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AMER

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

Serving in Ohio and Nationwide, over 200,000 American-Slovenians

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, MARCH 6, 1997

ISSN Number 0164-68X

60¢

Vol. 99 — No. 10

(USPS 024100)

## Frances Barman celebrates 99<sup>th</sup> birthday in grand style

In February, mother, Frances Barman celebrated her 99<sup>th</sup> birthday in glorious fashion with some 100 guests, friends and relatives attending the great occasion at Sterle's Slovenian Country House, providing their usual fine family style happy hour and dinner.

We were honored with the presence of St. Vitus Pastor, Father Joseph Božnar, a dear friend of Frances. We were also honored later by a visit from Bishop Edward Pevec, also a dear family friend.

The big occasion was attended by friends from the St. Clair area and East Side suburbs and a great many came from the West Side, especially from the North Olmsted area where we have been living for the past 45 years.

Present were friends though Rose Societies, Garden Clubs, neighbors, Slovenian Women's Union, AMLA and couples whom we have been going with to various bowling tournaments in the surrounding states and Windsor, for some 30 years.

The relatives attending were the Abe Families (nieces and nephews) from Michigan; Lah families and the Kepic families, cousins from the East Side, and Appleson families, also cousins.

The dinner was preceded



with a happy hour and each seating was accompanied with small box of chocolates and a red carnation as favors for its occupant.

The dinner was family style with the usual table refreshments and desserts, topped with a special birthday cake with the words, "Happy 99<sup>th</sup> Birthday, Frances" written on top.

For mother Frances, good life and longevity is primarily due to good living prac-

tices, and being an ardent gardener. She was very active in rose and garden clubs, along with rose culture and floral competitions and a glass of wine at every evening meal.

It was a fine and memorable day and the attendees

had a great time, conversing, visiting with each other, and especially a visit with Bishop Pevec, even if it was only for a short time. His visit made the day for many including mother and me.

Of course, we must not forget the wonderful job the waitresses did in serving the meal, the extra services and then cutting the birthday cake for each to take a piece home.

--Tony Colnar

## News Notes from Slovenia

LJUBLJANA (Reuter) - Slovenia's ski producer Elan said on Tuesday it expected 1996 losses to narrow to seven million marks (\$4.2 million) from 12 million in 1995 and that it would likely break even this year.

"Our losses were down mostly because of increased sales, lower costs and the fact that we managed to solve some technological problems. This year's result is planned to come in at around zero or even positive," Bozena Skjucaric, executive vice president of Elan, told Reuters.

Sales jumped to 71.9 million marks from 66.8 million a year ago.

Kljucaric said speculation in the Slovenian media that Italy's Benetton Group intends to buy Elan was untrue.

Elan, which equips the Austrian ski-jumping team and Austrian slalom spe-

cialists like Mario Reiter and Thomas Sykora, holds 80 percent of the domestic market and exports 85 percent of its production, mainly to the U.S., Japan and Canada.

--Novica Mihajlovic

### New Government

LJUBLJANA (Reuter) - Slovenia's parliament approved a new government headed by center-left Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek last Thursday, ending almost three months of political uncertainty in the ex-Yugoslav republic.

"According to the vote, the new government was elected. I congratulate all newly elected ministers," parliamentary president Janez Podobnik told the assembly after a secret ballot.

Thanks to Robin Verhose of the New York Stock Exchange for submitting these news stories about Slovenia.

## Eulogy for Mary Habat

Eulogy for Mary Habat was given on February 10, 1997 in St. Mary's Church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, delivered by John L. Habat, -- Grandson.

Good morning. My name is John Lawrence Habat. I was named after my paternal grandfather, John Habat, and my father, Herman Lawrence Habat, and my maternal great-grandfather, Lawrence Urbanija. It is a name and heritage of which I am proud.

Today we celebrate the life of Mary Habat, and we rejoice in her graduation from the physical world to the spiritual realm.

There is no better place to send her from than St. Mary's on Holmes Avenue. It feels good to be here in

this sanctuary today. It is the Habat family's home parish, and our history is part and parcel of this parish's history, this street, and the Slovenian Home a few doors down.

Our weddings, baptisms, first communions, confirmations, weekly masses, and good-bye funerals have been celebrated and observed here for many, many years. We return today to bid adieu to a very special lady.

So relax for a few minutes, enjoy the history, beauty, and spirit of God present in this sanctuary, and remember.

In recent years, there have been many books written about near-death experiences and accounts of what happens after one leaves the physical body.

Now in Grandma's case, I am sure that there were at least three people waiting to greet and welcome her home: her husband, John; her son, Herman; and a woman she knew of but had never met, Anna, John's first wife and the mother of his five children.

I will further speculate that Anna said to Mary, "Thank you for raising my children and being their mother after I left. Thank you for a job well done."

Now I shall tell the story we all know but which has never been told publicly. It is an amazing story, and, in its own way, a love story with a happy ending.

Our story starts on a May day in Cleveland in 1928. John and Anna Habat are

(Continued on page 8)

## THE SCHOOLYARD FIGHT

The scene is an elementary school yard in the late 1930s. It is recess time and the young boys and girls are running to and fro playing tag, kick and the can and other children's games.

Suddenly a circle begins to form; a sure indication that a fight was about to start. The combatants face each other; one is a short stocky lad while the other is somewhat taller but slim. (Why this fight happened has been lost in the sands of time.)

"Stocky" throws the first punch, a left hook that catches his adversary on the right ear. Stung by the hard blow, "Slim" retaliates with a wild swinging right hand that lands squarely on Stocky's jaw. He fell to the ground and that ended the brief skirmish. A nun who attempted to stop the battle arrived too late; it was over so quickly.

Strangely, in adulthood, the two adversaries did not meet again. Rumor had it that Stocky became a profes-

sional prize fighter; perhaps it was an aftermath of the fracas with Slim.

However, as fate would have it, some 50 years later, while Slim was visiting a local hospital, he chanced to meet a family group wheeling an invalid male up to therapy. Upon closer inspection, Slim recognized his former foe, Stocky.

Stocky was a pathetic figure, cancer had ravaged his once powerful body, which was now gaunt and emaciated. Whether or not he recognized his opponent of half century ago, is not known.

Stocky passed away some months later.

Ironically his old foe, Slim too, had a bout with cancer, but with early surgery by a skillful surgeon, he escaped the clutches of the disease.

Life is a precious thing; we do not know the adversities that may befall us. The pathways of life, are strange and unexpected, indeed.

St. Vitus Slovenian School Dinner on  
Sunday, March 9, from 11 to 1:30 p.m.



# Jim's Journal

By Jim Debevec



Today's topic is uninvited communication.

A little while ago we talked about the so-called "junk" mail. There were quite a few comments on the subject. Almost all were negative. But I don't mind, some people's junk is other people's treasure, as they say.

One fellow from Illinois called to say for a week he collected all his third-class mail and weighed it. It came to 10 pounds.

There are all kinds of "junk mail." This week I received a mailing from AAA Life Insurance Company. The best way to get people to open the letter is to pique people's curiosity on the envelope. A note in big capital letters proclaimed: "FREE Gift Enclosed for AAA Members!" Being a good Slovenian, I opened it to see what my free gift was; sort of like looking inside a Cracker Jack box.

Well, they got me. Inside there was no gift that I could find. There was a bunch of papers and a nice framed certificate that says "Whole life insurance that builds cash values for You as it Insures Your life." Undaunted, I searched valiantly among the mess of papers for my free gift, but could not find it. Shame on the Triple A for such a scam! And me being a good member for 43 years!

Another enveloped was marked "Confidential" in big bold capital letters. As a matter of fact there were two identical envelopes. Being a little nosy I opened one up to see what was so confidential. Here I discovered the American Home had been pre-qualified for a preferred credit card thru Dun and Bradstreet. Amazing, because we don't list with Dun and Bradstreet. Never did. But there was a credit card (which we didn't ask for). Geez, no wonder so many people are in debt over their heads. Credit is there whether you want it or not.

Some mail you don't even have to open! You can spend 5 minutes reading the envelope.

Others are secretive. They have no discernible return address. Or return addresses from people who have been dead 15 years. (I'm not kidding.) You sit there and think, "Should I or

shouldn't I open this up." You better open it because you'd be amazed at what might be inside. About one in 10, inside there are articles from writers, newspaper clippings, and checks for subscriptions. One guy uses envelopes that he receives from other people, crosses his name out, pens in my name and address, and throws it in the mail box.

Tops in this category is "Newsweek" magazine. They are forever sending me notices to renew my subscription in nondescript envelopes. About 30 years ago I subscribed, then quit. However, there're still after me to renew. The same way with "Columbia House" records which my son joined in high school. They're still willing to take him (or current occupant) back. Mighty friendly of them. I look at it this way: with all the money they wasted mailing me letters asking me (or somebody in residence) to re-join, they could have sent me a few free CDs to try out. Actually, they think the same way, because they offer 4 or 5 CDs (or video movies) free if I return the enclosed card. I probably would, but I couldn't stand the messy "divorce" when I quit and have to put up with all that junk mail for the next 30 years again.

At work we often receive free pens. Boy, do we get free pens. They usually have the company name printed on them. What they're doing is trying to get you to purchase 500 or 50,000, whichever you can afford - all with "American Home" written on them. We also receive key chains. There was one shaped like a number "one" with the words, "You're #1 with us." That was a good one, I use it all the time. Thanks a \$ million (Monopoly money) to whomever sent it. (Send some more, we have a lot of friends.)

Remember how they tell you not to send money in the mail? Well, I receive it all the time. Usually there's a shiny penny (which isn't worth much), but what the heck, every penny counts, and you can always bring them to Father Kumse who is collecting them for St. Mary's school.

Once a year I receive my very own name and address on sticker labels which I can apply to the front of envelopes. I don't even ask for them, the vets send them anyhow. There's usually an American flag right beside my name which makes it kind of nice. Other times there are birds and animals and scenes of mountains and waterfalls right there on the

sticky label, all they ask for is a little donation.

I have even been the recipient of a brand-new dollar bill in the mail. The catch was, I was to fill out a survey 4 pages long listing my financial data. I filled it out, all right. Right out into the waste basket. The dollar, however, stayed with me. I like them letters the best.

Another line of unwanted "junk mail" is delivered verbally. It all began ominously enough in 1974 through the wisdom of the good folks in the antitrust division of the Justice Department who were sitting around looking for something to do. They discovered that one of the few things that really worked well in America was the telephone company. So they decided it was a monopoly and broke it up. We've been paying the price ever since.

I bet we receive at least two phone calls a week from some telephone group which wants to sell us their products.

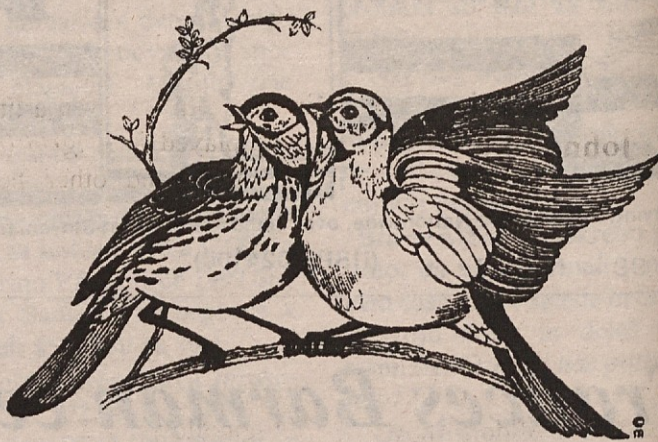
They'll do anything for a sale. One fellow I know promised a full page ad in this paper and a quarter page every week for three months if only I would attend a seminar. He also was pushing some kind of new telephone system. Nobody is selling it, what they're doing is selling franchises. For awhile there everyone on St. Clair seemed to be selling franchises in this same phone system.

That was about a year ago. I seldom wonder what ever happened to all those franchise salesmen. They're probably real fodder for those shrewd people in the anti-trust division of the Justice Department who now have something to do.

Anyhow, just think about all the "character" you could have been building every time you throw that "junk mail" into the waste basket, unopened, thereby missing the golden opportunities of a lifetime - that is until you open the next one and discover if you quickly take the money out of your pocket and put it in their pocket, they can spend the winter in Florida and not have to spend five months in the freezing north waiting for the robins to return along with the maple syrup. Which, by the way, is well worth the wait.

Keep the end of September, to the first of Oct. in the year 2,000 open for a great trip to Australia for the Summer Olympics and remarkable travel fun.

# 100 WORDS MORE OR LESS by John Mercina



## SPRING IS IN THE AIR...

WHAT A DIFFERENCE EVEN A FEW WARM DAYS MAKE AFTER A PROTRACTED WINTER. GRASS IS SPRINGING BACK TO LIFE AND SMALL BUDS ARE FORMING ON THE TREE BRANCHES. GARDENERS ARE READING DIRECTIONS ON THE SEED PACKETS AND BEE-KEEPERS ARE CLEANING AND PREPARING HIVES FOR NEW COLONIES. CHILDREN ARE PLAYING OUTSIDE IN THE FRESH AIR. LIFE THAT WE LOVE IS BEGINNING ANEW.

### Voinovich win could make history

Cleveland's Plain Dealer's Suddes noted that Senator John Glenn's (D) retirement "makes it likely Ohio's next governor will be female."

The scenario is this - "There's every chance" that Ohio voters will make Governor George Voinovich (R), who is term-limited in 1998, Glenn's successor. Voinovich's term as governor ends on January 11, 1999. But he would be sworn in the Senate a week before

that. Thus - albeit for only a week - a resignation a week early would make Lt. Gov. Nancy Hollister (R) Ohio's next, and first female, governor.


However, what if Hollister decides to challenge Rep. Ted Strickland (D-06) in 1998? If she won, she - like Voinovich - would have to be in Congress from Day One. Thus, she would have to leave the Statehouse a week early, "keeping her from becoming Ohio's seven-day governor."

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Donna Lucas, Owner



# Mama's Story: Starting Over in America

An Interview with Cilka and Anton Žakelj

Translated by  
John Žakelj

(Conclusion)

**Janez:** Mama, did you have winter clothes?

**Mama:** I had an overcoat they gave me in the refugee camp, but I didn't have boots. Since Ata worked outside more, they bought him overalls and boots. I didn't need them that much.

**Ata:** As far as bathrooms, there was an outhouse out by the chicken coop; but that was too far to go at night in the cold. So we used a chamber pot in the basement. We would take that out twice a week.

**Mama:** All in all, we somehow managed. I'm grateful they agreed to sponsor us.

**Ata:** They certainly didn't profit any by having us.

**Mama:** We worked a lot, but it didn't bring them any income.

**Janez:** Ata's diary mentions that you also played cards. It says Ata played with me when the rest of you played cards.

**Mama:** Yes, at first, they tried to get Ata to play cards, but he had never played before. So when I agreed to play, they said, "Ata, you need to take care of Johnny." *(laughs)* I had often played cards back in Slovenia, especially when we were children. I didn't know the game they played in Willard - pinochle - but I learned quickly.

**Ata:** When I would visit mama's family (the Gantars)

in Slovenia, I played a little. They played *Koenigruf* (call the king), and other fairly easy games.

**Mama:** We played *lustig* the most.

**Ata:** That's right. But at my home, card-playing and other things like that were just not allowed - it was considered sinful.

**Janez:** Anything else you remember from our first year in America?

**Mama:** *(pause)* I remember when we were on the train from Wisconsin to Cleveland on Ata's birthday, June 13, 1950. We hugged each other and I said, "Today is your birthday. Now we're completely on our own. We can't be dependent on anyone else now."

In Cleveland, Mr. Rihtar let us move into his attic. It was empty and dirty. Mr. Zupan brought an old mattress *(laughs)* and I don't remember who brought the other parts so we had a bed.

**Ata:** For the first few months, we paid Mr. Rihtar \$12 a month for rent, then later we increased that to \$16. We shared a bathroom and kitchen downstairs.

**Mama:** There were three families living in that house. We all cooked on the same stove and never had an argument about not having enough room. I usually cooked in the afternoon, since Ata usually came from work around 4. He liked to eat right away when he came home.

The first time Ata went to the grocery store, he bought only one of each item - a

quarter stick of margarine, a quarter stick of butter, and he wanted to only buy a little bit of sugar, but the smallest bag was five pounds. We just couldn't afford to buy much *(laughs)*.

**Ata:** When I went to the grocery store that first time, I took a suitcase with me - I didn't know they provided bags at the store.

**Mama:** *(laughs)* We thought stores were like they were back in Slovenia. They just gave you the food, and then it was your problem to figure out what to put it into.

After a while, we were able to afford more and better food. And Ata learned about the farmers' market downtown - he would buy lots of vegetables and fruit there.

**Ata:** I wonder what we did with all the wine I bought - I would buy 4 gallons at a time.

**Mama:** We had lots of visitors, and we would always serve them wine. Rudy Drmota would come visit us, and Mr. Zupancic and others, although they didn't like having to climb the stairs to the attic where we were. The Rihtars were always wondering why we had so many visitors.

There were also a number of older women, like Mary Oblak, who had settled in Cleveland years earlier, who came to visit us. They would take a long bus ride to come see us. There was a woman who would come from Collinwood - forgot her name. And there was Albina, who came to sign me up for the women's society - she didn't mind that we couldn't afford that - she just wanted to talk with us.

**Ata:** The women's society put on an exhibition of women's crafts. They asked



Ata, Janez and Mama, at Rihtar's house, Cleveland Ohio, 1951.

Mama to make some bobbin lace, which she did but then they kept the money from what they sold.

**Mama:** That's the custom in an organization like that. They just didn't know how poor we were *(laughs)*.

**Mama:** *(pause)* I liked living with the Rihtars. In the evenings that first summer, we would sit outside and sing all our songs over and over again.

**Janez:** Did you sing in Willard, too?

**Mama:** No, they didn't

sing there. Mary wasn't interested in singing. She preferred talking about politics. Mary and Ata had good discussions about that.

**Janez:** I think we're running out of time now.

**Mama:** There's lots more interesting things to tell from our first years in Cleveland - you haven't written about that yet.

**Janez:** We'll have to talk about that next time.

(Konec)

-- The End --

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Host Joe Godina

12 - 1 p.m. Mario's International Music

Host Mario Kavcic

1 p.m. - 3 p.m. Almar with Guest Musician

3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Polkatime America

**Sunday**

10 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Magic Sound of the Button Box

Host John Pestotnik

10:30 a.m. - 11 a.m. Reflections of the

New Slovenia

Hostess Linda Cimperman

11 a.m. - 1 p.m. Polka Fun With Al & Harry

Host Al Markic & Harry Faint

1 p.m. - 2 p.m. Polka Tributes

Host Al Markic

2 p.m. - 3 p.m. Just Good Polkas

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# 4 Polka: So Cheerful, So Competitive

AMERISKA DOMOVINA, MARCH 6, 1997

(Continued from last week)

Although Mr. Gomulka sings traditional polka songs in Polish about old World customs, he writes his own songs in English with up-to-date themes for an American audience. The title song of his nominated album, "Irresistible You," was written about his wife, Estelle. He also adapts Top 40 tunes and classic rock to a polka beat in an effort to attract the young.

Mr. Sturr, whose group was the first polka band ever to appear at the Grand Ole Opry, has tried to broaden polka's appeal by using name artists from other fields like country on his albums. Willie Nelson appears on Mr. Sturr's nominated record this year, "Polka! All Night Long." Mr. Sturr said, "Willie started in a polka band back in Texas, so I just went up to him and asked him and he said, 'I'd love to.'"

Mr. Yankovic's album, "Songs of the Polka King, Vol. 1," also features people outside the polka world, including a Tejano musician, Little Joe Hernandez. The Elvis Presley of polka, Mr. Yankovic, who lives in New Port Richey, Fla., popularized the polka in the 1940s and 50s with songs like "Just Because," which was the first polka record to go gold and which Presley later recorded in a country version. Mr. Yankovic won the first polka Grammy in 1985 and has since had two more nominations.

Mr. Blazonczyk has won once and has been nominated 10 times, including this year for "Music, Music, Music!" He now records and distributes his own records from a studio behind a convenience store he runs in Bridgeview, outside Chicago.

Mr. Ostanek, who operates his own music store in St. Catharines, Ontario, when he is not on the road, has the second-best record in the polka category, 3 Grammys out of 8 nominations. This year's, for "Putting It All Together," makes 9.

With so many repeat visits, the nominees are beginning to feel comfortable at the Grammys. But Mr. Sturr, whose name is perhaps the most recognizable, said some people seemed to ignore the polka musicians at the ceremonies when the category was first created.

"I think you could almost feel in the first couple of years that people were thinking, 'Well, it's polka,'" he said. "Not that they wouldn't mingle, but they really would walk away. Now, all of a sudden, they'll stay right there and talk to you."

Today, he said, polka musicians are more accepted. Mr. Gomulka said that his Grammy colleagues could not have been more cordial over the years and that "being with all those big shots" made him feel part of the musical mainstream for a few nights at least. "I met people at the Coke machine, a couple of the Oak Ridge Boys," he said. "We sat next to Ronnie Milsap. I saw Buddy Rich sitting on a fireplug outside the hotel."

In New York one year, he recalled, he and his wife and other nominees walked from the Sheraton to Radio City Music Hall for the awards ceremony. "They had the streets closed," he said. "They had a red carpet down the center of the street. Red carpet treatment." They have met Liza Minelli and Gloria Estefan and have photos of themselves with Tito Puente, Sting and Tony Bennett.

Nonetheless, many polka musicians lament that polka

has yet to break into the mainstream as country music has. Mr. Blazonczyk, among others, thinks that televising a polka song on the Grammy ceremonies would help. (the polka awards are always handed out before the cameras come on.)

Mr. Gomulka, for his part, was spending the days before the ceremony trying to figure how the Grammy votes could go. "This year is the first year that both Walter and Frank are nominated so I believe they'll split the Slovenian vote," he said, half in jest. "I think that gives us a little more of a chance. On the other hand, I think Eddie B. and I split the Polish vote."

"That," he added, "leaves Jimmy Sturr."

Whatever happens, he and the others agree that being nominated keeps them feeling fulfilled.

"Every one of the nominees is professional, and we all deserve to win," Mr. Ostanek said. "We get together, we party together, and the last five minutes, everyone's on their own. And when it's over, four guys are crying, one is laughing, and then we go back to partying."

That is the image that stays in the mind of Mr. Greene, the academy president.

"I was sitting in the lobby of the Hilton at around 2 in the morning," he recalled. "Everyone was like, gone,

except the polka guys. They were still there, flashing their Grammy nominee medallions." Chuckling at the

memory, he added. "And I walked up to them and said: 'Hey, guys. Let me buy you a drink.'"

## TIPS ON TRIPS Affordable Paradise

(NAPS)—What is your definition of paradise? More importantly, how can you afford to travel to "paradise" if it comes with a weighty price tag? In fact, many don't even consider paradise as an option, when vacation planning, because they think a dream vacation is not within their financial grasp. Now, however, no matter what your definition of paradise may be, you can probably afford to get there, and in style!

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Growing older is not upsetting; being perceived as old is. —Kenny Rodgers

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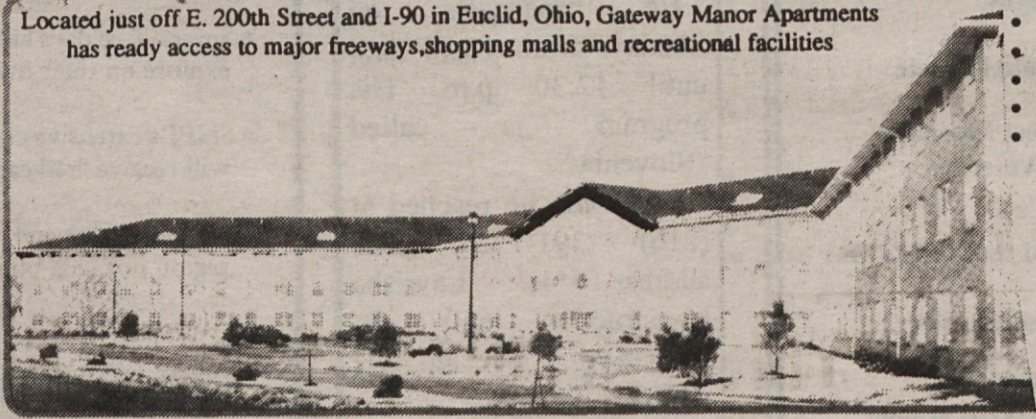
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**Remember:**

# The outdoor & indoor grocery stores?

by

**Robert M. Debevec**

Have you heard the one about the butcher who routinely filled empty wiener casings with meat in one end and sawdust in the other? He just couldn't seem to make both ends meet.

This story reminds me of the sawdust saga of the butcher shops in the old days. For whatever reason it seems that every neighborhood butcher shop had about an inch of sawdust covering its floor. Ours, at the corner of East 61st street and Carry Avenue was no exception.

When I accompanied my mother to the store, I always enjoyed shuffling my shoes in the stuff and making little piles of it here and there. It reminded me of a huge sandbox of the beach at Gordon Park. When the butcher had enough of me messing up his nice clean floors, he usually handed me the heel of a freshly sliced bologna to keep me occupied.

The real purpose of the sawdust remains hidden in the pages of time. It was probably there to absorb blood from the shopkeeper's products and helped

keep the floors clean. Anyway, there it was and it still remains sharply edged in my memories some 70 years later.

Neighborhood butcher shops and grocery stores, or "corner stores" as they were known, were very common in those days. We had an orange colored account book which was presented to the shopkeeper. He would make entries regularly and at the end of each month or so, the bill was tallied and paid. When my mother settled our account, I always accompanied her as the store owner usually gave me a choice of cookies from the numerous cookie bins in the store.

Of course there were no checkout counters or shopping carts then. You decided what your needs were from your list and the grocer would get your selection from the shelf and place it on the counter, one item at a time. To reach the merchandise on the upper shelves he used a long wooden pole with a handle on one end and gigantic tweezers on the other. It was a great system which wouldn't work at all these days. The government would require the pole to be a certain number of inches in

length and require a maximum pressure the tweezers could exert on the package. Too much pressure could damage the contents of the box.

One of the advantages of the orange charge book was that us kids could go to the store without money. The grocer would set out the items from our list and make the notations in the charge book. One of the items I recall buying frequently was "three cents worth of soup bones." I really never thought about it then, but I presume these were for making the traditional soup which seemed to be a part of every Slovenian dinner.

Most of the groceries which weren't available at the corner stores were purchased from the peddler's horse-drawn wagons. These seemed to patrol the neighborhood streets from sunrise to dark. The peddlers hawked their wares and the housewives ran out into the streets to haggle and make their purchases.

The fresh fish seller had a large trumpet shaped horn. He blew this periodically to announce his recent Lake Erie catch or to scare away the many cats which followed the wagon looking for hand-outs. Most of these vendors had a scale hanging at the back of the wagon and the items were carefully weighed and then wrapped.

I remember hearing some of the ladies arguing about whether or not the scale was accurate. Sometimes they would accuse the peddler of holding his thumb on the scale. It seemed that there was always an air of festivity around each wagon with laughing, arguing, gossiping and comparing lives.

The chicken seller had crates filled with squawking

occupants. A housewife would select one, its feet would be tied and then, after weighing, it was placed in the shopper's oil cloth bag head down to keep it quiet.

I remember my grandmother's chopping block in the backyard. She was pretty good at holding the candidate by its legs and lopping its head off with one swoop. It would then run around and finally topple over after which she would immediately immerse it in boiling

water. This made the feather plucking chore a little easier, I guess.

This chicken preparing method is slightly different than the Tyson-Perdue-supermarket scenario Elaine (my wife) uses. It's fun to reminisce about the olden days, but I think I like Elaine's way a lot better. Her Sunday chicken dinners are as good as my mother made. (No wonder; she uses a Slovenian cook book.)



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## Msgr. Franc Rode Appointed As New Archbishop of Ljubljana

At a formal news conference yesterday in Ljubljana, the Papal Nuncio to Slovenia, Msgr. Edmond Farhat, announced that Pope John Paul II had appointed Msgr. Franc Rode as the new Archbishop of Ljubljana and Metropolitan of Slovenia. He currently serves in the Vatican as Secretary of the Papal Council for Culture. Msgr. Rode was born September 23, 1934 in Jarše, north of Ljubljana. His family left Slovenia at the end of World War II and he was educated abroad, primarily in Austria and Argentina. He completed his theological studies in Paris, where he was ordained June 29, 1960. He earned his doctorate in theology at the Catholic Institute in Paris in 1963. In 1965 he returned to Slovenia and taught at the seminary and wrote extensively for Catholic publications. In 1981 he was called to work in the Vatican, where he remained until his appointment as Archbishop of Ljubljana.

Msgr. Rode replaces Archbishop Alojzij Suster, who submitted his request to retire to the pope in August, 1995. Dr. Suster reached his 75th birthday and this is when bishops automatically send the pope requests to retire. It is up to the pope to decide if and when to grant the request. In Archbishop Suster's case, the pope asked him to remain in office until after the pope's visit to Slovenia, which occurred last May. Pope John Paul II named Archbishop Suster to his post in 1980.

Considerable information about Msgr. Rode and his photo are in today's Slovene section. **Rudolph M. Susel**

# Coming Events

### Saturday, March 8

Polka Dance at Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave., from 7:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., featuring Jeff Pecon Orchestra. Tickets available from Slovenian Home, 6409 St. Clair, Polka Hall of Fame, 291 E. 222 St., Ann Opeka (531-7850) or Larry Hocevar (361-5115). \$8 at door.

### Sunday, March 9

St. Vitus Slovenian School chicken and roast beef benefit dinner. Adults \$10; children \$5. Tickets at Ameriška Domovina, from parents, or at the door. Everyone is invited.

### Friday, March 14

Fish Fry Dinner, 5:30 to 8:00 p.m. at Slovenian National Home, East 80th St.

### Sunday, March 16

Federation of Slovenian Homes Banquet SNH St. Clair SNH. Main honorees: John Pestotnik and Sister Rosemary Hocevar.

### Sunday, April 6

Holmes Ave. Pensioners Spring Dinner Dance, at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Music by Dan Peters orchestra. Donation \$12.00. Tickets call 943-3784 or

531-2088.

### Saturday, April 12

Jadran Concert at Slovenian Workmen's Home. Contact: 481-3187.

### Sunday, April 13

Super Button Box Bash 15 - SNPJ Circle 2 from 1 to 9 p.m., Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio - 20 orchestras.

### Tuesday, April 15

Dubravka Tomsic, Slovenian pianist, in concert at Severance Hall.

### Saturday, April 19

Primorski Club Dinner/dance at SNH.

## Slovenian School Benefit Dinner

Yes, folks, the food is always great at the annual St. Vitus Slovenian School Dinner which will be held on Sunday, March 9 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

This annual tradition for your gastronomic pleasure goes back too many years to remember. But you can't forget the juicy roast chicken or the hearty roast beef as well as the heaping portions of steaming rice and potatoes. Oh, and don't forget the abundant green salad. The winter is almost over, the Hunger Moon is waning, and it's time to add a few pounds to your ribs.

In order to accommodate those extra pounds, however, thin out your wallet a little by coming to support this fund-raiser for the St. Vitus Slovenian School. The school has earned your support. It is going through a revival. Class sizes are increasing.

The curriculum has been adapted to serve the needs of today's children who do not know the language but yet are interested in attempting to learn it as well as the traditions, culture, and history.

Historically, since the early 1970s, as the children got to the higher grades, the attrition rate increased, leaving in one instance, only one graduate. This trend has seen a recent turn around. The 8th grade classes have

been increasing and this year's class has 12 students.

To encourage and support this trend, the School is organizing a trip to Slovenia this summer for a final course of study wherein the 8th grade students will be immersed in the language, culture, and history. The general fund can only partially support this. Accordingly, the School and participants will need your financial support.

The first fund-raiser will be a raffle of two Cleveland Indians' tickets at Sunday's dinner.

Many of you readers grew up in "the neighborhood" and attended St. Vitus Church, its English school and its Slovenian School. There was then an indescribable and priceless spirit among the parishioners. Nothing could contain it.

When you moved away, however, that spirit began to dim. And it got dimmer. And dimmer.

Now it is a flicker. Will it go out? It will if the spirit is not passed to the next generation. Only you can pass the spirit to the next generation.

The opportunity is now before your spirit passes on.

Come and enjoy a delicious dinner and thereby support the St. Vitus Slovenian School.

--Tony Lavrisha

### Strudel Sale

St. Mary (Collinwood) Slovenian Language School is holding a strudel sale as a fund raiser for their trip to Slovenia next year.

Orders for the frozen apple, cherry, or cheese strudels must be made by March 9 by calling David Kushner (1-216-257-7799) or Maria Sedmak (692-0186). Cost is \$6.00 per strip.

Strudels may be picked up on Saturday, March 15th after the 5 p.m. Mass in the school, or on Sunday March 16 after the 10 a.m. Mass.

### Meeting

Branch 47 S.W.U. of Garfield Hts., Ohio will hold a meeting on Sunday, March 9 at one o'clock at Maple Hts. Library, upstairs.

Mary Taucher, Secretary

### Old-Fashioned Fish Fries

St. Vitus Dad's Club "97" presents delicious fish, shrimp, and pierogi fries during Fridays in Lent - Included are fresh superb coleslaw and fresh Idaho potatoes.

### Special Four Page Tabloid:

~ Karel Mauser ~  
Writer/Poet:

Enclosed in today's weekly edition of the Ameriška Domovina/American Home is a four page tabloid in memory of the 20th year passing of of **Karel Mauser**, one of the major Slovenian writers of the 20th century. The following are thanked for their encouragement, support, and prayers in making possible this publication: Ameriška Domovina/American Home; **Father Joseph Božnar; James & Madeline Debevec; Helen Etchell; DSPB (Cleveland); KeyBank (Brookpark Pearl Center); Rudi & Vika Kolaric; Paul Košir; Kuhar Family members; Jože & Zalka Likozar; Slovenska šola pri sv.Vidu (St.Vitus Slovenian School); John Zakelj; (MN); and Jerry Zupan (NY).**

Their insights, notations, and any assistance in a small or large manner was greatly appreciated. A large thanks to the parent board, Slovenska šola pri sv.Vidu, for the initial vision, cooperation, support, and prayers,

providing the resources for this cultural endeavor to benefit our communities.

**To the readership of the AD and general public a warm welcome to all who will attend one of two Mass services on March 9 (9:15AM and 10:30AM) at St. Vitus Church and then attend the annual benefit dinner at St.Vitus Parish auditorium. Dinners will be served from 11:00AM until 1:30PM. Sit-down as well as take-out dinners will be available. Lep pozdrav in dobrodošli !!**

Happy 75<sup>th</sup>

Birthday March 7

to Bob Osolin

in Port Charlotte, FL



## American Slovene Congress Council to Meet

The Council of the American Slovene Congress (ASC) will hold a meeting on March 22 at 10:30 a.m. at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, 420 West, 118th Street, 15th floor, in New York City.

The program for the meeting includes reports from the ASC officers, Chairman, Vice Chairman, Academic Advisor and Treasurer as well as of President of the World Slovene Congress.

The guest speakers will be M. Dolinsek, who will

discuss the planned expansion of NATO to include nations of Central and Eastern Europe, Dr. B. Pleskovic who will talk about economics in transition, Mr. M. Krayanja, who will present Census 2000 and Dr. R. Lapajne who will speak about her genealogical research.

Discussions will follow.

All ASC members and friends are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

--Dr. Silvester Lango  
Chairman, ASC

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## Death Notices

### FRANK GRGAR

Frank Grcar passed away on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1997 at Holy Family Home in Parma.

Services for Frank Grcar, 83, of Willoughby Hills, Ohio, were held on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1997 at St. Mary's Church on Holmes Ave. Rev. John Kumse, pastor, officiated. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery.

Mr. Grcar was born on Oct. 29, 1913 in Moravce pri Litiji, Slovenia.

He is survived by his wife, Frances (nee Bozic); daughters Justina of Slovenia, and Maria Frank of Wickliffe; sons Frank and Joe of Willoughby Hills. He was grandfather of 14 and great-grandfather of 11.

Mr. Grcar was a member of Tabor for over 40 years. He worked as a Machine Operator for the Hofelder Co. for 20 years.

The Dan Cosic Funeral Home in Willoughby Hills, Ohio, was in charge of arrangements.

### EDWARD PRIJATEL

Edward Prijatel, 77, of East 66th St., passed away in Charity Hospital on Wednesday, Feb. 26th 1997.

Edward was a member of Catholic Order of Foresters, Baraga Court, and SNPJ No. 566.

Mr. Prijatel was retired from White Motors where he was employed as a Machinist for 35 years.

He was the husband of Mary (nee Dominak); the father of Edward J., Judy Kuharick, Jane Graves and Daniel; grandfather of eight; and brother of Mary Leblang, Frances Scigliano, and Joseph and Frank (both deceased).

A Funeral Mass was held Monday, March 3rd at St. Vitus Church. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery. Arrangements were by Zele Funeral Home.

### Speedy Recovery

Best wishes for a speedy recovery to **Mary Petric** of Cleveland, Ohio, who underwent surgery this week.

This message of good wishes is being sent her way from her sister members of the Altar and Rosary Society of St. Mary's church in Collinwood, and all her many friends and relatives.

### CARST-NAGY

#### Memorials

15425 Waterloo Rd.

481-2237

"Serving the Slovenian Community"

### OLGA OZANICH

Olga Ozanich (nee Strbenk), 91, passed away at the Slovene Home for the Aged on Saturday, March 1st.

Olga was born in Sodrazica, Slovenia. She came to the United States in 1921.

She was employed at Bishop and Babcock for many years as an Assembler.

Olga was a member of AMLA lodge 11, SWU No. 14, and Euclid Pensioners.

She was the widow of George; the mother of George and Edward; grandmother of seven; great-grandmother of 16; and great-great grandmother of one. She was the sister of Linka Fajdiga of Slovenia and Mary Perovsek (deceased).

Visitation was held Tuesday, morning, March 4, followed by a Mass at St. Vitus church. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery.

Donations in her memory to the Slovene Home for the Aged would be appreciated by the family.

Zelev Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

### JOSEPH PRYATEL

Joseph J. Pryatel had the title of general superintendent when he retired from Acme-Cleveland Corp. in 1978. He had started with the firm 42 years earlier, when the machine tool manufacturer was known as National Acme Co.

Mr. Pryatel died Saturday at Harborside Healthcare nursing home in Westlake. He was 83.

He was born in Newark, Ohio. His family moved to Cleveland and he graduated from Collinwood High School. He moved from Cleveland to Mayfield Heights in the 1960s.

Mr. Pryatel enjoyed gardening, boating and fishing. He was a member of the Northeast Yacht Club.

Mr. Pryatel is survived by his wife, the former Josephine Kuznik; daughters Jean of Monterey, Calif., Geraldine Lelii of Euclid and Jacalyn Ropos of Highland Heights; seven grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; a brother; and two sisters. A daughter, Mary Sintic, is deceased.

Services were Tuesday at St. Francis of Assisi Catholic church. Funeral arrangements by the Dan Cosic Funeral Home of Willoughby Hills.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Alzheimer's Foundation.

### FRANK CENKAR

Frank Cenkar, 73, passed away on March 4, 1997 at Holy Family Home in Parma. He was born in Veliko Trebeljevo Prezgnje, Slovenia on Sept. 12, 1923. Mr. Cenkar was a tailor for Joseph and Feiss Co.

He was the husband of Ivanka (nee Peternelj) of Geneva; father of Frances Freda of Mentor, Jennie Paton of Statesboro, GA, and Toni Dick of Hudson; grandfather of Jessica and Erica; brother of Joze and Maria, both of Slovenia; and the following deceased: Alozija and Louis.

Friends may call at the Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., on Thursday 2-4 and 7-9 p.m., where services will be held Friday, March 7 at 9:30 a.m. and from St. Vitus church, 6019 Glass Ave., at 10 a.m. Interment in All souls Cemetery.

\*\*\*\*\*

### DID YOU KNOW

Slovenia... Joseph Zele

Almost 100 years ago, the first issue of *Dom in Svet* delighted the Slovenians. Last January 15 the magazine was reborn with the encouragement of Oskar Simčič. Dr. Stanko Janežič has become the editor; Professor Dr. Janez Juhant, and Docent Dr. Bogdan Dolenc compose the editorial staff of the cultural anthology. Its scope involves the theological atmosphere.

Have you gotten your friends and relatives' E-mail address in Slovenia yet? Corresponding is a snap and takes a minute or two on your computer. Get your kids interested with Pen Pals over there! Try it!

### In Loving Memory 16th Anniversary



### John N. Ambrosic

*He had a nature you could not help loving,  
And a heart that was purer than gold;  
And to those who knew him and loved him,  
His memory will never grow cold.*

Mom and Dad  
son, Jason

brother, Joseph and wife, Pat  
and all the rest of the family  
Euclid, Ohio, March 6, 1997.

### Speedy recovery, Fr. Cimperman

Fr. Victor Cimperman of Cleveland, Ohio recently stayed at Charity Hospital for the purpose of regaining good health. Upon leaving the hospital he admitted himself to Regina Health Center in Richfield, Ohio to rest and recuperate. This facility is operated by the Vincentian Sisters.

His new address is: Father Victor Cimperman, 5232 Broadview Road, Richfield, Ohio 44286. He will be happy to hear from his friends near and far.

### Memorial Mass

On Thursday, March 13th there will be a 7:45 a.m. Memorial Mass in St. Mary's church (Collinwood) for the late Margaret Marolt commemorating the 35th anniversary of her death.

### IN MEMORIAM Fifth Anniversary



### SALLY FURLICH

Died March 5, 1992

♥ *Countless memories*

♥ *Treasured*

♥ *Ever with us*

Lovingly,  
Your entire family,  
Other relatives,  
And your many friends

### IN LOVING MEMORY

#### Of the Fourth Anniversary

Of The Passing Of Our Dearly Beloved  
Brother, Brother-in-Law, Uncle, and Great-Uncle



### Rt. Rev. Msgr. Louis B. Baznik

Died March 7, 1993

*It broke our hearts to lose you,  
But you did not go alone;  
For part of us went with you,  
The day God took you home.*

Edward Baznik, brother;  
Eileen and Mary Baznik, sister-in-law;  
his nieces: Helen Marinic, Brandon, Fla., Dorothy Dever, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Esther Martin, Blanche Jones, Large, Fla.,  
Lois Mentel, Carol Dougherty, Mary Lou Moyon, Kentucky  
Sr. Edwardine Baznik, S.J.S.M., Louisville, Ohio,  
Mary McCafferty, Dayton, Ohio;  
his nephews: Dr. Charles Baznik,  
Robert Baznik, Boston, Mass., Richard Baznik,  
Edward J. Baznik, and remaining relatives in U.S., and Canada

Highland Heights, Ohio, March 6, 1997.



riding in an automobile, with baby Edward held in his mother's lap. Suddenly a fire starts in the car. Startled, Anna, fearful for her son's safety, leaps from the car and suffers a mortal head wound. Husband John and five young children survive her.

You can imagine the total devastation experienced by John for his beloved wife, and the children for their mother.

Months later, a letter arrives from Anna's father - Lawrence Urbanija back in Slovenia. He tells John that he knows of a woman who might be willing to come to America and care for the children, and he tells him to come and meet her. Her name was Mary Cerar.

Mary, single and 26 years old, had been orphaned as a teen-ager and had no family. From what we know, it seems she did not experience much love or family warmth as a child. At that time she was working for the local parish priest doing house-keeping chores.

And so John, young, handsome, and recently widowed, met Mary and it was agreed that she would come to America, care for his children, and be his wife. Not very romantic, perhaps, but a very necessary arrangement. But I think everyone who knows will agree that out of necessity true love awakened, grew, and flourished.

The children's first encounter with their father's new wife and their new mother was in 1930 as they saw John and Mary walking home from the trolley car stop at Euclid Beach to the home at E. 177th and Delevan. I remember my dad's recollection of the first sighting - she looked like something right out of the old country (not meant to be a compliment from these first generation American kids).

Imagine what was going on in Mary's mind: a new country, a new language, a new husband, and five children offering varying degrees of resistance to this new mother. To top it off, it was right in the middle of the Great Depression.

Consider the lack of confidence and insecurity she must have felt:

- She didn't know how to love a man.
- She didn't know how to love children.
- She didn't know how to communicate in this new world.

But she had something which balanced the equation;



Mary Habat

she did know how to love God.

Hers was a simple faith, counted on rosary beads. She said so many rosaries day after day, year after year, that after a while, I believe, it became what I'll call the Catholic chant or mantra during which the words of the prayer disappeared into energy of the Holy Spirit.

It was this faith that sustained her and gave her the courage to take a big risk - to become part of a family and hopefully experience the love that she had not known before.

For Grandma, her love was shown in service and hard work; not in the verbal expressions that were so hard for her to say until the very end.

Hard work and service. A strong woman with a hope for a new family in a new land.

She took care of the family and home during the day, and worked at night with other Slovenian women, cleaning buildings and doing whatever to earn enough money during those lean depression years to keep a family going.

John and Mary worked hard together.

Together they operated a successful small business. Dad did the painting and Ma ran the office from her kitchen. She wrote the checks, made the appointments, and kept after John to collect the money. John apparently needed a lot of reminding to go and collect payment for his work.

She watched after John; not an easy job; and she laughed at his jokes, truly being his biggest fan. She had a wonderful laugh that came from deep inside.

Together they became a

central part of Cleveland's Slovenian community. Never forgetting their roots, they helped many immigrants, who, like themselves, came to this country looking for a better life.

Eventually he helped start and became president of the Collinwood Slovenian Home and she was the first lady. While he often occupied center stage, she reigned in the kitchen - busy, busy, always serving.

They were one of the first families of Cleveland's Slovenian community. Son John became president of the Home and Federation, son Edward became a local polka king, and son Herman had lots of kids. Of course, there were always Betty and Anna, present, participating, and helping to establish and maintain the family traditions and heritage.

To fully appreciate the significance of Mary Habat's life and times, you have to place it in its historical context. She was part of a massive wave of Slavic immigration that came to this country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These immigrants were hard workers and formed the backbone of an industrial revolution ushered in by Henry Ford and the assembly line.

They helped America become the strongest country in the world, and, when it was time to protect what this country stood for, they sent their sons back to the old country to fight and often die in the First and Second World Wars.

Grandma's role in this great epoch emanated from the corner of E. 177th and Delevan. For 67 years she ruled the corner often with a whistle to call the kids home. There she enjoyed her

gardens over which a statue of the Holy Mother presided.

Of course there were the cards. Grandma taught me how to play cards and to gamble. She was always ready to play cards. Cards, cards, cards - that's how she often communicated.

Although at times she seemed insensitive and domineering, in truth she had a heart of gold, but didn't always know how to express it beyond working hard and taking care of the family's everyday needs. For this family, she was an angel, not a perfect one, but one, non-the-less.

She certainly was a holiday angel. Christmas Eve and Easter are forever etched in my mind as holidays that belong to Grandma and Grandpa - and Auntie Anna.

Grandma and Grandpa were always generous and made sure each of us had a Christmas gift, a silver dollar, and a belly full of goodies. The smell of a cigar and grandpa's uproarious laugh filled the small house carpeted wall to wall with grand-kids. It was utter mayhem - delicious, exciting, and the stuff of great family memories.

This past Christmas, I spent my 42nd Christmas Eve at Grandma's. She still

had a spark of her old robustness, but not much, and she still had a good laugh, but not as hearty. We all knew things were going to change and never be the same.

She told me she was ready - ready to leave this life and move on. I said to her, "I am glad that you are at peace; do not be afraid. Grandpa and Herman will be waiting for you. Then I knew she was ready when she told me, "I love you."

I think Grandma had one final lesson to learn before she left and that was to learn to be vulnerable and express what was in her heart. She learned to say the three little words that made the biggest difference in this world, "I love you." That's when she was finally ready.

So we close the book on Mary Habat's physical life. Together John and Mary built a family, a community, and a legacy.

May the memory of Mary Habat always be a blessing, and may you never hesitate to call upon her in times of need and comfort.

Now I want to dedicate a special poem to John, Betty, Anna, and Eddie, which I believe is a message both of your mothers - Anna and Mary - send to you.

## A Mother's Farewell to Her Children

When I must leave you for a little while,  
Start out bravely with a gallant smile;  
And for my sake and in my name  
Live on and do all things the same.

Feed not your loneliness on empty days,  
but fill each waking hour in useful ways.  
Reach out your hand in comfort and in cheer  
And I in turn will comfort you and hold you  
near.

And never, never be afraid to die,  
For I am waiting for you in the sky!

## Obituary of Mary Habat

Mary Habat, 93, passed away early Friday morning, February 7, 1997 at Meridia Euclid Hospital. She was the wife of the late John Habat; and the mother of John, Jr. (Dolores), Betty (Stan) Kozar, Herman (deceased), Anna (Ernest) Trost, and Edward (Patricia); the grandmother of 28; the great-grandmother of 61; and the great-great-grandmother of nine.

Mary was born in Domzale, Slovenia, and in 1930 she came to Cleveland.

She was a talented seam-

stress and made many lovely quilts, a pastime that her daughter Betty continues today. She enjoyed gardening and especially playing cards with her family and friends at the Euclid Beach Senior Center.

Mary belonged to the American Slovenian Catholic Union No. 169, the Holmes Avenue Pensioners, the Slovenian Women's Union No. 50, and St. Mary's Altar and Rosary Society. She also had been active in the Friendly Club.

--Patricia A. Habat



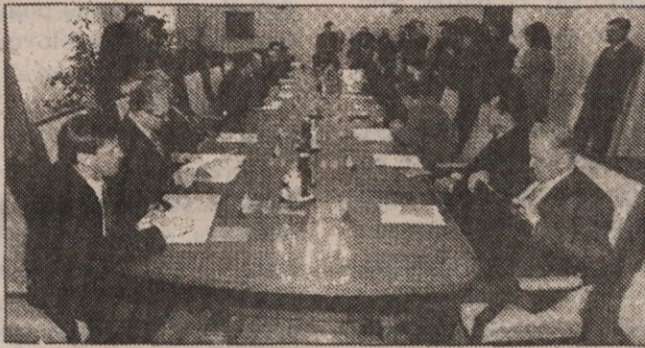


## VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE



**Zgoraj: Dr. Janez Drnovšek (LDS) in Marjan Podobnik (SLS) ob podpisu koalicijske pogodbe, na podlagi katere sodelujeta obe stranki skupaj s stranko levičarsko usmerjenih upokojencev Desus v vladi, ki jo je bila pretekli četrtek potrdil tudi parlament (52 poslancev za, 37 proti).**

**Desno: Po potrditvi in zaprisegi je sledila prva seja nove vlade.**



### Novi ljubljanski nadškof in slovenski metropolit je 62-letni msgr. Franc Rode



**Dr. Franc Rode**

Včeraj je bilo uradno sporočeno, da je papež Janez Pavel II. izbral 62-letnega msgr. Franca Rodeta za novega ljubljanskega nadškofa in slovenskega metropolita. Sedanji nadškof in metropolit dr. Alojzij Šuštar, ki je vodil slovensko Cerkev od leta 1980, odhaja v pokoj (več na str. 10,11,12).

Sledijo izvlečki včerajšnjega prvega komentarja o imenovanju, ki jih je napisala Ranka Ivelja: »Ključno vprašanje, ki se postavlja, ... je, ali se pod taktirko novega nadškofa obeta kakršnakoli diskontinuiteta z dosedanjim cerkveno politiko - tisto namreč, ki jo je bilo (vsaj v zadnjem času) jasneje mogoče razbirati iz sporočil komisije Pravičnosti za mir, verskega tednika Družina ali iz posameznih nastopov vodilnega klera kot iz vedno spravljivih in poudarjeno evangeljskih besed dr. Suštara.

Če gre soditi po doslej izraženih stališčih dr. Rodeta o nekaterih travmatičnih točkah družbeno-cerkvenih odnosov (spravi, popravi krivic, komunizmu in domobranstvu, pravi do življenja, odnosu do liberalizma, nalogah javnega šolstva, reformaciji in protireformaciji itd.), potem je bolj utemeljeno verjeti, da izhodišča ostajajo ista in da so bolj po okusu cerkvenih 'jastrebov' kot 'golo-

bov'. Z drugimi besedami: utemeljeno je moč pričakovati, da se bo nadaljevala integralistična cerkvena usmeritev, da bo Cerkev svoje poslanstvo še naprej opravljala tako, da si bo prizadevala udeležiti svoj vpliv na vseh področjih življenja, od javnega šolstva do zakonodaje. Ali drugače: 'izrinjanje Cerkve v zakristije', si drznemo domnevati, bo novemu nadškofu (še) bolj zoprno početje kot sedanjemu.

Samo močna in notranje trdna Cerkev lahko odgovarja na izzive sedanjega časa, je ob neki priložnosti, ko je govoril o papeževih pogledih, dejal dr. Rode. Ali to pomeni, da se tudi prislovnični slovenski znotrajcerkveni nedialoški, teološki in siceršnji mišljenjski uniformiranosti ne obeta nič novega? V tem trenutku je težko soditi, kajti, kot rečeno, za krmilo slovenske Cerkve stopa osebnost velikega formata, ki bo nedvomno znala strniti cerkvene vrste okoli teološko in politično navdihujočega programa. Ali bo pri tem kot brezkompromisen in goreč zastopnik rimske politike zmožen najti brvi z načelnimi in nenačelnimi kritiki cerkvenega 'vmešavanja', pa z neverujočimi in tistimi verujočimi, ki od Cerkve pričakujejo le evangeljske spodbude in nič več, pa bo pokazal čas. Glede na to, da je politika, tudi leva, v prvih neuradnih odzivih sprejela novo ime skoraj z olajšanjem, morda ni neutemeljeno verjeti, da bo novi ljubljanski nadškof in metropolit na dolgi rok zmožen tudi to.«

Svoj komentar je Ranka Ivelja sicer pričela tako-le: »Morda je naključje, morda pa tudi ne, toda krmarja slovenske Cerkve je božja (in nič manj politična in cerkvena) previdnost tako kot pred 17. leti znova poiskala na tujem: tako kot dr. Suštar je tudi dr. Rode kozmopolit, široko razgledani intelektualac, ne le po teologiji, temveč tudi po filozofiji, politiki in kulturi. In tako kot dr. Suštar tudi dr. Rode velja za 'človeka dialoga' in diplomata širokih obzorij.«

Kratek življenjepis dr. Rodeta je na str. 11, na str. 10-11 njegov »Prvi pozdrav«.

## Iz Clevelanda in okolice

### Kosilo to nedeljo—

To nedeljo ste vabljeni na kosilo Slovenske šole pri sv. Vidu. Serviranje bo od 11. do 1.30 pop. v šolskem avditoriju, nakaznice bodo na voljo pri vhodu. Dopis na str. 10.

### Igra »Kje je meja«—

To nedeljo popoldne ob treh bo v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. na povabilo dram. društva Lilija nastopila z veseloigro »Kje je meja« igralska skupina iz Toronta. Vabljeni ste na ta lep in vse preredek kulturni dogodek.

### Slovenska Čitalnica—

Še živi in bo imela to nedeljo pop. svoj letni občni zbor v čitalniški sobi v SND na St. Clairju. Prijatelji in zastopniki društev so lepo vabljeni na sejo, ki se prične ob 1.30 pop.

### Popravek—

V »zahvali« za Mirota Celestino, objavljeni prejšnji četrtek, je bilo pomotoma napisano, da je bil pokojni faran pri Mariji Vnebovzeti 32 let, v resnici je bil faran 42 let. Za ne ljubo napako se opravičujemo.

## Novi grobovi

### Frank Cenkar

Dne 4. marca je v Holy Family Home v Parmi umrl 73 let stari Frank Cenkar, rojen 12. sept. 1923 v Velikem Trebeljevem pri Prežganju, Slovenija, mož Ivanke roj. Peternele (Geneva, O.), oče Frances Frada, Jennie Paton in Toni Dick, 2-krat stari oče, brat Jožeta in Marije (oba v Slov.) ter že pok. Alojzije in Louisa, zaposlen do upokojitve kot krojač pri Joseph and Feiss Co. Pogreb bo jutri, 7. marca, v oskrbi Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. zj. ob 9.30, v cerkev sv. Vida ob 10.30, od tam pa na pokopališče Vernih duš. Ure kropljenja so danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

### Mayme Erjavec

Dne 2. marca je v starostnem domu v Lorainu umrla 84 let stara Mayme Erjavec, živeča v Amherstu od l. 1968, pred tem pa v Lorainu, vdova po l. 1991 umrlem Josephu, sestra Emme Kurjan in Franka Jere, članica SZZ št. 40 in ABZ št. 6, faranka župnije sv. Cirila in Metoda v Lorainu, kjer je bila včeraj tudi pogrebna sv. maša.

### Olga Ozanich

Dne 1. marca je v Slovenskem domu za ostarele umrla 91 let stara Olga Ozanich, rojena Štrbenk v Sodražici, Slovenija, od koder je prišla v ZDA l. 1921, vdova po Georgeu, mati Georgea in Edwarda, 7-krat stara mati, 16-krat prastara mati, 1-krat prapra-

(dalje na str. 16)

### Posebna priloga—

Z današnjo redno Ameriško Domovino boste prejeli tudi posebno 4-stransko prilogo o pok. pisatelju Karlu Mauserju, ki je umrl pred 20 leti. Brez tega dela je nosil Stane Kuhar.

### Federacija narodnih domov—

V nedeljo, 16. marca, bo v SND na St. Clairju banket ob podelitvi priznanj zaslužnim pri slovenskih narodnih domovih. Banket sponzorira Federacija teh domov, ki bo tudi letos imela posebno prilogo v AD. Prejeli boste 28-stransko prilogo z AD prihodnji teden. Glavna nagrajenca letos sta č.s. Rosemary Hocevar in John Pestotnik.

### Č.g. Cimperman okreva—

Č.g. Victor Cimperman je bil nedavno v St. Vincent Charity bolnišnici. Sedaj se nahaja v Regina Health Center v Richfield, Ohio. Njegov naslov je: Rev. V. Cimperman, 5232 Broadview Rd., Richfield, OH 44286. Gospod bo vesel glasov prijateljev.

### Krofi—

Oltarno društvo fare sv. Vida bo imelo prodajo krofov v soboto, 15. marca, od 8. zj. dalje, kot običajno v društveni sobi šolskega avditorija.

### Zahvaljuje se—

Ga. Frances Hribar, Euclid, Ohio, se zahvaljuje vsem za obiske v bolnišnici in na domu, za cvetlice, bodrilne kartice, za tolažilne besede in molitve. Posebna zahvala č.g. Janezu Kumšetu, za njegove obiske v bolnišnici in tudi na domu. Ge. Hribarjevi želimo hitrega in popolnega okrevanja!

### Beatifikacija preložena—

Viri v Sloveniji povedo, da bo beatifikacija svetniškega kandidata škofa A.M. Slomška preložena od pomladnega na jesenski čas.

### Dubravka Tomšič—

V torek, 15. aprila, zvečer bo v slovitih koncertni dvorani Severence prvič v Clevelandu nastopila svetovno znana pianistka Dubravka Tomšič. O njej smo že poročali v angleškem delu, prihodnji teden pa bomo v slovenskem. Pred dveh tednom je bil v angleškem delu objavljen obrazec z cenami za sedeže. Rezervirajte si večer, 15. aprila, za ta nastop. Ob poslušanju del Chopina, Brahmsa, Mozarta itd. boste lahko pozabili na pravkar poravnani dohodninski davek!

### Spominska darova—

Naš dolgoletni dopisnik iz Milwaukeeja, g. Lojze Galič, je poklonil \$50 v podporo listu in to ob 3. obletnici smrti njegove žene Frances. Zvestemu sodelavcu najlepša hvala!



## AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

6117 St. Clair Ave, Cleveland, OH 44103-1692  
Telephone: 216/431-0628 — Fax: 216/361-4088

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA (USPS 024100)

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

Ameriška Domovina Permanent Scroll of Distinguished Persons:  
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Louis B. Baznik, Michael and Irma Telich,  
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AMERICAN HOME (ISSN 0164-68X) is published weekly for \$30 per year by American Home Publ. Co., 6117 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44103-1692. Periodicals postage paid at Cleveland, OH. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to AMERICAN HOME, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103-1692.

No. 10 Thursday, March 6, 1997

### Novi ljubljanski nadškof in metropolit

## Msgr. Franc Rode: Prvi pozdrav

Bratje in sestre!

Kot vam je znano, me je sveti oče Janez Pavel II. 5. marca imenoval za ljubljanskega nadškofa in metropolita.

V tem trenutku se moje srce obrača k večnemu Pastirju, ki svoje črede nikoli ne zapusti in po svojih svetih apostolih skrbi zanjo in jo vedno varuje, da njegovo Cerkev tudi zdaj vodijo pastirji, ki jih je izbral za namestnike svojega Sina. Njega, ki me je poklical v ta zbor, prosim, da bi to službo opravljal v ponižnosti in ljubezni, in tako upodobil v sebi lik dobrega Pastirja, ki daje svoje življenje za svoje ovce.

Moja hvaležnost gre najprej svetemu očetu, ki mi je z imenovanjem izkazal veliko zaupanje. Ko sem s pisno izjavo potrdil, da sprejemam to službo, sem mu zagotovil, da jo hočem opravljati v duhu služenja Cerkvi, v globoki edinosti vere z njim in v popolnem soglasju z njegovimi smernicami.

Moj prvi pozdrav velja mojemu predniku gospodu nadškofu dr. Alojziju Šuštarju, ki je od leta 1980 vzorno vodil ljubljansko nadškofijo in si pridobil splošno spoštovanje ter neminljive zasluge za Cerkev, narod in državo.

Iz srca pozdravljam tudi svoja sobrata v škofovski službi: mariborskega škofa Krambergerja in koprškega škofa Piriha, skupaj s pomožnimi škofi v Ljubljani in Mariboru. Posebej pozdravljam člane stolnega kapitlja in voditelje drugih pastoralnih služb v škofiji, kot tudi zbor profesorjev Teološke fakultete.

V tem trenutku gre moja misel k duhovnikom ljubljanske nadškofije. Z mnogimi me vežejo prijateljske vezi in skupni spomini na leta, ko sem bil profesor na Teološki fakulteti. Z drugimi sem se spoznal na raznih tečajih ali na duhovnih vajah. Prav tako se spominjam redovnih duhovnikov, ki delujejo v ljubljanski nadškofiji in tvorijo v moči svetega reda en sam presbyterium okrog škofa. Le-ti so nenadomestljivi del ljubljanske Cerkve. Brez njih ne bi bila to, kar je. Hvaležno se spominjam tudi naših stalnih diakonov.

Ko omenjam duhovnike, ne pozabljam na tiste, ki pogosto v zelo težavnih razmerah delujejo med našimi izseljenci in zdomci ali med drugimi narodi. Poleg naporenega dela nosijo še bolečino zaradi oddaljenosti od domovine. Med te sodijo tudi naši misijonarji, ki se jih s posebno ljubeznijo spominjam. Vsem želim biti blizu in jim izkazovati bratsko pomoč in razumevanje.

In kako ne bi v tem prvem trenutku pomislil na naše drage bogoslovce, ki so up in prihodnost Cerkve in škofije! Ko jih iz srca pozdravljam, jim želim tisto srečo in svobodo srca, ki izvirata iz popolne darovanosti Gospodu in njegovi Cerkvi. Izredno pomembno mesto imajo v naši škofiji redovnice in članice svetnih inštitutov. Vsem je znano, kolikšen delež imajo pri poslanstvu Cerkve kot katehistinje ali pomočnice v župniščih in cerkvenih uradih, kot medicinske sestre v bolnišnicah ali strežnice bolnikov v domovih upokojencev ali na domu. Brez njih, ki so materinski obraz Cerkve, bi bilo naše pričevanje za evangelij zelo okrnjeno. Tu naj omenim še slovenske redovnice in laiške misijonarke, ki v najbolj revnih deželah tretjega sveta razdajajo svojo dobroto ubogim in zavrženim. Bog blagoslovi njihovo delo!

## Srečanje glavnega odbora

### Ameriškega Slovenskega Kongresa

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Glavni odbor ASK prireja sestanek, ki bo v soboto, 22. marca, ob 10.30 dop., v School of International and Public Affairs na Columbia University v New Yorku, 420 West 118th Street, petnajsto nadstropje.

Program sestanka bo obsegal poročilo predsednika, podpredsednika, akademskega svetovaleca in blagajnika kot tudi predsednika Svetovnega slovenskega kongresa dr. Jožeta Bernika.

Predavatelji bodo g. M. Dolinšek, ki bo diskutiral razširitev Nata v srednjo in vzhodno Evropo, dr. B. Pleskovič, ki bo govoril o ekonomijah v tranziciji, g. M. Kravanja, ki nas bo seznanil z delom Cenzusa 2000, in dr. B. Lapajne, ki bo spregovorila o svojih geneoloških raziskavah.

Predavanjem bo sledila diskusija.

Vsi člani ASK in prijatelji so prisrčno vabljeni.

**Dr. Silvester Lango**  
Predsednik ASK

## Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu vabi

CLEVELAND, O. - Vsako soboto sem v šoli pri Sv. Vidu. Slovensko šolo imamo. Učenci so stari od štirih do štirinajst let. Sedijo v klopeh in zehajo in zaspano gledajo ter nemo sprašujejo, kaj boš z nami, pa nas nauči kaj, če moreš. Spomni me na tiste dni, ko sem v začetku petdesetih let prišla v razred in so prav tako učenci sedeli v klopeh, malo bolj nemirni, manj urejeni, in se posmihali: pa naredi kaj z nami.

A kljub vsem težavam smo morali le dobro vplivati nanje, ker so danes to očetje in matere otrok, ki sedijo v teh klopeh. Takrat so še vsi govorili slovensko in smo jih učili brati in pisati ter jim govorili o Sloveniji kot daljni, nedosegljivi deželi. Danes se pogovarjajo vsi le v angleščini in Slovenija je blizu, pa lepa in domovina naših prednikov.

Otroci ne hodijo radi v šolo. Niso takrat, ob začetku slovenske šole, ko so vsi hoteli, da postanejo Amerikanci, in tudi danes ne, ko je moderno, da iščeš korenine. Šola bi bila lahko bolj zanimiva, učenje bolj živahno, pa vseeno upa-

mo, da bodo tako kot so njihovi starši ponosni, da so slovenskega rodu.

Letos bodo graduantje na povabilo izseljenskega društva Slovenija v svetu prvič obiskali Slovenijo. Tam bodo štirinajst dni. Rabijo gmotno pomoč. S tombolo in srečolovom si bodo starši prizadevali, da zberejo denar za pot. Računajo na vašo radodarnost.

Slovenska šola je živa in delavna. Pripravili smo lepega Miklavža, razdelili smo spričevala, se v šoli pridno učimo in Janez in učenci navdušeno prepevajo slovenske pesmi. Vsako tretjo nedeljo lahko poslušate njihovo petje pri polenajsti maši.

To nedeljo, 9. marca, bodo starši pripravili kosilo, darovi so za vzdrževanje šole. Učenci slovenske šole bodo pomagali v dvorani. Pričakujemo, da pridete in v veseli družbi obujate spomine, kako ste vi in vaši otroci študirali v slovenski šoli. Videli boste, da je tu veliko navdušenja in dobre volje za slovensko stvar.

Na svidenje to nedeljo!

**Zina Velikonja**

### P. dr. VENDELIN ŠPENDOV...

## Lemontski odmevi

Ko letos vstopamo v mesec marec, smo dva tedna posta že prehodili. Za slovensko verno družino, ki živi s Cerkvijo, so bili in so tedni postnega časa tendi resne priprave na veliko noč, na praznik Kristusovega Vstajenja. Priprava se je odražala z molitvijo žalostnega dela rožnega venca, s tedensko molitvijo križevega pota, s postom, ki pa je sedaj zelo olajšan, saj je v tem mesecu strogi post le še na veliki petek, vsak

petek pa je brezmesen.

Olajšava je bila dana za to, da bi si lahko vsak kristjan naložil lastno pokoro ali opravil kako dobro delo. V naši cerkvi Marije Pomagaj vsako nedeljo v postu premišljujemo Kristusovo trpljenje ob Križevem potu. Pobožnost je ob 2.30 popoldne.

Na cvetno nedeljo bo tudi letos slovesni blagoslov palmovih vejic in drugega zelenja, kar bomo nosili v slovenskih

Kot zavzete člane verskega občestva pozdravljam cerkvene ključarje, člane župnijskih svetov, organiste in cerkvene pevce, voditelje mladinskih organizacij in končno vse Božje ljudstvo, to veliko množico Slovencev in Slovenk, ki so stoletja ostali zvesti katoliški Cerkvi in podajali luč vere iz roda v rod, prav do današnjih dni.

Ko govorim o veliki množici vernih Slovencev, ne pozabljam na rojake, ki že desetletja žive na tujem in v težavnih razmerah izpričujejo čudežno zvestobo slovenstvu in krščanstvu. Prejšnja oblast jih je pogosto žalila v njihovih najčistejših čustvih, sedanja pa je bila vse doslej do njih hladna in nezavzeta. Naj vedo, da jim je slovenska Cerkev ostala zvesta in jih je vedno imela za svoje.

(dalje na str. 11)

butaricah.

Na veliko soboto zvečer se bodo ob 7.30 pričeli obredi velikonočne vigilije: blagoslov ognja in velikonočne sveče, blagoslov vode in blagoslov velikonočnega »žegna«. Če bo vreme dopuščalo, bo po petju Aleluje vstajenjska procesija.

God sv. Jožefa, zavetnika vesoljne Cerkve, obhajamo 19. marca. V bogoslužju je ta dan slovesni praznik. V mnogih deželah je to zapovedan praznik, v tej deželi ni. Cerkev sv. Jožefa v Jolietu nam je od slovenskih cerkva in župnij najbolj znana tako po velikosti, kot po lepoti in dveh mogočnih zvonikih.

Praznik Gospodovega oznanjenja Mariji, ki je znanilec prihodnjega božiča, obhajamo 25. marca. Ker je letos ta dan torek velikega tedna, bomo v bogoslužju Gospodovo oznanjenje obhajali v ponedeljek po beli nedelji, 7. aprila.

P. Metod Ogorevc OFM, ki je bil dobro leto kaplan pri fari Sv. Terezije v Johnstownu, Pa., se je 18. januarja poslovil in se napotil preko Slovenije v Avstralijo, kjer bo z božjo besedo in zakramenti oskrboval slovenske izseljence. Na poti v Avstralijo se bo v Sloveniji poslovil od svojih domačih in se pogovoril s predstojniki o novem kraju svojega delovanja.

Predno je šel na pot, se je prišel posloviti v Lemont in pri tem izrazil priliko, da je obiskal Baragov grob v Marquetteu in prosil svetniškega misijonarja za pomoč pri misijonskem delu, ki ga čaka. P. Metod, hvala za delo v kustodiji, vnaprej naj pa Bog bogato blagoslavlja Tvoje delo za božje kraljestvo.

Ko to pišemo (v drugi polovici januarja), so v naši redovni družini naslednji bolniki. V Lemontu: br. Robert Hochevar, p. Leonard Bogolin, p. Martin Stepanich in p. Fortunat Zorman, ki je še vedno v domu; v Johnstownu je p. Raphael Stragishar, ki je umsko bister, telesno pa je priklenjen na posteljo. Priporočamo jih v molitev. Z naše strani se pa vsak dan spominjamo vseh bolnikov po družinah naših naročnikov in dobrotnikov. Za te bo posebna sv. maša v naši cerkvi na cvetno nedeljo ob 7. zjutraj.

P. Fortunat Zorman je prejel več pisem in voščil, za kar se vsem iskreno zahvaljuje po tej poti, ker mu pisanje dela prevelike težave.

V redovih in kongregacijah redno praznujemo godove, rojstne dneve pa le pri starejših. Tako smo 23. januarja praznovali 87. rojstni dan (86-letnico) p. Kalista Langerholza pri sv. Štefanu v Chicagu.

Vsem, ki ste poravnali naročnino, in večkrat še dodali »dar listu«, iskrena zahvala. Prav tako za ostale darove.

Sem in tja pride do nenamernih napak, zato nam dobro dene, če nas na to opominete.

Mesec januar nam je v naravi poslal lepo belo obleko v obliki snega, ki ga je, kakor

(dalje na str. 12)



## Msgr. FRANC RODE

### Kratek življenjepis novega ljubljanskega nadškofa

**Ljubljana** — Dr. Franc Rode se je rodil 23. septembra 1934 in je že 35 let duhovnik - lazarist. Doma je z Rodice pri Domžalah. Študiral je v glavnem v tujini. Najprej v Judenburgu, v Avstriji - v taborišču, zatem je obiskoval gimnazijo v Lienzu in Buenos Airesu, v Argentini. Tam je stopil tudi v bogoslovje, teološke študije pa je končal v Parizu, kjer je tudi začel duhovniško službo.

Po končanem študiju v Parizu se je vrnil v domovino. Od leta 1967 je bil v Ljubljani ravnatelj bogoslovcev lazaristov, predaval pa je tudi na Teološki fakulteti, in sicer praktično apologetiko, teologijo nekrščanskih verstev, uvod v moderni ateizem in osnovno bogoslovje.

V tem času je tudi veliko publiciral v Družini, v Bogoslovenem vestniku, pri Mohor-

jevi. Bil je prvi urednik revije Znamenje.

Po 16 letih, leta 1981, je odšel v tujino. V Rim, natančneje v Vatikan, kjer slušbuje še danes. Je tajnik papeškega sveta za kulturo. Pred tem je bil v papeškem svetu za dialog z neverujočimi.

Misli Franceta Rodeta lahko najdemo tudi v njegovih knjigah. Naj omenimo le nekatere: Mesec dni na Rdečem otoku, Živa verstva, Ožarjeno bivanje, Uvod v moderni ateizem, skupaj z dr. Stresom sta izdala Kriterij krščanstva v pluralistični družbi.

Pred kratkim je v Parizu izšla druga knjiga L'Eglise national et democratie, ki se še prevaja v slovenščino. Zelo odmevno je delo: Spomin, zavest, načrt Cerkev na Slovenskem. V tem tednu pa je pri založbi Družina izšla knjiga

Za čast dežele, v kateri so tudi podrobnejši podatki o njegovem življenju in delu.

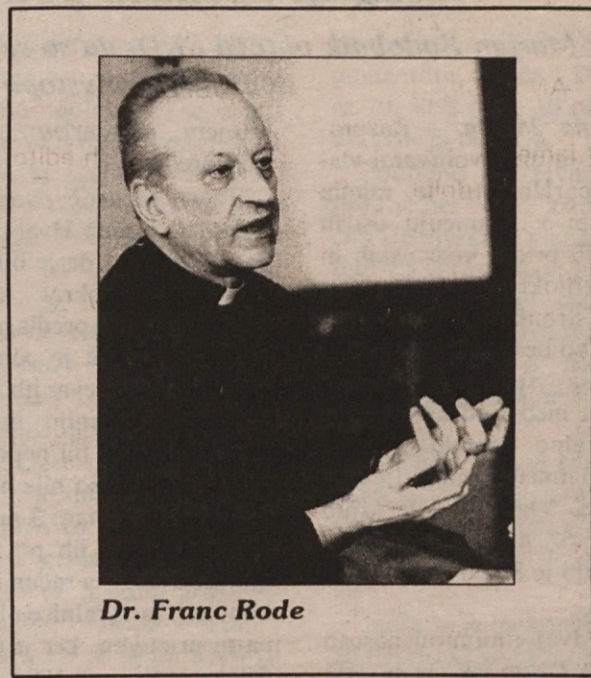
Dr. Franc Rode ves čas tudi veliko predava doma in po svetu.

Lansko leto ga je francoski predsednik Jacques Chirac imenoval za viteza državnega reda za zasluge, v Franciji.

Gotovo se ga vsi spomnite s srečanja s papežem Janezom Pavlom II. maja v Sloveniji. Takrat je v ljubljanski stolnici prebral papežev govor slovenskim duhovnikom, redovnikom in redovnicam.

**Tiskovni urad  
Slov. škofovske konference**

**Pozdravno pismo, ki ga je včeraj nadškof Šuštar poslal svojemu nasledniku, najdete na str. 12.**



Dr. Franc Rode

## Msgr. France Rode: Prvi pozdrav

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

Med vernimi kristjani na naših tleh pozdravljam tudi katoliške Hrvate, te naše najbližje brate, ki sodelujejo pri naših občestvih in so nam pogosto zgled predanosti Bogu in Cerkvi.

V tem trenutku imam v mislih in srcu tudi tiste Slovence, ki so se oddaljili od Cerkev, ali pa niso nikdar živeli v njenem okrilju, ker so v šoli ali v domačem okolju dobili o njej iznakaženo predstavo. Ob tem se mora Cerkev nenehno spraševati, kakšno podobo daje navzven, in gledati, da tisto, kar upravičeno odbija ljudi dobre volje, po svoji moči odpravlja. Samo tako bo zablestela v mistični lepoti Kristusove neveste in pritegnila tiste, ki so daleč.

Svoj pozdrav pošiljam tudi slovenskim evangeličanom, s katerimi nas družijo ista vera v Jezusa Kristusa, edinega Odrešenika. Prav tako pozdravljam pravoslavne brate, ki živijo med nami, v prepričanju, da dogodki zadnjih let niso skalili v globinah medsebojnega spoštovanja in prijateljstva. Moj pozdrav velja tudi članom islama in drugih verskih skupnosti v naši deželi.

Državniški čut mi narekuje pozdravne besede predsednikom svetne oblasti: gospodu predsedniku republike, predsednikoma državnega zbora in vlade in drugim nosilcem odgovornosti v državni upravi. Želim, da čimprej dosežemo pravično ureditev odnosov med Cerkvijo in državo, za skupno dobro vseh državljanov, za notranjo pomiritev in mednarodni ugled Slovenije.

Dragi bratje in sestre! V tem prvem pozdravu ne bom razgrinjal pred vami svojega pastoralnega načrta o novi evangelizaciji, ki jo pospešuje sveti oče in po njej ključje potrebe časa. Naj vam zaupam samo svoje prepričanje, da je v tem smislu mogoče storiti veliko več, kot si ponavadi predstavljamo in kot dejansko storimo. Ko je škof Slomšek 26. septembra 1852 nastanil lazariste pri Svetem Jožefu v Celju, je v svojem nagovoru poudaril tole: »Pravijo, svet se je postaral, človeški rod je izgubljen, Evropi se bliža konec'. Da, če prepustimo človeštvo njegovemu naravnemu toku, njegovi pogubni smeri, ne, če se moč od zgoraj, ki jo ohranjata Jezusova religija in njegova Cerkev, spet razlije v vse razrede človeškega rodu in jih milostno obišče« (Kosar, Slomšek-Fürstbischof, str. 224).

Da, lahko se predajamo malodušnosti in pustimo, da gredo stvari tako, kot pač gredo, se pravi, slabo; da se ljudje prepuščajo svojim grešnim nagnjenjem in zapadejo v neodgovornosti in sebičnost, v plehko porabništvo, vulgarnost in cinizem, v zasvojenost z mamili in celo v hudodelstva. Kar je navsezadnje strašno dolgočasno in žalostno. Lahko pa tudi spremenimo smer in se napotimo proti novim obzorjem resnice, lepote in dobrote. Prepričan sem, da je v slovenskem narodu veliko duhovnih energij, ki še niso prišle do veljave. Če smo jih sposobni zdramiti v sebi in pri drugih, smo lahko neizmerno več, kot smo; lahko zaživimo neprijetno bolj čisto in bogato, svobodno in radostno. Pod pogojem, da zaživimo nedoumljivo bogastvo Kristusovega evangelija v vseh razsežnostih osebnega in družbenega življenja.

Pri tem naj nam bo v pomoč priprošnja Device in Matere z Brezij. Njej se na začetku svoje škofovske službe s sinovsko vdanostjo izročam. Naj me ona varuje in vodi pri tem odgovornem in prelepem poslanstvu.

+ Franc Rode  
nadškof in metropolit  
ljublanski

## Šesti SlovenSKI Weekend v Ski Windham, New York

Znani so zmagovalci šestega slovenskega veleslaloma v Ameriki; za nami je še eno nadvse prijetno prijateljsko srečanje in oddih v zimskih idilih.

7., 8. in 9. februarja je na pobočjih Catskill Mountains v Ski Windham, New York, potekal tradicionalni smučarski konec tedna, ki vsako leto privabi Slovence iz Združenih držav in Kanade; letos pa še celo iz Argentine in Švice. Velika udeležba, brezhibna organizacija ter prisotnost slovenskih podjetij in predstavništev pričajo o pomembnosti tekmovanja. Na startu se je zbralo 78 tekmovalcev, ki so bili razvrščeni v pet starostnih skupin, ločeno moški in ženske. Za uvrstitev je bilo potrebno končati oba teka.

### Rezultati:

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>ŽENSKES do 12. leta:</b>            |       |
| 1. Smonig Nina, Bethesda, Md.          | 76.98 |
| 2. Smonig Maša, Bethesda, Md.          | 81.20 |
| <b>MOŠKI do 12. leta:</b>              |       |
| 1. Godec Nicki, New York, N.Y.         | 73.18 |
| 2. Jenko Alex, Floral Park, N.Y.       | 75.86 |
| 3. Rucigay Kyle, Ballston Lake, N.Y.   | 82.71 |
| <b>ŽENSKES med 13. in 18. letom:</b>   |       |
| 1. Petrin Živa, Princeton, N.J.        | 71.03 |
| <b>MOŠKI med 13. in 18. letom:</b>     |       |
| 1. Branč Andrej, Saylorsburg, Pa.      | 65.78 |
| 2. Delak Serge, Floral Park, N.Y.      | 67.12 |
| 3. Bevc Miklavž, Scarsdale, N.Y.       | 67.69 |
| <b>ŽENSKES med 19. in 35. letom:</b>   |       |
| 1. Smonig Nataša, Bethesda, Md.        | 60.93 |
| 2. Bulc Barbara, New York, N.Y.        | 64.86 |
| 3. Kerstein Manja, Washington, D.C.    | 66.40 |
| <b>MOŠKI med 19. in 35. letom:</b>     |       |
| 1. Zajec Rok, New York, N.Y.           | 52.11 |
| 2. Kamin Ivan, New York, N.Y.          | 53.79 |
| 3. Zajec Miha, Greenwich, Conn.        | 54.14 |
| <b>ŽENSKES med 36. in 50. letom:</b>   |       |
| 1. Jenko Tina, Floral Park, N.Y.       | 67.75 |
| 2. Dolenc Marija, Toronto, Kanada      | 68.98 |
| 3. Škrli Majda, Mamaroneck, N.Y.       | 75.37 |
| <b>MOŠKI med 36. in 50. letom:</b>     |       |
| 1. Bevc Bojan, Scarsdale, N.Y.         | 58.72 |
| 2. Smonig Marjan, Bethesda Md.         | 61.30 |
| 3. Hartmannsgruber Max, New Haven, Ct. | 63.18 |
| <b>ŽENSKES nad 51. letom:</b>          |       |
| 1. Kačičnik Maria, Toronto, Kanada     | 67.09 |
| 2. Kosem Mira, Cleveland, Ohio         | 75.18 |
| 3. Godec Susan, New York, N.Y.         | 77.85 |
| <b>MOŠKI nad 51. letom:</b>            |       |
| 1. Zajec Janez, Greenwich, Conn.       | 59.82 |
| 2. Kačičnik, Anton, Toronto, Kanada    | 61.49 |
| 3. Ilc Metod, Cleveland, Ohio          | 63.76 |

### DRUŽINSKO TEKMOVANJE (Štejejo najboljši časi vsake družine.)

1. ZAJEC, Greenwich, Conn.
2. GABROVEC, New York, N.Y.
3. SMONIG, Bethesda, Md.

Najboljša med dekleti je bila Natasha Smonig, med fanti pa je bil najhitrejši Rok Zajec.

Kot zanimivost naj omenim, da je bil najmlajši tekmovalac šestletni Maxi Hartmannsgruber, najstarejši pa dvainsedemdesetletni gospod John Rucigay.

Po tekmovanju smo se vsi sprostiti, naužili svežega zraka in hitrih prog, nekateri so odšli na sprehod v Windham, in k bogoslužju v takmajšnji cerkev, kjer je Slovence pozdravil domači župnik.

Sledil je gala večer v restavraciji Renaissance v Ski Windhamu, ki se ga je udeležilo 168 ljudi. Ob odlični večerji, ki jo je z blagoslovom odprl slovenski duhovnik gospod Milan Dimič, smo se sproščeno pogovarjali, saj smo bili nekateri po enem letu prvič skupaj, precej pa je bilo tudi novih udeležencev. Sledila je slavnostna razglasitev rezultatov in prav pristrčno je bilo opazovati otroške oči, ki so se iskrile ob pogledu na medalje in prelepe kristalne pokale ter številne nagrade, darila slovenskih podjetij. Iskrena zahvala gre Rogaški, Globtrade Inc., STR Inc., Impol Alum., LBS Banki, Krki, SK Products, Mayda Realtors, Lek-u, Elan-u, Yutex-u, IUUV, Peter Jenko Design, M.C. Graphics, John P. Stopen Eng. in njihovim zastopnikom za velikodušno finančno podporo srečanju.

Večer je mineval v nadvse prijetnem razpoloženju. Gospa Dominika Lango nas je z recitacijami Prešernove poezije povedla k izviru pristne slovenske besede; prispevek slovenskemu kulturnemu prazniku. Za glasbeni del je poskrbela gospa Marija Ahačič-Pollak iz Toronta. Povezovalcu prireditve, gospodu Ivanu Kaminu, ki je bil skupaj z ženo Barbaro vodilna sila srečanja, tudi nedavna poškodba kolena ni omajala optimizma in neizprosne vztrajnosti, ki je omogočila, da smo v Ski Windhamu lahko tekmovali, uživali in se imeli »fino«. Nasvidenje naslednje leto!

**Vladimira Merzel-Hartmannsgruber**

### Dodatni obvestili:

Prihodnje srečanje slovenskih smučarjev bo od 5.-12. aprila 1997 v kraju Vail, Colo. Informacije dobite po tel. 718/424-2711. (Kamin)

Slovenski festival župnije Sv. Cirila v New Yorku pa bo v soboto, 3. maja. Nastopil bo pevski zbor Emil Adamič iz Slovenije. Vsi pristrčno vabljeni!

## Vladimir M. Rus Attorney - Odvetnik

6411 St. Clair (Slovenian National Home)  
391-4000



## Po skoraj treh mesecih pogajanj je državni zbor v drugem poskusu potrdil novo vlado

**Marjan Podobnik obtožil SKD, da so se za njegovim hrbtom z LDS dogovarjali o vstopu v vlado**

Ljubljana, 28. feb. — Razprava pred tajnimi volitvami vlade v parlamentu je minila predvsem v znamenju ostrih moralnih pridig krščanskih in socialdemokratov na račun ljudske stranke, ki da je prelomila dano besedo, ter naštevavanja, česa vsega v koalicijski pogodbi med ljudsko stranko in liberalno demokracijo ni, pa bi po mnenju opozicije moralo biti. Vlada je bila kljub temu z 52 glasovi izvoljena. Glasovalo je 89 poslank in poslancev.

Svoj dvajsetminutni nastop je **Janez Drnovšek**, ki je prvi dobil besedo, namenil predvsem političnim ocenam o nevzdržnosti obstoja dveh sovražnih enako močnih političnih blokov, ki so ga vodile k spodbujanju dogovora z ljudsko stranko, da sestavijo politično uravnoteženo vlado. Dodal je še, kako računa na konstruktivni pritisk opozicije, da bi vlada res dala vse od sebe.

Pogledi poslanskih skupin so zatem odkrili, da predlagani vladi dosledno nasprotujejo le krščanski in socialdemokrati, medtem ko sta bila **Potrč** (ZLSD) in **Jelinčič** (SNS) resda kritična do vsebinskega dela, ki ga nakazuje koalicijska pogodba med LDS in SLS, toda besed, da bodo poslanci teh dveh opozicijskih strank glasovali proti vladi, nismo slišali.

### Obračun med pomladniki

**Mozetič** (SKD) in **Hvalica** (SDS) sta se v kritiki oprijela predvsem moralnih očitkov na račun ljudske stranke, ki naj bi prelomila dano besedo zaveze pomladanskim strankam.

**Mozetič** je menil, da ta vlada ni »verodostojna« tudi zaradi nemorale **Drnovška**. Ta ne le, da je mandatarstvo dobil z volilno prevaro, tudi ko je prvič pogorel s predlogom vlade, ni mandata vrnil, temveč z izigra-

vanjem partnerjev pripravil nov predlog.

Tako **Mozetič**, vodja poslanske skupine **Hvalica** pa se je ob mnenju, da je bila »moralna ničkolikokrat kršena«, obregnil ob tri predlagane ministre. **Thalerju** je očital zaostanek v prizadevanjih za vstop v Evropsko unijo in Nato, **Gaspari** naj bi bil neposredno kriv za to, da so bile nekatere občine ob najmanj 3 milijarde tolarjev, ki bi jih po zakonu morale dobiti na račun izdanih koncesij za igralnice, **Bandelj** pa ni primeren, ker je kariero delal v letih pred 1990.

**Hvalica** je obljubil sto dni premirja, vendar le novim ministrom, kajti starih ne gre »šparati«. Glede sodelovanja v opoziciji je **Hvalica** dejal, da združene liste in **Jelinčičevih** nacionalistov ne more šteti med opozicijske stranke, računa pa na poštenje nekaterih poslancev v koalicijskih strankah!

Po **Potrčevih** besedah bi **ZLSD** bolj ustrezala širša koalicija, ki bi imela tudi močnejšo podporo, toda njim se, ker je **Drnovšek** razdril pogodbo, ni podrl svet. Drugače se jim ne zdi ravno dobro, da sta na čelu vlade človeka z očitno različnimi pogledi na slovensko bližnjo prihodnost, pripombe pa imajo tudi na vsebino koalicijske pogodbe. V njej namreč ni ničesar o borbah in invalidih, o ločenosti države in Cerkev, o preprečevanju zlorab pri denacionalizaciji, vračanju velikih površin zemlje in gozdov Cerkvi in veleposestnikom, nič o zmanjšanju državne administracije, javnega dolga...

Tudi **Jelinčič** je izrazil občutek, da se Cerkev vrata na stežaj odpriajo v šolah in pri vračanju zemlje in gozdov, drugače pa je izrazil upanje, da se bo

predvsem v gospodarstvu obrnilo na bolje, da bo vlada preprečila tujcem, da bi stegovali roke po najboljših slovenskih podjetjih, da bo vojaški in policijski proračun bolj razviden od dozdajšnjih, da Slovenija ne bo izginila v evropskih zvezah...

### Peterletova zahrbtna dogovarjanja

Prvi je namesto odsotnega vodje poslancev **SLS Zagožna** vlado, ki »sicer ni najboljša, ne pa tudi najslabša«, v imenu 18 poslancev **SLS** podprl **Franc Potočnik**. Kratek je bil tudi **Anderlič** v imenu **LDS**, češ da so že predstavitev ministrov zagotovilo za to, da se bo vla-

### Lemontski odmevi...

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

smo slišali, čutila skoraj vsa dežela. Hvala Bogu, da s kurjavo nismo imeli težav, zmrzovati nam ni bilo treba. Imeli smo pa v mislih vse, ki jim je na debelo nasulo snega in jih pritiskalo s še hujšim mrazom.

Vsi vemo, da stari stroji prej ali slej odpovedo. Tako je tudi z našim strojem za pranje. Zato se iskreno zahvaljujemo odboru in članom društva **SV**. Ane št. 170 **KSKJ** za nov pralni stroj. Bog plačaj!

Mnogi naši rojaki nam na različne načine pomagajo, nekateri z delom, drugi gmotno, zopet drugi z raznimi darovi. Poleg teh, ki so omenjeni med »Darovi«, so še: **Kalman Kelenc**, **Jože Arko**, **Slavo Vukšinič**, **Viktor Lavriša**, **Percy Morrison**, da omenimo samo nekatere. So pa drugi, ki na razne načine pomagajo zlasti pri **Ave Maria**, pa za svoje delo in čas nočejo javnega priznanja, ker »delamo za Boga in on vidi«. Bog plačaj vsem!

V Slovenskem kulturnem centru v **Lemontu** se je v dobrem letu obstoja zvrstilo že nekaj kulturnih prireditvev. Med najlepšimi je bil, 18. januarja, koncert sopranistke **dr. Dominike Lango** iz **New Yorka**. Poleg slovenskih umetnih in narodnih pesmi je izvajala pesmi skladateljev svetovnega slovesa. Zopet smo doživeli, da je slovenska glasba na višini skladateljev svetovnega slovesa. Gospe **Lango** čestitamo za lepo in profesionalno izvedbo zahtevnega programa. Tudi pianistka **Shirley Seguin** se je lepo prilagodila pesmim in sopranistki. Veliko uspehov želimo še vnaprej.

Vsako nedeljo se ob 6. zvečer zbere v cerkvi **Marije Pomagaj** skupina vernikov, častilcev **Mater** božje, k molitvi rožnega venca, litanij in drugih primernih molitev. Pobožnost traja blizu ene ure. V poletnih mesecih opravijo to pobožnost pri **Lurški Materi** božji pri groti. Ob koncu jih eden od patrov blagoslovi. Veseli smo jih.

**AVE MARIA**  
Marec 1997

Gospod  
dr. France **RODE** CM  
Via Pompeo Magno 21  
ROMA, Italija

Dragi novoimenovani ljubljanski nadškof,  
dragi France,

iskrene čestitke k Tvojemu imenovanju in najboljše želje!

Pridi čim prej v Slovenijo, da se dogovorimo za dan posvečenja in za prevzem nadškofije.

Želim Ti obilo božjega blagoslova. Na svidenje in prisrčne pozdrave

Ljubljana, 5. marca 1997

Alojzij Šuštar  
nadškof

da uspešno lotila nalog, ki ne trpijo odlašanja. Vlado sta podprla tudi oba poslanca manjšin.

Splošna razprava poslancev je bila skoraj popolnoma skladna s temi mnenji šefov poslanskih skupin. **Marjan Schifrer** (SKD) je povedal, da Slovenci v tujini menijo, kako bo s takšno koalicijo nastala nepopravljiva škoda in izražajo razočaranje, ker v njej ni ministra brez listnice, ki bi skrbel za njihove interese.

**Lojze Peterle** je v ugovoru **Marjanu Podobniku** zanikal, da bi se krščanski demokrati v odločilni pogajalski noči za hrbtom **SLS** pogajali z **LDS**. Kritično je seciral tudi koalicijsko pogodbo **LDS-SLS** in ob kritikah (privatizacija

bank, previsoke obresti, brezposelnost) očital, da so v njej celi deli (slabo) prepisani iz sporazuma pomladnih strank.

S kritiko koalicijske pogodbe - pri tem je zanimivo, da ta pogodba sploh ni bila med gradivi za sejo zbora - na gospodarskem področju sta predlogu o sestavi vlade nasprotovala tudi socialdemokrata **Zagožen** in **Špiletič**. Prvi je poudarjal preveliko število ministrov, saj je teh v Švici 7, v Avstriji 12, **Špiletič** je ugotavljal, kako se ve, kdo bo gospodar v novi vladi, saj **SLS** nadzira le 30 odstotkov proračunskega denarja. Znova je obudil tudi znano zgodbo o prepirih in tožarjenjih med vlado in njeno agencijo za plačilni promet.

## V NEPOZABEN SPOMIN

ob sedmi žalostni obletnici  
odkar si odšel v večno življenje  
13. marca 1990



**ERIK A. KOVAČIČ**

«Kako lepo je tukaj» si povedal. . .  
Na svidenje v Raju

Tvoji žalujoči  
žena Nika in hčerka Bernardka

Silver Spring, Maryland, 6. marca 1997.

## V BLAG SPOMIN

45. OBLETNICE SMRTI NAŠEGA  
LJUBLJENEGA IN NEPOZABNEGA  
OČETA IN STAREGA OČETA



**JAMES DEBEVEC**

ki je v Gospodu zaspal 6. marca 1952.

Minilo je že 45 let,  
odkar si se ločil od nas;  
kako otožno je življenje,  
ker Te več med nami ni.

Čas beži, a rane nam ne celi,  
spomini dnevno nam hite –  
k Tebi – dragemu očetu,  
te nove nam odpirajo solze.

Le počivaj v božjem miru,  
kjer ni gorja, kjer ni solza,  
in trudapolna pot na svetu  
na nas pripelje k Tebi vrh zvezdál

Žalujoči ostali:

SINOVI in HČERI,  
SNAHE, ZETJE, VNUKI in VNUKINJE

CLEVELAND, OHIO, 6. MARCA 1997.



## Zgodovinarica dr. Tamara Griesser-Pečar o procesu zoper škofa Gregorija Rožmana

(nadaljevanje in konec)

• Bila sem presenečena, ko sem prebrala uvodni življenjepis, kjer pišete, da se je leta 1945 Rožman umaknil, leta 1948 pa je zbežal. Ni to nenačuden izbor glagolov?

Leta 1948 je iz Celovca res zbežal v Salzburg.

• Pred kom?

Pred Angleži, ker je bila nevarnost, da ga izročijo jugoslovanskim oblastem, ki so od 7. julija 1945 zahtevale celo vrsto tako imenovanih vojnih zločincev, med katerimi je bil tudi Rožman. Zbežal pa je s pomočjo Američanov.

Prva reakcija londonskega zunanjega ministrstva, poleti 1945, je bila, da zbrani dokumenti ne zadostujejo Rožmanovo izročitev. Potem je prišlo do spremembe, človeka, ki se ukvarjal s tem, je zamenjal nekdo drug, tako se je mnenje o škofu začelo nagibati v drugo stran. Obstajajo pa seveda ves čas raznorodna poročila, takšna in drugačna.

Vsekakor je bila nevarnost, da ga bodo izročili. Na to je kazala tudi izročitev slovenskih domobrancev in ruskih kozakov, ki vsi niti niso bili sovjetski državljani. Američani pa so ves čas trdili, da ni *prima facie* dokazov (torej neposrednih) za Rožmanovo krivdo in se ga ne sme izročiti Jugoslaviji.

• Verjetno je najbolj sporna njegova udeležba pri slovesni prisegi domobrancev?

To je bila verjetno ena njegovih najbolj nespametnih potez. O tem podrobno pišem v knjigi. Mogoče bi tu citirala mnenje sodelavca britanskega zunanjega ministrstva s konca junija 1945. Zapisal je, da je škof, če se je res udeležil te prisega, »ravnal vsaj nespametno«. Fair pa je, če se tudi poudari, da je za vestnega katoliškega škofa važnejša večna blaginja posameznih duš kot politična razmišljanja, in da so mladi fantje, katerim je dal svoj blagoslov, bili na tem, da tvegajo svoje življenje.

Treba je pač ločiti, kaj je nespametno in kaj je zločin, skratka upoštevati vse mogoče nianse človeških ravnanj.

• O škofu Rožmanu sem večkrat prebrala mnenje, da se je znašel na nepravem mestu v nepravem času, da ni imel ob sebi pravih ljudi oziroma da ne bil kos izredno težavni vlogi. O Stepincu je mogoče brati zelo podobne sodbe, denimo v delu Stelle Alexander. Imate kakšen komentar?

Znova bi rada poudarila, da je ta dva škofa težko primerjati, ker so bile okoliščine zelo različne. Poleg tega pa predstavlja vojno poglavje samo delček Rožmanove biografije, človeka pa je treba gledati kot celoto. Če si ogledamo Rožmana iz predvojnih let, je mogoče reči, da je naredil marsikaj koristnega za Cerkev. Ob okupaciji pa se je znašel pred strahotno težko situacijo. Bil je dušni pastir, ne diplomat in



Tamara Pečar se je rodila v Ljubljani spomladi 1947, se še kot šolarica s starši odselila v tujino ter se po življenju v New Yorku in Parizu ustalila in študirala na Dunaju. Po poroki s Hermannom Griesserjem se je preselila v severno Nemčijo. Živi kot svobodna raziskovalka, ki se zadnja leta posveča najnovejši slovenski zgodovini, zato vsak mesec kakšen teden prebije v Ljubljani, v glavnem v arhivih. V kratkem izide z njeno spremeno študijo knjiga Stanislava Leniča, ki ji bo verjetno sledil vojni dnevnik dr. Albina Šmajda. Njena raziskovalna ambicija je obdelati sodne procese proti duhovnikom v prvem desetletju po vojni.

Objavila je veliko študij in knjižnih recenzij, zaslovela pa predvsem s svojo knjigo o Ziti, zadnji cesarici (Zita, Die Wahrheit über Europas letzte Kaiserin, 1985), ki je doslej izšla v 11 izdajah. A.P.

to je treba upoštevati.

• V kratkem izide avtobiografija Stanislava Leniča, ki ste jo pripravili za objavo. Koliko časa je bil zaprt in kakšni so ti zapisi?

Lenič je bil obsojen na 12 let. Zaprt je bil osem let, od tega je 26 mesecev presedel v samici. Njegovi zapisi se od marsikaterih drugih razlikujejo po tem, da je Lenič skrbno pazil, da ne bi komu škodoval. Tudi v ječi so imeli cinkarje oziroma ovaduhe, ki so o vsem poročali. Lenič je to ovajanje sozapravnikov jasno obsojal. Malo preden je bil izpuščen, je zapisal:

»Tak način se mi zdi zgrešen, zato ker tako silno ruši medsebojno zaupanje, tako na široko umetno goji hinavščino in potvarjanje in tako izpodkopuje najosnovnejše temelje medsebojnega življenja.«

V rubriki »Znanost«  
Delo, 12. feb. 1997

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## In tudi v Avstraliji...

Slučajno sta dr. Jože Velikonja in Tine Debeljak objavila članka, v katerem omenjata, veliko število smrtnih primerov, ki so v zadnjem času prizadeli slovensko skupnost v svetu. Ker prihaja po redni pošti, je pretekli teden na naše uredništvo le prišla novembrska številka avstralskega mesečnika *Misli*, za katero je sledeči tekst napisal urednik in upravnik p. Bazilij Valentin:

Tudi letošnja novembrska številka *Misli* ima dolgo vrsto imen avstralskih Slovencev, ki jih ni več med nami. Končali so svoje zemsko potovanje, ki jih je pripeljala tako daleč od rodne domovine. Sanjali so o svobodni Sloveniji in upali, da se bodo morda enkrat vrnili domov. A čas je neizprosno tekkel.

V mesecu, ki je posvečen spominu pokojnih, razmišljam o življenju in smrti izseljenkih narodnih skupin. Neizbežno je: prav vsaka, ki nima močnega novega dotoka, je zapisana smrti. Tudi naša. Ameriški Slovenci so dobili močno injekcijo po vojni prav s strani beguncev, ki so jim podaljšali življenje za nekaj desetletij. Mi tega dotoka ne moremo pričakovati, najbrž več odhodov kot prihodov novih. Še rojstev tretje generacije je med nami manj kot smrti, ki redči naše vrste.

Kot urednik in upravnik MISLI vidim vrzeli, ki nastajajo ob vsaki smrti tudi v seznamu naročnikov. Skušam jih nadomestiti z novimi, a kako dolgo še? Usoda polagoma umirajoče skupnosti je tudi usoda njenega tiska...

Vendar — od nas vseh zavis. Prav zato, ker se naše vrste redčijo, moramo biti živi še bolj povezani, še bolj edini, še bolj delovni za našo skupnost. Saj prav na starost še bolj potrebujemo drug drugega. In potrebujemo tudi domačega branja, četudi nas v njem vznemirjajo vesti o smrti naših starih znancev.

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## Po skoraj treh mesecih pogajanj...

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

**Ukradil del programa SDS**

Največ pozornosti je požel Marjan Podobnik, ki se je najprej zahvalil za dobronamerna opozorila o previdnosti z LDS, drugim pa počital, da niso predlagali nobene druge uredniške rešitve politične krize, ki je nastala z razdelitvijo parlamenta na dva po moči enaka bloka strank.

Podobnik je postregel tudi s podrobnostmi o pogajanjih o vladi narodne enotnosti, pri čemer se je spraševal, kdo ima danes pravico moralizirati, ko pa so se krščanski demokrati za njegovim hrbotom dogovarjali z LDS o vstopu v vlado v trenutku, ko se je on boril za to, da bi, na primer, ministristvo za promet dobili prav oni, krščanski demokrati!

Socialdemokratom je očital, da niso nikoli imeli resnega namena vstopiti v vlado narodne enotnosti.

Sodelovanja z opozicijskimi strankami ne mislijo zavračati, je še povedal Podobnik, se zavzel za nadaljevanje parlamentarnega preiskovanja zlorab položaja, nedovoljene trgovine z orožjem in podobno in razpravo končal z mislijo, kako so iskreno prepričani, da z enakopravnim vstopom v vlado, ko druge rešitve očitno ni bilo, vanjo lahko prinesejo nekaj pomladnega vetra.

To je sprožilo kar nekaj ugovorov. Med drugim je Lojze Peterle (SKD) povedal, da je rešitev bila: ostati skupaj v pomladanskem trojčku v vladi ali v opoziciji, kajti 44 opozicijskih glasov bi, tako Peterle, za to državo doseglo več, kot bo vsa SLS lahko v vladi.

Ob koncu polemik se je z obširno razpravo oglašil tudi Janez Janša (SDS), ki je zavrnil Podobnikove trditve kot polresnice. Drugače je glavno pomanjkljivost dneva videl v tem, da poslanci pred seboj nimajo nobenega vladnega programa. Ob očitkih na račun prelomljene besede SLS je ponovil obtožbe, da so deli koalicijske pogodbe LDS-SLS preprosto prepisani predvsem iz programa sveta SDS, kar bi lahko razumeli tudi kot krajo intelektualne lastnine.

Podvomil je v uspešno vladanje te koalicije s prav tako

ponovljenim Spiletičevim argumentom, češ da LDS nadzira 70, SLS pa le 30 odstotkov državnega denarja.

Podobno kot Hvalica pred njim je del svojih kritik na račun Drnovškove vlade naslonil tudi na informacije pred dnevi, da v Evropi ocenjujejo, kako pri usklajevanju slovenskih zakonov z evropskimi standardi zaostajamo celo za Bolgarijo.

Poslance SLS je primerjal z Jelinčičevimi nacionalisti, ki so pred štirimi leti s podporo Drnovšku izneverili lastne volilce.

Janša se je na koncu pridružil tistim, ki so SLS obtoževali nemorale, verolomnosti in podobno ter ocenil, da je tistim, ki so veliko moči vložili v razbitje pomladnega trojčka, uspešno, toda slovenske pomladi se ne da premagati.

Samostojni poslanec Pucko je v svoji razpravi - poslanci SKD in SDS so med njegovim nastopom zapustili dvorano - čestital ljudski stranki, da se je uprla dvojni morali, še posebej Lojzeta Peterleta, ki žene svojo stranko v pogubo, in desnih socialdemokratov, ki hočejo »kače loviti z njihovimi rokami«.

Po končani razpravi je besedo zopet dobil Drnovšek, ki je zavrnil očitke na domnevne pomanjkljivosti koalicijske pogodbe in stopil v bran finančnemu ministru Gaspariju, ki ga je napadel Hvalica (SDS). Točno je, za zaostajamo z usklajevanjem zakonodaje, toda ta proces se je lahko začel šele lani s podpisom pridruženega sporazuma; zaradi predvolilne in povolilne blokade v parlamentu pa je bilo za to zares samo mesec dni časa, je Drnovšek zavračal ost obtožb socialdemokratov in k temu dodal, da je treba biti s tem previden, saj pomeni tudi začetek prostega prometa z zemljo in nepremičninami.

Opozoril je še, da bo prva velika preizkušnja koalicije priprava in sprejem proračuna. Sledile so replike in zvečer (27. feb., op. ur. AD) je prišlo na vrsto tajno glasovanje. Vlada je dobila zadostnih 52 glasov, proti je bilo 37 poslancev.

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Slovenijo letos ponovno čakajo volitve predsednika države

## KDO BO NOVI OČE NARODA?

Milanu Kučanu se lahko približa le skupni kandidat stranke slovenske pomladi

Ljubljana, 3. marca — Skoraj štirimesečno sestavljanje nove slovenske vlade je končano, pozornost strank pa se seli drugam - k iskanju kandidatov za volitve predsednika republike, ki nas (tako kot tudi volitve svetnikov) čakajo še pred koncem letošnjega leta. O tem, da bo tudi na letošnjih volitvah sodeloval sedanjí predsednik republike **Milan Kučan**, ne gre dvomiti, v strankarskih kuloarjih pa je slišati tudi že prva imena mogočih protikandidatov.

Milan Kučan je sicer leta 1995 za poljski dnevnik z največjo naklado, Gazeta Wyborcza, izjavil, da na prihodnjih volitvah ne namerava kandidirati. Dodal je, da vsa politična konfrontacija v Sloveniji danes poteka pod gesli protikomunizma, njegova osebnost pa je postala simbolični sovražnik. Ko njega ne bo več na tem položaju, naj bi se stvari umirile. Vendar je Milan Kučan tedaj vendarle dopustil možnost, da bi si premislil, in sicer v primeru, če bi »skrajna, nacionalistična, celo fašistično usmerjena desnica postala tako močna, da bi to ogrozilo normalen razvoj demokracije«.

Skrajni, nacionalistični desnici v Sloveniji nikakor ne moremo pripisati tolikšne moči, kot vse kaže, pa si bo predsednik vseeno premislil. Tako je v oddaji Argument na POPTV nedavno že izjavil, da razmišlja o kandidaturi.

»Danes sem prebral, da je strateški interes vodstva ene od strank, ki so v parlamentu, da ostanejo tri stranke skupaj.

Moj interes je, da ostane Slovenija skupaj. Ko sem zadnjič poslušal v parlamentu izjavo gospoda Školča, da je bila tudi kandidatura oziroma mesto predsednika stvar sicer povsem legitimne politične trgovine med strankami, sem začel o tem še posebno intenzivno razmišljati.«

Če bo Milan Kučan predsedniški kandidat, je seveda jasno, da bo imel vsak protikandidat nadvse težko nalogo. Ne gre namreč pozabiti, da je Milan Kučan na zadnjih volitvah že v prvem krogu dobil skoraj 64 odstotkov glasov volilcev, da so tedanje javnomnenjske raziskave pokazale, da ga je volilo približno toliko volilcev krščanskodemokratske stranke kot njegovega najresnejšega tekmeča, kandidata SKD Ivana Bizjaka...

Verjetno je Milan Kučan v zadnjih štirih letih - tudi zaradi večje polarizacije slovenskega političnega prostora - izgubil del volilcev na desnici, vendar pa bi njegovo zmago lahko ogrozil le skupni kandidat vseh treh pomladnih strank, ki bi moral biti v tem krogu zelo cenjeno in pomembno ime. Toda vprašanje je, ali bi vsem tem zahtevam ustrezalo katerokoli izmed imen, ki se pojavljajo kot imena morebitnih kandidatov, pa tudi, ali bo skupni nastop strank slovenske pomladi sploh (še) mogoč.

**Veliko imen, malo možnosti**

V vseh treh pomladnih strankah so nam zagotovili, da so se pripravljene pogovarjati o skupnem imenu kandidata za predsednika republike. Kot

so nam dejali v SKD, je bilo v krogu strank slovenske pomladi nekaj pogovorov o tem še pred odhodom Slovenske ljudske stranke v koalicijo.

Krščanski demokrati menijo, da so bile volitve pred štirimi leti, ko je imela vsaka stranka svojega kandidata in se zato nikomur ni uspelo uvrstiti v drugi krog, dobra šola in bi torej pomladniki tokrat morali poskusiti skupaj. Sicer pa nekateri kot mogočega predsedniškega kandidata iz vrst SKD omenjajo **Ivana Bizjaka**, čeprav je le malo možnosti, da bi Bizjak privolil v kandidaturu. Jasno pa je tudi, da ga vse desne stranke ne bi podprle, saj ga po tistem, ko je bil imenovan za varuha človekovih pravic, nekateri uvrščajo skoraj bolj v Kučanov kot pa v Peterletov krog. Prav tako ne bi mogli kot zelo resnih kandidatov oceniti **Andreja Štera** in **dr. Janeza Dularja**, katerih imena je prav tako slišati.

Nekoliko večjo pozornost pa lahko namenimo imenu **dr. Franceta Bernika**, predsednika SAZU. Po naših podatkih naj bi se za njegovo kandidaturu zavzemal liberalnejši del cerkvenih krogov, sam pa nam je povedal, da o omenjanju svojega imena v teh krogih ni slišal ničesar. Res je, da se njegovo ime pojavlja zelo neobvezujoče med ljudmi, ki niso politiki, noben politik pa mu kandidature ni uradno omenil.

Na nekatere namige, po katerih naj bi bil najbližje krščanskim demokratom, dr. Bernik odgovarja, da ni bil nikoli član nobene stranke in tudi danes ni. Če je neka stranka nad njim bolj navdušena kot druga, pa je to bolj njena

zadeva kot njegova. Sam ima delovne načrte v okviru Akademije - njegov mandat se izteče leta 1999 - do leta 2001 je tudi član Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, hkrati pa ima delovne načrte v stroki, ki ji pripada.

Če mi nekdo s tem, ko omenja mojo kandidaturu, daje neko priznanje, sem lahko le zadovoljen. To pa seveda ne pomeni, da bom kandidaturu sprejel,« poudarja dr. Bernik.

Naslednje ime, ki bi ga v tej predsedniški igri lahko ocenili kot resnejše, je ime predsednika ustavnega sodišča **dr. Tonea Jerovška**. Dr. Jerovška naj bi podpirali predvsem v Socialdemokratski stranki, sprejemljiv pa naj bi bil tudi za obe drugi pomladni stranki. Tone Jerovšek nam omenjanja svojega imena kot mogočega za predsedniškega kandidata ni želel komentirati, po nekaterih namigih iz različnih strank pa naj bi se o njegovi kandidaturi dogovarjali že precej resno.

Tako za dr. Franceta Bernika kot za dr. Toneta Jerovška bi sicer lahko zapisali, da gre za osebnosti, ki zasedata pomembni funkciji in sta v določenem krogu volilcev na desnici cenjena. Težko pa si predstavljamo, da bi kateri izmed njiju na volitvah premagal Milana Kučana. Gre namreč za človeka, ki sta v javnosti mnogo manj znana, dejstvo pa je tudi, da bi bila njuna volilna kampanja, če bi se kateri izmed njiju vendarle odločil za kandidaturu, bistveno drugačna (težko si namreč predstavljamo, da bi na primer Bernik odpiral mačjo razstavo ali modno revijo...) kot kampanja Milana Kučana...

Kučanovi priljubljenosti se po javnomnenjskih raziskavah na desnici najbolj približuje **Janez Podobnik**, ki pa nam je dejal, da mu je osnovna skrb

delo v parlamentu in da svoje sedanje funkcije ne namerava zapustiti.

Drugi človek, čigar priljubljenosti in moč na desnici bi se v tem trenutku morda lahko nekoliko približala priljubljenosti sedanjega predsednika države na levici, ki ta hip nima neodložljive funkcije in ki bi si lahko »privoščil« tudi bogato kampanjo z vsemi mogočimi prijemi, je **Janez Janša**.

V SDS so nam sicer povedali, da je Janša že večkrat omenil, da ga ta funkcija ne zanima, saj gre zgolj za reprezentativni položaj. Vendar pa je slišati namige, naj bi se za Janševu kandidaturu zavzemal predvsem bolj trdi del cerkvenih krogov. Tudi v parlamentu je mogoče ujeti razmišljanja, da prvak SDS ne bo dolgo sedel v državnozbornskih klopih, temveč bo čez približno tri mesece odstopil svoj poslanski stolček naslednjemu iz vrst SDS, sam pa morda vendarle kandidiral za predsednika republike.

**Drnovšek se je zahvalil za ponudbo**

Če se bo Milan Kučan odločil za kandidaturu, lahko pričakujemo, da tudi tokrat ne bo kandidat katere od strank, temveč kandidat, ki ga bo predlagala skupina državljanov. Seveda pa noben kandidat, ki bi ga predlagala katera koli od »levih« strank, ob Kučanovi kandidaturi nima nikaršne možnosti.

Kučanov tekmeč bi bil lahko kvečjemu **dr. Janez Drnovšek**, ki pa po četrtkovi izvolitvi vlade nedvomno ne bo kandidiral. Ob tem povejmo, da so predsedniki treh pomladnih strank na sestanku Pri Pečariču Janezu Drnovšku ponudili, da ga podprejo pri potegovanju za predsednika republike, če njim prepusti mesto mandata (dalje na str. 16)

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1 p.m. - 3 p.m. Almar with Guest Musician

3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Polkatime America

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10 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. \*Magic Sound of the

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Host John Pestotnik

10:30 a.m. - 11 a.m. Reflections of the

New Slovenia

Hostess Linda Cimperman

11 a.m. - 1 p.m. Polka Fun With Al & Harry

Host Al Markic & Harry Faint

1 p.m. - 2 p.m. \*Polka Tributes

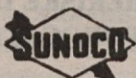
Host Al Markic

2 p.m. - 3 p.m. Just Good Polkas

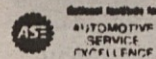
3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Polkatime America

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## Čebelarški muzej in rojstna hiša Antona Janše

Danica Velkavrh

Radovljica, eden od najlepših predelov na Gorenjskem, ni bila po naključju izbrala za kraj Slovenskega čebelarškega muzeja. V stari graščini na Linhartovem trgu je prikazano življenje čebel, medicarska obrt, uporaba čebeljih pridelkov v zdravilstvu, razstavljeni so panji, čebelarstvo orodje, podobe najzaslužnejših slovenskih čebelarjev in čebelarstva literatura. Gorenjski čebelarji so zbrali veliko zanimivih predmetov. Zveza čebelarških društev je odstopila svojo zbirko panjskih končnic, ki zbuja veliko zanimanje obiskovalcev. Muzej so odprli že leta 1959, štiri leta pozneje pa se je pridružil muzejem radovljiške občine.

V krajih okoli starega kulturnozgodovinskega mesteca so se rodili številni znameniti možje, med njimi v Breznici prvi čebelarški učitelj in avtor strokovnih knjig Anton Janša. Na Gorenjskem so delovali tudi svetovno znani trgovci s čebelami, med njimi Mihael Ambrožič iz Mojstrane in Jan Strgar iz Bitenj.

Vsi, ki jih zanima življenje čebel, si lahko v muzeju ogledajo njihovo rojevanje, čebelja gnezda, življenje in delo, razširjenost na zemeljski obli, vrste čebel, njihovo socialno življenje, sovražnike, ki jim strežejo po življenju, in tudi najbolj medovite rastline.

Solarji nižjih razredov se radi zadržujejo ob čebeljih domovanjih, od navadnega drevesnega debla do današnjega panja in čebelnjaka, značilnega za slovenske kraje. Občudujejo kranjsko čebelo, ki se odlikuje po pridnosti, krotkosti, mirnosti, varčnosti s hrano, kar je pomembno zlasti pozimi in po naglem spomladanskem razvoju, prilagodljivosti na ostrejšo podnebje, kot

druge pasme odpovedo, in odpornosti proti boleznim.

Lahko vidijo posebno sekuro, s katero so čebelarji v dobi gozdnega čebelarjenja izsekavali čebelja bivališča iz stoječih drevesnih debel, kožnate ali iz šibja pletene koše, krinke, s katerimi so si zavarovali obraz pred piki, in še veliko drugega.

Učence višjih razredov, dijake in študente zanimajo štirje možje, ki so prvi na Slovenskem pisali čebelarstvo spise: Peter Pavel Glavar, Janez Anton Scopoli, Matej Furlan in Anton Janša. Med njimi je samo Peter Pavel Glavar napisal čebelarstvo besedilo v slovenskem jeziku, to je priredbo Janševe nemške razprave o rojevanju čebel, naslovljeno Pogovori od čebeljih rojev, ki je ostala v rokopisu dvesto let, vse do leta 1976, ko so ga ponatisnili v Ljubljani. Janšev dunajski učenec Josef Pösel leta 1784 piše v knjigi, da je prav Janša iznašel vršo.

Obiskovalce posebej pritegnejo panjske končnice, ki so v slovenski ljudski duhovni kulturi nepogrešljiva sestavina. Porodile so se skoraj spontano iz ljudske zavesti in domišljije in se zelo hitro razširile malone po vsem ozemlju, ker so uporabljali klasični slovenski leseni panj, kranjič.

Upodobitve so mnogokrat humoristične ali celo satirične, zelo redko pa domišljijske. Na nekaterih najstarejših panjih iz 17. stoletja so bila narisana le preprosta znamenja — križi, sonce, luna ali smreka. Pravi rojstni čas končnic pa moramo iskati šele proti sredi 18. stoletja, v največjem razcvetu slovenske baročne kulture.

Najstarejša znana končnica ima letnico 1758. Na njej je podoba Marije z detetom, ki je menda ljubenska Marija udarjena. Klasično obdobje poslikanih končnic so bile prve tri četrtine 19. stoletja. Najverjetneje se je ta kultura rodila najprej na Gorenjskem, v širšem zaledju Radovljice in Kranja, kjer so bili tudi sloveči čebelarški sejmi.

Zaradi prostorskih omejitev je Čebelarški muzej razstavil samo najznačilnejše motive iz bogate zbirke končnic.

Nekaj jih je tudi iz časa, ko je ta slikarska kultura že ugašala. Žal so se čebelarji prepozno zavedali tega bogastva svojih panjev, prenekatera končnica je odromala na ogenj ali zašla v roke zasebnih zbiralcev in prekupčevalcev, tudi v tujino.

Mnogi si radi ogledajo rojstno hišo Antona Janše v bližnji Breznici. Njegova družina, delovali so na Dunaju, je bila družina slikarjev. Anton Janša je od 1772. leta delal kot grajski vrtnar v Radovljici. Leta 1769 se je prijavil na razpis Nižjeavstrijske ekonomske družbe za čebelarje in že naslednje leto postal učitelj čebelarstva na Dunaju.

V avstrijskih deželah je razvil prevažanje panjev na druge pašne. Izdal je Razpravo o rojevanju čebel, zatem pa kratko navodilo, kako naj kmečki ljudje uspešno čebelarijo.

Nedelo  
9. februarja 1997

## KOLENDAR

### MAREC

9. — Slov. šola pri sv. Vidu postreže s kosilom v farmem avditoriju. Serviranje med 11. dop. in 1.30 pop.

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## MAJ

2. — MePZ »Emil Adamič« iz Ljubljane ima koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.

17. — Pevski zbor Korotan poda svoj koncert v farni dvorani sv. Vida. Po koncertu ples.

25. — Društvo SPB Cleveland sponzorira spominsko mašo ob 12. uri pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd. v Euclidu.

## JUNIJ

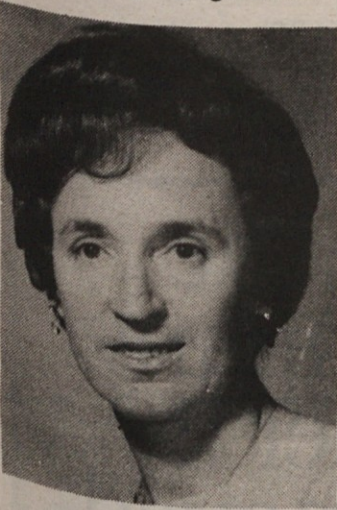
14. in 15. — Tabor DSPB ima spominsko proslavo pri Spominski kapelici na Slovenski pristavi. Dne 14.6 zv. molitev pri kapelici in prižiganje kresa. Dne 15.6 sv. maša ob 11. dop.

## JULIJ

13. — Misijonska Znamkarska akcija priredi piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

## V ZELO DRAG IN LJUBEČ SPOMIN

Ob enaindvajseti obletnici smrti naše predrage mame



## MIMI REZONJA

ki je svoje blage in trudne oči za vedno zatisnila dne 8. marca 1976.

Že 21 let Te zemlja krije, v temnem grobu mirno spiš, srce Tvoje več ne bije, bolečin več ne trpiš.

Srčno ljubljena nam mama, odšla prezgodaj si od nas, dobra, skrbna si nam bila, vdano molimo za Te.

Zelo žalujoči:  
Stefan ml. — sin  
Mimi — hčerka  
Euclid, Ohio, 6. marca 1997.



## Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

### 1172. Slovesna druga obletnica Radia Ognjišča.

Urednik gospod Franci Trstenjak 5. februarja pošilja zahvalo za dve pismi s čeki, kjer smo preko MZA potrdili in poravnali članarino za *Prijatelje Radia Ognjišča* 1997 v znesku \$1860. Eden je lani poravnal za dve leti. Tako bi bilo krito za letos za naših 32 lanskih članov in članic.

Objavljamo njegovo zanimivo pismo, ki ne potrebuje razlage. *Radio Ognjišče* postaja močno glasilo krščanske miselnosti — poudariti mislim vero v Boga, ki vodi njegov razvoj in rast v slovenskih komunikacijskih sredstvih naših časov. Takole urednik Trstenjak razmišlja:

»Dragi sobrat Charles!

Že dobro smo zakorakali v mesec februar, zato je že resnično zadnji čas, da odgovorim na Vaši prijazni pisemci in se seveda zahvalim za poslane darove. Morda ste dobili sporočilo, da sem se za prvo pismo, poslano na Štefanovo, zahvalil v svoji ponedeljkovi oddaji in Vam preko etra poslal naše pozdrave.

**Z veseljem Vam lahko danes pišem,** da smo v soboto, 25. januarja pripravili čudovit koncert v Gallusovi dvorani Cankarjevega doma v Ljubljani. Ta koncert je bil nekako uradno praznovanje naše druge obletnice, ki je že bila 28.11. V dvorani se je zbralo 1500 obiskovalcev, tako da lahko rečemo, da je bila polna do zadnjega kotička.

Naši posebni gostje so bili vsi trije ljubljanski škofje, pa predsednik državnega zbora dr. Janez Podobnik, ki je imel tudi čudovit nagovor, ministra Šter in dr. Osterc ter še nekaj uglednih mož in žena. Tudi zaradi njihove navzočnosti dokazujemo drugim, da nismo kar tako, ampak da 'uživamo' ugled in spoštovanje. Sicer pa je tako, da kjer je zraven Bog, stvari drugače potekajo. Zato se vedno znova zahvaljujem, da nad nami bdi božja roka s svojim blagoslovom.

Po Sloveniji smo se malce dali na ogled: pripravili smo velike obcestne plakate, s katerimi opozarjamo na našo ustanovo. Prav tako smo z enako podobo bili navzoči v mnogih časopisih in tudi na razglednicah. S takšnim imagom želimo namreč povedati, kdo in kaj smo in da je tudi za nas prostor pod slovenskim soncem, kar bi radi nekateri, ki so polni demokracije na ustnicah, preslišali.

Še enkrat hvala za vse in priščen pozdrav v Gospodu!

vdani Franci Trstenjak«

#### Za šest novih članov PRO

v januarju smo poslali na RO njih imena in naslove, ki so v računalniku v upravi pod našo skupno številko 4971, kjer takoj najdejo vse člane PRO iz Amerike in Kanade, ki so iz vrst MZA.

Poslali smo jim tudi že ček za \$360 za članarino novih članov za \$997. So pa tile: ga. Mari Celestina, Štefan Marolt,

oba iz Clevelanda; Jože Dolenc iz Gilberta, Minn.; Stanley Gerdin iz Carbondale, Colo.; Neimenovana iz Jolietta, Ill., in Frank Staniša, Geneva, Ohio. Dodali smo kot novega Franka Osredkarja iz Toronta, Ont., ki je sporočil, da je osebno poravnal članarino dvakrat, ob srečanju g. Trstenjaka v mestu lansko leto.

Od starih članov od lanskega leta so spet poravnali članarino 1997 v januarju naslednjiga: Francka Hočevar, g. John Lavrih, Jakob Beznik, Stana Oven, MaryAnn Mlinar, gđ. Angela Gospodarič in Janez Prosen. Skupaj sedem.

Tako nas je sedaj 39 in Boga prosimo, da bi se nam še mnogi pridružili in *Radio Ognjišče* kot člani PRO podprli.

Iz Celja danes piše naša sodelavka, prof. N.Š.: »Seveda sem Prijatelj Radia Ognjišča. Zelo rada ga poslušam zjutraj, ko je duhovni blok za tisti dan. Slovenski duhovniki, ki pripravljajo te oddaje, so zelo dobri. Zanimivi so tudi intervjuji. Glasbe pa ne poslušam dosti, ker me pri branju moti. Zvečer pa se vsedem k televiziji. Žal ne dobim TV3, kjer je več iz življenja Cerkve.«

Več drugih pa nam iz domovine sporoča, kako uživajo tudi slovensko pesem in glasbo na sploh. Pridobivajmo nove člane za PRO. Vsak, ki pristopi, RO utrdi. Vršimo skupno veliko pionirsko delo za slovensko narodno katoliško komunikacijo.

### KDO BO NOVI OČE NARODA?

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

tarja, vendar se je Drnovšek za ponudbo le zahvalil.

Tako v LDS celo razmišljajo, da sploh ne bi imeli svojega predsedniškega kandidata, če bo kandidiral Milan Kučan, temveč bi preprosto podprli Kučanovo kandidaturo. S tem se ne bi le izognili nepotrebnim izdatkom za vnaprej izgubljeno stvar, temveč se prav tako ne bi zamerili svojim volilcem, od katerih mnogi bolje ocenjujejo sedanjega predsednika republike kot pa prvaka njihove stranke.

V Združeni listi pa očitno razmišljajo drugače. Po izjavah v ZLSD naj bi stranka imela na predsedniških volitvah svojega kandidata, saj menijo, da mora stranka imeti svojega kandidata na vseh ravneh - od svetov krajevnih skupnosti do predsednika države. Kljub takšni napovedi pa lahko pričakujemo, da ZLSD, če bo res nastopila s svojim kandidatom, kakšnega Kučanu nevarnega imena ne bo predlagala.

Kot določa ustava, mora biti predsednik republike izvoljen najkasneje 15 dni pred potekom mandatne dobe prejšnjega predsednika, torej naj bi novega predsednika dobili najkasneje novembra letos.

Meta Roglič

## Verjemite ali ne... Radio Ognjišče



### Blagajnik Rudi Knez je 18.

februarja po telefonu sporočil še naslednje darovalce, ki so dali v zvezi z misijonskim kosilom v Clevelandu:

Neimenovana družina \$750 (za vse naše misijonarje \$500 in za prošta Antona Nadraha v Stični \$250).

Po \$200: Maria Mlinar; družina Antona in Marice Lavriše (\$150 za bogoslovsko pomoč in \$50 za vse naše misijonarje).

N.N. je žrtvovala za vse \$100. Po \$50 sta dali družina Vinkota in Mary Vrhovnik in ga. Katarina Jereb, \$25 pa Anton Vegel.

**V Princetonu smo prejele tele darove:** Neimenovana iz San Francisce \$780 za tele namene: PRO 1997 \$60; Misijonska Obzorja 1997 \$20; Lojzeta Podgrajška zdravljenje zob \$40; MZA sklad za vse \$60; Semenišče v Ljubljani \$100, v Mariboru in Kopru pa po \$75; leta podpora diakonu Janezu Avseniku \$350.

Po \$300: Gospa Stana Oven, Monterey, Kalif.; gđ. Marija Jeretina, za MZA Joliet, Ill., bogoslovsko šolnino, ki jo bo dobil diakon Boris Žerovnik. Za tretjega in četrtega diakona iz istega letnika, ki bosta letos novomašnika v Gani, dobrotnike še pričakujemo. Ček za \$1200 za vse štiri diakone pošiljamo te dneve škofu James Owusu v Sunyani, Gana.

### V kratki pridigi v soboto, 15.

februarja, sem pri 8.30 zj. sv. maši omenil o Podgrajška trpljenje z izgubo vseh zob pri 44 letih. Pozval sem okrog 80 prisotnih v St. Matthias cerkvi v Somersetu, NJ, naj se skušajo vživeti v njegov križ. Po sv. maši je v zakristijo prišla črnka srednjih let in mi dejala, da bi rada pomagala o. Lojzetu. Vzela je čekovno knjižico in mi zapisala dar \$50. Podpisala je ime Joan Pritchard. Naj Bog vsem, ki ubogim usmiljenju delijo, bo bogat Plačnik, ko bodo usmiljenje potrebovali.

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### NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

stara mati, sestra Lenke Fajdige (Slov.) in že pok. Mary Perovsek, pred upokojitvijo zaposlena pri Bishop & Babcock Co., članica ADZ št. 11, SZZ št. 14 in Kluba upokojencev v Euclidu. Pogreb je bil 4. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Družina bo hvaležna za darove v pokojničin spomin Slovenskemu domu za ostare-

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### Edward Prijatelj

Dne 26. februarja je v St. Vincent Charity bolnišnici umrl 77 let stari Edward Prijatelj z E. 66 St., mož Mary, roj. Dominak, oče Edwarda, Judy Kuharick, Jane Graves in Daniela, 8-krat stari oče, brat Mary Leblang, Frances Scigliano ter že pok. Josepha in Franka, član Baragovčeva dvora Katoliških borštarnjev in SNPJ št. 566, zaposlen pri White Motors 35 let, do svoje upokojitve. Pogreb je bil 3. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida in pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

MARK PETRIC  
Certified Master Technician



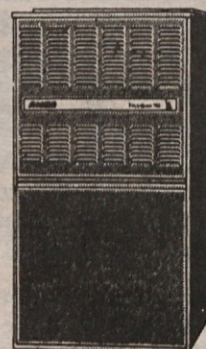
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# In Memory of the 20<sup>th</sup> Year Passing – Karel Mauser –

(1977)

Slovenska šola pri sv. Vidu (St. Vitus Slovenian School)

(1997)

## Karel Mauser : Slovenian Writer And Poet

(Prelude: January 21, 1997 marked the 20th year anniversary passing of Karel Mauser, Slovenian writer & poet. Karel lived for nearly 30 years in Cleveland, Ohio. He is considered as one of the most prolific Slovenian emigree writers/poets. The primary sources for this tabloid publication are the following: Karel Mauser, Izbrano Delo ~ (I Zvezek and II Zvezek (Karel Mauser, Selected Works, Volume I and II, edited by dr. Tine Debeljak, published by "družba sv. Mohorja v Celovcu (Society of St. Hemagoras, "Celovec, Austria); Na Ozarah, edited by prof. Janez Sever, published by "Slovenska Kulturna Akcija (Slovenian Cultural Action), Argentina); and Karel Mauser, življenje in delo (Karel Mauser, His Life and Works), edited by prof. France Pibernik, published through the diocese of Koper format, "Ognjišče"). All four books were written in Slovenian. Translation & editing work by Stane Kuhar.

### ~Introduction~

The Slovenian writer and poet, **Karel Mauser**, died on 21. January 1977 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was 59 years old. Two time periods influenced **Mauser** and his style of writing: pre-World War II & World War II including the refugee resettlement period of 1945-1950 when **Karel** like thousands of other Slovenian emigrees & their families lived as refugees in displacement camps. Prof. France Pibernik's biographical book on **Mauser** (1993) notes that "a Slovenian Emigree Committee (SEC) had been (firmly) established (by 1948). The purpose of this committee was to deal with the concerns of displaced persons (primarily in this instance displaced persons in Central & Eastern Europe). This was coordinated through the International Red Cross. The SEC was mandated to provide the necessary documentation of (more than) 7,000 Slovenes (through Italy), another 4,000 (via Austria) and an estimated 600 (through then West Germany)." (Note: Most Slovenian emigrees settled in displacement camps in Austria, province of Styria or Carinthia. The majority of the emigrees eventually resettled (in either Argentina, Australia, Canada, or United States of America) and to a lesser extent one of two secondary countries (Austria or West Germany).

Including family member and those born during or **AFTER** (in the new country) approximately 20,000 Slovenian emigrees and their offspring would be a direct result of the resettlement. For the United States approximately 2-to-4,000 persons made a permanent home while the majority (estimated 8-to-10,000) settled in Argentina with the remaining numbers settling in Canada or Australia. Several other thousands resettled primarily in Canada or Australia (circa 1950s and/or early 1960s) as a result of economic and/or a political situation that was not conducive to such individuals. Again this was an aftereffect of the newly imposed Communist form of government and society in Slovenia, post-World War II. In addition to these numbers another 10-to-12,000 men, women, & children were forced to board trains and return to Slovenia in May/June 1945 to be imprisoned, tortured, & finally murdered in the caverns/caves of "Kočevski Rog". A few did escape).

**Mauser's** five years in displacement camps started in the province of Styria and then the province of Carinthia. During 1946-1950 **Mauser**, along with other Slovenian emigree writers & poets, began to write for the new weekly Slovenian newspaper, "Koroška Kronika (Carinthian Chronicle)." Writers such as **Mauser** & others provided the breathing space, so to speak, to resurrect and save the Slovenian language at a critical moment in the history for the Slovenian Carinthians.

**Mauser**, a native of the upper Gorenjska region in Slovenia by Lake Bled, remarked, "If I were not to have been born in my native Bled (area) then I would have wished to have lived in the Zilja (area) in Carinthia." His attachment to the Slovenians in Carinthia was expressed in various short stories, commentaries, and settings for his more than 20 published books.

### Who was Karel Mauser?

#### ~Short Background~

**Karel Mauser** was born on 11. August 1918 by the vicinity of Zagorica (by (Lake) Bled in the northern area of Slovenia (ie., Gorenjska region) as the second born into the **Mausser** household. The family included: France (1916), Emil (1921), Filipina (1923), Stanislav (1924), Julka (1926), & the youngest Otmar (1927). Of the children only Stanislav passed away as a young child (1925). The paternal



1.) The Young Man. A rare photo of Karel Mauser during his high school years as a student in the outskirts of Kranj (circa 1934/35).

lineage, however, had its roots in the southern Slovenian region known as "Doljenska." Karel's father, **France Mausser**, was born near the village of Semic in the municipality of Črmošnji. His mother, **Helena, (nee Triler)**, was born in the Bled area and was by family descent, a "Carinthian Slovenian."

**France Mausser** was engaged in the then burgeoning steel works industry & thus necessitated frequent movement of the family as job opportunities arose for him. According to research work by prof. France Pibernik, **France Mausser** was born on 6. May 1878 as one of eleven children into the family of **Jere and Štefana Mausser (nee Buchte)**. Prof. Pibernik notes that by the 1800s numerous Slovenian families in Črmošnji municipality had at that time been repopulated and resettled by "kočevskih" Germans, of which nearly 90% of this municipality could trace some German lineage.

**Karel** loved his childhood and the small thrills in life for a child. As **Karel** himself stated in Pibernik's book: "And a train. Someone please tell me what is more wonderful than a train for a child! Up front is all magic, with smoke & whistling sound, and big round wheels."

By the time **Karel** was about to attend the local high school (known as a "gimnazija" in Slovenian), **France Mausser** was ready to retire. As the family was then already in the "Podbrezja" area **France** moved them closer to the city of Kranj to enable **Karel** to walk to school. During the prior two years **Karel** had to take a train to attend classes.

By fall 1939 **Karel** enrolled in the local seminary near the capital city of Ljubljana, Slovenia with the intention to study as a candidate for the priesthood in the Ro-

man Catholic Church. **Karel** stated: "The most wonderful callings in this world are that of either a priest or a medical doctor. Of the two callings, I came to the conclusion that I did not have the resources (for medical study) while I would be most happy as a priest." (Editor's Note: The local high school in Ljubljana was known as the "Bishop's School." It was commonly referred to as the "Institute Of St. Stanislav." The school was founded in 1901 with classes starting in 1905. The then bishop of the Ljubljana diocese, **Anton Bonaventure Jeglič**, was its founder. The school continued to function until 1941 when it was closed by the Nazis. In 1945 the Slovenian Communist Partisans confiscated the facility as property of the state. It was used as an armaments/storage facility for the Yugoslav Army in succeeding years until the early 1990s. With Slovenia's independence in 1991 the school was reverted back to the archdiocese of Ljubljana where classes started in 1993. Restoration work continues today on the facility. As a side note, one of the reasons the property was reverted back to the diocese was due to the "occupation" & persistence of an American Slovenian, retired professor **Janez Arnez**, who resided & taught in the New York City area for many years until returning to Slovenia in the early 1990s to establish the Studies of Slovenian Emigrees in this academic institution).

During the early 1940s, **Karel**, along with other students of the school, lived in the southern region of Doljensko in Slovenia due to the closing of the Bishop's School by the Nazis. He worked as a farm

hand and gained first-hand knowledge of the concerns for the rural communities in this area. In particular, as stated in Prof. Pibernik's book, one place that **Mauser** stayed at during the summer time was the **Stupnikov farm** in Zdenki vas (ie., village). According to **Anica Stupnikov**, **Karel** was described in the following manner: "Karel **Mauser** stayed with us during vacations, as well as visiting us during Christmas & Easter, specifically in 1941, 42, and 43, until the time he went to (Turjak) as a medical assistant. Our family accepted him as one of our own. There were seven of us in the family, including mother and father. We had a small store attached to the farm which was about 12 acres. **Karel** went each morning to attend Mass (around 6AM). Around eight in the morning he would head back to the farm and begin to help with the farm chores. He was a very conscientious worker. I never observed in **Karel** that any work was beneath his doing. He was very willing to work with father and have many discussions with him, especially those related to politics."

The new political realities and signs of an eventual internal civil war was beginning to engulf Slovenia. In 1943 **Mauser**, along with fellow Slovenians, were bottled in a castle site in Turjak in the Doljensko region where a battle enraged to a standoff between the Partisans and the local "Village Guards (Vaški Stražarji)." **Mauser** served as a medical assistant for the **Vaški Stražarji**. Despite repeated assurances and guarantees of an agreed truce Slovenian Partisans took wounded persons from the castle site and executed them. **Mauser's** own personal experience at Turjak soured him toward the so-called "new liberation" for mankind. **Mauser's** own words reflect the true reality and objectives of the liberators: "I still can see them, laying in the cots, one on top of the other. There were 34 all together. Thirty-four wounded, 34 young men--the last one among them was **Franci Kadunc**, who was wounded on the last day, a Sunday.

"With my classmate, **Mrvar**, we met for the last time inside the castle at the call of dr. Kozuh to tape the wounded.

"Already outside the (Partisan) guards were tying up the wounded with telephone wire. On the side was an Italian tank who by its side stood an Italian commander. Even to this



day I can visualize the event so clearly as if it were occurring today.

"The Red (Slovenian Partisan) officer pushed me along side the ambulance where I was bringing to him a disgusting mix of blackened water to ease Kadunc's pain. As I was approaching the eastern side of the castle gate I could see from up on top of the roof Jože Primč from the village Zdenska. With one rifle shot a Partisan killed Jože with a bullet through his throat. I was bound & tied together with the chaplain from Ribnica, Sitar, and along with him & myself, others formed a long column toward our journey to Velika Laškam.

"By the side of the castle in the mist I could see the sight of drunk Partisan soldiers who went about the business of killing all 34 of those wounded, tossing them into one (grave site)."

This experience plus other occurrences convinced Mauser that the "liberation" movement was being manipulated by the Partisans for eventual control of political and military power in Slovenia. Collaboration by various Partisans with the Facist militia in the Doljensko region also exposed Mauser, and others, that the primary casualties of the war would be civilians caught in the middle: Partisans would kill one soldier and in return the Facists would then kill ten local village people. This method assured elimination of any possible organized opposition to the Slovenian Partisans.

Mauser remarked to a question I once proposed to him on how he was not executed after the seige at Turjak. His reply: "I was arrested, interrogated, and imprisoned like a common criminal. Then I was set free. I was lucky. Some shared my fate, others were not so fortunate."

After interrogation at Kočevje, Mauser was, however, confined to house arrest in the vicinity of Stični. He was finally able to resettle in Ljubljana. By January 1944 health and other personal reasons made Karel come to a decision that he could not pursue a calling to the priesthood. He did find residence on Florijan Street in Ljubljana and performed miscellaneous jobs for other candidates studying for the priesthood. Shortly thereafter Mauser did find employment as an advisor/editor for a Slovenian Book Cooperative. He also met Marija Habjan at this time. On 6. January 1945 he and Marija were married.

In May 1945 Mauser, along with some other writers, were detained for a period of three days as "hostages" by the local German militia as it began to evacuate

Ljubljana: the demise of The Third Reich was about to occur. A harsh cold & infection in his kidneys delayed Mauser & the family from leaving. The Partisans then offered Karel a teaching position plus other editorial work of which he declined to accept. At this juncture he received his "employment notice" by the Partisans that he may engage only in farm work. He moved to his parent's residence in Gorenjsko.

### ~Resettlement: Camps And USA~

At this point in his life he, like so many others, began flight and relocation from one place to another. The process started in upper Gorenjsko, to Štajersko, and then through the Prekmurja region: From Jesenica to Ljubljana to Maribor and forced to move to Hodoš and then Monoštra (area bordering Hungary). The family made its way to Graz, Austria. From Graz the family was finally settled at a displacement camp in the province of Styria known as "Rottenmann."

Mauser remarks on this experience was one that: "Marija (Karel's wife) was able to bear this ordeal despite having recently given birth to our first child, Helena (being only ten weeks old when this occurred). There were only 16 Slovenians at this site when we arrived: the family Meke (from Kranj), Mrs. Frida (& daughter), three young men from the Štajerska region and the Mauser family. We were all assigned to one barrock room, number 4."

By 1950 Mauser and the family gained a sponsor. They arrived in La Salle, Illinois. The family shortly thereafter moved to Cleveland, Ohio & resided in the St. Clair Avenue neighborhood on East 72nd Street in this near northeast side of Cleveland until Karel's death in 1977. Three other children, Dorothy, Klement, & Marge, were born into the family. Of the four children three reside in northeast Ohio.

From 1950 until the time of his death Karel provided hundreds of commentaries, articles, book reviews, and other assorted pieces of material to wide and diverse Slovenian publications such *Ameriška Domovina*, *Ave Maria*, *Glasil* (KSKJ), *Naš tednik*, *Nedelja*, *Svobodna Slovenija*, *Meddorje*, etc. In addition to these pieces Mauser continued to write various books and novels. It is difficult if not impossible to understand how Mauser was able to produce the volume of work that he did as he was engaged in eight-to-ten hours a day and often times on Saturday for half-a-day at a local factory, The Cleveland Twist Drill.

Unlike many writers Mauser did not rewrite most of his writings, sketching out various scenes and dialogue



2.) College Graduate. Photo of Mauser in downtown Ljubljana, capital city of the Republic of Slovenia (circa 1939), just after Mauser graduated from college.

mentally and then writing the actual piece without a redraft. According to Karel his wife Marija was his primary co-worker in these writing endeavors. It was her organizational skills that enabled Karel to complete the majority of his work and enabled involvement in many community endeavors. The one exception to this approach was when he was working on a more historical piece, such as his last book on the Slovenian missionary to the United States, Bishop Friderik Baraga. It should also be noted that Mauser, like many other emigrees, was bilingual, being fluent and/or competent in English, German, Latin, & Slovenian.

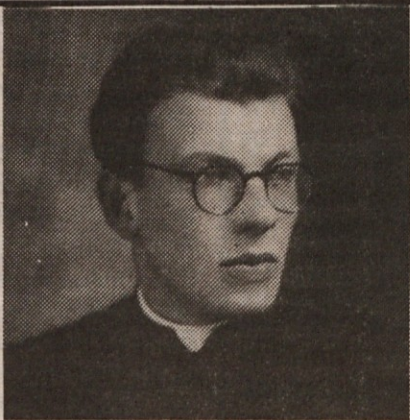
Mauser was one of the active participants to help develop on an ongoing basis the Saturday Slovenian Language School as a parish organization at St. Vitus Parish. He served as president of the Parent Board for a number of years. He was one of the first eucharistic ministers for a nationality parish in the diocese of Cleveland. He became involved in providing support and direction from the newly arrived Slovenian emigree community in Cleveland to build auditorium/gymnasium for St. Vitus Parish (circa 1956/57). He was particularly active in establishing the annual religious services at the Our Lady of Sorrows Shrine in Bellvue, Ohio. When (then) Father A. Edward Pevec was installed as pastor of St. Vitus Parish (circa 1975) it was Mauser who greeted him on behalf of the Slovenian community and

Karel also provided (now Auxiliary Bishop) Pevec with taped material on the (Catholic) Mass Service in the Slovenian language. In this aspect Mauser was a well-respected lay leader at St. Vitus Parish, the broader Slovenian American community in northeast Ohio and elsewhere in the USA.

Although Mauser would not be considered as a primarily "political person" he did remain in contact with exiled Slovenian religious and political leaders such Bishop dr. Gregor Rožman and dr. Miha Krek. He maintained contact with other cultural, educational, political, religious, and social leaders in countries such as Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, (then West Germany), as well as those in the United States. He was a very good and personal friend of the late Senator Frank J. Lausche, visiting him when he was governor of Ohio and a US Senator. Mauser was a member of DSPB, one of two primary Slovenian anti-Communist organizations established in America, Argentina, and Canada. And which he served as its president for a number of years. (Editor's Note: The other primary organization, "Tabor").

### ~Literary Career~

Mauser's literary career truly began during the time period he was an emigree. Prior to that Mauser began to display some of his later writing skills as a student through the publication entitled, "Mentor" and a short poem published in 1938/39 titled as "Pomlad."



3.) The Seminarian. Photo of Mauser taken on 25. January 1942 as a seminarian in the diocese of Ljubljana.

From 1938 through 1941 Mauser joined a circle of friends who would become writers/poets in Slovenia and were under the guidance of then Slovenian writer, France Vodnik. Included in this circle were F. Kunstelj, V. Zorman, J. Kmet, J. Cukale, and T. Polda.

When Mauser was in the position of advisor/editor for Slovenian Book Cooperative, he came into contact with other European writers and styles during his daily work. It is interesting to note that Mauser's first and last books were not fiction-based but centered on the life of one person: Mauser wrote in 1944 a book titled "Skof Friderik Baraga," the Slovenian missionary to the United States, first bishop and founder of the diocese of Marquette, current candidate for beatification and canonization as a saint in the Catholic Church.

In addition to writing numerous articles, short stories, and 20 + books, Mauser also wrote poetry, which in 1978 was posthumously printed under the title of "Zemlja sem in vecnost (I Am Forever Of The Land). Lower Austria in 1945/46 was under the jurisdiction of a British military government. This government began to encourage and fund the various refugee groups with the means to provide reading material for the refugees under their jurisdiction. By July 20, 1945 the weekly edition of

"Koroška Kronika (Carinthian Chronicle)" was being published for and by the Slovenian emigrees & minority Carinthian Slovenians. Mauser was the primary contributing writer for Kronika. From July 20, 1945 until April 28, 1950 Carinthian Chronicle was published & eventually allowed to move to direct control of the Slovenian Carinthians to the eventual name of "Naš Tednik" which is still being printed today in a weekly format under the guidance of Narodnega sveta koroških Slovencev (National Council of Slovenian Carinthians NSKS). (Ed. Note: The (deceased) Msgr. Valentin Podgorc was a primary mover & force behind establishing "Carinthian Chronicle" as well as the re-establishment of "Družba sv. Mohorja." One should note that at this time Slovenian Carinthians were caught in a "no-man land": either being accused of collaborating with the Facists during the war. Or establishing a network for the newly imposed Communist government of Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia, and by extension, Slovenia. Two groups developed in Carinthia by the end of World War II: (NSKS) with a vision based more on a center or conservative approach and a Christian





# SLOVENSKA ŠOLA

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perspective while the other (ZSO) was more aligned with a social (democratic) philosophy and ideology but with an emphasis on Slovenian nationalism and more recently favoring an "assimilation" approach for the Slovenian minority in Austria. The ZSO had early leanings and "cooperation" with the new Yugoslav government (especially in the 1960s/70s). This has lessened over the past two decades).

During this time period Mauser and his brother, Otmar, found interim work as woodsmen plus a host of other manual jobs. These experiences, plus Mauser's time at the manufacturing concern, The Cleveland Twist Drill Company, kept Mauser in touch with the realities of the working person and the many concerns that the average people experienced from dislocation, layoffs, educating children, etc.

When Mauser arrived at Rottenmann he had already been working on his first novel entitled, "Domacija v Globeli." But due to movements from one location to another Mauser could not find his notations.

He was already working on another novel which initially appeared in a serial format in "Carinthian Chronicle." The work was entitled "Rotija (Dorothy)." After this serial was printed Mauser had it put in a book format and in May 1947 "Rotija" was published.

In June 1947 Mauser's second book, "Sin Mrtvega (The Dead Son)," was published. By 1952 two additional books were published: "Prekleta Kri (This Cursed Blood)" and "Puntar Matjaž (The Rebel Matthew)." a book on village life and Slovenian rebels during the incursion of the Turks and Turkish raids in Slovenia during the mid-centuries).

During his time in the USA Mauser penned some of his translated & better known works. "Kaplan Klemen (The Chaplin Klemen)," a play that described the realities of priests in Slovenia in mainly rural parish settings, was published. The play was later published as a book and translated into German and Spanish.

There has been criticism of Mauser's works as being too simplistic. A secondary criticism of Mauser by other contemporary Slovenian writers & poets in exile was that his writings did not lend themselves to "true Slovenian literary pieces of work and magnitude as art."

While it is true that Mauser did not write in a more "impressionist" literary style he wrote in a "naturalist" style, using real life settings for the basis of his many stories and books, painting rural life as it was in Slovenia during his time period. His short punchy writing style was very much



5.) Sculpture of Mauser. Long-time friend of Mauser, Slovenian sculptor /artist, France Gorše, created a bust of Karel in his honor in April 1963.



4.) Exiled Writer/Poet. The classic photo of Mauser in late 1960s after many years in exile and living in Cleveland, Ohio.

similar to Ivan Cankar rather than the longer and more flowing style of other contemporary Slovenian writers.

Mauser replied to his fellow translator and Slovenian writer in Argentina, dr. Tine Debeljak, in this regard: "You (in correspondence to dr. Debeljak) and I both know that I had one primary objective in everything that I wrote. That is, to have people read in the Slovenian language and enjoy and appreciate the written word. And look! Over 4,000 (hard-bound books) have been printed. Today I cannot get one of my books as they are all sold-out. (And secondarily) over 20,000 of my books have been sold to the public. People are reading my writings: they are not staying on (a) book-stand. And for me this what I have to say: People should enjoy reading and books. Enjoy what is written (and what is trying to be conveyed)."

With this thought in mind Mauser wrote and had published his most philosophical and thought-penetrating work with the publication of the trilogy titled, "Ljudje Pod Bičem (People Under A Whip)." For Mauser the trilogy was his response to critics that he could not write such a novel. One could contrast the trilogy with the Russian masterpiece, "Dr. Zhivago" in terms of content, setting, and historical framework that explained the complexities of how a revolution could occur and the true realities faced when

a society is changed overnight while at the same time examining many basic moral and ethical questions. In "Ljudje Pod Bičem,"

Mauser paints a portrait of life in Slovenia just prior, during, and at the end of the civil war that occurred in Slovenia (1940s) and changes that occurred due to the civil and world war in Slovenia. Mauser used themes of abortion, repentance, forgiveness, love, relationships, plus the growing conflicts of Christian ideology with socialism and capitalism. Mauser penned the ugly side of human nature when the "new man" was disguised in the cloak of a "new dictatorship" with control of people via "dictatorship of the proletariat" by a new order through his characters in this trilogy. Mauser also saw unlimited positive possibilities of mankind through other characters. The initial installations of "Ljudje Pod Bičem" occurred in "Ameriška Domovina/ American Home" from 7. march 1961 until 5. february 1962.

Mauser used symbolism via one of the primary characters in this book, the teacher Silvia, when confronted by the fact that she is pregnant and unmarried. Would she get an abortion and thus set herself "free." Or would she accept a lifelong responsibility? She had to come to terms with a choice: abort or give life. She accepted to give birth to a new life.

Mauser portrayed similar post-World War II societal changes in Slovenia through another novel,

### Razdrto gnezdo (The Broken Nest)

The novel centers around a religious order of sisters with medical training. The Partisan government sought to rid itself of the all traces of Catholic thought regardless of needed skills and healing abilities. The Partisans decide to remove the order. The order is accepted by the Republic of Serbia. The Slovenian Partisans know that they have a shortage of trained medical personnel. But rather than admit they made a mistake they imposed an impoverished life on fellow Slovenians with little concern to their medical needs.

Prof. Pibernik notes that Mauser "wrote his first book in the USA 1955 entitled "Večna vez (Eternal Bond)." The book centers around the arrival and adjustment to America by a Slovenian immigrant from Dobropolja area to Greater Cleveland named Matt Kovach. The story is about adjustment and assimilation of an immigrant in American society. And the true cost of assimilation: external gratification at the expense of internal bliss and respect for one's own origin. Mauser also wrote John Kovach and Slum. Mauser wrote various dramatic plays that were performed in Cleveland, including Uro s kukavico (Hour Of The Cuckoo Clock) and Kaplan Klemen (The Chaplin Klemen). Mauser's final book was Le eno je potrebno (Only One Thing is Necessary), the episcopal motto of Bishop Baraga and story of Bishop Baraga. The book

was finally completed by pater B. Kotnik, a religious order priest in Carinthia, Austria.

### ~Other Notations~

Mauser made visits outside the USA but never again visited to his native homeland. In May 1966 Karel was invited to visit Carinthia. During the trip he met with leading literary, religious, cultural, and social leaders and communities of the Slovenian minority in Carinthia. He again came in contact with Slovenian sculptor and artist, France Gorše. At the same time Mauser visited the Slovenian minority communities in Gorica and

Trieste. Karel visited the Slovenian communities in Argentina in 1970, 1972, and a final visit in 1976. In 1995 the retired university teacher and critic, professor France Pibernik, held a seminar on Mauser's writings and impact on Slovenian language & literature. It was the first such seminar that occurred in Slovenia to highlight the fact that despite being banned for nearly 40 years by Slovenian Partisan government Mauser's writings had stood the test of time and are now being examined for their literary quality & quantity, outliving a social realism that corrupted two generations in Slovenia.

Some of Mauser's previous works, such as the serialized work of "Rotija" are again in print, mainly through the monthly diocesan magazine from the diocese of Koper, "Ogنيšče." In other print formats, such as "Družina (Family)" (published by the diocese of Ljubljana) there has been an inclination to minimize some of the Slovenian emigre writers & poets who had a writing style such as Mauser. With the 20th Year anniversary of the passing of Mauser this inclination may diminish over time with a different and more authentic approach and perspective that may be initiated to fully examine the impact Mauser and many of his contemporaries provided in a most difficult period in Slovenia's history. (Final notation: On 11. november 1996 a seminar on Mauser and his

writings was held in the catholic center of Tinje, province of Carinthia, Austria).





## Karel Mauser - Življenje in delo

Zagorice, rojstne vasi pisatelja **Karla Mauserja**, boste dandanes težko našli na zemljevidu. V času po drugi svetovni vojni je bil ta kraj skupaj z Gradom, Recico, Milnom in Zelečami priključen mestnemu naselju s skupnim imenom Bled.

**Mauserjeva** družina je bila na Bledu brez sleherne tradicije. Pisateljev oče **France Mausser** je na Gorenjsko prišel naključno, zgolj po službeni dolžnosti kot orožniški podstrajmojster. Doma je bil namreč v zaselku Russbach 15, zdaj vas Blatnik pri Črmosnjicah, na vzhodnem podnožju Kočevskega Roga, bil je rojen 6. maja 1878 kot drugi izmed enajstih otrok v družini polgruntarskega kmeta **Stefana Mauserja in Jere, rojene Buchte**. V vasi je bilo 90% kočevskih Nemcev in verjetno so mednje spadili tudi **Mauserjevi**.

**Franc Mausser** se je med službovanjem na Bledu seznanil s **Heleno Triler**, hčerko znanega obrtnika ključavničarja, ki je bila sicer rojena 10. marca 1897 v Celovcu, in se z njo leta 1915 [verjetno je bilo med njegovim vojaškim dopustom z ruske fronte Brest-Litovsk], poročil. Družina je živela pri ženinih starših v Zagoricah 62, zdaj Bled, Prešernova 11. Tu se je leta rodi sin France, dve leti za njim, 11. avgusta 1918, pa Karel. Natančno: **Mausser Karol Stefan**.

**Mauserjevi** so najprej stanovali v Matijevčevi kajzi (Podtabor 32), ki je bila nekoč res nizka zidana hiška, ko pa jo je Jegličev stric Jože, c.k. davkar, pred prvo vojno dvignil za eno nadstropje, je bila kar imenitna zgradba. Od tu je mali **Mauser** odhajal v šolo, ki je stala v Srednji vasi, kasneje v Podnart in naprej v svet. Naj o tem spregovorijo njegovi spomini: "Tedaj smo bili gosti v Matijevčevi kajzi. Čedna kajza je bila tedaj, vam recem. Spredaj vrt za solato, za nekaj gredic krompirja, ki so mu rekli kifelcar, za fižol, ki je po preklah tako lepo cvetel, in za grah, ki ga je posebno rad jedel moj oče. Pa vlak! Povejte mi, ali je kaj lepšega za otroke kakor vlak? Spredaj je stroj, ki piha in sika, velika kolesa in svetli vzvodi, znotraj pa ure z ročaji in drzaji, strojevodja s kapo in kurjač, svetel od orgnja. Med šolo in vlakom ni bilo nič. Podbreška učiteljica Mara Bezkova, ki me je mučila z računstvom, me je mučila zaman. Stevilke nisem prenesel, niti gledati jih nisem maral. Vsak dan zaprt, s sibo tepen sem zasovrazil številke in racune in se danes, če le morem, se jih ognem. Dve uri boš sedel danes, butec! Dobra učiteljica je bila, jaz pa slab učenec."

Vedoželjnost je bil bržkone poglavitni razlog, da je šel **Mauser** naprej v šole. Šolski uspeh ni bil nadpovprečen, materialni položaj družine pa tudi ni dovoljeval kaksnih težjih obremenitev s Karlovim solanjem. Njegov starejši brat France je ze bil ključavničarski vajenec.

Izbral so najcenejšo možnost. **Karel** se je vpisal na realno gimnazijo v Kranju v jeseni 1929, vendar je bil vozač. Iz Podbrezjij je moral vsak dan pes do Podnarta, nato z vlakom do Kranja in po pouku nazaj. Po končani gimnazije je zaprosil za vodstvu semenišče se priloženo v npravstveno spricevalo menda ni zdelo dovolj verodostojno, ker ni povsem ustrezalo formalnim zahtevam, in je 1. septembra 1939 zahtevalo dodatno spricevalo od blejskega župnika Franceta Gornika. Šele po ureditvi te formalnosti je bil sprejet v duhovno semenišče in oktobra začel studij bogoslovnih ved.

Šicer pa je bilo **Mauserjevo** življenje v letu 1943 skrajno dramatično, nabito z usodnimi dogodki. Po kapitulaciji Italije 8. septembra 1943 je prišlo do hudih pretreslov v celotni Ljubljanski pokrajini, ki so jo zasedli Nemci. Z nezmanjsano močjo so sunki segli tudi v dobrepoljsko dolino, ki je bila posejana s postojankami vaških straž. Večina tem se je 12. septembra umaknila pred partizanskimi enotami za zidovje turjaškega gradu, tja pa so odšli tudi bogoslovci, ker jim je bila vrnitev v Ljubljano onemogocena.

Tako se je **Mauser** znašel v obleganem Turjaku in po sili razmer prevzel delo bolničarja med ranjenci, katerih število je naraščalo iz dneva v dan. Ob predaji Turjaka 19. septembra, je s 34 ranjenci ostal med zadnjimi v gorecem in razrušenem gradu: "Se jih videm, kako so lezali na slami, drug poleg drugega. Bilo jih je štirintrideset. Štirintrideset ranjencev, 34 mladih fantov - zadnji med njimi France Kadunc, ki je bil ranjen zadnji dan - v nedeljo."

"S sošolcem Mrvarjem sva zadnja odhajala z gradu, ker sva na prošnja zdravnika dr. Kožuha prevzela spisek ranjencev. Zunaj so jetnike že vezali s telefonsko zico k dolgi vrvi. Ob strani zvezanih je stal Italijanski tank, pred katerim je ponosno stal Italijanski poročnik. Se danes mi je mučno, če se spominim svojega odhoda. Rdeci oficir me je pogнал iz ambulante takoj zatem... Ko sem prisel med velika vzhoda grajska vrata, sem se videl pasti zadnjega vaškega stražarja-Primčevega Jožeta iz Zdenške vasi. Stal je na stopnicah tik nad razbitim vodnjakom. Partizanka, ki je stala

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pri vratih, ga je iz gole objestnosti preko dvorišča ubila z enim samim strelom. Nad turjaškim gradom se je vil dim, žalostna siva zastava v lepi jesenski nedelji. In v njeni senči so zmage pijani rdeči bratje pobili štirintrideset ranjenih vaških strazarjev ter jih zmetali v skupni grob."

Proti koncu aprila 1945 so se skozi Ljubljano že pomikale skupine beguncev z Notranjske, z Dolenjske in iz Bele krajine. Tudi **Mauser** se je zelel umakniti pred rdečo nevarnostjo.

Pozno zvečer 20. decembra 1945 so novi oblastniki aretirali **Mauserjevo** družino, najprej samo očeta in mamo pa hčerko Julko in sina Otmarja, nato pa se **Karla** z družino.

**Mauserja** se je zavzel za slovenski begunski tisk, zlasti pa za časopis **Koroška kronika**, ki so ga angleške zasedbene oblasti kot tednik za koroške Slovence začele izdajati 20. julija 1945.

Do srede avgusta 1946, ko je zaključeno prvo obdobje **Mauserjevega** begunskega življenja, že v **Koroški kroniki** izšle še naslednje crtice: **Vasi ni več** (20. 4.), **Domačija** (20. 4.), **Nova domačija** (24. 5.), **Vazar Albin** (31. 5.), **Bajtar Presekovec** (14. 6.), **Imena na podbojih** (29. 6.), **Zadnja noč talca Matevza Potokarja** (12. 7.), **Večer pred nevihto** (12. 7.), in **Hiša ob znamenju** (2. 8.).

Mohorjeva (založba) je bila **Mauserju** nazorsko zelo blizu, toda zdi se, da je bil **Mauser** v zagatnem begunskem položaju pripravljen pristati na drug pisateljski nivo, kot ga je postavil s **Kaplanom Klemenom** in z **Ljude pod Bičem**. Zavedal se je, da gre pri Mohorjevi za reševanje eksistencialnih vprašanj slovenskega človeka na Koroškem, da gre za reševanje slovenske govornice. Korošci so ostajali brez slovenske knjige. **Mauser** je o tem takole razmišljal: "Brž sem videl, da je slovenska knjiga na Koroškem v stiski, in v zavesti, da je za preprostega človeka treba pisati preprosto, začel pisati večernice. Edini sem, ki kaj na Koroškem pišem. Ostal sem docela sam. Vidiš torej, da se matram, kolikor morem. Korošci so reveži."

Politična razklanost reže tudi kulturo."

Priprave za priselitev v ZDA so bile dolgotrajne in vsekozi jih je spremljal občutek negotovosti. V začetku 1950 je ze bilo odločeno, da **Mauserjeva** družina odide v Severno Ameriko. Tudi na Koro-



6.) **Greeting the Writer.** Mauser is greeted by fellow Slovenians in 1970 during his first of three trips to Argentina. To Karel's left is his wife, Mimi, and brother, Otmar.

škem so izselitveni postopki teki naprej. **Mauser** je 17. julija 1950 v Beljaku pred posebno komisijo podpisal izjavo. Čez dober mesec se je **Mauser** z ženo in tremi otoki vkrčal na ladjo in 18. septembra prišel v mesto La Salle, država Illinois. **Mauser** se je z družino in s skromno prtljago pripotoval v Cleveland 26. novembra 1950.

Prvi daljši tekst iz ameriškega življenja je izšel leta 1955 in nosi naslov **Večna vez**. Roman **Večna vez** razkriva življensko zgodbo begunca iz Dobrepolja, ki se je naselil v Clevelandu in se zaposlil kot težak v tovarni. **Mauser** ga brez predsodkov imenuje Matt Kovach in tudi nekatere druge osebe nosijo ameriška imena: Jane, Steve, Dorothy. Istega leta je v Meddobbju izšla kratka novela **John Kovach**. Redno je dopisival v **Amerisko domovino**, v Slovenski Oder in v argentinski Zbornik **Svobodne Slovenije**, bolj izjemoma v **Meddobje**. Posvecal se je društvenemu delu v Slovenski pisarni, sodeloval pri amaterskem gledališču in bil predsednik odbora staršev v **slovenski šoli** (sv. Vidu), pri tem skrbel za razne družbene prireditve bodisi v soli bodisi na Slovenski Pristavi. S trilogijo **Ljudje pod Bičem**

(celotna trilogija v neprekinjenem nadaljevanju izhajala v dnevniku **Ameriška domovina** od 7. marca 1961 do 5. februarja 1962) je **Mauser** dosegel zgornjo mejo

svojega pripovedništva in skladno s poetiko evropskega družbenega romana razvil zunanjo kompozicijsko formo tudi s tem, da se je svobodno gibal v zacrtanem času in prostoru, deloma tudi z retrospekcijo, da je glavno dejanje znal dopolnjevati z epizodnimi dogajanjem, v katerih je mojstrsko dognal detajle.

Ko je leta 1967 po mesecnih obrokih koncal **Razdrto gnezdo**, je sprejel ponudbo p. Jakoba Kopača, da za torontsko revijo **Duhovno Življene** napiše romansirano biografijo o škofu **Baragi**.

Prvi del romana, ki mu je dal naslov **Le eno je potrebno**, je, izhajal v **Duhovnem Življenju** od 1968 do 1970.

Pisatelj **Karel Mauser** je umrl 21. januarja 1977, ko je bil v 59. letu življenja. Leta 1978 je (prof. Tine) Debeljak pripravil knjigo **Mauserjevih pesmi Zemlja sem in večnost**. Do decembra 1992 v Sloveniji ni bila natisnjena niti ena **Mauserjeva** leposlovnna knjiga, le revija **Ognjišče** je v letih 1990-1992 v nadaljevanjih ponatiskovala roman **Kaplan Klemen**.

(Od "Zbirka GRADITELJI SLOVENSKEGA DOMA - 2. "KAREL MAUSER, ŽIVLJENJE IN DELO."

opisal in vire in slikovno gradivo zbral (prof.) **Franče Pibernik**. Izdalo Ognjišče,

Koper 1993, Za založbo (msgr.) France Bole. Tisk: GZP Mariborski tisk, Maribor 1993).



8.) **Husband & Wife.** Co-Workers For Life. A personal photo of Karel and wife, Mimi, in 1960s, as a devoted couple to each other for more than 30