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## Slovenia: a Small Success Story

by RICHARD C.  
HOTTELET

WILTON, CT. — Slovenia appeared on many Americans' mental map of the Balkans for the first time when President Bush and Russia's President Putin met there in June. In asking Slovenia to host the summit, both men acknowledged the unproblematical, stable normality of this very new country.

It is a quiet success story, standing out against the tumult and destruction that marks its Yugoslav neighbors - although the beginning saw its share of trouble.

The climax came just 10 years ago. On June 25, 1991, Slovenia declared its independence from the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. The central government in Belgrade at once sent the Yugoslav Army to man the posts on Slovenia's border with Austria and Italy. Customs police had already changed the markers to read "Slovenia" instead of "Yugoslavia."

When the troops came, the young Slovene territorial defense force surrounded the occupied posts, cutting off their water, electricity, and food supply. Shots were exchanged for a week or more, with harassment and guerrilla raids. The territorial force lost about 50 men. In the end, the Army withdrew in a face-saving retreat.

To Slobodan Milosevic, Slovenia was not worth a real war. The Serb leader had bigger fish to fry. He was already inciting skirmishes between Serb civilians and police in Croatia. Unlike Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia had large Serb minorities. Sizable Yugoslav Army forces stationed there, with predominantly Serbian officers, were ordered to hold their ground and to break opposition.

Mr. Milosevic was a Serb warmonger, a recycled communist and opportunist, playing the nationalist card to stay at the top. He wanted to make the Serbs, by far the largest nationality in Yugoslavia, the hegemonic power.

Slovenia has always been different, considering itself part of Europe rather than the Balkans. Lying in the south of the spectacularly

beautiful Julian Alps, it was for 600 years part of the Hapsburg Empire, but kept its Slav language and traditions.

Smaller than New Jersey, with 2 million people today, it was never an independent state. After World War I, Slovenia joined the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes - later renamed Kingdom of Yugoslavia - as part of the peace plan. In World War II, its nightmare came true: division and annexation by Italy, Germany, and Hungary.

When peace came, Slovenia was content to find security in Josip Broz Tito's Yugoslav federation. It certainly found economic fulfillment. A Western work ethic made Slovenia industrially the most advanced and prosperous of the six Yugoslav republics.

Throughout Tito's time, Slovenian intellectuals asserted their demand for autonomy, but after his death in 1980, and especially with the rise of Milosevic, they strove increasingly for independence and self-defense. They watched with concern as Belgrade put Kosovo under martial law. They listened with horror in 1989 when Milosevic said he would ensure Serb superiority by force of arms and spoke of resurgent fascism in Slovenia.

The wind of freedom was blowing across Central Europe. Slovenians were speaking openly about the rule of law. Even their nominally communist leaders were outraged when the Yugoslav Army imprisoned three writers of the increasingly outspoken press laying bare the secret police network that was stifling civil society.

In September 1989, the Slovene Assembly spoke of national sovereignty. Milosevic had speakers at rallies call for war with Slovenia.

Since 1991, Slovenia has had its ups and downs, building a democratic administration from scratch, untangling the remnants of the communist command economy, holding elections, and passing budgets. But the trend has been up. Slovenia has smoothed out its previ-

ously rocky relationship with Italy and Austria. It will be among the next six nations to be admitted to the European Union in 2004, and it is certain also to enter NATO. Slovenian officers already participate in SFOR, NATO's Stabilization Force in Bosnia, and KFOR in Kosovo.

The sad thing about the Slovenian success is this: It is a special case that holds few general lessons. Slovenia is ethnically homogeneous and intellectually liberal, proof against nationalist pyromaniacs. It is geographically, politically, and economically part of Europe. Too small to have any strategic weight, it does give the example of what - with a measure of good fortune - a small people can do when they are true to themselves.

And that is a lesson valid far beyond the Balkans.

Richard C. Hottlet was a longtime correspondent for CBS.

Thanks to **Tony Pechaver** of Rancho Cordova, CA, **Stane Sustersic** of Chevy Chase, MD, and **Meta Novak** of Whitefish Bay, WI for submitting this article which appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

### Pristava Campers Dinner

Slovenska Pristava Campers invite everyone to attend their annual dinner on Saturday, Sept. 15. Children's games begin at 4 p.m., followed by dinner at 6 p.m.

Dinner choices include steak (\$15) or chicken (\$12). Live and recorded entertainment.

Tickets from members or by calling Terry Vogel at 216-529-0579.

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## Burgar-Mease Wedding

On Saturday, July 14<sup>th</sup>, Alexandra (Sandi) Burgar and David Mease were wed at Queen of the Most Holy Rosary Cathedral in Toledo, Ohio.

The bride is the daughter of Marie Burgar of Bratenahl, Ohio and the late Ludvik Burgar of Long Island, New York. She is also the granddaughter of Jernej Zupan of Bedford, Ohio. The bridegroom is the son of Joyce and Ernest Mease of Toledo.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Marko Burgar, solicitor for the City of Atlanta. Very Reverend Ron Warnimont officiated at the ceremony and Pastor Martin Billmeier of St. Lucas Lutheran Church gave the homily. A beautiful rendition of the traditional Slovenian hymn *Veš o Marija* was sung by John Srsen, Tom Srsen, and Bart Slak.

The reception for family and friends followed at the historic Toledo Club. After a wedding trip to the British Virgin Islands, the couple will reside in Toledo.

Dr. Burgar (as she will be known professionally) is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Medical College of Ohio. She is currently a fourth-year resident in orthopedic surgery at MCO. The groom graduated *summa cum laude* from the University of Toledo. He will complete his doctorate in statistics at the University of Michigan in June, 2002.

The couple met while swing-dancing at the former Citi Lounge, and they impressed everyone at their reception with a tango-swing number for the first dance. Then everyone joined in and twirled the night away.

The bride, wore a white strapless gown with a Swarovski crystal headpiece.

A person's reputation is just what people think he is; his character is what God knows he is.

### American Home on Internet

You can e-mail noticed, articles, information directly to the American Home newspaper at [ah@buckeyeweb.com](mailto:ah@buckeyeweb.com)

# Jim's Journal

By Jim Debevec



Another meeting of the American Home Read Warriors is now in session:

To be a member of the "Read Warriors" the requisite is every once in a while you have to read something, even if it is just a newspaper even if it's only the comics therein (which are seldom comical but often serious and trying to impart some politically correct message). We take the responsible position that anyone who has taken the time to read this column is automatically included as a member in good standing (even if you are reading while sitting.)

To return to the subject of reading, I recently finished the book "Cold Paradise" by Stuart Woods. The work of fiction takes place in Palm Beach, Fla., which as anyone who reads can tell you is anything but cold, even in the winter. Although at times it may get a little windy.

Anyhow, the hero, Stone Barrington, is on a yacht (what else would you have in Palm Beach?) which some evil force sets adrift and it is heading for the pillars of a bridge. Those on the yacht raced up to the bridge. Well, right here, it came to be a bit confusing trying to differentiate the bridge sitting in the water with the one sitting on the boat.

I thought, "Why do they call the place on the boat where the captain sits and someone steers, a 'bridge'?"

I can understand a structure in the water that connects one land to another being called a "bridge," because that is its function.

I looked it up. A bridge on a ship is an elevated structure extending *across* or over the weather deck. That explains it, except what is a weather deck. I thought all decks were weather decks. This is getting more confusing.

Then they mentioned "starboard." It is supposed to be the right side of a ship. Why can't they just call it "right?" When they steer a big vessel they always say "right full rudder," not "starboard full rudder." A couple of weeks ago I was watching a special on the Norse Vikings. They were great mariners. They put the steering paddle on the right side of their vessels and it became the star board or right board.

The Vikings traveled all around the world. Traces of them can be found in the north east coast of America, inland to Minnesota, the west coast of Oregon. They were even in the Mediterranean and had some colonies there. An amazing and adventurous people.

Right now we are in the midst of a stifling heat wave in Cleveland and this talk of the sea is designed to help cool us off a bit. We all know the temperature is colder by the water.

All this talk about water is making me thirsty. Pardon me while I pause for a refreshing glass of Lake Erie highball.

Comments to: Jim's Journal, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103 or e-mail ah@buckeyeweb.com

Q. - Why don't fish use computers?

A. - They are afraid they might get stuck in the net.

**100 WORDS MORE OR LESS**  
by John Mercina  
**BRAIN TEASERS**

**Due to extremely high temperatures in Cleveland, John's brain is fried. Can you PLEEEEEEASE HELP John with these teasers?**  
**Please send the correct solutions to Jim at AD!**

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## Rediscovering My Youth On the M-1 Firing Range

by RUDY FLIS

Yesterday, Aug. 4, 2001, I spent a most interesting and enjoyable day at a place surrounded by beautiful Ohio vacation land, the Port Clinton area.

I participated in the "National Matches," at Camp Perry, Ohio. It is put

on by the "Civilian Marksmanship Program." I competed in the John Grand Match. John Grand gave U.S. Servicemen the "M-1" rifle. So the match is named in his honor.

Do you think me "evil," or "violent," because I love to shoot the M1? If so, what do you think of Uncle Sam who introduced me to and taught me how to shoot the M1 rifle?

My day at Camp Perry was just pure fun. I love to converse with people and each person or group of people I approached welcomed me. People from all over our great nation came to Camp Perry to compete in these matches.

Aug. 4 is also the day I was separated from the Army. The year? 1954. So, it's been more than 47 years since I was on a range for target practice.

The M1 rifle hasn't changed. It looks, it sounds and kicks and shoots the same. It is my youth, and it is all I had hoped it would be.

Completely different story with me. I'm gray. I'm slower. I'm stiffer. I'm older because I've had a life since 1954. And if that sounds like

an excuse to you, it is.

But what about the M1 rifle? She has frozen in time. She is exactly the same as the first day I met her. It seems she has just been waiting and waiting for me. She sees I pick her up slower, and I walk her to the firing line slowly. She says nothing. I guess she respects age.

But, I haven't lost it all. I can load her and shoot. Not bad for an old guy.

Today, I have aches and I have pains and I have sunburn. I can't remember it being that way in the Army.

You may think I'm goofy, but yesterday at Camp Perry, under a sunny sky, in a friendly crowd with a soft breeze from Lake Erie and an old friend in hand, I visited my youth, then returned home to my beautiful wife, Therese.

What a journey. May God please bless me with such journey next year.

From my heart, I tell you shooting is fun. But like dancing, it's not for everyone.

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# Starting Over in America

by ANTON ZAKELJ  
translated and edited by  
JOHN ZAKELJ

(Conclusion)

**Sunday, Dec. 23, 1956**

Cilka went to see Dr. Ukmar because she was worried that she might be pregnant again. He said no; she's just been so healthy that she gained weight!

I visited Rudi Drmota in the Polyclinic Hospital. They're stretching his legs to correct the pain in his spine.

**Monday, Dec. 24, 1956**

I went to City Hall to get the necessary permits for the remodeling I plan to do in our rear house. Mr. Olček helped as much as he could, but the other clerks were impossible. They said I need to pass an exam for every job that I want to do myself. I was extremely disappointed and said, "That means we'll have to stay in our small apartment!" On the way home, I wished that I would be run over by the first car I saw. At home I told Cilka that I felt I had been beaten like never before.

I went shopping and bought Christmas presents: for the Ovseneks, perfume, cologne and chocolate; for the Tovorniks, brandy, chocolate and a new Toast-master.

From 6 - 7 p.m. we prayed all three decades of the rosary, kneeling as we usually do on Christmas Eve around our Nativity scene. From 8 - 9 we visited the Ovseneks; from 9 - 11, we visited the Tovorniks; then we listened to Christmas music on our radio until midnight.

**Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1956**

It's Christmas and snowing. We went to both the 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. Masses. In the afternoon, the Gosar family visited us, then we went to Tovorniks to watch TV until 8:30. The problems with the building permits are still on my mind.

**Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1956**

We got to work at 7:45, and were angry because we had to wait until Bob arrived at 8 to open the doors. We didn't get much done today.

**Friday, Dec. 28, 1956**

I got my last paycheck for this year. Pala finished the concrete floor in our basement, but

it's not done right. The water collects in the middle, instead of on the side, where the drain is located.

**Saturday, Dec. 29, 1956**

Only 10 of us worked at the shop today. We got almost 10 inches of snow. We had to push the car to get it out to the street.

I paid Pala \$244; he charged me \$583; instead of \$435 like we had agreed.

I went to Sears and bought a bathroom sink, a medicine cabinet, water heater and sump pump for \$319. I had problems getting credit from Sears because I don't owe money anywhere and I don't have any credit history. Everything is backward in America.

**Sunday, Dec. 30, 1956**

Last night, I only slept from 1 to 4:30 a.m. My nerves are bothering me again.

**Monday, Dec. 31, 1956**

I went to Slak Optical and got new bifocals for \$23.69.

Stefan helped me with house remodeling all day. In the evening I closed the books on our family finances for 1956. We earned \$6,919, which is \$1,000 more than 1953 and 1955.

(Next: Escape from Communism)

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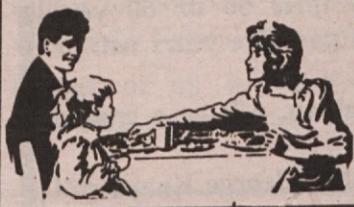
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The Tovornik family (mostly on the left) celebrates their first Christmas in America, with the Žakelj family (mostly on the right). The picture was taken by self-timer in Tovorniks' apartment, December 25, 1956.



This family photograph in full color was sent to me by way of the Internet. The young lady is my maternal cousin, Irena (Znidaršič) Kolaric. On her left is her husband, Mirko Kolaric. He plays the violin in the Ljubljana Symphony.

Flanked on both sides of them are their two sons, both of whom are university

graduates. One of them is named Borut, the other, Karel.

Even an old electronics and computer dog like myself was stunned and pleasantly surprised. What is this world coming to? Are we reaching for heaven itself?

--Joseph Zelle

## The Big Push

A man and his wife are awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning by a loud pounding on the door. The man gets up and goes to the door where a drunken stranger is standing in the pouring rain and asks for a push.

"Not a chance," says the husband. "It's three in the morning." He slams the door and returns to bed.

"Who was it?" the wife asks.

"Just a drunken stranger asking for a push," he says.

"Did you help him?" she asks.

"NO," I didn't, it's three in the morning and raining."

"Well, you've got a short memory," says his wife.

"Can't you remember about three months ago when we broke down on vacation and those two guys helped us? I think you should help him."

"The man does as he is asked and gets dressed and

goes out into the pounding rain and calls out in the dark.

"Hello, are you still there?"

"Yes," comes the answer.

"Do you still want a push?" calls the husband.

"Yes, please," comes the reply in the dark.

"Where are you?" asks the husband.

"Over here on the swing," the drunk replies.

Thanks to Bill Edwards in Phoenix.

# 4 Trip to Carinthia and Slovenia

by STAN KUHAR

(Continued from last week)

## Lojze, Globasnica and Other Sites

After an evening in St. Primus I stayed at a local rooming house and restaurant (known as "gostilna" in Slovenian) for the next few days just outside the village of Globasnica.

The name gostilna is "Juenna." Juenna was established and has been in operation for the past three decades under the direction of the Gregoric family. Lojze Gregoric, his wife and two children, are the current proprietors of Juenna. The accommodations were very pleasant and clean. Lojze was in Cleveland in 1993 prior to the singing tour at that time of the mixed choral group Peca from Globasnica.

Lojze and his wife were extremely accommodating and provided excellent service. This is the local eatery for many people in this area during the weekday or weekend. It was my experience that having mountain ranges as well as dense forests as background allow for cool evenings despite warmer temperatures during the day.

After an evening's rest I found that the Globasnica was sponsoring a marathon race, Kralj Matjaz (Race of King Matthew), the next day. But the race would be in the afternoon. The reasoning was that by having the race at that time people would stay into the evening and the festivities could continue into the night hours. And that is exactly what happened. One thing is for sure in Carinthia – people do enjoy life.

My driver for a Saturday tour around Podjuna and Zilja areas was Albert Smercnik, the proprietor of a combined grocery store, restaurant and entertainment facility in Globasnica known as "Sostar." If you really want to visit the Podjuna and Zilja areas and have someone provide the history of Carinthia, Albert is the man.

I found Albert to be a very good guide and conversationalist as well as someone who really enjoyed other people. I was able to see many places the average tourist rarely or never visits. We traveled through back roads going back north and past Celovec to visit a few well known sites such as the seat of the crowning of the Dukes of Carinthia to the Cathedral of Maria Saal (called Gospa Sveta). These are in fact two of the most

important historical sites for Slovenians living in Carinthia as well as in Slovenia; and those of Slovenian descent living abroad.

The "rock" throne where the Dukes of Carinthia was installed is now fenced off with plex-o-flex plastic enclosure to prevent further damage from the weather elements. This site more than any other secular site provides a reason why the Slovenians still desire to remain as a recognized group in Carinthia: it was here for hundreds of years that a future duke had to swear his allegiance to protect and provide justice for all people as well as freely declaring support for local people.

This was virtually unheard of in feudal times where a duke freely made an allegiance to a peasant people. It was also one of the many sources used by Thomas Jefferson to develop the overall concept and final composition for the new United States of America in perhaps our most famous publicly written document: the Declaration of Independence.

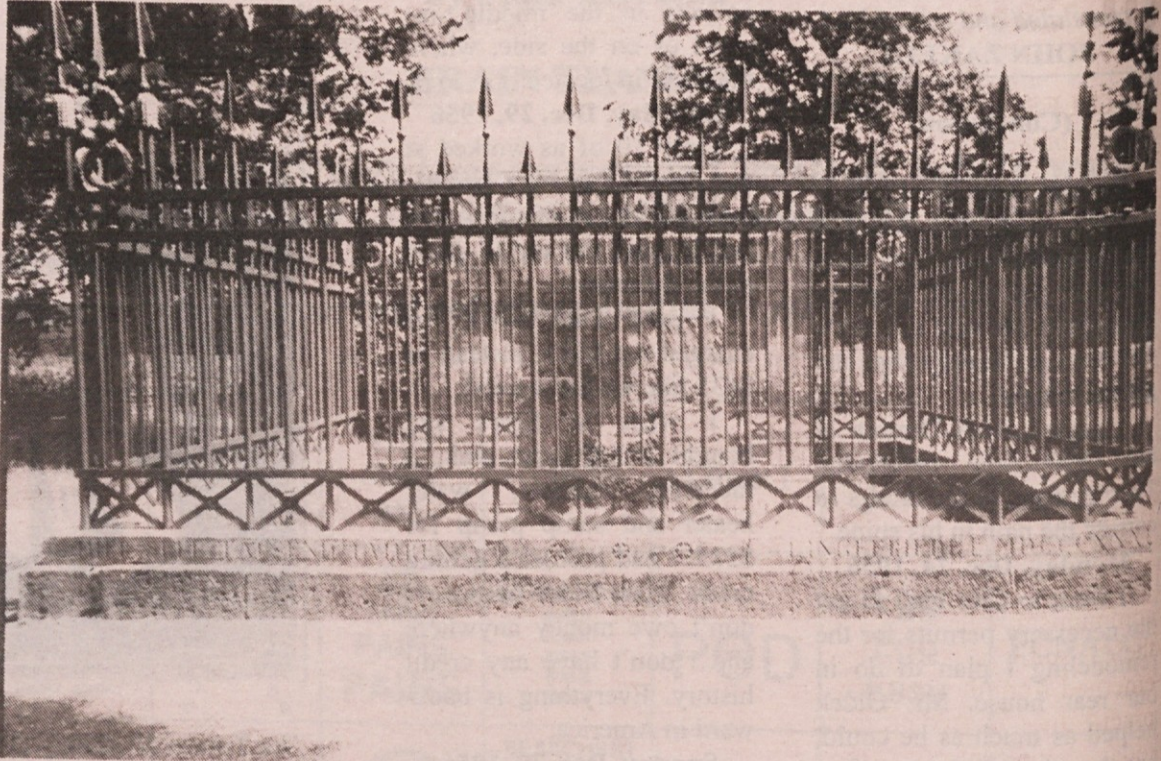
The Cathedral (called a "stolnica" in Slovenian) is the other direct connection for the Slovenians that has provided one direction for the development of the Slovenian people over the past 1,250 years. The advent of Christianity occurred in the third century whereby numerous Romans (officials, merchants, army, etc.) began to settle here.

Approximately seven churches were established around the fifth century. By the 600s AD, Slavs began arriving in this area. The Bavarian tribe stopped this process. By the mid-700s the local ruler, Borut, asked for assistance from the Bavarians to ward off another tribe, the Avars.

As Borut and the local people became dependent upon the Bavarians (later known as the Franks) they began the process of converting to Christianity. The area then became a pilgrimage site for Slovenians. It was an appointed missionary Irish priest (and later bishop), Bishop Modestus, who made this site a focal point to spread the Gospel to the local people in the province of Carinthia.

It is also from this site that Christianity spread to the Slovenian people over the next decades and centuries. But spread with the insistence of understanding and using the local language and customs.

(Next: Concluding observations of Carinthia)



Enthronement of Dukes of Carinthia is now enclosed by a wrought iron fence and protective glass/plastic covering. This is the stone chair used for several centuries to install the Dukes of Carinthia (circa 700s to 1400s).



Backside of Cathedral of Gospa Sveta. One of the first Christian churches built in Carinthia, historically considered the first Catholic Church for the Slovenian people. Located approximately 20 miles northeast of the capital city of Celovec, province of Carinthia, now Austria.

## Loyalties Celebrate 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary with Picnic

SNPJ Lodge 158 Loyalties will celebrate their 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary at their Annual Picnic on Sunday, Aug. 12 at SNPJ Farm Recreational Grounds in Kirtland, OH.

All members who attained their 50 or 60 year member anniversary during the past five years will be honored.

Miss SNPJ 2002, Carissa Pabian, will be a special guest.

As he does every year, member George Knaus will treat all in attendance at a designated time to a liquid refreshment.

Gate will open at 12 noon. Admission \$4 per person. Dinners will be served from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m. Menu: Celebration Chicken breast or Slovenian Sausage with all the trimmings. Cost of dinners will be \$6. Sandwiches and miscellaneous items will be available for purchase after the designated dinner hours.

Music for your dancing and listening pleasure from 3:30 to 7:30 p.m. by the Art Perko Band.

For additional information, please contact Pat Nevar at 216/481-0163.

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# An Indomitable Stronghold of Slovenian Stubbornness

by GILES MacDONOGH  
*Financial Times*

The Slovenians seem to possess an admirably stubborn disposition. One of the westernmost strongholds of Slavdom, they have clung to both position and tradition in spite of the efforts of Venetians, Austrians, Frenchmen, Germans and Serbs to make them give them up.

Even 40 years of communism failed to crush their spirit. They have emerged from the experience practically unscathed and today represent the most welcoming nation of all those in the former eastern bloc.

Part of the secret of their survival was the half-Slovenian Marshal Tito, who laid a protective hand over the region. He established his summer residence there and built the Villa Bled on the site of an earlier palace which had been inhabited by the Archduke Rudolf's only daughter, Elisabeth, and her husband, Prince Windischgraetz. They had fallen for the lake after spending their honeymoon in the Windischgraetz villa in 1902.

Bled became popular as a resort in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when a Swiss clinic was established by the lake. It was an eccentric place: patients apparently ran through the woods naked, and were obliged to subsist on a diet of water and vegetables.

They had the view to sustain them: a deep lake up in the foothills of the Julian Alps, looking out over the tiny Pilgrims' Island, with its baroque church and Venetian style belfry - Slovenia's holiest shrine.

When Tito's palace went up a century later, his architect created what looks like a totalitarian version of Italy's Villa d'Este, with a few elements from Palladio thrown in. With a profusion of teak and Dalmatian marble, its clean, geometric interiors refer to a period of

recent history which is already a bygone age.

Tito did not enjoy his new home for long. It became a government guest house receiving non-aligned heads of state. Since 1984 it has been a luxury hotel where, for a comparatively modest sum, you may experience the pleasure of lying in a bed previously encumbered by the likes of Haile Selassie, Emperor Bokassa or President Moy. If that doesn't appeal, there is the chance to explore one of the prettiest parts of Europe.

Bled is at the heart of the old duchy of Carniola, which its former Austrian rulers called Krain. From the late Middle Ages it was the source of iron and timber for Venice and its navy. As the power of the Doges declined, the Hapsburg empire filled the vacuum.

Kropa, for example, is a small town crammed into a narrow valley, where the people lived from innumerable forges making iron nails for ships and hobnail boots. The mountains were so steep on either side that only from the spring could the people see the sun. At its apparition they emerged from their houses to bask, like crocodiles in its rays.

One of the forges has been preserved. The curator of the local museum will set it in motion if you are interested, and knock off a few nails. At the height of Kropa's production 20 people worked there 16 hours a day. No wonder it was called "Purgatory."

Radovljica is a gay place by comparison, a town built on a ridge overlooking two deep valleys and full of lovely medieval and renaissance houses. The huge baroque palace which was previously the home of a princely Austrian dynasty, is now consecrated as a museum to the Carniola bee.

Begunje brings back sadder memories of the war against the Nazis - who tried hardest of all to subvert Slovenian culture - and the

many partisans who were executed here. It was, explained my guide, "a valley soaked in blood." We went up to a friendly pub, where he said the scourge of Austria's Slovenians, Jorg Haider, occasionally dropped in from his stronghold in Carinthia, across the border, for a drink.

We stopped at the Avsenik pub, too. Since the 1950s this has been a place of pilgrimage for lovers of *Oberkrainer* folk music. Their hero, Slavko Avsenik, doesn't sing much now, but you still see him near his huge road house.

Bled itself was under the aegis of the Church, or the bishops of Brixen, in south Tyrol. They owned the castle which occupies a crag high above the lake; high enough to see if the Turks were on the warpath again. Once you reach the top, the place is quite comfortable, with a restaurant and tables overlooking the lake.

On my last day I boarded a little train through the mountains to Lake Bohinj. The train-line must be one of the prettiest in Europe. It was built between 1902 and 1906 and opened by the same Archduke Franz Ferdinand whose assassination sparked off the first world war - incidentally, the man who wanted to accord the Slavs a proper say in the empire.

The line originally went all the way to Trieste. Its former glories can be relived on Thursdays when they send a steam engine down the line to the delight of railway enthusiasts. I traveled just three stops to the station closest to Lake Bohinj, the other great stretch of water in the region; less built up than Bled, but with the same clear water, simply brimming with trout.

We made our way back to Bled through quaint, Alpine villages, the simple houses and inns covered with hanging baskets filled with flowers. As we drove through one, my host began to sense that something was about to happen: "There are never people on the streets here!"

We got out of the car and he conferred with yet another cousin. A wedding procession was about to arrive. Then it was upon us: horses and carts, decorated for the occasion with pine fronds which seemed to double as fodder for the horses.

The villagers were in the local *Tracht*: the men in breeches, black waistcoats

and white shirts; the women in elaborate shawls and white bonnets tied with richly embroidered velvet bands.

As they reached the center of the village the singers and musicians jumped down from their carts and sang a few lively songs to the joy of everyone present. They then left for

the next village and a new medley. I was told they stopped in every hamlet on their way to fetch the bride.

How such a tradition might have endured so many bleak years I cannot tell, but it is a testament to something - possibly the determination of the Slovenians.

## Slovenian Writer Seeks US Tractor Workers

Marjan Papez, a writer for the Slovenian publication, *Kmecki Glas*, (Farmer's Voice) is interested in writing an article about Slovenian-Americans and the tractor manufacturing industry.

One of the oldest tractor manufacturing plants in the United States was the old McCormick Works which was located in the old Slovenian St. Stephen's neighborhood on the near west side of Chicago. Generations of Slovenians worked on International Harvester tractors that were shipped all over the world, including Slovenia.

Major US farm equipment manufacturers have sales offices in Slovenia. This equipment is regularly reviewed in Slovenian farming publications.

An article on the history of Slovenian immigrants and their descendants working in farm equipment manufacturing would be of great interest. If you have worked at International Harvester, Case, Ford, Deere, Allis-Chalmers, Massey-Ferguson, please give me a call at (708) 485-8412 in the evenings or email me at [jvidmar@marketfacts.com](mailto:jvidmar@marketfacts.com)

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Mark E. Grdina is 100 yards from the finish line in the "Rock & Roll Triathlon" (1.5 mile swim, 24 mile bike and 10K run) on Sunday, July 22<sup>nd</sup> at the North Coast Harbor off E. 9<sup>th</sup> street in Cleveland. (Photo by proud dad, Tony Grdina).

## St. Vitus Alumni News

A month has passed since the meeting of the St. Vitus Alumni, July 5<sup>th</sup> to be exact. The previous meeting was held on January 4<sup>th</sup>.

So much to do... so much to talk about... decisions, decisions, decisions. "Time is of the essence," they say... and we certainly wanted to make good use of that evening.

The "gentlemen" were helping V. Pres. Josie Perpar carry in her boxes of table decorations (this month's theme was red, white and blue) and of course, everyone pitches right in and the meeting room was quickly transformed into something exciting... just waiting for the "fireworks."

Albina Pozelnik was escorted in with her "Pandora Box" filled with prizes (for everyone) which she donates at every meeting. Each bag or box is creatively covered. And even though she passes numbers out, she makes sure everyone is a winner. Thanks ever so much, Albina; your work and efforts do not go unnoticed.

Then, there is the "Kitchen Crew." They take in the goodies that have been prepared by members, make the coffee, set the buffet table and make everything appealing for the after meeting treat. Everyone can hardly wait for the delicious, mouth-watering strudel Fran Nemanich makes every meeting night. And Josepha Strauss' wonderful potica, and all of the other homemade pastries. In fact, there is so much, we all "waddle" home. No weight-watchers on meeting night.

By the way, special thanks to every member for their wonderful food specialty. You are appreciated by all who partake in the feast.

The meeting opened with prayer led by our own Father Vic Cimperman. The Installation of Officers was next.

Officers for the year 2001/2 are: President: Dan Reiger; Vice Pres.: Josephine Perpar; Sec'y.: Daniella Avsec; Treas.: Ray Gobec; Sgt.-at-Arms: Louis Schank.

It was then time for Nomination Committee Chairman Al Koporc to reveal the honoree choices for Annual Honoree Day. The suspense was finally over.

The following will be honored on Sunday, Oct. 28 beginning with noon Mass followed by a "Class Reception" in the St. Vitus School Auditorium.

**Rudolph Sterk**, very active member of our parish, **Edward Pike** of the Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Mentor, and the well known **Genevieve Drobnic**. More will be written just prior to our Honoree Day.

We are looking forward to seeing all of you at our Annual Honoree Day. You will be 'wined and dined' surrounded by friends you have known and not seen for years in an auditorium that is transformed into a hall of beauty for that one day. You will not easily forget it.

Our next exciting meeting will be held the first Thursday in October to finalize plans for the Big Day, the 28. **--Aggie Koporc**

### St. Mary's Summer Picnic

St. Mary's parish (Holmes Ave., Collinwood) will hold their summer picnic at Slovenska Pristava in Harpersfield, near Geneva, Ohio on Sunday, Aug. 19.

The day begins with 12:15 Mass. NOTE: There will be NO 12 noon Mass in the church.

A delicious roast beef/chicken dinner will be served after Mass. Tickets for the dinner are \$10 for adults and \$5 for children and they can be purchased after Sunday Mass or during the week in the rectory office.

There will be food and refreshments throughout the day, children's games, music by Veseli Godci for listening and dancing.

#### Directions to Slovenska Pristava

Take I-90 East to the Geneva exit, Rt. 534. Turn right on 534 to So. River Road. Turn right and stay on So. River about one mile to Brandt Road. Turn right on Brandt. Slovenska Pristava is at the end of the road.

#### Slovenians: A Class Fact

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## Coming Events...

### Saturday, Aug. 11

Old bands reunion at Slovenska Pristava. Dinner at 6 p.m. For dinner tickets (Wiener Schnitzel), call Breda Ribic at 440-943-0621 or Mary Ann Vogel at 216 383-9807. (Advance dinner sale only).

### Sunday, Aug. 12

Primorski Club picnic at Slovenska Pristava.

### Wed., Aug. 15

Federation of American Slovenian Senior Citizens Clubs Annual Picnic at SNPJ Farm on Heath Rd. Dinner served 1 p.m. Dancing to Frank Moravcik 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. Dinner & admission \$11.00. Admission only \$4. For tickets see club members or call 216-481-0163 or 440-943-3784.

### Saturday, Aug. 18

Tony Petkovsek's 20-40-60 Party at Slovenian National Home, Cleveland.

### Saturday, Aug. 18

St. Clair Rifle Club, 6599 Ravenna Road, Concord, Ohio Steak Dinner. Serving from 6 to 8:30 p.m. Music by Veseli Godci. For tickets please call Richard Beck 440-942-4025.

### Sunday, Aug. 19

St. Mary's (Collinwood) parish picnic at Slovenska Pristava. Roast beef/chicken dinner served after 12:15 a.m. Mass. Dinner tickets for adults are \$10, children \$5. Food and refreshments throughout the day, children's games, music by Veseli Godci.

### Saturday, Aug. 25

Kres Dancers at Slovenian National Home, St. Clair, Cleveland.

### Sept. 1 - 2

St. Vitus Parish Homecoming Days on parish grounds, 6019 Glass Ave., Cleveland. Dinners, games and music.

### Saturday, Sept. 15

Slovenska Pristava Campers annual dinner. Children's games begin at 4 p.m., followed by dinner at 6. Choices include steak (\$15) or chicken (\$12). Live and recorded entertainment. Tickets from members or call Terry Vogel at 216-529-0579.

### Sunday, Sept. 16

Wine festival (Veseli Godci) at Slovenska Pristava.

### Saturday, Sept. 22

Bishop Baraga celebration at Immaculate Heart of Mary Church in Lansing, Mich. Slide presentation at 5:30; Czech and Slovenian dancers at 6; Slovenian Mass at 7; reception with Slovenian food & music at 8.

### Sunday, Sept. 23

Bishop Baraga celebration at St. Mary's Cathedral, Lansing, Mich. English Mass

at 4 p.m. Banquet at 6 p.m. in Holiday Inn South Convention Center. Banquet tickets \$20. Contact Dick & Judy Bellant, 1740 Bluegrass, Lansing, MI 48906 or call 1-517-482-2996.

### Wednesday, Sept. 26

SNH, St. Clair Annual Social.

### Wednesday, Oct. 3

Slovenian Pensioners of Euclid Annual Reverse Raffle at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Avenue in Euclid. Contact Vida Strukel at 440-944-0512 for information and tickets.

### Sunday, Oct. 14

Koline dinner (Retirees of Slovenska Pristava.)

### Saturday, Oct. 20

Fantje na Vasi Concert, Slovenian National Home, St. Clair Ave., Cleveland.

### Saturday, Oct. 27

Slovenian Singing Society Zarja celebrates 85<sup>th</sup> anniversary with concert at Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio.

### Sunday, Oct. 28

St. Vitus Alumni Honoree Day. Noon Mass followed by reception in school auditorium.

### Sunday, Nov. 11

St. Vitus Altar Society Dinner.

### Sat., Nov. 17

Jadran Singing Society dinner-concert-dance at Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd. Dinner served at 5 p.m., concert at 7. Music by Fred Ziwich Orch. For ticket information call 216-481-3187.

### Sunday, Nov. 18

Slovenian National Art Guild annual Art and Craft Show, Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio from 11:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Doris Sadar at 440-943-1959

### Nov. 22 - 24

Tony Petkovsek's annual polka party, Marriott Hotel downtown Cleveland. For information or brochure call Kollander World Travel (800) 800-5981.

### Thursday, Dec. 6

Slovenian Pensioners of Euclid Christmas Party at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Avenue in Euclid. Contact Vida Strukel at 440-944-0512 for information and tickets.

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"Be involved, be on the move, and do not give up until the end of your life." - Leon Stukelj

## WALKING FOR YOUR HEALTH

At a competitive extreme, walking is a track event. At the casual end of things, it's a surprisingly effective strategy for lifelong health.

Walking has an unlikely virtue = its inefficiency. If you want to work major muscle groups, get your blood pumping, and take in oxygen, then efficiency is not your first priority. Studies show that walkers traveling faster than five miles an hour actually burn twice as many calories as runners going the same speed.

### Getting Started

To begin a walking program, keep in mind that you are in no big hurry. This is lifetime health, not overnight magic. For now, forget stopwatches, heart rates, and technique. Just go for a walk at a comfortable pace slightly above a stroll. Fifteen to 30 minutes would be nice. Or split it up: Do two or three ten-minute strolls during the day. (If you are over 45 and this is your first step toward fitness, check with a physician first.)

### Beyond Strolling

Measure your time. Start by timing how long it takes you to walk a mile comfortably on flat ground. Chances are it'll take between 15 and 20 minutes.

That's your starting capacity - build from there.

Use your car's odometer to measure different routes. (Why walk the same path every day?) Two miles per course is enough for a start.

The goal is three to five walks a week. Schedule your walks in advance and keep the appointment.

The proper technique is not as important as getting out there and doing something. Keep in mind that healthy people are well overall; their activities boost energy and help fend off heart disease and circulatory problems. The key is to stay active.

To make walking a habit takes willpower - and a strategy. Schedule regular walks with a friend if you need an extra push, or walk first thing in the morning before other commitments crop up, or vary your route to keep it interesting, or get a dog.

Finally, don't think of it as exercise. It's time you've set aside for yourself. Enjoy it.

### What to wear

All you really need is a good pair of walking shoes. Choose a pair with a firm heel cup for stability and plenty of room for toes so they can spread out as they push off. Wear loose, comfortable clothes.

## NEWS

### OF NUTRITION

#### Yogurt May Boost Immune System

(NAPS)—The potential health attributes associated with eating yogurt stretch beyond protein and calcium, a new report indicates.

According to an article by Simin Nikbin Meydani, Ph.D. in the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, yogurt may help make the immune system more resilient.



People who eat yogurt may receive even more health attributes than they had thought.

Given the right circumstances, eating yogurt may help protect the intestinal tract. As a result, yogurt has great potential as a protective, anti-infection agent.

Increased yogurt consumption might help increase one's resistance to immune-related diseases such as cancer and infection, particularly gastrointestinal infection. This is in part due to the live and active cultures found in yogurt. Yogurt continues to be an excellent source of calcium and a good source of protein.

As women tend to reduce their milk consumption as they get older—which may lead to osteoporosis—and children consume more soft drinks than milk, yogurt provides a great-tasting way to get the calcium and protein needed to maintain good health.



### Eddie Andres Birthday Salute

Retired bandleader Eddie Andres, front, was recently given a special "Happy Birthday" song by Stan Mejac on the accordion at Sterle's Country House restaurant in Cleveland, Ohio.

(Photo by Barbara Anderson)

## St. Clair Pensioners News

Our sincere thanks to Mr. Armond Budish of Budish & Solomon, Ltd., for the wonderful talk he gave on "How to Protect Your Life Savings from Catastrophic Nursing Home Cost." Everyone thought he was great and the information was invaluable.

At our meeting on Thursday, Aug. 16 at 1 p.m., our St. Clair Pensioners will discuss the "Picnic in the Park," to be held in the Kenik Room of Slovenian National Home on Thursday, Sept. 20<sup>th</sup>. Since this is a "potluck" picnic we will appreciate your signing up and letting the kitchen staff know what you will bring.

Also, reservations will be

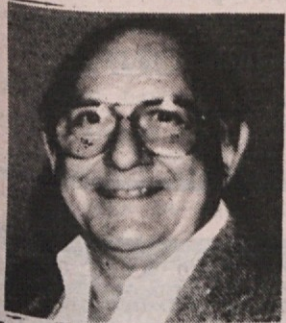
taken for the Amish Trip which is always in October.

The *Creektown Casino Trip* is on Tuesday, Aug. 21<sup>st</sup>. Please mail your check before Aug. 13<sup>th</sup> (\$23) made out to: St. Clair Pensioners, and note where you want to be picked up - Euclid Orr Arena or E. 65<sup>th</sup> and St. Clair. Euclid pick up is at 6:15 a.m., St. Clair pickup is at 6:45 a.m. Please be on time. Any questions call Valerie at 216-531-9279.

To all our sick members we wish you the speediest recoveries, lots of smiles, and God's blessings. We keep you all in our thoughts and prayers.

--Valerie Baznik

### In Loving Memory Of Our Husband, Father, Grandfather and Father-in-Law



Frank A. Zitko

Died Aug. 15, 1994  
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## Weight Loss Strategies for Working Women

If you want to succeed at anything, it pays to have a strategy. The following weight loss strategies are simple and effective:

1. - **Pack a lunch.** This doesn't mean get up early and make something before work. Just double last night's dinner recipe and pack it when you're cleaning the dishes.

2. - **Don't skip meals.** If you skip breakfast, you're going to eat double for lunch. Plus, chances are you're going to be hungry and that means snacking. Since the vending machines at work usually don't sell carrots, the best way to eat healthy is to eat three balanced meals a day.

3. - **Stock your pantry.** If you don't have food in the house, you'll be tempted to

order take-out... pizza or fried chicken anyone? The best plan is to have a plan for your meals.

4. - **Have an exercise partner.** If you don't exercise in addition to eating right, you won't lose much weight. It's tough to find time between work and life's other responsibilities to take care of yourself. But consider this: if you don't take care of yourself, who will? Find a partner who can drag you to the gym and provide motivation.

5. - **Skip the drink.** Do you really need another glass of wine or a margarita? Alcohol is loaded with calories. So, next time you think about how refreshing a glass of beer might be on a hot day, consider mineral water with a twist of lime instead.



Light housework will consume about 270 calories an hour—about the same as playing golf.

## Love: The Anti-Drug

(NAPS)—Picture the scene: you take your daughter to the mall and she doesn't want to walk too close to you, or you drop off your son at practice and he leaps out of the car practically before it's come to a stop.

You love your kids and want what's best for them, but sometimes it can be hard to demonstrate how much you love them, particularly as they grow up and become more independent.

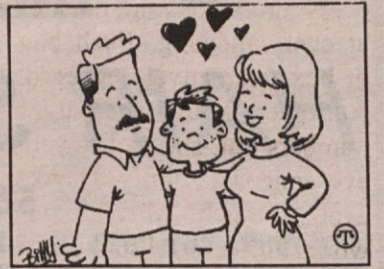
Research shows that one of the best ways you can help your kids avoid drug use is by spending time with them. Here are some helpful suggestions for knowing what's going on in your child's world when they seem to close every door to you:

**Be a good role model for your kids.** There is no such thing as "do as I say not as I do" when raising children. If you take drugs or abuse alcohol, your children are observing and learning from your behavior. On the other hand, if you are a living, day-to-day example of your value system, your children will learn and emulate the compassion, honesty, generosity and openness that you want your children to have.

**Be involved in your children's lives.** According to behavioral scientist, Tony Biglan, Ph.D., there are simple ways to be part of your child's life:

1) Create "together time."—Start a tradition or fun, weekly routine to do something with your child, such as going out for ice cream.

2) Eat meals together as often as possible.—Mealtime is a great opportunity to talk about the day's



events, unwind, and reinforce a family bond. Studies show that kids whose families eat together at least five times a week are less likely to be involved with drugs and alcohol.

3) Try to be home after school. The "danger zone" for drug use and other risky behavior is between 4 and 6 p.m. If you can, arrange to have flextime if it's available at your workplace. When your child will be with friends, make sure there is adult supervision.

If you would like more tips on communication and parenting, visit [www.theantidrug.com](http://www.theantidrug.com), a web site designed to help parents learn how to talk to their children about staying clean, safe, and drug-free, which is part of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign offers a brochure called "Parenting Skills: 21 Tips and Ideas to Help You Make a Difference," that can also be ordered by phone at 800-788-2800.

For additional information about drugs, alcohol or tobacco, visit the following web sites: [www.drugfreeamerica.org/druginfo.html](http://www.drugfreeamerica.org/druginfo.html), [www.nida.nih.gov/Infofax/Infofaxindex.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/Infofax/Infofaxindex.html) or [www.health.org](http://www.health.org).

## IS IT A BOY or GIRL?

I believe many readers will be moved as I was when I heard the poem "Boy or Girl" being broadcast by Tom Haley as I was driving to my office in the N.B.C. Bldg. (now the Superior Bldg.) in February of 1950. With my wife expecting, this poignant masterpiece really hit home. Teary-eyed entering my office, our first activity was to write a note to Haley requesting a copy.

In February we were blessed and pleased with a beautiful girl, our first princess. In subsequent years these blessings continued, two more daughters and two more sons were delivered by my wife, Jan. --John Telich -- P.S. -- Should any reader want a copy write us at 24100 LakeShore Blvd., Euclid, OH 44123-1208 or call at 216-289-7729.

### Boy or Girl?

Some folks pray for a boy, and some for a golden-haired little girl to come. Some claim to think there is more of joy wrapped up in the smile of a little boy, while others pretend that the silky curls and plump, pink cheeks of the little girls bring more of bliss to the old home place than a small boy's queer little freckled face.

Now which is better, I couldn't say if the Lord should ask me to choose today; if he should put in a call for me and say: "Now what shall your order be, a boy or girl? I have both in store -- which of the two are you waiting for?" I'd say with one of my broadest grins: "Send either one, if it can't be twins."

I've heard it said, to some people's shame, they cried with grief when a small boy came, for they wanted a girl. And some folks I know who wanted a boy, just took on so when a girl was sent. But it seems to me that mothers and fathers should happy be to think, when the stork has come and gone, that the Lord would trust them with either one.

Boy or girl? There can be no choice; there's something lovely in either voice. And all that I ask of the Lord to do is to see that the mother comes safely through and guard the baby and have it well, with a perfect form and a healthy yell, and a pair of eyes and a shock of hair. Then, boy or girl - and it's dad won't care.



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## Old-Timer, New Bands Set at Pristava

The first band reunion last August at Slovenska Pristava was such a success that we have decided to do it again, but this time even more entertainment was added, do to requests by ensembles wishing to participate in this event.

We will even have a couple of groups making their debuts at this time.

A new button box trio will open the evening at 6 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 11. A trio of new musicians have formed the Veseli Planinci. Joe Cermelj is featured on button accordion, while Nick Perčič plays the guitar and Mark Sedmak is on bass.

Also making their debut will be a group of beautiful young girls who have recently formed an all female singing group. They call themselves Vigred, which in Slovenian means Spring. They will grace us with some Slovenian folk songs.

The rest of the evening will be comprised of bands, past and present, such as Veseli Slovenci under the

leadership of Dušan Maršič, Old friends with Adolf Ribič, Pristavski muzikanti under Matija Grdadolnik's leadership, the Stan Mejac orchestra and the Veseli godci ensemble, headed by Marty Maršič.

This second annual band reunion will take place on Saturday evening, August 11<sup>th</sup> at Slovenska Pristava starting sharply at 6 p.m. with young Planinci. This time there will be dinners of Wiener Schnitzel available to anyone who wishes to make reservations in advance by calling Breda Ribič at 440-943-0621 or Mary Ann Vogel at her number, 216-383-9703.

Come early and stay late as you enjoy some of the best Slovenian entertainment on the same stage in the same evening.

All financial proceeds realized at this event are turned over to the treasurer of Slovenska Pristava, since all musical talent is provided gratis.

--Tony Ovsenik

## Multi-Cultural Day at Fair

Ohio Governor Bob Taft announced that Sunday, Aug. 12 will be designated as Multicultural Day at the 2001 Ohio State Fair in Columbus.

Fourteen different organizations from around Ohio will perform the ethnic music and dances of their native countries throughout the day.

"Multicultural Day at the Ohio State Fair offers an excellent opportunity for us to showcase the diverse and rich cultural heritage of our state," said Taft. I encourage Ohioans of all ethnic backgrounds to visit the Fair on Aug. 12 to experience this special celebration.

The Governor's Office of Multicultural Affairs and International Relations is led by Director August B. Pust, who coordinates the celebration.

This year Ohio's diverse multicultural community will be showcased from 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at the Ohio Stage, a covered, outdoor pavilion located near the south end of the Expo Center grounds. Admission to the Multicultural Day performances is free with the purchase of an admission ticket to the Ohio State Fair.

### Help needed for Slovenian Church of St. Andrew

The over 350-year-old church in the village of Brest, parish of Tomišelj, Slovenia, is in dire need of repairs to keep it from collapsing.

Any good-hearted people who are willing to make any kind of financial donation to help the pastor, Franc Stritar, in completing the work, may send donations in care of Father John Kumse, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110.

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### – Vesti iz Slovenije –

#### Novi ameriški veleposlanik v Sloveniji Johnny Young: Denacionalizacija je pogoj za slovensko članstvo v NATU

V poročilu iz Washingtona v današnjem *Delo fax-u* piše Ervin Hladnik Milharčič:

“Novi ameriški veleposlanik v Sloveniji Johnny Young bo na veleposlaništvu v Ljubljani zamenjal dosedanjo veleposlanico Nancy Ely-Raphel. V ponedeljek je v prvem pogovoru s slovenskimi novinarji med drugim govoril o izpolnjevanju meril za naš vstop v NATO. Omenil je sodelovanje pri demokratizaciji jugovzhodne Evrope, odprtost trga za ameriške naložbe in vračanje podržavljene lastnine ameriških državljanov.

Že na zaslišanju pred senatno komisijo za zunanjo politiko je rekel, da je Slovenija “stabilna, bogata, demokratična država na strateški lokaciji v bližini nestabilnih območij Balkana. Slovenija daje upanje drugim evropskim državam v tranziciji, da lahko dobra politika z učinkovito vlado in dobrim vodstvom pripelje do uspeha.”

Takšno mnenje je ponovil v pogovoru in dodal, da Slovenija lahko računa na ameriško pomoč pri svojih težnjah za priključitev k NATU, “ko bo prišel čas”. Ker se bo zaveznitvo o širitvi odločalo prihodnje leto, slovenska zunanja politika pa je živčna, je odgovarjal na vprašanja o ameriških pogledih o izpolnjevanju meril. Uradno ameriško stališče je vedno izraženo v zelo pogojenih stavkih, ki kažejo naklonjenost slovenskemu članstvu, vendar administracije z ničimer ne obvezujejo. Američani tudi vedno previdno navedejo, da vsi kriteriji še niso izpolnjeni.

Veleposlanik Young pa nekoliko začudeno med neizpolnjenimi merili ni omenjal vojske, ampak ekonomske reforme. Na prvem mestu je omenil ameriško zahtevo po odprtju trga za ameriške investicijske družbe, ki naj bi pri poskusih vlaganja v Sloveniji predvsem na področju telekomunikacij in bančništva naletele na institucionalne

ovire. Slovenija pri drugih tujih naložbah daje prednost evropskim družbam, kar Američane zelo moti. Odprtost trga za ameriške naložbe je očitno mogoče razumeti kot enega od kriterijev za podporo pri pogajanjih o širitvi NATO.

Na zaslišanju je tudi rekel, da je “potrebno hitreje vračanje lastnine, ki je bila zaplenjena v obdobju pred osamosvojitvijo”. Na vprašanje, zakaj je to tako pomembno, je odgovoril, da je State Department zasut z zahtevami 400 ameriških državljanov, ki so jim po drugi svetovni vojni podržavili lastnino. Čeprav takrat niso bili ameriški državljanji, “To se lahko zanesljivo razlaga kot eden od kriterijev, ki jih je treba izpolniti za vstop v NATO”, je sklenil.

Young bo novo delovno mesto zasedel oktobra, ker mora pred prihodom dokončati svoj mandat v Bahrajnu, kjer je bil od leta 1997 veleposlanik ZDA.”

Tako dopisnik *Dela* v New Yorku. Na Youngove besede glede denacionalizacije je prišla reakcija iz slovenskega zunanjega ministrstva, o le-tej poroča STA, prav tako v današnjem *Delo fax-u*

“Na Youngove presenetljive navedbe se je takoj odzvalo ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, ki piše, da “povsem razumemo, da Young, ki še ni bil v Sloveniji, ni vsestransko in natančno seznanjen s kompleksnim vprašanjem denacionalizacije”, da pa ni povezanosti med postopki denacionalizacije v Sloveniji in pogoji za članstvo v NATU, ker “konkretne sodne in upravne rešitve niso povezane z akcijskim načrtom za članstvo”. Zato pa je poslanska skupina Nove Slovenije (NSi) izrazila zadovoljstvo, “ker bo v odločilnih trenutkih, ko se bo Slovenija vključevala v NATO, ameriško veleposlaništvo v Ljubljani vodil Johnny Young. Njegove izjave namreč kažejo na dobro poznavanje gospodarskih, družbenih in političnih razmer v Sloveniji,” poroča STA.



**NAJNOVEJŠI SLOVENSKI NADŠKOF MSGR. IVAN JURKOVIČ** – Na letalu skupaj s papežem Janezom Pavlom II. ob papeževem obisku Slovenije septembra 1999 je msgr. Ivan Jurkovič, ki že leta služi v vatikanski diplomaciji. Msgr. Jurkovič je bil pred nedavnim povišan v nadškofa in imenovan apostolskega nuncija v Belorusiji. Poročilo o msgr. Jurkoviču je izšel pretekli teden v tem listu. (Foto iz Družine, 5. avg. 2001)

### Iz Clevelanda in okolice

#### Stari ansambli na odru—

To soboto, 11. avgusta, ste vabljeni na Slovensko pristavo na drugo srečanje starih ansamblov. Servirana bo tudi večerja z dunajskim zrezkom. Za rezervacije (za večerjo) in več informacij, kličite ali Bredo Ribič na 440-943-0621 ali pa Mary Ann Vogel na 216-383-9307.

#### Romanje v Frank—

To vsakoletno romanje v organizaciji društva SPB bo v nedeljo, 2. septembra. Pokličete lahko 216-531-2728, če se zanimate za prevoz z najetim avtobusom.

#### Folklorna skupina Kres—

V soboto, 25. avgusta, bo v SND na St. Clairju priredila folklorna skupina Kres celovečerni nastop s pričetkom ob 7.30 zvečer. Po sporedu zabava, igrala bo ansambel Veseli godci. Podrobnosti v dopisu na str. 10.

#### Popravek—

Milan Ribič, predsednik Slovenske pristave, sporoča naslednje: V soboto, 3. avgusta je bil članek v *Plain Dealerju* o Slovenski pristavi. V prvem delu je pisalo, da lahko vsak postane član Pristave, ne glede na narodnost. To je bila pomota oz. nesporazum in ni treba nobenemu skrbeti, da so se pravila SP spremenila. Če kdo želi postati član, mora biti vsaj eden od staršev slovenskega porekla. Svrha ali poslanstvo narodnostnih skupin je, da gojijo in obdržijo kulturo in običaje določenega naroda.

Ur. AD: Na splošno je bil omenjeni članek izpod peresa novinarja Bill Millerja do SP zelo pohvalen.

#### Novi grobovi

##### Victor H. Intihar

Dne 28. julija je v Northville, Michiganu, kjer je živel, umrl 78 let stari Victor H. Intihar, rojen 12. februarja 1926 v Clevelandu, mož Beverly, oče Carrie Mumma, 2-krat stari oče, brat Vicky Cummings in Silve Wetherbee, stric. Pogreb je bil 4. avgusta v Northville, Michiganu.

#### Primorski klub vabi—

To nedeljo vas Primorski klub vabi na svoj piknik, ki bo na Slovenski pristavi. Ob 12. opoldne bo sv. maša. Od 1h popoldne dalje bo odprta kuhinja z različnimi dobrotami, na voljo bo tudi raznovrstna pijača, za zabavo bo pa igral Tony Klepec ansambel. Vsi res zelo lepo vabljeni, da se veselim Primorcem pridružite to nedeljo popoldne!

#### Piknik krasno uspel—

Upokojenci Slovenske pristave sporočajo, da je bil njihov piknik preteklo nedeljo zelo uspešen. Prav lepo se zahvaljujejo vsem, ki ste se odzvali vabilu, ter podprli prizadevanja upokojencev v pomoč Slovenski pristavi. Ob lepem razpoloženju, ki je vladal na pristavskih prostorih, se je po Matt Grdadolnikovi zaslugi pridružilo kar sedem muzikantov, ki so zabavali navzoče ter igrali pozno v noč. Veselega razpoloženja so odhajali obiskovalci domov. Klub upokojencev se najlepše zahvaljuje Mattu in ostalim godbenikom, ki so tudi pripomogli, da bo SP prejela čim lepši izkupiček.

#### Vsakoletni farni piknik—

V nedeljo, 19. avgusta, ima župnija Marija Vnebovzeta svoj letni piknik na Slovenski pristavi. Sv. maša se bo pričela ob 12.15 pop. Takoj po maši bodo postregli z okusnim kosilom in sicer goverja pečenka in pečena kura. Dar za kosilo je \$10 za odrasle in \$5 za otroke. Ves popoldan bo na voljo dobra hrana, tekoča okrepcila, čevapčiči, igre za otroke in godba po taktu ansambla Veseli godci. Žrebanje glavnega dobitka bo ob 7. uri zvečer. Lepo ste vabljeni na ta tradicionalni piknik, ki je hkrati pomemben vir dohodka za župnijo.

#### V tiskovni sklad—

G. Frank in ga. Inez Lukež, Alliance, O., sta darovala \$20 v podporo našemu listu. \$25 sta darovala Rosemary in Victor Luzar, Euclid, O. Terry Grdina-Koch in George Koch iz Durham, North Carolina, sta poklonila \$30. Hvala!

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## Izzivi in razpotja globalizacije

Nedavni vrh sedmerice najbogatejših držav sveta in Rusije v Genovi (G-8) je odkril nekatere znane in manj znane značilnosti tega trenutka. Medijska pozornost je, žal, veljala bolj negativnim spremljajočim pojavom – nasilju skrajnežev in varuhov reda – kot pa vsebini srečanja. Ob prizorih, ki so nam jih prikazovala javna občila, smo se spraševali, ali je to podoba opevanega novega tisočletja, v katerem bo človek najvišja vrednota, humanizem pa njegova temeljna značilnost, v katerem ne bo nič več tako, slabo in krivično, kot je bilo ...

“Zedinjevanje sveta”, kakor lahko drugače imenujemo globalizacijo, je nezadržen proces, je sad znanstvenega in tehnološkega razvoja sveta; je možnost, ki jo podpirajo sodobni družbeni, gospodarski in komunikacijski procesi; je spoznanje, da je človeštvo velika družina, da mora to vedno bolj tudi postajati. Toda ti procesi niso nekaj samo po sebi umevnega. Človek, njihov ustvarjalec, mora biti tudi njihov “upravitelj in gospod”.

1. – O globalizaciji čivkajo vrabci na strehah, da o gospodarstvenikih, politikih in medijih sploh ne govorimo. Doživljamo jo na lastni koži, toda prej kot negativen in za mnoge zaskrbljujoč kakor pa pozitiven proces. Zakaj?

– Ker o malih, revnih in nerazvitih narodih ter o njihovi prihodnosti odločajo izbranci, ki si prisvajajo pravico odločati o drugih brez njihove navzočnosti, brez upoštevanja njihovih resničnih interesov.

– Ker zgrešeno zasnovana globalizacija bogatim in močnim odpira možnost za nadaljnji razvoj, bogatenje in premoč nad drugimi, ki postajajo sužnji v navidez svobodnem svetu.

Dogajanja v Genovi opozarjajo še na druga dejstva: da nasilje rodi nasilje, zato je dialog med različnimi skupinami, idejnimi in političnimi smermi, tudi med vladnimi in opozicijskimi strankami, edina pot k sožitju med ljudmi in narodi; da so skupine skrajnežev ravnale skrajno neodgovorno, ko so izrabile priložnost stotisočev demonstrantov, ki so želeli na miren način zbranim politikom povedati, da takšna globalizacija, kakršno so si oni zamislili, ne vodi v smer integralnega razvoja.

2. – Globalizacija, kakor jo razume in zanjo dela Cerkev, si prizadeva, da bi ta proces vodil k celostnemu razvoju in počlovečenju, to je spoštovanju vsakega človeka in naroda. “Vsak človek ima pravico do dostojnega življenja, do dela,

# KRESOV VEČER

V Šentjanžev večer sklonil se dan,  
že zarja zlata legla čez plan.  
Za nam je dolgi delavni dan,  
deklet in fantov že polna ravan.

Kvišku k bogovom se plamen vihti.  
Čujte pesem – ob grmadi doni.  
Naš Grčev jo Franceelj že z mehom žge,  
krog kresov'ga ognja zavrti dekle. (t.o.)

CLEVELAND, O. – Že beseda “kres” nam pričara v spomin veselje, veselje razigrane mladine v dolgem, toplem poletnem večeru. Pripravili so si lesenine, vej, palic in še kakšna butara se je najdla nekje za kakšnem skednju in našla pot na grmado. Ko se je nagnil dan v večer, je zagorel ogenj in ob njem se je pelo in plesalo. Dolgo v noč je to veselje odmevalo po širnih ravninah in se slišalo v hribe, vse tja do sosednje vasi.

Seveda današnja mladina Kresove folklorne skupine se teh časov ne spominja, ker jih ni nikdar doživela. Že vsi so bili rojeni v tej, za nas novi domovini, njihovi domovini. Radi pa prisluhnejo pripovedkam, če se kdo od starejših spominja svojih mladih let tam pod Triglavom.

Preprosto vaško življenje, čeprav z ogromnim delom in trpljenjem, je zmeraj dalo tudi priliko za oddih ter prijetne urice. Če ne prej, pa v večernih urah, ko je bilo delo končano.

Fantje so se podali na vas z lepo pesmijo, dekleta pa so nestrpnost čakala, pod katerim oknom se bo prva pesem oglasila. Našle so se tudi prilike za skupno veselje – kakor npr. pustni običaji, velikonočni obredi (veliki ponedeljek), koledovanje, jurjevanje, ziljsko štehvanje in druge tem podobne šege. Takrat se je mladina res razigrala in

poveselila. Saj so si zaslužili, kajti čez dan so pošteno delali.

Vem, da vsakdo, kdor ima dosti let, se dobro spominja Šentjanževega, praznika Janeza Krstnika, njegove postelje na domačiji in kresovega ognja. Mogoče si je mladina v Clevelandu tam v petdesetih letih, ko se je ta folklorna skupina ustanovila, naredila ime Kres, ker nam ostaja toliko lepih spominov na to poletno veselje. Čeprav prvotno to ni bila plesna skupina, le društvo, namenjeno mladim, ki niso bili pevci ali igralci.

Kmalu po ustanovitvi so bili naprošeni za kaki ples v narodni noši na tem ali drugem slavju. In tako se je iz te mladinske skupine razvila folklorna skupina, ki ima že bogato zgodovino svojih celovečernih nastopov in gostovanj marsikje. V zadnjih letih pa po vrhu postaja prava slovenska folklorna njeno sidrišče. Bolj in bolj si posvečuje starim slovenskim plesom, pesmi in izročilu.

V soboto, 25. avgusta, bo Kresov večer v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Avenue. Cvet naše mladine bo zarajal na odru in nam pričaral sanjske dni, dni, katerih se večkrat radi spominjamo in utonimo v sanjah.

V soboto, 25. avgusta, bo Kresov večer. Ob 7.30 uri bo zaplesala mladina v lepih narodnih nošah in

do zdravstvene oskrbe, izobrazbe, socialnih in človeških pravic, do človeka vrednega življenja”, prva med pravicami je “pravica do življenja” (Janez Pavel II.), tej pa nasprotujejo splav, evtanazija, poskusi na človeških zarodkih, vojne in druge oblike ogrožanja življenja.

O sedanjih podobi in o prihodnosti sveta, pa naj gre za družbena, gospodarska, politična ali druga skupna vprašanja, ne smejo odločati samo veliki in mogočni, marveč morajo vsi narodi imeti možnost dejavno prispevati svoj delež k skupni blaginji in razdelitvi dobrin.

Posebno skrb je treba nameniti odpravi in lajšanju nekaterih bolezni – aidsa, malarije in tuberkuloze, ki ogrožajo afriško celino.

3 – Kristjanu kot državljanju tega in prihodnjega sveta ne more biti vseeno, kaj se dogaja s človeštvom. S svojim ravnanjem si prizadeva za odpravo krivic, neenakosti in revščine, ki jih povzročata človeška sebičnost in hudobija. “Družbeni grehi” so posledica nakopičenih slabih dejanj, ki jih je mogoče odpraviti s skupnimi naporji, toda ne brez prizadevanj posameznika. Vsi, prav vsi so poklicani, da k taki globalizaciji prispevajo svoj delež.

(dalje na str. 12)

nam pokazala, kaj se je naučila za letošnji njihov večer.

Videli boste umetne plesse, videli boste stare, originalne plesse naših prednikov v pristnih narodnih nošah. Pristrčkano bodo zaplesali tudi naši malčki, ki vedno navdušijo vse navzoče s svojim nastopom.

Seveda, kaj je ples brez pesmi? Tudi pesem bo zadonela z grlov mladih deklet, plesalk folklorne skupine Kres.

Kdor le zmore, ta naj le pride v Slovenski narodni dom na St. Clair Ave. v soboto, 25. avgusta, na nastop slovenske folklorne skupine Kres. Nudila vam bo zabave polni večer ob plesu in pesmi naših prednikov. Po sporedu bo tudi vaša prilika, da se zavrtite na plesišču ob zvokih ansambla Veseli godci, ali pa pokramljate z znanci in prijatelji. To bo Kresov večer. V soboto, 25. avgusta, zvečer ob 7.30.

Tony Ovsenik

## Zakonca Zapušek preminula

RICHMOND HTS., O. – Po dolgi in težki bolezni je Bog, Gospodar življenja 23. junija 2001 poklical k sebi Johna Zapušek, 17 dni kasneje pa še njegovo ženo Angelo. S cvetjem in trnjem posuto življenjsko pot sta v zvestobi in ljubezni prehodila, odkar ju je v mariborski stolnici poročil mariborski škof.

John je bil doma iz Sv. Lenarta nad Laškom, žena Angela pa iz Št. Ruperta nad Laškom, kjer zapušča sestre Cilko, Pepco in Francko ter ostale sorodnike.

Vsem pa, ki ste ju v težkih dneh spomnili, pristrčna vam hvala. Hvala za molitve, obisk v pogrebnem zavodu ter spremstvo na poslednji poti.

Hvala vsem, ki ste darovali za sv. maše in cerkev Marije Vnebovzete. Hvala Želetovemu pogrebnemu zavodu za vodenje pogreba, Rev. Johnu Kumšetu za obisk na domu in za darovano pogrebno mašo, organistu in štirim pevkam za lepo in ganljivo petje, nosilcem krste, predvsem pa vam, ki ju boste za vedno ohranili v spominu. T.Š.

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## Na okopih resnice: Andrej Vovko – s kompasom dejstev

Ljubljana (Družina, 5. avg. 2001) – Trdno spet z idejnim obnebjem svojega rodu, kakor ga je zarisal že njegov stari oče Joža Lovrenčič, pisec slovenskega Fausta, najobsežnejšega slovenskega epa Trentarskega študenta (1915–1921) oz. Sholarja iz Trente (1939), v polni pripadnosti slovenstvu, Cerki in narodu, jeziku in kulturi, zazrt v zgodovino in njene zakonitosti, ki iz svojih prostranosti vselej izvzre, kar se jim je nepristnega zavrlo.

Na teh miselnih izhodiščih temelji njegova poezija (objavljena v Planinskem vestiku, Obzorniku, Novi mladiki, Družini), številni članki in komentarji (objavljeni predvsem v Slovincu, goriškem Katoliškem glasu, tedniku Družina, na Radiu Ognjišče) in prozi (izvirne povesti, prevodi-priredbe).

V istem duhu je iz mnogih zornih kotov zapisanih 174 bibliografskih enot – potopisi, strokovni članki, ocene, uvodniki, komentarji (89), intervjuji, vesti in podobno. V časovnem razponu 1972–2001 je registriranih njegovih 1022 bibliografskih enot.

Sodeč po rojstnem kraju, je Vovko avstrijski Korošec, rodil se je namreč 22. marca 1947 v Seebodnu na avstrijskem Koroškem. Od tam se je mali Andrejček z materjo vrnil v Slovenijo, oče pa je nadaljeval pot v



Kanado, kjer je tudi umrl. Z očetom se nikoli več ni srečal.

Osnovno šolo in gimnazijo je Andrej obiskoval v Ljubljani; tu je leta 1972 na Filozofski fakulteti diplomiral iz zgodovine in zgodovine umetnosti. Istega leta je za svojo diplomsko nalogo o *La Yougoslavie*, reviji jugoslovanske federalistične emigracije v Švici 1917–1918, prejel študentsko Prešernovo nagrado.

Leta 1978 je na Filozofski fakulteti pridobil magistrski s temo Slovenski begunci iz Italije v obdobju med prvo in drugo svetovno vojno, oktobra 1992 pa je na isti fakulteti obrnil doktorsko disertacijo o narodnoobrambni organizaciji Družbe sv. Cirila in Metoda med letoma 1885 in 1918.

V časovnem razponu od diplome do danes je pisateljka, uredniška, znanstvenoraziskovalna ter upravna dejavnost dr. Vovka zelo razvejena.

Na začetku je bila odmevna njegova poezija ter kratka proza, prevodi tujih besedil; uveljavljal se je kot izrazito katoliški publicist. Bil je glavni urednik začetnih števk revije *Two Homelands / Dve domovini* (1990–1992), glavni urednik Valvasorjevega zbornika (1990), odgovorni urednik Šolske kronike (1993–1997), od leta 1993 je član slovenskega dela slovensko-italijanske zgodovinske komisije glavnega uredništva Enciklopedije Slovenije, vodja ekspertne skupine za manjšine in izseljence pri Ministrstvu za kulturo.

Kot predstojnik Inštituta za biografiko in bibliografijo (SAZU) je tudi glavni urednik nove publikacije z naslovom *Življenja in dela / Biografske in bibliografske študije* (Poskusna gesla za Slovenski biografski leksikon); pred kratkim je izšla

prva številka z opombo, da ta zvezek novega Slovenskega biografskega leksikona želi pokazati na pestrost in raznolikost vprašanj, ki jih proučujejo na Inštitutu za biografiko in bibliografiko.

V leto 1972 sega vrsta naslovov, ki si jih je pridobil za vestno in ustvarjalno delo: asistent na Inštitutu za narodnostna vprašanja (1972–1976), kustos in višji kustos v Slovenskem šolskem muzeju (1976–1987), višji raziskovalni sodelavec na Inštitutu za slovensko izseljenstvo ZRC SAZU (1987), zatem njegov upravnik (1987–1992), višji znanstveni sodelavec (1993), muzejski svetnik (1996), sodelavec (zatem direktor) na Inštitutu za slovensko literaturo in literarne vede, Sekcija za biografiko, bibliografijo in dokumentacijo (1998), predstojnik Inštituta za biografiko in bibliografijo ZRC SAZU (2000), predavatelj docent novejših kulturne zgodovine na oddelku za sociologijo Pedagoške fakultete Univerze v Mariboru (od 1999).

Dr. Vovko je član Zveze zgodovinskih društev Slovenije, Arhivskega društva Slovenije, Slovenskega muzejskega društva; kot predavatelj gost se je udeležil konvencij Ameriškega združenja za pospeševanje slavištike v ZDA (1991, 1998).

Proučuje predvsem novejšo slovensko zgodovino: vprašanja o naših rojakih za mejo, zdomstvu in izseljenstvu, vprašanja iz zgodovine slovenskega šolstva, zgodovine Primorske, posebno beguncev v kraljevino Jugoslavijo v letih med obema svetovnima vojnama, zgodovino slovenskih narodno-obrambni in narodno-prebudnih društev ter organizacij za pomoč izseljencem, predvsem treh Družb – sv. Cirila in Metoda, sv. Mohorja in sv. Rafaela ter Kristusa Kralja v Clevelandu.

Med dvanajstimi knjižnimi objavami s tega področja so najpomembnejša: Šolstvo na Slovenskem skozi stoletja (1987, Slovenski šolski muzej, 200 strani, soavtor Jože Ciperle), Mal položi dar / Portret slovenske narodno-obrambne šolske organizacije Družbe sv. Cirila in Metoda 1885–1918 (1994, Slovenska matica,

(dalje na str. 12)



## Nogometna reprezentanca gostuje v Sloveniji

Trst/Gorica – Vedeli smo, da so naši izseljenci v Argentini dobro organizirani tako na šolskem kot kulturnem in prosvetnem področju. To je pogoj, da lahko gojijo svoj materni jezik, ohranjajo tesne stike s slovenskim kulturnim svetom in tako ohranjajo ter utrjujejo svojo narodno zavest, čeprav jih od domovine ločuje "velika luža".

Vse to velja predvsem za slovensko emigracijo, ki je zapustila svojo domovino iz političnih razlogov. Takih izseljencev je žal ostalo le malo, saj je od leta 1945 poteklo že 56 let, tako da lahko že govorimo o četrtem rodu slovenske emigracije. Ti naši izseljenci (v Argentini, op. ur. AD) so v veliki večini organizirani v Zedinjeni Sloveniji. Ta dejansko združuje vsa društva, ki delujejo tako na kulturnem kot prosvetnem in tudi gospodarskem ter socialnem področju. Nekateri njihovi zbori in drugi kulturni ansambli so po osamosvojitvi Slovenije že gostovali v "stari" domovini. Prav pred kratkim je Zedinjena Slovenija poskrbela za veliko presenečenje. Podjetni in za šport navdušeni predstavniki omenjenega društva so se lotili novega in zahtevnega programa. Organizirali so slovensko nogometno reprezentanco, s katero so pred dnevi prispeli na gostovanje v Slovenijo.

Reprezentanco sestavlja štiriindvajset nogometašev, vodi pa jo ekipa šestih ljudi, na čelu katere je znani slovenski podjetnik, sicer pa velik navdušenec za nogomet Henri Zupan.

Poleg trenerja je igralcem na razpolago skupina, ki jo sestavljajo zdravnik, fizioterapevt in drugi funkcionarji. Na letališče Brnik so nogometaši in spremljevalci prileteli v soto, 21. julija, v lepih temnomodrih dresih. Sprejela jih je skupina mladih, na čelu njihovega spreveda pa sta bili zastavi Slovenije in Argentine. Seveda ni manjkalo toplih pozdravov in objemov, saj so mlade rojake iz Argentine čakali na letališču mnogi sorodniki.

Reprezentanca je med gostovanjem v Sloveniji nastanjena v Škofovih zavodih v Šentvidu.

Na sporedu ima skupno pet nastopov. Prva je bila v ponedeljek, 23. julija, Senčurju na Gorenjskem, druga je bila v četrtek, 26. julija, v Biljah (torej na Primorskem), tretja v nedeljo, 29. jul., v Slovenskih Konjicah, zadnji dve pa v sredo in petek, 1. in 3. avgusta v Ljubljani. Odhod iz Slovenije je bil 5. avgusta z letališča Brnik.

Organizatorji gostovanja so poskrbeli tudi za lično brošuro, ki poleg zgodovine same nogometne reprezentance vsebuje tudi krajši, a dokaj izčrpen oris razvejane kulture, posvetnega, gospodarskega in socialnega delovanja naših rojakov v daljni Argentini.

Ne manjka seveda poučnega in verskega delovanja, za kar skrbijo slovenski duhovniki. Slednji sicer imajo veliko zaslug, če je toliko naših bratov in sestra ostalo v tujini zvestih svoji krščanski veri in svojim narodnim koreninam. DL

NOVI GLAS, 26. jul. 2001

## V blag spomin

ob 21. obletnici smrti našega dragega ata in starega ata



## ALOJZIJI RUS

Umrl je 14. avgusta 1980.

V božjem miru zdaj počivaj, dragi, nepozabni nam; v nebesih večno srečo uživaj. do svidenja na vekomaj.

Žalujoči:

Francka, Marja, Ivanka,  
Tončka – hčere  
z družinami;  
France, Ivan, Stanley,  
Joseph, Tony – sinovi  
z družinami.

Willoughby Hills, O., 9. avg. 2001.

**Pesmi**  
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Metod Berlec, Dejan Steinbuch

Demokracija, 21. junija 2001

## Pogovor z dr. Jožetom Pučnikom

# Bili smo popolnoma sami

Voditelja prve demokratične opozicije v Sloveniji po letu 1945 ni treba posebej predstavljati, saj ni bil samo zaščitni znak Demosa, ampak spričo svoje življenjske zgodbe tudi simbol vseh tistih, ki jih je "ancien regime" poskušal oropati človeškega dostojanstva. Leta 1932 v Črešnjecih pri Slovenski Bistrici rojeni Jože Pučnik je imel namreč zaradi svojega prepričanja težave z oblastniki že v gimnaziji. Poleg zaporne kazni ga je doletelo tudi to, da se je njegova diploma "nekje izgubila". Odhod v tujino je bil edina možnost. Sprva se je preživljal kot pristaniški delavec v Hamburgu, na koncu pa je pristal na univerzi kot profesor sociologije v Lüneburgu. Po prvih znakih otoplitve se je vrnil v domovino, ki brez njega ne bi bila to, kar je. Za svoje zasluge pri osamosvojitvi in demokratizaciji Slovenije Jože Pučnik nikoli ni prejel državnega odlikovanja.

Gospod Pučnik, praznujemo desetletnico slovenske države. Kako danes gledate na to obdobje? Je že čas za neko grobo, približno zgodovinsko oceno?

Na teh deset let gledam z enim veseljem in enim jokajočim očesom. Neizpodbitno je, da je osamosvojitve Slovenije veliko dejanje, trajna pridobitev, in mislim, da smo lahko vsi ponosni na to. Druga zadeva – in tu se začnejo moji problemi in moje razočaranja – pa je v tem, da ta država

po moji oceni na mnogih področjih ni izkoristila možnosti, ki jih je imela v teh desetih letih.

Morebiti pa so bila pričakovanja prevelika?

Pričakovanja so gotovo bila nekoliko entuziastična. V takratnem času smo bili zelo navdušeni in s tem navdušenjem smo skušali seveda opogumljati same sebe in tudi vse druge slovenske državljane.

Imeli smo dve nalogi: osamosvojitve Slovenije od Beograda, kjer na začetku vsega dogajanja sploh ni

bilo mogoče predvideti, kako se bo stvar razvijala. Druga naloga je bila modernizacija Slovenije. Se pravi iz Slovenije narediti normalno evropsko državo, ki je pravna in socialna. Državo, ki je urejena. Državo, ki bo znala nacionalne resurse – na primer banke, zavarovalnice, družbeno lastnino itn. – pravično distribuirati.

Ti dve nalogi sta zelo težki in žal se je uresničila samo prva. Mislim, da je druga še vedno nedokončana. Vprašanje je celo, ali bo sploh kdaj ustrezno rešena. Bojim se namreč, da nekaterih stvari ne bo mogoče reševati, ker smo možnosti za to že zamudili.

Danes se pojavljajo nekakšne nove interpretacije osamosvojitvenih dogodkov. Najzanimivejša se zagotovo zdi študija zgodovinarja Repeta, ki temelji na tezi, da je celoten projekt osamosvojitve v bistvu pripravljala že prejšnja, Šinigojeva vlada. Komentar?

To je primer manipulacije, ponarejanja zgodovine. Leta 1989 in tudi že dve leti prej, ob nastanku 57. številke Nove revije, se je začela oblikovati neka temeljna struktura nacionalnega programa tako osamosvojitve kot modernizacije Slovenije. Takrat sta bila soočena dva politična bloka in pred to razdeljenostjo si nima smisla zakrivati oči.

Na eni strani so bili ljudje, ki so čutili intimno željo in dolžnost doseči osamosvojitve Slovenije in bili hkrati pripravljeni prevzeti nase tveganje. In tveganje, vključno z vojaško grožnjo Beograda, je zagotovo obstajalo. To je bila ena stran.

Druga politična stran pa je še vedno zidala na tem, kar je izraženo v temeljni listini, ki je bila kot opozicija Majniški deklaraciji izdana dva meseca kasneje leta 1989. Ta je gradila na želji utrditi pravice Slovenije kot republike v federalni državi, in sicer po poti uveljavljanja slovenskih zahtev na eni strani, hkrati pa je naivno verjela v sočasno demokratizacijo Jugoslavije.

Nam v Demosu se je zdela ta različica skrajno napačna, silno nevarna, ker

(dalje na str. 14)

## Izzivi in razpotja globalizacije

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

Katoliški Cerkev ("katolikos" pomeni vesoljen, vseobsegajoč) je globalizacija domača. Zgodila se je takrat, ko je Kristus postal človek (prim. Jn 1, 14), stopil na zemljo in se istovetil z vsakim človekom; ko je apostolom dal naročilo, naj ga oznanjajo vsem narodom do dovršitve sveta (prim. Mt 28, 19-20); ko je Cerkev stoletja spolnjevala to naročilo in tudi dejansko prišla do vseh narodov; ko si tudi danes v duhu koncila prizadeva, da bi bila svetu "znamenje za notranjo zvezo z Bogom in za edinost vsega človeškega rodu". Morda pa bi kazalo prisluhniti – vsaj toliko kot politikom, gospodarstvenikom in mislecem tega sveta – tudi njenim izkustvom, ki so utemeljena na modrosti tisočletij, na božjem sporočilu o dostojanstvu in poklicanosti človeka, o smislu vseh človeških prizadevanj.

## Na okopih resnice: Andrej Vovko

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

237 strani), Prvih sto let Kranjsko slovenske katoliške jednote / Pregled zgodovine KSKJ 1894-1994, v okviru katere je bilo do leta 1945 ustanovljeno več kot 250 društev (založba Ilex, soavtorja Darko Friš in Bogdan Kolar), Nasmeljana zgodovina (1996).

Poleg samostojnih knjižnih objav je napisal 970 znanstvenih, strokovnih in poljudnoznanstvenih člankov, ocen in poročil.

Z referati in drugimi prispevki je sodeloval na 22 znanstvenih simpozijih in posvetovanjih doma in desetih v tujini (Trst, Miami, Rim, Pariz, Dubrovnik, Boca Raton, St. Louis, pri čemer mu pomaga dobro znanje angleščine, francoščine, italijanščine in nemščine. Prispevki s teh simpozijev so bili objavljeni v domačih in tujih publikacijah.

Oktober 1988 je od francoskega ministrstva za zunanje zadeve prejel enome-sečno francosko državno štipendijo za raziskovalno delo v pariškem Državnem arhivu in Nacionalni biblioteki.

Od izkušenj slovenskih prizadevanj doma in v tujini za duhovno zdravo in narodno zavestno rast poskuša dr. Vovko v bralcu vselej pokazati perspektivno misel za posameznika in skupnost, izluščiti resnico, ki – po svetopisemsko – edina resnično osvobaja in zagotavlja obetavno prihodnost.

PO svetu razseljeni rojaki in njihovi napor, da bi ohranjali svojo narodno zavest, kulturo in jezik, oblast v matični Sloveniji ter njen mačehovski odnos do rojakov po svetu in za mejo, zamolčane znamenite osebnosti iz naše preteklosti, tako pogosto neprijazen odnos države do Cerkev so

temeljni motivi Vovkovih raziskovalnih in pisateljskih, včasih tudi satiričnih in polemičnih, a vselej znanstveno zanesljivih pričevanj in prizadevanj.

Jani Ravenko  
DRUŽINA, 5. avg. 2001

Op. Ur. AD: Dr. Andrej Vovko je dober znanec iz številnih srečanj v Sloveniji ter na simpozijih Družbe za slovenske študije, na katerih je sodeloval v raznih, zgoraj citiranih mestih po ZDA.

## V LJUBEČ SPOMIN

ob osmi obletnici smrti



## JOZEF STROPNIK

Umrli 9. avgusta 1993

†  
Večna luč naj  
Ti sveti.  
V naročju božjem  
se odpočij!

Žalujoči: žena Milena  
hčere Magda, Metka  
in Veronika  
zet Jack Daly

Willoughby Hills, Ohio 8/9/01

Pred letom dni je 9. avgusta 2000 v svojem 73. letu starosti s svojim srcem preminula v Clevelandu naša nenadomestljiva mati in žena



## Štefka Krištof, rojena Petrič

Od tedaj naprej lahko samo poromamo k njej na All Souls pokopališče. Čas je, da se sedaj tudi javno zahvalimo vsem, ki so jo poznali, za izraze sožalja in za spomine ob darovanih sv. mašah.

Ob vsej ljubezni, ki je tolika odlika dobrih mater in žena, je imela Štefka še izredno živahen značaj. Z njegovo toploto je ogrevala in ohranjala vso družino, zvesto je stala ob svojem možu v najhujših časih.

V svoji neutolažljivi žalosti smo si ob obletnici še bolj v svesti, da nam je družinsko sonce zatonilo. Njeno prisrčno živahnost, njeno srčno dobroto in neomajno prizadevnost njene družinske ljubezen s časom vedno bolj pogrešamo. Njena podoba pa nam bo stala pred očmi kot družinski vzor do konca naših dni.

Štefkina družina:

France – mož, oče, dedej

Verena, Žiga, Grega, Špelca (z družino) – otroci

Cleveland, Castelar, avgusta 2001.

## Joseph L. FORTUNA

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## Iz sence Aljaža in Kugyja vstaja lik vikarja Josipa Abrama

*Vikar Josip Abram je bil za Trentarje Joza, za preostale Trentarje Z Aljažem nad nemško kolonizacijo slovenskih gora*

Trentarski vikar Josip Abram je v Trenti Juliusu Kugyju utiral pot do slave. Abram je Finžgarja napeljal, da je spisal roman *Pod svobodnim soncem*. Abram je, kot mnogi razumniki tistega časa, pred tujci branil slovenske mejnike. In tako naprej.

Abrama bi lahko predstavili tudi drugače. Ni bil samo plemenit, bister, razgledan in poduhovljen, bil je tudi "fit", kot bi rekli danes. Kdor poleti čez drn in strn kolesari, ga bo cenil kot človeka, ki je v Bovcu ali Trenti ničkolikokrat "zajahal svojega dvo-nogega konjička, ki je žrl le zrak in malo olja".

Veste, kakšna so bila kolesa na prelomu stoletja? Abram pa je na tisti ropotiji iz Trente mimo Svete Lucije (današnjega Mosta na Soči), mimo Cerknega in Poljan, skozi Selca kolesaril v Ljubljano.

Hribolazce bo zanimal Kraševac, ki se je zaljubil v Trento, ki je do zadnjega diha prijateljeval s Kugyjem in Jakobom Aljažem in ki je, kot onadva, vzneseno hodil v gore in o njih pisal.

Tak je bil Josip Abram, ki se je za Trentarje preimenoval v Jozo, sam pa se je pod svojimi članki še dolgo potem, ko je zapustil Trento, podpisoval Trentar.

V vznesenem domoljubnem ozračju so na pročelju trentarske cerkve pred kratkim odkrili spominsko ploščo tamkajšnjemu vikarju, o katerem je duhovnik in Abramov učenec Joško

Kragelj – o njem je napisal drobno knjižico – pred cerkvijo govoril polno uro.

**Narekanje tudi v Trenti**

Josip Abram – Trentar je bil doma iz Štanjela. V Ljubljani je obiskoval višjo gimnazijo in prišel pod vpliv dr. Janeza Evangelista Kreka. Prijateljeval je z Otonom Župančičem in Josipom Murnom, se zapletal v dijaško gibanje, stopil v goriško bogoslovje ter najprej postal kaplan v Bovcu in nato še vikar v Trenti.

Trentarski hribovi so zanj postali "naravne katedrale", Trentarji, vseh 350 iz tistega časa je poznal, pa navdih za pisanje o njihovi govornici, navadah, preteklosti. Zanimivo je morda Abramovo pisanje z opisom "lamentel", narekanja v Trenti.

Abram je dokazoval, da ni res, da se je narekanje v Sloveniji ohranilo le v Beli krajini. Leta 1901, ko je začel službovati v Trenti, mu je bil priča v cerkvi in na pokopališču. "Ko so prinesli mrliča, je bilo vse tiho, ko se je pa imelo odditi na pokopališče, so redno začele nekatere ženske, domače in sorodnice, na ves glas zdihovati in tožiti – besed nisem razumel

... Za rajnikom so vzdihovale v nizkih in visokih, obupnih in zadušnih glasovih, prenehale so in kmalu zopet začele. Končno so vse hkrati prenehale in tiho, sključene odšle k sosedu, kjer so sorodniki rajnega delili kruh in žganje."

**Zaljubljen v gore**

Trento in gore naokoli je poznal kot svojo dlan. "Sem planinec, hribolazec, in ljubim gore iz srca. V planinah nehajo razlike, človek se z nepokvarjenim bratskim srcem bliža človeku," je ponavljal. Prijateljeval je s Kugyjevimi vodniki, največ s Tonetom Tožbarjem Špikom.

Kugyja je imel rad, ker je bil "velik izrednež, ki najraje hodi le po najslabših stezah in raje tam, kjer mora pota šele iskati". Slednji mu s komplimenti ni ostal dolžan. Ko je Abram umrl, se ga je spominjal: "Bil je nadvse prikupna, v veliki meri temperamentna, na najidealnejši višini stoječa, povsem svojevrstna osebnost, s katero ne morem primerjati nobene druge. Bil je samorasla prikazen... " Zavedal se je nevarnosti nemške kolonizacije slovenskih gora. Svoje glave trentarske vodnike mu je uspelo pridobiti na stran Slovenskega planinskega društva SPD. Tekmoval je s časom, ki slovenstvu v gorah ni bil v prid. Povezal se je z župnikom s severne strani Vršiča Jakobom Aljažem z Dovjega. Skupaj sta utirala pot slovenskemu planinstvu.

Abram je pri trentarskem županstvu dosegel, da je SPD imelo pravico označevati poti na Komarčo, v Mlinarico, na Razor in drugam. Mnoge je sam markiral. V Trenti je organiziral prenočišča za planince, in sicer pri Cudru v sedanji koči Zlatorog in pri Zorču. Odkril je trentarsko pot na Jalovec, ki je bila speljana drugače kot nemška.

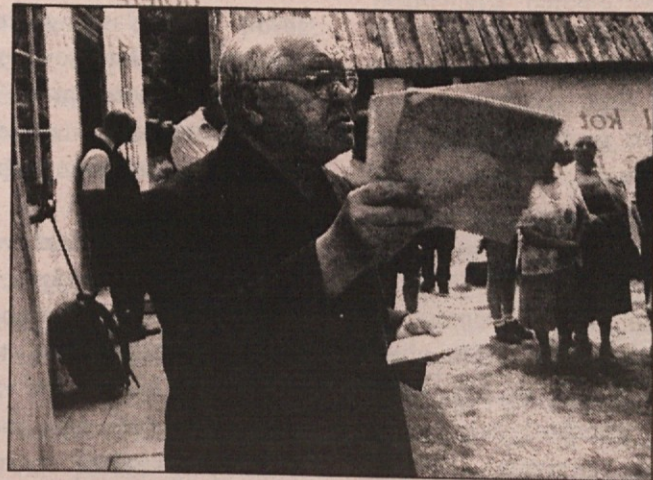
Žal je Abramov lik do danes zbledel v luči slave Jakoba Aljaža in Juliusa Kugyja.

**Vračal se je z vriskom**

Tudi Abram je o gorah pisal, veliko pisal, največ v *Planinski vestnik*. Trentarjem se je priljubil. Kadar



Zgoraj: Trentarski vikar Josip Abram  
Spodaj: "Abramov glasnik" Joško Kragelj



koli se je pozneje vračal k njim, so ga na daleč prepoznali po značilnem vrisku, toplini glasu in hoji. Z mislijo na Trento je kmalu po smrti prijatelja, legendarnega trentarskega vodnika Mote začel pisati igro o Zlatorogu.

Kot mnogi vikarji pred njim, je tudi on moral Trento kmalu zapustiti. Preden se je izteklo njegov čas, se je, tako kot njegovi predhodniki, potrudil za popravilo tamkajšnje cerkvice Loretanske Marije.

Trente Abram ni želel zapustiti. V Novake pri Cerknem je bil premeščen s podobnim dekretom, kot je bil oni, s katerim so ga kot novomašnika s Krasa premestili v soške gore. Zaznamovale so ga. Tudi potem, ko se je vdajal drugim ljubeznim, zlasti tisti do Ukrajine in pesnika Tarasa Ševčenka, je Trento nosil v sebi.

Za časa Abrama je bilo župnišče v Novakih kulturna delavnica in kraj uresničevanja Gregorčičevih verzov "ne le to, kar veleva mu stan, kar more, je mož storiti dolžan".

Abrama so v kulturnih krogih celo spodbujali, naj napiše roman o starih Slovanih. "Misel me je mikala, a jaz se nisem najmanj čutil sposobnega za taka dela," je bil pošten in dr. Kreku svetoval, naj se z zamislijo o zgodovinski povesti obrne na Finžgarja. Tako je nastalo kultno delo *Pod svobodnim soncem*.

Abram se je raje lotil pisanja o Ukrajini in prevajanja njenih pesnikov ter

planinske literature o Trenti. Leta 1907 je v *Planinskem vestniku* v nadaljevanjih začel objavljati Opis Trente. Predstavil je lego doline, zgodovino in Trentarje. To branje je še vedno velik užitek.

Po Novakih se je Abram velikokrat selil. Služboval je v Biljah na Vipavskem, nato v Oblokah nad Baško grapo in po letu 1918 v Sveti Luciji, današnjem Mostu na Soči. Zatem so ga premestili v Pevmo in tako naprej do smrti, ki ga je leta 1938 doletela v Ljubljani.

Za Abramom Trentarjem, ki je kot še marsikateri primorski intelektualec tistega časa previharil mnoge viharje, je žalovala vsa Primorska in velik del Slovenije. Njegov učenec Joško Kragelj je prepričan, da Abram sodi v vrsto velikih Primorcev, kakršna sta bila Ivan Trinko in Vinko Vodopivec.

Katja Roš  
DELO, 21. julija 2001

### V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob petnajsti obletnici smrti mame



IVANA ŠEPIN  
umrla 6. nov. 1986

Ob peti obletnici smrti očeta



FRANK ŠEPIN  
umrl 15. avg. 1996

*V miru božjem zdaj počivata draga nepozabna nam.*

*V nebesih rajsko srečo uživata do snidenja na vekomaj.*

Žalujoči:

Hčerki: Anna Klammer Boštjančič  
Veronica Janežič  
ter ostalo sorodstvo v Clevelandu, Argentini in Sloveniji.

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## Dr. Jože Pučnik: Bili smo popolnoma sami

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

je pomenila zavlačevanje, in kot že rečeno, tudi izrazito naivna glede na izkušnje, ki smo jih imeli z Beogradom.

Naj navedem samo odzive na 57. številko Nove revije: iz Beograda je sledil predlog obtožnice zveznega javnega tožilca. V njej nas je bilo več avtorjev obtožnih najhujših kaznivih dejanj po takratnem jugoslovanskem kazenskem zakoniku. Če bi bili obsojeni, bi dobili več kot deset let zapora. Naše izkušnje z Beogradom so bile skratka takšne, da se z njimi ne bo mogoče pogovarjati, ker tam preprosto niso znali razumeti novega položaja.

Zato smo v Demosu, ki je nastal jeseni 1989, ubrali drugo pot in ocenili, da je treba izkoristiti čas in čim hitreje prevzeti pobudo, presenetiti Beograd in kot prva republika izvesti to, kar bodo po naših takratnih pričakovanjih storile tudi druge republike, le s toliko večjimi stroški.

Oktobra 1990 sem opozarjal, da smo pet minut pred dvajseto, da Jugoslavija razpada, da se bodo federalne ustanove dezintegrirale in da bo neprimerne težje reagirati na vse to. Menil sem tudi, da bodo zvezne strukture razpadle, ker bodo iz njih nastali pašaluki. In te teze so v Demosu večinoma prevladale.

Če se vrnem nazaj k dvema različnima konceptoma položaja Slovenije: eden je želel povečevati slovenske pridobitve, pravice v federaciji. Sem spada tudi Ribičičeva formulacija asimetrične federacije. V Demosu nismo verjeli v možnost pogodbenega reševanja, saj nasprotni strani, ki nikoli ni spoštovala pogodb, pač nismo mogli zaupati.

Bi tvegali in komentirali tezo, da je del takratnega političnega vodstva ves čas sedel na dveh stolih in imel pripravljena oba scenarija; tistega, ki vodi v popolno slovensko samostojnost, in drugega, jugoslovanskega?

Mislil, da je ta teza pravilna. Nobeden od vrha republike navzdol, od predsednika Janeza Stanovnika do njegovega naslednika Milana Kučana po moji oceni ni verjel v realne možnosti osamosvojitve. Ne bom rekel, da je niso žele-

li! Mogoče Stanovnik ne, ampak Kučan pa.

Hočem reči, niso verjeli, da je to sploh mogoče. Iz tega izvira njihovo nasprotovanje, ki se je ponekod razvilo celo v skoraj sabotažna dejanja osamosvojitvenega procesa. Na primer podpisovanje Deklaracije za mir v februarju 1991, s katerim naj bi preprečili zakon, ki je zagotavljal financiranje teritorialne obrambe. Ta zakon je bil denimo sprejet brez glasov zelenih; tudi mnogi Demosovi poslanci so bili torej proti. Tudi referendumu so omenjeni krogi v začetku nasprotovali.

Ta del politike je vodil pogovore z Beogradom, kar je bilo takrat normalno in nič negativnega ni v tem, vendar mislim, da so vzdrževali stike tudi zato, da bi morebiti presedlali in rekli: "Tudi v Demosu so norci, avanturisti, mi pa smo pametni, zaupajte nam, bomo nekako prevzeli vzvode v Sloveniji..."

Vendar Školčeva socialistična mladina oziroma liberalno-demokratska stranka konkretne ponudbe v tej smeri ni sprejela. Tudi to je treba poudariti. Zakaj so se tako odločili, ne vem. Vem samo to, da jim je bila ta ponudba dana, a je niso sprejeli. Če bi jo, bi danes govoril o njihovi izdaji.

Vprašanje, ali bi se sploh pogovarjali...

Gotovo. Se pravi, da jih je analiza vodila do neke druge, za nas veliko boljše odločitve, ki je bila pozitivna za Slovenijo.

Kdaj, mislite, je prišlo do preskoka pri skeptikih? Če gledamo, zelo prizanesljivo, lahko rečemo, da so bili skeptični do slovenske osamosvoji-

tve bolj iz filozofskih, abstraktnih razlogov.

Mislil, da so bili pri tem različni dejavniki in dogodki, ki so njihovo analizo preusmerili. Še pred volitvami leta 1990 so sprejeli prvo takšno pomembno odločitev: odšli so s kongresa zveze komunistov v Beogradu.

Vedeli so, da če takrat ne gredo domov, bodo še močnejše poraženi. Vedeli so, da je od tega odvisna njihova politična eksistenca. Vedeli so, da se morajo prilagoditi razmeram, če hočejo politično preživeti, in v tem se kaže, da so znali biti dobri politiki, realisti.

To se je izrazilo pokazalo tudi kasneje. V predvolilnem boju leta 1990 je recimo gospod Kučan v najinem zadnjem soočenju na televiziji zagovarjal Jugoslavijo. Omenil je, da so moje predstave preveč tvegane, celo avanturistične in da je treba pravzaprav graditi na tem, kar imamo v tej državi: imamo gospodarske, politične in kulturne povezave, imamo mnoga osebna prijateljstva.

Meni, ki sem kasneje na Ptuj razlagal 23. december kot dan plebiscita, čeprav to še ni bilo sklenjeno, je rekel, da sem zabil nož v hrbet lastni vladi, in podobnega mnenja so bili takrat tudi nekateri v Demosu. Ti ljudje niso bili proti osamosvojitvi, pač pa jih je motilo, da se je treba odločati. Samo to jih je motilo. Niso dojeli, da je to edinstven položaj.

V nekem trenutku je bil torej Demos prepuščen samemu sebi. Stara politična oligarhija se je umaknila, previdno je čakala, kaj bo. Šele po osamosvojitvi in zmagi v

Priprave za sprejem v Evropsko unijo

## Novo slovensko izrazoslovje

Trst/Gorica – Po pridružitvi Evropski uniji bo slovenski jezik postal popolnoma enakovreden drugim uradnim jezikom omenjene povezave. S sprejemom vsake nove članice in s tem njenega jezika pa se mora EU soočiti z zahtevno nalogo – s prevajanjem. Omenjamo, da mora Služba za prevajanje evropske komisije (vlade) vsako leto prevesti več kot milijon strani različnih dokumentov, z vsakim novim jezikom pa se količina besedil, ki potrebujejo prevod, poveča še za 10%. Za zagotovitev normalnega poteka dela bo EU s sprejemom novih članic potrebovala 80 dodatnih tolmačev na dan in približno enako ali celo večje število prevajalcev.

Ob koncu tega leta bodo prvi profesionalci in tolmači končali ustrezni študij, ki ga je pred štirimi leti uvedla filozofska fakulteta v Ljubljani. Jeseni se bo začel tudi podiplomski specialistični študij iz konferenčnega tolmačenja, in sicer pri oddelku za prevajanje in tolmačenje na filozofski fakulteti. Na enoletni specialistični študij za tolmačenje se bodo lahko vpisali diplomanti katere koli študijske smeri, kar pomeni, da ne bo rezerviran samo za lingviste. V okviru evropske komisije je namreč od prevajalcev le približno polovic lingvistov (jezikoslovcev), medtem ko je veliko tudi ekonomistov, pravnikov ali diplomantov s področja mednarodne politike in odnosov. Kandidati za specialistični študij tolmačenja bodo morali opraviti sprejemni izpit, ki je zelo zahteven, saj morajo poleg maternega jezika obvladati še dva svetovna jezika.

Slovenija bo po pristopu k Evropski uniji potrebovala približno dvesto usposobljenih prevajalcev, terminologov in lektorjev, ki bodo za ustanove evropske povezave različne dokumente sproti prevajali v slovenščino. Zaradi tega je ena temeljnih nalog prevajalskega sektorja ministrstva za evropske zadeve tudi skrb za izobraževanje in usposabljanje vseh, ki bodisi že ali pa bodo v prihodnje sodelovali pri prevajanju pravnih predpisov. Velika in pomembna naloga omenjenega ministrstva oziroma sektorja za prevajanje je tudi vzpostavljanje nove slovenske pravne terminologije (izrazoslovja) na področju evropskih zadev, urejanje terminoloških zbirk podatkov in registriranje prevodov.

M.  
NOVI GLAS, 26. julija 2001

desetdnevni vojni je znova dejavno posegla v politično dogajanje?

Takrat je bil Demos popolnoma sam. Danes si upam trditi, da brez Demosa in njegovih dokaj tveganih, a odločnih potez ne bi bili speljali osamosvojitve. Ali nikoli ali pa z veliko večjimi žrtvami. To je po moje dejstvo, četudi ni bil Demos sam, ko je izpeljal osamosvojitve.

Brez politike političnih sil, ko so začele računati, kako se bodo odzvali volivci, brez teh pritiskov bi mi takrat verjetno zamudili najugodnejši trenutek in plačali višjo ceno. Mislil, da smo v zadnjem trenutku ujeli tisti idealni čas, zato je bilo tudi žrtev razmeroma malo.

Zanimivo je tudi sledeče: doslej je veljalo, da je Demos razpadel navznoter, vaše besede in nekateri logični sklepi pa kažejo na to, da je razpadel zaradi močnih zunanjih sil, ki so ga tako rekoč razstavile.

Demos je razpadel zato, ker v nekaterih stvareh ni dosegel enotnosti. Dosegel jo je pluri vprašanju samostojnosti in tu ni bilo razlik – razen v hitrosti. Ni pa bilo nikakršne enotnosti v vodstvu Demosa pri tej tako imenovani drugi nalogi slovenskega naroda, pri modernizaciji slovenske države. Narediti iz Slovenije moderno, pravno in socialno državo z vsemi potrebnimi ustanovami. Tu pa so

(dalje na str. 15)

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## Dr. JOŽE PUČNIK: Bili smo popolnoma sami

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

bile v Demosu velike razlike.

Mnogi so bili mnenja, da je treba samo zamenjati nekdanje in nesposobne komunistične funkcionarje z boljšimi, in to naj bi bili. S tem naj bi bila zadeva urejena. Niso dojeli, da je treba Slovenijo strukturno obnoviti, modernizirati, da je treba tako v gospodarstvu kakor v upravi in sodstvu marsikaj postoriti, spremeniti in iz vsega tega narediti celovito enoto, ki lahko deluje brez monopolne partije, brez močne stranke, ki ima absolutna pooblastila.

Takratni slovenski sistem je bil v mnogočem zelo funkcionalen – toda le do takrat, ko je bil del partijske mreže. Modernizacija sistema in države bi torej pomenila vzpostavitev sistema medsebojnega prepletanja in nadziranja ustanov, s čimer se preprečujejo preveliki odkloni v smeri korupcije, kriminala in podobnega. No, mnogi so bili mnenja, da to sploh ni potrebno.

Interesi so se začeli kresati ob vprašanju lustracije in lastninjenja, s čimer je substančno povezana naša tranzicija.

Poglejte, začelo se je pri zelo banalnih temah. Prvo je bilo poddržavljanje lastnine nekdanjih družbeno-političnih organizacij. Iz tega izhaja tudi različna štartna podlaga za posamezne politične stranke. Eni so imeli celoten aparat, hiše, pisarne in tako naprej...

...kar še danes ni rešeno...

Točno. Potem je bil izdelan predlog zakona o delitvi tega premoženja in že po prvi obravnavi so ga v skupščini blokirali. Še danes ne vem, kdo je pri tem odigral bistveno vlogo. Mislim pa, da so bili trije: Spomenka Hribar, dr. Rajko Pirnat in dr. France Bučar.

Bilo je sklenjeno, da ta zakon ne gre naprej v obravnavo, četudi smo imeli večino in bi to lahko sprejeli na plenarni seji vseh treh zborov. Bilo je sklenjeno, da bo najprej ustanovljena komisija, ki bo ugotovila, kakšen delež tega premoženja ima partija, kakšnega borci in sindikati itd. Spomnim se, da je

Spomenka Hribar javno dejala: "Jaz sem bila dolgo v partiji, plačevala sem članarino, tudi ta delež je nekje tam in ga ne moremo kar tako nacionalizirati."

Drugo vprašanje, ki se je odprlo še pred lastninjenjem, so bili kadri v bankah, velikih državnih podjetjih, zavarovalnicah in sodstvu. O tem problemu smo dolgo razpravljali. Dr. Jože Mencinger, ki je bil takrat podpredsednik vlade in minister za gospodarstvo ter član socialdemokratske stranke, je bil denimo proti kakršnim koli spremembam. Moja teza pa je bila, da teh ljudi nima smisla zamenjavati z našimi kadri, če le-ti nimajo izkušenj.

Nato pa se je začela tretja faza: koncept lastninjenja. Prišlo je do velike zmede, ker je Slovenska demokratična zveza spreminjala stališča. Najprej je zakon podprla, nato ga je napadla in čedalje bolj so se ob teh vsebinskih vprašanjih poglobljale tudi razpoke v vodstvu Demosa.

In ta Demos potem hitro, po slabih dveh letih vladavine, izgubi oblast. Sledi osem let vladavine dominantne liberalne demokracije s podrejenimi strankami.

Vprašanje: smo se po teh desetih letih spet vrnili na začetek, še posebej ker so izidi zadnjih volitev takšni, da od voditeljev tako imenovanih pomladnih strank zahtevajo kar precej samokritike!

Se strinjam. V nečem pa je zadeva ostala ista kot pred desetimi leti: poli-

tiki strank, ki smo jih vsaj doslej imenovali pomladne – ne vem pa, ali jih bomo še naprej! – so takrat različno presojali cilj in način spreminjanja slovenskih institucij. Razlike v vprašanju modernizacije slovenske države so bile že takrat zelo veliki in niso danes nič manjše.

Noben poskus povezovanja pomladnih strank po razpadu Demosa ni bil uspešen, kajti razlike niso bile samo osebne, temveč je šlo tudi za različne predstave o cilju. Tu niso nikoli prišli skupaj. Ko sem vodil Demos, pri teh vprašanjih ni bilo mogoče doseči niti najmanjšega konsenza.

Tudi kasneje, ko so to poskušali drugi in celo podpisali marsikateri papir, se tega niso držali. In v tem je tista kleč, ki je tako značilna za slovensko pravno in politično kulturo: pri nas nimamo navade, da bi spoštovali pogodbe...

**Nekoliko balkanska miselnost, ne?**

Spomnite se recimo Franca Zagožna, ko je podpisal listino o združevanju – še isti večer je na televiziji izjavil, da dvomi, ali bo mogoče vpeljati večinski sistem. Še isti dan, ko je podpisal sporazum, ga je že pokopal!

Podobno je bilo pri Demosu. Ko smo ga razpustili, smo se v pogodbi o razpustitvi obvezali, da do aprila izvedemo volitve, vendar se tega kasneje krščanski demokrati in ljudska stranka niso držali. Rekli so, da jim ni do volitev.

Takrat se je začela tudi moja politična napaka, ko smo šli rušit Peterleta. Problem pa je bil prav v tem, da so krščanski demokrati prekršili podpisano pogod-

bo, Peterle pa je Demosovo vlado imel za vlado krščanskih demokratov.

To je pomenilo, da se o ničemer ni hotel več posvetovati in je nameraval samovoljno zamenjati podpredsednika vlade. Zaradi vsega tega se ni bilo mogoče poenotiti in zato je šlo vse po zlu. Seveda ne gre samo za Lojzeta Peterleta.

Tako imenovanje pomladne stranke so vsakokrat znova utrpele poraz, kar je verjetno v največji meri njihova krivda. Se vam zdi, da se to premalo upošteva? Vtis je, da se išče samo zunanji sovražnik.

Vsekakor. Nesposobnost določiti skupni cilj, temeljne točke skupnega programa in razlikovati bistveno od nebistvenega so vzroki za vse poraze pomladnega tabora. In druga stran to spretno izrablja s podtikalnji, intrigami itd. Vendar morate na to v politiki vedno računati.

Delež podpore tem strankam je nekaj časa vztrajno padal, edina olajševalna okoliščina pa bi bila lahko velika nenaklonjenost dominantnih medijev.

Gotovo je en dejavnik tudi to. Državotvorno dejanje je bilo opravljeno, Slovenci danes jemljejo svojo državo kot nekaj samoumevnega, zato ni več mogoče dobivati glasov na volitvah s temami, ki so tako splošne in abstraktne. Danes je treba razvijati subtilnejše koncepte, in sicer na gospodarskem, socialnem, izobraževalnem in drugih področjih.

Zato pa potrebujete posrednika, da te ideje volivcem približa – in to so mediji. Mediji lahko prav v tem pogledu dobijo veliko moč in vpliv na politične odločitve. Vendar mediji niso edini vzrok za neuspeh pomladnikov. Problem je namreč zlasti v pomanjkanju sposobnosti formiranja stališč in njihovem doslednem zastopanju oziroma zagovarjanju, česar še niso dosegli.

Po lanskim volitvah je opozicija v najslabšem položaju doslej. Tudi zaradi tega, ker ji primanjkuje dobrih poslancev. Toda v širšem pogledu bo zagotovo potrebna neka redefinicija – že zato, da opozicijski stranki na novo določita svoje prednostne naloge. Kongres socialdemokratske stranke

v Celju je bil medijsko precej izpostavljen, čeprav zaradi precej banalnih osebnih zadev. Mislite, da je ta stranka končno na pravi poti.

Ta situacija je po eni strani tudi pozitivna, saj je pripeljala k razjasnitvi, kdo je kdo v Sloveniji. To ima lahko pozitivni učinek, na katerega seveda računam. Da pa bi iz tega pozitivnega učinka lahko tudi nekaj pozitivnega naredili, je treba preizkusiti učinkovitost in trdnost koalicije Slovenije. Pri tem sem sicer nekoliko skeptičen prav zaradi svojih izkušenj z Demosom; če bo prišlo do težav, bo bolje, če stranke nastopijo samostojno in opustijo povezave v smislu nadaljevanja Demosa oziroma nekakšnega pomladnega bloka; bolje bo, če svojo pot do političnega vpliva in uveljavljanja lastnega programa gradijo individualno. Izkušnje s povezovanjem so katastrofalne, zaradi njih  
(dalje na str. 16)

## V ljubeč in blag spomin

ob prvi obletnici smrti našega dragega moža, očeta, starega očeta, in brata



**Frank Smole**

ki je v Gospodu zaspal  
11. avgusta 2000

*Le delo, skrb, ljubezen, in  
trpljenje,  
Izpolnjevalo tvojo je  
življenje.*

*Vse do zadnjega si upal  
in se bal,*

*Da bolezen s trdo voljo  
boš pregnal.*

*Pa pošle so ti moči*

*In zaprl trudne si oči.  
A v naša srca, dragi ati,  
si se vpisal.*

*Čas ne bo te več izbrisal.  
In čeprav pokojno spiš,  
Z nami kakor prej živiš.*

Žalujoci: žena Ivanka;  
hčerka Marie in mož  
David;  
sin Frank, Jr. in žena  
Kathy;  
vnuki Matthew, Samuel  
in Andrew;  
sestra Julka  
ter ostali sorodniki  
v Ameriki, Sloveniji  
in Avstraliji.

## Sprememba naslova

Ko se selite, trajno ali začasno, ste lepo naprošeni, da naši pisarni posredujete pravočasno tako Vaš nov naslov kakor sedanji. To omogoča, da boste brez prekinitve dobivali naš list, prihranili boste pa pisarni strošek 60 centov, ki jih računa pošta za vsak povrnjen oziroma ne dostavljen izvod lista. Uporabljajte ta obrazec za posredovanje potrebnih informacij.

### Nov naslov

Ime \_\_\_\_\_

Nasloc \_\_\_\_\_

Mesto, Država, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

### Star naslov

Star naslov \_\_\_\_\_

Mesto, država, zip \_\_\_\_\_

## Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

### 1389. Koncem maja se je oglasil misijonar Lojze Letonja, ki deluje v Sibiriji. Takole piše:

"Spoštovana! Prav lepo se Vam zahvalim za pismo in novice. Posebej Bog povrni za vso pomoč, ki nam jo nudite v okviru MZA. Pa moje najskromnejše opravilo, ker sem tako pozen. Takrat, ko je Vaše pismo, sem bil v Sloveniji, potem se je pa vse zavleklo in delo, pa Vam pišem šele sedaj.

Jaz sem kar dobro, tudi pomlad že imamo tu na severnem Uralu. Drugje v zmernem svetu je že poletje, a pri nas smo nekaj posebnega, ker smo na severu. Tudi dan je že zelo dolg in kmalu bodo "bele noči".

Prejšnjo nedeljo smo imeli na obisku škofa in smo spravili pod streho tudi vse, kar je s tem v zvezi bilo narjenega. Škof je bil na obisku po vseh postojankah uralškega dekanata, katerega dekan je g. Tomaž Mavrič. Imel je birme na postojankah (Jekaterinburg, Čeljabinsk, Krasnoturinsk in Severouralsk) razen v N. Tagilu. Bil je več kot deset dni na področju Urala. K nam v Severouralsk je prišel spet po dveh letih. Takrat pred dvema leti je mene nastavljal tu za župnika in sedaj imamo župnijo, pa tudi svoje prostore za srečanja in bogoslužje. Blagoslovil je dva bogoslužna prostora, enega v Severouralsku, drugega pa v Krasnoturinsku, s pripadajočimi prostori za pastoralno dejavnost. Že od zadnjega božiča imamo bogoslužje v naši novi kapeli.

Naše slovesnosti so bile skromne, to zato, ker so naše kapele majhne, pač le za trideset do štirideset vernikov. Naši birmanci, starejši ljudje so se pripravljali z molitvijo ves teden za prihod Sv. Duha. Saj so se zbirali k molitvi že leta in leta prej, ko tu ni bilo nobenega duhovnika. Posebej smo se spomnili dobrotnikov. Vas vseh Slovencev po svetu, ki s svojimi darovi in molitvami podpirate naše delo. Tudi ta dva bogoslužna prostora sta sad Vaše velikušnosti.

Po maši smo imeli tudi kratko pogostitev, ob kateri so se mogli naši verniki pogovoriti s škofom. Pri nas v Severouralsku je za to lepo primerna veža pred kapelo, da nimamo v kapeli nobenega drugega opravila, kot to kar se tiče bogoslužja.

Povabil sem tudi župana mesta, pa mi je rekel ob povabilu, da pride, če ne bo kaj zares nujnega - in gotovo je bilo kaj nujnega. Pravoslavni duhovnik je sprejel vabilo, pa ga ni bilo. Prišli so nekateri povabljeni iz našega stanovanjskega bloka, tisti, ki so se strinjali, da bodo pri njih bogoslužni prostori.

Vreme smo imeli kar lepo, zvečer po našem prazniku je začelo deževati, kakor pogosto v teh pomladnih dneh.

Še to: lepa novica! Ob Veliki noči sem krstil v naši novi kapeli zakonski par, stara sta malo nad trideset let. Bog daj, da bi bilo to znamenje novega življenja naše župnije.

Drugi dan zjutraj je škof odslužil še mašo in sem ga odpeljal nazaj v Jekaterinburg ter zvečer se je z vlakom odpeljal v Novosibirsk, danes pa je že v Moskvi, kjer imajo slovesnosti ob 10. obletnici ustanovitve škofij ali apostolskih administratur v takratni Sovjetski zvezi. Junija bodo pa to obletnico obhajali v Novosibirsku.

Jaz še urejam zadnje reči in pišem še pridige, ki jih moram imeti vsak dan ob duhovnih vajah. Za polet v Slovenijo imam urejeno in bom letel v nedeljo, 10. junija, v ponedeljek 11. pa že začnem s pridiganjem duhovnih vaj sestram Usmiljenkam na Mirenskem gradu. Nadomeščal me bo moj sobrat Poljak Kristof Waryan.

Še enkrat Bog povrni za vse in pristrčen pozdrav Vam in vsem Vašim sodelavcem, Vaš Lojze Letonja."

Z Madagaskarja se je oglasil 3. junija misijonar Franci Buh, ki piše iz Farafangane na Binkoštih:

"Draga mama Marija,

pravkar sem pri maši prosil izlitja Sv. Duha v izobilju na vse ljudi "dobre volje", posebno na dobrotnike, med katerimi sta tudi vidva s Tonetom.

Vaše pismo sem našel pred kratkim tu v Farafangani. Vse leto 2000 sem namreč preživel v Franciji, kjer sem dal zaslužiti zdravnikom. K sreči sem bolniško zavarovan. Zdravljenje v Franciji je silno drago. Sicer se nikoli nisem počutil bolnega, a zdravniki so skušali zaustaviti raka. Če jim je uspelo, se bo videli šele čez par let. Eno so mi rekli: če se v treh letih ne ponovi, ste ozdravljeni. Drugi so postavili rok petih let. Tedaj bom pa že itak zrel za britof; letos jih bom imel že 73. Ampak vidva se pa držita, hvala Bogu.

Tu so mi dali lažje delo: skrb za gobavsko naselje. Sestre usmiljenke skrbe za kakih 100 mladih in otrok, imajo pa tudi osnovno šolo in gospodinjstvo za dekleta. Prejšnji kaplan je umrl januarja; živel je v zelo stari leseni hiši. Sedaj zidajo novo, čisto majhno. To je komaj 200 metrov od naše lazaristovske hiše, kjer stanujem sedaj. Tako bom imel kar dvojno bivališče. Tu bom delal družino mladim malgaškim lazaristom vsaj v obednici in pri brevirju.

V Parizu sem se pogosto videval Rožnikovo Mici pri Čudodelni Svetinji. Operirana na obeh očeh, kar dobro vidi in je zelo delavna in korajžna in pa vselej na razpolago Slovincem, posebno misijonarjem.

Lep pozdrav Tonetu in vsem Vašim vso srečo,

Franci Buh."

V imenu vseh sodelujočih prav lep misijonski pozdrav,

Marica Lavriša

1004 Dillewood Road  
Cleveland, OH 44119

### Dr. Jože Pučnik

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

smo socialdemokrati izgubili mnoge volivce.

Omeniti pa moram še tretji dejavnik: naš gospodarski položaj po moji oceni žal ni dober. Približujemo se finančno-gospodarski krizi, do katere utegne priti že čez dve leti. To pa bo za slovenske volivce neko novo doživetje.

In to bo priložnost za opozicijo?

Vsekakor. Morda se bo zaradi tega razmišljanje Slovencev spremenilo. In ljudje bodo dojeli, kdo jih je pripeljal v tak položaj. To je sicer slaba tolažba, vendar tudi realna možnost.

Kaj pa sicer počnete danes?

Sem upokojenec, občasno napišem kakšen članek, veliko berem, vrtnarim, hodim po gozdu in nekako razmišljam o bilancah.

Ne pišete spominov?

Ah ne, imel sem namen napisati knjigo z naslovom Začetek in konec Demosa. Mislim pa, da bi bila knjiga v tej politični situaciji destruktivnega pomena in

ne bi nikomur pomagala. Zato je ne bom napisal.

Gospod Pučnik, kljub dejstvu, da ste za našo državo zelo veliko naredili, vas predsednik republike nikoli ni obdaroval z državnim odlikovanjem. Nekateri pravijo, da tega ni storil zato, ker vas ni nihče predlagal.

Potem si ga pa že nisem zaslužil.

(KONEC)

Op. ur. AD: Omenjeno številko Demokracije je po pošti posredoval g. Vinko Levstik iz Gorice, Italija.

### Na avstrijskem Koroškem nad 561.000 ljudi

Celovec (Delo fax, 3. avg. 2001) - Število prebivalcev na avstrijskem Koroškem se je po pravkar objavljenih rezultatih popisa 2001 v zadnjih desetih letih povečalo za 2,5 odstotka - s približno 547.000 leta 1991 na približno 561.114.

Največ prebivalcev živi v mestih Celovec (skoraj 91 tisoč) in Beljak (približno

54.000), pod deželnim povprečjem pa se je povečalo število prebivalcev v dvojezičnih okrajih Velikovec, Beljak-dežela in Šmohor.

Koliko ljudi je pri popisu 2001 navedlo slovenščino kot občevalni jezik, statistični urad na Dunaju še ni objavil. Pri popisu l. 1991 so na avstrijskem Koroškem našli skoraj 15.000 ljudi s slovenščino kot občevalnim jezikom.

## KOLENDAR

AVGUST

19. - SKD Triglav, Milwaukee priredi drugi piknik, na Triglavskem parku.

19. - Fara Marija Vnebovzeta ima svoj letnik piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

25. - Folklorna skupina Kres ima prireditev v SNH na St. Clair Ave.

SEPTEMBER

1. in 2. -- Župnija sv. Vida priredi "Homecoming Days" pri fari na 6019 Glass Ave.

2. - Društvo SPB priredira vsakoletno romanje k Žalostni Materi božji v Frank, Ohio. Sv. maša ob 12. uri opoldne, druge pobožnosti, križev pot in litanije ob 2h pop.

23. - SKD Triglav, Milwaukee priredi Vinsko trgatve, na Triglavskem parku.

OKTOBER

14. - Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave ima "kolone" na SP.

20. - Fantje na vasi imajo celovečerni koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.

27. -- Štajerski in Prekmurski klub ima martinovanje v SND na St. Clair Ave.

NOVEMBER

10. - Belokranjski klub ima martinovanje v SND na St. Clair Ave.

11. - Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu ima kosilo, v avditoriju pri Sv. Vidu.

**BRALCI**  
AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE  
Priporočajte naš list!

Tudi preko e-maila—

Tistim, ki uporabljajo e-mail, lahko posredujejo dopise in krajše vesti po tej poti tudi za slovenski del AD. Le v angleščini je treba omeniti, da je dopis za slovenski del. E-mail naslov za AD je:

ah@buckeyeweb.com

### Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija (MZA)

#### Catholic Mission Aid (CMA)

je javna, nepridobitna, dobrodelna misijonska organizacija. Ustanovil jo je Fr. Charles A. Wolbang, CM. Registrirana je v mestu Columbus, Ohio, ZDA.

Za pomoč slovenskim misijonarjem zbira finančno pomoč za njih delo med ubogimi v misijonskih deželah ter za vzdrževanje bogoslovcev za domači misijon.

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".

Uradni naslov:

MZA - CMA

17826 Brian Ave., Cleveland, OH 44119

Glavni odbor MZA-CMA, Cleveland