prejšnjega predsednika republike, ki je 23. decembra. Tako je zadnji možni datum za razpis volitev 10. september, ker od dneva razpisa volitev do dneva glasovanja ne sme preteči več kot devetdeset dni in ne manj kot šestdeset dni.

Po veljavni zakonodaji je sicer kandidatura za predsednika države mogoče vložiti najpozneje petindvajset dni pred volitvami, torej že v času zakonsko določene volilne kampanje, ki traja en mesec. Republiška volilna komisija mora po črki zakona objaviti seznam kandidatov najpozneje petnajst dni pred dnevom glasovanja."

Ker so bili za Janeza Drnovška izidi nedavnih zdravstvenih preiskav dokaj pozitivne (gl. str. 12), se je premier odločil, da ponovno razmišlja o svoji predsedniški kandidaturi. O tem naj bi sorazmerno hitro povedal svoj namen. Če bo kandidiral, je že rekel, bo odstopil kot predsednik vlade, kar bi bilo politično zahtevno dejanje. To, ker v vladni koaliciji ni videti jasnega naslednika in bi lahko bila borba za le-tega huda.

Ankete javnega mnenja kažejo, da bi imel Drnovšek prednost med drugimi že najavljenimi in možnimi predsedniškimi kandidati, do volitev pa je še skoro pol leta in se lahko marsikaj spremeni. Med predsedniškimi kandidati oz. kandidatkami je Barbara Brezigar, ki jo podpira opozicijska koalicija Slovenija. Še vedno so močni pritiski na guvernerja Banke Slovenije Franca Arharja, predvsem iz vrst SLS, naj najavi kandidaturu, a tega še ni storil, ni pa še

definitivno rekel ne. Sedanji predsednik Slovenije Milan Kučan ne more ponovno kandidirati, ker ustava dopušča največ dva zaporedna petletna mandata oz. 10 neprekinjenih let kot predsednik države.

Nemški predsednik na obisku v Sloveniji

Te dni se na svojem prvem uradnem obisku v Sloveniji mudi nemški predsednik Johannes Rau. Včeraj se je srečal z Milanom Kučanom. Rau je že prej povedal, da Nemčija podpira slovensko kandidaturu za NATO in za Evropsko unijo in je to tudi včeraj povedal. Kučan je o Nemčiji in njeni pomembnosti za Slovenijo na skupni tiskovni konferenci včeraj povedal: "Nemčija je za Slovenijo kvalitativno in kvantitativno najpomembnejša gospodarska partnerica ... Vsa dejstva govorijo o velikem interesu Slovenije za dobro, prijateljsko in stalno sodelovanje z Nemčijo."

Rau se je tudi srečal s premierom Janezom Drnovškom. Po srečanju sta dejala, da ocenita odnose med državama za odlične, Drnovšek pa je posebej poudaril pomembno vlogo, ki jo je Nemčija imela pri slovenski osamosvojitvi, saj bi brez njene odločne podpore tudi druge države morda bolj omahovale pri priznanju Slovenije.

Slovenija 10 let članica Združenih narodov

Slovenija je bila 22. maja 1992 kot 176. članica sprejeta v Organizacijo Združenih narodov. Prošnjo za to je oddala 5. maja 1992, potem ko je bila priznana od ZDA, od Evropske skupnosti je bila priznana že januarja 1992. Med letoma 1998 in 2000 je bila nestalna članica Varnostnega sveta ZN (predsedovala mu je avgusta 1998 in novembra 1999). Danilo Türk (prvi uradni veleposlanik Slovenije v ZN) je bil leta 2000 imenovan za pomočnika generalnega sekretarja ZN za politične zadeve. Zdaj ima Slovenija diplomatske odnose s 145 državami in sodeluje v mirovnih operacijah ZN na Golanski planoti (dva častnika), na Kosovu (15 policistov) in Vzhodnem Timorju (2 policista), do septembra lani je imela Slovenija po 20 in več vojakov na Cipru.

Tečaj tolarja: Po včerajšnjem srednjem deviznem tečaju Banke Slovenije je ameriški dolar prinesel 242,35 SIT, kanadski pa 158,65 SIT.



GEORGE BUSH IN JANEZ DRNOVŠEK SE SREČALA V BELI HIŠI – Na svojem delovnem obisku v ZDA pred nedavnim se je slovenski premier Janez Drnovšek srečal s predsednikom ZDA Georgeom Bushem v Beli hiši. To je bilo 17. maja, kar je bil tudi Drnovškov 52. rojstni dan. Kakor smo že poročali, je bil Drnovšek pozitiven po srečanju z ameriškim predsednikom, v naslednjem tednu ali malce več se premier razmišlja ponovno – po dokaj pozitivnih zdravstvenih preiskavah – ali naj bi res napovedal kandidaturu za letošnje jesenske predsedniške volitve (gl. zgoraj).

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Otvoritev Pristave—

To nedeljo, 2. junija, bo otvoritev Slovenske pristave za letošnjo sezono. Ob 11h pop. se začne tarok turnir, vsi navdušenci ste nanj vabljeni. Za ples in dobro počutje bo od 4h dalje igral ansambel Staneta Mejača. Kuhinja in točilnica bosta odprti, če bo lepo vreme, bo tudi bazen odprt. Odločite se in pridite to nedeljo na Slovensko pristavo!

Praznik—

Farani župnije Marije Vnebovzete vabijo vse k praznovanju praznika sv. Rešnjega Telesa to nedeljo. Po deseti maši bo procesija Najsvetejšega do štirih oltarjev zunaj. Podrobnosti v dopisu na str. 11. Poudarjajo, da ste vabljeni k sodelovanju prav vsi!

Novi grobovi

FRANK A. GORENŠEK

Preteklo soboto, 25. maja, je v Cleveland kliniku umrl 78 let stari Frank A. Gorenšek, rojen 1. januarja 1924 v Gotovljah, Slovenija, zadnjih 40 let v Wickliffu, zanj žalujejo žena Julijana, roj. Rijavec, otroci dr. Maximillian (Annmarie) Ph.D., dr. Margaret Gorensek, M.D., in Thomas (Anna), vnukinje Annelise, Natalie in Marygrace, v Sloveniji so že pok. bratje Rafko, Mirko in Milan, zaposlen kot civilni inženir pri Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 32 let, do svoje upokojitve l. 1987, pevovodja pevskega zbora Korotan od l. 1967 do 1983, član KSKJ št. 172, Tabora in Kluba upokojencev Slovenske pristave. Pogreb bo danes, 30. maja, v oskrbi Cosicevega zavoda na Chardon Rd. s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida dop. ob 10h in nato na pokopališče Vernih duš.

Caroline Lokar

Dne 27. maja je v Hospice House umrla 88 let stara Caroline Lokar, rojena Fabec v Šembijah, Slovenija, v ZDA prišla leta 1928, vdova po Franku Zigmanu, Antonu Mihelic, Raymond Nisula in Rudyju Lokar, mati Caroline (Walter) Frank in Franka (Marie) Zigman, 6-krat stara mati, 13-krat prastara mati, sestra Christine Verch ter že pok. Tonyja in Louisa Fabec, zaposlena pri General Electric 20 let, do upokojitve l. 1963, z možem Antonom lastovala in

(dalje na str. 16)

Spominska proslava—

V soboto in nedeljo, 15. in 16. junija, bo spominska proslava na Slovenski pristavi. V soboto popoldan bo molitev rožnega venca pri kapelici in nato prižiganje kresa. V nedeljo bo sv. maša ob 12. uri (opoldan). Maševal bo č.g. Franci Kossem. Po maši bo kosilo. Tabor DSPB vljudno vabi, da se te pobožnosti udeležite in da razmišljate ta dva dneva skupaj ob spominu na padle domobrance.

Piknik Slovenske šole—

Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti ima piknik na Slovenski pristavi v nedeljo, 9. junija. Sv. maša bo ob 11.30, sledilo po kosilu. Več v dopisu na str. 10.

Fantje na vasi vabijo—

Moški pevski zbor Fantje na vasi vabi na večerjo in ples, ki bo v soboto, 22. junija, na Slovenski pristavi. S tem bodo Fantje pričeli s praznovanjem svoje 25. obletnice obstoja kot zbor. Več prihodnjič, zdaj samo to, da ta datum rezervirate za to prireditev.

Krofi in rezanci—

Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu bo imelo prodajo krofov in rezancev v soboto, 8. junija, ob običajnem času v društveni sobi farnege avditorija.

Spominski darovi—

Ga. Francka Gašperšič, Euclid, O., je darovala \$20 v podporo našemu listu, v spomin na moža Marijana. Ga. Stanka Pečavar, Peter ml. in Johnny, San Francisco, Kalif., so darovali \$30 v spomin Petra Pečavar, ob njegovem rojstnem dnevu. Iskrena hvala!

Novi grobovi

Victor Domines st.

Dne 28. maja je v Manor Care negovališču v Clevelandu umrl 89 let stari Victor Domines st., rojen v Trziču, Slovenija, živel mnoga leta v Collinwoodski naselbini, zanj žalujejo otroci Maria Domines, Victor Jr. in Emil (vsi v Kaliforniji) ter Margaret Bajc, 14-krat stari oče, 6-krat prastari oče, prijatelj Marie Bender, vdovec po Teresi, pokojni so njegovi starši ter 8 bratov in sester. Pogreb bo v oskrbi Cosicevega zavoda (216-531-6300 za več informacij) jutri, v petek, s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete s pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

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AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA (USPS 024100)

James V. Debevec – Publisher, English Editor
Dr. Rudolph M. Susel – Slovenian Editor

Ameriška Domovina Permanent Scroll of Distinguished Persons:
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AMERICAN HOME (ISSN 0164-680X) is published weekly for \$35 per year by American Home Pub. Co., 6117 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44103-1692. Periodicals postage paid at Cleveland, Ohio. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to AMERICAN HOME, 6117 St. Clair Cleveland, OH 44103-1692.

No. 22

May 30, 2002

DRAGO KARL OCVRK

Naš komentar

Igralec, ne gledalec

"Vsa umetnost propagande je v tem, da vcepi ljudem občutek, da so nemočni, izolirani, ločeni drug od drugega. Kolikor se je temu idealu mogoče približati, ko ljudje ne ogrožajo več bogatih in privilegiranih, ni več 'krize demokracije', kot si jo predstavljajo elite. Ljudje bi se ukvarjali le s svojimi lastnimi malimi življenji in nepomembnimi življenjskimi zadevami, kakor da so modni potrošniški predmeti. Bili bi 'gledalci' in ne 'akterji' v oblikovanju politike na vseh ravneh: lokalni, na delu in širše. Občasno bi imeli pravico, da potrdijo elite v njihovi oblasti, drugače pa bi morali pustiti vodenje zadev sveta onim, ki se razglašajo za 'odgovorne ljudi'."

Ta analiza danes najbolj navajenega misleca Noama Chomskega mi je prišla na misel, ko sem bral Kerševanovo oceno Sklepnega dokumenta našega Plenarnega zbora. (Sobotna priloga, 4. maja 2002). Sociolog malo pogladi, malo uščipne – Cerkev nima razčiščenega odnosa do polpreteklosti in politike – in vse skupaj oceni s trojko. Pošteno...gledano z očmi elite, "odgovornih ljudi", a prav ta pogled – to propagando! – je treba razkrinkati, če nočemo biti – po Chomskem – prisiljeni v vlogo neodgovornega gledalca.

Osnovni odnos (retencijske) elite do Cerkev narekuje volja do popolnega monopola nad družbenim vplivom. Gre torej za veliko več kot zgolj za politično oblast; v bistvu gre za preprečevanje nastanka učinkovite pluralne civilne družbe. Takšne civilne družbe, v kateri ne bi imeli ene same ideje, ki je vsestransko institucionalno, medijsko in ekonomsko podprta, ampak bi bilo v družbi več zadostno podprtih idej, ki bi se mogle v demokratični razpravi koliko toliko enopravno soočati. Če je bil popolni monopol nad družbenim vplivom v partijski doktrini dogma, je v demokratični doktrini anatema, zato ga elita skriva z različnimi propagandnimi manevri kot cesar Trajan svoja oslovka ušesa.

Prvi tak maneuver je mit o polpreteklosti. Ni dvoma, da je bilo to obdobje za marsikoga bolj "donosno" kot sedanje. A tudi če ankete v tranzicijskih državah kažejo, da je bilo za večino prej bolje, kot pravi Kerševan, ni najmanjšega dvoma, da je totalitarizem s humanističnega vidika zlo. Pravo vprašanje je, koliko so te ankete v službi elitne propagande in koliko morejo ovreči zgodovinarjevo sodbo. "Kako usodna bo na primer ena od tragičnih povojnih slo-

dalje na str. 14)

ZLATO KOROTANOVEGA JUBILEJA

EUCLID, O. – Ob slavnostnem koncertu te naše osrednje kulturne skupine, je zažarela podoba naše begunske skupnosti v vsej žlahtni polnosti svoje biti, ozarjene z neomajno bogovdanostjo, z neizmerno bolečino žrtvovanja, z, če uporabim Cankarja, čeznaravno ljubeznijo do izgubljenega raja pod Triglavom in s tankim občutjem za utrip lepote v kulturnem ustvarjanju.

Po starem obredju slavnostne pogostitve, je na tesno zapolnila veliki oder Narodnega doma na St. Clairju skupina 61. pevcev in pevk, pred odrom pa se je razmestilo 16 instrumentalistov: že pogled sam je napravil impozanten vtis. Potem sta zadoneli himni. Pri ameriški smo spremljavo z orkestrom vajeni, slovenski državni himni pa je orkester dodal veličastnost, da nas je kar prevzelo. Na splošno pa žal občinstvu slovenska država in njena himna še ni sta prešli v kri, da bi mu dvignili ponos in bi se to odražalo v burnem aplavzu. Tudi tiskani program je himno sramežljivo napovedal le kot Prešernovo Zdravljico. Izvajana kot himna, pa je bila v njej zapeta tudi druga kitica, ki so jo doma skupno z Bogom Prešernu amputirali.

Sledil je pravi triumf. Slavospev *Jubilate Deo* se je resnično dvignil do samih nebes. V prelivanju glasov in zvokov so se odzivali vsi nebeški registri, da je bil zrak poln samih nebeških bleščav in veličastvo svetega je preplavljalo dušo. To je bila izvedba, ki jo je bil vesel sam Bog.

In še čudež se je zgodil. Ob pripravah se je pojavila zaskrbljenost, da bo, ker bo pred koncertom pojedina in bodo v občinstvu družine z otroki med izvajanjem pesmi nemir. Prvikrat je bilo skoraj tako, kot da sedi v Severance Hall.

Petje Korotancev je zvenelo nadvse polno in ubrano in občinstvo se je vidno predajalo melodiji.

Naj se posebej dotaknem samo obeh izvornih skladb, ki sta prej doživeli samo svoji krstni izvedbi. Gorenškova skladba za zbor, solista in klavirsko spremljavo na

besedilo pesnika Marjana Jakopiča, ki bi ji jaz najraje dal naslov kar "Ne umri nam pesem", bi poleg zgodovinske obeležnosti lahko služil za moto vsega Korotanovega koncerta. Izraža skrb, da ne bi tu med nami slovenska pesem v naslednjih rodovih zamrla.

"Edino ti pesem si šla z nami, ko nas vse zapušča" toži skladba, ki se melodično, kakor mila reka vije skozi spomine na domačo zemljo, osebni tek posameznega življenja in skozi zgodbo naših rodov. Menjave zbor, solista in klavirja ta vtis še poudarjajo, kar je v novi izvedbi še posebej prišlo do izraza in se na koncu izteka ne v dokončno zarezo, ampak se na široko razlije v željo: še naprej nam bajaj v srcih naših otrok. Posebno noto je dobila izvedba s tem, da je kot solist

Piknik Slovenske šole pri Mariji Vnebovzeti

CLEVELAND, O. – Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti vas vse srčno vabi na piknik v nedeljo, 9. junija, na Slovensko pristavo v Genevi (Harpersfield). Pričelo se bo s sv. mašo na odprtem ob 12.30 pop. Sledilo bo okusno kosilo (pohana piščančja prsa in svinjska pečenka, krompir, riž, solata, kruh, pecivo in kava) po \$11 oz. \$5 za otroke do 12. leta.

Ob 3.30 je napovedan prihod ansambla Veseli godci, ki nam bo igral za ples in zabavo. Vmes bo tkim. kitajska dražba (Chinese Auction) za nagrade, ki so jih darovala slovenska in druga podjetja. Namen dražbe je sklad "Spoznavmo Slovenijo 2002", ki bo koristil 27 učencem slovenske šole, ki potujejo julija v Slovenijo na poučno ekskurzijo.

Na Pristavi bo ob lepem vremenu bazen odprt. Popoldne bodo živahne otroške igre na igrišču. Tudi čevapčiči se bodo pekli na žaru popoldne. Za dobro voljo bo preskrbljeno pri sanku in med prijatelji. "Saj pridejo vsi, pridi tudi ti! Žal ti bo samo, ko boš moral domov." ssp

nastopil skladatelj sin Milan.

Neverjetna novica, ki nas je globoko pretresla, da je inž. Franček Gorenšek nenadno za vedno zatisnil trudne oči, je kanila kot težka grenka kaplja med note in vnesla turobnost v končni akord te skladbe.

Zadnja točka koncerta je bila Metoda Milača skladba Kantata za zbor in orkester na besedilo Pavleta Borštnika "Pozdravljena zemlja", katere posnetek napravljen ob krstni izvedbi, je bila pogosto uvrščena na radijski spored. Je to zahtevna skladba, ki zajema vsebino naše zgodbe in s krepkimi črtami sega v globine naše tragedije.

Naj tu preidem na dirigenta, ki je srce vsega koncerta in ga doslej nisem omenjal. Janez Sršen si je s svojim delovanjem in nastopi doslej nabral že dokaj lovoric in se izkazal kot izredno glasbeno nadarjen pevovodja z razvito intuicijo iz skladbe razbrati in v izvedbi izvabiti učinkovite interpretacije. Z letošnjim koncertom pa si je naložil gigantsko breme. Poleg naloge naštudirati težke skladbe z zborom in to v kratkem času, potopiti se v orkesterske partiture, potem pa le z dvema vajama prvič dirigitirati skupno zbor in orkester. Uspelo mu je odlično nad vsa pričakovanja. Tudi v Milačevi skladbi, ki zahteva mojstra, se je sijajno izkazal. Saj se je zdelo, kakor da je v njegovi taktirki nekaj magičnega. Pri orkestru mu je bilo v pomoč dejstvo, da je imel pred seboj uigran ansambel.

Če se zdaj vrnem k celoti: bil je to bleščeč Korotanov koncert. Zbor, solisti in dirigent so zaslužili, da bi bili nagrajeni z zlatim vencem. Tudi občinstvo je treba pohvaliti, da je vzdržalo skozi ves koncert koncertno vzdušje, le z aplavzom je bilo nekam skopo. V njem ni bilo čutiti pravega izraza hvaležnosti nastopajočim pa zanosa in navdušenja, ki ga je dihlo prekipevajoče vzdušje izvajalcev.

Pred nami stoji zdaj ta zgodovinski spomenik, v katerem je utelešeno in ki izžareva toliko nesebič-

(dalje na str. 11)

Spominski kamen "Roška solza"

CLEVELAND, O. – V Kočevskem Rogu bo postavljen spomenik, oziroma plošča v obliki solze, njim, katerih zemeljski ostanki trohniijo v jamah in vrtačah kočevskih gozdov. Na plošči bo napisano naslednje besedilo:

NA
TEM KRAJU
LEŽI ŠTIRI DO PET TISOČ
VOJAKOV
SLOVENSKE NARODNE VOJSKE
OD ANGLEŽEV IZ VETRINJA
VRNJENI
IN OD KOMUNISTOV POBITIH
V PRVIH DESETIH JUNIJSKIH DNEH
1945
NJIHOVA IMENA NISO ZNANA
TUDI NE ČETE IN BATALJONI
V KATERIH SO SE TRI LETA
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PADALI SO V TO JAMO
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SRBSKE IN HRVAŠKE
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IN
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To spominsko ploščo bo postavila NOVA SLOVENSKA ZAVEZA, in ne slovenska vlada, kar bi morala že davno storiti, saj se odteguje najosnovnejšim civilizacijskim normam. NOVA SLOVENSKA ZAVEZA pa je že naredila ogromno in ji gre vsa pohvala, da v teh težkih in nenaklonjenih razmerah pogumno vztraja in se bori za človečanske pravice pobitih, vendar sama ne more storiti vsega.

Slovenski ameriški svet si je nadel nalogo, da pri-skoči NOVI SLOVENSKI ZAVEZI na pomoč, s tem, da tu v Ameriki zbere nekaj denarnih sredstev, ki bodo potem izročeni odboru NOVE SLOVENSKE ZAVEZE, kot pomoč pri kritju stroškov spomenika.

V teh majskih in junijskih dneh, v katerih je skritih polno grenkih spominov, pa nas naj tolaži misel, da bo pri jami pod Krenom v Kočevskem Rogu stal spomenik, ki bo pričeval o resnici pobojev, ki so se izvršili tam in so tisoči in tisoči domobrancev pod udarom bratove roke doživeli svojo tragično usodo.

Za vsak Vaš dar, se že v naprej SAS najlepše zahvaljuje.

Kirtland, Ohio, 28. maj 2002

Za odbor:
Maruša Pogačnik
Tajnica, SAS

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KOROTAN

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

nih prizadevanj, odpovedi in skritega žrtvovanja, ne samo v zvezi s Korotanom, ampak na vseh področjih delovanja in ustvarjanja naše begunske skupnosti pa tudi odločnih nastopov za obrambo vztrajanja na okopih prave resnice, ki jo je zdaj zgodovina potrdila in so jo z udinjanimi med nami hotele za vsako ceno vdušiti sile od doma, in vse to skozi dolgi razpon petdesetih let. Je to spomenik ohranjanja tistega slovenstva, ki se je po sprejetju krščanstva skozi stoletja izoblikovalo v rodovih naših dedov in vsebuje zato tudi duhovno razsežnost. In prav zaradi tega je to naše slovenstvo ves čas na udaru.

Tudi ob tej priliki so se v ozadju prikazovale sence, ki komaj čakajo, da bi ob fiziološkem slabljenju tega našega slovenstva iz njega izsesali čimveč lastne slave in veljave in se ga za koristi starih sil doma z upom na primerne oddolžitve polastili. Vsi, ki stojite v zvestobi: kvišku srca. Duh je, ki daje življenje in veje koder hoče. Naš dragoceni spomenik stoji in Bog blagoslavlja tiste, ki so zvesti.

Milan Pavlovčič

V BLAG SPOMIN

ob prvi obletnici smrti našega ljubega moža, očeta, starega očeta, brata in strica



Marijan Gaspersic

ki nas je prezgodaj zapustil

Rojen 10. avgusta 1944
Umrl 4. junija 2001
v Begunjah, Slovenija

Leto dni je že minulo,
kar Te več med nami ni.
Naše misli so pri Tebi,
kjer uživaš srečo Ti.
Srečno uživaj zdaj pri Bogu,
rešen vseh si zemeljskih
skrbi.

Žalujoci:

Žena – Francka
Sin – Mario z ženo Deanna
Hčerka – Erika in mož Paul
Vnučinja – Christina
Brat in sestra z družinama
v Sloveniji

Sedanji, bivši in bodoči veleposlanik pri Sv. sedežu



Karl Bonutti ter Edita in Ludvik Toplak



Štefan Falež



Ivan Štuhec

Slučaj je nanese, da so bili zgoraj fotografirani omenjeni v nekem članku v nedavnem Nedelu (od tam tudi fotografije). Ker so vsi ali poznani mnogim našim bralcem (z izjemo seveda ge. Toplakove) ali so o njih v našem listu brali oz. brali njih prispevke, jih tu posredujem. Kakor vse še kaže, res bo šel dr. Ludvik Toplak za tretjega veleposlanika Slovenije pri Sv. sedežu, prvi je bil Štefan Falež, sledil mu je dr. Karl Bonutti iz Clevelanda, kritičen do imenovanja dr. Toplaka je dr. Ivan Štuhec, ki je po njegovem obisku v ZDA tudi poznan nekaterim našim bralcem, ustavil se je med drugim tudi v našem uredništvu. Ur. AD

Izpod zvona sv. Marije Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. – Na zelo lepo obiskanem sestanku Zveze oltarnih društev, ki je bilo na zadnjo nedeljo v aprilu v naši župniji, je bilo treba izbrati novo predsednico te zveze. Po malih zapletljivostih, je to delo sprejela Kristi Nemec. Hvala Ti, Kristi, za Tvojo dobro voljo!

Njeno delo je, da nas popelje z avtobusom na romanje v Lemont. Prihodnji mesec se bo treba prijaviti in plačati. Drage sestre, bodimo hitre, da ji ne bomo delale preveč skrbi, odločimo se za romanje, saj je pri Mariji vedno lepo!

Komaj smo pričele krastiti majniški oltar, že se bližamo koncu temu mesecu. Vsako jutro smo prepevale majniške pesmi in obenem prosile Marijo njenega varstva.

Bolj na začetku meseca so nas presenetili škofjeloški pevci, da so med sv. mašo zadaj pričeli peti. Po maši so

prišli pred oltar in nam še zapeli nekaj Marijinih pesmi. Hvala vam za lepo presenečenje.

Bilo je prvo sv. obhajilo za deklince in dečke, kar gotovo ne bodo pozabili lepe, sončne, tople nedelje. Ljuba Marija, pomagaj jim, da bodo vedno Jezusovi, smo prosili.

Materinska proslava otrok Slovenske šole je bila zadnjič, a se je žal nisem mogla udeležiti. Že pride kaj vmes, da moraš pot obrniti v drugo smer.

Pred nami je zopet prva nedelja v mesecu, ki bo tudi praznik sv. Rešnjega Telesa in Krvi. Zopet bomo častili Jezusa v procesiji okrog naše cerkve, kjer bodo postavljeni štirje oltarji. Prosili bomo za mir in za močno župnijsko življenje, kot naroča naš škof. Drage sestre, iskreno ste vabljeni k deseti sv. maši, nato pa k procesiji.

(dalje na str. 12)

Janez Drnovšek spregovoril o svoji bolezni

Premier spet razmišlja o predsedniški kandidaturi

Ljubljana (*Delo fax*, 28. maja) – Predsednik vlade dr. Janez Drnovšek je v nedeljo zvečer nastopil v oddaji *Intervju* na nacionalni televiziji in spregovoril o svoji bolezni in o svojih načrtih.

Drnovšku so, kot pravi, pozitivni izvidi zdravstvenih preiskav ponudili priložnost, da ponovno razmisli o morebitni kandidaturi za predsednika republike – tej možnosti se je pred tedni malodane odpovedal. Morebitna njegova kandidatura za predsednika republike je odvisna, kot je poudaril, predvsem od možnosti, da bi menjavo vlade speljali nemoteno in gladko, brez zastojev v delovanju.

"Pred dvema letoma so me operirali zaradi tumorja na ledvicah in analize so pokazale, da je bil tumor malignen. Operacija je bila sicer uspešna, nobene naknadne terapije nisem potrebo-

val. Od takrat hodim na redne preglede. Pred pol leta so se na takšnem rednem pregledu pokazale neke pike na pljučih. S tem se je pojavil tudi sum, da gre za nadaljevanje te bolezni oziroma da ta pojav izhaja od omenjenega tumorja. To je takrat prišlo v javnost, postavljena so bila vprašanja, na katera je bilo treba odgovoriti, čeprav zanesljive in dokončne diagnoze o tem ni bilo. In v bistvu dokončne diagnoze še danes ni."

Temu uvodu pa je Drnovšek tokrat dodal tudi obrazložitev molka o bolezni v zadnjih mesecih:

"Zato je tudi razumljivo, da nisem mogel kaj več povedati, kot sem: da gre za omenjeni sum."

V nadaljevanju je spregovoril o trenutnem zdravstvenem stanju:

"V zadnjem času, predvsem v zadnjem tednu, sem opravil nove preglede, skupaj z našimi zdravniki pa smo zaprosili tudi za dodatna mnenja na podlagi teh izvidov tudi v tujini. Pokazalo se je dvoje: da po eni strani resen sum še naprej ostaja, da so te pike povezane s tumorjem izpred dveh let. Pozitivno pa je, da se je to stabiliziralo, da se pike ne povečujejo več in ne nastajajo nove. Skratka: razvoj tega pojava se je ustavil in stabiliziral."

Gre za redko vrsto tumorja, ki jo tudi zdravniki razmeroma slabo poznajo, znane terapije – kemoterapija, obsevanje – pa nanjo ne učinkujejo. Zdravniki mi priporočajo

zdravo in uravnoteženo življenje, čim boljše vzdrževanje in izboljševanje imunskega sistema. Eno-stavno so mi dejali, da je tisto, kar zdaj delam, prava stvar in naj to nadaljujem."

Drnovšek je nato dejal, da je s to oceno, diagnozo razmeroma zadovoljen. Kot je razložil, so te informacije zadostovale, da je zdaj lahko javnosti predstavil trenutno stanje in lastno oceno.

Kot je pojasnil Drnovšek, so mu pozitivni izvidi zdravstvenih preiskav ponudili priložnost, da ponovno razmisli o morebitni kandidaturi za predsednika republike.

"V kratkem bom še enkrat razmislil o kandidaturi. Če povem čisto odkrito, sem pričakoval, se bal, da bodo izvidi slabši, da je bolezen napredovala. Če bi bilo tako, bi verjetno v naslednjih mesecih počasi končal delo predsednika vlade. Ob tem sem upal, da bom zdržal do vstopa v Evropsko unijo, vsaj do konca pogajanj, nato pa bi se umaknil iz politike."

Rezultati zdravstvenih preiskav so mi dali priložnost, da ponovno razmislim. Odločitev za morebitno kandidaturo za predsednika republike je eno vprašanje, zelo povezano s še pomembnejšim: kako rešiti vprašanje vlade," je poudaril Drnovšek.

Drnovšek je sicer že preteklo sredo (22. maja, op. ur. AD) napovedal, da bo odločitev o kandidaturi za predsednika republike padla do naslednje seje izvršnega odbora liberalne demokracije. Ta naj bi se sestal v prihodnjih desetih dneh.

Grega Repovž

PAVLE BORŠTNIK

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Zbornik pričevanj

Nov doprinos k zgodovini
Plave garde



Pod gornjim naslovom je v Ljubljani v samozaložbi izšla knjiga Davorina Žitnika, enega preživelih borcev nacionalne ilegale, ki je šla v zgodovino kot "Plava garda".

Avtor v uvodu na kratko definira svoj namen: "Vzbuditi zanimanje za to zamolčano fronto v letih 1941–1945, ki je bila dolgo časa namenona ali nevede zelo slabo razumljena ali skoraj pozabljena."

"Pričevanja", ki jih je avtor zbral, opisujejo prizadevanja in zgodbe sinov generacije, ki je veliko pretrpela in žrtvovala za uresničenje "neuresničljivih" sanj o edinstvu južno-slovanskih narodov.

Pred leti objavljena "Pozabljena zgodba slovenske nacionalne ilegale" je osvetlila en sam, kritičen trenutek v življenju te ilegale, zdaj pa Žitnik v "zbirki pričevanj" podaja široko paleto spominov na ljudi, ki so jo sestavljali, in na dogodke, ki so jo oblikovali.

V bistvu je bilo to gibanje od vsega začetka postavljeno pred nepremostljive zapreke: vsakršno govorjenje o "edinstvu jugoslovanskih narodov" je izzvenelo absurdno in nerealno spričo poraznega razvoja v Hrvaški in Bosni. Da je z istimi "gesli" nastopala tudi komunistična OF samo potrjuje njihovo nerealnost: tudi oni so jih udeležili

samo s krvavim terorjem. Ko je ta ugasnil, se je vsa njihova stavba "bratstva in edinosti" sesedla v prah in pepel.

Preveč je "pričevanj", da bi se mogli ustavljati ob vsakem. Vključena so pisma nekaterih zajetih in pokončanih borcev; spomini preživelih svojcev in sorodnikov; vključen je spominski zapis duhovnika Ivana Lavriha, ki se je v tistih usodnih septembrskih dneh leta 1943 s kolesom podal na "kratek obisk" na Turjaku, pa ga je usoda postavila med ujete grčariške borce v Kočevju, da jim je bil v dobrodošlo in dragoceno duhovno oporo in pomoč.

Objavljeni pa so tudi doslej nepoznani dokumenti in fotografije, od predaprilskih dni tja do poslednjih, patetičnih posnetkov iz Mozlja, kjer se je vse končalo.

Literatura o medvojnih prizadevanjih Slovencev, ki so odklanjali komunistično revolucijo, se množi in bogati. Žitnikov "Zbornik" je dragocen doprinos tem prizadevanjem. Knjiga je broširana in obsega 130 strani, za ceno \$15, in jo lahko naročite tudi pri meni.

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Izpod zvona sv. Marije Vnebovzete

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

Katera ima narodno nošo, naj jo obleče in še druge naj navduši, da se bodo oblekle, saj z nošo še posebno počastimo Jezusa.

Počitnice so na vratih, tako šolske kot tudi naše. Vsem vam, ki berete te vrstice, želim, da se lepo imate, odpočijte se in se v jeseni spet srečamo nasmejani in odpočiti. Bog z vami in Devica Marija!

Lavriševa

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

Spomnite se misijonarjev in ubogih v svojih oporokah. Za vse prejete darove izdamo potrdilo za "Income tax".

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OB NAMERAVANIH USTAVNIH SPREMEMBAH

Mozaični temelji slovenskega naroda in države

Dr. JANKO PRUNK, zgodovinar

Spreminjanje ustave je zelo resno, odgovorno in lahko usodno početje, česar se zavedajo vsi resni politiki in še marsikateri drugi državljani, zato se takšnega opravila lotevajo zelo previdno in redko. V naši demokraciji nekateri menijo (tudi sam sem med njimi), da naj se dopolnijo le tisti členi, ki se tičejo našega vstopanja v Evropsko unijo, drugi pa bi hoteli spremeniti v ustavi mnogo več, nekateri predlagajo celo dopolnilo preambule.

◇ ◇ ◇

Jaz se javljam le glede predloga o dopolnilu preambule, ki ga predlaga Zveza združenj borcev NOB Primorske in skupina poslancev državnega zbora. Prvi so mi poslali svoj predlog spremembe s prošnjo, naj ga podpiram s svojim podpisom.

Tega ne morem storiti in naj navedem razloge, zakaj ne. Menim, da je preambula, ki se glasi:

"Izhajajoč iz temeljne listine o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Republike Slovenije in iz temeljnih pravic in svoboščin, temeljne in trajne pravice slovenskega naroda do samoodločbe in iz zgodovinskega dejstva, da smo Slovenci v večstoletnem boju za narodno osvoboditev izoblikovali svojo državnost",

dobra, točna, premišljena, vseobsegajoča, zadostna, da odseva prehojeno pot slovenskega naroda do svoje države in ne potrebuje dopolnila.

Preambula je nastala v zelo pomembnem času slovenskega državnega osamosvajanja, ko so bile različne politične sile v slovenskem narodu bolj usmerjene k dogovarjanju in sodelovanju kot k ločevanju, kar se redko dogaja.

Bojim se, da bi vsako šarjenje po njej in dopolnjevanje odprlo mnoge ideološke in politične spore. Predlog dopolnila, naj se v preambuli posebno omeni antifašistični, zavezniški, narodnoosvobodilni in osamosvojitveni boj, je nepotreben, zoževalen in neroden, ker bi se preambula v tistem zgodovinskem delu potem glasila:

"... da smo Slovenci v večstoletnem boju za narodno osvoboditev z antifašističnim, zavezniškim, narodnoosvobodilnim in osamosvojitvenim bojem izoblikovali svojo narodno samobitnost in uveljavili svojo državnost",

kar ni zgodovinsko točno. Slovenci so svojo narodno samobitnost in svoj politični program izoblikovali že mnogo pred antifašističnim in zavezniškim narodnoosvobodilnim bojem.

Sploh pa se mi zdi delikatno in zelo problematično v preambuli navajati konkretno eno samo zgodovinsko dejanje, na primer protifašistični narodnoosvobodilni boj v 2. svetovni vojni, kot posebno pomembno dejanje za izoblikovanje slovenskega naroda in njegove države. Tega ni v nobeni ustavi na svetu.

Ne bom se spuščal v motive takšne zgodovinske predstave in iz nje izviračega dopolnilnega predloga. Težko si morem predstavljati, da izhaja samo iz napačne zgodovinske percepcije slovenskega razvoja.

Danes bi že moralo biti vsakemu Slovencu jasno, da so slovensko narodno samobitnost in posledično slovensko državo konstituirala mnoga dejanja, ki so bila storje-

na v zgodovinskem razvoju civilizacijskega okolja, v katerem je živel slovenski narod, največ pa so jih naredili kar Slovenci sami, dejanj, ki so bila toliko pomembna kot partizanski boj.

Zazrtost voditeljev partizanskega gibanja v lastno dejanje in pretiravanje z njegovim pomenom danes ne more škoditi. Moderno slovensko zgodovinsko prihajanje do novih, kritičnih, neideoloških, bolj stvarnih in resničnih ocen. O tem v zadnjem času izšlo mnogo poglobljenih znanstvenih knjig, zgodovinskih pregledov in šolskih učbenikov, zlasti mlajših zgodovinarjev z Inštituta za novejšo zgodovino.

Nekaj je k tem novim pogledom prispeval tudi avtor tega članka (med drugim v *Slovenskem narodnem vzponu*, Ljubljana 1992 in *Kratki zgodovini Slovenije*, Ljubljana 1998).

Novi pogledi so se uveljavili na znanstveni konferenci slovenskih zgodovinarjev spomladi lanskega leta, posvečeni šestdeseti obletnici okupacije in odpora, in na posvetu Slovenske matice, posvečenem slovenskemu razvoju v 20. stoletju, lani jeseni.

Naj na tem mestu čisto na kratko naštejemo nekaj teh najpomembnejših dejanj, ki so konstituirala Slovensko in posledično pripomogla k nastanku slovenske države, kot jih vidi moderna slovenska zgodovinska znanost.

Najprej je odločitev voditeljev karantanske kneževine, v kateri so živeli predniki današnjih Slovencev, da se obrne za

pomoč pred avarskimi napadi na Bavarce.

S tem je izgubila svojo politično samostojnost, toda bila je vključena v zahodnoevropski civilizacijski krog, iz katerega je dobila njegov fevdalizem in krščanstvo, obvarovala pa svojo jezikovno in posledično etnično samobitnost. Karantanija in sosednje, s praslovanskim ljudstvom poseljene dežele, so se od tedaj do začetka 20. stoletja razvijale v tem civilizacijskem krogu, bile njegov del z enakimi civilizacijskimi pogledi. Pismenost krščanske Cerkve je v srednjem veku pomagala ohranjati jezik tega ljudstva (Brižinski spomeniki in drugi srednjeveški rokopisi).

V zadnjem času slovenski zgodovinarji – specialisti za srednji vek rišejo novo podobo življenja v srednjem veku v slovenskih deželah, v kateri prihaja bolj do izraza aktiven, ustvarjalni prispevek prebivalcev teh dežel v njihovem razvoju, to so poleg tlačanskega kmečkega ljudstva tudi plemiči, cerkveni dostojanstveniki in meščani, pisci in graditelji. Omenimo le v prejšnji nacionalno-romantični historiografiji zanemarjeni delež celjskih grofov in knezov.

Veliko dejanje slovenske zgodovine za lastni razvoj kot tudi v okviru Srednje Evrope je obramba pred Turki, v kateri je sodelovalo prebivalstvo teh dežel kot vojaki, financirani in visoki poveljniki, če omenimo v 16. stoletju le Ivana Kacijanerja, Herberta in Andreja Turjaškega.

Veliko zgodovinsko dejanje so slovenski kmečki upori, predvsem pa religiozno-kulturna akcija slovenskih protestantov. Trubar in njegovi somiš-

ljeniki so dvignili slovenski jezik na književno raven, dali ljudstvu ime in okoli petdeset knjig. Trubar je temeljna postava na začetku slovenske narodne zgodovine.

Veliko konstitutivno dejanje v modernem antropološkem smislu je prinesla civilizacijska akcija evropskega razsvetljenstva. Tu je leta 1781 odločitev cesarja božji milosti Jožefa II. podeliti kmečkim podložnikom osebno svobodo, kar je omogočilo možnost njihove socialne promocije in hitrejši razvoj meščanstva, ki je postalo glavni nosilec narodnega gibanja.

Istočasno je leta 1774 nastanek osnovne šole, ki uporablja ljudski, slovenski jezik, in odločitev slovenskih izobražencev gojiti in povzdigniti slovenski jezik in njegovega nosilca, slovensko ljudstvo (slovenski narodni prepoved).

V tak kontekst moramo uvrstiti tudi prizadevanje Franceta Prešerna za uveljavitev enotnega knjižnega slovenskega jezika na vsem slovenskem etničnem prostoru in njegovo obrambo pred poskusi njegove utopitve v neki ilirsko-hrvaški jezik.

Seveda pa je Prešeren pomemben tudi kot ustvarjalec vrhunske besedne umetnosti v slovenskem jeziku, ki je zbujala samozavest in privlačnost za meščanski sloj.

Eno najpomembnejših konstitutivnih narodnih dejanj je zahteva Slovencev pop zedinjenju vseh s Slovenci naseljenih dežel v eno samo z imenom Slovenije, v kateri bi imel slovenski jezik enake pravice kot nemški v nemških in laški v laških. Dežela naj bi imela svoj deželni zbor in bi se avtonomno upravljala v sklopu avstrijskega cesarstva.

Ta program, ki so ga oznanjali z različnimi formulacijami posamezni Slovenci in njihova združenja v revolucionarnem letu 1848, imenuje zgodovinar Stane Granda prva odločitev Slovencev za Slovenijo.

Program je postal mutatis mutandis vodilo slovenskega naroda za dolgo dobo let. V prizadevanju za njegovo uresničitev so najsijajnejše dejavnosti slovenskega naroda tabori na prelomu iz

(dalje na str. 14)

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Mozaični temelji slovenskega naroda in države

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

šestdesetih v sedemdeseta leta 19. stoletja.

V njih so sodelovali vsi sloji tedanjega slovenskega naroda in niso jih ovirale že prve ideološke in politične razlike.

Slovenski narod je bil ob koncu 19. stoletja razvita samobitna narodna entiteta, toda brez politične avtonomije. Slovenska politika se je zavedala nujnosti rešitve slovenskega narodnega položaja z vzpostavitvijo zedinjene Slovenije. Zavedajoč se svoje politične šibkosti je poskušala narodno vprašanje rešiti z naslonitvijo na Hrvate, ki so imeli v habsburški monarhiji narodno-politični položaj.

Ta koncepcija realizma je vodila Slovence do Majniške deklaracije, ki je zahtevala zedinjenje vseh jugoslovanskih dežel habsburške monarhije v samostojno državo, sprva še pod Habsburžani, nato pa proč od njih, kar se je uresničilo 29. oktobra 1918.

V tej državi Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov se je prvič udeležila Slovenija, ki je via facti živela popolnoma samostojno politično življenje; njene etnične meje na Štajerskem je zavaroval general Rudolf Maister. Po mesecu dni je sledila združitev te države s Kraljevino Srbijo v skupno državo Kraljevino SHS (ki ji pravimo tudi prva Jugoslavija), v kateri pa je bilo konec slovenske samostojnosti.

To je bilo prelomno dejanje, ki je po eni strani Slovence še bolj razkosalo, kot so bili pred 1. svetovno vojno; njihov večinski del v Jugoslaviji je odpeljalo iz srednjeevropskega civilizacijskega kroga v drug, balkansko-bizantinski krog, kar se je pokazalo sčasoma in bi lahko imelo usodne učinke za slovenski narodni razvoj. Toda Slovenci so bili ob vstopu vanjo že tako popolnoma izoblikovana narodna samobitnost in še tako vitalni in samozavestni, da jugoslovanska država s svojo kulturo ni mogla kaj dosti vplivati na njihov notranji razvoj.

Reči je treba, da so se Slovenci v prvi Jugoslaviji kar dobro gospodarsko, socialno in kulturno razvijali. Otrlesi so se celo prejšnjega neposrednega močnega nacionalnega nemškega pritiska. Ves čas so imeli v mislih usodo Slovencev pod Italijo, Avstrijo in Madžarsko, ki so bili v težjem narodnem položaju in so se, zlasti številnejši Primorci, odločno in vztrajno borili za narodne pravice. Slovenci v Jugoslaviji so želeli njihovo zedinjenje v zedinjeni Sloveniji ob prvi novi spremembi konstelacije v Evropi.

To se je zgodilo z agresijo fašističnih in nacističnih držav na Jugoslavijo in Slovenijo in z njunim razkosanjem. V slovenskem narodu so se kmalu pokazali ljudje, pripravljeni na odpor okupatorju – tudi oborožen, za osvoboditev in združitev vseh Slovencev v zedinjeno Slovenijo.

To pripravljenost je izkoristila majhna Komunistična partija v Sloveniji in si prilastila vodstvo upora, ga organizirala in s tem pridobivala v narodu precej zaveznikov in podpore.

Toda od vsega začetka je KP načrtovala in delovala tudi za socialno revolucijo boljševiškega tipa in za izključno vodstvo slovenskega naroda.

Zoper slovenski narod se je začela še druga – boljševiška agresija, ki je izzvala odpor v delu Slovencev, ki je bil izrazito antikomunistično usmerjen, to pa so bili del starih političnih elit in vodstvo ter duhovščina Katoliške cerkve v Ljubljanski pokrajini.

Na Slovenskem se je poleg močnega protiokupatorskega boja razmahnila še državljanska vojna. V protiokupatorskem, protifašističnem boju so Slovenci pokazali veliko narodno samozavesti in vojaškega poguma. Izborili so zedinjeno Slovenijo in si v Jugoslaviji priborili visok avtonomen federativni status.

Žal pa je bil ta uspeh skaljen z velikimi, prevelikimi žrtvami medsebojnega državljanskega spopada zaradi komunistič-

nega forsiranja revolucije. Del protikomunističnega tabora se je v svoji vojaški nemoči in v obrambi pred komunizmom zatekel pod okrilje okupatorja, kar je bila druga tragedija, kajti s tem se je obsodil na vojaški in politični poraz in ni našel milosti niti v očeh demokratičnih antifašističnih zaveznikov.

Maščevanje slovenskih komunistov nad ideološkimi in razrednimi nasprotniki je bilo ob koncu vojne strašno. Najnovejša raziskava Inštituta za novejšo zgodovino o žrtvah 2. svetovne vojne na Slovenskem pove, da je od skupnega števila 64.448 žrtev kar 19.710 ali skoraj tretjino pripisati revolucionarnemu komunističnemu terorju med vojno in ob koncu vojne.

To dejstvo govori, da svoboda, ki so jo prinesli partizani v združeno in federativno Slovenijo, za mnoge svoje pobitih in približno takega števila pregnanih ni imela dobrega okusa.

Takoj pa se je pokazalo, da je v tako svobodni Sloveniji vso oblast prevzela KP in vsiljevala komunistično – boljševiški model s siceršnjo tendenco socialnega egalitarizma, toda je omejevanjem politične in duhovne svobode.

Komunistična partija je suspendirala politično demokracijo, vsiljevala eno samo marksistično ideologijo, ki je pomenila duhovno siromašenje in poneumljanje, zganjala policijsko in sodno nasilje nad državljani, gospodarski razvoj pa ovirala s političnim voluntarizmom.

Od sredine šestdesetih let je komunistični pritisk popuščal, ljudje so dobili več svobode, toda v temeljnih postavkah (enopartijski sistem z marksistično ideologijo) je partijski sistem ostal neomajen do zmage demokratičnih političnih sil spomladi 1990.

Te nove sile pa so Slovincem poleg politične demokracije prinesle tudi samostojno državo. Tako je pravo slovensko osvoboditev pravzaprav mogoče imenovati politično dejanje 1990-91 z enote-

Igralec, ne gledalec

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

venskih izkušenj še za današnji čas, je zapisal Kocbek v svojem dnevniku leta 1950 besede Lada Kožaka: 'Kidričevo povelje, da se pobije 12.000 belogardistov, se bo še sto let težko poznalo v naši zgodovini.' To načrtno in premišljeno pobijanje za utrditev revolucionarne oblasti in uvedbo državnega terorizma kot sredstva revolucionarnega vladanja se še vedno skuša relativizirati s trditvijo, da je bila krivda na obeh straneh in da je šlo za maščevanje. A revolucionarna podstat nekdanje socialistične družbe postaja čedalje bolj prepoznavna in jasna, sporočilo o njeni naravi pa pomembno za naprej." (Dr. V. Simoniti, Demokracija, 2. maja 02)

Drugi propagandni manever je mit o tem, kako cerkveni vrh stremi po politični oblasti. Če bi strokovnjaki zamenjali očala, bi brez težav opazili, da ta vrh v celoti sprejema demokratično igro in da hoče v njej sodelovati kot akter v okviru civilne družbe in pooblastil, ki jih demokracija daje civilnodružbenim subjektom. Kar Cerkev upravičeno zahteva, je priznanje pravice do civilnopravne javnosti, ne pa do oblasti. Razlika, in to bistvena! M. Gauchet nam toči čisto vino. "Ne gre za to, da bi se Cerkev spremenila v politično stranko, ki bi hotela imeti oblast nad vso družbo, ampak le za to, da se sliši njena enkratnost kot takšna v javnem koncertu in da je v njem izrecno sprejeta kot kvalificiran glas. Gre samo za to, da se upošteva njena posebnost in nič drugega."

S tem ko elitni Leviatan preprečuje Cerkev vstop v civilnodružbeni prostor, dejansko preprečuje nastanek civilne družbe, ki bi znala biti do njega kritična in od njega zahtevati račune. Ljudje kot državljani so v odnosu do države močni, odločni in pogumni le, ko so skupaj z drugimi povezani v različne skupnosti, kjer skupaj načrtujejo in se skupaj za kaj potegujejo. Le združeni v civilnih združenjih, med katera sodi Cerkev, morejo biti soustvarjalci skupne usode, ne le gledalci. Tudi zato, ker je elitni propagandi uspelo usmeriti pozornost ljudi na "cerkveno stremljenje po oblasti in denarju" in njeno "vmešavanje v politiko", je zgodovinarjeva ocena položaja tako temna. "Oblastni družini je v zadnjih desetih letih uspelo ljudi postaviti v položaj nesamostojnih oskrbovancev in nesamozavestnih državljanov, oblast sama pa se je strukturirala kot nekakšna familija s strogo patriarhalno ureditvijo."

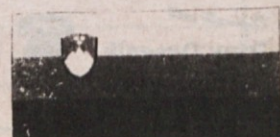
Če presojava Sklepni dokument Plenarnega zbora z vidika njegovega prispevka k bolj demokratični in humani družbi, se pravi k spodbujanju bolj odgovornega in družbeno zavzetega katoličana, potem zasluži odlično oceno. Zadnji čas je že, da verni prenehajo bežati od odgovornosti za to družbo, da izberejo življenje v vseh njegovih razsežnostih, tudi politični, kajti ukarjanje s politikom je razpravljanje in delovanje za skupno življenje v našem narodu in družbi, v Evropi in svetu. Dokument ponovi za papežem: "Pol stoletja totalitarne vladavine je v marsikaterem kristjanu pustilo občutek manjvrednosti in strahu. Čas je, da te strahove premagate! Zavzeto in enakopravno sodelujte z vsemi ljudmi dobre volje na področju politike in gospodarstva, kulture, šolstva in medijev. Tako boste sodelovali pri utrjevanju pravičnejše in solidarnije družbe, ki se navdihuje ob vrednotah Božjete kraljestva."

DRUŽINA, 19. maja 2002

densko obrambno vojno vred.

(KONEC)

Delo, Sobotna priloga
4. maja 2002



Koroški Slovenci se spomnili 100. obletnice rojstva dr. Joška Tischlerja...

Ostal je skromen in raje pomagal drugim

Dr. Janko Zerzer, predsednik Krščanske kulturne zveze, o liku dr. Joška Tischlerja

Osmega maja 1902. torej pred sto leti, se je v Zablatih v kamenski fari rodil Joško Tischler kot osmi otrok Markove družine. Danes se je treba vprašati, kako je še med nami sto let po njegovem rojstvu in več kot dvajset let po njegovi smrti živ spomin na človeka, ki je bil vzoren učitelj, ustanovni ravnatelj Slovenske gimnazije in ustanovitelj Narodnega sveta koroških Slovencev.

Upam se trditi, da je le malo pomembnih osebnosti iz naše polpretekle zgodovine, ki so v narodovi zavesti še tako navzoči in o katerih se tudi dolgo po njihovem odhodu še govori tako spoštljivo. Vsi, ki so ga imeli priložnost spoznati kot pedagoga ali kot vršitelja političnih funkcij, ga imajo v spominu kot izredno, nepozabno osebnost.

Že v mladih letih se je kot sin malega kmeta naučil živeti s pomanjkanji razne vrste, kot mlad slovenski profesor pa tudi z zapostavljanjem v poklicnem življenju. Za njegove predmete, fiziko in matematiko, so na koroških gimnazijah nastavljali Dunajčane, on pa je moral služiti šest let v Fürstenfeldu na Štajerskem. Komaj je dobil leta 1934 službo v Beljaku, pa se je vključil v narodno življenje.

S kakšno zavzetostjo se je tam angažiral, izpričuje dejstvo, da so ga leta 1937 izvolili za predsednika Slovenske prosvetne zveze, ki se je kratko prej tako preimenovala iz Krščansko socialne zveze in prevzela po silni političnih razmer v stanovski državi tudi politične naloge.

V tej funkciji je poleti 1938 govoril na "Slovenskem dnevu" na Brnci in v Globasnici, o odnosu do manjšin citiral iz Hitlerjeve knjige "Mein Kampf" in tako v najkrajšem času postal tarča nacističnih hujskačev in oblastnikov.

Ko je pri Maier-Kaibitschu protestiral proti prepovedim slovenskih prireditelj, so takoj učenci na beljaški gimnaziji organizirali demonstracije proti

njemu in kratko zatem, februarja 1939, je moral zapustiti Koroško in do konca vojne vršiti učiteljsko službo v Bregenzu.

Ko mu je bila že domovina zabranjena, pa je iskal vsaj stik do izseljencev, jih mdr. obiskal v Hesselbergu in oskrbel nekaj materiala, da so se otroci lahko učili pisanja.

Po zlomu nacizma se jim je takoj pridružil, pomagal organizirati vrnitev v domovino in na beljaški železniški postaji doživel nezaslišano ironijo, ko so hoteli Angleži 400 slovenskih izseljencev napotiti nazaj v rajh. Njegovemu odločnemu nastopanju na deželni vladi in pri zasedbenih oblasteh je vendarle uspelo, da so jih pripeljali do Celovca, na svoje domove pa še dolgo ne, saj so tam še sedeli kanalski priseljenci.

Konec julija 1945 je dr. Tischler kot zastopnik koroških Slovencev postal član provizorične deželne vlade in izdelal osnutek za obvezno dvojezično ljudsko šolo na jasno začrtanem ozemlju južne Koroške. Da so ta perspektivni koncept, ki ga je spoznal pri Retoromanih v Švici in ga je deželna vlada sprejela 3. oktobra 1945, na mnogih šolah od vsega začetka bojkotirali in čez nekaj let s pomočjo protizakonitih šolskih stavk odstranili, je bilo gotovo eno izmed velikih razočaranj v njegovem življenju in nepopravljiva škoda za naš narodni razvoj.

Istega leta je doživel še nadaljnje razočaranje. Čeprav je bila že vložena samostojna lista za deželnozborske in državnozborske volitve, napovedane za 25. november 1945, je Pokrajinski odbor Osvobodilne fronte kandidiralo zavrnil, ker Britanci niso dopustili vnašanja mejnega vprašanja v predvolilni boj.

Ni dvoma, da bi bila takrat slovenska kandidatura na deželni ravni uspešna. V tej odločitvi je dr. Tischler videl zgodovinsko napako, ker odslej Slovenci niso bili prisotni, ko je šlo za pomembna vprašanja, npr.

za Državno pogodbo.

Ko je leta 1949 postalo jasno, da do spremembe državnih meja ne bo prišlo, se je pragmatična struja v vrstah politično aktivnih Slovencev odločila za novo "skupno streho". Narodni svet koroških Slovencev, ustanovljen na pobudo dr. Tischlerja 28. junija, je hotel "graditi koroško politiko na isti osnovi, na kateri je politika rasla na Koroškem pred vojno".

Obenem pa je nedvomno naglasil, da so koroški Slovenci seveda del slovenskega naroda. Iz seznama udeležencev ustanovnega občnega zbora je poleg tega razvidno, da med proponenti ni bilo niti enega begunca, torej so bila vsa poznejša obrekovanja glede emigrantske manipulacije umazana politična igra.

Po podpisu Državne pogodbe leta 1955 so bila pričakovanja seveda velika, toda streznitev je kmalu sledila. Kancler Raab je npr. Tischlerjevo zahtevo po dvojezičnih napisih kratkomalo zavrnil z "argumentom", da bi to bilo predrago. Eno določilo pa je republika vendar izpolnila - ustanovitev Slovenske gimnazije, za katero je prišel v poštev samo dr. Tischler kot ravnatelj.

Po njegovih lastnih besedah so bila prva leta na gimnaziji zanj najlepši čas. Tam je doživljal to, kar si je vse življenje želel. Da se je mogel z vsemi močmi posvetiti tej nalogi, je celo odklonil nadaljnjo kandidaturo v Narodnem svetu. Sicer se je leta 1972 kot upokojenec še enkrat vrnil na ta položaj, a to le iz zadrege, dokler se niso konsolidirale razmere v organizaciji.

Za vse svoje požrtvalno delo dr. Tischler plačila in pohvale ni pričakoval. Sicer ga je republika Avstrija visoko odlikovala, tudi bivša Jugoslavija, vendar mu vse to ni kaj pomenilo. Ostal je skromen in raje pomagal drugim, če je mogel, predvsem revnim dijakom.

NAŠ TEDNIK

Celovec, 10. maja 2002

Primanjuje čiste vode

V Kambodži, ki so jo opustošili kmerski komunisti in pobili četrto prebivalstva, že tri leta deluje slovenska misijonarka salezijanka Ljudmila Anžič. Sestre imajo šolo za dekleta. V deželi primanjkuje čiste vode; v revnih četrtih pogosto gori ...

Ves marec smo pridno pripravljali praznik hvaležnosti, dan, ko se v šoli drug drugemu zahvalimo za delo in prijateljstvo. Praznik smo pripravljali z vajo igre, petja in plesa, predvsem pa s poglobljanjem teme o zdravju, ki je bila letos rdeča nit programa.

Na sam praznik, 21. marca, smo zares uživali. Začeli smo s sv. mašo, ki jo je daroval nadškof Emil. Po maši je bil program, ki se je končal s posebno juho. Da je bilo še bolj praznično, smo vsi po domače sedeli in jedli na tleh.

Igra je imela nauk, kako pomembna je skrb za zdravo vodo in osebno higieno.

Čista voda je kljub mnogim mlakam in močvirjem pravi problem in na mnogih koncih je v sušni dobi zmanjka. Veliko ljudi zboli, ker pijejo umazano in neprekuhan vodo iz rek in močvirij. Stranišča, ki jih ni, so drugi problem in vzrok nezdravega življenja. Razveselimo se vsakokrat, ko pri obisku družin, vidimo stranišče. To je znamenje napredka.

Vas na stavbi

V mestu je spet gorelo. Tokrat na trinadstropni stavbi v obliki črke U. Na samem vrhu je bilo naseljenih 320 družin. Vsaka je imela leseno barako, pritisnjeno na sosedovo. Med hišami so bile speljane poti, kjer se je odvijala mala tržnica, bil je prostor za prašiče, kokoši in pse.

Lahko si samo predstavljate hrup, vse mogoče vonje in umazanijo. V eni izmed barak je zagorelo in v nekaj urah je cela "vas" pogorela do tal.

Popoldne so nas prišle opozoriti nekdanje učence, da je gorelo tam, kjer stanuje naša učenka Sotheany. Seveda smo šli takoj tja. Na vrhu bloka je še vse tlelo pod nogami in s težavo smo se premikali med ljudmi, ki so brskali po pepelu in

iz ožganih ostankov lesa vlekli na dan kakšen kos kovine, kakšno žlico ali od vročine pokopano posodo. Nekateri so polivali z vodo, drugi tiho sedeli, spet drugi tarnali: "Vse je šlo, vse!"

Presenečena sem bila, ko sem sama le s težavo premagovala solze. Kdor je bil ob začetku požara doma, je še lahko rešil svoje imetje. Mnogi so zmedo izkoristili, da so kaj ukradli, spet drugi, posebno otroci, so takoj začeli zbirati, kar bi se lahko še prodalo.

Družino naše učenke smo našli na cesti, sedečo pred kupom preostalega imetja. Bili so med tistimi srečnimi, ki so lahko rešili precej stvari.

Dva tedna je že tega, pa so še vedno na cesti pred stolpnico. Nazaj ne morejo, ker je nevarno, na novo zemljo, ki jo je dala država, pa nočejo, ker živijo od podpore, ki jo dobivajo, ker so na cesti.

Dogodek bi bil lahko priložnost, da bi začeli na novo, pa morda ne bodo imeli moči. Po letih stiskanja med mišmi in umazanijo so se že navadili, da jim za preživetje zadošča čisto malo. Posebno težko je začeti znova, ko si po mnogih življenjskih izkušnjah prepričan, da lahko že v naslednjem trenutku izgubiš prav vse.

Sotheany je od tistega dne dalje pri nas v internatu. Še isti večer smo skupaj zbrali najbolj potrebne stvari, saj je imela samo to, kar je zjutraj prinesla v šolo. Takoj so učenke zbrale nekaj denarja, da smo kupili živila, zdaj pa namestavljamo kupiti še posteljo in preprosto omaro.

Prizadevamo si, da bi izboljšali poučevanje, in čutimo, da moramo učiteljicam, našim nekdanjim učenkam, priskrbeti dodatno izobraževanje.

Odpirajo se nove možnosti na zasebnih fakultetah. Šolski sistem je na državnih fakultetah izredno slab, saj je vsak dan

(dalje na str. 16)

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1429. Mesec maj se že poslavlja in lepih

šmarničnih pobožnosti na čast majniški Kraljici letos ne bo več. V slovo bomo Mariji zapeli: "Zbogom zdaj", Marija pravi. "Z Bogom! Ljubo nas pozdravi. Saj ste me častili, za drage prosili, Sina Jezusa molili, mu zvestobo obljubili. Z Bogom zdaj," Marija pravi. (Iz slovenske pesmarice)

Predavatelj je na predavanju o ubogih povedal sledeče: "Ubogi so obraz, so razodetje živega Boga, ki je trpel in na križu umrl. Tisti Bog trpi v ubogih še danes. Te rane trpljenja se moramo dotakniti z božjim poljubom. Potem bomo delili kruh in ljubezen in odkrili božjo navzočnost, prav v teh ubogih."

Gospod, spomni nas onih, ki nimajo doma: onih, spijo po uličnih kotih in so zavrženi od družbe. Spomni nas nemočnih mater, ki drže v naročju sestradane otroke. Spomni nas onih otrok, ki so prisotni pijanih staršev preprirov. Spomni nas onih, ki so ob umirajočih dolge, neprespanske noči. Spomni nas na vse one, na katere pozabljamo v našem izobilju. Zato Te prosimo. Gospod, uporabi nas in poveži s tistimi, ki se nesebično žrtvujejo in širijo Tvojo ljubezen in lajšajo bedo in ponižanje nemočnih."

Od srca do srca iz misijonskega sveta

P. Milan Kadunc in p. Pepi Lebreht sta se oglasila iz Toga, Afrika. "Dragi sodelavci MZA in drago dobrotniki, lepo pozdravljeni! ... Pred nekaj dnevi sem (p. Lebreht, op. ur. AD) prejel ček, dar ge. Mary Coffelt. Gospod naj za vse povrne. Ga. Coffelt in njen mož sta zares preizkušena v potrpežljivosti sredi trpljenja. V molitvi ju spremljam. In vse ostale, ki molitve prosijo in potrebujejo. Naj božje varstvo bdi nad vsakim."

Še kakšna novica od tukaj: Najino delo je, tako sem vedno bolj prepričan, biti prisoten kot katoliški duhovnik z molitvijo, moralno držo in z zdravo pametjo pričati za Kristusa v občestvu Katoliške cerkve sredi večstoletnega tradicionalnega verskega in plemenskega ozračja Tamberma.

Škofija Kara, katere del je naša župnija sv. Lovrenca, praznuje letos 75. obletnico oznanjevanja evangelija. Prvi misijonarji so ob prihodu naleteli na velik odpor, s časom pa so njih in Jezusovo veselo novico z veseljem sprejeli: različna plemena seveda različno. Tamberma je pleme, ki je zelo trdoživo v svoji tradiciji. V muslimanstvo se ne spreobračajo, najraje imajo svojo tradicionalno vernost. Letos za veliko noč je vendarle bilo 8 krstov mladih ljudi; štirje pa so prejeli prvo sv. obhajilo.

Evangelizacijo opravlja preko katehistov, ki s svojo družino živijo sredi svojih ljudi in jim preko tedenskega verouka in nedeljskega besednega bogoslužja neposredno oznanjajo Kristusa, kolikor pač vsakdo od njih ve in zmore. Tudi sama se neposredno podava v vasi, kjer s pomočjo katehista razsvetljujeva njihovo zavest o tem, kdo je Kristus, kaj pomeni biti kristjan in kako živeti krščansko vero v občestvu Cerkev.

Tukajšnje miselno okolje je zares nekrščansko. Prav včeraj so naši katehisti na rednem mesečnem srečanju se pogovarjali o tem, kako posamezne žene-čarovnice jedo človeške duše; kako se zaščititi pred njimi in kako jih pri tem onemogočiti. Hudi duhovi so tudi še kar naprej prisotni in preko vidnih in slišnih znakov motijo vernike. V obrambo pred njimi, tako so rekli, je najučinkovitejše kadilo. Hudič in vsi, ki se mu pustijo voditi, pred njim bežijo. V takem miselnem ozračju dobi kadilo, uporabljeno v bogoslužju v cerkvi, povsem drugi pomen. Njegova vloga je po njihovem prepričanju preganjanje hudih duhov.

Sicer pa poleg neposredne evangelizacije s sejanjem Božje Besede poskuša (to delo predvsem p. Milan) širiti seme krščanske ljubezni in skrbi za človeka in njegovo celotno dobro s kopanjem vodnjakov, gradnjo nekaterih bivanjskih prostorov misijona. V tem času pa začnemo že resno razmišljati o gradnji nove župnijske cerkve, ker je stara grajena z blata in ker je za nedeljo in volike praznike premajhna.

Po 12. juniju bom šel v Slovenijo na dopust preko Pariza. Vrnil se bom 31. avgusta. Letos mi poteče potni list. Zato moram ob prihodu v Slovenijo takoj urediti to formalnost.

Hvala za povabila, da bi prišel na misijonski piknik. To bi rade volje storil, vendar to leto ne bo mogoče. Moram ostati več v Sloveniji. Morda pa bo mogoče med katerim od naslednjih dopustov.

Še enkrat vas in vaše sodelavce pri MZA prisrčno pozdravljam, se zahvaljujem za dar in molitveno povezanost. Lepo pomlad vam želim in obilo božjega blagoslova! Najlepše in hvaležne pozdrave tudi od p. Milana.

P. Pepi, Mission Catholique de Nadoba"

Oglasila se je sr. Mirjam Praprotnik, ki deluje v Albaniji. "Vaše pozdrave in dar sem prejela. Bila sem skoraj

dva meseca v Sloveniji. Imela sem več predavanj zbranim vernikom v raznih cerkvah. Tako sem uspela dobiti nekaj darov, da bom mogla zopet kupiti zdravila za najrevnejše, teh je vedno več. Sedaj podpiram štiri revne študente, kateri zelo uspešno študirajo, dva medicince, druga dva informatiko.

Bog plačaj za dar! Prav tako srčna hvala za dar Jerebinovih \$100, katerega so poslali po vaši dobroti. Za dar se iskreno in srčno zahvaljujem in prošim Gospoda, naj bo On bogat plačnik. Porabila sem ga pa za kruh revnim družinam. Tudi obdarovani se iskreno zahvaljujejo. Vsi pa molimo za dobrotnike.

Majhno lekarno z zdravili imam že tri leta, ki za njo skrbi Božja Previdnost po dobrotnikih. Zdravila so tu zelo draga. Misijonar brez molitve in materialne pomoči iz zaledja ne more veliko narediti. S toplimi, prijateljskimi in hvaležnimi pozdravi, sr. Mirjam Praprotnik."

Misijonar Lovro Tomažin iz Zambije piše: "Ne vem, če ste brali moje pismo, ki sem ga pisal ge. Mari Celestini po vrnitvi iz Argentine 8. marca letos. Za vsak slučaj, če ga niste, vam pošiljam kopijo."

(Sonja Ferjan: "Ker je pismo bolj osebno, bom podala samo kar je za MZA in dobrotnike):

"Po vrnitvi v Zambijo, sem prejel vaše pismo, ki ste mi ga pisala, in dva čeka. ZA vse in vsem, ki ste prispevali, se prisrčno zahvaljujem in prošim Gospoda, za čigar kraljestvo delamo, da stotero povrne.

Sedaj sem zelo zaposlen in med tem, ko sem bil v Argentini, je moj kaplan na hitro zbolel in umrl, sedaj sem sam za dve župniji, ki sta obe zelo obsežni. Takoj ko bom dobil malo časa bom onim dobrotnikom, ki so darovali osebno, odgovoril in se jim zahvalil. Vsaj namen imam to storiti. Med tem jim pa vi povejte, da sem vse prejel in da se jim iskreno zahvaljujem, posebno Lojzetu Kosmaču. Vsi dobrotniki ste pa vključeni v dnevni spomin pri mojih sv. mašah in vsaj štiri maše na mesec darujem po vaših namenih.

Vse MZA sodelavce in dobrotnike lepo pozdravljam in vsem pošiljam blagoslov vstalega Gospoda, vas v Gospodu, Lovro Tomažin SJ, Zambija."

Tu v Torontu so začeli kar lepi sončni, a ne še pretopli dnevi. Kmalu po poletje. Bog daj.

Priporočam v molitev vse bolne in starejše. Posebno sodelujoče pri MZA, posebno tiste, ki nimajo nikogar, da bi poskrbel za nje. In mnoge one, ki ne žele biti imenovani. Že nekaj časa se ne počuti zdravstveno najboljše naš MZA dolgoletni blagajnik Štefan Marolt. Zato prošim, če kdo še ni dobil potrdila za poslani dar, da potrpite, bomo poskrbeli, da boste potrdila za "income tax" prejeli. To sporočilo v informacijo, da ne bo kdo v skrbeh, da dar ni bil sprejet. Hvala za razumevanje. Vsem bolnim želim skorajšnjega okrevanja.

Tople misijonske pozdrave vsem, ter lepih sončnih dni, ne prevročih.

Sonja Ferjan

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Primanjkuje čiste vode

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

pouka le dve do tri ure in profesorji niso strokovno usposobljeni.

Naše učiteljice so pripravljene čez dan delati, zvečer pa hoditi na predavanja in izpite. Če nam lahko kdo priskoči na pomoč pri plačevanju šolnine, vam lahko zagotovim, da bo to ena od dobrih naložb, ki se bo nam obrestovala takoj, vam pa tudi ... En letnik

stane \$500, študij računalništva ali računovodstva pa traja štiri leta.

Marsikaj bi se dalo napisati, saj tam, kjer so ljudje, je življenje, je veselje, pa tudi bridkosti ne manjka. Na učiteljica iz vrtca Sokha se je poročila. Prav občudovali smo jo; je ena redkih katoličank. Na poroko se je pripravljala z vsakda-

njo mašo in molitvijo. To je bilo veselja! Celo njeni najmlajši so ji pred odhodom na dopust zagotovili, da bodo čisto pridni, ko je ne bo.

Po drugi strani pa smo delili žalost z nekdanjo učenko Pholet, ki se ji je pred mesecem rodil prvi otrok. Kmalu po porodu so ugotovili, da je imel možgansko krivavitev. Uboga žena se je do onemoglosti obsojala in utapljala v strahu, saj ji dolgo niti zdravniki niso povedali, kaj se dogaja z otrokom.

Razumem, da v teh razmerah zdravniki le težko kaj pomagajo v takšnih primerih, hudo pa mi je, da so mame in očetje sami pred mnogimi vprašanji, na katera nihče ne more odgovoriti. Spomnite se je tudi vi, in njenega Marodeja tudi!

Povabim vas na praznovanje moje tretje obletnice prihoda v Kambožjo. Prišla sem 11. aprila 1999. Zaradi državnega praznika so bile povsod zastave, drevje ob glavni cesti pa je bilo v najbolj bujnem cvetju, rdečem kot ogenj.

Zadnjič smo odkrile čudovit prostor, nekakšno restavracijo nad močvirjem. Kuhana koruža je bila odlična in nekateri so z velikim zadovoljstvom jedli balut, kuhana jajčca z gosjimi piščančki v jajčku. Če je tema in zaradi slabe luči ne vidiš prav dobro, kaj ješ, še kar gre ... To bi bil lahko dober kraj za praznovanje obletnice, kaj pravite?

Vsem zagotavljam svojo hvaležno molitev in spomin nas vseh v Kambožjo.

s. Ljudmila Anžič

Vezi uredil
DRAGO KARL OCVRK CM
Družina, 19. maja 2002

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

vodila Anton's Restaurant v Genevi, O. v letih 1966-1978, članica AMLA št. 6, SNPJ št. 158, PSA kr. št. 3 (služila je dva mandata v glavnemu odboru PSA), SZZ podr. št. 50, Klub Ljubljana, Klubov upokojenec v Euclidu, Waterloo in Fairport Harborju. Pogreb bo v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda jutri, v petek, zj. ob 8.45, v cerkev sv. Viljema ob 9.30 in od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Ure kropjenja bodo danes pop. od 2. do 4. pop. in od 6. do 8. zv.

BRICKMAN & SONS FUNERAL HOME

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Between Chardon Rd. & E. 222 St. in Euclid, Ohio