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Bled, Slovenia

Bled is one of the oldest, most famous and beautiful tourist places in Slovenia. The town by the lake lies in the middle of a glacially transformed landscape called Blejski kot, on the passage from Radovljica Valley to the eastern rim of the Julian Alps.

The Ice Age formed its current geological appearance.

The Bohinj glacier hollowed out the basin of Lake Bled, which was filled with water some 14,000 years ago. Originally, the lake was larger and deeper, until the Jezernica effluence broke out at its southern end, and a small island was left in the middle of the lake. In the summer the water reaches a temperature of 24°C and is warm enough for swimming.

The panorama of the lake with the island and castle on top of a solitary rock has become an icon of Slovenian tourism, and the town of Bled has included it in its municipal coat of arms.

Archaeological excavations have revealed that the surrounding area of the lake has been continuously settled since the Upper Palaeolithic period. Finds reveal that settlement of the area was most intense in the Iron Age and the Old Slavonic period and was mainly limited to the castle hill and its immediate surroundings. Many burial grounds have been discovered the most important of which is a Hallstatt necropolis at Pristava below the castle (800-650 BC).

The area of Bled, which was settled by Slavs from the 7th to the 11th centuries, is the

best researched settlement area of the Alpine Slavs, who also inhabited the island, where they probably established a pre-Christian place of worship. Later, a pre-Romanesque chapel was built on that place, probably the result of missionary activity of the Aquileian patriarch Paulin.

Today's Church of the Assumption has had many predecessors. A pre-Romanesque chapel was succeeded by a Romanesque one, while a three-nave basilica was erected as early as the 12th century. In 1465, a single-nave Gothic church with a belfry was built, which still stands today, except that it was renovated in Baroque style with extensions added.

Gothic frescoes dating from around 1470 and featuring images from Mary's life have been preserved in the presbytery, along with two pendants and a wooden statue of Virgin Mary.

In the middle of the 17th century, the church was renovated in Baroque style and rebuilt in 1685, which can be attributed to the increasingly popular pilgrimages to the island. The interior of the church is adorned with Baroque altars; three side altars made of black marble are the work of the Ljubljana stonecutters M. Cusse and F. Ferrato and were made between 1699 and 1700, while the main altar dates from 1747.

A church curiosity is the 'Bell of wishes' from 1534, which is rung by almost every visitor to the church. The island plateau protected

by a wall also features Provost's House (1620), Sexton's House (1685-1721) and a house called *Puščava* (1849) which were all intended for pilgrims to stay the night.

In 1655, a monumental stairway was built with 99 stone steps leading from the quay to the buildings.

Bled's other top feature is the castle perched high on top of a solitary rock rising steeply to the north of the lake. It was first mentioned in 1004, when German Emperor Henry II presented Bled estates to the Bishops of Brizen to be handled by their vassals.

The Romanesque castle was rebuilt several times, particularly after the earthquakes of 1511 and 1690. After the 1511 earthquake, a late Gothic chapel of St. Albin and St. Ingenuin was built, which was later rebuilt

in Baroque style. The interior is adorned with illusionist frescoes dating from around 1700. The castle was renovated by the plans of Anton Bitenc from 1951 and 1961, when residential quarters around the upper courtyard were rearranged as a museum and restaurant.

Blessing of Chapel in St. Vitus Village

Sunday, September 8th, which is the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, will be exactly one year from the date of the blessing of St. Vitus Village by Bishop Anthony Pilla.

This year we have asked Bishop Edward Pevec to come to St. Vitus on Sunday, September 8th for the blessing of the new chapel in St. Vitus Village.

On this date there will be only one morning Mass at 10 a.m. We ask all parishioners to plan to come to the blessing Mass and ceremony of the new chapel.

--St. Vitus Church Bulletin

He conquers who endures.
--Persius

It's COOL
To Be
SLOVENIAN!



John R. Telich, Sr., CLU and Ann Rue, Chief of Staff in Lt. Governor of Alaska office.

Ann Rue addresses 'University at Sea'

One of the high points of John Telich Sr.'s recent Alaska Study Cruise was the brunch with Ann Rue, Chief of Staff for the Lieutenant Governor's office of Alaska.

Her address was at the American College of Life Underwriters "University at Sea" aboard Holland America's ship the Amsterdam. While in Juneau (capital of Alaska), Ann came aboard to inform the attendees of some of Alaska's significant facts. Alaska has a population of 650,000 with Juneau as its capital in its land mass of 570,000 miles replete with oil reserves, timber and fishing.

In 1976 Alaskans voted to approve a Permanent Fund. This fund was to provide compensation to its permanent residents with values from its most valuable resource, OIL. 1977 marked the first deposit of this fund with 25% of the value of oil placed in the fund.

In 1983 it was decided that some of this fund should be invested in securities and also in 1983 the initial disbursement was made to all Alaskan permanent residents of \$390.00. By 1984, 5 billion had been added to the permanent fund. In 1989 \$10 billion was accumulated and this grew to \$20 billion by 1996. In 2002 the funds value was \$24 billion.

Last year the disbursement to each permanent resident had grown to \$1,850. The Board of this fund realizes that Alaska oil reserves will eventually be depleted; they have projected that in 2027 (25 years) the allocation for permanent residents will be made up from 25% Oil Reserve Fund and 75% from the earnings from its securities. Hopefully these projections will hold true.

Ann Rue is Chief of Staff for Lt. Governor of Alaska, Fran Ulmer, who will be running for Governor at the next election, since the present Governor will have completed two terms. She indeed is a most qualified vibrant person, and it was a most pleasurable portion of our University at Sea with friends from the American College of the Underwriters.

Interspersed with mornings in Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan, Victoria, BC, were lectures by a foremost estate planner Frank Rinaldi LLB. Steve Tarr, Vice President of American College of Life Underwriters quarter-backed this event. Jan and I enjoyed this thoroughly.

--John R. Telich, Sr., CLU
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Bled island with the castle in the background
(Photo: G. Pohleven/FA Vitrum)

North to Alaska...

by RUDY FLIS

At the end of my day there isn't any place I'd rather be than home, where I'm with perfect company and am fed delicious meals and desserts. Do I need a vacation from all of this? How much happier can happy be? As you can see I'm not a live wire, but my wife, Therese keeps me for some unknown reason.

Last February, at my birthday party, our kids had us sit down to watch a VCR tape. That is how we learned of our Alaskan Cruise as an anniversary gift - *NO NEGOTIATIONS!*

When Therese and I thought of a cruise, it was always an Alaskan cruise. So you know after the shock of the news was gone, all that was left was the thrill of the adventure which was to be ours this summer.

The first day of our vacation did not go well. Therese and I spent a frustrating eight hours at the airport, only to return home. We arrived a day late in Fairbanks, Alaska

and missed our first day of sightseeing. But then the sunshine began and lasted a full seven days, an uncommon occurrence in Alaska. Each day under bright blue skies I absorbed the majestic beauty surrounding us. My eyes did not want to blink and perhaps miss what I will never see again.

The first days in Alaska we packed and unpacked often as we journeyed toward Anchorage. It reminded me of living out of my duffel bag when I traveled as a soldier. In spite of that, there wasn't a way that I wasn't going to enjoy these special days with my wife, Therese.

For many days in the majesty of Alaska and aboard a beautiful cruise ship, we did what we pleased, when we pleased, alone, the two of us. That was a nice experience. Thank you, Lord.

Our next vacation? God only knows. We have new luggage. I feel my wife will not let it go to waste. Stay tuned.

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS

by John Mercina

ONLY IN AMERICA...

(One Republican person's view of the rescue of Pa coal miners)

"A U.S. Senate Committee, composed of Senators D..., C... and F... has announced that the rescue of the Pennsylvania coal miners has been repealed and the miners will be placed back in the mine. The Senators noted the following violations in the rescue process, in the order of importance:

1. Heavy diesel equipment was moved to the rescue site without concern for possible air pollution.
2. Water was pumped out of the mine without first determining if it was polluted, or providing an environmentally safe area for storing the water.
3. Numerous holes were drilled in the ground during rescue, without first performing an Environmental Impact study.
4. No effort was made to ensure racial, ethnic, and sexual diversity of the rescue workers.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania was heard to 'Thank God' during a live television broadcast of the rescue, violating the separation of church and state.
6. Several people at this public, government supported rescue mentioned praying.
7. The trapped miners did not represent a diversified cross section of American society.
8. Je...J..., Al S..., and Hi... Cl.. were not given sufficient time to make speeches at the site.
9. The Senate was not given sufficient time to determine whether or not any Re... office holder owned stock in the coal company, thus being responsible for the conspiracy that caused the mine to flood.
10. Not even one person mentioned that Al G...invented mine rescue.

Thus...a diversified group of miners will be placed back into the mine shaft, the holes will be sealed, water will be returned to the mine and the rescue will be attempted again, in an environmentally and politically correct manner, with all Senators and representatives of minorities and splinter groups present."

Or... A group of Senators will be placed in the mine and the mine will be sealed with no attempt made at rescue.

Mlakar Marches Down Memory Lane in Germany

by RAY MLAKAR

Well, time for a joke; are you ready? A man walked into his back yard one morning and found a gorilla in a tree. He called the "Gorilla Removal Service" and soon a representative arrived with a stick, a Chihuahua, a pair of handcuffs and a shotgun. "Now listen carefully," he told the homeowner. "I'm going to climb the tree and poke the gorilla with this stick until he falls to the ground. The trained Chihuahua will then go right for his uh, uh, uh, sensitive area and when the gorilla instinctively crosses his hands in front to protect himself, you slap on the handcuffs... got it?" - "Yep," got it," said the homeowner, "but what's the shotgun for" - The man replied, "If I fall out of the tree before the gorilla, shoot the Chihuahua."

Well time to forget about the gorilla and get back to the Fatherland. In the fall of 1949, the entire battalion was notified that they would be going to "Putlos" to an area called Grefenwohr and just maybe some of the readers who were in Germany will remember Grafenwohr, a place designated for maneuvers and firing of all weapons. What can I say about Grenwohr, the pits of Germany.

It was near the Baltic Sea and covered acres of ground and of course it was Tent City which brought memories of Camp Breckenridge back into focus. We went there in the fall of the year but unfortunately during the early morning hours up until two in the afternoon, the place was hot and I mean hot, hotter than hell.

As the afternoon wore on it cooled down and by evening you were looking for anything and everything that you could put on to keep you warm. We had eight men squad tents with pot belly stoves to heat the tent during the night. Mornings were hot and evening and nights were extremely cold to say the least. There were no modern conveniences, for we were back to slit trenches for toilet privileges. The Mess Hall was tent city also.

The only buildings up were those that served as headquarters, offices, PX's, snack bars, etc. Unfortunately when we left Karlsruhe to go there, even the officers did not know where Grenwohr was and used maps to drive there for it was a military convoy all the way. Being forwarned that the roads would be rough, the 90mm guns were put on flat railroad cars and sent to Grenwohr. Fortunately some of the men who operated the 90mm guns

were permitted to go on the flat cars to accompany the guns, more or less as guards, but pray tell who would steal a 90mm gun?

Traveling that distance on a flat bed train car was much nicer than riding in the back of a 2½ ton truck for when one got to Grafenwohr, one had more bumps on the back end than a new born baby. We came to one area on our way down there that the road was washed out near the sea, bridges bombed out and still not rebuilt since the war and vehicles were put on barges and towed across the body of water which took some time. It was a "toll service" and they ran into a lot of trouble trying to convince the operators of the barge service that we were the U.S. Army and we don't pay tolls. The officers called those enlisted men who could speak and understand German to try to get it across to them that we were the U.S. Army and we have no German marks to pay any of their toll fees.

Guess they got tired of arguing with us or wanted to insure that a Third World War would not be started over being paid for towing service across the body of water. They did the service for us out of the kindness of their hearts. (Kindness my foot, for they saw in the back of the trucks we had loads of rifles and a Ring

Monument mounted on top of each 2½ ton truck with machine guns. But by the same token we were in no position to start any big ruckus, either.

One month of living in the field was a lot to take and once we got back to Karlsruhe, old Kaserne would seem like heaven on earth compared to the outdoor living we had to endure. St. Peter, I hope you are keeping track of all this hell on earth so there will be no question as to our entering the pearly gates of heaven.

After the first week in the field perhaps any place but there would seem like heaven where they have real toilets, real mess halls, cooking on real stoves. It goes without saying that one does not know what they had, what they are missing until they are forced to do without. The captain said we would be making the trip to Grenwohr every fall, but then I was happy knowing that the following year, just about maneuvers time, I would be on my back to the U.S.A. to go home for good, but little did I know what lay ahead of me, but that will come in the future articles, for I got to get through this maneuver first.

God are you with me? How about adjusting the climate first, give us some

cool days and half descent warm nights. On those cool nights I would be more than willing to sleep with my dog back home for he would be keeping me warm if nothing else, but knowing dogs, even they would run away from an area like Grenwohr.

Each day we scratched out one more day off the calendar that would bring us one more day closer to getting back to real civilization, back to Karlsruhe. Well, have no fear, Ray will get through this with a few more days to go, before we pack up and leave this God forsaken land. Time to hit the sack for in the next few days we got a lot of packing to do to get ready for the trek back to Karlsruhe, God's country. In the meantime May the Good Lord bless and watch over you as he has watched over all of us at Grenwohr.

My sister Irene sent me the attached poem for I guess she realizes that I need it about now and wish to share it with the readers. There's a reason... For every pain, that we must bear. For every burden, every care. There's a reason. For every grief, that bows the head, for every teardrop that is shed. There is a reason for every hurt, for every plight, for every lonely pain-racked night. There's a reason. But if we trust God as we should, it will all work out for our good. HE KNOWS THE REASON.

Life in the Refugee Camps

by ANTON ZAKELJ,
translated and edited
by JOHN ZAKELJ

(Continued from last week)

Thursday, Dec. 20, 1945

I went to see the doctor and he said I don't have anything dangerous. Mire is doing my duties, even though he's also feeling sick.

We received new tobacco cards. Mire already smoked all of his cigarettes, 40 of my "Nereta" and 30 of my "Moravia." I saved 80 Moravia which I will give to a tailor to make a blouse for Mici.

Friday, Dec. 21, 1945

The camp leadership told me I will oversee the distribution of food in the kitchen tomorrow. They said the previous kitchen staff stole 500 kilos (over 1,000 pounds) of flour. After dinner tonight, they gave me some delicious stew. If only we could get that all the time!

I went to Mittoni (a merchant in town) and sold 20 pieces of bobbin lace for 145 shillings, one kilo of bread and some peas.

Saturday, Dec. 22, 1945

This morning another kitchen supervisor argued with the cooks. I stayed quiet. I cooked some of my own potatoes back in our room.

I weighed myself in the kitchen - I weigh 68 kilos (150 pounds).

I'm reading a German novel, "Paradise in the Jungle." After New Year's I will start reading an English book.

Sunday, Dec. 23, 1945

We went to Mass at 7 and 9 a.m. UNRRA gave each person a can of meat and a can of cheese. They also gave each child under 14 some bread, butter, marmalade and other things.

In the afternoon, we went into the woods and cut a Christmas tree.

Monday, Dec. 24, 1945

This morning we set up our Nativity scene. In Slovenia we always set up a Nativity scene for Christmas. For our first Christmas in the refugee camp, we didn't have a proper Nativity scene, so we hand-colored a picture and set it up with some moss which we gathered from the nearby woods.

America, England and France have recognized the new republic of Yugoslavia, with the condition that it become truly democratic.

This evening (Christmas Eve), we prayed all three decades of the rosary while we walked in procession around the barracks.

Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1945

Last night it rained and today it was icy. We went to a special Christmas Mass at midnight and another one at 9 this morning. In church, the singing was accompanied by violins.

Today we had lots of good food - soup with noodles, meat and potatoes, and zgance (corn mush) with bacon! It was good, but I'm not used to such heavy food.

Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1945

We went to Masses at 7 and 9 a.m., and litanies at 5 p.m. In the evening, we watched other refugees perform a play called "The Student," but the acting was terrible.

Cilka's brother Rupert came to visit us. My sister Mici has been angry and upset for some days now.

Thursday, Dec. 27, 1945

Mire left with Rupert on a trip.

We hear on the news that Mihajlovič is on trial in Yugoslavia. The communist government has sentenced many of their own people to death by hanging or firing squad.

Friday, Dec. 28, 1945

I studied English all day. It rained today; there is no snow on the ground.

Someone arrived from another camp and said that UNRRA gave them each new hats, coats or shirts. They have done that at other camps, too, but not here.

Saturday, Dec. 29, 1945

My cousin Anze Zakelj got a job in the kitchen, taking care of the wood stove. He is now the 8th person from our group who has a regular job.

Levičar doesn't visit us anymore, but Natlačen is often here.

For the first time, I bought *The British Morning News*, which is published by the British occupying authority in Vienna. I can understand half of it.

It's now 6 months since we arrived in Judenburg.



In Slovenia we always set up a Nativity scene for Christmas. For our first Christmas in the refugee camp, we didn't have a Nativity scene, so we hand-colored this picture and set it up with some moss which we gathered from the nearby woods. The Slovenian across the top says, "Peace to People on Earth," December 1945.

Sunday, Dec. 30, 1945

This afternoon we saw the movie *Meineid Bauer* - very beautiful.

Monday, Dec. 31, 1945

My brother Joze arrived on a visit from Feldkirchen. He brought with him some biscuits which he had baked himself for Christmas and New Year's. They are really good.

This evening just as we did on Christmas Eve, we prayed all three decades of the rosary while we walked in procession around the barracks. Then we entertained ourselves by playing various Slovenian games. Cilka and I awaited the New Year in our room. At midnight, someone set off fireworks to announce the New Year. What will this coming year mean for us? Will we still be in a refugee camp a year from now?

(To Be Continued)

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.

--William Shakespeare, *Othello*

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'Don't Tell Mom'

by JOE GLINSEK

This could have been titled "Forbidden Fun," "Dangerous Playmates," "Near Misses," or any of several other names: I think you get the picture. These tales of devious childhood infractions involve some foolishness that would have horrified my mother. Though I'm past 70, I fear her wrath if she could read these tales. My follies were fortunately enjoyed without disaster. Mom was a "worrier," a trait I unfortunately inherited.

She over-reacted to any mishap, however minor; sometimes before they happened. Amongst our family members, "Don't tell Mom" was an oft used phrase. With her grandchildren, it became "Don't tell grandma!" I learned to become an inventive "explainer," a nice euphemism for a "good liar." At this time in her life we were trying to spare her worry, and bad news was always kept from her.

As a boy, my reasons for deception were self-serving, not altruistic. Looking back, it's hard to imagine how I could have concealed so many things from her. I'm leaning toward the theory that my dad was tacitly allowing me liberties within certain bounds, and kept my mother from interfering with my "adolescent development" - don't laugh, it's just a theory.

For example: I hung around with Bill, a good chum who turned out better than any odds would have predicted. His mom was gone, and his father seldom sober, and for all practical purposes he "raised himself." A recipe for trouble, he lived in a house with no supervision and hobbies that involved guns and knives - every boy's dream companion. For shooting practice we used a penny. Secured to a heavy timber on the coal bin wall of his basement, it was a challenging target. There were some near-misses with his pump-action .22 caliber rifle. One shot ricocheted off a couple of walls, and another fired into the floor near my foot when he was reloading.

We practiced archery with targets in the backyard and I had a natural bent for the bow: he was quite surprised at my first attempts. Except for the one I was allowed to use for throwing practice that shortened the life of a tree, his knives were only a curiosity to be inspected and admired; he used

them for skinning game. I took a picture of Bill posing with rabbit and squirrel pelts nailed to the back of his house. With a big knife on his belt, he's casually leaning on a rifle.

He did all the things that boys our age thought would be fun, but were not allowed to do. Bill even made a game out of drinking, teaching a circle of friends to play "Buzz." We needed five or six guys, a jug of homemade wine and a "safe house" - Bill's house. The game began by sitting in a circle around the jug and one little jelly jar. Going clockwise starting with "one" each boy calls out the next consecutive number. But if your number contained a seven or a multiple of seven, you had to shout "buzz" instead of the number. (Group study of arithmetic!)

After passing 50, anyone could declare "reverse," and the circle switched to counter-clockwise and counted backward. Sounds easy, but if you said a number that should have been "buzz," you had to chug a little jar of wine and continue. One can imagine how things might go from bad to worse after a couple of hours. Though only in our early teens, none of us were new to drinking. My guardian angel kept me out of serious trouble by rubbing pangs of guilt into my subconscious and reminding me of the wrath of God waiting at home if I were found out. The wine was homemade low-alcohol stuff, but we were flirting with trouble. It was a blessing that none of us were driving, we sobered up in the night air as we walked home. I'm still amazed that my mother didn't find me out; perhaps my theory about Dad guiding my adolescence was a fact.

There was one thing that he absolutely would not tolerate - firecrackers! Even "sparklers" and those little

Baraga's Corner

Fr. Frederic Baraga came to America to work among the Indians; nevertheless his first convert to the faith was an African-American who worked on a steamboat and was injured in an accident and was in danger of death. He pleaded for a priest. Fr. Baraga came, saw the man's sincerity and baptized him.

From the book "Shepherd of the Wilderness" page 57.

chain reaction "bangers" were strictly taboo. I rarely transgressed in this area and was never caught. Dad had a childhood accident and lost partial sight of one eye. He never talked about it and I'm sure it had nothing to do with firecrackers, but anything that threatened the eyes was a phobia with my father. Apparently I didn't consider carbide a threat.

(To Be Continued)

It's not your blue blood, your pedigree or your college degree. It's what you do with your life that counts. -Millard Fuller



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Recalling St. Lawrence Parish Life

(Continued)

by JOSEPH T. SNYDER

Social Activities

The local candy store was the center of most of our socializing after home, church, school, and athletic activities. First it was Kaye's, then Fortuna's, which placed us into the mid-fifties.

The juke box bellowed out Eddie Fisher, Tony Bennett, Theresa Brewer, The Four Lads, the Crewcuts, and other Bill Randle and Phil McLain favorites.

Johnny Vadnal, Johnny Pecon, and Frankie Yankovic were the polka greats. We had a few musicians from our neighborhood including Matt and Teddy Hoyer, Paul Yanchar, singer Eddie Kenik, saxophonist Frank Mahnic. Our hang-out buddy Mike Bonanno, as well as Paul Yanchar are still playing in this new century. There we exchanged many pre e-mail yarns and jokes.

Most of the conversations centered around sports, school episodes and the opposite sex. Later we acquainted ourselves with something new called

"pizza." Peppi's, located on E. 131st near Corlett was and still is the best. For about \$1.50 we could split a large pizza six ways with each person devouring two slices. Aside from the conversation, the girls from the neighborhood joined in some of the conviviality. Eventually about five marriages ultimately developed out of these casual encounters.

The Slovenian National Home on E. 80th Street was only a stone's throw away. They had bowling alleys, a dance hall, a bar, a snack bar, employment for some of us pin setters, and a TV set, which was rather novel for some. I remember watching Rocky Colavito hitting his fourth home run in one game against Baltimore. My older brother advised me not to hang around that bar because he said that if you left a conversation there one day, it would still be the same 10, 20, or 30 years later. This was proven prophetic in 1993 when I overheard that same discussion about the Brown's games being fixed, and all professional sports are crooked.

Bowling, basketball, and pool were our favorite winter sports. We had a couple of excellent bowlers, a good amateur basketball team, and a pair of legitimate pool sharks. My forte was table tennis and bowling. However, I did captain our Class C basketball team for a couple of years as well as Cathedral Latin's first Interscholastic bowling team. My basketball career ended when I went to Fenn College and competed in intramurals.

Taking walks down to Broadway was a semi-regular exercise during the summertime. There was usually an opportunity for some high jinx during these strolls. We walked to E. 93rd and Union to stop at Cermak's Drug Store for a cherry coke or an occasional sundae. Carnivals, the Show Wagon, softball games, the Indians, the Laurentians, and trips to Euclid Beach or Fell Lake were diversions for summer activities. Along with the regular picnics, parties, weddings, and dances, we did not lead boring lives.

(To Be Continued)

Hide not your talents, they were made for use. What's a Sundial in the shade?
--Benjamin Franklin

IT'S COOL TO BE SLOVENIAN

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Editor,

Would like to thank you for printing the memories of St. Lawrence Church written so ably by Joseph Snyder. As my late husband, John, was from Newburgh, these memories are very precious to us, our children and grandchildren. We are happy they are finally documented on paper. They are a real treasure and we are grateful to Joe for doing such an excellent job. We are looking forward to celebrating the 100th Anniversary of St. Lawrence Church on September 22nd.

We so look forward to Fridays when the paper comes as there is so much to read – not only the new St. Lawrence memories, but also

the continuing story by Anton Zakelj, which is a true eye-opener of conditions at that time, plus Rudy Flis' excellent articles and now we think of him when we try to solve the Jumble every morning, also Ray Mlakar's walk down memory lane, and Joe Glinsek's excellent tales of what it was like in the "old days."

It brings back many memories of how life was growing up in a Slovenian home and neighborhood, especially remembering the annual wine making episodes.

Thanks for doing a great job!

--Ann Lekan,
Parma, OH

Reading Zakelj's saga in China

Editor,

I just received a long letter from Henry Koncan who is reading my father's diary in Shanghai, China. He is on assignment in China for his employer, General Motors. His mother was in the same camp as my parents. She showed him the Domovina and he is fascinated by the diary. Thank you for bringing us together.

Martin Strel's swim through Minneapolis / St. Paul, Minnesota was a pretty big event here. I saw more Slovenians turn out in one place than I have ever seen here before. I got a Slovenian flag from my friend Yul Yost and waved it from St. Paul's main bridge over the Mississippi River as Martin swam by underneath.

--John Zakelj
Minneapolis

Loved Euclid Beach Article

Editor,

Love all the articles in AD but especially fond of the one about Euclid Beach Park.

I remember going there with relatives from Lorain, Ohio. As a 12-year-old in 1945, I went to visit my Dad's brother and sister and their families in Lorain for three weeks. I went with a cousin (about 10 years older than I) to Euclid Beach as she was a contestant in a

beauty contest there. I also remember waiting for her to come out of I believe the Tunnel of Love. – It was close to the end of the war and there were lots of soldiers there. Jeanne was a beautiful girl and I remember the guys really looking at her.

Articles bring back memories even to someone like me far away.

--Mary Ann Jereb
Grayslake, IL

Remembers Collinwood Area

Editor,

Even though I am not Slovenian the American Home is very enjoyable to read. I especially like Joe Glinsek's articles about "Growing Up Slovenian in Collinwood." My original home was on East 145th Street off St. Clair Avenue and I can relate to everything Joe mentions about the Five Points area and Euclid Beach.

The other section I look forward to is Joseph T. Snyder's "History of St. Lawrence Parish Neighborhood." He certainly expresses his

writing in clear, picturesque words very professionally compiled.

Having gone to Notre Dame Academy on Ansel Road in the 1950's, I had the pleasure of meeting several Slovenian girls from St. Lawrence parish including Josephine Snyder. We are still friends and I feel totally lucky to have found such great and faithful Slovenian friends.

--Barbara Anderson
Huron, OH
(Editor's Note: Barbara is the daughter of the deceased accordionist Eddie Andres.)

Found Bled Creme Slices Recipes

Editor,

I found the Bled Creme Slices Recipes by Marjana at the Slovenian Women's Union Web Site which is www.swua.org. If you go to that site, click onto recipes. It is the first one on the top of the list.

Ask Sue O'Donnell to let us know how she makes out.

--Anita Vovk
Aurora, MN

Fr. Zagorc at Grand Canyon

Rev. Francis Zagorc, a native son of St. Mary's Parish in Collinwood and a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, has graciously helped at St. Mary's noon Mass during the past few years.

Fr. Zagorc was given a new assignment to Grand Canyon, Arizona, and began his new ministry at the end of July.

Just Give Me Jesus

Anne Graham Lotz, international bible teacher and daughter of Dr. Billy Graham, will present *Just Give Me Jesus* on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 13 and 14 at the Gund Arena in Cleveland.

Just Give Me Jesus is a revival designed to help women fan the flame of passionate love for Jesus Christ through prayer, worship and His Word.

Friday evening Sept. 13 from 7 until 9 p.m. and Saturday, Sept. 14 from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. The Gund Arena is located in downtown Cleveland. The event is free, seating on first come basis; no registration is required.

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Tomato Pie

This recipe is from my friend Shari Allwood, and is a great way to use the abundance of tomatoes during the summer, and is a light meal, perfect for a hot day.

Ingredients:

1 ¼ C flour	5-6 tomatoes, slices ¼" thick
2 t baking powder	2 C shredded cheese
½ t salt	1 T chopped onion
½ t dried basil (or fresh, if available)	1 T parsley
½ C Crisco	Pepper on top
½ C sour cream	
Olive oil	

Directions:

Combine the flour, baking powder, salt and basil. Cut in shortening until crumbly. Add sour cream and mix until just moist enough to stick together. Spread/pat into a greased 9" pie pan. Pre-bake at 375° for 6-7 minutes (but keep an eye on it so it does not get too brown).

Place tomatoes on crust. Cover with cheese, onions, parsley and pepper. Drizzle with olive oil. Bake at 375° for 30-35 minutes.

--Kim Ann Kaifesh

Our Family and Friends Recipes

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Language is what makes people human, and it is the primary way we have of knowing who other people are.

--Janet Malcolm

Death Notices

LUCIJA TOMINC

Lucija (Cilka) Tominc (nee Kalan), 76, resident of Richmond Heights, Ohio, died Friday, August 23, 2002 at Grande Pointe Nursing Home.

Lucija was born in Skofja Loka, Slovenia. She was a member of the St. Mary's (Collinwood) Altar Society and AMLA.

She is survived by her children John (wife Dorothy) and Mary Tominc and grandson James. She is preceded in death by her husband Joseph; brothers Frank and Peter Kalan and sister Katarina Hartman.

Mass of the Resurrection was held on Tuesday, Aug. 27 at St. Mary's Church in Collinwood. Burial in All Souls Cemetery.

Friends were received Monday, Aug. 26 at The Dan Cosic Funeral Home in Willoughby Hills.

Family suggests memorial contributions in her name to St. Mary's Church, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110.



Love never dies as long as there is someone who remembers.

News from Slovenia

Slovenia's Olympic gold medal winner from the 2000 Sydney games Rajmond Debevec took third place in the three-position rifle event of a World Cup meet in German's Munich on Thursday, August 22.

U.S. Congressmen Visit Slovenia

As a signatory of the Rome Statute, Slovenia will carefully study the legal and political aspects of the U.S. proposal to sign a bilateral agreement that would protect U.S. troops from prosecution in the International Criminal Court (ICC) and then adopt the best possible solution. This is what Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek said at Bled, where he received a delegation of U.S. Congressmen on Monday, Aug. 19. President Milan Kucan gave similar assurances to U.S. officials at a separate meeting at the Strmol.

Slovenia will take its time about making a decision concerning the U.S. offer, Drnovsek was quoted as saying on national radio. "On one hand, we understand the U.S. position of not wanting to send troops if they have no clear legal guarantee, while on the other hand, this is an exception to international law.

Before receiving the U.S. delegation, headed by Henry J. Hyde, the chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, Drnovsek told the press that Slovenia would wait for the response of the EU and the countries aspiring to become EU and NATO members, as well as listen to the American guests, however, this does not mean Slovenia will act in line with the decision taken by the EU.

Slovenia, whose main strategic goals are NATO and EU membership, will perhaps have to choose between the two organizations. "In the worst case, such a situation might occur. But perhaps we'll find a suitable solution," Drnovsek said.

Other Visitors

Republican senators John McCain and Fred Thompson visited Slovenia at the invitation of the Slovenian Foreign Minister, Dimitrij Rupel, on August 23 and 24. The U.S. guests were briefed on Slovenia's preparations for EU and NATO accession, its internal development, relations with neighboring countries and Slovenia's contributions to the fight against terrorism.

Thanks to Phil Hrvatin of Wachovia Securities for this information.

Coming Events

Friday, Aug. 30

Concert Igor and Zlati Zvoki from Slovenia at Slovenian National Home on St. Clair, Cleveland.

Sunday, Sept. 1

Slovenska Pristava picnic (Zlati Zvoki).

Sunday, Sept. 1

St. Jude Parish, Elyria, Ohio (Fr. Frank Kosem, pastor), annual Festival and chicken Bar-B-Q dinner from 12 noon until 9 p.m. Activities for all ages and plenty of food.

Sunday, Sept. 8

St. Vitus Altar Society dinner.

Sunday, Sept. 15

Wine festival (Vinska Trgatev) featuring Veseli Godci Ansambel, at Slovenska Pristava.

Sunday, Sept. 15

Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave., Cleveland honors musician Norm Kobal as Man of Year. Festivities and continuous music from 3 to 11 p.m. in both halls. All entertainment free of charge.

Saturday, Sept. 21

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

Sunday, Sept. 22

Bishop Baraga Associa-

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

Sunday, Sept. 22

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

Sunday, Sept. 22

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

Saturday, Sept. 28

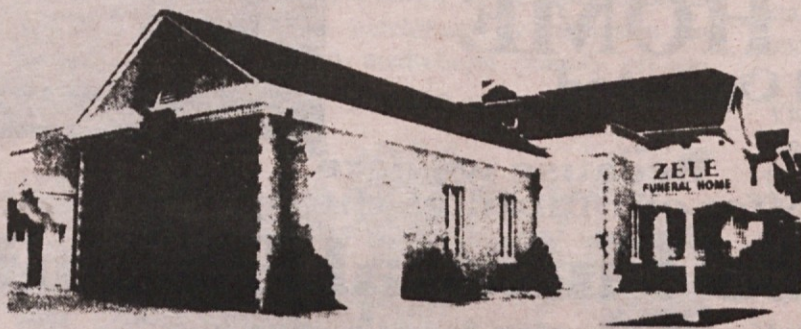
St. Clair Rifle and Hunting Club, 6599 Ravenna Rd., Concord, OH, Clambake on club grounds. All welcome.

Saturday, Sept. 28

Newburgh Slovenian Home Wine and Cheese Festival from 6 to 10 p.m. Music by Al Battistelli. Admission \$12.

Saturday, Oct. 5

Slovenian men's chorus Fantje na Vasi 25th Anniversary concert.



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If you can start the day without caffeine or pep pills,
 If you can be cheerful, ignoring aches and pains,
 If you can resist complaining and boring people with your troubles,
 If you can eat the same food every day and be grateful for it,
 If you can understand when loved ones are too busy to give you time,
 If you can overlook when people take things out on you when, through no fault of yours, something goes

wrong.
 If you can take criticism and blame without resentment,
 If you can face the world without lies and deceit,
 If you can conquer tension without medical help,
 If you can relax without liquor,
 If you can sleep without the aid of drugs,
 If you can do all these things...

Then you are the family dog. --St. Mary's Alumni Bulletin

Fabulous Phil Asks...

by PHILIP HRVATIN

Why do we say something is out of whack? What is a whack?
 Why do croutons come in airtight packages? Aren't they just stale bread?
 When cheese gets its picture taken, what does it say?
 Why are a wise man and a wise guy opposites?
 If lawyers are disbarred and clergymen defrocked, doesn't it follow that electricians can be delighted, musicians denoted, cowboys deranged, models deposed, tree

surgeons debarked, and dry cleaners depressed.
 If Fed Ex and UPS were to merge would they call it Fed UP?
 Do Lipton Tea employees take coffee breaks?
 Why do they put pictures of criminals in the Post Office? Are we supposed to write to them? Why don't they just put their pictures on the postage stamps so the mailmen can look for them while they deliver the mail?
 No one ever says, "It's only a game," when their team is winning.

St. Mary's Seniors Meet
 St. Mary's Seniors (Collinwood) will meet in the School Hall on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd at 1:30 p.m. Doors open at 1 p.m.
 A dietitian from Euclid Hospital will speak about Healthy Eating for Seniors.

Kissing don't last: cookery do! --George Meredith

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Baraga Weekend Trip

The yearly Bishop Baraga Days will be held in Houghton, Michigan on September 21 and 22. Houghton is located about 100 miles northwest of Marquette, MI.
 The Pristava Pensioners are organizing a bus trip to

Houghton. Our departure will be on Friday evening, September 20 and return on Monday evening, Sept. 23rd. Non-members are welcome.
 For information call (216) 531-8982 or (440) 944-0016.
 --Frank Urankar

The greatest wealth is to live content with little, for there is never want where the mind is satisfied. --Lucretius

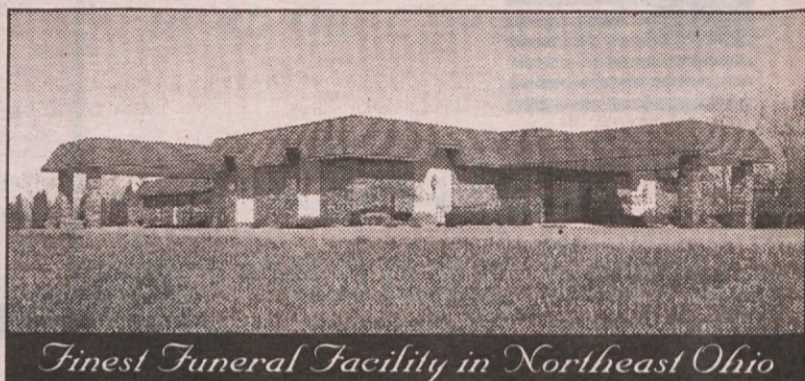
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– Vesti iz Slovenije –

Vse bolj napeto s Hrvaško – Predlog ZDA o sporazumu s Slovenijo glede novega mednarodnega sodišča brez dosti podpore

V zadnjem tednu je postalo jasno, da so za Slovenijo odnosi s sosednjo Hrvaško vse bolj napeti. Zunanji minister Dimitrij Rupel je povabil kolega Tonino Piculo, naj čimprej obišče Slovenijo, premier Janez Drnovšek pa se je že tretjič v desetih dneh po telefonu pogovarjal z Ivico Račanom, kako bi umirili razmere in preprečili negativno spiralo incidentov in protiincidentov. Vse bliže je mednarodno razsojanje o spornih vprašanih meje, zlasti v Piranskem zalivu.

Predlog Združenih držav o dvostranskem sporazumu, s katerim bi preprečili izročitev ameriških vojakov Mednarodnemu kazenskem sodišču, v Sloveniji skoraj nima podpore. Njegovi nasprotniki očitajo vladi cinčanje, češ da bi morala takoj sprejeti odklonilno stališče, saj to verjetno ne bo vplivalo na možno ameriško podporo Sloveniji pri povabilu v NATO.

To je trdil ameriški zvezni senator John McCain (R – Arizona), ki je Slovenijo obiskal skupaj s kolegom Fredom Thompsonom (R – Tennessee). Med odločitvijo ameriške vlade o podporo določeni kandidarki za vstop v NATO in odločitvijo posamezne države, ali bo z ZDA podpisala dvostranski sporazum, po katerem bi ameriški vojaki uživali imuniteto pred Mednarodnim kazenskim sodiščem, ni povezave, je izjavil McCain: "Ne prosimo naših prijateljev, naj izbirajo med EU in NATOM, to ne drži." Med obiskom pri ministru za obrambo Antonu Grizolda sta senatorja ocenila, da je slovenska obrambna reforma na pravi poti, menila pa sta tudi, da Slovenija sodi v NATO.

Senatorja je sprejel predsednik Slovenije Milan Kučan, ki jima je poudaril, da želi Slovenija postati tako članica EU in NATA. Uradni gostitelj, zunanji minister Dimitrij Rupel, je jima je rekel, da Ljubljana še

proučuje ameriški predlog, in da se bo posvetovala tako z EU kot z drugimi kandidatkami za EU. Romunija je že podpisala sporazum, ki ga želijo ZDA.

Letos manj ilegalcev

Slovenski policisti so v prvem polletju ujeli na meji 3640 ilegalcev (lani v enakem času kar 12.700). Največ jih je bilo iz ZRJ (1028), Makedonije (586), Turčije (522) in Iraka (332).

Najbolj obremenjena meja je Hrvaška (po vstopu Slovenije v EU bo zunanja schengenska meja), kjer so prijeli kar 2497 ilegalcev (700 na italijanski, po 100 na madžarski in avstrijski meji). Policisti so na meji vrnili 1130 ljudi, od teh 1029 na Hrvaško, tuji varnostni organi pa so v Slovenijo vrnili 684 ilegalcev, od teh največ Italijani (533).

Letos malo novih avtocestnih kilometrov

Letos bo le še malo veselja ob novih avtocestnih kilometrih (skupaj jih je bilo za 14,7 kilometra), saj bo Dars poleg dveh priključkov (Razdrto in Vpava) odprl 4,2-kilometrski odsek Vučja vas–Beltinci in to bo vse, čeravno poteka za 160 milijard tolarjev del. Od leta 1995 je bilo zgrajenih 232 kilometrov avtocest in hitrih cest (največ novih kilometrov avtocest je bilo odprtih leta 1997 – 24,7), za dokončanje avtocestnega križa ostane še 286 kilometrov avtocest.

Izraelski zunanji minister Šimon Peres že drugič obiskal Slovenijo

Dvostranski odnosi med Slovenijo in Izraelom ter razmere na Srednjem vzhodu so bili v ospredju drugega uradnega obiska (prvič je prišel junija 1993) izraelskega zunanjega ministra Šimona Peresa. Peres in njegov gostitelj Dimitrij Rupel sta podpisala sporazuma o sodelovanju v zdravstvu in medicini ter o medsebojni pomoči pri carinskih zadevah.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Koncert jutri zvečer—

Jutri, 30. avgusta, bo v SND na St. Clairju nastopil s celovečernim koncertom ansambel Igor in Zlati zvoki iz Slovenije. Pričetek je ob 7.30 zv. Sledil bo ples. V nedeljo bo ansambel nastopil na Slovenski pristavi.

Kosilo—

V nedeljo, 8. septembra, vas vabi Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu na vsakoletno dobrodelno kosilo. Na razpolago bodo pečeni piščanci in pečena govčina. Nakaznice dobite pri članicah in v župnišču, seveda bodo na voljo tudi pri vходу na dan kosila. Cena kosilu je \$10 za odraslo osebo, \$5 za otroka. Kosilo se bo tudi lahko vzelo domov. Za to pridite v društveno sobo ob farnem avditoriju. Vsi lepo vabljeni!

Novi grobovi

Lucija "Cilka" Tominc

Dne 23. avgusta je v Grande Pointe negovališču umrla 76 let stara Lucija "Cilka" Tominc, rojena Kalan v Škofji Loki, vdova po Jožetu, mati Johna (Dorothy) in Mary Tominc, stara mati Jamesa, sestra Franka, Petra in Katarine Hartman (vsi že pok.), članica Oltarnega društva fare Marjie Vnebovzete in AM-LA. Pogreb je bil 27. avgusta v oskrbi Cosicevega zavoda na Willoughby Hillisu s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Druho hvaležna za darove v pokojničin spomin St. Mary's Church, 15519 Holmes Ave. Cleveland, OH 44110.

William J. Tofant

Umril je 90 let stari William J. Tofant, mož Ellen, oče Ellen Luckwitz in Anthonyja Abiecunasa, 4-krat stari oče in 2-krat prastari oče, brat Rose Godec in že pok. Emme Tofant, veteran 2. svetovne vojne, v kateri je služil v ameriški vojski ter bil v vojni ranjen, po vojni zaposlen kot policist v mestu Clevelandu in dosegel čin poročnika. Pogreb bo jutri, v petek, v oskrbi Jakobsovega zavoda na E. 185 St., kjer bodo obredi ob 11. dop. s pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču. Ure kropljenja so danes, četrtek, od 2. do 5. pop. in 7. do 9. zvečer ter v petek dopoldne do pričetka pogrebnih obredov.

(dalje na str. 16)

Odhod avtobusa—

Tisti, ki bodo šli na romanje k Žalostni Materi božji to nedeljo z avtobusom, ponovno opozorimo, da bo avtobus odpeljal zj. ob 8. uri od Slovenskega doma na Holmes Ave., ob 8.30 pa od St. Vitus Village. Bodite pravočasni.

Zanimiva intervjuja—

Danes posredujemo daljši intervju, ki ga je imela pisateljica Zora Tavčar, sicer žena pisatelja Alojza Rebule, z go. Maro Cerar-Hull, ki je med drugim urednica slovenskega dela uradnega glasila KSKJ. Najdete ga na str. 11. Prihodnji teden bo pa izšel intervju z Joe-om Valenčičem. Oba intervjuja sta bila objavljena ta mesec v *Delu*, z go. Cerar-Hullovo v Književnih listih, z g. Valenčičem pa v Sobotni prilogi.

Blagoslovitev kapele—

V nedeljo, 8. septembra, bo škof Edward Pevec blagoslovil kapelo in zapečatil vogelni kamen St. Vitus Village, ki ga je blagoslovil pred dvema letoma ob začetku gradnje, ravno bo tudi eno leto, odkar je škof Anthony Pilla blagoslovil novo poslopje. Ta dan bo pri sv. Vidu le ena sv. maša in sicer ob 10. dop.

Spominska sv. maša—

V nedeljo, 8. septembra, bo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete ob 10h dop. sv. maša za gen. Leona Rupnika. Tabor DSPB vabi rojake, da se je udeleže.

Spominska darova—

Pred nedavnim je g. August Gselman iz Plantation, Fla., obiskal našo pisarno, ob tem pa poklonil dar \$60 na čast svojega prijatelja Ed Blatnika iz Lighthouse Point, Fla. G. Blatnik ima 92 let.

Dr. Edi in ga. Milena Gobetz, Willoughby Hills, O., sta podarila \$30 v tiskovni sklad AD, to v spomin ge. Alice Opalich.

Darovalcem se najlepše zahvalimo za njih naklonjenost.

Večerja s špageti—

Društvo Najsvetejšega Imena pri Mariji Vnebovzete vabi na večerjo s špageti, ki bo v soboto, 7. septembra, ob 6h zvečer, v šolski dvorani. Dar je \$7 za odrasle in \$3 za otroke. Večerjo lahko vzamete tudi domov.



ROMANJE K DEVICI MARIJI NA KAMEN – Za veliko gospojnico, kakor v krajih med Pohorjem in Kozjakom rečejo velikemu šmarnu (15. avgusta), se je pri romarski cerkvi Device Marije na Kamnu v Vuzenici pri praznični maši zbralo več kot dva tisoč ljudi iz zgornje Dravske doline in Koroške. Cerkev Device Marije na Kamnu je ena najstarejših romarskih cerkva v tem delu Slovenije, v njej pa je za časa službovanja v Vuzenici maševal tudi škof Anton Martin Slomšek.

(Delo, 16. avg. 2002)

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PAVLE BORŠTNIK

Perry, Ohio

– ŽLOBUDRA –

Življenje v izseljenstvu, kot vsak izmed nas sam ve in občuti, ni vselej lahko. Ob vseh siceršnjih uspehih, ob vsem veselju ob otrocih in vnukih, ostaja v ozadju nekje še vedno tista skrita, globoko osebna melanholija: domovina, dežela mladosti in radosti, je nekje daleč in nič na "tej strani" je ne more nadomestiti.

Ena "vejica", katere se zvesto oprijemljejo izseljenci, je materin jezik: otroci ga morda opuščajo, vnuki skoraj gotovo, izseljenec sam se ga drži in vse najintimnejše izpovedi opravlja v njem, v jeziku, kot ga je naučila mati. Prizadevanje za ohranjanje jezika se vključuje v izseljenski vsakdan, čeprav je pogosto že močno načeto, jezik "pohabljen", arhaičen, pomanjkljiv in gotovo v zaostanku v rabi "modernih" izrazov našega časa.

To vrzel v izseljenskem življenju naj bi zapolnili živi vir tega jezika – domovina sama, "the old country". Ne vem, kako je pri drugih narodih (Hrvatit so šli v drug ekstrem!), v naši slovenski skupnosti se je pričela jasno kazati neka disonanca med domovinskim življenjem in izseljensko srenjo; v njej, pa naj bo to v ameriških velemestih, na argentinski pampi ali na

avstralski "Zlati obali", se jasno kaže resno prizadevanje ohraniti jezik, ga posredovati otrokom in gojiti v njem vsaj neko skromno kulturno ustvarjalnost.

V ta namen so bile organizirane sobotne ali poletne šole, ki v eni ali drugi obliki, pod eno ali drugo "marelo", delujejo, vsaj v Ameriki, domala od vsega početka slovenskega priseljevanja, se pravi že sto let in več. V vseh večjih naselbinah so še do nedavnega delovale ali še delujejo slovenske igralske skupine, če v še tako skromni obliki, pa vendar. Še vedno tudi prepevajo pevski zbori, vse z namenom, da bi se jezik ohranil, pa da bi bil čim bližji onemu, ki ga govori narod doma, iz živih korenin.

Te korenine torej, bi morale biti tisti neusahljivi, "rezervni" vir, iz katerega bi se napajalo izseljenstvo, dokler se pač ne izteče njegov čas. V Ameriki je ta trenutek pred vrati. V poslednjih letih bi bila zato pomoč iz tistega živega izvira še bolj potrebna, dobrodošla in – učinkovita.

V našo skupno slovensko sramoto se ta vir sam suši in izrojeva s skoraj enako hitrostjo, s katero ugaša slovenski živelj v tujini. Kar se

(dalje na str. 12)

Zahvala Slovensko ameriškega sveta

CLEVELAND, O. – Slovenski ameriški svet se iskreno zahvaljuje vsem tistim, ki so naknadno darovali za spomenik pomorjenim domobrancem v Kočevskem Rogu. V spomin svojih dragih in v spomin tistih, ki so doživeli svojo tragično usodo v Kočevskem Rogu, so še darovali:

G. Charles in ga. Nancy Bizilj (Conn.)	.....	\$100
Dr. Edi in ga. Milena Gobec	.....	200
G. Anton in ga. Helena Gorshe	.....	100
G. Vinko in ga. Angela Kaplan	.....	100
G. Branko in ga. Eleanor Lukež	.....	50
Dr. Frank Lukež	.....	150
G. Tone in ga. Martina Štepec	.....	50
N/N	.....	100

Tudi ta vsote – \$850 – bo osebno izročena odboru Slovenske Zaveze, ki je ta spomenik "Slovenska solza", postavila 9. junija letos pri jami pod Krenom v Kočevskem Rogu. Najlepša hvala vsem!

Za SAS: Maruša Pogačnik
Tajnica

P.S. – V prejšnjem seznamu darovalcev se je vrnila napaka in sicer je bilo namesto imena g. Frank in ga. Slava Oražem (Kansas) \$100, objavljeno ime g. Frank in ga. Slava Omahen (Kansas) \$100. Za napako se prizadetim lepo oprostamo.

PEPCA KORES

Lemont, Ill.

Iz župnije Lemont

LEMONT, Ill. – Minulo je nekaj tednov, odkar je v Lemontu pri Mariji Pomagaj zadonela pesem pri sv. maši: "Zlatomašnik bod' pozdravljen".

V nedeljo, 4. avgusta, smo zopet v naši cerkvi slišali iz kora isto pesem, toda malo drugače. Iz okolice Kranja v Sloveniji je prišel novomašnik pater Klemen Svetelj v Cleveland za kratek čas. Njegova želja je bila, da bi tudi obiskal Lemont in pri Mariji Pomagaj daroval ponovitev nove maše.

Čeprav smo zvedeli za njegov prihod v Lemont samo nekaj dni prej, na hitro smo pripravili vse, kar naj bi novomašniku

dalo vtis, da so tukaj slovenski rojaki, da je dobrodošel in z veseljem sprejet med nas tu.

Moški so na hitro posekali dve smreki na Lemontskem hribu in postavili pred cerkev z lepim napisom: Novomašnik bod' pozdravljen! Doma smo to imenovali "slavolog", vsaj na Štajerskem tako.

Cerkev je bila lepo in primerno okrašena za to slavje. Maša se je pričela ob 11. uri. V procesiji, ki se je vrstila po sredi cerkve proti oltarju, so bili v narodnih nošah otroci iz Slovenske šole v Lemontu ter nekaj starejših parov iz plesne skupine Veselje.

Na čelu procesije so bili p. Metod, p. Vendelin, nato novomašnik p. Klemen. G. Lojze Gregorič je novomašnika pozdravil, mu zaželel dobrodošlico. Claudia Žerdin, oblečena v narodni noši, je p. Klemenu izročila šopek rdečih nageljnov.

Pričela se je sv. maša. Od p. Klemena smo slišali lepe besede, posebej nas je spodbujal, kako naj molimo za nove duhovniške in redovniške poklice. V pridigi nam je zaupal in vesel dejal: imam brata, ki je lani pel novo mašo. Tako vidite, sva dva brata duhovnika v naši družini.

Rekel je, da mu večkrat pride na misel, ali je to mogoče, pa dejal, da je njegova stara mama vedno molila za duhovniške poklice v družini. Prepričan je, da prav ona je pri Bogu izprosila, da sta z bratom postala duhovnika. Dodal je, da če bi mi tako tudi moli, da bi videli, da bi bile naše prošnje uslišane.

Po maši smo prejeli od njega blagoslov in lepe podobice, ki povedo, da je 29. junija prejel mašniško posvečenje, 30. junija pa pel novo mašo v Šenčurju pri Kranju. Ko se vrne v Slovenijo, odhaja na faro Šentvid pri Ljubljani.

Patru Klemenu želimo vso srečo in božjega blagoslova, naj ga vedno spremlja lemontska Marija, kjer koli bo hodil. Hvala za obisk!

Vse je bilo tako prijetno in je hitro minilo, saj so bili prav ta čas med nami vokalna skupina Liguster, kvartet Vita in še ansambel Storžič, ki

(dalje na str. 12)



LEMONT – Ponovitve nove maše g. Klemena Svetelj se je udeležilo lepo število rojakov in rojakinj, oblečenih v narodnih nošah. Dogodek je opisana v pričujočem dopisu zgoraj.

Pisateljica Mara Cerar-Hull – Slovenska usoda: od Ljubljane do Ohia

ZORA TAVČAR

(Književni listi, Delo, 19. avg. 2002)

“Emigrantska usoda, vredna romana. In roman je tudi nastal, pravzaprav trilogija: 1. in 2. del *Molka* sta izšla pri celjski Mohorjevi družbi, eden še nastaja. Ko pokličem avtorico, gospo *Mara Cerar-Hull*, se nekje iz hiše blizu Clevelanda oglasi očarljiv glas v tekoči slovenščini. Se upokojena grafična umetnica oglašja s prostovoljnega animiranja v starostnem domu ali izza uradniškega pulta slovensko-ameriškega lista *Ameriški Slovenec* ali piše članek za *Ameriško domovino*?”

V duhu jo vidim, kot sem jo pred kakšnim letom v Ljubljani ob predstavitvi njene prve knjige: še vedno lepa, aristokratskega nastopa, intelektualno žive besede. Pripravljena je, da ji pošljem nekaj vprašanj.

Spoštovana gospa Hull? Začetku tega intervjuja bi najbolj ustrezalo, če bi se sami predstavili z navedbo glavnih postavk v svoji biografiji.

Z veseljem vam ustrezem. Slovenska usoda ... Rojena v Domžalah, sem za roman uporabila svoj rojstni kraj in nekaj rodbinske zgodovine. Kot veliko drugih družin je bila moja ob koncu vojne razbita, in to je tudi srž moje povesti.

V pisanju sem se dvajsetletna podala s kratko pravljico, ki sem jo prebrala otrokom. Pozneje sem pisala črtice in tudi pesmi. Nekaj sem jih v petdesetih letih letih poslala reviji *Obzornik*. Tedanji urednik Miško Kranjec mi jih je objavil in me v pismu povabil, naj se oglašim pri njem. Opogumil me je za nadaljnje pisanje.

Ko sem se odločila za Ameriko, mi je bila najbolj težka zavest, da mi bo poslej dostop do publikacij v Sloveniji omejen. In prekinila sem, kar sem uspešno začela.

Čemu pripisujete dejstvo, da ste v tujem okolju ne samo ohranila

slovensko zavest, ampak tudi slovenski jezik do take mere, da ste začeli pisati v njem, potem ko ste že pisali in tiskali v angleščini? Imate morda tam, kjer živite, možnost za osebne stike s slovensko družbo ali pa ste se morali za slovensko zavest in jezik boriti sredi kulturne osame? Vam je težko prestopiti iz angleščine v slovensko *formo mentis*?

V Ameriki se je naravnost mojega pisanja malo spremenila. Najprej sem hotela obvladati angleški jezik, zato sem bila dolgo nekakšen večer študent. Obiskovala sem Fenn College, vendar sem kmalu presedlala na clevelandsko šolo za umetnost.

Za to me je spodbudil prijatelj umetnik, ki je talent pojmoval kot darilo, ki ga ne smeš prezreti in je prilagodljivo drugačnemu izrazu, zato ga moraš vedno uporabljati v živo, brez čakanja na ugodno priložnost. Priložnosti za objavo pa sem sprva imela malo tako za en kot za drugi jezik.

Slovenski jezik sem uporabljala v slovenski družbi, saj ne bi bilo lepo – in to še vedno velja –, da bi Slovenci med seboj občevali v tujem jeziku. Sedaj se seveda mlajši pogovarjajo v angleščini; tudi zame je po-

govorni jezik v angleščini lažji.

Medtem sem ves čas pisala v slovenskem jeziku. To sploh ni bilo vprašanje. V pisanju se vedno bolje izrazim kot v govoru. Šele deset let po prihodu sem začela resno pisati v angleščini, posebno ko sem obiskovala Cuyahoga Community College, kjer sem diplomirala. Zdaj lahko v trenutku spremenim misel iz enega v drug jezik, celo sredi stavka, tudi v sanjah. Sem tudi članica ameriškega *West Side Writers*.

Kakšne okoliščine so prispevale k temu, da ste se začeli zanimati za literaturo? Ste spremljali tekočo ameriško književnost? Ste morda prebirali publikacije *Slovenske kulturne akcije* v Argentini? Ali delo vašega slovenskega sodržavljanca v ZDA – Karla Mauerja?

Literatura – oziroma knjige – to je moja prva ljubezen. Berem kot nora. Berem vse: klasike, ameriške in angleške sodobnike, prevedene evropske pisatelje, slovenske in druge emigrantske ter azijske pisce. Kadar mi primanjkuje čas, berem knjižne razprave in ocene, da oštajam na tekočem.

S svojima knjigama – prvo o zgodnejši mladosti, drugo o letih deklištvu – ste kakor z reflektorjem posvetili na skrita področja naše polpretekle zgodovine.

Svojo – temno stran meseca – ste razgrnili s svežo neposrednostjo, ki jo da doživeto izkušstvo. Povedli ste nas v grozljivost prvega poveljnega obdobja. Bile so strašne travme: očeta, poveljnika domobranske posadke, so ubili, mati z delom družine je zbežala v Avstrijo, tri deklice pa so razdelili najprej tetam, jih nato dali v zavod katoliških sester, zatem pa v režimski internat.

Za doraščajoče dekleta je moralo biti hudo, doživljati v tistem ambientu samoto, prevzganje, strupene namige. Vendar se zdi, da ste iz teh travm izšli zna-



Mara Cerar-Hull

čajsko pokončni in brez sovraštva do preganjalcev. Kako gledate na to iz razdalje let? Vam je težko nositi to spominsko breme?

Gotovo mi je pri vsem tem pomagala moja optimistična narava. Veselim se življenja. Sprejemam, kar mi je namenjeno, brez večjega godrnjanja. Vedno gledam na doživljanje, tudi težka in žalostna, kot na nove izkušnje. Včasih jim pri sebi in drugih pozorno sledim in potem o tem hitro kaj napišem. Zaradi travmatičnih izkušenj v mladosti pa lahko rečem, da sem si ob njih izoblikovala določeno distanco, pa tudi odprtost. Lahko se vživim v čustva drugih in tudi tu vedno najdem snov za pripoved.

Sovražim pa vsako krivico, ki jo človek naredi drugemu človeku. Vedno se trudim, da nikomur ne storim krivice – ne v besedi ne v dejanju. Kadar komu nehote storim krivico, ga vedno prosim, da mi odpusti. Tako lažje nosim lastno breme.

Vaši deli sta zelo berljivi, sočni, napisani s pripovednim darom. V Ameriki ste se vrnili v svojo preteklost, ko ste

kot žrtveno jagnje padli v kolesje revolucije. Z redko fineso skoraj razumevajoče razčlenjujete, kako so ljudje doživljali tisti strašni čas, v paleti različnih likov.

Z žensko milino ste šli skozi to tragični vrvež. Vas je širina, ki je morala potlačiti vzgibe gneva in bolečine zapravljenosti po tuji krivici, dosti stala? Vpliv srečnega značaja ali krščanskega nazora ali morda dejstva, da vam je življenje pozneje navrglo nekaj tistega, kar vam je v mladosti vzelo?

Življenje mi je prineslo toliko sreče, da včasih mislim, da bi se morala večno zahvaljevati Bogu. Komu drugemu naj se zahvalim? Imela sem delo – in ga še imam –, ki ga ljubim, prijatelje, ki so mi stali ob strani, imam družino, kjer smo si največji prijatelji.

Kar mi je ležalo na srcu iz mladosti, tragični dogodki po vojni, preganjanja, težave, ki sem jih imela z ljudmi, sem lahko v sebi spremenila v nekaj pozitivnega in razumevajočega. Pisanje mi je očistilo srce.

Z literarnega vidika gre v obeh vaših knjigah – v *Poletju molka* in *Poti molka* – za razvojni roman, mestoma razširjen v smer družbenega romana. Vendar si več ocenjevalcev deli mnenje, da kdaj vpletate v pripoved “traktate” (tako jih imenuje dr. Helga Glušič), vehementne komentarje o ekscesih tedanjega režima. Ti bolj časnikarski kot literarni vložki so razumljivi za urednico slovenskega ameriškega

(dalje na str. 12)

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– ŽLOBUDRA –

(NADALJEVANJE s str. 10)

zdaj dogaja, je v resnici slovenska sramota, ob kateri se morajo veliki slavisti preteklosti obračati v grobovih od jeze in sramu. To sicer ni star pojav, toda – proces gre naprej in, kot kaže, ga nihče ne zna ustaviti.

Ena nedavnih številčk ljubljanskega tednika *Mag* na primer vsebuje zapis o konfliktu med upravo slovenskih železnic in skupine anarhistov, ki si je naredila značilno oznako "Avtonomna cona Molotov". Ti mladostniki so se samovoljno "vselili" v nekdanjo železniško kurilnico v Ljubljani in jih zdaj lastnik ne more prepoditi iz nje, ker zlepa ne gredo, zgrda pa lastnik noče nastopiti, ker so pač "mladi, idealistični ljudje", in tako dalje.

Mag piše s tem v zvezi, da ta skupina že dolgo časa "skvotira" v kurilnici, in dodaja, da so tako imenovani "skvoti" na Zahodu nekaj vsakdanjega. Pri tem postavlja te izraze v narekovaje, s čemer nakazuje, da z njimi ni vse v redu.

Izraza "skvot" in "skvotirati" bomo najbrž res zaman iskali bodisi v slovarju slovenskega jezika, bodisi v slovenskem Prapovisu, beremo pa ga zdaj, črno na belem, v eni elitnih slovenskih publikacij, in to v zvezi, ki nakazuje, da je bil uporabljen tudi kje drugje, da ga torej slovenski ljudje – razumejo.

Slovenec, ki živi v zdomstvu in si prizadeva, da bi ohranil materin jezik, pa bo ta izraz razumel samo v kontekstu tujega, se pravi angleškega jezika in če tega ne zna, mu bo izraz tuj in nerazumljiv, odnosno bo razumel samo to, da ima pred seboj popačeno, posiljeno slovenščino.

Gre seveda za "samovoljne vseljence", kot bi lahko prevedli angleški izraz "squatter". Ta izraz

bomo pri nas v Ameriki najpogosteje srečali v kakšnem "kavboljskem" filmu, se pravi v filmu, ki opisuje ameriško družbo pred sto leti, ko so se odigravali še zadnji prizori osvajanja "divjega zahoda". Uporabljati spake-dranko s tem pomenom v slovenskem knjižnem jeziku pa je barbarstvo, ki je neopravičljivo tudi v "narekovajih".

Pa to nikakor ni edini tuj izraz, ki je zašel v naš jezik. Današnja slovenska publicistika mrgoli od njih. Zakaj pa je treba direktno prevajati vse tuje pojme in izraze? Če je neposreden prevod neroden, potem se je pač treba poslužiti *opisa* z eno ali drugo glagolsko obliko.

V tem smislu je za pravilen slovenski prevod angleške besede "squatter" potreben "glagolski" opis: samovoljni vseljenec, ali: človek, ki se samovoljno vseli v neko poslopje, ali na neko zemljišče. ("To squat" pomeni – čepeti, pa tudi zasesti neko posestvo brez dovoljenja). Ne gre drugače! Vsaka druga pot pomeni posiljevanje in pačenje jezika!

S takim pisanjem in ob intelektualni lenobi, ki niti ne poskuša najti ustreznih slovenskih izrazov za tuje pojme ali pojave, se doma, v domovini slovenskega jezika, uveljavlja nekakšna spake-drana *žlobudra*, ki se šopiri na straneh vseh mogočih slovenskih publikacij, pa se nihče ne meni za to.

Svoje čase, pod "reakcionarnim klerofašističnim režimom", smo iz jezika pometali razne "šravfencigtarje", "štrumpantelne" in "šporgete"; pod *komunističnim* režimom stare Jugoslavije, je ljubljansko *Delo* objavljalo rubriko "Jezikovno razsodišče", v kateri so kompetentni ljudje svarili pred "napakami slovenskega pisanja",

pa je potem ta rubrika lepega dne ugasnila in zdaj, ko nam sije "zlata svoboda", se za čistost slovenskega jezika ne meni živa duša, razen morda kakšen zagrenjen filolog, kje v kakšni podstrešni čumnati.

Današnja Slovenija je polna lastne hvale: je svobodna, je demokratična, je napredna, je socialna, je uspešna, je ugledna in še in še – celo vrsto pozitivnih pridevnikov si pripisuje, nima pa ne volje, ne namena, da bi se od vrtoglavega pehanja za vsem, kar je na "gnilem zahodu" v modi ali navadi, od oblačanja do glasbe in korupcije, ločila vsaj za hip in skušala ustaviti to neodgovorno, kriminalno posiljevanje slovenskega jezika. Brez jezika vendar tudi Slovenije ne bo! Ne napredne, ne starokopitne.

Izseljenci, ki nas je življenje zaneslo med tujce, pričakujemo od domovine čist vir domače govorice; oporo, ki nam bi omogočila čim daljše in čim uspešnejše vztrajanje v slovenskem duhovnem svetu. Namesto tega nas dosejajo otrobi, jezikovni pleveli in omladna zavrelca, ki nas lahko "navdaja" samo z obupom, da se Slovenija ne meni za lastno prihodnost in se zadovoljuje z zmaterializirano vsakdanjostjo.

Dajte no, ta burka ni stara sto let, če pa bo šlo tako naprej, potem čez sto let ne bo ne burke, ne slovenščine, ne Slovenije, ker se bo vse skupaj – "sfižilo" ...

Iz župnije Lemont

(NADALJEVANJE s str. 10)

so bili na turniji po ZDA in Kanadi iz Slovenije, njih voditelj je bil prof. dr. Ivan Štuhec iz Maribora.

3. avgusta je bila maša pri Mariji Pomagaj, glavni maševalec je bil g. Štuhec, somaševala sta patra Metod in Vendelin. Zbora Liguster in Vita sta pela na koru. Po maši smo vsi odšli v Slovenski kulturni center na koncert.

G. Andrej Remec je gostom iz Slovenije izrekel dobrodošlico in se jim zahvalil za obisk v Lemont. Poslušali smo

prekrasno petje teh dveh zborov. Ploskali bi še in še, toda bila je na vrsti še ansambel Storžič. Mladi fantje so igrali polke in valčke, staro in mlado – vse je vrtelo.

Saj take glasbe ne slišimo v Lemontu dostikrat, zato smo veseli, kadar nas obišejo iz drugih krajev, da se razveselimo.

Dr. Štuhec nam je spregovoril nekaj besed. Povedal je, da je ves izkupiček za obnovo prostorov Škofijske gimnazije A. M. Slomška v Mariboru.

Drugi dan, nedelja, 4. avgusta, so gostje spet prepevali pri sv. maši ob 11. uri, saj so prav oni zapeli "Novomašnik bod' pozdravljen". Po maši smo se podali na lemontski hrbi, kjer je Illinoiska federacija KSKJ društvo imela svoj letni piknik. Za vse je bilo dovolj pripravljene hrane in pijača za žejne, saj je bila ta dan huda vročina. Za veselo družbo in dobro razpoloženje pa ni manjkalo dobre glasbe, saj so nastopile trije že opisane skupine iz Slovenije.

V sredo, 7. avgusta, so se gostje odpeljali v Milwaukee, kjer so imeli isti večer koncert, nato se vrnili v Lemont in šli naprej v Cleveland.

Upamo, da so se dobro počutili med nami v Lemontu in jim želimo mnogih uspehov v bodoče, kličemo pa jim: "Še kdaj nasvidenje v Lemontu!"

Mara Cerar Hull

(NADALJEVANJE s str. 11)

časopisa. Toda ali se vam ne zdi, da je roman že dovolj zgovoren z umetniško govorico?

Moja povest je pripoved nekega časa v sklopu neke zgodovine. V tej zgodovini so se dogajale stvari, ki presegajo človekovo dožemanje. Edina rešitev je bil molk. Poza ba in molk sta bila ne samo na eni strani zahtevana, temveč tudi na drugi dobrodošla. To hočem v povesti pokazati.

Glede "traktatov" (nova beseda zame, dokler nisem pogledala v slovar) povem lahko takole: Jane Austen je, npr., pripovedovala samo o svojem času in na romantičen način. Ni poznala drugačne

družbene ureditve. Ta čas, ta romantika, je sedaj že dolgo mimo.

Danes pisatelji vključujejo v svoje pripovedi čas in potek dogodkov, kot jih opažajo v svetu in svojem življenju. Nora Keller ne bi nikdar napisala *Comfort Woman (Kurtizana po sili)*, če ne bi vedela za japonsko kolonizacijo Koreje in kaj se je tam godilo. Gotovo se Japonci ne počutijo dobro, ko berejo njeno knjigo.

Saul Bellow, Nobelov nagradjenec za literaturo, piše v *More Die of Heart-Break (Več jih umre od žalosti)* o sovjetski politiki, množičnih pobojih, represijah, čeprav so bolj malo povezani z njegovo zgodbo. Mislim torej, da morajo pisatelji živeti v svojem času in obnem zunaj njega, v zgodovini, v tistih razsežnostih, kjer bo njihov glas slišen in kar najbolj odmeven.

Je vaš drugi tretji roman časovno nadaljevanje prejšnjih do sedanjih dni ali pa ostajate pri zgodnji povojni dobi, ki se vas je najbolj boleče dotaknila?

Tretji del romana ima naslov *Pesem molka*. (Ali ni mogoče v molku tudi peti?) Je nadaljevanje in prihod v Ameriko, ko pride do razbremenitve in se dekletu razkrijeta bistvo in smisel njenega življenja.

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ŽRTVE REVOLUCIJE LETA 1941

Že dalj časa obstaja vprašanje, koliko žrtev je komunistična revolucija pobila že v prvih mesecih vojne leta 1941. Pred leti je Irena Mrvič zapisala, da okoli 40, vendar ni navedla nobenih imen. Ker je lansko leto zgodovinar dr. Zdenko Čepič to številko zmanjšal za polovico, zdaj objavljamo imena in datume najmanj 59 ljudi. Slovencev, ne okupatorjev!



Aprila 2001 je v Ljubljani potekal znanstveni posvet z naslovom *Šestdeset let od začetka druge svetovne vojne na Slovenskem*. Med 18 referati najvidnejših slovenskih zgodovinarjev, ki proučujejo našo polpreteklo zgodovino, je izstopalo izvajanje dr. Zdenka Čepiča.

Čepičev referat *Revolucijsko v letu 1941* je sprožil krako in dokaj burno razpravo o tem, ali je na Slovenskem leta 1941 že potekala tudi komunistična revolucija ali še ne.

Polemiko sta sprožila dr. Janko Prunk in dr. Tamara Griesser Pečar. Kljub njunim opozorilom na številna dejstva, ki govorijo o tem, da so komunisti že leta 1941 sprožili svojo komunistično revolucijo, je Čepič trmoglavil do konca. Kar dvakrat je trdil naslednje:

"V letu 1941 tiste odkrite komunistične revolucije, kakršno bi dr. Prunk rad videl, ni bilo. Bila je narodna revolucija s prvinami socialne revolucije." In kasneje v razpravi še enkrat: "Ampak še vedno trdim, da v letu 1941 te /revolucije/ v praksi ni bilo. Bila pa je v mislih, v glavah komunistov in bila je načrtovana."

Dejal je tudi naslednje: "Zgodovina ne izhaja iz neke moralke, kot smo

danes tu že nekajkrat slišali, ampak temelji na tako imenovanih golih dejstvih, ki so opredeljevala dogodke in dogajanja v preteklosti."

S tem se je seveda mogoče strinjati, zato toliko bolj čudi, da je le malo kasneje s temi dejstvi hotel manipulirati, ko je omenjal število ubitih Slovencev s strani OF leta 1941. Govoril je naslednje:

"Kolegica Mrvičeva je povedala, da je bilo s strani narodno-osvobodilnega gibanja ustreljenih 40 denunciantov /.../ V Ljubljani je bilo po navedbi Irene Mrvič do začetka septembra ubitih 6 oseb, dve pa obstreljeni /.../ Kakorkoli sem jih štel, jih nisem naštel 20."

Pomagajmo mu šteti. To je sicer zelo težko, saj se v tistem prvem obdobju vojnega meteža marsikaj ni zapisalo ali se ni ohranilo. Kljub temu je bilo žrtev "narodne revolucije" (če uporabimo Čepičev termin) zelo veliko.

Prva žrtev komunističnih teroristov leta 1941 je bil Victor Jagodic, ki so ga ustrelili v Šiški 10. julija 1941. Ustrelil ga je Marjan Majcen na Pavšičevi ulici.

Kot je znano, so 22. julija partizani streljali na tri Slovence pod Šmarno goro, na Franca Žnidaršiča,

Vilija Gattringerja in Nandeta Debeljaka (o tem in še nekaterih tu omenjenih dogodkih sem bolj podrobno pisal v podlistku *Začetek "NOV" v Sloveniji, Demokracija*, od 23. 9 do 4. 11. 1999).

28. julija so na Bledu ustrelili šoferja Pogačarja.

8. avgusta je partizan Franc Biček na Mošenjski planini na Jelovici ustrelil Hornickega, župana Železnikov (*Loški razgledi*, 48, str. 83).

12. avgusta je skupina rašiških partizanov, vodil jih je Janko Bizjak, med Črnučami in V. Dobravo ustrelila Alojza Majheniča iz Črnuč.

18. avgusta je Albin Grajzer v Polju ustrelil Jožefa Sušnika, pred vojno orožniškega komandirja v Vevčah.

18. avgusta so komunisti ustrelili Josipa Turka, sodnega oficijala, Gregorčičeva ulica (Ehrlichova spomenica).

19. avgusta je Šmarnogorski vod Rašiške čete pri Smledniku streljal na avto in v njem hudo ranil baronico Gerdo Lazarini, ki je kasneje umrla (Nemci so zato 22. avgusta na istem mestu ustrelili 5 talcev, med njimi znanega Franca Seška, katerega slika je vse do danes ponatiskovana v mnogih učbenikih in drugih knjigah).

21. avgusta je Anton Blejec ustrelil gostilničarja in trgovca Franca Marna iz Brezja pri Dobu.

Drugi vod jelovške čete je 21. avgusta poskušal z bombo ubiti "izdajalko" (izraz so v tistem času uporabljali komunisti) Marijo Dežman na Spodnji Dobravi, vendar so jo "samo" ranili.

Naslednji dan 22. avgusta so ubili "izdajalca" Cirila Praprotnika, čevljarkega mojstra v Ljubnem, blizu Brezij na Gorenjskem (isti dan so Nemci v Ljubnem ustrelili 5 talcev).

25. avgusta so komunisti ustrelili Janka Predana, študenta, Vodnikova cesta (Ehrlichova spomenica).

25. avgusta so gorjanski (Gorje) partizani ustrelili Florjana Ulčarja iz Spodnjih Gorij (Nemci so zato 28. avgusta v

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Spodnjih Gorjah ustrelili 5 talcev).

26. avgusta sta dva borca Radomeljske čete (Janko Petek in Ivan Semen) ranila Mladena Halužana, tkalskega mojstra v tovarni Induplati v Jaršah in "agenta" (Nemci so zato naslednji dan pred tovarno ustrelili 5 talcev); Halužan je bil ob atentatu ranjen, partizani so ga ubili 16. novembra 1943.

28. avgusta so komunisti ustrelili Kristana Birso, krovca, Brdo-Vič (Ehrlichova spomenica).

Avgusta je Savinjska četa na Dobrovoljah nad Vranskim umorila Alojza Dežnikarja.

1. septembra so poskušali partizani voda, ki je taboril v Hrastniku nad Koroško Belo, ustreliti Janka Hrovata (Ivana Horvata?); bil je ranjen v trebuh in po okrevanju odšel na Koroško. Nemci so zato na Koroški Beli 4. septembra ustrelili 5 talcev.

Naslednji dan, 2. septembra, so isti partizani ustrelili Ignaca Koritnika, gozdarja z Javornika (Nemci so zato 4. septembra v Lescah ustrelili 5 talcev).

3. septembra je patrola "I. grupe odredov" z Jelovice ustrelila Gabriella Zupana, nočnega čuvaja v tovarni verig v Lescah (Nemci so zato 4. septembra v Lescah ustrelili 5 talcev).

V noči na 9. septembra so jelovski partizani

ustrelili "izdajalca" Kovača na Posavcu pri Ljubnem.

10. septembra so komunisti ustrelili Lovra Crljena, delavca, Štepanja vas (Ehrlichova spomenica).

10. septembra so vosovci v Linhartovi ulici obstrelili Vladimirja Kavčiča. 15. septembra je skupina Rašiške čete pri Komendi streljala na avto in pri tem ubila šviljo Miro Stare (Nemci so naslednji dan ustrelili 5 talcev).

1. oktobra so komunisti ustrelili Franca Breškvarja, ključavničarja, Večna pot (Ehrlichova spomenica).

1. oktobra so za Beziogradom ustrelili Alojzija Notarja.

1. oktobra so vosovci ranili Leona Rupnika. 13. oktobra so vosovci težko ranili dr. Lovra Hacina.

14. oktobra ponoči so komunisti v papirnici Vevče na delovnem mestu ustrelili Jerneja Chiodija (ustrelil naj bi ga, kot mi je povedal Martin Kraner, Srečko Pečar, ki naj bi ustrelil 18. avgusta tudi Jožeta Sušnika). Takrat so v Polju poskusili umoriti tudi Alojzija Rejo. 26. oktobra so v Vevčah ranili Viktorja Šumija.

19. oktobra je bil ustreljen Jožef Pavlica. Verjetno so ga ustrelili partizani. Bil je hlapec v koči na Lubniku; rojen je bil 12. novembra 1911 v Rihemberku.

(dalje na str. 14)

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Žrtve revolucije leta 1941

(NADALJEVANJE s str. 13)

20. oktobra so partizani v Mekinjah nad Stično ustrelili Jožeta Jeriča.

21. oktobra so komunisti ustrelili Emila Kobala, delavca, Vošnjakova ul. (Ehrlichova spomenica).

26. oktobra je I. Štajerski bataljon ugrabil zakonca Ivana in Štefanijo Čmak ter njunega vrtnarja Ivana Bobeka iz Štrošneka pri Gomilskem, vse tri odpeljal na Dobrovlje ter jih tam pobil.

31. oktobra so komunisti na mostu pri Zgornjem Kašlju ustrelili Osvalda Porento.

2. novembra so v Purkačah partizani ubili Antona Leniča, očeta šestih otrok.

12. novembra so na Vodnikovi cesti ranili Jakova Medveda. 13. novembra so v Gasilski ulici streljali na Ivana Šteglja.

15. novembra so komunisti ustrelili Alojza Derganca, kleparskega mojstra, Dolenjska cesta (Peruzzijska 98).

19. novembra so komunisti ustrelili policijskega stražnika Josipa Koželja, Livarska ulica.

19. novembra so komunisti v Livarski ulici Jožefa Karla.

24. novembra so komunisti v njegovem stanovanju v Tyrševi ulici hudo ranili nekdanjega policista Jožefa Krabitza. Takrat so ubili tudi Antona Hrena in Petra Zlatnerja.

30. novembra so komunisti na cesti pod "Pečarjem" ubili Antona Porento. Brata Osvalda so ubili že en mesec prej; živela sta v Sostrem št. 50).

Novembra so komunisti v tovarni Motovz v Grosupljem ustrelili vratarja Antona Kneza s Perovega.

Pozno jeseni so partizani Cankarjevega bataljona ustrelili Lenarta Praprotnika (r. 1910) iz Kroepe.

Deset naenkrat. Prvega oziroma v noči na 2. december so partizani Cankarjevega bataljona (tistega, ki je čez en mesec pozvoročil v Dražgošah veliko tragedijo) na Gorenjskem izvedli skrbno načrtovano akcijo atenta-

tov na vrsto Slovencev, ki so jih "obdolžili", da so "izdajali" ali sodelovali z Nemci. Ustrelili so jih kar devet, enega pa težko ranili.

V noči na 2. december so v radovljiškem in kranjskem okraju ubili mizarskega mojstra Jakoba Ješeta in čevljarkega mojstra Jerneja Bertonclja, oba iz Zgornje Dobrave, pri tem je bil Ješetov sin hudo ranjen, mizarskega mojstra Valentina Debeljaka iz Lipnice, Bernarda Luznarja (r. 1920) iz Selc, gostilničarja Benedičiča iz Besnice, "folksdojčerja" Cema iz Hruševke, Franca Bašlja (Potiskarja) s Sv. Ožbalta nad Zmincem (navaja se tudi ime ubitega Poznic I. iz Dobrave - Otoč?).

Ta partizanski pohod smrti omenjajo: Ivan Jan, *Dražgoše*, 1961, str. 18; isti, *Dražgoška bitka*, Ljubljana 1975, str. 34 in 66; isti, *Obrazi Dražgoš*, 2. del, *Delo*, 8. 1. 1992; Terezija Traven, *Rašiška četa*, *Borec*, št. 10, 1981, str. 526.)

Kot povračilni ukrep so Nemci v begunjski Dragi 4. decembra ustrelili 28 talcev.

16. decembra so pripadniki Cankarjevega bataljona na Črnem Vrhu v Polhograjskem hribovju na domu ugrabili Jurija Buha (r. 1885), očeta petih otrok. Odgnali so ga h Gornjemu Ostrežu, kjer so ga v gozdu ubili s sekiro (marca so ga prekopali na pokopališče; *Loški razgledi*, 48, str. 94).

4. decembra so vosovci na Vodnikovi cesti ustrelili inž. Fanouša Emmerja (iz Kranja). Šele ta umor je doživel prvi javni odmev. Do takrat reakcij na prej naštetih umore ni bilo, to pa verjetno iz razloga, ker si nihče niti zamisliti ni mogel, da bi lahko nekdo okupacijo zlorabil za pobijanje in vse skupaj kot sredstvo boja za oblast.

5. decembra so komunisti v Kemični tovarni v Mostah ubili direktorja I. Valenčaka.

11. decembra zvečer so vosovci (po nalogu okrožnega odbora OF) pri železniški postaji v Polju ustrelili vidnega socialdemokrata Vinka Vrankarja, Miklošičeva ulica (doma iz Polja).

15. decembra so komunisti ustrelili Apolonijsko Uranič, Jarše (Ehrlichova spomenica).

16. decembra so partizani na domu na Verdu pri Vrhniku vpricho več mladoletnih otrok umorili očeta Pavla Veharja in mater Marijo Vehar.

17. decembra so komunisti v Ljubljani ustrelili Marijo Šlegl, 18. decembra pa še njenega sina barona Ivana Šlegla (verjetno gre za malo prej omenjenega).

23. decembra so partizani v Begunjah pri Cerknici ustrelili 17-letnega Marjana Pregeljca.

28. decembra so komunisti ustrelili Antona Nemca, dimnikarja, Dravlje (Ehrlichova spomenica).

30. decembra 1941 so komunisti na Ježici ustrelili Ludvika Hvastjo in Cveto Hvastja.

◇

To seveda ni popoln spisek žrtev komunističnega terorja leta 1941. Samo ta seznam obsega 59 ubitih in 12 ranjenih. Okupator je s svojo računico seveda, neposredno zaradi teh umorov ustrelil 68 talcev.

Streli komunističnih atentatorjev so samo leta 1941 segli po življenjih najmanj 71 Slovencev. Koliko okupatorjev so v tem času ubili ti isti komunistični vojaki, o tem boljše da ne govorimo. Že od vsega začetka, torej že v letu 1941, je Čepičeva "narodna revolucija" povzročila neprijetno več žrtev med Slovenci, kot pa med okupatorji.

Šele poleti 1942, potem ko je revolucija umorila že okoli 400 Slovencev, se se bili ti prisiljeni vojaško organizirati proti tej morilski pošati.

To, da je na nekem uglednem zgodovinskem simpoziju leta 2001, šestdeset let po dogodkih in 12 let po demokratizaciji, potekala dokaj revna razprava o tem, ali so slovenski komunisti že leta 1941 izvajali komunistično revolucijo, ali še ne, ali samo nekakšno "narodno revolucijo", dovolj zgovorno govori o stanju slovenskega zgodovinopisja danes.

(KONEC)

Stranka Nova Slovenija organizirala kmečko zvezo

Zveza bo kmetom in drugim omogočala, da izražajo politično voljo na področju kmetijstva in zastopala njihove pravice

◇

Gomilsko - V osrčju Spodnje Savinjske doline so člani Nove Slovenije - krščansko ljudsko stranke (NSi) ob drugi obletnici ustanovitve stranke oblikovali Kmečko zvezo pri NSi (KZNSi), ki bo delovala v okviru stranke. Kmetje in vsi, ki jih zanima domače kmetijstvo, naj bi tako opazneje sodelovali delovanje NSi.

Zveza naj bi omogočala kmetom in drugim, da izražajo politično voljo na področju kmetijstva ter zastopala pravice in interese članov. Prizadevala si bo za uresničitev strategije razvoja slovenskega kmetijstva, ki je bila sprejeta leta 1993 in opredeljuje družinsko kmetijo kot temelj kmetovanja, zveza se zavzema za ekološko, socialno in tržno naravnano domače kmetijstvo ter z izkoriščanjem vseh naravnih pogojev povečuje produktivnost in kakovost, s tem pa povečuje dohodek in izboljšuje svoj ekonomski položaj.

Kot so napovedali na ustanovnem zboru, je zveza pripravljena sodelovati s Kmetijsko - gozdarsko zbornico Slovenije, kmečkim sindikatom in vsemi, ki si prizadevajo, da se kmečkemu stanu prizna zgodovinska in sedanja vloga pri ohranjanju kulturne krajine, poseljenosti dežele ter s tem vloga

slovenstva in državne suverenosti.

"Nikakor ne smemo dovoliti, da bi zaradi liberalizacije trga padla strateška proizvodnja hrane in s tem samooskrba z najpomembnejšimi kmetijskimi pridelki je odločilna za suverenost države, zato vse gospodarsko razvito, politično in ekonomske neodvisne države težijo k temu.

Liberalizem, ki temelji na filozofiji konkurenčne boja posameznika in ne pozna in ne priznava vrednot ekocialnega in večnamenskega kmetijstva, ne more in ne sme postati prevladujoč sistem razmišljanja slovenskega naroda," so zapisali v sporočilu za javnost.

A po mnenju ustanovnih članov bi bilo za pravilno ovrednotenje slovenskega kmetijstva nujno doseči nacionalni konsenz, po katerem kmetijstvo potrebuje posebno zaščito. Kmečka zveza pri NSi si bo prizadevala, da bi Slovenci "... po 50 letih načrtnega zapostavljanja kmečkega sloja razumeli pomen kmečkega stanu in bodo z njim solidarni."

Za prvega predsednika KZNSi je bil na Gomilskem izvoljen Vladimir Pori, zdravnik veterinar s Prevalj.

Brane Piano

Delo, 7. avg. 2002

Z AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO STE VEDNO NA TEKOČEM

Sprememba naslova

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

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Star naslov

Star naslov _____

Mesto, država, zip _____

Klekljanje v Železnikih: včasih so živel od čipk, zdaj še za položnice ni

Po čipkah najbolj slovi Idrija, a tudi v Železnikih ob punkeljnih sedi kakšnih sto klekljaric. Ena največjih mojstric te obrti je Mici Koblar.

piše MAJA ROŠ

V pisnih virih je čipkarstvo v Sloveniji omenjeno šele v Valvasorjevi *Slavi vojvodine Kranjske* (1689), kjer piše, da "izdelujejo v Ljubljani mnogovrstne nizozemske in beneške čipke, ki jih prekupčevalci s čipkami širom raznašajo". Naslednji dokument iz leta 1696 govori o klekljanju v Idriji, kamor so podeželski kramarji prinašali živež v zameno za čipke. V Železnike pa naj bi prvo znanje izdelovanja čipk prinesla leta 1881 Štatorjeva Katra, ki je služila v Idriji. Najprej je naučila klekljati dve hčeri svojega gospodarja, trgovca Demšarja. Ta je s trgovsko žilico ugotovil, da gredo drobni izdelki dobro v promet, zato jih je začel odkupovati. Da bi izboljšal kakovost čipk, je leta 1887 v Železnike pripeljal čipkarsko učiteljico ...

Med počasnim izumiranjem železarstva v Železnikih so najprej izgubljale delo kovačice. In so sedle ob "punkeljne", se učile sukati kleklje in zabadati bukice na prava mesta v "muštrih". Ko je leta 1902 v nekdanjem močnem železarskem kraju ugasnil drugi plavž, je bila železarska tradicija končana. Veliko ljudi je ostalo brez dela in številne družine so se preživljale predvsem z izdelovanjem in prodajo čipk.

Klekljala je tudi stara mama Mici Koblar, pozneje še oba njena starša. "Takrat so klekljali prav v vsaki hiši. Tudi možje. Moj oče je potem, ko je ugasnil plavž, sedel ob punkelj. Potem je dobil službo v Avstriji. In, takrat so res klekljali za zaslužek. Čipke so odkupili trgovci in jih največ prodajali v Dom Ljubljano. V Železnikih pa smo imeli trgovino Primožičevih, po domače smo ji rekli Johanna.

A zaslužek je bil že od nekdaj slab. S klekljanjem so si vendarle nekoliko izboljševali standard, premagali so slabe letine in

gospodarske krize." pripoveduje danes 66-letna Mici, ki je za svoje čipke prejela vrsto nagrad in ki velja za eno največjih mojstric čipk.

Koliko vas še kleklja v Železnikih?

Kakšnih sto nas je. Šestdeset od teh je združenih v turističnem društvu Železniki. Zdi se, da klekljamo le še upokojenke. Druge nimajo časa. Res pa je, da je zdaj spet zaživela čipkarska šola in jo trenutno obiskuje kar 133 otrok – med njimi en fant.

Prav to naj bi bila ena izmed značilnosti Železnikov – da klekljajo tudi moški?

To je bilo včasih. Danes se tekmovanja udeležijo moški iz Ljubljane, drugi pride iz Žirov, včasih je še tretji, v Železnikih pa moški ne klekljajo več.

Pa se danes da živeti od čipk? Kakšno ceno imajo?

Včasih so res živel od čipk, a so bili tudi skromnejši. Zdaj še za položnice ni. Tudi če veliko delaš. Za idrijski ris plačujemo po 120 tolarjev

na uro (kakih 50 centov, op. ur. AD), za široki ris oziroma narodni motiv pa 150 tolarjev na uro. Potem je tu še 20-odstotni davek.

Da, naše delo je obdavčeno! To je velika žalost. Slabo smo plačani zato, da čipka ne bi bila predraga. Umetniško oblikovane čipke skoraj niso naprodaj, saj jih odkupi turistično društvo za galerijo, stanejo pa 40 ali 50 tisoč tolarjev.

Omenjate vrste čipk. Kaj je značilno za tiste iz Železnikov?

V Železnikih jih delimo v tri zvrsti: idrijska čipka z ozkim risom, narodni motiv – ta je značilen za Železnike – in umetniško oblikovana čipka. Slednja je iz tenkega sukanca – številka 300, tudi 1500 – ta je tanek kot las – so klekljali. V turističnem društvu hranimo dve taki čipki.

Umetniško oblikovana ima premer 30 centimetrov in vanjo je vložena petsto, šesto ur dela. Za enako velikost enostavnejše in debelejšje čipke lahko porabiš le deset ur. Najpomembnejša sta debelina sukanca in vzorec. Malo je klekljaric, ki delajo iz tankega sukanca, najmanjši v šoli je številka 40.

Lahko primerjate življenje čipkaric v Železnikih nekoč, o tem so vam gotovo pripovedovali, in danes?

O, razlika je velika. Ko se je začela pomlad, so klekljarice prišle iz hiš, se zbirale v skupinice in klekljale na dvoriščih. Klekljanje je bilo družnje, klepetanje, izmenjevanje izkušenj. S skupinskim klekljanjem so tudi varčevale pri razsvetljavi – vsak večer jo je prinesla druga ženska. Med delom so si pripovedovale in prepevale.

Danes dela vsak zase. Taki časi so. Zdaj se družimo le še ob organiziranih večerih: Ob punklu se dobimo in na čipkarskih dnevih.

To delo najbrž zahteva stodontno koncentracijo.



MICI KOBLAR: Nekoč so klekljali tudi moški, zdaj ob punkeljnu večinoma sedijo upokojenke.

Zame klekljanje ni narporno. In ne potrebujem posebnega miru. Zraven vedno kaj poslušam, televizija je prižgana, res pa je, da ne morem gledati filma. Sicer pa je koncentracija postala že rutina. Raje imam zahtevnejše vzorce – to je zame izziv. Uporabila sem največ 80 klekljev hkrati. To zahteva izjemno pozornost. Toliko naenkrat jih ni imela nobena druga ženska v Železnikih.

Katere vrste čipk gre do najbolj v promet? Jih sami veliko prodate?

Največ prodamo širokega risa oziroma čipke z narodnim motivom in idrijskega risa, ki ga lahko oblikuješ za karkoli, na primer za zaveso. Večina mojih čipk je umetniško oblikovanih in jih ne prodajam. Le dajem jih – hčerkam, sorodnikom, prijateljem.

Vsi že imamo zaveso, prtičke, namesto slik imamo uokvirjene čipke. To so unikatni, ki jih drugje ni mogoče kupiti. Prodala pa sem le nagrajene čipke, ki jih je odkupilo turistično društvo. Sama pa sem si čipko všila v kostim in bluzo.

Je konkurenca med vami in bolj znanimi idrijskimi klekljaricami velika?

Boj je bil hud. V Idriji so hoteli vse čipke zaščititi kot idrijske. Me pa bi rade, da bi se zaščitila "slovenska čipka", s pripisom "izdelana v

Idriji, Železnikih ...".

Res, da so začele klekljati Idrijčanke, a tudi tja so čipke prinesle žene rudarjev. Idrijci so čipke prodajali v Italijo, mi v Dom Ljubljano. Od nekdaj pa se je reklo idrijska čipka: ozki ris je res njihov, a zaščitili so vse, tudi kar ni bilo njihovo.

Značilnost čipk v Železnikih je narodni motiv, od nekdaj smo ga veliko delale. Tudi umetniško oblikovano čipko so v Idriji prevzeli šele pozneje.

Zaželim si obliko iz čipk iz Železnikov. Kam moram?

Oglasite se v turističnem društvu in poveste, kaj bi radi. Nato greste k naši modni oblikovalki, se dogovorite za barvo obleke in čipke, nazadnje me izdelamo čipke in šivilja jih všije.

Za narodno pevko Bogdano Herman sem na primer sama naredila zgornji del obleke iz čipk, v kateri nastopa, čipko ima vdolano tudi v čevljih. In na vizitki ima bakreno čipko. Za zgornji del obleke sem izdelala prek dva tisoč ribic! Sicer pa smo prav letos nameravale narediti obleko iz čipk, a žal zanj so še nismo našli kupca.

Nedelo, 21. julija 2002

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1442. V zadnji Ameriški Domovini ste čitali

o pokojnem bratu, salezijancu Ivanu Kešpretu, ki je deloval v Indiji in je o njem pisal njegov sodelavec misijonar Ludvik Zabret. Odšel je po plačilo k Nebeškemu Očetu in je bilo prepisano iz *Misijonskih Obzorij*.

Tudi Marist, brat Zdravko Kravos, je odšel po plačilo in o njem piše Tino Mamič v *Misijonskih Obzorjih* takole:

"Zdravko Kravos je bil rojen v Skriljah na Vipavskem leta 1925, kot eden od šestih otrok pri Skalonarjevih. Nekaj dni pred začetkom druge svetovne vojne so se štirje mladi fantje odpravili v Torino, kjer so vstopili v družbo Marijinih bratov maristov. Bratje maristi so učitelji in krščanski vzgojitelji, razširjeni po vseh celinah. Brat Zdravko je preživel 22 let v Evropi, 22 let v Afriki (v Kamerunu in Zambiji) in 22 let v Argentini. Svoje misijonsko poslanstvo je začel v Argentini in jo tam konec letošnjega maja tudi sklenil.

Preprostost, hudomušnost in poseben slog humorja so značilnosti, po katerih se Vipavci še danes spominjajo Zdravka Skalonarjevega. Vsakih sedem let je prihajal domov za nekaj tednov in zdi se, da to ni bil dopust, ampak pravi misijonski obisk. Na obisku leta 1959 so ga lokalne oblasti zaslišale in mu ukazale, da mora spati v hotelu. Zdravko jim je z nasmehom odvrnil: "Ko boste v vasi Skrilje postavili hotel, bom prvi prišel tja."

V Argentini, Kamerunu in Zambiji je služboval kot profesor jezikov. Jezike je obvladal z lahkoto. Še sam ni nikoli preštel vseh jezikov, ki se jih je učil. Po šoli se je veliko družil z domačini in še posebej z otroki. Na nogometnih tekmah, ki jih je prirejal s kamerunskimi otroki, so se kalili kasnejši uspešni igralci. Brez našega Zdravka sedanja nogometna reprezentanca Kameruna ne bi bila to, kar je. (Op. ur. AD: Kamerunska ekipa se je na letošnjem svetovnem prvenstvu zelo dobro izkazala.) Šport je jezik, ki ga razumejo povsod tudi brez učenja.

Zadnja leta svojega življenja je prebil v Argentini v pokoju. V domovino se ni hotel vrniti, ker bi potem bil na skrbi sorodnikov, saj mu pokojnine iz Argentine v Slovenijo ne bi nakazovali. Ostal je v domu za ostarele, kjer je kuhal in skrbel za starejše sobrate. Zadnjič je bil v domovini lani, kljub temu, da so mu malo pred tem amputirali nogo. Kirurg, ki ga je operiral, je bil namreč pred davnimi leti njegov učenec.

Zdravko je posejal ogromno semen vsepovsod po svetu. Danes iz njih ponekod rastejo velika, močna drevesa, drugod malo manjša, marsikje le grmički. Vsakemu, ki ga je Zdravko poznal, je nekaj ostalo. Na nas je, da to ohranjamo in krepimo. S tem se mu bomo najbolj oddolžili."

V uvodu za to pisanje je zelo lepo napisano: "Pridite k meni vsi, ki ste utrujeni in obteženi in jaz vam bom dal počitek" (Mt 11,28).

Temu Jezusovemu vabilu sta se pred kratkim odzvala dva naša misijonarja, oba brata laika: salezijanec Ivan Kešpret in marist Zdravko Kravos. Njuno nadvse bogato življenje, ki sta ga posvetila misijonskemu delu in oznanjevanju evangelija, se je izteklo. Upati smemo, da sta med tistimi, ki jim kralj pravi ob sodbi: "Pridite, blagoslovljeni mojega Očeta! Prejmite v posest kraljestvo, ki vam je pripravljeno od začetka sveta!" (Mt 25,34) Spomnimo se ju hvaležno v molitvi in prosimo Gospoda žetve, naj pošlje novih delavcev na svojo žetev!

Pred dvema tedni je bilo poročilo o pikniku v Milwaukeeju, danes pa so napisani dobrotniki, ki so darovali v razne namene:

N.N. \$1000; NN (za bogosl. \$300, za Rev. T. Mavrič \$300, za *Družino* (2 leti) \$260, za RO \$60, za poštino \$80) \$1000; R.M. Coffelt (za 2 bogosl.) \$700; NN \$500; F.M. Mejač (za Karmel) \$500; I.R. Kepic (za Rev. Mavrič) \$400; L. Wojtecki (za bogosl.) \$250; J.M. Grum \$150; J.K. Kaye \$150; J.B. Bambič \$100; C. Bender \$100; J.M. Beznik \$100; F.M. Coffelt \$100; K. Dovnik ml. \$100; B. Feuling \$100; C.H. Frohna (za Karmel) \$100; dr. R.M. Lockowitz \$100; F.M. Menčak (za P. Lebrecht) \$100; J.I. Modic \$100; M. Simčić (za P. Lebrecht v spomin +Martina) \$100; V. Strukel \$100; NN \$80; A. Jelinek \$50; NN \$50; I.M. Bambic \$50; M. Kadunc \$50; M. Kolman \$50; J. Rus \$50; E. Sirok \$50; J. Androjna \$25; S. Rifelj \$25; ga. Griswołd \$20; M. Maierle \$20; L.J. Welniak \$20; I. Kunovar \$10.

Vsem dobrotnikom v imenu vseh, ki bodo deležni iz tega sklada, prav iskren: Bog povrni s svojim blagoslovom!

V imenu vseh sodelujočih prav iskren misijonski pozdrav!

Marica Lavriša

1004 Dillewood Rd.
Cleveland, OH 44119

BRALCI
AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE
Priporočajte naš list!

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

Mildred R. Rome

Dne 24. avgusta je v Euclid General bolnišnici umrla 79 let stara Mildred R. Rome, hčerka Ivane, roj. Lukan in Egidija Rome, sestra Edwarda in Stanleya, teta in prateta. Pogreb je bil 28. avgusta v oskrbi Cosicevega zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Pavla v Euclidu in pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

Donna A. Wretschko

Dne 24. avgusta je umrla 24 let stara Donna A. Wretschko iz Willowicka, rojena v Clevelandu, mati Tylerja Nagorski (oče John Nagorski), hčerka Donne Wretschko in že pok. Davida, sestra Josepha in Chris. Pogreb je bil 28. avgusta v oskrbi Cosicevega zavoda s pokopom na Western Reserve Memorial Gardens.

Frank Jan

Umrl je 93 let stari Frank Jan, vdovec po Mary, roj. Gustincic, oče Franka S. in Dolores Legro, 3-krat stari oče, 6-krat prastari o-

če, brat Frances Schempp ter že pok. Josepha, Sophie Peffer in Louisa, stric in prastric. Pogreb je bil 23. avgusta v oskrbi Fortunovega zavoda s pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

KOLENDAR

AVGUST

30. - Koncert ansambla Igor in zlati zvoki iz Slovenije v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 7.30 zv.

SEPTEMBER

1. - Društvo SPB ima romanje v Frank, O., k Žalostni Materi božji. Sv. maša ob 12h opoldne, druge pobožnosti ob 2h pop.

1. - Ansambel Igor in zlati zvoki iz Slovenije bo imel nastop na Slovenski pristavi. Pričetek koncerta ob 5h pop., sledi ples.

8. - Oltarno društvo sv. Vida priredi kosilo v avditoriju farne šole.

22. - SKD Triglav, Milwaukee, priredi Vinsko trgatv na Parku.

29. - Slovenski dom za ostarele praznuje 40. obletnico obstoja z večerjo in programom v SND na St. Clair Ave.

OKTOBER

5. - Pevski zbor Fantje na vasi ima koncert ob 25. obletnici v SND na St. Clair Ave. Sledi ples, igrajo Veseli godci.

6. - Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete ima kosilo v šolski dvorani.

12. - Pevci Ivan Hudnik iz Ljubljane ima koncert v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete. Pričetek ob 7h zv.

13. - Upokojenci Slovenske pristave imajo Koline, na Slovenski pristavi.

19. - 45-članski zbor iz Klasične gimnazije sv. Stanislava v Šentvidu nad Ljubljano ima koncert v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete, s pričetkom ob 7h zv.

20. - Dr. Kristus Kralj št. 226 in dr. Srce Jezusovo št. 172 KSKJ priredita dobrodelno kosilo v dobrobit šole sv. Vida. Kosilo v dvorani šole sv. Vida s potrebo od 11. do 1.30.

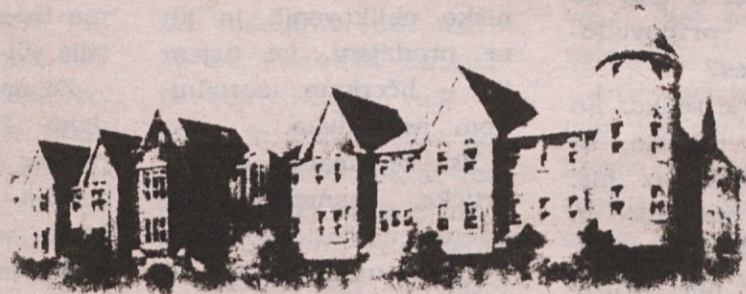
26. - Štajerski in prekmurski klub ima martinovanje v SND na St. Clair Ave.

NOVEMBER

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

DECEMBER

14. - Glasbena Matica ima koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave.



St. Vitus Village

6114 Lausche Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

St. Vitus Village je sedaj odprt. Nezasedenih je le nekaj stanovanj. Tisti, ki imajo najmanj 60 let in še lahko živijo neodvisno, so vabljeni, da postanejo stanovalci St. Vitus Village. Za vse informacije o tem, kako lahko postanete stanovalec, sedaj ali kdaj pozneje, ali Vi sami ali družinski član, pokličite župnišče sv. Vida na (216) 361-1444 in vprašajte za g. Rudyja Sterk.

