

"Mir — da, nasilje — ne!
Nasilje vodi v revolucijo,
Revolucija pa v izgubo svobode."
Peace — Yes, Violence — No!
Violence leads to revolution. Revolution leads
to loss of Freedom.
(Papež Paul VI., za Novo Leto 1978)



slovenska DRŽAVA

FOR A FREE SLOVENIA

LETNIK XXIX. — VOLUME XXIX. Avgust 1978

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Številka 8. — No. 8.

PAPEŽ PAVEL VI.

ROMARSKI PAPEŽ UMRL V NEDELJU 6. AVGUSTA



SVETI OCE, PAPEŽ PAVEL VI.

*26. septembra 1877 — †6. avgusta 1978

Ob zaključku te številke je presunila ves svet in še posebno vse katoličane, da je zadev od kapi v poletni rezidenc Castel Gandolfo odsel k Večnemu v starosti 80 let papež Pavel VI. 115. kardinalov od 130 živečih (15 jih je voli ker so stari več kot 80 let) iz vsega sveta se zbirajo v Vatikanu za izvolitev 263 naslednika svete Petra. Voditelji držav in vsemogočih ver izražajo sožalje in svoja miljenja ob veliki izgubi tega vodečega borce za mir in izglaševanje mednarodnih sporov.

Naš list se pridružuje žalovanju in se klanja njegovemu spomini.

IZ PISMA UREDNIKU . . .

Merrylands, 26. 6. 78.

Junijsko številko Slovenske države sem prebral in bil presenečen, ko sem videl moje pismo in poslano objavljeno z Vašim komentarem. Se eno prošnjo imam do Vas, če nebo preveč. Namreč z Ivanom Kobilom sva prijatelja in kot bivšega tajnika Slovenskega društva Sydney sem ga naprosil, da napiše bolj izcrpno o komunistični subverzivnosti v naših društvenih . . . To je napravil in napisal v angleščini. Zato Vas prosim če bi tudi to objavili v angleščini, kakoršna je. To pa zato, da se razkrinka pravi obraz Jugoslovenskega kulturnega bunda med slovenskimi izseljenci po svetu, zlasti za mlajši angleško govoreči rod je laže raumeti, še čita tudi v angleščini. Prilagam kopijo članka:

Where are we heading? . . . — Imamo po DUHOVNO SILO IN BOGA, s kakoršno je zmagoval Gandhi. Te sile moramo mobilizirati in propagirati med ljudstvo, vsa zatiranja ljudstva, ki imajo iste težnje kakor mi: Težnja po svoji lastni, svobodni državi. V zadnjih desetletjih je prilo to svetovno trenje bolj do izraza, ko mali narodi vstajajo, na pohod za človečanski pravice in ena najbolj temeljni pravice je ta, da postane gospodar v svoji hiši na svoji zemlji, kjer se more svobodno razvijati . . . Medtem ko spoštuemo pravice drugih, si moremo zagotoviti pravice tudi sebi. Z Božjo pomoko, je vse mogoče in če vložimo vse sile, bo tudi našim bodočim rodovom zajamčena slovenska država v domovini. Tukaj ni vprašanje moči in številnosti, tukaj je vprašanje volje. V volji je moč.

S slovenskimi pozdravi

Jože Kosorok

DRAGA 1978.

Predvidovan sledenči program:

2. septembra slovesni začetek z nastopi javnih predstavnikov, nato predavanje: "IDEOLOGIJA IN DEMOKRACIJA". Strokovnjak bo razgrnil problematiko teh dveh kategorij — ideologija in demokracija — ki bistveno pogojujeta moderni svet. S humanističnega zornega kota si bo zastavil vprašanje, ali se ti dve kategoriji dopolnjujeta, ali pa se izključujejo. Po predavanju diskusija in družabnost.

V nedeljo 3. septembra ob 9. uri maša v parku Marijančiča, ob 10. uri drugo predavanje: "OD POSKUSA TOTALNEGA UNICENJA DO ZARJE NOVEGA KRSCANSTVA". — Glede predavanja je rečeno: "Kakšen je videti po 60 letih ateizmatski podvig, ki ga je v poziciji totalitarne ideologije in prakse podvzela prva komunistična država v zgodovini — od Lenina preko Stalina in Hruščeva do Brežnjeva? Ali je bil Bog pod ozvezdjem srpa in kladiva likvidiran? Ali pa stojimo pred renesanco. Po predavanju diskusija in družabnost.

Ob 16. uri "okrogla miza" na temo OB DRAMATIČNI TRI-DESETLETNICI: "KOMIFORMA IN SLOVENSTVO". Kakšne so bile posledice zaradi revolucije Komiforma za slovenstvo na Tržaškem? Ali je "komifornistično razpoloženje" v Trstu že zgodovina, ali pa še naprej na tistem črpa slovensko življensko silo?

Iz gornjega se vidi, da se organizatorji ne pomisljajo imeti predavanja, ki bodo, kot upajo, vodila v živahno in nasprotjujoči si debato.

Imena predavateljev javnosti niso predana. To verjetno iz po-

SLOVENCI V KANADI

L'Osservatore Romano — 9. in 10. maja 1978 — Stran 3.

ZGODOVINA OD VČERAJ IN DANES

Franco Geo Gotti

Slovenska skupnost v Kanadi šteje okoli 30 tisoč duš in je osredotočena v glavnem v industrijskih okrajih Toronto in Hamiltona na jugu ontarijske province. Majhne skupine žive tudi v Montrealu, Winnipegu in Vancouveru.

Masovna emigracija Slovencev v Kanado je pričela kmalu po koncu prve svetovne vojne, a je dosegla svoj vrhunec po koncu druge svetovne vojne, ko so tisoči Slovencev zbežali pred komunističnim jarmom, ki je bil posledica vključitve Slovenije v komunistično Jugoslovansko republiko.

Znano je, da so emigrirali Slovenci v Kanado že v drugi polovici 19. stoletja, toda to so bili le posamezni slučaji, ki jih je težje zgodovinsko zasledovati. Toda sled zelo slavnega Slovencev, ki je postal slaven ne samo v Kanadi ampak tudi v Združenih Državah Amerike, namreč Friderika Baraga, misjonarja, ki je prišel v Z. D. leta 1831, je predvsem poznana. Duhošnik Baraga je posvetil svoj apostolat delu spreobražanja Indijancev Cippawa iz Michigana, Wisconsina in Minnesota. Posvečen za škofo leta 1853 je postal titularni škofo Marquettevške škofije (na severni obali Michiganskega jezera). Na prošnjo Torontskega škofa je prezel pastoralno skrb tudi za Kanadske Indijance, ki so prebivali v severno-zapadnem Ontario na vzhodni obali Superiornega jezera. Po več kot 10 letih od njegove smrti spomin o velikem slovenskem misionarju se vedno živi med prebivalci krajev Fort William (Thunder Bay), Nipigon, Pigeon River, Michipicoten Island, Sault Ste. Marie in Garden River.

Škofov Baraga je pripravil in objavil slovar Cippawa jezika in prevedel v isti jezik Sveti pismo, molitvenik in katekizem. Ko govorimo o Slovencih je nujno, da pokličemo v spomin vse politične dogodke v Evropi skozi zadnjih 20 stoletij, da predemo do zgodovinskih korenin tega naroda pri katerem je zanimalo slediti spremembe časa in ga najti danes še vedno idealno združenega, kulturno živega, odločenega v navidezno brezupnem naporu ohraniti in posredovati svojim lastnim otrokom lastno identiteto.

Zgodovinsko je Slovenija zelo zanimiva dežela. Njena geografska lega jo postavlja na edinstveno cesto, ki povezuje Zapadno Evropo z Vzhodno Evropo. Rimske armade so korakale skozi Slovenijo na poti v podonavska ozemlja in v Carigrad. Mesta Celje (Celea), Ptuj (Petovia), Ljubljana (Emona) so rimska mesta. Mnoge rimske cerkvi in rimski vodovodi so še če hrani, posebno na deželi. Rimski cesarji kot Publius Elías Pertinax, Septinius Severus, Marcus Julius Filippus in Publius Lucius Valerianus so

znanih razlogov nedemokratičnega odnosa SRS do Drage v zadnjih letih. Vsekakor, češ se menjajo. Mogoče bo letos zopet nastopila doba pristne "kulturne izmenjave"?

Poročevalcev SKEM JEZIKU: "Kdo je ta

"A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is UNFIT to be the ruler of a FREE people".

American Declaration of Independence.

(4th of July, 1776)

Vse SLOVENCE IN SLOVENKE ter SLOVENSKE ORGANIZACIJE
ki se še niso prijavile, štrom Kanade, ZDA,
še posebej pa vse v Ontario in v Torontu,

NARODNIM NOSAM BO POSVECENA POSEBNA POZORNOST
vabi meddržuštni odbor

Slovenske Krščanske Demokracije in Slovenske Narodne Zveze
v Kanadi,

s sodelovanjem in podporo številnih drugih organizacij

na

PROSLAVO

60. LETNICE PROGLASITVE SLOVENSKE SVOBODE

29. OKTOBRA 1918. V LJUBLJANI NA KONGRESNEM TRGU

30. LETNICE PRIHODA PRVIH POLITIČNIH EMIGRANTOV
V KANADO

ki bo 29. oktobra (v nedeljo popoldne) v Torontu v hotelu Toronto
(na vogalu Richmond St. W. in University Ave.)

Program bo vseboval:

1. ob 2 uri popoldne slovensa sv. maša v katedrali sv. Mihaela — ki jo bo daroval prezivši torontski pomožni škofov g. dr. Alojzij Ambrožič.
2. Po maši sprevod v hotel Toronto.
3. Po prihodu do 4 ure sprejem (reception).
4. Slavnostno kosilo z Akademijo.

Vstopnico dobite, če pišete in pošljete ček ali denarno nakaznico na naslov:

60/30 — (PROSLAVA)

P. O. Box 1394, Station 'B', Downsview, Ontario, Canada, M3H 5W3

Vstopnice za kosilo in akademijo so po \$15. za odrasle in po \$10. za mladino (vključno vse srednješolce),

MEDDRUŠTVENI ODBOR SKD in SNZ

niki teh župnij v Kanadi.

Slovenska skupnost izdaja dve mesečni publikacije: "Božja beseda", ki jo izdaja župnik Marije s Čudežno Svetinjo, preč. g. Kopač, Lazarist in neči visna "Slovenska država".

Politično slovenska skupnost radi manjhnega števila nimata "impakta", kot ga imajo druge, številnejše narodnosti. Kljub temu najdemo več poedincev slovenskega porekla v vrstah kanadskega katoliškega clera, v kulturnem svetu, v poklicih kot univerzitetni profesorji, zdravnik, avtočki, duhošnik. Eden imed bolj slavnih sinov slovenske skupnosti v Kanadi je prevzeteni g. dr. Alojzij Ambrožič, pomožni škofov v Toronto.

Kot vse etnične skupine v Kanadi, se je moral tudi slovenska skupina prilagoditi kanadskemu življenu; toda med vsemi grupami je slovenska najbolj odločna ostati živa in ohraniti svojo identičnost.

V zadnjih letih so se odnos med domovino in kanadsko slovensko skupnostjo pomnožili, še posebno na kulturnem in verskem področju. Mnogi slovenski duhošnik, četudi odvisni od krajnevnega ordinariata v zadevah opravljanja duhošniških poslov, zavise, v kolikor so člani redov in kongregacij, od njihovih upornih predstojnikov v domovini.

Za zaključek, Slovenci v Kanadi, četudi daleč od svoje domovine, so v glavnem zadovoljni s svojim položajem.

• Za predsednika Društva katoliških teologov v Ameriki je bila prvič v zgodovini izvoljena ženska — sestra Agnes Cunningham (St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.). V svojem poročilu letni konventu ji je naglasila, da mora biti teologija za bodočo cerkev obenem znanost, modrost in služba.



slovenska DRŽAVA

FOR A FREE SLOVENE

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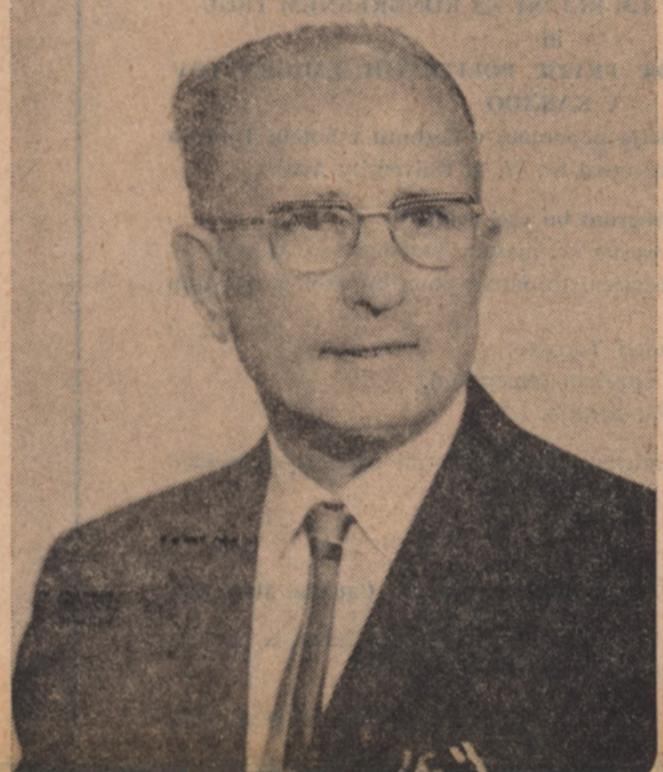
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SLOVENSKA DRŽAVA izhaja prvega v mesecu.

Letna naročina znaša: Za ZDA in Kanado \$6., za Argentino 375 pezov, za Brazilijo 90 kruzeirov, za Anglijo 30 šilingov, za Avstrijo 5 šilingov, za Avstralijo 3.75 avstr. L., za Italijo in Trst 1.200 lir, za Francijo 900 frankov.

Za podpisane članke odgovarja pisec. Ni nujno, da bi se avtorjevi nazirana morale skladati v celoti z mišljem uredništva in izdajatelja.

**G. MIRKO GERATIČ 75-LETNIK**

Mirko, duša zlata, plesko srce, — upam da ne zameris da so naše čestitke nekoliko pozne.

Tam v začetku julija si obhajal, po Tvoji navadi čisto skromno in tiso, svoj rojstni dan. Nalili bi Ti radi za to priliko rujnega vinca od Marije Snežne v Slovenskih goricah, — a so razdalje prevelike! Tako naj Ti bodo v utehu in v vspodbudo te kratke vrstice, kot čestitke z željami deseterih, stoterih, tisočev Slovencev. Verujem, da ni več daleč dan, ko bomo lahko rekli, ne, ne samo tisočev, — ampak milijon in še več Slovencev in Slovenc bo vedelo za Tvoje ime. Toj rojstni dan!

Pred desetimi leti si nas obiskoval ob proslavi 29. oktobra v dvorani Marije Pomagaj in pripel znak Slovenskega državnega gibanja na naš novi prapor Slovenske Narodne Zveze v Torontu, ko smo ga ob tisti preliki razvili. Letos pripravljamo vse begunci pred tiranijo, ki je zavzela vso Slovenijo, ki jo tako ljubiš, — v veselju in žalosti, v težavah in uspehih, z bolestjo in vzvišenem pričakovanju zarje svobode, — slično proslavo — in Ti klicemo takrat prišli in pridružiti se nam spet!

Poznajo te v Ameriki kot "Totega Štajerca", a mi te poznamo kot našega Mirka, — mi te spoštuemo, kot vidica, ustanovitelja našega lista, kot prvega urednika in administratorja, kot stalnega in neumornega pobornika in podpornika ko Ti kličemo s poznamenje: " . . . kol'ko kaplic, tol'ko let, Bog Ti daj na svet živet!"

Bog te živi Mirko, — in se na mnoga leta!

V. M. — UREDNIK

Toronto

• Slovenski katoliški dan, — prvo nedeljo v juliju na cerkvenem letovišču v Boltonu je bil žegnan z vsemi sadovi; lepo vreme, nad vse dobra udeležba, dobro izveden program in pa — dobro razpoloženje udeležencev. Prireditelji zaslужijo vso pohvalo. Stari in mladi, vsi so prišli na svoj račun.

• Društvo Slovencev "Baraga" je dne 30. julija priredilo na Slovenskem letovišču v Boltonu XIX. Slovenski dan. Prireditve, ki je trajala ves dan, se je udeležilo nad tisoč slovenskih rojakov. Prireditelji zaslужijo vso pohvalo. Stari in mladi, vti so prišli na svoj račun.

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Popoldanska prireditve je obsegala bogat program dvanajstih točk. Pozdravni nagovor je imel predsednik društva "Baraga" g. Ottmar Mauser. Dve

ZA VSE
PRAVNE
ZADEVE
SE PРИПОРОКА

CARL VIPAVEC
SLOVENSKI ODVETNIK
IN NOTAR

The Simpson Towers, 401 Bay St. Suite 2000 - EM. 4-400

JEZOVO NOVO KNJIGO

"O ključnih vprašanjih rane karantansko-slovenske zgodovine" bo dobiti tudi v uredništvu "Slovenske države", kadar hitro bomo prejeli pošiljko iz Buenos Airesa. Cena 10 dollarjev. — Kdor pa želi naročiti knjigo po letalski pošti, jo lahko naroči tudi pri avtorju:

Franc Jez
Via di Prosecco 2
34016 Opicina
Trieste, Italy.

Priložite je 12 dollarjev (dva dollarja za letalsko poštnino), a ne v českih, ker evropske banke ne sprejemajo čekov na takoj majhne zneske.

Knjigo je dobiti tudi v knjigarni Družbe sv. Mohorja v Celovcu.

NE ZAMUDITE ENKRATNE PRILOŽNOSTI!

Sedaj lahko kupite originalno starinsko narodno slovensko nošo, kakršne ni več mogoče dobiti. Dragoceno ročno kovan sklepance (pas). Obleka iz spremenjajoče temno rdeče svile vsa izdelana ročno, samo v krilu je 4 metre blaga prešita s čipkami podloženega. Edinstveno ročno vezena peča-petelin.

Ta narodna noša, v kateri se je poročila moja babica, bo najlepši in najdragoceniji predmet v vašem domu. V moj boste na vsakem shodu Slovencev v novi domovini kot žena kralja, ki je pred davni stoletji združeval ves slovenski rod.

Vse informacije v fotografijami v Toronto: 483-9208 (po 5 p. m.)

Ali če pridevate v staro domovino v Ljubljani na naslovu: NAMAR SASA, LJUBLJANA, KOROSKA ST. 2, JUGOSLAVIJA.

NAROCITE SE NA ZBORNIK "ALTERNATIVA".

V Trstu je izšel 1. junija zbornik "ALTERNATIVA" na 40 straneh, z razpravami in drugim gradivom na temo slovenske demokracije in slovenske države kot alternative za sedanji totalitarni nemarodni režim v Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji.

Zbornik je dobiti v uredništvu "Slovenske države" in v slovenskih pisarnah v Torontu in Clevelandu. Naroča se tudi pri založniku:

Franc Jez, Via di Prosecco 2, 34016 Opicina, Trieste, Italy.

Cena 3 dollarje, z letalsko pošto 4 dollarje. Ne pošiljati čekov, ker jih evropske banke ne sprejemajo za tako majhne vsote.

Hamilton Ont.**• SLOVENSKA LETOVISCA.**

9. julija me je zanesla pot v Slovenski Park na krizišču ceste 401 in 6. Skoraj nisem morel verjeti mojim očem, kako lepo letovišče in dom z dvorano imamo sedaj Slovenci na tej strateški točki blizu Hamiltona, Kitchere-a, Guelphe in Toronto. Predana je bila uporabi 8. julija ob prisotnosti kanadskih federalnih in lokalnih predstavnikov. Dvorana, ki bi jo po velikosti, okusnosti in lepoti postavil takoj za New Torontsko, bo služila ne samo za prireditve v okviru društva, nego tudi za poroke in druga slavlja Slovencev in tudi drugih etničnih skupin. To pa skozi vse leto. Po velikosti zadošča za skupine do 400 ljudi, dočim je prostor za postajanje (parkiranje) neomenjen. Letovišče ima dosti vode za kopanje in lepo kapelico. To letovišče vsekakor dela veliko čast Slovencem, ki ga bodo gotovo radi obiskovali. Dvorana je primereno okrašena z simboli občin na rodov, kar gre v prid kljubskemu odboru in članom, ker ne povdajajo Slovensko narodno zavesi in tradicijo samo v benjam jezerom. Društva, ki imajo v lasti letovišča, bi morala misliti na mogoče večjo odprtost glede sprejemanja novih članov. Razne "kulturne" povezanosti nekaterih društev imajo tudi za posledico neko polarizacijo, kar gotovo ne počne obisk. Premisliti bodo vezanosti nekaterih društev moralna to posebno letovišče, ki je diktirana in vodenja po Slovenski Izseljeniški matici v Ljubljani, ki je orodje komunistične vlade. Ta pošilja sem razne

sedi, nego tudi v dejaju. Na preostalih letoviščih se vrstijo pikniki, vendar z izrazitim zmanjšanjem občinstva. Sprajujem se, kaj je temu vzrok. Opažam, da je vedno težje dobiti prostovoljce za delo. Slab obisk je deloma pripisati silno malim imigracijam in deloma vedno večji intergraciji v kanadsko življenje, k čemur spada tudi poletna hišica na jezeru. To seveda v največji meri velja za "bogato" srečo iz New Toronta, ki ima še to srečo, da je prometno najbliže različajšemu življenju samemu letovišču in organizacij, ki jih posedujejo!

Peter Urbanc

Sudbury, Ont.

• Društvo Slovencev v Sudbury vabi na blagoslovitev novega doma v nedeljo 6. avgusta, ki so ga postavili na svojem letovišču. Maševal bo v dom blagoslov torontski pomožni škof prezvani g. Alojzij Ambrožič. Začetek maše je napovedan za 11. uro, popoldni pa blagoslovitev in druge slovensnosti, ki so v tej zvezi — Castitamo Slovencem v Sudburyju k tej podjetnosti.

Chicago

• V "Ameriški Domovini", angleški del, se je v zadnjem času razvila prava živahnja razprava o "kulturni izmenjavi". Sprožil jo je kapelan pri Sv. Vidu, č. g. Jože Božnar. Zadej je željal na glavo in mnogi mu dajejo prav. Kakšna naj bo neki ta "kulturna izmenjava", ki je diktirana in vodenja po Slovenski Izseljeniški matici v Ljubljani, ki je orodje komunistične vlade. Ta pošilja sem razne

50-LETNICA ANTIGONIŠKEGA GIBANJA

Letos poteka 50 let, odkar je ustanovila univerza sv. Frančiška Ksaverija poseben oddelek, Extension Department, posvečen socialni akciji. Delo tega oddelka, ki je vsebinsko zelo podobno delu, ki so ga opravljali med Slovenci Krek in njegovi sodelavci, je bilo omejeno sprva na province Nova Škotska, Prince Edward Island in New Brunswick (primorske province), toda kmalu so uspehi priveli v Antigonish v svojih deželah, večje število je doseglo visoke položaje v Cerkvi (Škofje) in politiki (ministri in poslaniki). Tudi v Kanadi so graduiranci univerze dobro zastopani na javnih mestih (n. pr. namestnik predsednika kanadske vlade Allen McEachen, Wm. Gillis, minister za rude v vladi v Novi Škotski, nadškof Joseph MacNeil, Edmonton, kandidat za voditelja konservativne vlade Brian Mulroney itd.).

Darujte v tiskovni sklad S. D.

Proslava 50 letnice bo obstala iz več prireditv. Več zadržnih organizacij je imelo svoja letna zborovanja letos v Antigonishu (n. pr. Liga kreditnih zvez za Novo Škotsko, mednarodna organizacija zadržnih vzgojiteljev Association of Cooperative Educators, Extension Department pa je pravkar končal konferenco, ki je skupala kritično oceniti delo preteklosti in določiti smernice za bodoče. Jeseni bo poseben seminar, ki se bo posvetil vprašanju dežel v razvoju. Temu bo sledil seminar, posvečen programom samopomoči v deželah Srednje Evrope.

POČASTITVE GEORGA DAVIDOVIČA

Reprezentativna organizacija vseh zadržnih organizacij v Quebecu, Zadržni svet Kvebeška (Le Conseil de Cooperation du Quebec), je počastila prof. Georga Davidoviča na letnem zasedanju 14. junija t. l. s tem, je podelila red za zasluge za zadržništvo. Prof. Davidovič je predaval zadržništvo na Concordia University (prej Sir George William University) v Montrealu. Imel je dva tečaja, enega v angleščini in enega v francoščini. Prof. Davidovič je bil prvi glavni tajnik Jugoslovanske zadržne zveze, dokler se je niso polstili komunisti. Predaval je tudi na beograjski Visoki ekonomski šoli in je izdajal srbsko ekonomsko revijo. V Kanadi je bil glavni urednik dvojezične revije za javno in zadržno gospodarstvo (Canadian Journal for Public and Cooperative Economy), ki je nastala

na podlagi predavanj, ki jih je imel pred leti v Coady International Institutu v Antigonishu.

Nove minimalne mezde

S prvim avgustom 1978. je stopil v veljavo nov zakon o minimalnih plačah. Tukaj ga nakazujemo:

V veljavi

*1. avgust 1978

Splošno plačilo na uro	\$ 2.85
Učeci se, plačilo na uro	2.75
Grandje in varnostni organi na gradnjah, plačilo na uro	3.15
*Plačilo na uro za osebe, ki strežejo alkoholne pijace v prostorih z dovolilnicu	2.15
*Dijaki, plačilo na uro	2.15
Vozaci ambulanc in njih pomočniki, tedenska plača	136.80
Lovski in ribiški vodiči — za čas krajši od 5 zapovrnih ur	12.50
5 ali več ur neglede če so zapovrstne ali ne	25.00
*Soba in hrana naslednjo maksimalno plačilo, upoštevajte, če sta soba in hrana v stvari v izračunanje minimalne plače	
soba, tedensko	
hrana, vsak obrok	1.15
tedensko	24.00
Soba in hrana, tedensko	35.00

*nobene izpomembne od prejšnjih plač
**ves delovni teden, v katerega sovpada 1. avgust

Za vse nadaljnje informacije o Novih minimalnih plačah ("Minimum Wage rates") in o "Employment Standards Act" pišite ali kličite:

Employment Standards Branch
Ontario Ministry of Labour
400 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1T7
(416) 965-5251



Employment Standards Branch
Ontario Ministry of Labour

Hon. Bette Stephenson, M.D., Minister

tudi torontski pomožni škof dr. Alojzij Ambrožič, ki je imel mašo in pridigo.

• 19. julija je odpotovalo na slovensko Koroško 24 fantov in

deklet. V Celovcu bo njihov glavni stan, poslušali bodo razna predavanja, hodili na izlete ter tako spoznali zibeljko slovenske Koroške.

Where are we heading?

In the June 1978 issue, our paper published a lengthy report on the conditions of our brothers and sisters in Australia and what methods left-wingers are using in an effort to take over their organizations.

In the meantime, we received a document from Australia which can be considered an official report on the activities of left-wing immigrants of the Slovenian Community. Since it can be paralleled to conditions developing lately in Canada, we are presenting it in full and in English, so that our youth will be able to read it. Particularly because Australian left-wingers, in an attempt to obtain the upper hand in Slovenian organizations or youth movements use the well-known slogan: "The Association is a cultural and social association only and no member is allowed to engage in political activities within the Association".

Because the usage of these directives is also known here in Canada, we would like to bring the fact to the attention of our youth for their benefit and recognition of the dark forces working between us!

EDITORIAL BOARD

Modern history is changing this planet Earth into a much different place than the average forecaster would have predicted fifty years ago. The simple fact that whatever the human race now happens to be up to goes down or tape in one way or another has brought about an unprecedented pattern of worldwide interactions. Whatever takes place anywhere in the world may have instant international repercussions. A newsflash may cause simultaneous reaction in several countries and social groups have become much more conscious of their individual role in world affairs.

Many peoples, not long ago considered insignificant dying tribes, have risen to nationhood and self-determination. Many ethnic groups, away from their homeland, unrecognizable in the big pot of forced assimilation, have emerged and defined themselves as worthy of recognition, with character and energy, ready to reassess and reshape the code of values, intellectual and cultural, under a new light of self-confidence.

It is here that world politicians and economists are starting to take notice and reconsider their stand. The underworld, the mafias, the fifth columns of the past have lost their criminal brilliance in the wake of internationally organized high-jackings.

What can we expect of a judge, conducting a case of violent subversion, who has been charitably advised to quit? And what can we expect of the common worker, asked to vote by show of hands, when he has made the mistake of joining a crowd of no-hoppers led by political puppets?

The price of democracy is going up fast and those determined to rule the world are finding intimidation a practical and effective weapon.

How to replace a working democracy with the "democracy of the working people"? In other words: How to replace the Western way of life with the Communist system? Simple. It may take a long time, but this is the line to be followed: Take full advantage of your democratic rights. Praise and join democratic institutions. Sponsor and support the democrats: they don't object to this, nor do they suspect a stab in the back. When they've come far enough with their concessions, show them your strength, tell them they've reached the final goal of democracy, the "all-is-well" system of no opposition — and it's done!

In Australia not many are concerned about who is moving what in the field of political change. Infiltration of unacceptable ideas and agents spreading them has drawn such a thin wedge into our democratic structure, with the excuse of changing times, that even

In this connection the Presidency . . . stressed the need for greater and more effective action on all concerning educational work with young people and the children of our citizens temporarily employed abroad.

In carrying out these obligations, our embassies and consulates . . . should in future take an active part . . . in . . . backing those forms of association whose work is in line with our socio-political realities . . . whose conduct is in line with the policy and interests of socialist, self-managing and non-aligned Yugoslavia; it is also necessary to secure access to the officers of these associations . . .

These are only quotations from a whole set of guidelines, which are not a dead letter, as it will be shown in the second part of this article.

The Slovene Association Sydney was founded some 25 years ago as a voluntary association. Its purpose was to unite and help the Slovenian migrants scattered around Sydney, to preserve the culture they brought with them from their homeland and to encourage Slovenian social activity. Its members were mainly political refugees and at the start there was no question of ties with the Communist government at home. However, times were changing, new migrants other than refugees were arriving and joining the Association.

Through the years several attempts were made to gather enough finance and purchase a suitable property, trustees were chosen to lead the enterprise and many set-backs were experienced. In October 1968 the Association bought a six-acre farm at Horsley Park. An old farmhouse was part of the property. Prospects looked bright for a while, a building project was started and in August 1971 the Association was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, a non-profit organisation under Section 24 of the Companies Act, 1961.

Original rules of association provided that no Communist could be admitted to membership. However, with the influx of migrants in the late fifties and early sixties it became necessary to review the rules. Many of these new migrants wished to keep friendly contact with their homeland under the Communist regime and to visit their relatives occasionally. Therefore they preferred the Association to become politically neutral, so they could join in without prejudice to their links with Slovenia. For this reason, prior to incorporation, Clause 66 of the Articles of Association was voted in. It states: "The Association is a cultural and social association only and no member is allowed to engage in political activities within the Association".

Even so the friction between pro-Communists and anti-Communists became tense and resulted in a group of members breaking away from the Association shortly before incorporation and forming another club named "Triglav", which was and still is friendly disposed towards the government in Yugoslavia and enjoys its support.

The Presidency notes that the organisation of clubs, societies and other forms of association by Yugoslav citizens abroad . . . has reached an important level . . . The Presidency strongly fosters their ties with their homeland . . . resistance to assimilation and other negative influences . . .

One would have thought that this development would have solved all political problems among Slovenes in Sydney by giving a place to each side. It worked for while, both osso-

ciation progressing with new zest. But it wasn't long before some members of the original Slovene Association, including members of the committee, started looking towards the advantages offered by the red star, initiated ties with the Communist authorities in Slovenia and gradually replaced those members of the committee who would not agree with the new policy of forgetting the past and the real facts of the present.

The other association, "Triglav", showed great vitality and the support from Slovenia in the form of books, films, artists and other visitors became obvious.

In 1976 "Triglav" unveiled a bust of a Slovene writer, Cankar, the gift of "Slovenska Izseljenska Matica" (Slovene Ex-patriates Society), a government agency with head office in Ljubljana, the capital of the Republic of Slovenia, established to look after Slovene expatriates. At the unveiling ceremony the official flags of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were displayed as demanded by the donor "Matica".

Not to be outdone by "Triglav", the committee of the Slovene Association Sydney decided to unveil in the lobby of its new building the bust of the greatest Slovene poet, France Prešeren. Some members of the committee entered into negotiations with "Matica" and arranged that this bust be again the gift of that organization. No mention was made of any conditions being attached to such "gift", but it became clear later that there were conditions and that some knew from the start what was in the bargain.

A showdown had to come eventually and a line had to be drawn between our democracy and the Communist version of freedom of association. Members of the Slovene Association Sydney became suspicious of the activities of some committee members and the results of the elections of the annual general meeting held on September 18th, 1977 clearly expressed a volatile situation.

Candidates for the committee included the core of the outgoing members but beside them there were four respected "democrats", shall we say, known for their anti-Communist attitudes. Interesting to note, the extreme right polled exactly twice as many votes as the extreme left.

The first regular meeting of the new committee showed that new energy had come forward and the unveiling and the blessing of the Association's flag on Sunday the 20th of November 1977 brought together many Slovenes. Again the greatest applause went to the extreme right — the Slovene chaplain who performed the blessing.

But the showdown was imminent. On Tuesday November 22, 1977 at the regular meeting of the committee a member formally proposed that the Slovene Association Sydney accept the bust of Prešeren from "Matica" in the same way as the bust of Cankar had been accepted by "Triglav" and that representatives of Slovenska Izseljenska Matica be invited to take part at the unveiling ceremony in February 19, 1978.

Clarification was required and when it became clear that the gift from "Matica" and its representatives would have to be accompanied by the Slovenian and Yugoslav flags with

the red star, the secretary, one of the "democrats", spoke out his opposition, stating that a number of members would be against this turnabout and had the right to be consulted on this issue.

In the heat of the discussion that followed the chairman had prepared for a secret ballot but was out-shouted by cries that it was already known who was for the flag and who was against it. Six members raised hands in favour of the motion, four against, the chairman appearing unsure which side to take. The majority having been established, the secretary was instructed to write a letter to Slovenska Izseljenska Matica to the effect that the bust was accepted.

He indicated that he would need some assistance to word such a letter and promptly the former secretary offered her services. The next day a text of a letter was phoned to the secretary. No mention of the flag, let alone the red star, the controversial symbol. "We will receive Prešeren's bust and unveil it with the same solemnity and respect as Cankar's bust was received by Triglav".

To the question whether Cankar was received with the red star, the helping lady replied: "Of course. But in this letter there is no need to mention the flag".

The secretary weighed his reason and, instead of writing such a letter, called an extraordinary committee meeting for Saturday 3rd of December. At this meeting he declared that the red star should not be allowed on the Association's premises because it would spark off political friction among its members, contrary to Article 66.

Before the meeting was over, he was stripped of his function and a new secretary was appointed. In these circumstances he suggested an extraordinary general meeting, so that members might decide on the issue. Eight members of the committee were against his suggestion, so he declared that he would call a meeting in his own right. He sought legal advice and sent notice to all members that a meeting would take place on the 8th January, one month before the announced unveiling of Prešeren's bust.

In answer to this action he received notice that the committee intended to expel him from the Association at a special meeting called for the 29th of December. He appealed, claiming his right to be dealt with by a general meeting of the members and not by the committee. As a result on the 29th of December, by secret ballot, only two members voted for his expulsion.

However, at the same time, the newly appointed secretary circulated a letter, advising all members that the calling of the extraordinary general meeting for the 8th of January was illegal and should be ignored. The former secretary reacted by seeking legal advice and asking the Supreme Court of New South Wales for a ruling. On Friday the 6th of January the Court ruled that the meeting was legally convened and that the defendants will not obstruct their proceedings.

So this meeting took place at Horsley Park as scheduled. Police had been called to keep an eye on the "trouble makers", which in this case were supposed to be the three committee members opposing the red star.

The president of the association, acting as chairman, called

"INTEGRAL"

Avstrijska revija INTEGRAL prinaša v 1. številki 3. letnika (aprila 1978) na naslovni strani sliko Edvarda Kocbekova. V številki je daljši članek Leva Detela o Kocbekovem življenju proti politični manipulaciji. Detela opisuje Kocbekovo življenje vključno njegovo sodelovanje v OF in pozneje izključenje iz vseh pomembnih pozicij ter odsodbi k molku. Opisani je tudi njegov intervju v reviji Zaliv, v Trstu, ki je spravil v se tovno javnost pokolj slovenskih domobranov. Kocbekova samega liva v Trstu, ki je spravil v srednji obraz njegove delitve, ko je komunistična vlada samo popustila svoj pristek zaradi zasedanja helsinski konference v Beogradu, toda več njegovih prijateljev je zalo v težave. Detela omenja samomor pesnika Vojca Gorjana, odsodbo časnika Viktorja Blažiča in sodnika Franca Miklavčiča, triletno zadrževanje rokopisa Borisa Pahorja "Snego Edena", prepoved Borisu Pahorju, da bi smel objavljati v Jugoslaviji ali tudi priti na obisk, prezgodnjega smrt jezuita Truhlarja. Detela prikazuje Kocbekovo kot zagovornika pluralistične družbe in zagovornika od Beograda neodvisne Slovenije, kar bi bilo možno samo z uvedbo zelo obsežne decentralizacije, ki pa gotovo ni v

načrtu komunistične partije. Revija objavlja tudi odsek iz Kocbekovega partizanskega dnevnika 1943 in dva prevoda njegove lirike: Zemlja ter Zeleno.

V isti številki sta še dva članka, ki se nanašata na Jugoslavijo. J. F. Balvany piše o odnosih med Jugoslavijo in SSSR in pod naslovom "Narodni fanatizem slepi" ponatisuje revijo poročilo, ki je izšlo v švedskem listu "Zeitung" o hravskem načrtu, da bi izkoristili Hrvati pomoč Sovjetov, da mi razbili Jugoslavijo. Opomba omenja tudi, da je "Danica" izjavje demantirala.

NEMŠKI PREVOD KOCBEKOVIH PESMI

L. 1969 je izšla v Frankfurku/ Main zbirka Kocbekovih pesmi v nemškem prevodu pod naslovom "Die Dialektik" (prevajalca Janez Gradišnik in Dieter Leisinger), letos pa je izšla v nemškem prevodu druga njegova pesniška zbirka pod naslovom: "Edvard Kocbek, Dichtungen". Pesmi je prevedel Williams S. Heilinger, ki je prevedel v nemščino že več slovenskih avtorjev: Ivana Cankarja, Srečko Kosovelja in drugih.

plied. "But if you get the visa, I'll pay your fare!"

Fine logic indeed! No intimidation whatsoever!

The great celebration in honour of Prešeren took place as planned on the 12th of February 1978 and the flags of Slovenia and of Yugoslavia, both marked with the symbol of Communism, fluttered high above the Association's hall at Horsley Park between the flag of Australia and that of the Association. In the hall below, official guests from Yugoslavia, representatives of the Government, State and Federal, of Australia and ethnic and others officials heard the usual speeches. By every external look of things, this was a great cultural manifestation, approved and cheered by all. Behind the red star.

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This decision, however, was completely ignored by the president and his followers and the preparations for the unveiling of Prešeren's bust went on as before. The question was still there, who will have the final say about the flag.

The three committee members opposing the red star sought advice once more and were told that no meeting had power over the committee, except to remove it from office.

The only way, therefore, was to call another general meeting and try to remove the red star members.

This time the meeting was not opposed and was held in the Polish Hall at Canley Vale. The result was a clear-cut victory for the star: 144 votes to 67. On the outside this was a democratic landslide victory. On closer examination, it was a typical set-up of an undemocratic takeover.

Five days earlier 58 applications for membership were accepted by the committee on one side, 11 were rejected on the other. Membership was renewed for some, rejected for others. To the question why this was allowed to happen, one of the members replied:

"We have to play it though!"

Many members didn't come to this meeting and didn't give their proxy vote to anyone just to keep their records clean for their visit to Slovenia. There was no intimidation, no blackmail, they said. But a classical example of this fine weapon popped up at the next committee meeting. The former secretary was being called a liar for stating that peoples were afraid of expressing their views against the red star and were concerned about their visas.

"Are they not?", he asked. "No!", the new secretary re-

Ivan Kobal

"TOVARIŠ ANDREJ INKRET"

ALI SE ŠALIŠ, ALI NAJ TE VZAMEMO RESNO . . .

Začetkom junija je režimsko "Delo" v Ljubljani priselo dolgo in izčrno poročilo izpod pèresa Andreja Inkreta, o obisku IJubljanskega Mestnega gledališča v Kanadi in v ZDA. Poročevalnik Inkret je potonal s to "kulturno izmenjavno" skupino po severnem kontinentu Amerike, po slovenskih naselbinah in bil navzoč pri vseh "Kulturnih izmenjavah", kot temu pravijo. V svojem opisu o kanadskih in ameriških slovenskih naselbinah in doživetjih pri gostiteljih se je "tovarisko izkazal" v Delu se izkazal na svojski način "hvaležnega" do svojih gostiteljev. Ker je o tem njegovem poročilu obširno pisala tudi "Ameriška domovina", hočemo navesti le nekaj najbolj "krepkih" ugotovitev tega slovenskega novinarja-hašverja — to v premisleku vsem, ki so imeli karkoli opraviti z njim, in vsem onim, ki jih je "Widow Rošlinka" tako močno zajela in navdušila. Dejali bi lahko "Ljubljana locuta, causa . . ." UREDNISTVO

satelj Mirko Javorink. V ZDA in v Kanadi deluje vrsta slovenskih izobražencev vseh poklicov uspešno in na vidnih uglednih položajih . . .

Mi bi dodali, kot smo to že pribili v prejšnjih številkah, da odklanjam takne kulturne izmenjave, ki so organizirane v vodene od Slovenske izseljeniške matic, ki javno vedno znotrjava povdarja, da je njen cilj utrjevanje vpliva in podpora sedanjemu komunističnemu sistemu v Sloveniji in ne srejenu in ohranjanju slovenske kulture.

PIKA

KNJIGE IN REVIE

PAMATNICA SLOVENSKYCH JEZUITOV V KANADE 1952-1977. Uredila Felix J. Litva, SJ. In Jan Moravsky, SJ., izdali slovaški jezuitje v Cambridge, Ontario, 1977. Nad 230 strani, bogato ilustrirano.

Za obletnico ustanovitve slovaške jezuitske postojanke v Kanadi, ki je postalna važno središče duhovnega življenja slovaških katoličanov v Kanadi, so izdali krasno spominsko knjigo, ki podaja pregled 25-letnega delovanja jezuitov med Slovaki v Kanadi. Prispevki so v slovaščini z izjemo 4 strani obsegajočega prispevka v angleščini: 25 years of the Slovak Jesuits in Canada, ki ga je napisal V. Dančo, SJ. Slovaški jezuiti sprva niso namevali raztegniti svojega delovanja na Severno Ameriko, toda sovjetska intervencija 1. 1968 je onemogočila vsako dejavnost reda v domovini. Tisti, ki so bili v tujini na študijah in tisti, ki jim je uspelo pobegniti, so se odločili, da se ne bodo stopili v druge jezuitske province, marveč bodo ohranili identitet slovaške jezuitske province v zamejstvu. Tako so se odločili, da pridejo v Kanado, kjer je bilo manj duhovnikov, ki bi skrbeli za duhovno življenje Slovakov kot v ZDA. Najprej so bili v Guelphu, sedaj pa imajo svojo misionsko hišo v Cambridge (Ontario). Poleg obiskovanja razstresenih slovaških naselij oskrbujejo sedaj tudi več župnij. Velik del njihovega delovanja je posvečen tisku. Izdajajo dve reviji mesečnik "Posol" ter četrtniščnik "Echo" ter številne knjige verske in kulturne vsebine. Pamičnica ni samo odlična zbirka zgodovinskih podatkov o njihovem delu in posredno tudi o življenju Slovakov v Kanadi, ampak tudi dokaz njihove strokovne vešnosti v tiskanju. Naslovno stran krasí slika Galtske Madone.

— dreš

GLAS "KOROTANA" OB DESETLETNICI. 1978 (6). Za desetletnico izdaje prva številka Glasu "Korotana" ob priliki uradnega odprtja Korotana na Dunaju, prinaša jubilejnega številko poleg poročila ustanovitelja in ravnatelja Korotana p. Ivana Tomačiča ter nekaterih spominskih slik vrsto pomembnih člankov. Bogo Gratenauer je prispeval razpravo "Korotan", zgodovinske priporabe k temu imenu Korotanske. Uredništvo je priredilo slovenski izvleček razprave o sv. Modestu, ki jo je napisal prof. dr. Erich Körner, generalni tajnik avstrijske lige za človekove pravice, Sv. Modest kot apostol Koroške je zaslužnik doma. Razprava same je pisana v nemščini in obsegajo zlikami nad 40 strani. Dr. Jožko Savli piše o "poslanstvu doma "Korotan", nekaj vrst je posvečenih spomini prof. Antona Trosta, pianista in prvega rektorja Akademije za glasbo v Ljubljani, ki je umrl 1. 1973 na Dunaju. Stevilka je zaključena s poročilom o novem domu "Koper" za študentke, ki obsegajo 3. in 4. nadstropje nove stavbe na Benjigasse 21. V poletnih počitnicah sta oba domova na razpolagi turistom in posebno dobrodošli so Slovenci.

— dreš

ALTERNATIVA. Zbornik za družbeno vprašanja. Maj 1978. Založil in uredil Franc Jeza (Via di Prosecco 2, 34016 Opicina, Trieste-Trst, Italija), cena 2.000 lire, 41 strani. Novi zbornik, ki bo izhajal od časa do časa, je potreben po mnenju uredništva, ker "v vsem zamejstvu ni več lista ali revije (čeprav so nekatere pogumne), v katerih bi bilo mogoče povsem odkrito in kritično obravnavati splošno slovenske politične in družbene probleme". Prva številka prinaša Nova ekonomija v Sloveniji (dr. Peter Urbanc) ter O osnovah gospodarstva v slovenski državi (Maša Arnsk), pod naslovom "Gospodarstvo" prispevka Nova ekonomija v Sloveniji (dr. Peter Urbanc) ter O osnovah gospodarstva v slovenski državi (Maša Arnsk), pod naslovom "Kultura" Slovensko-skandinavske sorodnosti (Božo Prevoršek), pod naslovom "Problemi" Pismo iz Slovenije (Borut O.) in pod naslovom "Novela" fantastična povest Konec pošasti (Peter Feudek). V. Z. piše na kratko o pomenu industrijske proste cone na Krasu Odtujitev ozemlja.

Med nami so živelj in dela pesnik Ivan Zorman, pisatelj in pesnik Karel Mauser, pesnik Marjan Jakopič, pisatelj Zdravko Novak in še nekateri. Seveda sta med nami pisatelj Ivan Jontez in "Delu" tako džublji mojster slovenske besede pri.

SLOVENEC - USTANOVITELJ CENTRA ZA ZDRAVLJENJE KRONIČNIH BOLEČIN

V COLUMBUSU, Ohio, je ustavil slovenski zdravnik Ivan Podobnikar THE OHIO AND STRESS TREATMENT CENTER (1460 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43221). Posobnost tega zavoda je, da uporablja celotno (holistično) zdravljenje, ki je nekaj novega in obstoja poleg Podobnikarjevega centra samo še en podoben v La Crosse, Wisconsin. Zdravljenje je intenzivno, vsestransko in holistično ter predpostavlja bolnika kot telesno in

duhovno ento. Celotni postopek zajame tudi bolnika samega in mu pomaga do realistične presoje lastnih omejitev ter možnosti. Po začetni preiskvi trajata intenzivno zdravljenje dva tedna, toda bolnik je pod nadzorstvom še pol leta. Cilj zdravljenja ni samo, da trenutno odpravi bolečine, marveč da vzgoji bolnika za način življenja, ki bo preprečil vrnitev bolečin tudi v bodoče.

Dr. Ivan Podobnikar je študiral v Padovi in psihiatrijo v Ohiju in v New Yorku. Dve skupini bolnikov, ki so se podvrgli za dva tedna temu specializiranemu zdravljenju, sta bili tako navdušeni nad uspehom, da sta presenetili dr. I. Podobnikarja s priznalo in zahvalno plaketo.

• LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA

Inauguration of nonstop service from New York to Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Slovenia, by JAT Yugoslav Airlines, gives direct access to Americans to still another facet of the varied travel scene that is Yugoslavia. In the sunwashed south, are the towns of Portoroz, Piran, Koper and Pular, with their relies of art and architecture spanning the centuries from Rome to Renaissance. The Julian Alps, soaring peaks up along the Austrian and Italian borders, offer slopes and ski amenities. Skiing at Bled is a lakeside-and-mountain place with a church or an islet where legend says—ringing church bells made wishes come true. Bohinj is the home of World Cup competitions for cross-country skiing, and at Kranjska Gora are the World Championship Ski Jump Competitions. Slovenia is proud of its thermal spring health spas. The greatest concentration of healing waters in all Yugoslavia is found in Slovenia . . . If fine horses are your sporting taste in Slovenia find Lippizan stallions where they came from, at Lipica. Slovenians tell visitors that the caves at Postojna are Europe's biggest. On your way to them, you travel through photogenic castle-and-vineyard country . . . Ljubljana, a burgeoning city of 300,000, from its hill-crowning castle to the bright umbrellas of its market place, is a depository of Gothic Churches, Baroque houses, onion-domed or steep-roofed architecture? The city has been a crossroads of history since the days of Roman rule.

CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTRE

Oktroy 50 urednikov etničnih časopisov se je 27. julija t. l. udeležilo konferenčne sestanke z ministrom g. L. Grossmanom na sedežu ministerstva na 555 Younge St., kjer je ta razkazal prostore, ki so namenjeni informacijski službi potrošnikov. Če želite kakršnekoli informacije o takih naštetih predmetih ali prodajah lahko obiščete informacijsko centralo, ali če klikete (tudi "collect") na (416) 963-1111 ali če pišete na:

Consumer Information Centre,
Ministry of Consumer and
Commercial Relations
555 Younge Street
TORONTO, Ontario
M7A 2H6
Brušture, ki so vam brezplačno na razpolago no naslednje:
Buying a Car Including Tips
on Rust Inhibition
Buying a Condominium
Buying Real Estate
Consumer Protection Act
Consumer Reporting Act (tudi v francosčini)
Getting a Mortgage
Guide to Ministry Services
Insurance, a Basic Guide for
Consumers
Maintenance of Servel Propane
Refrigerators
Motor Vehicle Accident
Claims Fund
Oil Fired Space Heaters

INFORMACIJSKI LISTI — INFORMATION SHEETS:

Portable Gasoline Containers
Insulation; Heat in Your House;
Money in Your Pocket
The Mail Order Business;
Protecting You; Dollar
Smoke Detectors; Worth the
Price?
Hints for Homeowners: Avoiding
Renovation Rip-Offs
Avoiding Phony Charities; How
to be a Cautious Donor
Sorting Out Transmission
Trouble
Who does what in Consumer
Matters?
Deciding on Siding; How to
Get your Money's Worth



LARRY GROSSMAN, Q.C.

Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations

Larry Grossman, minister of consumer and commercial relations, is the M.P.P. for the Toronto riding of St. Andrew-St. Patrick. Born Dec. 2, 1943, Mr. Grossman attended the University of Toronto, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree with a political science major. In 1967 he earned an LL.B. degree from Osgoode Hall Law school.

Mr. Grossman, first elected to the provincial legislature in 1975 and appointed parliamentary assistant to the Attorney-General the following year, has served on many cabinet and parliamentary committees covering a range of topics including justice policy, Ontario Hydro, the Ombudsman, social development, company law and public accounts. He was appointed minister of consumer and commercial relations in September, 1977.

As minister he is responsible for such diverse areas as consumer protection, liquor policy, rent review, registration of companies, the censor board, property registration, standards of insurance companies, pension funds, real estate, business practices and securities.



MINISTER G. L. GROSSMAN NA KONFERENCI