

Let Not The Light
Of Freedom
Be Extinguished!



AMERICAN HOME

AMERIŠKA

SLOVENIAN MORNING

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, AUGUST 18, 1989

DR. STANE SUSTERSIC
4515 WILLARD AVE.
APT. 2308 - S
CHEVY CHASE, MD 20815

Discovering Our Heritage in Slovenia

by James V. Debevec
(Conclusion)

After our hiking through Vintgar park and being completely awed by the beauty of the cascading waterfalls of the river Radovna, our tour group returned to Lake Bled. There we boarded gondola boats and were pleasantly rowed to the island in the middle of the lake.

We were impressed with the beauty inside St. Blase church on the island. There is a legend that says if you can ring the church bells, your wish will come true.

We returned to Hotel Park where we were met by two Slovenians whom Josef and Marie Lah had called and had asked to escort us around Slovenia. They were Miro Rebol, who was to be our driver, and is Marie's cousin, and Vladka Slak, Josef's cousin, who was our interpreter. The two had never met each other before, but joined forces to present us with an interesting tour through the land of our heritage. We spent the next 10 hours traveling around Slovenia seeing as much as possible because the next day we were scheduled to depart the area for Ljubljana and Zagreb.

Our first stop was in Brezje, the home of the greatest Slovenian church, Marija Pomagaj, which had just been officially made a basilica exactly one month previously.

We were in awe to see the church which we had heard so much about. The inside was magnificent. We walked around a side altar and noticed the many letters and pictures that persons had placed there whose prayers and petitions they said had been answered.

Our driver next took us to Mala Vas and the exact home where Bishop Baraga (and incidentally Josef Lah, too) was born. Our hostess teta Paula recalled her nephew, Jože Lah, and after giving us something to quench our thirst, we were shown Bishop Baraga's room.

The room is kept as a shrine in honor of the bishop everyone hopes will soon be proclaimed a saint in the Catholic church.

The bed that Frederic Baraga slept in during his childhood is there, although it was hidden away during the war and later returned to its rightful spot. We were very impressed to realize that Bishop Baraga had spent his youth here.

Next we traveled to the Trebnje area and stopped at the house where the present Archbishop of Slovenia, Šuštar, was born.

In that same general vicinity Madeline's maternal grandmother and grandfather were born. We set out to find Bela Cerkev and Vrhovno.

Bela Cerkev we found easily enough and the church of St. Andrew where Madeline's grandmother was baptized. We spoke with the pastor there, Rev. Vinko Dragos, and looked at the cemetery where gravestones with the family name were located.

The parish priest opened the church for us and we looked around inside. It was beautiful, but we noticed places that were still scarred black from the fires inside during World War II. It is in need of some repair.

In search of someone who might off-hand remember the Gregoric family, we spoke with some of the people from the village. But to no avail.

When Archbishop Šuštar of Ljubljana had visited our office in Cleveland a few years ago, Madeline mentioned her grandfather was from the village "Brhovno" which we were able to discover from our church records in Cleveland. We thought the Archbishop might be interested because he was from the same general vicinity. He looked at the village name and said it was wrong. "It should be spelled with a V, not a B. It is Vrhovno."

Even though the village is small, we found it on our detailed map, which we had purchased from Tivoli's prior to our vacation, and proceeded there. We traveled through some roads that had seen very few automobiles. Zooming through these backroads at 85 - 100 miles per hour is an experience not soon to be forgotten. But we did find Vrhovno and Madeline did walk the streets of her grandfather's youth. It was indeed, a very heartwarming experience.

It was getting late at night so we headed back to the Lake Bled area and passed by Slavko Avsenik's gostilna. Our driver, Miro Rebol, then brought us to his parents, Tone and Mara Rebol's home where we were warmly received with, again, food and drink and pleasant conversation. Miro also brought us to his home which he had built himself and where in the garage he has a successful machine shop.

We saw some unusually shaped objects that his company had been making and when we asked about them, he said they were making them for another country. We were indeed a long way from home.

The next morning we boarded the tour bus which ventured into Ljubljana, the capital of



Standing in front of Marija Pomagaj Basilica in Brezje, Slovenia are Miro Rebol, Madeline Debevec, and Vladka Slak.

(Photos by James V. Debevec)



The picturesque Ljubljanica River flows through the center of the city of Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia.

Slovenians. We were left on our own for the morning and we discovered the open air market, which became one of the most fascinating places we had ever seen. The shopping area was huge with many stalls selling all sorts of produce. The cherries, grapes, apricots and peaches were delicious! We enjoyed the culture and beauty of Ljubljana.

After taking in the sights and sounds of Ljubljana we boarded our bus which went to Zagreb, the capitol of Croatia. We took a walking tour of the city with a local guide and were impressed with the historic beauty of the city. Although we were all caught in a solid downpour, it did not dampen our appreciation for the exquisite city.

After a farewell dinner there, our itinerary called for us to

fly home from Zagreb to New York the next day. Unfortunately, there was one small line typed in our schedule which really delayed us. It said

(Continued on page 7)

Slovenian Open

The Old Time Slovene Open will be held at Spring Hills Golf Club, 6571 S. Cleve-Mass Rd., Barberton, Ohio. This 32nd Annual Golf Tournament is on Saturday, August 26.

Dancing to Frankie Spetich Sr. Orchestra is from 8:00 p.m. till ? The dance is open to the public and will be held at Sacred Heart School Auditorium, 1281 Shannon Ave., Barberton, one block east off of Cleve-Mass Rd.

Golf packages are available. Contact Greg Leksan, 216-825-9196, or Mickey Bailey, 216-745-6635.

Events

Saturday, August 19

70th Anniversary of Collinwood Slovenian Home with dinner-dance, music by Jeff Pecon.

Saturday, Aug. 19

Bockhold Hall, 902 N. Holmes, Indianapolis, Ind., is site of dinner/concert featuring United Slovenian Society Band of Cleveland. Reception following at the Slovenian National Home, 2717 W. 10th. Tickets are \$12.00 for adults, \$10 for seniors and \$6 for children. Event is sponsored by Slovenian Cultural Society of Indianapolis

Sunday, August 20

Collinwood Slovenian Home Annual Homecoming. Parade and music all day.

Sunday, Sept. 3

Folklore group Kres marks 35th anniversary with dinner/program at Slovenian National Home, St. Clair. Dinner at 4 p.m., program at 6:30 p.m. Tony Klepec Orchestra plays for dancing. Tickets call 481-5621.

Saturday, Sept. 9

Fantje na Vasi Concert at St. Clair Slovenian National Home.

Sunday, Sept. 17

West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St. Fall Dance from 4 to 8 p.m.

Sunday, Oct. 1

Slovenian Women's Union of America — Ohio, Michigan states convention in Cleveland, Branch 32 hosts. Mass at noon at St. Christine Church, Bishop A. Edward Pevec celebrating. Meeting follows at 3 p.m. 60th anniversary dinner of Branch 32 in lower school hall. Dancing.

Sunday, Oct. 1

Grape Festival at Slovenian National Home, Stanley Ave., Maple Hts., 2 to 8 p.m. Free admission, refreshments, dancing, 3 bands.

Friday, Oct. 13

Card party Progressive Slovene Women of America, Circle 7, 7 p.m., Slovenian Workmen's Hall, 15335 Waterloo Rd. Tickets \$2.50 at door.

Saturday, Oct. 14

Glasbena Matica Concert and Dance at St. Clair Slovenian National Home.

Sunday, Oct. 22

Annual Clambake and Steak dinner sponsored by Slovenian Home, E. 80th St. from 2 to 5 p.m. Music by Eddie Rodic.

Sunday, Oct. 22

Slomšek Krožek "Circle" dinner in St. Vitus Auditorium.

Saturday, Nov. 11

Jadran Singing Society Fall Concert, Dinner, Dance, SWH on Waterloo Rd., featuring Fred Kuhar Orch.





John P. Nielsen

Dr. John Phillip Nielsen, 77, of One Washington Square Village, New York died Aug. 12 at the Slovene Home for the Aged in Cleveland.

He was professor emeritus at the New York Polytechnic Institute, was a precious metals researcher who helped develop several alloys for fillings, caps and other dental aids.

Dr. Nielsen was born in Cleveland on Nov. 11, 1911 and attended Collinwood High School and earned his degree in Metallurgy from Yale University in 1942 where he also received his Ph.D. degree in 1947.

Dr. Nielsen was active in the International Precious Metals Institute (IPMI) and was the last survivor of a group of three who initiated and nurtured the group. He traveled throughout the world urging participation and sharing of knowledge, and organizing conferences for the 250 prestigious members.

Prior to his graduation from Yale, he worked from 1941 to 1943 as a research metallurgist for the International Nickel Company in Bayonne, New Jersey, and as an associate physicist from 1943 to 1947 for Phillips Laboratories. After his graduation in 1947, he accepted the duties of Professor and Chairman of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Sciences at New York University.

He began his experience with precious metals when he became a consultant Director of Research for the J. F. Jelenko Co., New Rochelle, NY in 1957.

Dr. Nielsen has published about 100 articles, pamphlets,

booklets, etc. on metallurgical education, Soviet metallurgy, consulting, foreign travel, etc. He holds three patents pertaining to dental work.

He is well known as the coauthor of a paper on the nature of the bond between porcelain and gold alloys, and the Shell-Nielsen test, which is the most used test for the shear strength of such bonds.

He was Professor of Metal Science for 29 years and chairman of the Department of Metallurgy for 22 years at New York University.

Dr. Nielsen wrote numerous articles for the Ameriška Domovina English section. Although he was born with the name Seseck, he changed it earlier in his career when he suffered discrimination during his employment on the east coast. However, pride in his Slovenian heritage was always in his heart. He loved his roots and later in his life he began writing about his youth and demonstrated where his staunch Slovenian character helped him in his career.

Besides scientific works, he also loved to pen whimsical features on various subjects. His dearest piece was one printed in the June 29, 1973 American Home which he wrote and titled "On Listening to Johnny Pecon." It recalled his youth in Cleveland in the Slovenian neighborhoods where he attended polka dances in the various Slovenian Homes. His niece Deborah Seseck told us it brought tears to his eyes each time he re-read it.

One of his favorite hobbies was researching his family history and writing a newsletter about his findings. He wrote several articles concerning the family in Slovenia and traced its development in America. He submitted these stories for publication in the Ameriška Domovina, and they were run almost in their entirety.

Dr. Nielsen traveled to Slovenia and enjoyed discovering his relatives there. Once, in Slovenia, he presented a play about the family's genealogy. There were over a hundred members of the clan in attendance for the great family picnic which he planned in its entirety and

underwrote. They came from all over the United States and Slovenia to participate.

He also gave an interesting lecture in the Cleveland area concerning the history of his family.

Dr. Nielsen was interested in Slovenian music. He frequently flew from his home in New York to Cleveland just to attend 'Glasbena Matica, Zarja, and Jadran concerts.

Dr. Nielsen's love for the written word and his Slovenian heritage was manifest by his sponsoring the Cultural Page which runs each month in the American Home newspaper. Although he personally underwrote all the Cultural Pages, being a humble man, he asked his name not be used each issue. "Slovenians have a proud and remarkable history of presenting quality writing and we must encourage our Slovenians to continue this exceptional attribute," he said. He had written numerous letters and talked to dozens of learned persons urging them to contribute to his Cultural Page.

Dr. Nielsen was preceded in death by his wife Dorothy May Lewis, brothers Frank A. Seseck and Edward Seseck.

He is survived by the following nieces and nephews: Frank A. Seseck (Chicago), Mary Jane Larsen, Katherine A. Denner (Columbus), John P. Seseck (Chicago), Deborah Seseck (Bath, O.), Edward M. Seseck (Los Angeles), and great nieces and nephews.

Friends called at the Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. on Tuesday. Funeral was Wednesday, Aug. 16 with Mass at St. Vitus Church at 10 a.m.

—JVD

JOSEPH TANKO

Joseph Tanko, 80, died Thursday, Aug. 10 at Meridia Euclid Hospital.

Mr. Tanko was the husband of Tyne (nee Anderson), father of Eugene (wife Mitzy) (nee Vertovsni) Tanko, brother of Victor and the following deceased: Frank, Anthony, John, Agnes Pechek, Ida Knaus (Minn.).

He was born in Soudan, Minnesota, but was a Cleveland resident since 1947. He retired from TRW after 19 years as a machinist.

— Recent Deaths —

STELLA SERSEN

Services for Stella (Vardian) Sersen, 78, of Chester Township, Ohio, a retired switchboard operator was Saturday at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152nd St., followed by 9:30 a.m. services at St. Mary's Catholic Church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland.

Mrs. Sersen died of heart failure Wednesday, Aug. 9 at Richmond Heights General Hospital. Born Oct. 18, 1910 in Cleveland, she had lived in Highland Heights for 15 years before moving to Chester Township nine years ago.

She retired from Cleveland Laundry in 1976 after 50 years. She was a member of American Mutual Life Association Lodge 45.

Survivors are her daughter, Barbara Strumbly of Willoughby; brother, Tony Vardian of Euclid; sister, Veda Beres of Cleveland; five grandchildren; and one great-grandson. Her husband, Joseph, died in 1976.

Burial was at All Souls Cemetery in Chardon Township.

ANTHONY J. URBAS

Anthony J. Urbas, age 52, husband of Darlene (nee Povse), son of Anthony and the late Olga (nee Koporc), father of Anthony J., Elizabeth Blankenship, John V. and Matthew S., brother of Joseph, Leona Striener and Larry, grandfather of Danielle Blankenship.

Family received friends at the Zak Funeral Home, 6016 St. Clair Ave. Mass at St. Vitus Church, interment All Souls.

PAUL PECEK

Paul Pecek, 74, a resident of Euclid for 38 years, died in Charity Hospital of an apparent heart attack on Friday, August 11th

Mr. Pecek was a U.S. Army veteran of WWII, a member of Woodmen of the World No. 142 and the Disabled American Veterans.

He was the husband of Nettie (nee Pecon) and the father of Donald and David, brother of Albin, and Ann New, and the following deceased: Frank, John and Nettie Clemenc.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. Mass of Resurrection was held at Holy

Cross Church Monday with burial in All Souls Cemetery.

HELEN MIVSEK

Helen Mivsek, 50, a resident of Cleveland, died at her home on Tuesday, Aug. 15 after a lengthy illness.

Helen was employed as a secretary at Steel Improvement. She was a former member of St. Vitus Mothers Club.

Helen was the wife of John, mother of John Jr., Lisa Ann, Bridget Katheryn, and Michael James. She was the daughter of Frank J. and Jeanne C. Zadell, sister of Frank J. and Katheryn Jaksic.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Home, 6502 St. Clair. Mass will be at St. Vitus Church on Saturday with burial in Holy Cross Cemetery.

ANTHONY ZABJEK

Anthony Zabjek, 78, a resident of Euclid, died at his home after a brief illness on Monday, Aug. 14.

Anthony was a retired wire weaver at W. S. Tyler Co. for 49 years.

He was the husband of Louise (nee Letwin), father of Mary Lou Kubu and David Zabjek, brother of Josephine Zabjek, Thomas Christine Salmick (dec.), and Rose Svetin. He was the grandfather of Stephen and Donald Zabjek, stepgrandfather to Lisa Kubu and uncle to Kelly Kaminski. He was brother-in-law to William and Dorothy Letwin of Florida and Margaret Faircough of Michigan.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Homes, 452 E. 152 St. Mass at St. Christine Church Friday, Aug. 18 with burial in All Souls Cemetery.



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PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

For the sake of truth and history, Eda Vovk Pusl, the founder, director and choreographer of both, the Slovenian Folklore Institute of America and the Folkdancing group KRES, is preparing a book in English of true history of Slovenian folkdancing in North America, particularly the beginning of existence of KRES as a folkdancing group 33 years ago and not 35 years as certain individuals unashamedly publicize, claiming lifetime artistic achievements of Eda Vovk Pusl as public property, or for their own acclaim. Such a dishonest act of misinforming the young is like teaching a

child to deny its mother.

Public, dancers, friends are invited to contribute any information or photos to be included in the Folklore book, credits will be given. Please send information to Slovenian Folklore Treasure Chest, P.O. Box 17359, Euclid, OH 44117, telephone 951-1782

Slovenian American Culture and Folk Arts Center and Museum - Information Center will open soon for the benefit of Slovenian as well as general public. Further information will follow.

The Unpredictable

An interesting comment was made at last year's Fantje Na Vasi concert. A man entering the auditorium noticed that the stage was arranged differently than in the past, specifically, choral soundboards were in place.

He remarked, "What's this? Oh, well, typically Fantje. Always something new." I could not help reflecting on the irony of the statement. Fantje Na Vasi has become predictable in its unpredictability.

A measure of predictability is to be expected from a singing group, especially one in existence for over ten years. The audience knows it will hear a concert. It knows that the quality of the singing will be excellent. People know during which month the performance will be given, where it will be held, and the price of admission (depending upon inflation).

However, the audience also knows that it cannot predict exactly what a Fantje Na Vasi concert will entail. Certainly the group will perform Slovenian songs, but which ones? They could be anything from Lojze Slak to Jakob Petelin Gallus. Then again the group has not restricted itself to Slovenian.

The refrain of a Russian folksong has graced the program as have the lyrics of

James Taylor and Julia Ward Howe. But the most unpredictable aspect of a Fantje Na Vasi concert is that elusive "something new."

Will the members make jokes about getting married, getting old, or getting bald? Will they enact a sketch or set political satire to music? Will there be a slide show or a goat? It is this predictable unpredictability that has kept Fantje Na Vasi concerts interesting and the audience wondering.

Predictably, the concert will be given Saturday, September 9 at the Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Avenue. It will begin as always at 7:00 p.m. and, of course, there will be dancing afterward to the music of Alpine Sextet.

Tickets are again \$6.00 and available at Tony's Polka Village or by calling Mark Jakomin (289-2559), Tom Slak (881-1725), or John Srsen (946-9607). It is easily predicted that tickets will sell quickly, so do not wait to reserve yours.

A few other things about the Fantje Na Vasi concert are easy to predict. First, you will hear beautiful Slovenian songs beautifully sung. Second, you will have a good time in the company of hundreds of other joyful Slovenians. And, Fantje Na Vasi will do something unpredictable.

Mojca Slak

Kres Dinner and Show Highlights Labor Holiday

The beginning of autumn in North America is also the conclusion of the summer season: the Labor Day Weekend.

Both the beginning and ending are also symbolic of the many starts and stops in life a person or organization faces. New persons entering the scene with older familiar ones leaving and going on to newer endeavors in life.

Such is the case for the established Slovenian dance group, known as Kres Folklore Dance Group.

Kres, meaning bonfire in English, will celebrate its 35th Anniversary this year. Established in 1954 in the Greater Cleveland area, Kres has functioned as a cultural organization for young children and adults to express the Slovenian culture through the art form of dance.

Through the years Kres has given many excellent and beautiful displays of life in Slovenia; and also the many regions and particular styles and customs that developed and are unique to each region.

Kres also has performed many dance styles, such as American Western, unique to North America.

Kres will be holding its annual presentation this year at the Slovenian National Home located on East 65th Street and St. Clair Avenue on Sunday, Sept. 3 as part of the Labor Day celebration in the United States.

The program will consist of a dinner and special dance presentation preceding the dinner. Dinners will start at 4:30 p.m. and conclude at approximately 6-6:30 p.m. Cost for the dinner and dance is \$15.00 per person.

Reservations can be made by calling 481-5621.

Supporting a group such as Kres means supporting a group that has enabled many persons to get a glimpse of Slovenian culture. Anyone who will attend this event will experience a wonderful evening of good food and entertainment.

Stane J. Kuhar

SUMMER VEGGIE DISHES

LAYERED-VEGETABLE CASSEROLE

6 very thin slices white bread
2 11 1/2-ounce packages frozen potatoes au gratin, thawed

1 16-ounce package frozen creamed spinach, thawed
1 11- to 12-ounce package cooked winter squash, thawed
About 1 hour before serving:

1. Preheat oven to 375°F.
2. Arrange 3 bread slices in 1 1/2-quart casserole, overlapping if necessary to fit. Top with potatoes au gratin, then with remaining bread slices.
3. Spoon spinach and squash in alternating rows on bread layer; gently swirl together for a marbled look. Cover casserole and bake 45 minutes or until heated through.

KALE WITH WATER CHESTNUTS

2 pounds kale
3 tablespoons olive or salad oil

1 teaspoon salt
1 8-ounce can sliced water chestnuts, drained

About 15 minutes before serving:

1. Cut off and discard tough ribs and stems from kale. If leaves are large, cut them in half or into thirds. Rinse kale with running cold water.
2. In 5-quart Dutch oven or saucepot over high, in hot olive oil, cook kale until tender-crisp, about 3 minutes, stirring. Add salt and water chestnuts; heat through.

Makes 6 accompaniment servings. About 125 calories per serving.

VEGETABLE FRITTERS

1 large carrot
1 medium-sized zucchini
1 medium-sized yellow straightneck squash
10 ozs.)

1/3 cup all-purpose flour
1/4 cup grated Parmesan cheese

1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 large egg
1/2 cup salad oil

About 30 minutes before serving:

1. With coarse shredder, shred carrot, zucchini, and squash. Pat vegetables very dry with paper towels. In medium bowl, mix shredded vegetables with remaining ingredients except salad oil.

2. In 10-inch skillet over medium heat, in hot salad oil, gently drop one-eighth of vegetable mixture at a time (1/4 cup), flattening slightly to about a 3-inch round; cook 3

fritters at a time, 5 minutes, until golden brown on both sides, turning fritters once.

With pancake turner, remove fritters to paper towels to drain. Keep warm on platter while cooking remaining fritters.

Makes 8 fritters, 4 accompaniment servings. About 245 calories each.

MICROWAVE CHEDDAR CHEESE SAUCE

1 cup milk
2 Tbs. butter
2 Tbs. flour

1 cup cheddar cheese, grated
Heat milk for 2 minutes on medium high and set aside.

Melt butter for 1 minute on high. Briskly stir in warm milk. Blend well. Cook on high 2 1/2 minutes, or until boiling. Stir in cheddar cheese. Blend well.

Serve over vegetables.

Interesting Paper

The *American Home* is a very interesting newspaper with good articles and well laid out. Keep it up.

V. A. Opaskar
University Hts., O.

Picnic Postponed

The Primorski Club and Hunting Club picnic scheduled for September 10th has been postponed.

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6502 St. Clair Ave.

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Mi smo vedno pripravljeni z najboljšo posrežbo.

BAKE SALE

Slovenian Womens Union Branch 10 will hold a bake sale on Sunday, Aug. 20 at the Collinwood Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave., for the Homecoming.

Members are urged to donate home baked goods for the bake sale. Any donation will be gratefully accepted.

Ann Stefancic
Rec. Sec'y.

Thanks, George!

SNPJ Lodge Loyalites No. 158 wish to extend a special thanks to George Knaus for his generous donation of \$300 at our annual picnic at SNPJ Farm.

George has been a loyal and generous supporter of SNPJ Loyalites for a number of years and has donated \$300 yearly for quite a few years.

George Knaus is better known as George Knaus Realty - "Just a little bit better." Thank you, George.

Don Gorjup
President, Loyalites 158

Happy Birthday

Happy 20th birthday to Peggy Timko on Aug. 19th from Mom, Dad, Jackie, Jan, Todd and Gram Turk.

Happy Belated Anniversary to James and Mary Jane Timko and Todd and Jan Pollino from family and Gram Turk.

Voter Registration

Voter Registration will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 23 at the Perry Home Association Office, 6401 St. Clair Ave. from 12:30 to 6:00 p.m. Also change of address cards and absentee voters application forms will be available.

Memories

Editor:

Must tell you that I am enjoying reading the account of James and Madeline Debevec's trip to Yugoslavia. Brings back memories of our trip in 1979.

Sincerely,
Stan Frank
Cleveland, Ohio

Relives Slovenia

Editor:

My husband and I are enjoying reading about your trip to Europe. We went with Tony Petkovsek in 1972 and we traveled just as you did now and so we are living that trip all over again — thanks to you.

Vera Sebenik
Euclid, O.

Average American

Two TVs in the apartment, two cars in the garage, two dollars in the wallet.

Anton M. Lavrisa

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John Nielsen, metallurgist, Slovenian cultural booster



John P. Nielsen

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He began his experience with precious metals when he became a consultant Director of Research for the J. F. Jelenko Co., New Rochelle, NY in 1957.

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Besides scientific works, he also loved to pen whimsical features on various subjects. His dearest piece was one printed in the June 29, 1973 American Home which he wrote and titled "On Listening to Johnny Pecon." It recalled his youth in Cleveland in the Slovenian neighborhoods where he attended polka dances in the various Slovenian Homes. His niece Deborah Seseck told us it brought tears to his eyes each time he re-read it.

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—JVD

JOSEPH TANKO

Joseph Tanko, 80, died Thursday, Aug. 10 at Meridia Euclid Hospital.

Mr. Tanko was the husband of Tyne (nee Anderson), father of Eugene (wife Mitzy) (nee Vertovnik) Tanko, brother of Victor and the following deceased: Frank, Anthony, John, Agnes Pecek, Ida Knaus (Minn.).

He was born in Soudan, Minnesota, but was a Cleveland resident since 1947. He retired from TRW after 19 years as a machinist.

— Recent Deaths —

STELLA SERSEN

Services for Stella (Vardian) Sersen, 78, of Chester Township, Ohio, a retired switchboard operator was Saturday at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152nd St., followed by 9:30 a.m. services at St. Mary's Catholic Church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland.

Mrs. Sersen died of heart failure Wednesday, Aug. 9 at Richmond Heights General Hospital. Born Oct. 18, 1910 in Cleveland, she had lived in Highland Heights for 15 years before moving to Chester Township nine years ago.

She retired from Cleveland Laundry in 1976 after 50 years. She was a member of American Mutual Life Association Lodge 45.

Survivors are her daughter, Barbara Strumbly of Willoughby; brother, Tony Vardian of Euclid; sister, Veda Beres of Cleveland; five grandchildren; and one great-grandson. Her husband, Joseph, died in 1976.

Burial was at All Souls Cemetery in Chardon Township.

ANTHONY J. URBAS

Anthony J. Urbas, age 52, husband of Darlene (nee Povse), son of Anthony and the late Olga (nee Koporc), father of Anthony J., Elizabeth Blankenship, John V. and Matthew S., brother of Joseph, Leona Striener and Larry, grandfather of Danielle Blankenship.

Family received friends at the Zak Funeral Home, 6016 St. Clair Ave. Mass at St. Vitus Church, interment All Souls.

PAUL PECEK

Paul Pecek, 74, a resident of Euclid for 38 years, died in Charity Hospital of an apparent heart attack on Friday, August 11th

Mr. Pecek was a U.S. Army veteran of WWII, a member of Woodmen of the World No. 142 and the Disabled American Veterans.

He was the husband of Nettie (nee Pecon) and the father of Donald and David, brother of Albin, and Ann New, and the following deceased: Frank, John and Nettie Clemenc.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. Mass of Resurrection was held at Holy

Cross Church Monday with burial in All Souls Cemetery.

HELEN MIVSEK

Helen Mivsek, 50, a resident of Cleveland, died at her home on Tuesday, Aug. 15 after a lengthy illness.

Helen was employed as a secretary at Steel Improvement. She was a former member of St. Vitus Mothers Club.

Helen was the wife of John, mother of John Jr., Lisa Ann, Bridget Katheryn, and Michael James. She was the daughter of Frank J. and Jeanne C. Zadell, sister of Frank J. and Katheryn Jaksic.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Home, 6502 St. Clair. Mass will be at St. Vitus Church on Saturday with burial in Holy Cross Cemetery.

ANTHONY ZABJEK

Anthony Zabjek, 78, a resident of Euclid, died at his home after a brief illness on Monday, Aug. 14.

Anthony was a retired wire weaver at W. S. Tyler Co. for 49 years.

He was the husband of Louise (nee Letwin), father of Mary Lou Kubu and David Zabjek, brother of Josephine Zabjek, Thomas Christine Salmick (dec.), and Rose Svetin. He was the grandfather of Stephen and Donald Zabjek, stepgrandfather to Lisa Kubu and uncle to Kelly Kaminski. He was brother-in-law to William and Dorothy Letwin of Florida and Margaret Faircough of Michigan.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Homes, 452 E. 152 St. Mass at St. Christine Church Friday, Aug. 18 with burial in All Souls Cemetery.



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PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

For the sake of truth and history, Eda Vovk Pusl, the founder, director and choreographer of both, the Slovenian Folklore Institute of America and the Folkdancing group KRES, is preparing a book in English of true history of Slovenian folkdancing in North America, particularly the beginning of existence of KRES as a folkdancing group 33 years ago and not 35 years as certain individuals unashamedly publicize, claiming lifetime artistic achievements of Eda Vovk Pusl as public property, or for their own acclaim. Such a dishonest act of misinforming the young is like teaching a

child to deny its mother.

Public, dancers, friends are invited to contribute any information or photos to be included in the Folklore book, credits will be given. Please send information to Slovenian Folklore Treasure Chest, P.O. Box 17359, Euclid, OH 44117, telephone 951-1782

Slovenian American Culture and Folk Arts Center and Museum - Information Center will open soon for the benefit of Slovenian as well as general public. Further information will follow.

The Unpredictable

An interesting comment was made at last year's Fantje Na Vasi concert. A man entering the auditorium noticed that the stage was arranged differently than in the past, specifically, choral soundboards were in place.

He remarked, "What's this? Oh, well, typically Fantje. Always something new." I could not help reflecting on the irony of the statement. Fantje Na Vasi has become predictable in its unpredictability.

A measure of predictability is to be expected from a singing group, especially one in existence for over ten years. The audience knows it will hear a concert. It knows that the quality of the singing will be excellent. People know during which month the performance will be given, where it will be held, and the price of admission (depending upon inflation).

However, the audience also knows that it cannot predict exactly what a Fantje Na Vasi concert will entail. Certainly the group will perform Slovenian songs, but which ones? They could be anything from Lojze Slak to Jakob Petelin Gallus. Then again the group has not restricted itself to Slovenian.

The refrain of a Russian folksong has graced the program as have the lyrics of

James Taylor and Julia Ward Howe. But the most unpredictable aspect of a Fantje Na Vasi concert is that elusive "something new."

Will the members make jokes about getting married, getting old, or getting bald? Will they enact a sketch or set political satire to music? Will there be a slide show or a goat? It is this predictable unpredictability that has kept Fantje Na Vasi concerts interesting and the audience wondering.

Predictably, the concert will be given Saturday, September 9 at the Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Avenue. It will begin as always at 7:00 p.m. and, of course, there will be dancing afterward to the music of Alpine Sextet.

Tickets are again \$6.00 and available at Tony's Polka Village or by calling Mark Jakomin (289-2559), Tom Slak (881-1725), or John Srsen (946-9607). It is easily predicted that tickets will sell quickly, so do not wait to reserve yours.

A few other things about the Fantje Na Vasi concert are easy to predict. First, you will hear beautiful Slovenian songs beautifully sung. Second, you will have a good time in the company of hundreds of other joyful Slovenians. And, Fantje Na Vasi will do something unpredictable.

Mojca Slak

Kres Dinner and Show Highlights Labor Holiday

The beginning of autumn in North America is also the conclusion of the summer season: the Labor Day Weekend.

Both the beginning and ending are also symbolic of the many starts and stops in life a person or organization faces. New persons entering the scene with older familiar ones leaving and going on to newer endeavors in life.

Such is the case for the established Slovenian dance group, known as Kres Folklore Dance Group.

Kres, meaning bonfire in English, will celebrate its 35th Anniversary this year. Established in 1954 in the Greater Cleveland area, Kres has functioned as a cultural organization for young children and adults to express the Slovenian culture through the art form of dance.

Through the years Kres has given many excellent and beautiful displays of life in Slovenia; and also the many regions and particular styles and customs that developed and are unique to each region.

Kres also has performed many dance styles, such as American Western, unique to North America.

Kres will be holding its annual presentation this year at the Slovenian National Home located on East 65th Street and St. Clair Avenue on Sunday, Sept. 3 as part of the Labor Day celebration in the United States.

The program will consist of a dinner and special dance presentation preceding the dinner. Dinners will start at 4:30 p.m. and conclude at approximately 6-6:30 p.m. Cost for the dinner and dance is \$15.00 per person.

Reservations can be made by calling 481-5621.

Supporting a group such as Kres means supporting a group that has enabled many persons to get a glimpse of Slovenian culture. Anyone who will attend this event will experience a wonderful evening of good food and entertainment.

Stane J. Kuhar

SUMMER VEGGIE DISHES

LAYERED-VEGETABLE CASSEROLE

6 very thin slices white bread
2 1/2 1/2-ounce packages frozen potatoes au gratin, thawed

1 16-ounce package frozen creamed spinach, thawed
1 11- to 12-ounce package cooked winter squash, thawed
About 1 hour before serving:

1. Preheat oven to 375°F.
2. Arrange 3 bread slices in 1 1/2-quart casserole, overlapping if necessary to fit. Top with potatoes au gratin, then with remaining bread slices.
3. Spoon spinach and squash in alternating rows on bread layer; gently swirl together for a marbled look. Cover casserole and bake 45 minutes or until heated through.

VEGETABLE FRITTERS

1 large carrot
1 medium-sized zucchini
1 medium-sized yellow straightneck squash flour
10 ozs.)

1/3 cup all-purpose flour
1/4 cup grated Parmesan cheese

1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 large egg

1/2 cup salad oil
About 30 minutes before serving:

1. With coarse shredder, shred carrot, zucchini, and squash. Pat vegetables very dry with paper towels. In medium bowl, mix shredded vegetables with remaining ingredients except salad oil.

2. In 10-inch skillet over medium heat, in hot salad oil, gently drop one-eighth of vegetable mixture at a time (1/4 cup), flattening slightly to about a 3-inch round; cook 3

KALE WITH WATER CHESTNUTS

2 pounds kale
3 tablespoons olive or salad oil

1 teaspoon salt
1 8-ounce can sliced water chestnuts, drained

About 15 minutes before serving:

1. Cut off and discard tough ribs and stems from kale. If leaves are large, cut them in half or into thirds. Rinse kale with running cold water.

2. In 5-quart Dutch oven or saucepot over high, in hot olive oil, cook kale until tender-crisp, about 3 minutes, stirring. Add salt and water chestnuts; heat through.

Makes 6 accompaniment servings. About 125 calories per serving.

fritters at a time, 5 minutes, until golden brown on both sides, turning fritters once.

With pancake turner, remove fritters to paper towels to drain. Keep warm on platter while cooking remaining fritters.

Makes 8 fritters, 4 accompaniment servings. About 245 calories each.

MICROWAVE CHEDDAR CHEESE SAUCE

1 cup milk
2 Tbs. butter
2 Tbs. flour

1 cup cheddar cheese, grated

Heat milk for 2 minutes on medium high and set aside. Melt butter for 1 minute on high. Briskly stir in warm milk. Blend well. Cook on high 2 1/2 minutes, or until boiling. Stir in cheddar cheese. Blend well.

Serve over vegetables.

Interesting Paper

The *American Home* is a very interesting newspaper with good articles and well laid out. Keep it up.

V. A. Opaskar
University Hts., O.

Picnic Postponed

The Primorski Club and Hunting Club picnic scheduled for September 10th has been postponed.

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BAKE SALE

Slovenian Womens Union Branch 10 will hold a bake sale on Sunday, Aug. 20 at the Collinwood Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave., for the Homecoming.

Members are urged to donate home baked goods for the bake sale. Any donation will be gratefully accepted.

Ann Stefancic
Rec. Sec'y.

Thanks, George!

SNPJ Lodge Loyalites No. 158 wish to extend a special thanks to George Knaus for his generous donation of \$300 at our annual picnic at SNPJ Farm.

George has been a loyal and generous supporter of SNPJ Loyalites for a number of years and has donated \$300 yearly for quite a few years.

George Knaus is better known as George Knaus Realty - "Just a little bit better." Thank you, George.

Don Gorjup
President, Loyalites 158

Happy Birthday

Happy 20th birthday to Peggy Timko on Aug. 19th from Mom, Dad, Jackie, Jan, Todd and Gram Turk.

Happy Belated Anniversary to James and Mary Jane Timko and Todd and Jan Pollino from family and Gram Turk.

Voter Registration

Voter Registration will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 23 at the Perry Home Association Office, 6401 St. Clair Ave. from 12:30 to 6:00 p.m. Also change of address cards and absentee voters application forms will be available.

Memories

Editor:

Must tell you that I am enjoying reading the account of James and Madeline Debevec's trip to Yugoslavia. Brings back memories of our trip in 1979.

Sincerely,
Stan Frank
Cleveland, Ohio

Relives Slovenia

Editor:

My husband and I are enjoying reading about your trip to Europe. We went with Tony Petkovsek in 1972 and we traveled just as you did now and so we are living that trip all over again — thanks to you.

Vera Sebenik
Euclid, O.

Average American

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A Recession To Be Avoided

by Daniel Pavsek
Chief Economist
Ameritrust

Forecast Highlights

- The economy is once again flirting with recession. However, as was the case on several occasions earlier in the expansion, we believe the economy will avoid a downturn.
- Although we believe a recession will be bypassed, the expansion will nonetheless slow to a crawl during the second half of 1989 and the early part of 1990.
- Lower inflation, lower interest rates, and prudent inventory management will keep the expansion moving forward.
- Most of the second quarter data has been reported and it appears that the basic trend remained one of decelerating growth.
- Consumer spending faded considerably during the first half of 1989. However, we anticipate a modest recovery during the second half of the year.
- The boom in U.S. manufacturing appears to be fading. Capital spending growth is projected to drop substantially in the second half due to a decline in capacity utilization rates.
- The first-half surge in the exchange value of the dollar will prevent the continuation of substantial reductions in the trade deficit.
- The dollar has declined from the levels observed earlier in the year. We believe the dollar will end 1989 at or near the levels observed when the year began.
- The inflation rate surged higher in the first half of 1989 due mostly to higher food and energy prices. Inflation is ex-

pected to subside later in the year.

• Interest rates peaked in late March and have already dropped by as much as 2.0%. We expect interest rates to continue to trend lower for the remainder of the year and probably hit bottom in early 1990.

When we project beyond the second half of 1989, we must choose between a recession scenario or a "soft landing" scenario. Regardless of which camp one finds themselves, it appears very likely that the expansion will slow in the months ahead. Whether the economy slips into a recession or continues to expand is the subject of debate.

At this stage, we find ourselves in the soft landing camp, i.e., we feel that the economy will continue to expand but at a slower pace for the remainder of 1989, and most likely all of 1990.

If the landing is "harder" than anticipated, and the economy slips into a recession, it will most likely be short in duration (only lasting two or three quarters) and mild in magnitude. Such a recession would most likely occur either late this year or early in 1990.

The boom in U.S. manufacturing appears to be fading. New orders for factory goods have declined at a 5.0% rate thus far in 1989, profit margins have shrunk, industrial production has flattened, capacity utilization has declined, and the marked slowdown in payroll employment suggests employers are becoming more cautious about adding new employees.

With the possibility of a recession looming on the not so distant horizon, the Fed is once again attempting to sidestep a downturn by pushing interest rates lower.

The last time the expansion was in jeopardy of a recession was immediately following the stock market crash of October 1987. The Fed successfully avoided a recession by flooding the market with

liquidity.

Today, the Fed can not ease as readily as it did in 1987 because inflation is a greater concern today than it was in late 1987. In addition, interest rates are much lower today than they were in 1987 which means the Fed has less room to ease.

Our forecast scenario of continued recovery assumes a decline in food and energy prices, at least in relative terms, thus restoring gains in purchasing power of consumers. Food and energy prices have already begun to show signs of retreating, so consumer demand should receive a boost during the second half.

Prices of other goods and services will also soften in the months ahead but not to the degree that would allow the Fed to recklessly ease monetary policy without running the risk of reigniting a surge in inflation.

We expect interest rates to continue to trend lower for the remainder of the year and probably hit bottom in early 1990 before they head higher. Most of the declines in interest rates will be in the shorter maturities. We do not expect long-term interest rates to head much lower until further signs of lower inflation appear more clearly.

Midwest Economy

in Good Shape

The Midwest economy should be able to weather a downturn just as well as any other region of the U.S., if not better.

The Midwest has enjoyed a period of healthy growth ever since the U.S. export sector rebounded from the crippling impact of the strong dollar a few years ago.

However, as discussed earlier, we expect a slowdown in export demand and in export related capital investment, so the Midwest will experience some sluggishness over the next several quarters.

Nevertheless, the brunt of the weakness will be borne by other regions of the U.S.

Medjugorje Story on Channel 25

Reports of visions of the Virgin Mary have attracted nearly five million Catholics to the Yugoslavian village of Medjugorje — and created dilemmas for officials of the Catholic hierarchy and the socialist state.

"The Madonna of Medjugorje," will be broadcast on Sunday, Aug. 20 at 10 p.m. on Channel 25, Cleveland; it examines the religious phenomenon and its sociological implications. The show repeats Aug. 24 at 3 p.m. The Medjugorje apparitions,

which began in 1981 for six young children are the longest series ever recorded, continuing daily for two of the visionaries. Reports of miraculous cures and strange phenomena in the sky around the village are increasing as Medjugorje, although not recognized by the Vatican, joins Lourdes and Fatima as important sites for Catholic pilgrims.

The children say the Virgin Mary's message is peace. She has prophesized that Russia will come to glorify God and that the West has advanced civilization but lost God in the process.

The children say they were chosen because they are ordinary and average and because their village maintains the simple lifestyle the Madonna encourages.

Yugoslavian authorities at first suspected the reported apparitions to be a Croatian nationalist plot, based on an alleged blood-stained history of the 1941 Croatian Fascist regime tied to the Roman Catholic Church. Marxist officials repeatedly hauled the children in for questioning and eventually arrested and convicted the parish priest, Fr. Jozo Zovko, of attempted subversion. Now, however, Yugoslavian authorities are officially ambivalent, enjoying the enormous increase in tourism.

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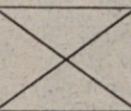
Gus Frangos

Democrat, Ward - 13



Councilman Gus Frangos with wife Christie and daughter, Arianna.

- Primary Election October 3, 1989
- General Election Nov. 7, 1989



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The Nature of the American-Soviet Relationship

by Karl W. Ryavec

University of Massachusetts
at Amherst, June, 1989

Based on a lecture delivered at the symposium "Old Myths and New Realities in United States-Soviet Relations," at the Fulbright Institute of International Relations, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas April 3-6, 1989

Significance

Clearly the United States-Soviet relationship has been quite significant for American society and politics. The United States is a different country now partly because of the existence of the Soviet Union as a perceived problem or even threat. The U.S. is a world-scale military power because of the expansionist power of the U.S.S.R. prevented the full demobilization that always followed our wars. We have not dealt adequately with certain of our problems because of it, e.g., the deterioration of our economy, the rise in social problems.

Ironically, other problems have been somewhat alleviated because of the fear of being embarrassed by Soviet propaganda. For example, a book on black American soldiers in World War II claims that Harry Truman desegregated the army in 1948 because the old American army was too easy a propaganda target for the Soviets.

In any case, partly because of the Soviet Union, this country is governed a bit more responsibly than it would otherwise be. Capitalism today strives to avoid embarrassment and conflict.

Basic Assumptions

My main assumptions might be four:

1) There will be some mutual unease and even friction between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for a long time. We are very different, after all, despite a current mutual desire to get along. But these differences will not lead to war.

2) The Soviet Union and the U.S. are not enemies; they are rivals or competitors, but not in a total sense — only partly.

3) There is no relationship worthy of the name between the two, i.e., it is a relationship of little content and substance.

4) The Soviet Union is still expanding in international influence but that this process is not inherently an aggressive or radically-oriented one, i.e., Soviet power has still not reached its high point, but the increase will now take place as a part of the normal foreign policy of a great power that accepts the international system and the "rules of the game."

Perennial or at least Recurrent Irritants and Problems in U.S. - Soviet Relations: On both sides are:

1) Some emotionalism and even fear.

2.) A sense of difference and puzzlement at one another.

3) The recurrence of turbulence and "ups and downs," e.g., we always ask for or expect too much from the Soviets and then we are annoyed and dejected when they don't deliver.

On the American side we

note:

1) Unease at the lack of political rights and the repression of dissent (even now, under Gorbachev, state censorship continues),

2) The huge size of the Soviet military (Gorbachev has promised us only a 10% cut which may well improve the Soviet military machine),

3) Soviet support of anti-American governments and movements and Soviet "spoiling" operations in the Third World.

On the Soviet side there are:

1) Annoyance at the "volatility" and lack of clarity and consistency in U.S. politics and the American inability to agree to a significant military step that would increase Soviet security. (We are still, despite the INF treaty, about where we were 10 years ago in strategic arms control, the key to a truly improved relationship),

2) fear of American "hi-tech" weaponry,

3) American support, though mostly verbal, for liberalization in the Soviet Union and especially in Eastern Europe,

4) Annoyance at the cultural attractiveness of the U.S. and the poor light in which this puts the Soviet Union.

Non-Problems

Although the Soviet mood on all this has "lightened up" under Gorbachev, the concern has not disappeared. Yet it is crucially important to note that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have never had between them certain serious problems that have troubled the relationships of other states:

1) Serious territorial or border disputes — as between Japan and the Soviet Union,

2) The desire for revenge for a past injury — as between France and Germany between 1871 and 1945,

3) The tensions from having lost part of one's people to the other — as between Romania and the Soviet Union,

4) A history of war — as between the Arabs and Israel, or

5) Contention over valuable resources.

What then is at dispute or at least at the bottom of the dispute, for certainly the U.S.-Soviet relationship is a contentious one even if it is also somewhat cooperative, at least recently.

The Dispute

Basically, the central problem of the United States and the Soviet Union is wrapped up with World War II, the way it ended, the postwar world and particularly the new non-contentious, relatively prosperous, middle-of-the-road and suburbanized America that emerged after 1945, as well as the consolidation of a new elitist industrial society by an inhuman Stalinism in the Soviet Union.

Neither the postwar United

States nor the Soviet Union were able to deal with each other, since each was the one remaining threat to the new power and the novel internal arrangement World War II had brought to both. The main victors had seemed to overcome their earlier problems. America seemed to be at peace with itself (no more leftism and no more class conflict) and, in the Soviet Union, a system that ought to have been eradicated because of its mass murders and imprisonment of millions had reversed 700 years of German history. "Success" had been achieved. The Soviet system had proved, by beating back German fascism, that it had a right to exist. It may even have earned a real degree of acceptance from at least its Russian population. For the first time since the 1200s the "East" seemed to be moving west.

Yet, neither system was complete in its victory for each was reminded of its limitations and artificiality by the other. Accordingly, they had to be in conflict. It was unavoidable. Both systems were too distinctively different to cooperate. But, ironically, neither superpower made a total challenge to the other.

Despite the unpredictability and tenseness of the Cold War each opposed the other only in a limited way. This, however, is apparent only now. Hind-sight is 20-20. Then we were all pretty scared at times that World War III would suddenly be upon us.

In effect, the United States and the Soviet Union "ran into" each other's advance and rise in power but without either being prepared for it. The Soviet Union was not prepared for America as a world power because that result seemed so unexpected and out of character for America (remember FDR's statement to Stalin at Yalta) and also because the Soviet Union was so badly cut up by the war that she could not compete with an America that had just doubled its GNP during the war and also had the atomic bomb, which it had used.

The United States, for its part, lacked the requisite experience of being a great power, and, more importantly, was unable to deal coolly with having an opponent. This may still be true. All our past opponents either went away (the British) or were made to go away (the native Americans). The Soviets and the Americans were (and are?) ill-matched as well as fated to fear and threaten one another.

Of course, if East Central Europe had not come under Soviet domination or if the Americans had returned to isolationism there might not have been a Cold War.

Likewise — if colonialism had not begun to disappear at the same time and had not created a fractious and turbulent international context of unclarity, nationalism and ancient hatreds that drew in both the superpowers and caused them to pretend they were enemies.

It once did seem just possible that the USSR could begin to cut off the United States from those foreign natural resources it needs to maintain its unique style of life. The former Soviet pretense of being revolutionary coupled with the third world's demand for weapons and its image of revolution supported American fears.

This, added to the fundamental differences in American and Soviet culture — as they affect politics, economics and society — drove both superpowers to continue World War II — against each other — long after it could have ended. Anti-Nazism was "converted" into anti-Americanism there and into anti-Sovietism here — and the two military-industrial complexes found a reason to stay in existence through a new, though usually cold, war.

Gorbachev and Us Today

Now, in 1989, we are in a new ball game, or so it seems. The Cold War is over; not because one rival bested the other but because both have tired of the chase and the challenge and are considering, though only considering, concentrating on their own internal difficulties and unfinished agendas and fostering stability in the world, if only by benign neglect.

I totally reject the notion that Ronald Reagan, with his foreign-supported deficit-producing monster defense budgets, made the Soviet Union cry "uncle." It would have been more intelligent - and cheaper - to have just waited until the Soviet elite realized, as it largely has, that the Soviet Union must change in some general if not fundamental way in order to remain a viable country into the fast-approaching 21st century.

Gorbachev is a unique individual but even without him a *glasnost* and *perestroika* would have emerged though they would have been milder and less exciting. Reagan's defense budgets were wasted. Nor did the Soviets force the Americans back to the western hemisphere or make them give up their interventionist

capabilities and inclinations. No one "won" the Cold War. It simply was neglected as it was replaced in both countries by concern for real problems — serious environmental degradation, loss of productivity and that real societal malaise Jimmy Carter was rash enough to mention. (To never use French words like *détente* and *malaise* might be a wise practice in American politics.)

Still, despite the new detente between them, neither has yet changed in fundamental nature. Each remains unique in its own way and retains those features that once drove it into the Cold War. History could go backwards — or at least mildly so — if certain domestic or foreign policy events were to erupt and — given enough time — they will.

I am reminded of the inscription on the national archives building in Washington, "The Past is Prologue." When a taxi driver in Washington was asked what that meant, he answered, "You ain't seen nothin' yet!"

We may have only a limited amount of time before this unreal peace in U.S.-Soviet relations is threatened if not disturbed or destroyed — although no "new cold war" is likely. We both lack the stomach for that.

The new international environment, although it shows cooperative and democratic tendencies, is not secure and certainly not one the superpowers can control. In addition, economic dynamism and high consumption societies have developed elsewhere, particularly in Japan and western Europe. And the failure of both superpowers to win wars in the third world has seriously undermined their military credibility and has encouraged aggressive tendencies in other countries. For example, what occurs in East Central Europe in the next few years will be a real test for the Soviet Union and for U.S.-Soviet relations.

The U.S. may be similarly tested in Mexico and Central America. (The Cold War, fearful thing that it was, brought about only a few small wars. But the old power politics among a number of states, led to two world wars the latter of which gave us the Cold War.)

(Continued on page 6)

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The Nature of the American-Soviet Relationship

(Continued from page 5)

Gorbachev and his change of direction has struck Americans as a most welcome harbinger of "detente as we would like it." And certainly, anyone who has been in the Soviet Union recently or who has dealt with visiting Soviet faculty and students thankfully recognizes that a real change of mood has occurred in the Soviet Union — so much so that the way things were there can never be restored.

The American jazz musician Louis Armstrong was once asked, after he had toured the Soviet Union, what he thought about the Russians. He considered this question for a while and answered, "If the Russians would only relax, they'd be alright." Well, they have relaxed, at least to a point.

But these same "relaxed" people also tell you: 1) Gorbachev may not succeed and 2) economically, things are getting worse, not better. As David Cornwell, alias Le Carre, puts it so brilliantly, "The Reconstruction was not yet a visual medium. It was strictly in the audio stage." The Soviet system is bigger than Gorbachev. And he is a confident political manager, not a democrat, a Soviet political Lee Iacocca but without Iacocca's practical business and industrial experience. As Sakharov puts it, Gorbachev is "improvising" and trying "to achieve democratic change through nondemocratic means... an extremely dangerous strategy, threatening to bring forth unworkable antidemocratic structures we'll have to live with for a long time."

The French have a word for this "Bonapartism" or "plebiscitary democracy." Note that the new Supreme Soviet that will make the laws is elected indirectly, by a body in which the Communist Party controls about a third of the seats. This is a significant step toward democracy, and maybe this is all that the Soviet elite will allow, but it is not democracy.

There are at least two arguments for democracy. First for most Americans is the case for democracy built upon placing a high value on the rights of the individual to choose his leaders, the "all men are created equal" argument.

The second argument, not made often here, is the one a contemporary Machiavelli might produce — democracy allows the ruling class, as long as it knows how to win elections, to rule without serious "interruptions" and with the advantages of having correct knowledge of what's going on among the "masses." It is this "safety-valve-and-glasnost democracy" for which Gorbachev argues, not the one based on individual rights.

I am not one of those "conventional" Sovietologists whom Alexander Yanov criticizes as "imprisoned by their decrepit dogmas" into a blind anti-Sovietism. Good analysis, however, demands that we specify as exactly as possible what Gorbachev is doing and not fall victim to the hopes and fears of either the

past or the present.

We must also ask the right questions, even if we cannot answer them.

One such question is: What does the power structure want from Gorbachev (and what does it not want from him)? I doubt the elites want a free society unless it is clear they could retain their privileged positions in it. Some could, of course. These would tend to follow Gorbachev.

But, a young Soviet academic told me recently most people who say they are for perestroika are just trying to hitch their wagons to the victor. When they get the positions they want they will turn on those who are really for perestroika and tame or destroy it, or so this person says.

In any case, there are limits to perestroika, some of it has not yet occurred and some of it has already been reversed. Collectives of doctors have been put out of existence, for example. As Nathan Sharanovsky tells us, "Many dissidents have been released... but repression, persecution and political prisons have not disappeared. Neither have "Psychoprison," as a group of visiting American psychiatrists found. Independent publishing is still not allowed. A cynic might say, paraphrasing the famous last line of the film "Casablanca," that the unofficial slogan of perestroika is "Release the usual suspects." "The KGB remains in place as a privileged agency," Nicholas Daniloff reminds us and one Gorbachev is using to push his policies and protect him. American scholars who were in the Soviet Union in March 1989 report that KGB representatives requested they report to them any Soviet official who said he was opposed to perestroika.

One Soviet citizen told me he sees perestroika only as a stage in the life of Soviet society. It is a statement, not a program and definitely not the beginnings of democracy. Change will be a long-drawn-out tragic and even bloody process taking generations. Most Soviet people do not accept pluralism and are not prepared to deal with issues, he adds.

The USSR must return to the stage of 1917 in some respects and start over. Regis Debray has made a similar point — that Gorbachev has, perhaps, unwittingly, begun a new process of modernization by "the renewal of tradition." Although unavoidable, such a freeing of the repressed past is a threat for a multi-ethnic state in which little assimilation has occurred and in which "Soviet" is not an ethnic category.

Gorbachev is creating what might be called a "French bureaucrat's democracy," i.e., a place where almost anything may be published or said but where the administrative elite, or a small faction within it, continues to make the decisions on its own.

Gorbachev is saying, "Tell me, people, what you want so I can decide what is best for you." At most, this is a healthy, self-confident authoritarianism. But, historically, such systems do

not outlive their creators.

Russia has had many reforms over the past 300 years but yet it has always remained recognizably Russian, i.e., a highly centralized and bureaucratized governmental system in which society is weak and individual rights are limited. Despite glasnost, there has been no substantive change in the Soviet institutional structure or in the process and principles with which government operates. The pluralism Gorbachev advocates is the one-party limited variety.

Can a pyramid be re-built into the Parthenon by draping it with democratic symbols, the writer Sinyavsky asks? Until glasnost extends to the inner errors of the Gorbachev administration and perestroika restructures the "basic Russian model" of government and society political change is limited and may be rolled back, if only partly.

Economic restructuring will be Gorbachev's great test.

And here he may fail, at least in his lifetime. He is a brilliant politician, but making people work efficiently to produce high-quality exportable goods is not something a politician can accomplish. It might be satisfying to be on Gorbachev's staff, but he offers no firm hope for the people who do the work, be they bureaucrats or entrepreneurs.

The Soviet Union is far behind China in economic reform. There, more than 40 percent of industrial production comes from non-state industry.

Is what we see what we get? True, Gorbachev has begun a mood change which will begin to erode the rigidity of Soviet government, but economic reform demands changes in economic principles, organization and process. Impediments to economic change must be swept away as well.

Entrepreneurs must be able to borrow money, retired people in business must be able to keep their pensions, local officials must be induced to allow businesses to begin and flourish, prices have to be made more realistic, etc., etc.

Can Soviet society accept this? Will the peasantry develop its economic role? The general director of an agro-industrial kombinat laments that "there is no economic lever which could induce a peasant to engage in trade."

Has Gorbachev arrived too late?

We must be realistic about the near-term results of glasnost and perestroika. They are welcome, they are good for us and U.S.-Soviet relations, but they cannot give us what many here want. Glasnost is not democracy. Perestroika is not a Soviet economy integrated fruitfully into the world economy. (Anyhow, no one can compete with Americans in glasnost. We invented it. All other attempts at it are poor imitations. We still create new forms of it.)

Gorbachev is creating what could be called a "normal dictatorship," i.e., a place where government proceeds against the dissident only legally and only when he organizes. The populist politician Boris Yeltsin has pointed out that

Gorbachev's program is one of "half-measures," that his accumulation of power is ominously close to dictatorship, and that he is detached from the populace.

In May 1989 Gorbachev called for the postponement of local elections and the decentralization of political power with the argument that the country is not yet ready. At best we will see a Rechtsstaat, a state that obeys its own laws, laws which will be repressive by American standards.

As the "grandfather" of all Sovietologists, George F. Kennan has put it, the present "freest period Russia has ever known... does not mean that Russia is becoming like us." It "could not do" so. Yet even if Gorbachev's perestroika goes only so far his effort may well have been significant. The Crusaders never found the Holy Grail or drove Islam from the Holy Land, but they did change history. Four years of perestroika and glasnost preclude a return to the "frozen" Soviet Union of Brezhnev.

So long as progress in a democratic direction continues, Americans will tend to support the "new detente." And it looks as if this progress will continue for a time.

But what if it stops?

Even then, the U.S. would continue dealing with the new Soviet Union in a routine and formal way, but significant new steps, such as long overdue strategic arms treaty or a real increase in trade, would become difficult to take.

American Policy

Any American policy toward the Soviet Union worthy of the name must be one that improves the relationship, stabilizes international politics, speaks to American and Soviet concerns, both governmental and public in

both cases, is acceptable to most of the American and Soviet people, and is implementable. That is, policy must be both enlightened and realistic.

It must make progress toward the reduction of tensions and the solution of problems while at the same time not moving so fast on the sticky, emotional issues that it runs aground on the rocks still existing in our difficult relationship. Both sides will have to do what is so difficult — reach out toward a new relationship while speaking frankly about the present one. The tone of American statements ought to be low key but our negotiating stance ought to be strong and specific.

Perhaps, if luck runs, none of the many "land mines" of international politics will blow up for a while and, if any do detonate, we will wait before we do or say anything until we see how it actually affects us. No knee-jerk reactions. It is too early to see how the momentous recent events in China will impinge on U.S.-Soviet relations. Possibly we can even come up with a grand American vision that both matches and meshes with Gorbachev's. Then, with determination, conviction and realistic goals, we can gain, along with the Soviets, from the unavoidably long-term and difficult negotiations that stretch before us.

To get into the mood for this, we might ask ourselves whether our economic base, race relations, and our drug situation are not more serious threats than the Soviet Union.

We might also note that history knows no examples of endless conflict between systems. The Crusades did end, as did the Franco-German conflict — and without victory for either side.

Capt. John's Restaurant Open

Captain John's Harbour Boat Restaurant on Cleveland's E. 9th St. pier celebrated its grand opening with a gala reception at North Coast Harbor on Monday, Aug. 7th from 5 to 8 p.m.

The seafood restaurant will be permanently moored at North Coast Harbor. Now open to the public, the restaurant will operate seven days a week, 11 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Co-owners Jeannine Sullivan and Slovenian Captain John Letnik said, "North Coast Harbor is the ideal location for the restaurant and everyone in Cleveland has been very receptive."

The restaurant is a converted ship, the *M.S. Normac* which has a history of Great Lakes travel since its construction in 1902. The Normac served as a Detroit Fireboat and hauled freight through the Great Lakes until she was retired from duty. The Normac was remodeled by Captain John in 1970 into a floating restaurant moored in downtown Toronto. Captain John's operated it until 1981 when it was struck by a ferry and sunk.

The Normac was resurrected in 1985 by Captain John and restored to its current condition. Captain John's Harbour Boat Restaurant features three decks with seating for approximately 80 guests; the luxurious dining room inside will house an additional 150 persons.

Speedy Recovery

A speedy recovery is wished to **Agnes Bradek**, 8167 Mentor Ave., Mentor, OH 44060.

She is still recuperating after surgery. Fondest best wishes from family and friends.

Get Well Quick wishes to **Joe Dvogan** of Century Tire who underwent hip surgery at Meridia Euclid Hospital. Joe is active in the Waterloo Home

and Jadran singing society. Joe is also a very talented artist and his work can be found on the outside of buildings, panoramic scenery on inside walls as well as regular canvas paintings, and exquisite wood carvings. Fondest greetings, Joe, from all your friends and relatives.



Doro Hocevar, left, of Dobrnjč, Slovenia, shares her sponge cake recipe with Madeline Debevec. In the background, notice the peč, brick stove in Doro's home which is used for cooking and warming the room. The recipe is in the next column.



The beautiful resort city of Opatija on the Adriatic sea is the background in this picture of happy travelers who stopped for lunch at the hotel Jadran. Left to right are Ed Schwartz of

Los Angeles, Madeline, Toby Sabian of Albany, New York, Ed's wife, Mae, and Paul Danko of New York City.

(Continued from page 1)

"stop in Belgrade." When they said stop, they did not mean pause, but completely stop. Even though the flight number was the same, everyone had to get off the plane, go into the airport and get into a line for some reason or other, to get another piece of paper which eventually allowed everyone to get into another line. Here people were coming from other flights, particularly Medjugorje, and the waiting area became more and more crowded. One group from Puerto Rico began praying the rosary out loud in the airport, but it didn't do them much good as we had to wait and wait. Finally someone opened another door and everyone pushed and shoved to get into the second room. There we stood around for another hour and then were pushed and shoved like cattle into another room where we were finally issued a boarding pass. Here we waited five hours before boarding the JAT airplane.

If they had issued boarding passes when we first came to the airport or at Zagreb that morning, there wouldn't have been the uncomfortable pushing and shoving. Everyone wanted to make sure they were not left behind and so fought not to be last in line. The plane finally left the Belgrade airport which caused everyone to miss their connecting flight from New York.

Unfortunately, inside the airplane it was hot, the sound system kept breaking off so we could not understand the messages the stewardesses were trying to convey, and the ventilating system was virtually non-existent so the smokers were polluting the entire plane. It didn't do any good to complain because we could see the stewardesses taking a few puffs whenever they got the chance.

Because the temperature felt as if it was 120 degrees inside we asked if they could turn on the air conditioning or open a vent to get some cool, fresh air. The stewardess brought us a blanket. When we said it was hot, not cold, she said, "Take

it, later you'll need it." The 10 hour flight never got better. One of the happiest hours of our life was when we got off that plane in New York. "God Bless America" took on a much appreciated meaning to all the passengers. I was amazed at some of the criticisms that were spoken by most of the passengers, and they were not complimentary at all! My, my, such language from cultured people.

Because it was the July 4th weekend and people were traveling around the country, there were no available seats on flights going to Cleveland for the next few days. But we were told perhaps we could get a standby seat on the next flight leaving in five hours. We went to the appropriate counter and waited until it was time for boarding the plane. After everyone was aboard, we were happy to be given the last two seats in the front of the plane. We arrived home at 2:30 a.m. that Friday morning, and went to work that same Friday morning bright and early.

It was heart-warming to see and walk the land of our ancestors, and we are anxious to return and see the areas we hadn't had the time to visit on our first trip. We would also love to revisit and enjoy the beauty and serenity of some of the places we had seen, and visit with the friendly people in Slovenia. But we would use another means of transportation.

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Recipes

DORO'S SPONGE CAKE

4 eggs; 5 3/4 oz. sugar. Blend the two ingredients to light creamy consistency. Add 5 3/4 oz. of flour and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Lightly fold by hand.

Leave small amount of dough to which add one or two spoons of cocoa (depending on one's taste). Pour on top or mix lightly. Bake 40 minutes in 8 x 8 greased pan.

Doro Hocevar
Dobrnjč, Slovenia

OAT 'N ORANGE MUFFINS

- 1 cup oat bran
- 1 cup buttermilk
- 1/2 cup orange juice
- 1 tsp. grated orange zest
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/4 cup vegetable oil
- 1 cup flour
- 1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 tsp. baking soda
- 1/2 tsp. salt

Line 18 muffin tins with paper muffin cups or grease lightly.

Combine oat bran, buttermilk, raisins, orange juice and zest. Let sit for 30 minutes.

Mix egg, honey, and oil. Add to oat bran mixture and stir well. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, and salt. Add to oat bran - egg mixture and stir just until mixed.

Fill muffin cups two-thirds full. Bake at 375° for 20-22 minutes. Remove muffins from tin and cool on rack.

APPLE-RAISIN OAT CRISP

- 4 large tart, green apples
- 2 Tbls. lemon juice
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup flour
- 1/4 cup oat bran
- 1/4 cup quick cooking oats
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1/2 tsp. grated lemon zest
- 1/4 tsp. nutmeg

Preheat oven to 375°. Peel, halve, and core apples. Cut into 1/2" chunks. Combine apples, raisins, and lemon juice in an 8"x8" glass baking dish.

Combine remaining ingredients and mix with your fingers until mixture is crumbly. Distribute evenly over apple-raisin mixture.

Bake at 375° for 30 minutes or until apples are tender. Serves nine.



The side altar in St. Andrew's church in Bela Cerkev, Slovenia still shows the scars of war as can be seen in the burnt charred top of the altar.

(All photos by James V. Debevec)



The bed that Bishop Frederick Baraga slept in during his childhood in Mala Vas. The bed was hidden from the invading armies during the war and restored to its original position later. The entire room is preserved as Bishop Baraga had lived in it.

Zdravnik svetuje:

ATEROSKLEROZA IN DEJAVNIKI TVEGANJA

O aterosklerozi, sodobni kugi današnjega sveta, kot ji povsem upravičeno še pravijo, smo pred leti že pisali. Razlog, da se vračamo k tej bolezni, so njena epidemična razsežnost in agresivnost ter pogubne posledice. Ne nazadnje je pomembno še to, da lahko le s pravočasnim preprečevanjem in odstranitvijo dejavnikov, ki jo sprožajo, vplivamo na njen potek. Ko se pojavijo prvi znaki bolezni, ki so posledica zožitve svetlin arterij, ki oskrbujejo s krvjo pomembne organe, je za ukrepanje že pozno in večkrat uspešno le s kirurškim posegom.

Znani fiziolog je nekoč dejal, da je človek toliko star, kolikor so stare njegove žile. Na žalost se spremembe v njih začnejo že v otroški dobi. Christian Barnard, sloviti srčni kirurg, poroča, da so preiskave trupel ameriških pilotov, ki so padli v Koreji, pokazale spremembe, značilne za aterosklerozo, že pri polovici padlih. Zanimivo je, da je bila povprečna starost teh pilotov le 22 let. Nihče ne ve, zakaj je bila prizadeta le polovica pilotov, podobno kot ne vemo, zakaj tudi nekateri hudi kadilci živijo zdravi do visoke starosti.

Pri zoženih koronarnih arterijah prihaja do napadov bolečin za prsnico, poznamo jih kot angino pektoris ali stenokardijo, oziroma v hujših primerih do predinfarktne stanje ali celo do nagle srčne smrti (infarkt miokarda). Če so zožene arterije možgan, lahko pride do možganske kapi ali drugih bolezenskih slik. Podobno se pretočne motnje v spodnjih okončinah izrazijo z občutkom hlada, s krči, gangrenom in drugim.

Danes vemo, da so maščobe in masten podobne snovi v naši krvi odgovorne za aterosklerotične spremembe. Tudi

mehanizmi, kako se slednje razvijajo, so znani in zelo zapleteni. Najbolj pomembni so holesterol in trigliceridi, ki so tako rekoč glavna maščoba v krvi. Večje vrednosti teh snovi torej povezujemo z nastajanjem aterosklerotičnih oblog v stenah arterij.

Holesterol sam po sebi sicer ni škodljiv, škodljive so le njegove prevelike vrednosti, zlasti njegovega dela z majhno gostoto, kar je dovolj zanesljiv kazalec ogroženosti. Ta holesterol nastaja predvsem v jetrih in ga debeli ljudje v povprečju pridelajo več kot suhci, vendar ne zato, ker preveč pojedjo, marveč zato, ker ga njihova jetra več izdelajo. Iz tega izhaja, da so debeli ljudje bolj dovzetni za aterosklerozo. Ta se prične že v mladosti in se ne razvija enako hitro pri vseh.

Do okvar pride hitreje in so hujše pri ljudeh, ki kadijo, imajo zvišan krvni pritisk, preveč holesterola v krvi, pri sladkorno bolnih, predebelih, tistih, ki imajo v krvi preveč sečne kisline, pri ljudeh, ki so pogosto v stresnih situacijah. Bolj so ogroženi tudi bolniki s prešibkim delovanjem žleze ščitnice in bolniki z okvaro ledvic. Kvarno vpliva še premalo gibanja in čezmerno uživanje maščob in ogljikovih hidratov. Ne smemo prezreti niti določenih genetskih vplivov.

Kaj lahko ugotovimo, da z opustitvijo nekaterih razvad (kajenja, čezmernega hranjenja, premalo gibanja itd.) in z zdravim načinom življenja zmoremo sami vplivati na razvoj ateroskleroze in na njene bolezenske manifestacije in s tem bolj ali manj uspešno preprečevati njen razvoj ali ga vsaj znatno upočasniti. Če je preventiva kje bistvena, potem je prav pri preprečevanju ateroskleroze.

Poučen in obenem pogost primer teh sprememb je bole-

zenska slika ishemične bolezni srca, ki se očituje v bolj ali manj pogostih in bolj ali manj hudih napadih bolečin za prsnico. Bolečina včasih seva v levo ali desno roko, v predel srca, v spodnjo čeljust in običajno poneha po nekaj minutah, še zlasti če je bolnik pravočasno vzel tableto nitroglicerina.

Napade izzovejo telesni ali duševni napor, preobilica zaužite hrane, mraz in drugi dejavniki. Za bolnika so hudo breme in ga močno omejujejo pri vsakdanjih opravilih. Ker pride do prvega napada šele takrat, ko je tako rekoč tri četrtine svetline venčne arterije zožene in teh sprememb z nobenim zdravilom ne moremo več odstraniti, le še bolj kaže na izreden pomen pravočasnih preventivnih ukrepov.

Ob priložnostnem obisku pri zdravniku zato gotovo ne bo odveč, če ga boste zaprosili, naj vam v laboratoriju odvzamejo še nekaj krvi in ugotovijo količino holesterola in trigliceridov ter raven krvnega sladkorja. Če se boste odločili še za dosledno uresničevanje preventivnih ukrepov, o katerih smo pisali, boste za svoje zdravje resnično marsikaj stori.

Dr. Valter Koser
Naša Slovenija, maj 1989

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

nih duš pokopališču.

Jean Perusek

V torek, 15. avgusta, je za rakom umrla 69 let stara Jean Perusek z Mentorja, rojena Debevec v Clevelandu, vdova po Anthonyju, mati Diane Price in Jacka (N.C.), 3-krat stara mati, sestra Frančiške Mulec (Jug.) ter že pok. Johna in Roberta, z možem sta lastovala in vodila Town House Tavern v Willoughbyju od 1950 do 1976, pred tem pa Old Oxford Tavern na E. 63 cesti, članica ADZ št. 45, SZZ št. 10 in SNPJ št. 28. Pogreb bo danes, v petek, s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Gabriela v Concordu in od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Družina priporoča darove v pokojničin spomin Hospice of Lake County, 5786 Heisley Rd., Mentor, OH 44060.

Paul Pecek

Dne 11. avgusta je na posledicah srčnega infarkta umrl v bolnišnici Charity 74 let stari Paul Pecek iz Euclida, mož Nettie, roj. Pecon, oče Donald in Davida, brat Albina, Ann New ter že pok. Franka, Johna in Nettie Clemenc, veteran druge svetovne vojne, član DAV in Woodmen of the World št. 142. Pogreb je bil v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda 14. avgusta s sv. mašo v cerkvi Sv. Križa. K večnemu počitku je bil položen na Vernih duš pokopališču.

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PRESCRIPTIONS

KOLENDAR AVGUST

20. — Slov. šola pri Sv. Vidu prireja piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

SEPTEMBER

3. — Folklorna skupina Kres praznuje svojo 35-letnico z večerjo in folklornim sporedom v SND na St. Clair Ave. Večerja bo servirana ob 4. pop., nastop bo ob 6.30 zv. Za ples in zabavo igra Tone Klepec orkester.

9. — Fantje na vasi prirede koncert v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave.

10. — ADZ priredi Pečenje školjk na svojem letovišču v Leroy, O.

17. — Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu priredi kosilo v svetovidski dvorani.

17. — Vinska trgatev na Slovenski pristavi.

24. — Društvo SPB Cleveland priredi romanje v Frank, Ohio.

24. — S.K.D. Triglav, Milwaukee, priredi Vinsko trgatev v Triglav parku.

OKTOBER

1. — Konvencija Ohio-Mich. podružnic SZZ, v cerkvi sv. Kristine. Sv. maša ob 12., konvencija ob 3. pop.

14. — Glasbena Matica priredi koncert in nato ples v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave.

21. — Tabor DSPB Cleveland priredi svoj jesenski družabni večer v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. Igrajo Veseli Slovenci.

22. — Slomškov krožek priredi kosilo v dvorani sv. Vida.

22. — Občni zbor Slovenske pristave.

22. — Slov. dom na E. 80 St. priredi letno pečenje školjk in stejkov. Pričetek ob 2. pop. Igra Eddie Rodic orkester.

28. — Štajerski klub priredi martinovanje v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave. Igra orkester Veseli Slovenci.

NOVEMBER

11. — Belokranjski klub prireja martinovanje v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave. Igra Tone Klepec orkester.

11. — Pevski zbor Jadran priredi koncert z večerjo in plesom v SDD na Waterloo Rd. Igra Fred Kuhar orkester.

DECEMBER

1. — Slovensko ameriški kulturni svet prireja predbožično srečanje s škofom Pevcem na semenišču Borromeo.

3. — S.K.D. Triglav, Milwaukee, priredi miklavževanje.

30. — Pevski zbor Korotan poda igro »Noč božična, sveta noč« v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave.

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V najem

se odda moškemu mala hiša s pohištvo ali brez blizu vhodne 185. ceste. 481-3768. (60-61)

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Louis Kastelic

1901 — 1981

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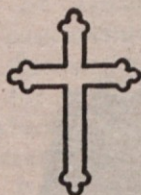
Robert, Joseph, Louis — sinovje, z družinami
Bernice Rudolph — hčerka, z družino

18. avgusta 1989.

V BLAG SPOMIN

OB ŠESTI OBLETNICI SMRTI

NAŠE LJUBLJENE MAME,
STARE MAME
IN PRASTARE MAME



Antonija Kastelic

(roj. Jordan)

ki je umrla dne 22. aprila 1983.

Hvala naša dobra mama, vso ljubezen ste nam dala, vse moči in vse skrbi; rajski mir, nebeška sreča, bodita Vaša v večnosti.

Doma in po svetu

— PREGLED NAJVAŽNEJŠIH DOGODKOV —

Poljska baje na pragu prve nekomunistične vlade v več kot 40 letih — Zadnja beseda bo še vedno pri komunistih in Sovjetski zvezi.

VARŠAVA, Polj. — Domala vsi opazovalci vzhodnoevropskih in še posebej poljskih političnih razmer priznavajo, da so presenečeni nad hitrostjo in obsežnostjo razvoja dogodkov na Poljskem, kajti na obzoru je tako za Poljsko kot ostale od ZSSR v povojnem obdobju dominirane vzhodnoevropske države prva nekomunistična — in celo protikomunistična — vlada. Včeraj je namreč poljski predsednik Wojciech Jaruzelski sprejel predlog voditelja Solidarnosti Lecha Walesa, naj bi Solidarnost ustanovila in vodila poljsko vlado. Walesa sam pravi, da noče postati predsednik vlade. To mesto naj bi imel drugi član Solidarnosti.

Do tega nepričakanega zasuka v poljski politiki je prišlo potem, ko je Czesław Kiszczak, bivši notranji minister, ki mu je bil Jaruzelski poveril mandat za sestavo vlade, dejal, da ne more spraviti skupaj potrebne koalicije v parlamentu, ki bi imela večino v tem telesu. Zato je svoj mandat vrnil Jaruzelskemu. Kot kaže, edino Solidarnost lahko sestavi vlado s parlamentarno večino in to zato, ker sta se ji pridružili dve manjši stranki, dolga leta tolerirani od komunističnega režima zato, ker sta se obnašali kot lutki partije, sedaj pa, v novih razmerah, sta partiji obrnili hrbet.

Ker Jaruzelski ne more pričakovati, da bi kateri drugi komunistični veljak lahko našel v parlamentu potrebno večino, mu preostaneta dve možnosti, namreč ali sklicati nove parlamentarne volitve, kar bi bila za partijo nesmisel, ali pa poveriti mandat ali Walesi ali kateremu drugemu članu Solidarnosti. Vse kaže, da se bo Jaruzelski opredelil za drugo možnost. Ker Walesa mandat noče imeti, bo novi mandat morda Walesov izbranec Tadeusz Mazowiecki, urednik tednika, ki ga izdaja Solidarnost, ali pa visoko cenjen Bronisław Geremek, ki vodi parlamentarno delegacijo Solidarnosti. Tretja možnost je Jacek Kuron, dolgoletni disident in aktivist Solidarnosti.

Imenovanje nekomunistične vlade v Poljski je za obe strani, komuniste in Solidarnost, tvegana poteza. Splošno mnenje je, da ZSSR ni pripravljena delati težav, kaj šele vojaško intervenirati, ker računa na sposobnost in zvestobo Jaruzelskega. Walesi in drugi vidni predstavniki Solidarnosti tudi ob vsaki priliki poudarjajo, da pod njihovo vlado bi Poljska ne poskusila zapustiti Varšavskega vojaškega pakta ali delati proti interesom Sovjetske zveze. Dalje, v Solidarnosti pravijo, da bi ostali v rokah zanesljivih komunistov tako obrambno kot notranje ministrstvo. Poleg tega bi bil še vedno predsednik države komunistični voditelj Wojciech Jaruzelski, ki v sklopu svojih dolžnosti ima dejansko vodstvo tako obrambnih kot zunanjepolitičnih zadev. Tudi po poljski ustavi bo Jaruzelski, ki ima še šest let kot predsednik države, preživel vlado Solidarnosti, ki ima največ štiri leta do novih obveznih parlamentarnih volitev.

Bushova administracija kot vlade drugih zahodnoevropskih držav se obnašajo z izredno previdnostjo, da bi ne dale Sovjetiji kakšnega povoda za intervencijo. Bela hiša npr. pozdravlja postopno demokratizacijo Poljske, ne govori pa o zlomu sovjetskega imperija in ne daje drugih temu podobnih za Sovjete izzivalnih izjav. V ameriškem in

sploh evropskem in svetovnem interesu bi bilo, pravijo v Beli hiši in State Departmentu, če bi tekom časa mogle postati Poljska kot druge vzhodnoevropske države takšne, kot sta zadnja desetletja Finska in Avstrija, torej neodvisne države z demokratično ureditvijo, a z neuvrščeno zunanjo politiko.

Pričakujejo, da bo o nastali situaciji na Poljskem spregovoril danes Jaruzelski, pri tem pa pojasnil, kako namerava reagirati.

— **Kratke vesti** —

Moskva, ZSSR — Sovjetsko vodstvo je pristalo na pobudo, naj imajo posamezne republike več pristojnosti in več avtonomije napram zveznim organom. Ponovno prehtan bo tudi zakon iz leta 1922, ki je dejansko ustanovil Sovjetsko zvezo. Nekateri med opozicijskimi poslanci v novem sovjetskem parlamentu predlagajo namreč, naj bi ZSSR postala prava konfederacija suverenih republik oz. držav. Za nekatere druge pa niti to ne bi bilo dovolj. Tako je dejal Aigar Irgens, urednik pri časopisu letonske Ljudske fronte, da ne gre za spremembo omenjenega zakona iz l. 1922, da kar želijo Letonci npr. je »popolna neodvisnost«. Predstavnik litovske Ljudske fronte je pa rekel, da je Litovska dejansko še vedno od Rdeče armade okupirana, in dokler to traja, sploh ni mogoče govoriti o Sovjetski zvezi kot pravi federaciji.

Bejrut, Libanon — Včeraj je bilo v tem mestu kratko premirje v dnevnih hudih topniških dvobojih. Tako so se mogli prvič v zadnjih dneh pojaviti na bejrutskih cestah navadni občani, ki živijo v podzemskih bunkerjih. Kupovali so živila in druge potrebščine. Na eni strani so krščanske enote, ki pa dobivajo svojo orožje in strelivo od arabskega Iraka, to zato, ker je na drugi strani Sirija, ti dve deželi pa sta smrtna sovražnika zaradi sirijske podpore Iranu v Iransko-iraški vojni. Trpijo pa predvsem civilisti.

Hong Kong — Po sicer nepotrjenih vesteh naj bi bilo v Beijingu aretiranih več visokih vojaških častnikov, med njimi naj bi bil celo obrambni minister Qin Jiwei. Odgovoren za to akcijo naj bi bil predsednik kitajske Jang Šangkun, ki je bil eden od voditeljev ukrepov zoper študente in demokrate junija meseca. Obrambni minister Qin naj bi bil povezan s strmoglavljenim bivšim načelnikom komunistične partije Žao Zijangom, ki je bil proti junijskim ukrepom.

Washington, D.C. — Zdravstveni raziskovalci so izjavili, da zdravilo AZT deluje dokaj učinkovito proti razvoju boleznih AIDS v tistih ljudeh, ki so od AIDS virusa okuženi in so za okuženje dokaj hitro zvedeli in pričeli z zdravljenjem. Zdravilo menda upočasnjuje potek bolezni do svojega vedno smrtnega izida in s tem daje AIDS žrtvam več let dokaj zdravega življenja. Raziskave pa še trajajo. Druga privlačnost zdravljenja z AZT zdravilom je, da doslej še niso opazili posebnih škodljivih stranskih učinkov.

Teheran, Iran — Včeraj je uradno zaprisegel kot novi iranski predsednik ajatola Hašemi Rafsandžani. Po zaprisegi se je srečal s pakistanskim zunanjim ministrom in mu rekel, da je voljan pomagati pri razrešitvi problema talcev v Libanonu, a pod pogojem, da zavzamejo ZDA bolj prijateljsko stališče do Irana. Ali Khamenei, novi iranski verski voditelj, pa še vedno trdi, da z ZDA Iran ne bo nikoli imel nobenih diplomatskih ali drugih odnosov.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Piknik Slovenske šole —

To nedeljo ste vabljeni na Slovensko pristavo na piknik Slovenske šole pri Sv. Vidu. Ob 12.30 bo imel mašo župnik Jože Božnar, po maši bo kosilo.

KRES vabi —

Folklorna skupina KRES vabi na praznovanje svoje 35-letnice, ki bo v nedeljo, 3. septembra v SND na St. Clair Ave. Vstopnice so v predprodaji in so po \$15 (z večerjo), dobe se tudi samo za nastop. Kličite 481-5621 za rezervacijo in več informacije.

Koncert Fantov na vasi —

Fantje na vasi vabijo na njihov letni koncert, ki bo v soboto, 9. sept., zvečer. Vstopnice so po \$6 in jih dobite, ako pokličete enega sledečih: Mark Jakomin (289-2559), Janez Sršen (946-9607), Tomaž Slak (881-1725). Ne odlašajte!

Nova knjiga —

Knjiga z naslovom »Moje delo«, ki jo je izdal p. Fortunat Zorman, dolgoletni urednik Ave Maria, je izšla. O njej je sam pisal v našem listu in omenil, da se lahko dobi pri njem za skromen dar \$6. V glavnem gre za ponatise člankov, ki so izšli v Ave Mariji, knjiga je pa lepo tiskana na kvalitetnem papirju.

Lepa pobuda —

Collinwoodski mestni odbornik Michael Polensek je bil v ozadju odločitve, da bodo nov rekreacijski center v tej naselbini imenovali po županu Voinovichu.

Novi grobovi

Helen A. Mivsek

V torek, 15. avgusta, je na svojem domu v Clevelandu po dolgi bolezni umrla 50 let stara Helen A. Mivsek, rojena Zaddell, žena Johna, mati Johna ml., Lise Ann, Bridget in Michaela, sestra Franka in Kathryn Jaksic, zaposlena kot tajnica pri Steel Improvement, bivša članica Materinskega kluba pri Sv. Vidu. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na 6502 St. Clair Ave. jutri, v soboto, v cerkev sv. Vida dop. ob 10. in od tam na pokopališče Sv. Križa. Na mrtvaškem odru bo danes, v petek, od 2. do 4. pop. in 7. do 9. zvečer.

Anthony Zabjek

Dne 14. julija je na svojem domu v Euclidu po kratki bolezni umrl 78 let stari Anthony Zabjek, mož Louise, roj. Letwin, oče Mary Lou Kubu in Davida, 2-krat stari oče, brat Josephine Zabjek, Thomasa, Christine Salmick (pok.), in Rose Svetin. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. danes s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Kristine. Pokopan bo na Ver-

(dalje na str. 8)

Praznovanje —

To nedeljo praznuje Slovenski dom na Holmes Ave. svojo 70-letnico s sicer vsakoletnim »Homecoming«. Pričetek ob 1. pop. s parado, potem bo ves dan zabava, na voljo bodo okrepčila, podr. št. 10 SZZ pa ima v zvezi s tem prodajo peciva. Vstopnine ni. Javnost vabljenja.

Seja —

Klub slov. upokojencev na Maple Hts.-Nevburgu ima redno mesečno sejo v sredo, 23. avg., ob 12. opoldne v Stafford parku. Seja je namreč ta mesec združena s piknikom. Članstvo vabljenje.

Okreva —

Znani rojak Joe Dovgan, bivši lastnik Century Tire na Waterloo Rd. in dolgoletni član Jadrana, je prestal operacijo na kolku v Euclid Meridia bolnišnici. Sedaj okreva in mu želimo hitre povrnitve zdravja.

Piknik preložen —

Skupen piknik Primorskega kluba in Lovskega kluba, ki naj bi bil v nedeljo, 10. sept., je bil preložen. Ko izvemo za novi datum za piknik, vas obveščamo.

Medjugorje —

To nedeljo zvečer ob 10. uri bo na kanalu št. 25 javne televizijske postaje enourni program o Medjugorju. Oddaja bo gotovo zanimiva.

Županske volitve —

Zadnji čas se pojavlja več in več kandidatov za župansko mesto, ki ga bo letos zapustil po desetih letih George V. Voinovich. Zadnji, ki se je javil za to mesto, je Benny Bonnano. Ta je nekdanji sodelavec Dennis Kucinicha, kot pa kaže, ga podpira več belih mestnih odbornikov, med njimi Gus Frangos, ki zastopa mestno središče in tudi naselbino ob St. Clairju. O morebitni kandidaturi baje razmišlja sedanji član clevelandskega šolskega odbora, Ralph Perk ml. Njegov oče je bil pred leti tudi župan Clevelanda. Perk je republikanec, Bonnano in ostali kandidati, Timothy Hagan, Michael White, in morda še George Forbes, so vsi demokrati.

V tiskovni sklad —

Dr. Vincent in ga. Frances Opaskar, University Hts., O., sta prispevala \$35 v naš tiskovni sklad. Za lepo podoro se jima srčno zahvalimo!

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Slovenski laik pred letom 2000

V Slovenskem domu v Stuttgartu je bilo 7. in 8. januarja 1989 3. srečanje slovenskih laikov po Evropi. Udeležba je bila razveseljiva: poleg Slovencev iz Belgije in Francije je prišlo tudi več rojakov iz Nemčije. Gradiva se je nabralo toliko, da sta bila dva dneva za pogovore kar premalo. Posebno vzdušje je prinesel s seboj iz Slovenije Lcজে Peterle, urednik Tretjega dne, ki je prisotnim spregovoril o vlogi slovenskega laika proti letu 2000. Predavanje je zbudilo veliko pozornost. Tukaj nekaj njegovih misli v premislek.

Kristjan je po vojni oz. po komunistični revoluciji postal nekako nezaželen oseba v slovenski družbi. Bil je marginaliziran, postavljen na socialni in politični rob. Z Dolomitsko izjavo (februar 1943) so bili krščanski socialisti kot člani koalicije Osvobodilne fronte izločeni kot samostojna skupina. Ni se zgodilo samo to, da je partija leta 1943 vzela vse v svoje roke, se pravi, ni bila samo politično eliminirana krščanska komponenta, ampak je bil to tudi znak, oz. najava tega, da se bo s kristjani in Cerkvijo godilo, kot se pač godi v marksističnih sistemih.

Kristjan je v naših krajih veljal za tistega, ki je izgubil vojno, ki je bil na napačni strani, ki je imel neko mračno preteklost, ki je skregan z znanostjo, ki nima vpogleda v prihodnost, ki ne ve, kaj se v družbi dogaja, skratka, bil je nekaj, kar se lahko uporabi kot gradivo pri gradnji tega sistema, ne more pa biti nosilec neke ideje, nekega koncepta.

Ta položaj Cerkve in kristjana je tako Cerkev kot kristjana spravil v defenzivo; namesto da bi Cerkev delovala afirmativno, da bi ponujala neke načrte, iskale poti za novo počlovečevanje v naših okoliščinah, se je morala ukvarjati z obrambo sebe kot inštitucije, kot življenjskega stila, kot filozofije. In seveda, kadar se čreda drži skupaj in se postavlja v obrambo, se manj ukvarja sama s sabo, z lastnim življenjem; naenkrat se znajdeš v trdnjavi in v njej tudi še ostaneš, ko se mogoče zadeve že spremenijo. Postaneš nek zasebnik, se malo bojiš, nimaš pobud in nekako deluješ v nekem črednem ali čredniškem smislu. Kakšno je bilo to naše polpreteklo krščanstvo oz. laikat? Ostali smo pretežno poslušajoča Cerkev, ki je živela, ali pa še živi, seveda, krščanstvo samo v omejenem prostoru cerkve ali družine in se družbenih oz. socialnih dimenzij svojega poslanstva ne zaveda ali pa ga noče uresničevati. Tudi pri slovenskih kristjanih se je na nek poseben način pokazal ta individualizem, ki ga je razvila Evropa; prišlo je do nekega materializma, kakor ga sicer tudi Evropa pozna, prihaja do nekega občutka samozadostnosti ali vsaj obnašanja, kakor da smo samozadostni. Mislim, da je to za narod kot celoto in tudi za njegovo Cerkev zelo nevarno.

Naš laik čaka, gleda, opazuje, včasih tiho komentira, malo piše, ne zavzema stališča.

Kristjani pri nas veliko dajo na inštitucijo; računajo, da hierarhija tukaj nekaj naredi, ali da bo kdo naredil in se s tem odpovedujejo svoji istvarjalnosti, svoji osebni odgovornosti

(dalje na str. 12)

Kučan in »alternativa«

GORICA, It. - V tem času, ko so se nad Slovenijo zgrnile vse-mogoče naravne nesreče in katastrofe — od toče in povodnji, do zastrupljene pitne vode na Dravskem polju — v času, ko so Srbi proslavili svoj šeststoletni poraz — v času, ko vročina ljudi vabi v senco, k počitku... V tem vse bolj nemrem času ni in ni miru! Vre! Vse-povsod vre in Slovenija ne-prestano živi v izrednem stanju. Ker, kako drugače naj človek imenuje stanje, ko danes ne moreš predvideti, kaj tebe in vso tvojo deželo lahko že jutri doleti.

Vročje je, tako in drugače — in še največ drugače. Ni vroče le kmetom na poljih, ki žanjejo in kosijo, in tudi tistim, ki jim je povodenj uničila njive in nasade ni najbolj vroče. Ob morju pa tudi ni »vročine«, saj tudi gneče ni. Včasih, še leto, dve je od takrat, si je še marsikdo lahko privoščil dopust ob morju, letos pa so peščine ob morju tako opustele, da je prav težko verjeti, da smo sredi poletja. Ljudje nimajo denarja, vidijo, da meseca ne morejo »spojiti« z mesecem in se preživljajo kot vedo in znajo.

Najnovejši in največji bankovec, ki smo ga pred nekaj tedni dobili, je vreden manj kot deset nemških mark, pa čeprav na njem piše »sto tisoč dinarjev«. Uradno govorijo o nekaj več kot 80-odstotni inflaciji, čeprav na svoji koži občutimo, da je ta inflacija zakoračila že krepko čez tisoč odstotkov. In kaj bo še do konca leta, ko predsednik zvezne vlade Marković napoveduje, da bi naj se inflacija končno ustalila in prihodnje leto pričela upadati. On sicer to napoveduje, Srbi pa že pričakujejo njegov padec. Kaos je popoln. Toda ni tako zelo kaotično le na širšem jugoslovanskem nebu, zmešnjave in nejasnosti sta tudi pri nas, doma, v Sloveniji.

Ko je že bila beseda o vročini — sredi te vročine je SZDL končno dala v podpisovanje »Temeljno listino Slovenije '89«. Pri njenem nastanku je, kot znano, od začetka sodelo-

Romanje v Frank, O.

CLEVELAND, O. - Romanje v Frank, Ohio, ki ga organizira Društvo S.P.B. Cleveland, bo letos 24. septembra. Sv. maša bo ob 12. uri opoldne. Glavni maševalec bo škof dr. A. Edward Pevec, somaševal pa bo p. Fortunat Zorman iz Lemonta.

Ob 2.30 pop. bo križev pot in pete litanije Matere božje.

Cena za vožnjo z avtobusom bo \$10 na osebo. Odhod avtobusov bo ob 8. uri zjutraj izpred cerkve Marije Vnebovzete v Collinwoodu, ob 8.30 pa izpred Baragovega doma na St. Clairju. Prijave sprejemajo sledeči:

Viktor Tominec 531-2728
Mary Kokal 835-9417
Vinko Rozman 881-2015
Žup. Sv. Vida 361-1444

vala vsa tako imenovana »koalicija iz Cankarjevega doma«, potem ko je uradni del te koalicije začel v »listino« vnašati boljševistične elemente, je del te koalicije izdal »Majniško deklaracijo«, ki je Slovincem na voljo že lep čas in vsi zanesljivi znaki kažejo, da je opozicijsko »Majniško deklaracijo« doslej podpisalo neprimerno več Slovencev kot »uradno«. Temeljno listino, pa čeprav ima SZDL, skupaj s partijo, v rokah neprimerljivo močnejšo propagandno »mašinerijo«, kot opozicija, ki je tako rekoč brez infrastrukture. SZDL in partija se zdaj izgovarjata — na vročino; češ, čas dopustov je, toda do konca leta bo še veliko ljudi »listino« podpisalo. Po vseh peripatijah s Stanovnikom uradno politiko iz te godlje lahko vleče le Milan Kučan, prebrisan in sposoben pragmatik, ki je, o tem si je ljudstvo popolnoma enotno, v tem trenutku na popolnoma svobodnih volitvah sposoben premagati katerega koli uradnega ali opozicijskega voditelja.

Znano je, da je v odprtem pismu Janez Janša očital Kučanu, da sam dobro ve, da bi bila njegova (Kučanova) stranka na svobodnih volitvah poražena. Res je, da ankete govorijo o tem, da bi partija kot taka v Sloveniji res dobila zelo majhno število glasov. Ko pa so ankete raziskovale priljubljenost politikov, je bil Kučan daleč pred vsemi. To je svojevrsten paradoks!

Da ob vsem tem niti ne govorimo o resnih notranjih sporih v Odboru za varstvo človekovih pravic, iz katerega so, poleg mladincev ljubljanske univerze izstopili tudi že mnogi drugi, saj Igor Bavčar osebno, kakor tudi sam kolegij Odbora vse bolj poslušajo očitke, da se ne posvetuje s člani Odbora in tako pač ti izstopajo.

Žal je treba omeniti tudi resna razhajanja v vodstvu social-demokratske stranke, kjer vse bolj postaja jasno, da njen voditelj France Tomšič res ni usposobljen za to vlogo in zato so v zadnjem času odstopili nekateri njegovi najožji sodelavci.

Tako smo torej spet pri režimu in njegovem prvaku Kučanu. V petek 28. julja je bil v Ljubljani plenum CK slovenske partije, na katerem je tudi Kučan nekajkrat nastopil. Na seji je padel predlog, da bi tudi po kongresu partije Kučana izvolili za predsednika še za en mandat. Kučanovi nastopi so bili vsaj v enem delu nadvse konstruktivni in pragmatični. Rekel je: Ker je partija v zadnjih desetletjih dejansko imela vso oblast in ker je danes tako kot je, naj partija to vzame nase in skuša zdaj ljudstvo tudi potegniti iz godlje, v katero ga je tako dolgo pehala. To so poteze partijskega šefa, ki mu večajo priljubljenost. Čas pa bo pokazal, kako bo z njegovim pragmatizmom v bodoče.

V. Slemensky
(Kat. glas. 3.8.1989)

Prof. Dimitrij Rupel na Cleveland State univerzi jeseni letos

CLEVELAND, O. - Že sem poročal, da namerava v sklopu rednih izmenjav profesorjev in študentov ter raziskovalcev med ljubljansko univerzo in Cleveland State U. priti za en tkm. »quarter« Dimitrij Rupel, ki je gotovo med najbolj znanimi osebnostmi na današnjem Slovenskem. Za ta program izmenjav med univerzama je prišlo predvsem po vztrajnem prizadevanju dr. Karla B. Bonuttija, profesorja ekonomskih ved na CSU.

Predvidoma se bo Rupel nahajal v Clevelandu od konca septembra do decembra. Na univerzi bo imel predavanja o Sloveniji, njeni zgodovini, kulturi, vlogi v današnji Jugoslaviji ipd. Naslov njegovih predavanj oz. »class« je: FST184 Slovenia in Perspective, Block I 8:30-9:35 M,W,F (torej vsak ponedeljek, sreda, petek). Predavanja bodo v predavalnici oz. sobi 2066 tkim. Classroom Buildinga. Vpišejo se lahko vsi študenti na univerzi, izredni študenti tudi, vendar jim bodo predavanja potem stala čednih \$280

Rupel je že študiral v ZDA in govori tekoče angleško. Je kot človek izredna osebnost, ki bo gotovo naredil močan vtis na vsakega študenta. Pričakovati je, da bo predaval na raznih drugih univerzah, kamor bo gotovo povabljen. Prav tako bo na razpolago drugim ustanovam in inštitucijam, tudi slovenskim, seveda proti plačilu primernega honorarja.

Ker se Rupel močno zanima za slovensko problematiko doma, se bo gotovo želel informirati o razmerah v naši slovensko-ameriški skupnosti. V Sloveniji so se začeli mnogi, ki želijo deželo izkopati iz sedanje gospodarske, politične in tudi moralne krize, zanimati za rojake, ki žive v tujini. Vtisi o nas, kaj smo, kaj delamo in tudi ne delamo, ki jih bo Rupel vzel domov in posredoval svojim somišljenikom in slovenskim intelektualnim krogom sploh, bodo gotovo imeli velik vpliv.

Vsi, ki želimo Sloveniji pomagati k demokratičnejši, svobodnejši ureditvi, bi morali navezovati stike s tistimi njenimi državljani, ki isto želijo, čeprav glede določenih političnih ter gospodarskih in drugih gledanj tudi močno razhajamo. Z Dimitrijem Ruplom bomo imeli odlično priliko, da se o razmerah v Sloveniji iz prve, izredno angažirane roke informiramo, v naših pogovorih, formalnih in neformalnih oz. roma osebnih, pa bomo mogli tudi njega o marsičem informirati, ali, bolje rečeno, seznanjati z našimi gledanji in stališči.

Ko bom imel več točnih podatkov o Ruplovem bivanju v Clevelandu, bom bralce seveda obvestil. Tudi o tem, kako bi ga morda prosili, da bi predaval v vaši naselbini.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

819. Medicinska sestra Jožica Rihar odhaja

za tri leta na Madagaskar. V aprilski številki ljubljanskega »Prijatelja«, ki ga izdajajo kot »list prizadetih in njihovih prijateljev« slovenski lazaristi, beremo porčilo o »Podelitvi Misijonskega križa« naši rojakinji:

»Gospod preiskuje naša srca, vodi naša pota, misli, besede, dejanja. Potem ko nas je po starših poklical v življenje, nas vedno znova kliče na pot ljubezni, odpuščanja, služnja, žrtvovanja... Izbira in klinče delavce v svoj vinograd. Nekateri temu klicu prisluhnejo in mu veselo sledijo...

Tako se je Bog ozrl na našo sodelavko PBI, Jožico Rihar, medicinsko sestro. Poklic je v njej dozorel in odločila se je, da odide za tri leta v misijone na Madagaskar.

V nedeljo, 25. junija, je bila v njeni domači župniji Polhov Gradec slovesnost sv. birme, združena s slovesnostjo podelitve misijonskega križa. Med daritvijo je Jožica z drugimi pevci mladinskega zbora iz srca prepevala psalm: Glej, srca prepevala psalm: Glej, srca prihajam, da izpolnim tvojo voljo, Gospod.

Slovesnosti se je poleg številnih domačinov udeležilo tudi nekaj bolnikov in invalidov. Škof Lenič je v pridigi poudaril, da so prav bolniki in invalidi tisti, ki mnogo svojega trpljenja in molitev darujejo za duhovniške, redovniške in misijonske poklice.

Tokrat smo združeni v molitvi prosili za srečno pot in blagoslov pri delu, ki ga bo Jožica opravljala. Ostanimo v molitvi in žrtvah z njo povezani vsa leta njenega misijonarjenja!«

V zadnji pošiljki sv. maš, tako iz Clevelanda kot iz Gilberta, je več intencij za zdravje naših rojakinj in rojakov. Nekateri hudo trpijo, ker so vezani na dom ali ustanovo in se ne morejo več premikati svobodno.

V DRAG SPOMIN

ob četrti obletnici, odkar je umrla moja ljuba žena



Marija Balazič,

ki je umrla 17. avgusta 1985.

Kje je tisti rajski čas, kje je dragi Tvoj obraz? Šla si v daljni domači kraj, prišla nisi več nazaj.

Žalujejo:

France, mož, bratje v Ameriki in v Sloveniji ter ostalo sorodstvo.

Euclid, O., 18. avgusta 1989.

dno, kot popreje v življenju. Vsakemu bi rad priporočil revijo »Prijatelj«, ki jo izdajajo lazaristovski bogoslovci v Ljubljani. Glavni urednik je Jože Župančič, ki dela z uredniškim odborom. Je to verski list z bogato vsebino, ki bo vsakemu bolniku prinesel z vsako številko novega poguma in krščanskega optimizma. Naroča se na naslovu: PRIJATELJ, Maistrova 2, Ljubljana. Stane pa letno za inozemstvo US \$15, po letalski pošti pa \$20. Misijonska akcija potrebuje molitve naših bolnikov in bolnic, ki z vdanim prenašanjem križa bolezni lahko veliko napravijo v pomoč našim misijonarjem in misijonarkam na terenu. Sam ta list že leta dobivam in ga zelo cenim. Aprilska številka ima 34 strani, z lepimi slikami.

Molimo. Gospod, bolan sem. Vem, da je pri Tebi življenje v izobilju. Življenje je možno samo v skupnosti s Teboj. Nič manj kot v svojih dnevih zdravja sem sedaj v bolezni v nevarnosti, da se ukvarjam samo s seboj; namesto, da bi pogled dvignil k Tebi. O, da bi mogel slepo zaupati v Tvoje usmiljenje in ljubezen!

Brat Jožko Kramar, S.D.B.,

v zaledju na oddihu, je prišel, po dobroti starega prijatelja iz mladih let g. Stanka Ulčarja v Torontu, na ta kontinent. Dne 10. avgusta se je ustavljal pri nas in pri opoldanski maši govoril kratko vernikom o svojem misijonskem delu. Večer preje je kazal skioptične slike v fari Čudodelne svetinje nn Brown's Line. Bil je tudi v Hamiltonu na salezijanski fari in odšel k sorodnikom v Pittsburgh in Cleveland za kratke obiske. Srečala sva se prvič v življenju, četudi se po pismih pozna že dolgo vrsto let, kar mu MZA letno pomaga. Prinesel je s seboj izvod knjige, ki jo je ravno izdal, pod nnslovom: Ljubezen ne pozna ovir. Izšla je na 162 straneh v Ljubljani, na Rakovniku, ob »70-letnici življenja in 55-letnici misijonskega dela«.

Tole posvetilo je dodal na podobici Marije z Jezusom: »Prijatelj, brat, ki si imel potrpljenje, da si te vrste prebral. Zberi se sam v sebi in pomisli pred Bogom: Ali sem storil vse, kar bi lahko storil, da tem ljudem, mojim bratom, zasveti luč Kristusove ljubezni? Ne odlašaj do tedaj, ko bo prepoznano...zate...in za tvoje brate. Ne bodi kot Kajn: 'Kaj me brigajo! Saj so sami krivi!' Bog je ljubezen! Ljubezen ne pozna ovir! Daj mi duše, drugo vzemi!

Spoštovani dobrotniki! Ob 70-letnici življenja in 55-letnici misijonskega dela se vsem dobrotnikom in prijateljem misijona na Papui-Novu Gvineji najlepše zahvaljujem. S svojo velikodušnostjo omogočate, da ljubezen tudi danes dela čudeže. Bodite srečni, da lahko

(dalje na str. 12)



Vrata

ZDAVNAJ so že razpadla vrata v gorski dolini, kjer so bivali očetje mojih očetov; vrata, pod katerimi so sklanjali svoja telesa kakor pod bremenom težkega življenja. Vrata, skozi katera so me ponesli h krstu, niso tista, ki me zdaj ločijo od groze velikega sveta. Nobenega zaupanja nimam v vrata, katerih pomoč moram plačati z denarjem. Neznani človek jih je naredil za neznanega človeka; nobene ljubezni ni bilo v njegovem delu. Moja duša pa bi bila rada prikovana na d o m a č a vrata — to trpljenje bi mi prineslo srečo in mir.

Ne morem se iztrgati iz svoje zemlje. Vžgala se je vame kakor vžge ognjeni žig živini gospodarjev pečat v močne boke. In najrajši bi objel kmeta, ki živi v naročju te zemlje, ko mi je bil rekel:

»Kadar koli prideš, so ti moja vrata odprta, kruh je na mizi in postelja postлана...«

Nekaj velikega mi je podaril s temi besedami! Tedaj nisem vedel storiti drugega, le roko sem mu stisnil in globoko sem mu pogledal v oči. Dovolj je bilo, da sva se razumela.

Dobra, skrbna vrata dobrih ljudi!

Njih barva je kakor barva dreves in kljuka ima na koncu cvetni popek. Debele deske se vežejo v močno sožitje, ki navdaja človeka z občutkom varnosti in stalnosti. Sredi vrat, v dosegu človeškega očesa, je lina v obliki srca, ki pravi: »V hišo stopi s srcem, ne z nožem!« Prag je obrabljen od mnogih stopal; živi in mrtvi so stopali čezenj. Na desni strani vrat stoji dolga kamnita klop.

V zelenkaste podboje je vklesana velika letnica, ki pravi, da so ta vrata videla že Napoleonove vojske in da se spominjajo celo rokovnjačev, ki so trkali nanja, ko so naši pradedi še jokali v zibelkah. Sredi noči so prišli in potrkali na vrata, brez besed in brez prošnje — samo oči so jim temno žarele iz zraslih obrazov in dolgi pastirski plašči so jim kakor srednjeveškim romarjem padali čez ramena do tal... Vrata se še spominjajo njihovih težkih rok, ki so jemale in delile, čeprav so jih danes že potisnili v pravljico kakor nekaj, kar skoraj nikdar ni bilo

res.

Kadar se dotaknem teh močnih rožancev, začutim, kako pod skorjo davnih let utripuje srce preteklosti. Kajti izsekali so jih iz boka gore kakor kos živega, trdega mesa ter ga vzdali v stene človeškega bivališča. Še trepeta v njem pradačna moč in bojim se, da se bodo nekega dne podboji zganih kakor riba, ki nosi svet na svojem hrbtu, in tedaj bodo popokale vse stene in vse vezi. Gora še drhti v njih, v vsaki žili kamenja še utripuje njena kri. Zdaj se še vzpenjajo kot čvrsti obok med našim prihajanjem in odhajanjem, še se pokorijo meri naših dosegljajev, toda če se bo v njih prebudila tista divja sila, ki živi v telesu gore... Zdaj pa še mirno bedijo nad pragom našega doma.

Tako lepo je videti mater na vratih, ko se ozira po poti in čez travnike, kje bi zagledala svoje otroke. Potem jih pokliče, vsakega otroka pokliče po imenu — tako dober in lep je njen glas. Še kokoši ga poznajo in berači, ti trudni božji gosti...

In nekaj kraljevskega je v možu, ko z žilavo roko prime za veliko železno kljuko, gospodar svojega doma in svojih vrat. Tisti trenutek je dan zanj minil; moževe oči so mirne in trudne.

Zakaj sem se prav zdajle spomnil na besede umrlega prijatelja glasbenika?

Bilo je nekega večera, ko je sredi pogovora umolknil, se nekam zagledal in čez čas rekel — zdi se mi, da je imel tedaj zaprte oči:

»Rad bi napisal simfonijo s prav preprostim naslovom, s prav preprosto vsebino, kakršno doživlja toliko ljudi, ki jih vsak dan srečujemo. 'Prihod' ali 'Vrnitev', kakor pač hočeš. Toda obsegala bi vso tragiko življenja. Pomisli: človek se vrača! Bližajoči se zvoki rogov — njegovi koraki. Prepleta jih glas violine. Zvesto pričakovanje, združitev upanja in bojazni.

To bi ne bila vrnitev izgubljenega sina, ki ve, da ga doma pričakuje oče, zlat prstan in svatbena miza, temveč vrnitev človeka, ki je hotel postati srečen, pa je odvrnil vse blagoslove mladosti kakor nadležno

breme, še ključ domačih vrat je potopil v najgloblji tolmun — pa se ni zavedal, da si je z njim odtrgal kos lastnega srca. Ne, šele pozneje se je zavedal tega... Hotel je biti svoboden, zmagoslavno svoboden — kakor glas fanfare nad zamolklimi glasovi vsakdanjosti — in menil je, da je svoboda v tem, da se človek vsemu odreče, zadnji cunji, še škapulirju na vratu... Stopal je naprej in se ni menil za pot... Odkar je zapustil domača vrata, je odprl mnogo tujih. Včasih mu je bilo pri srcu, kot bi dekletu na okno potrkal in bi mu dekletu odprlo, da je videl prijazen obraz in roko, ki je vse do poslednjega razdala, drugič pa mu je bilo srce bridko kakor encijanova korenina. Kajti hudo je, če nam drugi odpirajo vrata in jih zapirajo za nami...

Ko je odhajal, se ni ozrl. Ko se je vračal, si je z dlanjo zaslanjal oči in zrl proti soncu, ki je lovilo v svojo svetlobo domačo vas. Duša mu je bila težka in vroča kakor kri...

Da, najprej pričakovanje! Tu bi moral zaslutiti skrivno melodijo stvari. Čutiš, te note bi moral pisati s krvjo. S krvjo iz srca, ki je to doživelo. Vrnili bi se pod večer, ko drsi droben, žalosten dež izpod neba. Kot pijan bi se opotekal po cesti. Videl bi, da stari oreh še kot svoje dni zori pred hišo in da lastovke še gnezdijo nad vrati. Toda hiša je prazna. Ne oče ne mati ga ne pričakuje, le spomin... In naslonil bi se na podboj ter se ga dotaknil s čelom... Tedaj bi spet šla vanj moč domače zemlje, vsa kri njegove mladosti bi se mu spet zbrala v srcu... Nikoli več ne bo zapustil praga rojstne hiše...

To bi ne bila pesem premagane, temveč pesem zmaganca, ki je končno našel svobodo. Ne svobode svetlih trobent ne pijane zanesenosti, temveč svobodo žrtve, dela in pokoja... Ne, ti ne moreš razumeti, ti ne, toda jaz...«

Ko sem se mu ozrl v obraz, sem nenadoma spoznal, da bi bila to pesem njegovega življenja, njegovega hrepenenja.

Nikoli je ni dokončal, razen morda ob prestopu praga poslednjih vrat...

Veža je prepojena z duhom ognjišča.

Križi svetih Treh kraljev na vratih so že vsi porumeneli.

+ G + M + B +

Preprost blagoslov, ki posvečuje naše duri, zapisan z blagoslovljeno kredo na letošnji zadnji sveti večer. Otroška radost me prevzame, ko se ozrem na te nerodne črke. Duh kadila mi udari v nosnice. Nekaj dobrega biva med nami.

Kdo ve, če ni bil starec, ki je ondan sedel na klopi pred hišo, poslednji izmed svetih Treh kraljev, ki še išče poti v svojo daljno deželo? Jokal je in povpraševal otroke: »Zakaj povsod zapirajo vrata pred menoj?« pa mu otroci niso vedeli odgovoriti, le najmanjše dekletce mu je dalo kos kruha,

(dalje na str. 12)

V R A T A

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

s katerega je prej polizalo vse maslo.

Potem je začel stari praviti otrokom zgodbo o Mariji in Jožefu, ki sta v kraljevskem mestu Betlehemu zaman trkala na vrata bogatih sorodnikov. »Zapomnite si, otroci,« je rekel, »kjer je odprto srce, so tudi vrata vsakomur odprta...«

Počasi se prebuja v meni slutnja — samo slutnja, nič več, kajti preveč sem se že oddaljil od prvih studentov — da so vrata tesno povezana z našo usodo... Močna hišna vrata iz zdravega mecesnovega lesa, ki je pretrpel mnogo viharjev in dosti doživel sredi gora. Zdaj varuje uboge človeške otroke. »Vzemite me,« je rekel, »moja dolžnost je, da varujem!« Dolej je stražil nad visoko, previsno skalo pot, ki drži v planino, zdaj pa varuje pot do srca družine.

V tihem zadovoljstvu nad redom stvari si prižigam pipo in mislim na portale starih katedral z njihovimi svetniki in apokaliptičnimi pošastmi, z resnimi in molčecimi podobami kraljev in vojvod in s strogim Odršenikom v čelu nad durmi. Ne, ob vratih, med katerimi stojim, ni ne svetnikov ne kraljev, le posvečujoči spomin davnih prednikov počiva v njih, globoko spoštovanje in velika skrivnost življenja. In sonce jih preplavlja z isto žarečo strastjo, ki z njo uporablja bogastvo velikih cerkva in palač.

Ločitev in družitev!

Ko zaprem vrata za seboj, se me poloti občutek zaključnosti, srcu nekako odleže in oči se odpočijejo. Spet najdem sam sebe v sebi primerni razmernosti prostora. Zapah na vratih zaropota, kakor bi spustil bronasto vedro v vodnjak. Tečaji so trudni in škripljejo — moral bom poiskati veliko kurje pero, kajti žejni so olja.

O, pijanost srca, ki se nikoli ne boš odrekla želji, da bi bivala v hiši pod goro, kjer se stekata dve vodi in sije sonce ves dan na travnik in gozd. Takrat bom morda dojel zadnjo skrivnost domačih prag — m o j i h vrat — in če bom stopil na prag, bom videl v daljavi znamenje vrh klanca in kože, ki se pasejo ob cvetočih robidah.

In nekega dne bi prijel za roko mlado ženo ter jo popeljal skozi vrata. Preprog bi ne pogrnili, toda ves prag bi nastlal z dišečim zelenim smrečjem.

Potem bi vrata zaprl...

Toda takoj drugo jutro bi jih odprl na stečaj in veliko srce bi izrezljal vanje. Vsem žalostnim in obupanim bi dejal:

»Vrata sem odprl, pridite, darujem vam vso radost svojega srca...«

Zakaj nekaj zelo lepega so odprla vrata in miza, ki na njej popotnega vedno pričakuje kruh in dobra beseda...

EMILIJAN CEVC
MISLI, 4 — 1989

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

sodelujete pri uresničitvi božjih načrtov. Vašo velikodušno dobroto naj Bog bogato poplača. Canada — ZDA, avgusta 1989.«

Novi naslov br. Kramarja bo sedaj: Don Bosco Araimiri, P.O. Box 159, Kerema, Gulf Province, Papua — New Guinea.

Sestra Anica Miklavčič

bo s septembrom predstavljena v drugo misijonsko postojanko, kjer bodo imele sestre delo z najbolj ubogimi: Canossian Sisters, Sacred Heart Church, Saikung N.T., Hong Kong. Vse lepo pozdravlja in se v molitev priporoča ter lepe FDC pošilja za MZA, ki ji je za vso pomoč dolga leta zelo hvaležna.

Leta 1997 bo Hong Kong prišel pod oblast kitajske vlade na celini. V Kanado prihaja zadnje mesece vedno več bogatih Kitajcev. Pri emigraciji so napravili izjemo v postopku, da lahko vsak, ki ima dovolj denarja, brez težav pride v deželo in sem emigrira. Na zahodu, v Vancouverju, B.C., jih je vedno več in Toronto ima že veliko število Kitajcev od preje in sedaj novih.

Predsednica Helena Klesin piše, da bodo imeli MZA New York prireditve prvo nedeljo v oktobru in da bo program prevzela ga. Marjana Burgar, žena blagajnika MZA Vinkota Burgarja ml. Bila je vesela podpisov iz clevelandske prireditve MZA.

Poverjenica MZA Maidstone—Windsor, Ont., piše, da pripravljajo letno MZA prireditve — misijonski piknik — v nedeljo, 10. septembra. Poslala je tudi za sv. maše za rajnega Feliksa Kolarja, od njegove žene. Le korajžno na delo, ga. Mimi Martinčič!

Novomašnik Anthony Kweyu, ordiniran lansko leto (sept. 1988) v Keniji, se zahvaljuje družini Magajna v Clevelandu za dar in prilaga lepo pismo ter novomašno fotografijo, ko obhaja med prvo sv. mašo, to je na novi maši.

Ga. Mary Kebe iz Thornhill, Ont., je darovala enoletno vzdrževalnino za svojega bogoslovca v \$300 U.S. valute.

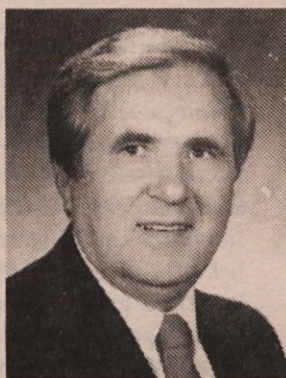
Neimenovana iz Montreala je darovala za sr. Marjeto Mrhar na Madagaskarju \$1000 v poseben namen. Vsi darovalci iskreno zahvaljeni!

Fr. Jože Ferkulj se je vrnil iz Kansasa na Florido in en mesec nadomestuje odsotnega poljskega župnika, ki je na Poljskem ta čas. G. Jože vzdržuje dva domača bogoslovca istočasno in je prosil za intencije, ki jih že opravlja po namenu vseh darovalcev na pikniku MZA Cleveland, ki so preko predsednice Lavriševe dali za sv. maše v juliju. Za eno vzdrževalnino \$300 smo mu intencij že poslali.

Med rojake je bil zadnje tedne koperski škof Pirih. Kasneje pride med naše rojake na tem kontinentu na obisk

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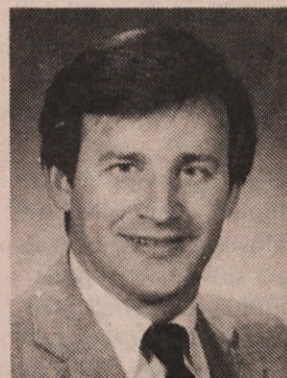
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Slovenski laik pred letom 2000

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

sti ter so danes kot večinski del naroda najbolj neizkoriščen potencial slovenstva.

Slovenski kristjan ima v Cerkvi še nekako ministrantsko miselnost: čuti se dolžnega pomagati duhovniku, znati brati berilo, počistiti cerkev, malo pa je poskusov odgovorne skrbi za duhovni razvoj.

Za sedanjega slovenskega laika v splošnem smislu je značilna družbena oz. politična obrobnost, znotraj Cerkve pa neprebujena oseba, ki se ne zaveda polnosti svojega človeškega dostojanstva in možnosti svojega poslanstva.

Mislím, da je dobro, da se o širšem okviru tega trenutka (o »slovenski pomladi«) ali o teh časih pogovarjamo, ko si tem času početi.

Cankar je spravil na svet to slavno misel, da se obnašamo kot hlapci, da smo narod hlapcev in marsikdo med Slovenci je to njegovo misel povzel in se kar strinjal z njo, čeprav v resnici ni bilo vedno tako. Če bi bili tako revni, bi se tudi ne obdržali na tem prostoru, kjer so se zvrstili skoraj vsi narodi, ko so potovali preko Evrope. Rad bi naredil neko paralelo med drugo vojno in temi trenutki na Roški cesti (ko so Janša in tovariši zapustili zapor, op. ur.). V II. vojni je slovenski narod v nekem smislu stopil razdeljen, še bolj razdeljen pa je izšel iz nje. Bilo je nekaj trenutkov enotnosti, neko obdobje upanja, da se lahko nekaj enotno naredi, vendar je bilo to upanje kmalu razbito. To pa, kar se je lani godilo v Ljubljani, kaže na neko občutje slovenstva. Lahko bi rekel, da je to, kar je Spomenka Hribar zadnje čase razvijala kot spravo, idejo, ki jo je ona kot človek s partijske strani čisto osebno oživila, ne kot papirnat projekt, ampak kot nekaj, kar je treba živeti.

KORENINE, Pariz, marec 1989
(Iz Kat. glasu, 27. julija 1989)

tudi nadškof dr. Šuštar. V pokoj je šel v duluthski škofiji brat rajnega g. Janeza Dolšina, g. Stanko. Zlatomašnik Lavrih je praznoval svojo obletnico zelo lepo tudi v Clevelandu.

Rev. Charles Wolbang CM
131 Birchmount Road,
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