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SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

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60¢

Slovenia's entry into EU depends on Italy

By Devin Done
and Gavin Gray

Slovenia is planning to apply for full membership of the European Union later this year in an attempt to ensure that it is not relegated to the also-rans in the process of EU enlargement.



Earlier in March it set itself the target of achieving full EU membership by 2001 in the hope that it can avoid lasting damage from its protracted bilateral wrangle with Italy, whose use of its power of veto in Brussels has hitherto slowed Slovenia's progress toward closer formal EU integration.

Slovenia, the most developed of the six former Yugoslav republics, and the most prosperous of any of the states to emerge from former communist central

and east Europe, thinks it should be at the front rather than the back of the queue to join the EU.

The country's economy has developed strongly during the past three years with growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of around 5 per cent a year in both 1994 and 1995.

Inflation has fallen to around 8 per cent and foreign exchange reserves have risen rapidly. It is also in the final stage of executing a

(Continued on page 4)

Admiral Zlatoper in command of the seas

Ronald J. Zlatoper was not planning on a military career when he attended St. Joseph High School in Cleveland in the 1950s, but while he was considering colleges, a school counselor suggested he look into obtaining an ROTC scholarship.

He got one from the Navy to attend Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. After graduation, he was considering a job with a computer company when an officer gave him a pep talk about the Navy as a career.

It's Adm. Zlatoper now and he is commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the world's largest naval command. He is in charge of 215,000 sailors and Marines, 195 ships and submarines and 1,600 aircraft. The command covers 102 million square miles, or about half of the Earth's surface.

"I have what I consider the best job in the Navy right now," he said in a phone interview from Hawaii.

Zlatoper, who grew up in Euclid, returned to Cleveland two weeks ago to speak to students at his alma mater, now called



Barry and Admiral
Ronald J. Zlatoper
at St. Clair Slovenian
Home Oct. 15

(Photo by Tony Grdina)

Villa Angela-St. Joseph; to junior ROTC students in Cleveland; and to a dinner meeting of the Cleveland council of the Navy League of the United States at the Brecksville VA Medical Center.

In his career, Zlatoper logged more than 4,000 flying hours and 1,000 carrier landings piloting Navy jet aircraft. He served two tours of duty as a Navy combat pilot in Vietnam.

Zlatoper, who spent last weekend conferring with Secretary of Defense William J. Perry in San Diego as the China-Taiwan tensions were building, said that about a third of his 33-year Navy career was spent working in the Pentagon,

including three years as Chief of Navy Personnel. He holds master's degrees in data systems and management and led the Navy through major manpower reductions.

The admiral thinks most of the Navy's downsizing has been completed. He said the Pacific Fleet is 30 to 40 percent smaller than it was five years ago, even though the forces he commands have an increasingly important peacekeeping role in the Pacific and Indian oceans, the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

"We are very much involved in a lot of regional confrontations," he said.

Besides overseeing the combat readiness of the Pacific Forces, Zlatoper also must frequently serve in the role of diplomat.

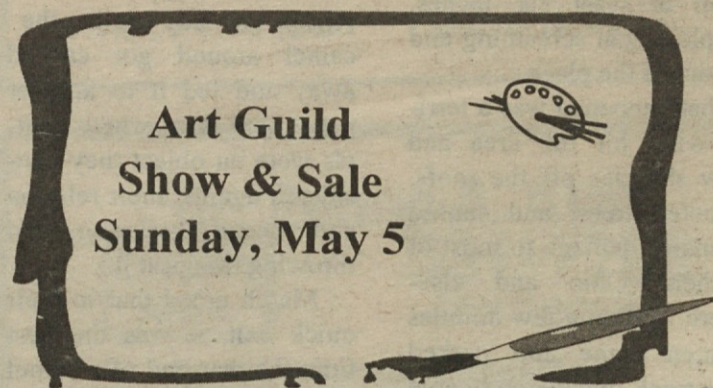
"There are 45 countries in my area of responsibility and I've visited about half of them to talk to their state leaders and their military leaders," he said. "All of them think it is very important for the United States military, especially the Pacific Fleet, to be present in the region."

"The more that we deal with each other, the less

(Continued on page 4)

Slovenian American National Art Guild

The Slovenian American National Art Guild holds the first of its two 1996 shows on Sunday, May 5 at the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, hours are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Art Guild
Show & Sale
Sunday, May 5

The theme is "Our Place in Cleveland History." There is no admission charge for this Artists & Crafts Show and Sale.

Sponsored continuously for 23 years, the show is known for its many attractions and extra offerings combined into an eagerly anticipated afternoon for the many visitors.

The main portion is original art work which includes a variety of subjects and styles is priced most reasonably to meet the restraints of all budget-minded households.

Quality crafts are available for that special touch which makes a home personal by reflecting individual styles. Justine Skok arranges each space to draw your attention to the specialty booths as you travel throughout the main floor.

Perhaps you are looking for such items as folk art, bobbin lace, heritage, music tapes, or genealogy information. If researching relatives abroad, be sure to check out the Slovenian telephone books which are part of the Art Guild's archives.

The International Coffeehouse offers tasty beverages. Joe Petrick entertains on piano.

--Doris Sadar

Sends letter to Karl Haas Requesting Slovenian program

The following was sent to Dr. Karl Haas, New York

Dear Dr. Haas:

Just a note to let you know that I especially enjoyed your program over WCLV last Thursday, April 4th about representative music from various countries of the world. I should like to hear more of that series.

At the same time I thought it would be nice if you could include little Slovenia in one of your future programs. Slovenia gained independence from old Yugoslavia in 1991. After 1,200 years of subjection throughout European history it finally joined the commonwealth of countries not only of Europe but of the whole world...

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Zelle
Cleveland, Ohio

By James V. Debevec

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, APRIL 18, 1996

It was wonderful to see Judge Ron Suster and his wife, Patricia, along with State Representative Ed Jerse late last Friday afternoon in line to view the "Pharaoh" exhibit at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Due to the late hour, the cafeteria was closing, so Madeline and I headed toward Mentor, Ohio for dinner. We sat down in the restaurant and ordered a meal. All of a sudden the lights dimmed; then went out. We heard a terrible-sounding roar like a freight train hitting the wall, the whole back of the place jumped up and down at least six inches. People began screaming and ran out of the place.

What happened was a terrific wind hit the area and blew shingles off the roofs, uprooted trees, and caused extensive damage to most of northern Ohio and elsewhere. Within a few minutes firemen came and parked their truck outside and came in looking for gas leaks. They advised everyone to leave; which we did.

*

Last week we wrote a short item about Ed Kirchner's 70th birthday party and the part Gene March and Ed Harbie played dressed in a camel's costume. Gene called to point out there was a typographical error in his name. He claims he's Gene March and not Ed (who is his brother and a former co-owner of Grdina's Hardware Store on St. Clair along with Glasbena matica singer Joe Penko) as was accidentally

written in this paper last week. Sorry about that, Gene. Everyone knows Gene March. He plays both the slide trombone and the piano. Although he says not both at the same time.

He reminded us of when the "camel" danced past Ed Kirchner, it squatted down and laid an egg. Because it was the day before Easter, it was an Easter egg. When Kirchner opened it up, there was a ring inside as a birthday present and remembrance of the occasion.

He said it's hard to see from inside the costume and needs someone to lead it around. He recalled a humorous incident in Atlanta, Georgia at a party for Eastern Airlines pilot Russell Bizily. The lady leading the camel around got carried away and led it to another party next door where camels were an object they considered against their religion and began hollering and throwing things at it.

March noted that in their quick exit, it was the first time the rear-end of a camel ever passed up the front.

*

Our unsung hero this week is none other than the famous radio ham—turned editor of a computer newsletter—Joe Zelle. Joe is the only person sending information about the pope's historic first visit to Slovenia. This week he sent in two articles. Our first two. Thanks, Joe, for letting us know what is going on in Slovenia.



Regarding Pope's visit

The visit of Pope John Paul II to Slovenia is an exceptional event. It cannot be characterized as a state visit and the visit of a religious head, but rather as something which gives priority to contents before form. Already, at first glance, the programs of the pope's visits are distinguished from the visits of other statesmen.

Whereas other presidents of states visit just some individuals, they met with ordinary people only accidentally. In the case of the pope's visit, foremost is his meeting with crowds, with the faithful, with the church. The state protocol is only a partial framework and not the essence.

I should wish that Slovenia would be better after this visit,

--Janez Janša
President of SSDS

Comments on gambling article

Editor:

I found your pontificating on the dangers, effects and evils of gambling in the March 28 issue interesting. You are indeed correct. One worries today, that we will gamble ourselves into bankruptcy.

However, I also observed what I think is a conflict in values. On page 20 of this issue, there was an advertisement, inviting your readers to participate in the Ohio Lottery.

It could be, that you could qualify for political office.

Respectfully,
Joe Zelenz
Cedar Hill, TX

Everything is funny
as long as it is happening
to somebody else.

—Will Rogers

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS By John Mercina



CHEF
"JIM"

YOUR FAVORITE POTATO RECIPE!

Slovenians must be bigger potato lovers than the Irish, if my perusal of cook books is any indication of our likes and dislikes. Do you have a favorite way of preparing a potato? Why don't you share it with us and be crowned "THE SLOVENIAN POTATO QUEEN (or king)". It's all in fun, of course. The winner will be featured in this column.

My favorite potato dish:

- cut a potato in half and salt the two cut sides
- place in a greased pan with cut side down
- preheat oven to 400-450 degrees
- bake for 20 minutes or until cut side is crusty

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Singers have made music together since boyhood

Singing has been a lifelong hobby of a group of Slovenian-Americans.

Their love of music and their friendship began when they were choirboys in Catholic elementary schools in Cleveland.

Although they are family men and fathers now, the beat goes on.

The 18 singers are called *Fantje Na Vasi* in Slovenian, or Men From the Village. They make some of the sweetest music that has ever been produced by a Cleveland amateur group.

They created their own men's a cappella singing group in 1977 and have held their friendship together with the glue of music.

Most are in their late 30s or 40s and have children who are now the ages the singers were when they first met at St. Vitus and St. Mary's churches. Most still attend those two traditional Slovenian-American Catholic parishes.

"Our friendship first has held us together, and then the music was significant in making us

life-long friends because we all started singing while still children in school," said John Srsen, 40, of Willoughby Hills.

The group is proud of its new compact disc of Slovenian folk music, *Iz Srca* (From the Heart) made in 1995, but has no solid plans to mass-market the musical gem.

They also made a recording, *Mi Smo Mi* (We Are We), in 1982.

One does not need to speak Slovenian to appreciate the music.

Their concert schedule is rather light, considering the great talent they have. Usually they perform twice a year.

Great applause followed their performance at the International Holiday Folk Festival in the Palace Theatre, which draws more than 2,000 people.

The singers, who wear folk costumes, mostly perform at Slovenian events.

All were born in the United States, but have a command of the musical Slovenian language.

Srsen, who is the musical director, said the group maintains and perpetuates the Slovenian heritage through song.

The friendships go beyond singing. The singers gather up their families and often picnic or go on outings.

To keep the music going, some of the singers are training their children to replace them in the chorus. "We want our chorus to continue, because it means the continuance of our Slovenian culture," said Tom Srsen, 38, of Concord Township.

Each year, the group performs a concert at St. Clair

Slovenian National Home.

They also have performed at the Slavic Heritage Foundation's annual program at new York Lincoln Center.

It is hard to believe the combined singing of the group lasted through elementary school, high school, college and beyond.

They credit schoolteachers with showing them the necessary skills and techniques in high school. The four teachers who are in their hall of fame are Martin Kosnik and John Rigler, deceased choirmasters, Frank Gorenssek, and Rudy Knez.

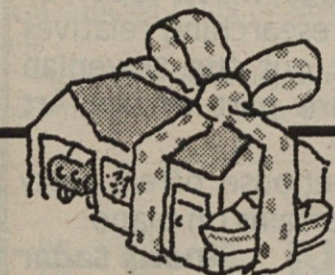
The men also like to cut up and have a good time together. During special rehearsals, they bring out the beer and have a party after the singing is done, said Bart Slak, 38, of Concord Township.

"We have a lot of good times together, and after so many years, it is certain we know much about each other," he said.

The group's roster includes: Mark Celestina, Mike Dolinar, Miran Dolinar, Pete Dragar, Tony Hauptman, Clem Hren, Mark Jakomin, Paul Lavrish, Tony Mihelich, Steve Rezonja, John Semen, Bart Slak, Tom Slak, John Srsen, Tom Srsen, Tom Stepec, John Tominc, and John Zakelj.

Their dedication to Slovenian music is so great, it would not surprise anyone if they continued singing together right into retirement.

--William F. Miller
The Plain Dealer



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Zarja marks 80 years

In this year of 1996, Slovenian Singing Society Zarja has reached another milestone in longevity, celebrating its 80th anniversary – 80 years of continuous performance since its inception in 1916, in Cleveland, Ohio.

For 46 years our home-base was the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Ave., then, due to the fact that our members moved to the eastern suburbs, we relocated our base to the Slovenian Society Home in Euclid, Ohio.

Thus, on Saturday, April 27th, Zarja will present its 34th Spring Frolic at SSH, with our Dinner-Program-Dance production. Dinner will be served in the lower hall. On the menu will be breaded pork chops, roast chicken, plus veggies, dessert, and coffee.

Doors open at 4:45 p.m., serving is from 5 to 6:30.

The program, is titled "The Truly Wonderful Music Shoppe" (authored by Ed Ozanich) – The focal point is a light-

hearted selection of music and humor. It will begin at 7 p.m.

Directing the chorus is Doug Elersich, with the assistance of pianists Millie Wojtila, and Ed Polsak, accordionists Jim Kozel and Steve Valencic. Our stage and audio manager is Ed Ozanich.

The Vadnal orchestra, with their congeniality and understanding – the soul of Slovenian music, will bring to life our dancers' desires until midnight. Refreshments will be available throughout the evening.

Admission is \$17. Tickets may be obtained from Zarja members, at the SSH Clubroom, or by phone: call Vicky Kozel 531-5542; Barbara Elersich 1-216-257-2540; Sophie Elersich 531-8402 – all have answering service. Pre-payment is advised to assure seating. Admissions will be mailed to you.

Sophie Turkman-Elersich
Publicity

St. Vitus Christian Mothers celebrate 50th anniversary

The St. Vitus Christian Mothers' Club will be celebrating their 50th Anniversary on Sunday, April 28 at the 9:15 a.m. Mass with Bishop A. Edward Pevec officiating.

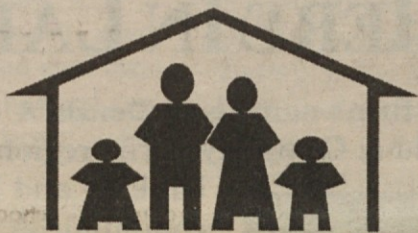
Afterwards a Champagne Luncheon will be held at the St. Vitus Auditorium. Please come and celebrate this joyous occasion with us! Reservations are pre-paid. Tickets are \$15.00 per person -- \$25.00 per couple; reservation deadline is Saturday, April 20th.

Please call the following ladies for reservations: Emilee Jenko 261-3427; Karen Matuszewski 391-5907; Marie Azman 881-4376; or Charlotte Taricska 431-6690.

Krofe Sale

St. Vitus Altar Society will have their Krofe Sale on Saturday, April 20th from 8 a.m. onward in the St. Vitus Social Room.

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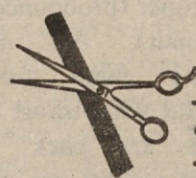
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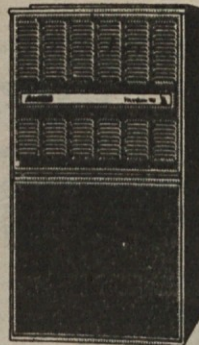
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Zlatoper...

(Continued from page 1)
chance there'll be for misunderstanding and the better we'll be able to work together in coalition like Desert Storm in the future," he said.

He said America's largest trading partners are across the Pacific now. "The United States trade with the Pacific rim countries is almost double that with Europe now," he said.



Left to right, Tom Zlatoper, parents Joe and Ann Zlatoper, and Admiral Ron Zlatoper on Sunday, Oct. 15 at the Slovenian American Heritage Foundation's "Slovenski Večer."

Cleveland, it's OK to be named Zlatoper (pronounced Zuh-LAT-opur). All my grandparents came from Slovenia. But while most of our hearts are back in Europe, our wallets are out here in the Pacific."

Zlatoper, who just turned 54, said he still plays basketball and enjoys scuba diving and water skiing. He also enjoys reading biographies and history and fictional adventure stories by Tom Clancy.

While in Cleveland, Zlatoper visited with his parents, Joseph M. and Ann Zlatoper in Moreland hills. His father is a retired vice president of finance for Lubrizol Corp. He also visited with his brother, Tom, an associate professor of economics at John Carroll University. The admiral and his wife, Barry, have a son, Michael, and a daughter, Ashley, who attends the University of Virginia.

—John P. Coyne
The Plain Dealer

Slovenia into EU...

(Continued from page 1)
landmark foreign debt deal with western banks which should finally allow it to extricate itself from the debt problems of former Yugoslavia and to build an independent presence in the world's capital markets.

The country and its 2m population have enjoyed several years of political stability since gaining independence in the summer of 1991; remaining at a distance from the disastrous wars waged in the Balkans by its former partners in the Yugoslav federation.

The government of prime minister Mr. Janez Drnovsek, has been hit recently by the defection of one of its main coalition partners, the former-communist United List of Social Democrats (ZLSD), Mr. Drnovsek is confident,

however, that his centrist coalition government of Christian Democrats will hold together until the general election due this autumn.

Despite this record of stability and progress, the Alpine republic's search for closer formal links with the EU — the item at the top of its international agenda — has been thwarted to date by its long-running dispute with neighboring Italy. Rome is still blocking the signing of Slovenia's association agreement, stopping it from crossing the first hurdle toward eventual EU membership.

The row has arisen from Rome's demands from Italian citizens, or their descendants, to be able to recover property owned in what was once Italy's and is now Slovenia's part of the Istrian

peninsular.

The Italian government has been insisting that the property should be returned to previous Italian owners, if it still under the control of the Slovenian state, and that otherwise, if the property is for sale, former Italian owners should be given preferential purchase rights.

Rome finally allowed association negotiations with Ljubljana to begin a year ago — after protracted initial delays. A deal was quickly reached in Brussels and was initialed last summer.

For the past nine months, however, Slovenia has suffered the frustration of Italy vetoing the signing of the association agreement.

This is preventing it from joining the nine other countries from east Europe who have signed association agreements and which are already participating in

(Continued on page 5)

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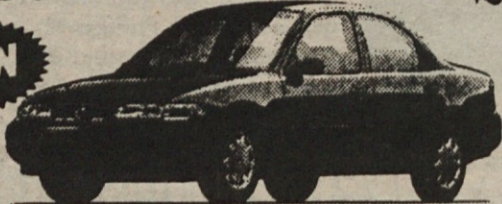
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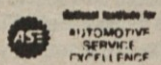


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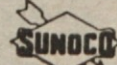
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Slovenia's entry into EU depends on Italy

(Continued from page 4) Brussels' so-called "pre-accession strategy" for countries from central and east Europe.

Initial hopes in Slovenia that the agreement could be signed during the six-month Italian EU presidency which began in January have faded fast. Rome has become even more preoccupied with domestic politics and next month's general election.

The threat to Slovenia's EU ambitions is clear. "Momentum is building up," says a senior foreign diplomat in Ljubljana. "Without a signed association agreement, Slovenia cannot take part in the structured dialogue with the EU. It will simply not be part of the central and east European enlargement process."

Formal negotiations with some east European countries are expected to begin from 1998 in the wake of the EU's inter-governmental conference. There are nine candidates at present, but Slovenia is not yet one of them.

"Economically Slovenia is *de facto* the best placed of all for EU membership, but *de jure* it is in tenth place," says Mr. Zoran Thaler, Slovenia's foreign minister.

The dispute with Italy has its origins in the last days of the second world war, when Yugoslav forces fought their way to the city of Trieste, pushing the Yugoslav-Italian frontier 50 kilometers west of its pre-war position.

A series of treaties culminating in the Treaty of

Osimo in 1975 eventually allotted part of the territory to Italy, including Trieste, and part to Yugoslavia including the coastal towns of Koper, Izola and Piran.

A large number of ethnic Italians fled the Yugoslav-administered zone for new lives in Italy. In 1983 the two countries signed a further agreement in Rome which committed Yugoslavia to paying Italy \$110m in installments as compensation to Italians who had lost their houses.

Ljubljana considers that Italy is now seeking to reopen these treaties by taking advantage of Slovenian independence to demand that compensation also be given through the return of the original property. It is a demand that Slovenia has rejected on the basis that its legislation bars foreigners from owning property.

"Italy has raised issues from the past and used them to try to obtain bilateral concessions," says Mr. Drnovsek.

Slovenia accepts that if it is to become a member of the EU it will have to amend its laws to let EU citizens buy property, including land.

In a nod to Rome the parliament declared this month that it was willing to "accelerate" the adoption of legislation on foreigners' property rights "in accordance with the European standards." In practice, however, Ljubljana still resists demands that it should already go down this road in its association agreement

claiming that it is a demand that has not been made of other EU candidate states.

The dispute with Italy has exposed considerable contradictions in Slovenians' attitudes towards Europe.

From its outset in the late 1980s the Slovenian independence movement was strongly pro-European, albeit in an ill-defined way. Slovenians associated Yugoslavia with the Balkans and corruption.

Independence represented a chance to be in Europe, a world they believed was fair and ordered. For Slovenians, Italy's handling of this dispute is strongly reminiscent of how Belgrade used to manage Yugoslavia.

Recent opinion polls still give strong support, of about 70 per cent, for the ideas of Slovenia joining the EU. But when asked if they would still support membership at the price of permitting foreigners to be able to buy land, an equally overwhelming majority of Slovenians were opposed to the idea.

Slovenia's leaders have become bitter about the way Italy has behaved and about the failure of other EU members to overcome Italy's veto.

"In Slovenia we realized with considerable surprise that the EU is in fact far from some ideal democratic association such as we imagined in the past. We realized that within it there is a continuous bargaining of interests, often entirely without principle," says Mr. Drnovsek.

The delay over the association agreement has tended to obscure Slovenia's wider achievements in bringing its economy more into line with the EU and in the process overcoming the loss of its main markets both in east Europe and in former Yugoslavia.

The Czech Republic is often lionized as the top-performing central European

state, but Slovenia believes that it deserves this mantle.

Its GDP per capita in 1994 was \$7,000, according to the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economics, compared with \$4,000 for Hungary, then the second richest east Europe state. At current growth rates Slovenia is already believed to have overtaken Portugal and Greece, the EU's two poorest members.

"We already meet three of the five Maastricht convergence criteria and I think we will soon reach the remaining two," says Mr. Drnovsek.

The country has reached this position just five years after independence thanks largely to the success of its manufacturing industries in finding new export markets in the European union, which already account for around 70 per cent of the country's total exports.

At the same time it is seeking future growth in its former eastern markets. At the start of 1996 it became a full member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) alongside Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia.

The port of Koper is becoming increasingly popular as a supply hub for the rest of central and eastern Europe and is already the largest sea port for Austria, Slovenia's land-locked northern neighbor. To enhance further this regional role the country is spending heavily on the development of its infrastructure, in particular on the east-west and north-south motorway axes.

The east-west route will link the country's main economic centers of Ljubljana, Celje and Maribor, and is part of the planned European "Corridor 5" that is to run eventually from Barcelona in Spain to Lviv in Ukraine. Around \$2.3bn is being invested in Slovenia on the east-west route, with 56km of new motorways to be opened this year.

In the hope that the Dayton accords can bring lasting peace to the Balkans, Slovenia is also looking south to its traditional markets in former Yugoslavia as a source of future growth in

trade. A large business delegation led by President Milan Kucan visited Bosnia last month in part to promote the role that Slovenian groups can play in Bosnian reconstruction. Ljubljana remains cautious about the short-term prospects.

While Slovenia has been a force for stability in the region, the government of Mr. Drnovsek is facing increasing tensions at home, with a general election looming before the end of the year.

The coalition lost its absolute majority in parliament in late January when the United List of Social Democrats, with 14 seats, went into opposition. The remaining two parties. Mr. Drnovsek's Liberal Democrats and the Slovenian Christian Democrats, together now control 45 seats, exactly half the seats in the national assembly.



Lojze Peterle, right, and Cleveland Councilman Mike Polensek at the City Club in 1993.

(Photo by Tony Grdina)

Mr. Drnovsek is confident that the votes of a small number of independent MPs will sustain the government in office for the remainder of its term. But it is far from clear what alliance will emerge after the election. In particular the role of the Christian Democrats, the smaller coalition partner, remains ambiguous.

Its leader, Mr. Lojze Peterle, Slovenia's first prime minister and foreign minister until his departure in 1994, has been openly plotting with two opposition parties, the Slovenian Peoples Party and the Social Democrats, about a possible new coalition.

--Financial Times



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United Slovenian Society invites all to celebration

By Linda Cimperman
U.S.S. Past President

The United Slovenian society, mindful of their long-standing purpose, "to perpetuate and promote the Slovenian culture and to create better understanding among Slovenian Americans and other people," will begin their 25th anniversary year by inviting everyone to come to the celebration and dance in honor of **LynnMarie Hrovat Rink** because she is the first American female of Slovenian ancestry to appear on a Polka Grammy award-winning album. LynnMarie wrote the music for the instrumental, "Button

Box Fever" and the music and lyrics for "Last Night," and she was the "featured



LYNNMARIE RINK

guest Button Accordion artist" who performed on the 1996 Polka Grammy winning album, "I Love to Polka" by the Jimmy Sturr Orchestra.

On Friday, April 26, United Slovenian Society will bring LynnMarie from Nashville, Tennessee to her "hometown" Cleveland for the super celebration at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, Ohio.

Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Music begins at 7:00 p.m. by Jeff Pecon and Lou Trebar, the "featured guest" Lynn Marie, and other prominent music artists.

Tickets are available at the door, or in advance from the Polka Hall of Fame (216) 261-3263, or by calling U.S.S. president John Pestotnik (216) 731-3282 or LynnMarie's father, Lud Hrovat (216) 661-9191.

LynnMarie Hrovat Rink

Generating spirit, smiles, and support for the Old World polka, the button accordion talent and enthusiasm of LynnMarie Hrovat-Rink captures the hearts of many music lovers. Her repertoire reaches far beyond the melodies and style taught her by her beloved Slovenian immigrant grandfather.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio suburban area, LynnMarie grew up in a home where the love of music ranked high on the family's priority list and with life itself. She began singing publicly at age five with *Planina Junior Chorus*, when LynnMarie mastered songs of her ancestors in the Slovenian language.

She was playing the "button Box Accordion" under the instruction of John Hrovat at age 11, and by age 12, she joined four cousins to form "The Wolf Band," a polka band still performing today.

The youngest of 50 contestants, LynnMarie won the "Lifetime Achievement" award at the "Miss Ohio National Teenage Pageant" when she was only 13. She excelled in theater, and in high school, staged award-winning performances in the title role of "The Diary of Ann Frank" and as Nellie in "South Pacific," while attending Lake Catholic High School.

LynnMarie attended Oral Roberts University in Tulsa Oklahoma and also Bowling Green State University in Ohio. At ORU she met and married Jim Rink, now her husband of 10 years. LynnMarie and Jim worked in television, and while living in San Diego, California, launched Rink Entertainment, a TV Production firm.

LynnMarie continued her recording career and released two albums with Joey Tomsick "Joey T & LynnMarie" followed by "Encore." In 1992 she released a solo album, "Coast to Coast."

Combining her love for musical performance and exercise in "Polka-aerobics with LynnMarie" produced and directed by her husband, Jim, the video was a feature story in the health conscious magazine, "Prevention." LynnMarie toured America encouraging the young-at-heart audiences to stay youthfully fit, when she caught the attention of polka giant Jimmy Sturr.

Jimmy Sturr invited her to appear with his orchestra, a performance alliance that has continued and which has brought the diverse talent, polka style and energy of LynnMarie to audiences from Las Vegas to Branson to Nashville and nationwide on television. Their appearances on "Nashville Now" with Ralph Emery and "Music City Tonight" with Crook & Chase were ratings successes.

They were the first American polka band to appear on the prestigious stage of the "Grand Ole Opry." The 1995 Jimmy Sturr Orchestra released "I Love to Polka," features LynnMarie on two songs which she wrote: "Button Box Fever" and "Last Night," the recording is on Rounder Records - the 1996 Grammy Award winner for "Best Polka Album."

LynnMarie has always maintained that accordion music can transcend historic origins and rightfully achieve recognition through a variety of popular and contemporary musical expressions. Her recent and highly praised featured appearance on "the Nashville Network's" "Prime Time Country" helped prove her point to a nationwide audience.



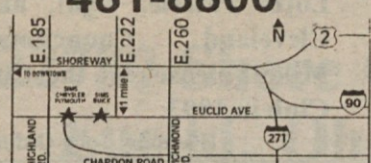
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I'm glad you came my way.

(Army newsletter from Paul Proster)

In Memory

Mollie Kochevar donated \$20.00 to the American Home in memory of **Frank Kochevar** who died a year ago.

Mr. Kocevar was a very active individual in neighborhood organizations, always working for the betterment of Collinwood.

In Memory

We continue to enjoy our "neighborhood" publication. Enclosed you will find our payment and our donation of \$25.00 in memory of our beloved parents, **John and Mary Zigman** and **Kay and Martin Guist**.

Joe and Karen Zigman
Willowick, Ohio

Donation

Enclosed is a check for my renewal to Ameriška Domovina. Total is \$40.00 -- \$30.00 for the subscription and \$10.00 as a donation.

Jennie K. Brumbaugh
Broadview Hts., Ohio

Fantje na Vasi sings at SNPJ Rec Center

To Continue with the SNPJ's efforts to bring the best in Slovenian culture to western Pennsylvania, the Society is very proud and happy to present Cleveland's Fantje na Vasi choral group in concert on Monday, May 27 at the SNPJ Recreation Center.

The SNPJ Recreation Center is located at 270 Martin Road in Enon Valley, Pa. Call (412) 336-5180 for more information.



Speedy Recovery

Frank Kern of Bonna Avenue, Cleveland, underwent heart surgery last week at Mt. Sinai hospital.

His condition is improv-

ing and a full recovery is expected.

We ask his friends to say a prayer for Frank so that he can soon be homeward bound.

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Slovenia's main mutual fund faces charges

Slovenia's Securities Market Agency earlier this month said it had filed a court case against the country's largest mutual fund, *Proficia Dadas*, on allegations of irregular stock trading practices, Reuter reports from Ljubljana.

"We found out the fund was pushing prices up by trading between the companies connected to the fund, therefore we filed a court case to bar the fund from trading," said Ms Lidija Nikolic, head of the legal department at the Securities Market Agency.

She said the fund also had unsatisfactory business reports and an excessive concentration of its portfolio investments.

The agency said the fund had strong capital connections to brokerage, Dadas, and financial consultancies, Primofin and Finmedia.

The news hit the country's stock market, which closed at a new low for 1996.

The agency's action will prove to be beneficial in the long run because it will limit monopolies on the market. Others were not so optimistic and said the agency's action could result in a collapse of the market.



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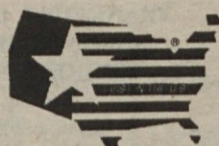
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DID YOU KNOW
Slovenia...

Joseph Zelle

During the whole current year, the Gymnasium of Novo Mesto will be observing the 250th anniversary of its activity. It is the second oldest Gymnasium in Slovenia.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Vinko Zakelj died at the age of 78. He was a missionary to Slovenian emigrants living, mainly in the Netherlands and Belgium. He was a missionary to the Slovaks for the past 50 years. R.I.P.

Although we do not read or hear much about Slovenian émigrés in Ottawa, Canada, there is a significant Slovenian community in and around the Capital. Just checking the telephone directory, showed that there were at least 360 men and women of Slovenian ancestry. We would surely like to hear from them and their activities, both in Slovenian and American English.

Radio Ognjišče celebrated its first year of activity in Slovenia. A chain of stations is located at Tinjan (91.2 MHz.), Sveta gora (107.5 MHz.), Krvavec (104.5 MHz.), Kum (105.9 MHz.), and Béc (107.3 MHz.). Radio Ognjišče is seeking financial support and pledges not only from its listeners in Slovenia, but also from all generous Slovaks throughout the world.

On March 1st, 1796 Grégor Rihar was born. A plaque is mounted on the house he was born in, at Pristava near Polhovém Gradcu. He was a very famous Slovenian organist and composer. Rev. Rihar is remembered as the reviver of Slovenian church music.

Slovenian poet, Veno Taufer, has 10 collections of his poems to his credit. In addition of the poetry, Taufer is a very prolific writer.

At the World Bee Congress held in Lausanne, Switzerland, a documentary film, *Poslikanje panjske končnice*. Slovenian beehive culture began actively in the 18th

Century. It reached its peak in the middle of the 19th Century, particularly in Carinthia.

Slovenia has one of the highest suicide rates of Europe, along with Hungary, Lithuania, and Estonia. It averages 600-650 per year. Not included are the attempts and unreported suicides.

Satellites will be used to measure the confines of Slovenia. Included will be its tectonic structure. Also the Slovenian airports are being co-ordinated with world and European systems. It has already been incorporated into the radar complex of Europe for airplane navigation.

Astronaut Jerry Leninger, of Slovenian ancestry, is scheduled for flight on the Atlantis on December 5th of this year. His craft will join with the Russian, Mir, where he will spend a record amount of time in the Russian machine. His flight has been designated as STS 81.

For the year 1995, Slovenia has produced 13,000 pages of public documents in digitized form. All of that material is saved on several centimeters of electronic digits.

On Wednesday, April 3rd. Slovaks had a chance to observe a lunar eclipse. It started at 11:15 PM and lasted till 05:04 AM.

In renovating the Jewish synagogue in Maribor, workers discovered that the original building dated from 1190. They also discovered cultural and historical fragments and a Roman window from the 12th Century.

Negotiations between Slovenia and Israel for free trade is scheduled for May.

The new address for Slovenia on the worldwide Internet now is: <http://www.uvi.si/slo/>.

Arguments about the Communist statues and memorials still rage. In SLOVENEC Anton Žitnik of Grosuplje suggested that the monument to the revolution be removed from downtown Ljubljana and placed on the road to Kočevski rog, where more than 10,000 Domo-

branci (Home Defenders) were executed after the end of the war (by the victorious "Liberators"). Kidrič's statue he would remove to Celje looking open-mouthed in the direction of Teharji, another execution scene. In Kidrič's place he'd put up a memorial to the unknown soldier, as most civilized countries have done honoring their lowly soldier. The statue of Edvard Kardelj might be sent to the Slovenian Littoral perhaps gazing at the Slovenian territory lost to Italy. Lastly the vault of national heroes should be respectfully transferred and erected at the gravel pit in Zale.

Beautiful new 200-page book by Janéz Hofler shows Middle Ages frescoes in color. The present volume covers the Gorénsko region of Slovenia.

Družina in Dom chronicles the work of Rézi Valétnič. Her claim

to fame is that she helped bring into the world some 830 babies. Our congratulations, Lady Rézi!

Ms. Lucija Kasl was runner-up in the beauty contest for Miss Koroška (Carinthia). This beauty works with the Slovenian Cultural Society, "Lipa", of Velikovec. (mmm really lovely to look at!)

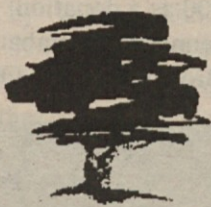


Get Well Soon

Matt Nousak of Geneva, Ohio (formerly of E. 67 St.) recently underwent heart surgery. He is now recuperating nicely at his home.

All of us here at the American home wish our faithful subscriber a speedy recovery!

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Slovenia gives in to rail strikers

The Slovenian government last week gave in to a pay claim by railway workers six hours after they started a national strike.

The railway union had already accepted a 6.2 per cent salary rise after demanding 28 per cent, but had held out for a 20 per cent supplement for Saturday work. The management had offered 15 per cent.

The average monthly wage of railway workers was 119,000 tolar (\$880) in January, the same as the national average.

During the strike around 70 per cent of domestic trains did not run but international trains — protected by Slovenian law — ran as scheduled.

The rail strike is the latest outbreak of industrial action in Slovenia, where the ruling centrist Liberal Democrats of prime minister Janez Drnovsek, in coalition with the rightwing Christian Democrats, must hold an election by December.

A strike by doctors and dentists in the former Yugoslav republic continued for a fourth week, leaving only emergency services operating normally. Their union was demanding a 25 per cent pay raise.

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Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27		Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28
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Bronze Doors for Ljubljana Cathedral

Last week the Rev. Mr. Franci Pétrič of Ljubljana was in town visiting old friends. Father Pétrič is one of the editors of Družina, the diocesan newspaper for Slovénians. He was on a mission in relation to Pope John Paul II's visit to Slovénia May 17-19.

Rev. Pétrič was also invited to a meeting of the Slovénian American Council. In the discussions he outlined the latest information about the bronze doors which are being built for the Cathedral in preparation for the Pope's visit. Slovénia is one of the few cities in Europe whose cathedral does not have bronze doors.

The main doors will be some 20 feet high (actually 6 meters). They depict the 1,200-year history of Slovénians. Such events as the baptism of Princes Gorazd and Hotimir, Gospa Sveta, Saint Modést, first Irish missionary to the Slovénians, and Saints Cyril and Methodius are shown.

The oldest Slavonic document, the Bréžinski Fragments, the Turkish raids which threatened all of Europe, the first

Slovénian printed book and translation of the Holy Scriptures are also shown.

Then Bishops Anton Martin Slomšek and Friderik Baraga, candidates for sainthood, are below that.

At the very bottom, are depicted the massacres of the Domobranci (Slovénian Home Defenders) in Kočevski rog and elsewhere executed by the "victorious" Communist revolutionaries.

And lastly the wonderful at long last emancipation of Slovénia to its independence as a free country in the world of nations.

Above all of these will be a portrait of the pope himself, Pope John Paul II.

A side door will picture the history of the Slovénian Diocese during this century. It will include all of the bishops. Among them will also be Archbishop Gregory Rožman. Rožman was ostracized by the Communists following their violent takeover of Slovénia after World War II. He lies buried in the Franciscan Monastery of Lemont, Illinois.

Contributions are being sought from Slovénians around the

world for the completion of this project. A target of \$10,000 has been set as a goal for the Slovenian American Council. An anonymous donor has already promised a contribution of \$1,000.00.

According to Dr. Maté Roesmann, letters will be going out to potential donors. A self-addressed stamped envelope will be included in the mailing.

Checks should be made out to Saint Mary's Church (of Col-linwood). Confirmation of donation will be forwarded from the rectory. It will state that the donation was accepted for religious purposes, i. e., for work done on the Cathedral in Ljubljana.

For further information contact Dr. Maté Roesmann, president of the Slovenian American Council at 486.8862; Anton Oblak, secretary at 481.9150; or Stané Kuhar, treasurer, at 585.1360.

Happy Birthday Mom!

Born April 18, 1906



Mary Saurich Dearest Mother,

Our love will be with you On this your 90th birthday.

Your loving sons: John, Joe daughters: Mary Jane Jusek Ursula Zebkar and Families

Pope John Paul II Visit Official Program

Day 1: Friday, May 17th

Arrives afternoon at Brnik Airport and is welcomed by state officials. Other high government officials officially greet the Pope at Brdo near Kranj.

Meets with Slovénian bishops and priests, nuns and monks in the Ljubljana Cathedral in the evening.

Day 2: Saturday, May 18th

In the morning, a solemn Mass in the Stozicé Hippodrome near Ljubljana for the 1,250th anniversary of Christianity among the Slovénians.

In the afternoon, Meeting with the president of the government of the Republic of Slovénia, Janéz Drnovšek in the Institute of Saint Stanislav.

Meeting with the Slovénian youth in Postojna.

Day 3: Sunday, May 19th

In the morning, arrival and reception at the Maribor Airport. A solemn Mass at the Maribor Airport with the possible announcement of Bishop Anton Martin Slomšek as blessed. In the afternoon a visit to the grave of Bishop A. M. Slomšek in the Maribor Cathedral. Meeting with representatives of culture, science and art in the Maribor Cathedral. In the afternoon, protocol leave from the Maribor Airport and departure from Slovénia for Rome.

p. 14.

ognjišcé, April 1996.

UNITED SLOVENIAN SOCIETY



25th Anniversary Celebration begins by presenting the

1st Slovenian-American female to appear on a Polka Grammy award-winning album

Lynn Marie Hrovat Rink

"featured guest artist"

on the Polka Grammy award winning album "I Love to Polka" by the Jimmy Sturr Orchestra

Friday, April 26, 1996
7pm - ?

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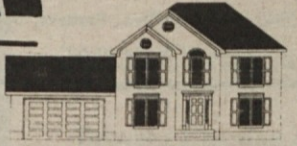
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Monthly Social Raffle at St. Clair Slo Home

Did you circle April 24th on your calendar?

What is so special about that date you ask? This of course is the night of our monthly raffle which will be held in the lower hall of the St. Clair Slovenian National Home. Doors will open at 6:30 p.m.

Admission tickets are \$10.00 each which entitles you to bring along a friend. With the purchase of this ticket you automatically become a participant in the drawing of various prizes. Only 200 tickets are printed for this event. Refreshments will be served and live music will be furnished. Security parking is provided. Call Gerri Hopkins at 361-5115 for tickets.

Why not get a group of your friends together for an evening of fun and enjoyment? See you on the 24th.

--Sylvia Plymesser

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Illinois Gov. Edgars salutes Ethnic Women's organizations



CHICAGO – Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar recently sponsored a "Tribute to Ethnic Women's Organizations" exhibit in the James R. Thompson Center located at 100 West Randolph Street. Over 15,000 people visited the center. The exhibit included over fifty tables of different ethnic women's groups displaying a colorful array of cultural items and information about their charitable work. The governor commended the Slovenian Women's Union Heritage Museum for their dedication and commitment to helping others and for carrying on their heritage culture.

From left to right: Mildred Pucel, Pat Figurowski, Gov. Edgar, Illinois First Lady Brenda Edgar, Josephine Lustik, and Bonnie Pohar Prokup.

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Only two kids enjoy high school. One is the captain of the football team. The other is his girlfriend. —Letter to Ann Landers

Zucchini Bread

- 3 cups all-purpose flour
- 1-1/2 cups sugar
- 1 cup walnuts, chopped
- 4-1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 large eggs
- 2/3 cup vegetable oil
- 2 cups grated zucchini
- 2 teaspoons grated lemon peel

About 2 hours before serving or day ahead:

1. —Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Grease two 8-1/2" by 4-1/2" loaf pans. In large bowl, with fork, mix flour, sugar, walnuts, baking powder, and salt.
- 2.—In medium bowl, with fork, beat eggs slightly, stir in vegetable oil, zucchini, and lemon peel; stir into flour mixture just until flour is moistened. Spread batter evenly in pans.
- 3.—Bake bread 1 hour or until toothpick inserted in center of loaves comes out clean. Cool in pans on wire racks 10 minutes; remove from pans. Cool slightly to serve bread warm or cool completely on wire racks to serve cold. Makes 2 loaves, 24 servings.

Feel Good Foods

Food Management magazine compiled this list of comfort foods:

- **Soup:** warm and rich
- **Pizza**
- **Beef:** stew, meat loaf, pot roast, prime rib, meatballs.
- **Poultry:** hot turkey sandwiches, fried chicken, pot pie, roast chicken or turkey with gravy.
- **Pork:** roast with gravy, ham, bacon, chops, with apple sauce.
- **Seafood:** fried fish fillets, tuna salad.
- **Grains and starches:** macaroni and cheese, mashed potatoes, white bread or rolls (served hot), potato salad (with lots of mayonnaise), pancakes, french fries, baked beans, cold cereal with milk.
- **Eggs:** hard cooked, scrambled or fried.
- **Vegetables:** tossed green salad, coleslaw, canned green beans and peas.
- **Sandwiches:** peanut butter and jelly, ham, turkey, grilled or toasted cheese.

St. Vitus Mothers Celebrate 50 years

The St. Vitus Christian Mothers Club will be celebrating their 50th anniversary on Sunday, April 28 at the 9:15 a.m. Mass with Bishop A. Edward Pevec officiating.

Following Mass, a Champagne Luncheon will be held in the St. Vitus Auditorium.

On the menu is: fruit cup, chicken cordon bleu, rice, salad, vegetable medley, roll and butter, assorted pastries, coffee, and of course, champagne!

For reservations contact one of the following ladies: Charlotte Taricska 431-6690; Marie Azman 881-4376; Karen Matuszewski 391-5907; or Emilee Jenko 261-3427.

The cost is \$15.00 per person, or \$25.00 per couple. Reservations deadline is April 20.

--Karen Matuszewski
Committee member

Turkey Cutlets with Fruit Sauce

Enjoy the flavors of the festive season at any time with this simple, no fuss recipe.

1-1/4 lb. Fresh boneless turkey breast
or 4 turkey cutlets 4 to 6 oz.

2 tbsp. Butter

1/2 cup orange juice

1 tbsp. onion, finely chopped

1/2 cup cranberry juice

1/4 tsp. Thyme

Salt and pepper to taste



Slice the turkey breast into 4 cutlets of 1/2". In a skillet, add the butter and brown the cutlets 2 minutes on each side. Add the remaining ingredients and boil. Cover and leave to simmer over medium heat approximately 5 minutes.

Using slotted spoon or tongs, remove the cutlets from the skillet to a serving plate and keep warm. Boil remaining mixture in the skillet 7 to 8 minutes until thickened to obtain 3/4 cup of sauce. Spoon sauce over cutlets and serve.

Sajnovics: Josephine, Stan Jr., and Stan

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Death Notices

MICHAEL MATUCH

Michael Matuch, 75, died in Meridia Euclid Hospital on Sunday, April 14.

Michael was a resident of Euclid for 36 years, formerly from Cleveland.

He was the owner of the Garden Spot, a lawn and garden supply store on SOM Center Rd. and Mayfield. He was a WWII U.S. Army veteran where he served as a Flight Officer with the 815th AAF Base Unit.

He was a member of Modern Crusaders, and past member of Slovenian Workmen's Home Board of Directors. Mr. Matuch was a member of AMLA No. 45 and SNPJ No. 142.

He was the husband of Sophie (nee Kapel); father of Dina Haynosch (Steve), Cindy, Lorraine Cefaratti, Cindy, Lorraine Cefaratti, father of Nicole, Danielle and Mickey Cefaratti; brother of eight; uncle of many nieces and nephews.

Funeral was Wednesday, April 17 at St. Mary Church (Holmes Ave.). Burial in All Souls Cemetery, Chardon. Contributions in his memory to the Waterloo Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland 44110 would be appreciated by the family.

Zelev Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

MARY FRANCES PALCIC

Mary Frances Palcic, 86, passed away in the Slovene Home for the Aged on Thursday, April 11.

Mary Frances was born in Cleveland, the daughter of Anton and Mary (both deceased) on February 16, 1910. She was employed as an assembler at Dill Manufacturing. She retired in 1975.

Mary was the sister of Anton and Ernest (both deceased).

She was a member of KSKJ No. 162, AMLA No. 38, and St. Jerome Altar and Rosary society, St. Vitus and St. Mary Altar and Rosary society and the Lake Shore Golden Age Center.

Funeral was on Monday, April 15 at St. Mary Church on Holmes Ave. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery. Zelev Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

JERRY JOSEPH CLAPACS

Memorial services for Jerry Joseph Clapacs, 58, of Central city, Ky., a former Cleveland area resident, and senior sales representative will be held at a later date.

Mr. Clapacs died March 30, 1996, at Muhlenberg Community Hospital in Greenville, Ky.

Born in Cleveland, he lived in Newbury before moving to Central City 28 years ago.

He was a graduate of Benedictine High School in Cleveland and attended Kent State University and Ohio University.

He was a member of St. Joseph Catholic church and past president of Quail Unlimited, both in Central City. He was also a former member of Lions Club in Central City.

He was a senior sales representative for Clairol and the former owner of Clapacs Reality in Central City. He also worked at remodeling government buildings.

Survivors are his wife, Martha Gish Clapacs; son, John Patrick of Central City; daughter, Jennifer Marie Clapacs of Central City; mother Faye Clapacs (Charles) Starman of Newbury; stepbrother, Charles Starman of Michigan; step-sisters, Joann Mayer of Newbury and Elaine Mayer of Eastlake; and many nieces and nephews and great-nieces and nephews.

His father, Paul J. Clapacs, died Jan. 19, 1972.

Burial was in Fairmount Cemetery in Central City Ky.

Memoirial Mass Sat., April 27, at 11:30 a.m. in St. Helen's Church 12060 Kinsman Ave., (Rte 87), Newbury, Ohio.

JULIA NACHTIGAL

Services for Julia (Podpadec) Nachtigal, 95, of Cleveland, a retired seamstress, were at 9:30 a.m. Friday, April 12, at St. Mary Church, 15619 Holmes Ave., Cleveland.

Mrs. Nachtigal died April 7, 1996, Easter Sunday, at the Slovene Home for the Aged in Cleveland.

Born May 4, 1900 in Slovenia, she lived there before moving to Cleveland 78 years ago.

She was a member of Euclid Pensioners and Slovenian Progressive Women's Lodge 3.

She worked for Richman Brothers & Lyon Taylors before retiring in 1965.

Survivors are her sons, Edward (Joanne) of Concord Township and Elmer of Euclid; grandchildren, Donna, James, Joanna and William; great-grandchildren, Jennifer and Mathew; and sister-in-law, Jennie Podpadec.

Her husband, Anthony, is deceased.

Friends called at Brickman and Sons Funeral Home, 21900 Euclid Ave., Euclid. Burial is in All Souls Cemetery in Chardon.

MARY ANNA PASELO

Mary Anna Paselo (nee Pevec), 84, passed away in the Broadview Healthcare Center on Monday, April 15.

Mary was a former resident of E. 66 Pl. She was a member of KSKJ lodge No. 63, and St. Vitus Church.

Mary was the widow of John who died in 1984; the sister of Joseph, Frank, Anna Pevec and Angela Pevec (all deceased); aunt, great-aunt and great-great aunt.

Funeral mass will be Thursday, April 18 at 11 a.m. in St. Vitus Church. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Zelev Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

MIRIAM RUTH ZELEV

Miriam Ruth "Judy" Zelev (nee Marquardt) died on Saturday, April 13th at her residence.

Judy was born in Cleveland. She was employed for many years as a hostess at some of the more popular restaurants in the Greater Cleveland area.

Most recently she was the Activities Director at the Lake Shore Golden Age Center.

Judy was the widow of John; the sister of Eleanor "Sissy" Marquardt and Carl F. "Bud" Marquardt; aunt of Dennis Marquardt (dec.), and James Marquardt.

Friends may call at Zelev Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. Friday from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. Interment will be in Knollwood Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, contributions in the name of John and Judy Zelev to the Slovene Home for the Aged would be appreciated by the family.

JOHN JOSEPH CHURNEY

John Joseph Churney, 68, a Euclid resident for 45 years, passed away Tuesday, April 16, 1996 in Meridia Euclid Hospital.

Mr. Churney was born on Oct. 27, 1927 in Forest City Pennsylvania and came to Cleveland as a child.

He was a past member of 59'ers, Umpire for Softball League in Willoughby from 1955 to 1965, Euclid Auxiliary Police in the 1950s, Euclid toastmasters, and a U.S. Army Veteran, Pvt. 1st Class.

Mr. Churney was a graduate of Fenn College. Over the past eight years, he volunteered as a reader of current events for the Society for the blind, Cleveland Radio Reading Service (CRRS). He was a member of American Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ) St. Joseph Lodge No. 169.

Mr. Churney represented many area companies as a Power Transmission Salesman.

He is survived by his wife Betty (nee Boldin); daughter Diane (Mrs. Timothy) Herbert (Concord); and two sons, John (Copley) and James (Euclid); he was grandfather of Tyler and Gabriella; brother of Ruth Ann Churney (NYC). Deceased family members are a brother

Events

Sunday, April 21

St. Clair Pensioners Annual Chicken & Pork Dinner at St. Clair Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave. Serving 1 p.m. Social until 5. For tickets call Stan 391-9761 or Ed at 486-0818.

Saturday, April 27

Zarja Dinner, Concert, Dance at SSH, Euclid, Ohio. Vadnal Orchestra. Tickets \$17. Call 531-5542; or 1-216-257-2540.

Wednesday, May 1

St. Joseph Lodge No. 169 KSKJ special meeting to vote on possible sale of lodge picnic grounds. Meeting at Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave., Cleveland, 7 p.m.

Sunday, May 5

Slovenian American National Art Guild Annual Artists and Crafts Show & Sale at Slovenian Society Home, Recher Ave., Euclid, from 11-5 p.m.

Sunday, June 9

St. Mary's Slovenian School picnic at Slovenska Pristava in Harpersfield, OH. Mass at noon, followed by dinner and dancing.

Sunday, May 19

Friends of the Slovenian National Home will have their Spring Brunch at St. Clair Slovenian National Home.

Testimonial Dinner

A Testimonial Dinner-Dance will be held by the West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland to honor Past President 'Pres' Rudy Jaksa on Saturday, April 20.

Dinner starts at 6:30 p.m. The Eddie Rodick Band will play for dancing from 8 to 12 midnight. Reservations deadline is April 18.

For tickets, \$15.00, call Marie at 433-1941.

CARST-NAGY Memorials

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Robert and two granddaughters, Katherine and Elyse.

Funeral is on Friday, April 19 at 10:30 a.m. in St. William church, 367 E. 260 St., Euclid with Rev. David Baugh officiating. Burial in All Souls Cemetery, Chardon, Ohio.

Visitation on Thursday, April 18 at Zelev Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m.

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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE



Ključ cerkve sv. Jožefa po 47 letih spet v pravih rokah

Na velikonočno nedeljo je minister za kulturo dr. Janez Dular med posebno slovesnostjo izročil ljubljanskemu nadškofu in slovenskemu metropolitu dr. Alojziju Šuštarju ključ za cerkev sv. Jožefa na Poljanah. Cerkev je bila vrnjena po 47 letih državne lasti in v tem času je služila kot objekt Viba film. Dogodka 7. aprila se je udeležila velika množica. Vračanje cerkve same je pa le del od prejšnjega režima zaplenjenega verskega objekta. Več s še eno sliko na str. 19.

Državni zbor sprejel vključevanje Slovenije v Evropsko zvezo in Nato

Pretekli četrtek je slovenski parlament po daljšem razpravljanju glasoval za usklajen vladni predlog, po katerem se opredeli za članstvo v Evropsko zvezo in Nato. Vladni predlog so podprli poslanci LDS, SKD, SND in dela Združene liste, proti pa so bili poslanci SLS in nekatere druge, manjše stranke. Socialdemokrati so bili razdvojeni. Glasovanje je bilo 49 za predlog, 14 proti.

Opozicija je bila v očitni manjšini. To je omogočil večini, da je državni zbor izrazil voljo, da sprostí domači trg nempremičnin ter sprejel sklep, naj Slovenija vloží prošnjo za članstvo v Evropski zvezi, načeloma pa naj bi polnopravno članstvo dosegli do leta 2001. Dalje, parlament je poslal Bruslju jasno sporočilo, da je Slovenija svojo zakonodajo pripravljena uskladiti z zakonodajo držav članic EZ in da je vlada kot pogoj za to državnemu zboru že predložila predlog za

ustrezne ustavne spremembe. Tekst sklepa in stališča parlamenta do članstva je: »Cilj Slovenije je polnopravno članstvo v Evropski zvezi.«

Pogostni stavki izražajo nezadovoljstvo

Poleg tega, da so mnoga slovenska podjetja še vedno v zelo težkem gospodarskem stanju, in je veliko brezposelnih, so s svojimi dohodki silno nezadovoljni tudi mnogi tisti, ki še imajo službo oz. delovna mesta. V zadnjih tednih je prišlo do dveh večjih prekinitv del, ki se sicer zaključujejo oz. so se že, vendar tudi kompromisne rešitve niso pogodu ne stavkajočim ne državi. Daljši stavek so imeli zdravniki in zobozdravniki, včlanjeni v strokovni organizaciji Fides. Pretekli petek je bil podpisan sporazum med Fides in vlado, s tem pa se je končal stavek, ki je trajal kar 23 dni. Zdravniki so dobili približno polovico tega, kar so bili zahtevali. Stavkali so tudi železničarji, poročilo o tem stavku pa je na str. 8 v angleškem delu.

Delegacija ameriškega senata v Ljubljani — Slovenijo obiskala tudi Jeanne Kirkpatrick

Pretekli teden je Ljubljano obiskala tričlanska delegacija ameriškega zveznega senata. Vodil jo je sen. Thomas Daschle, sicer vodja demokratske manjšine v senatu, spremljala sta ga republikanec iz Utaha Orrin Hatch in demokrat Harry Reid iz Nevade. Obisk Slovenije je bil del poslanstva, v okviru katerega so senatorji obiskali tudi Hrvaško, Srbijo, Makedonijo in Madžarsko. Med obiskom so se srečali s predsednikom Slovenije Milanom Kučanom (na sliki) in predsednikom vlade Janezom Drnovškom. S slednjim so se med drugim pogovarjali o slovenskih notranje-političnih razmerah in o vključevanju Slovenije v Evropsko zvezo. Senatorji so se zanimali tudi za stališče Slovenije do reševanja krize v Bosni in Hercegovini.

V Portorožu je pretekli torek in sredo potekal tretji letni posvet slovenske diplomacije. Naslov posveta je bil *Krepitev mednarodnega političnega in gospodarskega položaja Republike Slovenije*. Pregled slovenske zunanje politike je podal zunanji minister Zoran Thaler, vladni predsednik Janez Drnovšek je predstavil položaj Slovenije po daytonskem sporazumu v zvezi z nasledstvom nekdanje SFRJ in približevanjem EZ. Drnovšek je bil mnenja, da bo morala slovenska diplomacija nameniti največ pozornosti urejanju razmerij z Italijo in Hrvaško. Posveta se je udeležil tudi Milan Kučan. Nekdanja ameriška veleposlanica ZDA pri Združenih narodih in danes tesna sodelavka na področju zunanje politike republikanskega predsedniškega kandidata Roberta Dolea Jeanne Kirkpatrick pa je na posvetu govorila o evropski varnosti.



Ameriški senatorji pri predsedniku države Milanu Kučanu

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Kosilo—

Klub upokojencev na St. Clairju vabi na kosilo, ki bo v nedeljo, 21. aprila, v SND na St. Clairju. Serviranje kosil se bo pričelo ob 1h pop. Za več informacije in nakaznice, kličite Stanleya Franka na 391-9761.

Letna seja ZOD—

V nedeljo, 28. aprila, bo letna seja Zveze Oltarnih društev in sicer pri Mariji Vnebovzeti na Holmes Ave. Članice oltarnih društev, vključenih v ZOD, lepo vabljeni, da se letne seje udeležijo. Pričetek bo ob 1.30 pop. Več na str. 14.

Upokojenci Slov. pristave—

Klub upokojencev Slov. pristave ima sejo v sredo, 24. aprila, pop. ob 1.30 na Slovenski pristavi. Vsi dela zmožni člani vabljeni, da priidejo malo prej in pomagajo počistiti pristavske prostore. Dopis na str. 15.

Novi grobovi

Michael Matuch

Dne 14. aprila je v Meridia Euclid bolnišnici umrl 75 let stari Michael Matuch iz Euclida, kjer je živel zadnjih 36 let, preje pa v Clevelandu, mož Sophie, roj. Kapel, oče Dine Haynosch, Cindy, Lorraine Cefaratti in Jeanne, 3-krat stari oče, 8-krat brat, stric, veteran 2. svetovne vojne, lastoval in vodil Garden Spot na Som Center Rd. in Mayfield Blvd., član ADZ št. 45 in SNPJ št. 142. Pogreb je bil včeraj, 17. aprila, v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Družina bo hvalečna za darove v pokojnikov spomin Slovenskemu delavskemu domu na 15335 Waterloo Road.

Mary F. Palcic

Dne 11. aprila je v Slovenskem domu za ostarele umrla 86 let stara Mary F. Palcic, rojena v Clevelandu 16. februarja 1910, sestra Antona in Ernesta (oba že pok.), zaposlena pri Dill Manuf. vse do svoje upokojitve l. 1975, članica Oltarnega društva pri Sv. Vidu in pri Sv. Jeromu, ADZ št. 38 in KSKJ št. 162. Pogreb je bil 15. aprila v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Miriam Ruth »Judy« Zele

Dne 13. aprila je na svojem domu umrla Miriam R. Zele, rojena Marquardt, vdova po Johnu, sestra že pok. Eleanor Marquardt in Dennisa, zaposlena kot Activities Director pri Lakeshore Golden Age (dalje na str. 20)

Dr. Milan Pavlovčič v pokoj—

Preteklo nedeljo je na svoji dolgoletni radio oddaji Pesmi in melodije iz lepe Slovenije dr. Milan Pavlovčič sporočil, da je bila oddaja njegova zadnja. Povedal je, da se bo oddaja še nadaljevala, vodila jo bo nova skupina pod Edijem Mejačem. Sinoči se je nova »slovenska radijska družina« lepo predstavila. Oddaje so na postaji WCSB FM vsako nedeljo med 9. in 10. dop. ter ob sredah med 6. in 7. zv.

Dr. Milan Pavlovčič je tekom dolgih let s svojimi oddajami pomagal ohranjati zavest pripadnosti slovenskemu narodu številnim poslušalcem. Ti ga bodo gotovo zelo pogrešali. Za svoje kulturno poslanstvo zasluži priznanje in zahvalo. Upajmo, da bo oddaja v novih rokah še dolgo živila.

Okrevata—

G. Matt Nousak iz Geneve, O. (prej živeč na E. 67 St.) je imel operacijo na srcu in sedaj lepo okrevata doma.

Pretekli teden je bil v bolnišnici Mt. Sinai na srcu operiran tudi g. Frank Kern z Bonna Ave. Tudi g. Kern dobro okrevata. Obema želimo hitre povrnitve zdravja.

Krofi—

Oltarno društvo fare Sv. Vida ima prodajo krofov to soboto zjutraj od 8h dalje, v društveni sobi. Na voljo bodo tudi rezanci. Pridite.

Obisk dr. Janeza Drnovške—

Častni slovenski konzulat sporoča, da pride na obisk v Cleveland, kjer se želi srečati z rojaki, slovenski premier dr. Janez Drnovšek. V mesto bo prišel v soboto, 4. maja zvečer, ostal bo do ponedeljka, 6. maja zjutraj. Več prihodnjič. Napovedan obisk guvernerja Banke Slovenije dr. F. Arharja je bil odložen zaradi drugih obveznosti. Cleveland naj bi obiskal 3. oktobra letos.

Slovenska Čitalnica—

G. Franc Kovačič, knjižničar pri Slovenski Čitalnici v SND na St. Clairju sporoča, da ima zaradi preselitve novo tel. štev. in sicer 261-2743. Osebe, ki bi si radi izposodili knjige iz Čitalnice, ga lahko pokličejo in se zmenijo za čas obiska Čitalnice.

Seja—

Društvo Ribnica št. 12 ADZ bo imelo člansko sejo v nedeljo, 28. aprila, pop. ob 2h, in sicer na domu predsednika Louisa Silca na 30417 Oakdale Rd. v Willowicku. Člani lepo vabljeni, da se seje udeležijo.

Spominski dar—

Ga. Ivana Košir, Cleveland, Ohio, je darovala \$20 v podporo AD, v spomin pok. moža Janeza Koširja. Hvala lepa.

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Za obrambo slovenščine v Sloveniji

JEZIKOVNA MATICA

Ob koncu lanskega leta je pri Slovenski akademiji znanosti in umetnosti izšla knjiga profesorja dr. Janeza Orešnika Uradi za jezik v Skandinaviji. Zbudila je veliko pozornosti in postavila prav gotovo pomemben mejnik v slovenski skrbi za jezik.

Ko je pred nekaj leti — skoraj obenem s samostojno Slovenijo — tudi k nam pljusnil svetovni modni val angleščine in amerikanščine, sem o tem že nekajkrat že pisal tudi v Rodni grudi in svaril pred njim.

Po stari slovenski navadi se nam je namreč takoj prebudil tudi čut za obrambo slovenščine pred tujimi vplivi. Ta v raznih oblikah živi v nas že ves čas, tako rekoč od Trubarja naprej, saj ni obdobja, ki bi jezik povsem zanemarjalo. Seveda pa tudi ni in ni bilo in ne bo obdobja, v katerem bi bil jezik popolnoma osamljen pred tujini vplivi.

V obdobju satelitske televizije pač živimo v malo povečanem Babilonu, kjer se na tisoče jezikov in govoric med seboj sproščeno meša in prepleta, kakor pač narekujejo življenjske razmere.

Kdor je naprednejši, številnejši, tržno podjetnejši, narekuje svoj prav tudi v jeziku. Med svoječasno peterico tako imenovanih velikih jezikov, ki so bili sicer veliki, pa vendar med seboj bolj ali manj enakovredni tekmeči, toliko enakovredni, da je imel — ob vsakem od njih — za mednarodno rabo nekaj upanja še celo umetni jezik esperanto, so se v zadnjem času posebno visoko zavihteli Angleži in še zlasti z amerikanščino neverjetno uveljavili po vsem svetu. Meni nič tebi nič in skoraj nesramno se tihotapijo celo na področja sicer močnih in vplivnih jezikov, na primer francoščine, ki je bila dolgo nesporni jezik diplomacije, nemščine in španščine, da omenim le evropske razmere in preskočim azijske (kitajščina). Od slovanskih jezikov se je poskušala uveljaviti zlasti ruščina, vendar je ostala večidel v mejah svoje državnosti.

Manjši jeziki, kakor dogovorno pravimo jezikom, v katerih ne govori ne vem koliko milijonov ljudi — in pri tem ne mislim samo na slovenščino, čeprav tudi nanjo in v tem članku predvsem nanjo — pa so v tej tekmi nujno obsojeni na svoje zaprte zemljepisne in družbene kroge. Celotno nekdanji izrazito pomorski narodi, na primer Nizozemci, so v novejšem času povsem izgubili bitko za pomorske izraze, saj moderna tehnika ne uporablja več nekdanje. V podobnem samosvojem položaju so bili dolgo tudi Norvežani, zdaj pa oboji, Nizozemci in Norvežani, priznavajo jezikovno premočnega sosedu, Angleža in Američana.

To se seveda ne dogaja samo v pomorstvu, ravno tako v industriji in trgovini, v izobraževanju in znanosti, v medicini, še posebej pa v splošni kulturi, v kateri časopisje in tisk na splošno bijeta divjo bitko z radiom, televizijo in filmom.

Predvsem zadnji trije dan na dan osvajajo svet, odrasle in mladino, in če bi si mali narodi in mali jeziki na vso moč ne prizadevali in z velikansko požrtvovalnostjo ne postavljali svojih radijskih postaj in svojih televizij v svojem jeziku, ki se kmalu spremenili v zakotne podeželske srenje, kjer bi med seboj sicer še govorili v svojem jeziku, na primer slovenskem, vendar bi šla razvoj in svet mimo njih.

Tega se že ves čas moderne dobe, ki jo štejem od srede stoletja, od razmaha elektronike naprej, močno zavedajo — v podobi povedano — mali jeziki, na primer tudi skandinavski. Norveška,

Narodni običaji sv. Cirila poživljeni

NEW YORK, NY - Smo še v velikonočnem času, ko to pišem. Komaj štiri dni je po velikonočni nedelji, samo tri dni pred belo nedeljo. Pri pravoslavcih, ki so nam po Kristusu tudi bratje, je danes njihov veliki četrtek. Koledarji so nam napravili to neljubo zmešnjavo, ki ni bila napravljena po božji volji. Osebo pa me vse to utrjuje v mojem ekumenstvu. Vprav to mi je to mojo uvodno misel narekoval v velikonočni kroniški zapis sv. Cirila na Osmi tu v New Yorku.

Svojega dni so župniki na Slovenskem v svoje farne kronike zapisovali tudi o vremenskih stanjih. In tako tudi jaz danes zapisujem v kroniko sv. Cirila: Letošnja cvetna in velikonočna nedelja nista bili na Njujorškem vremensko nič kaj lepi. Cvetna, na zadnjo marčevno, in velikonočna, na prvo aprilsko, sta bili bolj oblačni in deževni, kot pa sončni. In takšne vremenske prilike močno vplivajo — ob razpršenosti naših ljudi, faranov sv. Cirila — na obisk narodne cerkve ob nedeljah.

Vendar, ne glede na vreme, cvetna in velikonočna nedelja sta bili pri slovenskem sv. Cirilu na Osmi lepi, izredni, rekel bi, velikonočni, vstajenski. To sta bili nedelji našega velikega upanja, da bo pri sv. Cirilu na Osmi še naprej slovensko narodno in versko življenje!

Pri tem nam pomagajo tudi narodni običaji cvetne in velikonočne nedelje, ki smo jih vpeljali v letih župnikovanja p. Richarda Rogana. To je bilo takrat, ko nam je obisk domače cerkve upadal, ko so v cerkvenih vrhovih začeli šepetati o zaprtju naše cerkvice.

S pokojnim dr. Zdravkom Kalanom sva začela s prosvetnimi tretjemesečnimi nedeljami, Cirila Saksidova s sobotno slovensko šolo, včasih tudi kar celodnevno, Tone Babnik s butaricami ob cvetnih nedeljah, in p. Richard s svojimi kar umetniškimi pirhi ob vstajenski.

Po uvedbi vsega tega se nam je cerkev sv. Cirila začela v velikonočnem času polniti. No, tako je bilo tudi letos. Tone Babnik, skrbno z družino svoje hčerke Marije in Nejceta Zupana, je letos napravil 130 butaric. Pred četrstoletnjem je začel z ducatom. P.

Richarda in njegovih pirhov ni več. Vendar oživetje narodnega običaja je tu, in je dobivala naslednike za lepo izdelavo velikonočnih pirhov v mladih: Marjanci Burgarjevi, Zupanovih in veliko obetajoči mladi slikarki Metki Zupančičevi, hčerki slikarja Mira Zupančiča.

Na Slovenskem je ponedeljek po vstajenski spet praznik, kot je bilo tista leta, ko sem živel v očetnjavi. Na Ameriškem je delovni dan. Na trati pri Beli hiši v Washingtonu pa so mladi v gosteh predsednika in njegove žene imeli »Easter egg hunt«.

Na ta dan je na Njujorško prišla velikonočna številka *Družine*. Šele na belo nedeljo jo bom delil pri Sv. Cirilu. V pozdravu ljubljanskega pomožnega škofa Jožefa Kvasa sem bral stavek: »Ob zunanjih zna-

Izpod zvona Marije Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. - Po dobro obiskanem misijonu, smo doživeli lepo cvetno nedeljo. V stari cerkvi smo se zbrali k blagoslovu zelenja, nato pa odšli v procesiji v cerkev: pevci, mladina, oblečena za Pasijon, narodne noše, duhovniki in ostalo ljudstvo. Večina je imela butare v rokah, da je bil prav lep pogled na pisano množico. Med sv. mašo so otroci Slovenske šole brali Pasijon, kar delajo že nekaj let. Zelo lepo so brali. Hvala vam! Popoldne je bil križev pot in zaključek misijona.

V ponedeljek zvečer so bile Tenebrae, kar so peli mladi iz fare in Fantje na vasi, zelo pretresljivo.

Na veliki četrtek zvečer je bila maša s sodelovanjem kar štirih duhovnikov. Med nami je bil še misijonar dr. Bratina, in na enotedenski obisk je prišel g. Franci Petrič. Po maši smo častili Najsvetejše do polnoči.

Na veliki petek je bil dvakrat Križev pot med dnevom, zvečer pa smo prisostvovali molitvam, češčenju križa, Pasijonu in prejeli sv. obhajilo.

Na veliko soboto je bil dvakrat blagoslov jedil, zvečer pa je bil blagoslov ognja, luči, krst štirih oseb in ene sprejete v našo skupnost ter sv. maša z obnovo krstnih obljub. Vse tridnevje je bil obisk zelo lep

menjih - npr. butaricah in pirhah - marsikdo misli predvsem na obujanje starih običajev, kar je lepo, vendar za kristjana premalo.« Ob tej škofovi misli sem se ustavil in razmišljal.

Škof Kvas je o butaricah in pirhah razmišljal v kontekstu verskega stanja na Slovenskem po polstoletnem temačnem pritisku proti verovanju v Boga in Vsatelega Kristusa, jaz pa v kontekstu verske svobode na Ameriškem o premijejanju slovenske narodne zavesti na tujem. Nam je bila vernost zmerom svobodna, toda narodna zavest našim ljudem na tujem pada in zamira. Pa smo se nekateri sklonili k narodnim običajem butaric in pirhov, da narodno zavest s temi običaji spet obujamo narodno zavest, hkrati pa ohranjamo pripadnost veri. In v tem prizadevanju so opazni določeni uspehi.

Tone Osovnik

in lepo sodelovanje.

V noči od velike sobote na veliko nedeljo je bilo treba zamakniti uro naprej, a kljub temu je bil obisk Vstajenja zelo lep. Vstajenje je bilo ob 6.30 in ker je bilo zelo hladno jutro, se je razvila procesija kar po cerkvi. Hvala vam vsem, ki ste oblekli za to slovesnost narodno nošo, katerih je bilo kar lepo število, tudi otrok. Po deseti sv. maši smo še zapeli litanije Matere božje in prejeli blagoslov.

V naši župniji smo imeli zelo lepo pripravo na Veliko noč in praznik smo iskreno praznovali. Hvala vam, g. župnik, in tudi vam, g. kaplan, za vso skrb in delo. Bog naj vaju blagoslovi in vama povrne!

Na zadnjo nedeljo, 28. aprila, bo letni sestanek Zveze Oltarnih društev, kar bo v naši župniji. Ob pol dveh bomo imele molitveno uro v cerkvi, nato se bomo podale v šolsko dvorano k sestanku, kjer bomo slišale kroniko preteklega leta. Lepo ste vabljeni članice Oltarnih društev Sv. Vida, Sv. Kristine, Sv. Lorenca in seveda tudi naše članice pri Mariji Vnebovzeti, da se udeležite teh molitev in sestanka v čim večjem številu. Pridite!

Želim vam vsem, ki berete te vrstice, prav lepe pomladne dneve!

Lavriševa

Danska, Švedska, Finska in Islandija, da poimensko naštejemo le največje tamkajšnje upravne enote, se kot države dobro zavedajo tudi svoje dolžnosti do jezika svojih državljanov in so po zgledu močnejših narodov — na primer Francozov in Nemcev — ustano-vile tako imenovane urade za jezik, ki bedijo nad jezikovnimi problemi in skrbijo za naravni razvoj in rast domačega jezika.

Tudi Slovenci smo že nekaj desetletij posebej prizadevni na tem področju. Zlasti uspešen korak je bil v tem smislu storjen pred poldrugim desetletjem z ustanovitvijo Jezikovnega razsodišča in z njegovim nekajletnim koristnim delovanjem.

Jasno je bilo tedaj in je še danes, da je moralo zbuditi tudi nasprotovanje. Proti njemu so bili predvsem ljudje in tokovi, katerih ideal je bil jezikovna stopitev v tako imenovano jugoslovanščino, v bistvu srbsščino. Manj je bilo jasno, zakaj so se skrbi za jezik v javnosti upirali tudi nekateri nejugoslovenarji, in sicer menda v strahu pred vklepanjem jezika v kalupe in zatiralne vezi.

(dalje na str. 16)

Joseph L.
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CENE NIZKE
PO VAŠI ŽELJI!

Zvonovi se veselijo in jočejo

Eno najbolj priljubljenih glasbil na Slovenskem

Ta nadvse zanimiv zgodovinski oris vloge zvonov skozi krščansko zgodovino je za velikonočno številko Družine pripravil odgovorni urednik Franci Petrič. Tekst posreduje tudi našim bralcem.

Zvonove in njim podobna glasbila poznajo skoraj vsa verstva, a nikjer niso dobila take vrednosti kakor v krščanstvu. V prvi polovici prvega tisočletja zvonov pri bogoslužju med kristjani niso poznali, so pa že Judje uporabljali v templju kraguljčke in zvončke, obešene na duhovniških oblačilih. V bližini jeruzalemskega templja sta bila votla bronasta stebra, ki sta ob udarcu zazvenela.

V prvih treh stoletjih krščanstva so kristjane k bogoslužju vabili posebni sli, šele po letu 313 pa se z vstopom v javno življenje začnejo pojavljati tudi drugačni načini za zbiranje kristjanov. Tako so na Vzhodu poznali kovinske ali lesene plošče, na katere so udarjali in tako sklicevali ljudi k skupnemu obhajanju bogoslužja.

Za zvonjenje na Zahodu so, po izročilu, posebej pomembni trije možje, ki so vpeljali bronaste klicarje k bogoslužju: škof Sever iz Neaplja, sv. Pavlin iz Nole ter sv. Hieronim. Sveti Pavlin je tudi zavetnik zvonarjev.

Največje zasluge za razširjanje zvonov in zvonjenja pa imajo benediktinci in drugi menihi, saj je zvon postal njihovo posebno komunikacijsko sredstvo. Oznanjal jim je ure dneva, različna opravila in sporočal posebne dogodke. V času papeža Gregorja Velikega (ok. leta 600) so zvonovi dobili v Cerkvah še poseben pomen. Iz 7. stoletja je znano pravno določilo o uporabi zvonov (papež Sabinijan, ki je nasledil Gregorja Velikega, je zapisal, naj menihi z zvonovi vabijo k maši in molitvenim uram). V obdobju Karla Velikega so zvonove poznali že po vsej tedanji Evropi.

Slovenski predniki so se srečali z zvonovi ob pokristjanjevanju. Krščansko oznanilo so jim oznanili benediktinci, ki so gojili zvonjenje in zvonarstvo.

Mojstrsko opravilo

Neprizadetemu opazovalcu se bodo zazdeli zvonovi le poseben kos kovine, ki poje, in nič več. Nekateri z njimi tudi ravna, kakor, da imajo pred seboj le večji kos jekla ali bronca. V resnici pa se za nastanek zvonov skrivajo bogato znanje, dolgoletne izkušnje in veliko skrivnost, za katere ve le mojster in njegovi delavci. Livarstvo zvonov je prava znanost in do potankosti dognana obrt. Zvonarji so ljubosumno varovali skrivnosti svoje obrti in prenašali svoje znanje na svoje naslednike. Še danes velja, da je pri ulivanju zvonov

pomembna tudi tradicija zvonarne.

Prvi zapis ulivanja zvonov je napravil menih Teofil v prehodu iz 11. v 12. stoletje. V prvem tisočletju so zvon naredili tako, da so ga sestavili iz kovinskih plošč, ki so bile zbite skupaj z zakovicami, ali pa so ga ulili iz bronca. Prvo so začeli opuščati potem, ko so videli, kako lahko litina in teža dajeta barvo in ton glasu. Kakšna je sestava litine, kako in kdaj se uliva in v kakšne kalupe ter številne podrobnosti v zvezi s tem, ostajajo še naprej ob splošno znanih dejstvih skrivnosti livarjev.

Postopek ulivanja je v osnovi še danes enak Teofilovemu. Zunanja oblika se je iz čebeljega koša prek koničaste v 12. stoletju približala obliki sladkorjevega čoka. S tem se je izboljšala tudi kakovost glasu in dobila vse bolj čiste in jasne oblike. V naslednjem stoletju se je začel razvijati gotski zvon. Tem so že dodajali in napise in okrasje. Danes imamo najstarejši tak znan zvon iz leta 1144 v Iggenbachu v Nemčiji. V 14. stoletju je zvon dobil današnjo podobo. Nadaljnji razvoj je vsa spoznanja še

Upokojem Slovenske pristave

CLEVELAND, O. - Čeprav nas straši še mraz in sneg, vsi vemo, da so topli pomladanski dnevi pred nami. Zato smo tudi določili, da bo naš mesečni sestanek že na Slovenski pristavi in to v sredo, 24. aprila, ob 1.30 popoldan. Kdor more pa naj pride že zgodaj in nam pomaga počistiti Slovensko pristavo.

Na tem sestanku se bomo tudi pomenili o naših izletih. Lepo bi bilo iti v Kanado na Baragove dneve, v Washington, D.C., pa tudi o naših enodnevnih izletih se bomo odločali. Prvi naj bi bil 28. maja v New Wilmington, Pa.

To nedeljo, 21. aprila, bosta obhajala 50-letnico poroke naša zvesta in dejavna člana dr. Mate in ga. Pepca Roesmann. Bogu se bosta zahvalila v cerkvi sv. Vida dop. ob 10.30 pri sv. maši v krogu svoje družine in prijateljev. Upokojenci Slovenske pristave vama želimo obilo božjega blagoslova in zdravja še na mnoga leta.

Izgubili smo pa našega zvestega člana in prijatelja Jaka Mejača. Pogrešali ga bomo, saj je znal vedno pametno svetovati in veliko narediti v naši slovenski skupnosti. Kako je bil cenjen je pokazal njegov pogreb. V zadoščenje nam upokojencem pa je, da smo ga pred 2 leti še živega počastili na Slovenski pristavi in se mu zahvalili za vse, kar je dobrega naredil za našo skupnost. Jaka, Bog ti daj večni mir in pokoj.

Na sestanek to nedeljo pridite, če le morete, vsi člani!

Za odbor: U.F.

izboljšal in danes nas pozdravljajo iz naših zvonikov mojstrska glasbila, ki nimajo para.

Slovensko ozemlje, žal, ni ohranilo veliko zvonov iz najstarejšega obdobja krščanstva na Slovenskem. Naše ozemlje je bilo pač vedno izpostavljeno različnim vihram. Najhujši sta prišli v tem stoletju, ko je morala večina zvonov v prvi in drugi svetovni vojni v livarne, kjer so jih pretopili in so služili pobijanju ljudi (za topove in drugo vojaško orožje).

Raziskovalci, ki so že pred prvo svetovno vojno popisovali zvonove po naših deželah, so nam vendarle ohranili nekaj zapisov, iz katerih lahko današnji zvonoslovci sklepajo, da na ozemlju južno od Drave do Dalmacije pred prvo svetovno vojno ni bilo zvonov, ki bi bili nastali pred letom 1300. Najstarejši ohranjeni zvonovi segajo v čas t. i. potujočih zvonarjev. Dolgo časa je bilo namreč ulivanje zvonov pridržano le menihom (zvonovi so bili bogoslužni predmet), šele v 13. stoletju so se pojavili obrtniki. Delovali so tam, kjer so dobili naročilo.

Naše kraje so v prvem znanim obdobju z zvonovi zalagali zvonarji iz Benetk. Pri nas so se uveljavljali od 13. do konca 15. stoletja, ko so se pojavili zvonarji iz Furlanije. Na Štajerskem je bilo vse do 17. stoletja zvonarstvo vezano na graške zvonarje. Pomemben vpliv na slovenskem ozemlju so imeli tudi zvonarji iz Koroške, s Ptujja, iz Celja in v 19. stoletju tudi iz Maribora.

Danes je najstarejši ohranjeni zvon shranjen v Narodnem muzeju v Ljubljani. Napravil ga je mojster Jakob iz Benetk (Jacobus de Veneciis), kakor se je tudi »podpisoval« na svoje zvonove. Tehta ok. 35 kg, iz pozabe pa ga je zopet »obudil« duhovnik in poznavalec zvonov Matjaž Ambrožič, ki ga je odkril v Narodnem muzeju pred nekaj leti.

Drugi zvon, ki še vedno služi svojemu namenu in je obešen v zvoniku koprsk stolnice, je delo mojstrov Nikolaja in Martina, ki sta bila Jakobova sinova. Ta zvon je za tedanje razmere zelo težak, saj tehta kar 700 kg, ulit pa je bil, kakor pove latinski napis na njem, 6. septembra leta 1333.

Tretji ohranjeni zvon se skriva v zvoniku ljubljanske stolnice in je obešen ob največjem (Codellijevem). Zvon je ponovno odkril in datiral M. Ambrožič pred nekaj leti. Napravila sta ga mojstra (ima napis) Belo in Vivencij v prvi tretjini 14. stoletja.

Četrty zvon, ki se še danes uporablja in vabi k bogoslužju, pa je zvon iz podružnične cerkve sv. Mohorja v Stopniku pri Vranskem. Ulil ga je mojster Vektor, ki je deloval sredi 14. stoletja. Za tem se zvrstijo drugi. Žal, je zaradi prve in druge svetovne vojne, veliko

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Vas ob Soči

Solzna je Soča pod tujcem ječala, mimo vasice se v Jadran podala. Stoletja slovensko ime si nosila, vas tam ob Soči, kjer sem se rodila, ko mati skrivaj je peti me učila, s slovensko besedo srce mi bodrila. Vesela zdaj Soča tam mimo hiti, kjer vas moja draga spominja se dni, v valove deroče bridkost utopi, svobodni smo narod Slovenci zdaj mi.

Sonja

Italijanske parlamentarne volitve to nedeljo

Slovenci v Italiji: Manjšina in volitve

Janez Povše, Gorica

Kot je znano, bodo 21. aprila v Italiji politične oziroma državne volitve. Slovenska manjšina se jih bo udeležila z vsemi razpoložljivimi močmi in trditi je mogoče, da se bo opredelila za sile leve sredine, se pravi Oljko.

Razmišljanje Slovencev v Italiji je bilo zelo preprosto in premišljeno: sile desne sredine z Berlusconiem in Finijem na čelu so zelo slabo zagotovilo, ki se mu velja na vsak način izogniti. Zaradi tega se je večina manjšine znašla na istem političnem bregu ter se tako postavila v strnjeno držo, kar se sicer znotraj nje same ni zgodilo.

Manjšina sama ni zmogla toliko moči, da bi že v tem trenutku lahko bolj strnila svoje vrste. Še več, mogoče je trditi, da je prav obdobje Dinijeve tehnične vlade po eni strani pomenilo oddih pred ostro desnico, toda sočasno je manjšini uspevalo, za nameček pa se je zgodila še cela vrsta neugodnih dogodkov, če se spomnimo samo zapletov v zvezi s krčenjem slovenskih šol ter v zvezi z znanimi pritiski na Kmečko banko v Gorici in Tržaško kreditno banko v Trstu.

Ce bi hoteli govoriti zelo slikovito, je iz sicer razumljivih razlogov slovenska manjšina v Italiji v nekem smislu porabila politično zatišje v državi za nabiranje moči, vendar brez pravih dejanj. Tako si poznavalci niti zdaj ne delajo utvar in čeprav si vsi želijo, kar je več kot razumljivo, zmago sil leve sredine, se pravi Oljke ali zmerne Italije, postaja jasno, da bo tudi v tem primeru za Slovence v Italiji težko, ker preprosto ni prišlo do prelomnega dogodka, ki se mu pravi odprava povojne notranje razcepljenosti.

Ob bližnjih volitvah ne smemo pozabiti na Severno zvezo, ki je nekaj let nazaj med slovensko manjšino pobrala kar nekaj glasov. Zanimivo bo spremljati, koliko velja Severna zveza med Slovenci v Italiji danes in kolikšen odstotek manjšine bo pritegnila s svojim programom.

Za zdaj z demokratično izvolitvijo skupnega organa slovenske manjšine v Italiji še ne bo nič, ker Slovenci, ki se politično prepoznavajo v italijanskih strankah, dan za dnem

izumljajo nove izgovore, kako volitve tehnično niso mogoče ter predlagajo vse mogoče oblike učinkovitejše notranje povezave, ki pa upoštevajo vse, razen jasnega in dobesednega izida, ki ga lahko dajo le takšne ali drugačne volitve.

Dejstvo pa je, da se splošne razmere okrog manjšine zelo hitro spreminjajo bodisi v Italiji bodisi v Sloveniji. Italija se hitro pomika v smeri večinskega volilnega sistema ter odgovarja na demokratične zahteve. Če bi sile desne sredine na bližnjih volitvah zmagale tako močno, da bi lahko vladale ter bistveno spremenile volilno zakonodajo, potem bi se Slovenci v Italiji znašli tako rekoč brez obrambe, predvsem pa v velikem zaostanku. Nekateri so prepričani, da bi šele velika nevarnost lahko strnila manjšinske vrste, do tedaj pa se bo capljanje na mestu nadaljevalo.

Na drugi strani se hitro pomika naprej tudi Slovenija, kar manjšina v Italiji zelo dobro čuti. Zapleti z Evropsko zvezo so sila neugodni; če bi se pokazalo, da Slovenija ne more v Evropo ali si tega zaradi širših razlogov dela politike celo ne želi, potem bi slovenski manjšini v Italiji spet zmanjkalo bistven košček dejanske in moralne opore. Odmik Slovenije od Evrope bi za manjšino pomenil slabo prihodnost.

Edini odgovor na te in podobne mogoče neugodne razpote bi Slovenci v Italiji lahko našli le v preseganju notranje razdelitve, kjer bodo morali nasprotniki demokratično izvoljenega skupnega organa vendarle premisliti, zakaj so tako nastrojeni in komu takšno vztrajanje koristi. Pri tem velja omeniti, da navedeni koncepti veljajo za »odprte«, medtem ko naj bi bili narodno

(dalje na str. 16)

Anton M. LAVRISHA

Attorney-at-Law

(Odvetnik)

18975 Villaview Road

at Neff

692-1172

Complete Legal Services

Zvonovi se veselijo in jočejo

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

naših zvonikov izgubilo dragoceno pričevanje in so ti ohranjeni zvonovi izredna redkost in velika dragocenost.

Klicarji k molitvi

Glavna naloga zvonov je, da verne vabijo v kraju k molitvi in bogoslužju ob določenih urah dneva. S tem v zvezi pa so ta kovinska glasbila postala tudi posebej praktično sredstvo za posredovanje sporočil in jih zato lahko imenujemo tudi prvo sredstvo javnega obveščanja. V časih brez časopisov, telefonov, radia in televizije ter računalnikov so zvonovi sporočali vesele in žalostne dogodke v kraju in deželi.

Njihovi mogočni udarci so oznanjali, kaj je doletelo skupnost verujočih in vse ljudstvo: o poroki in smrti, o požaru in povodnji, vojski in miru. Sporočali so o cerkvenih slovesnostih in državnih dogodkih. Tudi danes je njihovo sporočilo tako. V božični noči sporočajo angelsko voščilo »Slava Bogu na višavah«, v velikonočnem jutru »Vstal je Kristus, aleluja«, ob birmah prosijo »Pridi, pridi, Sveti Duh«, ob novih mašah pozdravljajo »Novomašnik bod' pozdravljen...«

Kljub vsem tem sporočilom,

ki jih prinašajo, pa ostajajo najprej klicarji k molitvi. Tako kakor so menihom v benediktinskih samostanih sporočali čas za molitev in mašo tudi nas vsak dan vabijo k molitvi: zjutraj, opoldne in zvečer.

Ker zvon služi cerkvenim namenom, ga pred dvigom v zvonik in rabo blagoslovijo ali posvetijo. Za to so predpisane posebne molitve, s katerimi je zvon zaznamovan za višjo in pomembnejšo službo.

Blagoslov zvonov je ponavadi velika slovesnost, saj je redek dogodek, gmotna sredstva zanj pa velik zalogaj. V Sloveniji smo prav zadnja leta doživeli veliko takih slovesnosti, ker so nam jih med vojno pobrali okupatorji. Ker gre za cerkvene glasnike, pa je prav, da vemo nekaj pravil. Prvo pravi, da zvonovi, ki so blagoslovljeni, lahko služijo le za cerkvene namene, za druge pa mora dati posebno dovoljenje škof. Ko je zvon blagoslovljen, postane predmet, o katerem ne more odločati kaka oseba ali soseska, čeprav ga je dala napraviti, ampak le cerkveno predstojništvo, saj so bili podarjeni v službo celotnemu cerkvenemu občestvu. Zvonovi morajo imeti kršćanske oznake na svoji zunanjsči-

ni, lahko pa so na njih zapisani tudi njihovi darovalci.

Slovenske livarne

Mojstri za ulivanje zvonov pa niso le prihajali k nam na Slovensko. Naši ljudje tudi niso naročali zvonov samo pri tujcih, ampak smo imeli vedno tudi zvonarje na domačih tleh. Strokovnjaki trdijo, da se redkokatero mesto laho pohvali s tako številnimi livarji kakor Ljubljana.

K temu je prav gotovo veliko pripomoglo veliko povpraševanje po zvonovih. V naši državi imamo kar 2850 cerkva in le redkokatera je brez zvonov, skoraj vse pa imajo po dva ali tri, zadnja leta vedno več tudi po štiri. K temu sta pripomogla tudi tekmovanje med župnijami in želja po prestižu. Znan je rek iz let pred vojno, ko se je ulivalo največ zvonov: »Stari zvonovi so premajhni, v sosednji fari imajo že večje in boljše.« Verni in tudi manj verni so za zvonove vedno radi prispevali in tudi danes je tako.

V dolgi verigi zvonarjev, ki imajo še danes svoje zvonove po naših zvonikih, omenimo le nekaj največjih ali za nas pomembnih. V začetku 18. stoletja je deloval v Ljubljani Gaš-

(dalje na str. 17)

JEZIKOVNA MATICA

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

Zaman smo jim tedaj dopedovali, da z Jezikovnim razsodiščem ni niti malo dotaknjena nikakršna jezikovno ustvarjalna svoboda, saj gre le za splošni knjižni jezik v javnosti, predvsem v uradih in šoli, ne pa za jezik umetnosti.

Delo Jezikovnega razsodišča je potem iz teh in še drugih, tudi osebnih razlogov čedalje bolj izgubljalo vpliv mogoče deloma tudi zaradi neposrečeno izbranega imena — razsodišča — ker so nekateri v njem bolj čutili sodišče kakor trezno obravnavo jezikovnih vprašanj.

Zadnjih pet let, odkar je angleščina tako nasilno vdrla tudi k nam, se znova vztrajno ponavljajo klici k večji skrbi za jezik (v tem pogledu je zlasti glasen in vztrajen Janez Gradišnik) in prizadevanja za ustanovitev sveta ali odbora ali zavoda, sestavljenega iz uglednih strokovnjakov in znanstvenikov, oskrbljen pa tudi z vsemi potrebnimi materialnimi in upravnimi pooblastili, da bi lahko izdajal avtoritativne jezikovne priročnike in s svojim svetovalnim in odločilnim glasom posegal tudi v ustrezne debate, sklepe in odloke.

Profesor dr. Janez Orešnik je s svojo knjigo vsem nalil čistega vina. V njej nepristransko in zelo podrobno poroča o takih in podobnih prizadevanjih v Skandinaviji, na Danskem, Norveškem, Švedskem, Finskem in Islandiji. Iz njegovih podatkov je videti, da ti uradi za jezik, kakor se tam na splošno imenujejo, gotovo nič ne ovirajo jezika v smislu osebne svobode in ustvarjalne sproščenosti, nasprotno, z vsemi močmi pomagajo njegovi rasti in razvoju.

Ravno podrobna razčlenitev skandinavskih uradov za jezik mora sodu izbiti dno in tudi pri Slovencih pregnati nepotrebno bojazen pred tako ustanovo. Že vsa dosedanja priza-

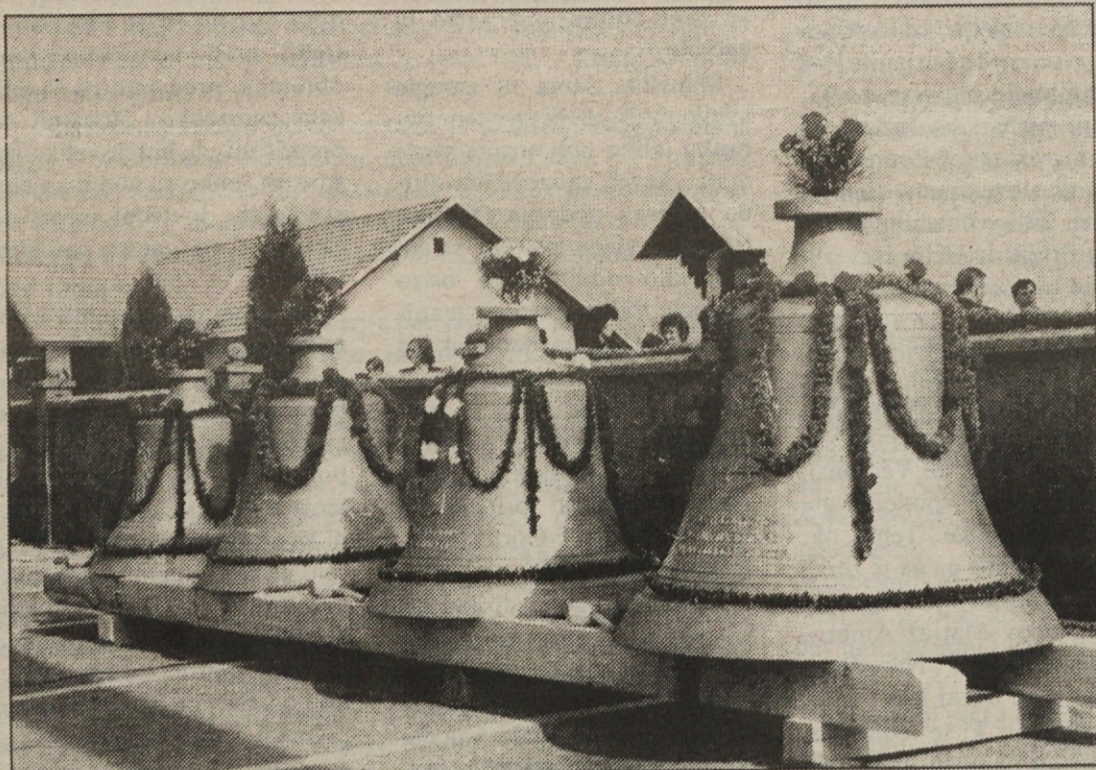
devanja v tem smislu, na primer predlog Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti o ustanovitvi sveta za kulturo slovenskega knjižnega jezika, klic Slovenske matice in Mohorjeve družbe k ustanovitvi podobnega telesa, imenovanje skupine strokovnjakov za obravnavo vprašanj s področja jezikovnega načrtovanja in jezikovne politike v okviru državnoborskega odbora za kulturo, šolstvo in šport — vse govori za to, da manjka samo še zadnje, odločilne dejanje — ustanovitev takega strokovno avtoritativnega telesa.

Ker pa smo Slovenci tako bolešno občutljivi za videz, nam mogoče skandinavsko ime — urad za jezik — zveni preveč brezdušno in birokratsko, ko gre vendar za jezik, ki je živ organizem, zato kaže dvakrat premisliti, kako bomo tako kulturno ustanovo poimenovali.

Eno od manj birokratskih imen bi bilo mogoče **Jezikovna matica**, kakor imamo Slovensko matico, Izseljensko matico in podobno, vendar bi morala imeti upravno, pravno, finančno in strokovno vse potrebno zaledje — Slovensko akademijo znanosti in umetnosti ali parlament — in finančno bi se morala napajati samostojno iz proračuna, da bi bila res neodvisna od strankarskih in podobnih tokov. Mogoče je ravno to ena od hvaležnih trajnejših nalog novega ministra za kulturo, dr. Janeza Dularja, saj se je že do zdaj kot zasebnik ves čas zelo zavzemal za nego in skrb za jezik.

Janko Moder

Rodna gruda, april 1996



Praznično okrašeni čakajo na posvetitev



»Iz stolpa sem mi zvon doni...«



»Naj bo posvečen ta zvon v čast...«

Slovinci v Italiji

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

organizirani Slovenci »zaprti« in torej nazadnjaški.

Pritiski na slovenske šole se nadaljujejo in zdaj krožijo govornice, da naj bi menda »racionalizirali« še slovensko učiteljske Anton Martin Slomšek v Trstu. Spet lahko samo čakamo, pravih proizvodov ni, čeprav je manjšina glede šolstva zgledno enotna, toda kaj, ko manjka enotnejši politični nastop.

Slovenija se v tem in podobnih primerih odziva z nekaj izjavami, toda dejstvo je, da je bila manjšina izvzeta iz svežnja dogovorov med Italijo in Slovenijo, na predlog zadnje. Tedaj je levi del manjšine to odločitev pozdravil, postavlja pa se vprašanje, zakaj je bilo treba podpreti še zamisel, s katero je Slovenija izgubila precej moči pri zavarovanju svojih ljudi v Italiji.

SLOVENECE
30. marca 1996

V BLAG SPOMIN

OB 13. OBLETNICI, ODKAR NAS JE ZA VEDNO ZAPUSTIL NAŠ LJUBLJENI MOŽ, OČE, STARI OČE IN PRASTARI OČE



JOHN MRŠNIK

ki je za vedno zaspal dne 19. aprila 1983.

Trinajst let je že minilo, ko srce Tvoje je utihnilo; solzne naše so oči, ker Tebe več med nami ni.

Žalujejo:

Albina — žena
Rose Mary Toth — hčer
John — sin
John — zet
Jerry — snaha
Vnuki in vnukinje
Pravnuki in pravnukinje

Richmond Hts., O., 18. aprila 1996.

Bežigrasjski študentje v Kočevskem Rogu, poletje 1942

PETER KLOPČIČ, Toronto

Nedelja, 28. junija 1942. Cel Bežigrad je bil poln italijanske soldateske. Od hiše do hiše so pobirali vse mlade fantje in moške, posebno študente in izobražence. Vse so nas odpeljali v Belgijsko vojašnico. Tam smo čakali v vrsti in italijanski major je bežno pogledal vsakega ter določil, ali mora iti v koncentracijsko taborišče ali je izpuščen. Nekdaj podobnega kot je delal dr. Mengele v Auschwitzu, ko je določeval, kateri Židje bodo takoj umorjeni v plinskih kopelih in kateri bodo za delovno silo.

Kot študenta so me poslali v grupo, ki bo morala iti v taborišče Gonars. Opoldne so nam dali mali kruhek; to je bilo vse. Prejšnje dni je bilo več transportov. Običajno so spremlili v nekakšni procesiji internirance iz Belgijske vojašnice na ljubljanski kolodvor. Ob cesti so se zbrale matere, žene, sestre in dekleta. Bila je pravcata demonstracija. Da se je izognejo, so Italijani odločili, da bo naša skupina zapustila Belgijsko vojašnico šele po pričetku policijske ure, ki je bila ob osmi uri zvečer. Tako so nas po praznih ulicah peljali na kolodvor in naložili na vagone.

V mraku je vlad odpeljal. Ko smo prišli do Borovnice, nas je ujela nevihta, dež, grmenje in treskanje. V tej nevihti je vlad počasi sopihal proti Verdu. Naenkrat grmenje in nevihta prekine streljanje. Krogle so letele skozi lesene vagone. V več vagonih je bilo takoj nekaj ranjenih. Začeli smo vpiti: »Ne streljajte, smo Slovenci!« Toda streljanje se je nadaljevalo za nekaj minut.

Naenkrat partizani odpro vrata vagonov, nam naznanijo, da smo osvobodjeni in nam ukažejo, da gremo z njimi v hribe. Italijani, ki so vlak stražili, so med tem strahopetno zbežali. Partizani, katerih ni bilo več kot kakih 30, so nam ukazali, naj jim sledimo čim hitreje, ker bodo Italijani začeli obstreljevati s topovi, ki so jih imeli na Vrhnikih. Tako se je tudi zgodilo. Kmalu potem so začele padati granate vse naokoli nas.

To je bil pravi pekel. Poleg ranjencev z vlaka smo imeli tudi nekaj ranjencev od kanoade; vse smo nosili s seboj.

Videlo se ni dosti, tako, da smo se morali držati za roke, da se nismo izgubili.

Sli smo v smeri Sv. Vida na Blokah. Po celonočni hoji smo prišli do nekih žag. Tu smo se ustavili. Partizani so takoj organizirali pisarno, opremljeno s pisalnimi stroji. Vse so nas popisali. Vsakega so vprašali, kam hoče iti, ali v borbeno edinico, ali v delovni bataljon, ali se hoče vrniti domov. Morda kakih 20% se je odločilo za borbene enote. Velika večina je bila za delovne bataljone, in le mala skupina je izjavila, da bi se rada vrnila domov.

Meni je bilo takrat 17 let. Čeprav sem bil tako mlad in isto moji kolegi, ki si živeli na isti ulici kot jaz, smo se vsi zavedali, da vsi tisti, ki so izjavili, da hočejo domov, niso ravnali pametno. Obstoja možnost, da jih pomore. Dejansko so jih nekaj ustrelili.

Kot je bilo naznačeno, so nam Italijani dali košček kruha v nedeljo, 28. julija. 29. junij je bil moj god in tudi drugi dan brez hrane. Proti večeru so partizani pripeljali kravo in organizirali kotle. Po eni uri smo dobili nekaj na pol kuhane mesa in neke vrste juho. To je delno utešilo naš glad.

Ko se je popolnoma stemnilo, smo nadaljevali našo pot proti Sv. Vidu. Ponovno isti način, roko v roki, ker je bila tema kot v rogu, posebno ko smo hodili po gozdu. Toda prednost gozda je bila, da ni bilo tako mrzlo kot na odprtih poljih in travnikih. Ko smo se bližali Sv. Vidu proti jutru,

G. Peter Klopčič bralcem

V Ameriški Domovini od 28. marca Pavle Borštnik omenja italijansko ofenzivo poleti 1942. V tem članku poziva tiste, ki so bili priče te ofenzive, naj zapišejo svoje spomine.

Leta 1992 sem popisal, kako sem kot 17 let stari fant bil prisiljen pri partizanih in doživel leta 1942 strahovito tkim. roško ofenzivo. Članek, ki sledi, še ni bil objavljen. Zadeva je sedaj aktualna in bo moj članek zanimal čitatelje Ameriške Domovine.

Peter Klopčič

Op. ur. AD: Članek je dolg in ima več delov. Objavljen je v obliki, v kateri je bil posredovan našemu listu.

sem se tresel od mraza. Tedaj sem se spomnil tistega reka o teh krajih: »Na Blokah je šest mesecev zima, šest mesecev pa mraz.«

Ko se je zdanilo, so nas razdelili po senikih. Vseh bežigrasjskih študentov in mož, ki so bili v tistem nepozabnem in edinstvenem vlaku, je bilo nekaj čez 500. Rabili smo torej kar precej senikov. Tam smo se naspali. Hrane spet nekaj minimalnega. Naslednjo noč smo se premaknili proti Krvavi Peči.

Iz naših premikov in gibanj se točno razbere taktika gverile. Gibali smo se predvsem ponoči in to ne samo zato, da nas Italijani z letali ne opazijo, ampak tudi zato, da čim manj ljudi ve, kako se premika gverila. Tajnost in iznenadenje sta vedno bili in vedno bosta najbolj uspešni metodi, ki jih uporablja gverila.

Tretja noč je bila precej kritična. Zbrali smo se blizu železniške proge Grosuplje-Kočevje. Ta proga je bila zelo zastražena. Na približno vsakih 500 metrov so imeli Italijani bunker s precej močno posadko. Partizani so postavili zasede na proti in med temi zasedami smo prekoračili progo in to čim bolj tiho. Progo smo prekoračili pri vasi Prilesje, približno 4 km južno od Velikih Lašč.

Še sedaj ne razumem, kaj Italijani delali v svojih bunkerjih. Kljub največji možni tišini je 500 ljudi le povzročilo toliko hrupa, da bi ga pazljiv stražar oddaljen 200 metrov lahko slišal.

Naslednje jutro smo se znašli v Suhi krajini, v Kopoljah. Tam je bilo veliko kmetov in več hrane kot na Bloški planoti. Problem pa je bil, da jaz nisem imel nobene posode, kamor naj bi mi dali hrano, ko so jo delili. Vprašal sem več kmetov, pa nobeden ni imel posode.

Ko sem ostal večkrat brez hrane, sem si dejal, da bo treba nekaj ukreniti. Pred hišo sem videl, da je imel pes kar čedno posodo in sem jo vzel. Potem ko sem jo temeljito očistil, je bila kar dobra in mi je služila vso dobo mojega prisiljenega partizanstva.

No, nadaljujem. Po več urah hoda smo prišli v Hinje. Vso pot iz Kopolj do Hinj smo videli več razbitih hiš. Vse so junaški Italijani razbili z letalskimi bombami. Mi vse preveč radi pozabimo, koliko gorja je ta brezobzirni narod povzročil nam Slovincem.

Od Hinj smo šli v Stari Log in se tam nastanili približno za tri tedne.

Stari Log je bila ena največjih vasi, ki so jo zapustili kočevski Nemci. Velika večina hiš je bila praznih. V vasi je bilo morda pet slovenskih družin. Stavbe so bile kar solidne, posebno tiste na glavnem trgu. Tudi cerkev je bila zanimiva. Ko so Italijani zasedli Stari Log avgusta 1942, so celo vas zažgali, vključno cerkev. Po

(dalje na str. 18)

KANADSKI SLOVENSKI KONGRES

— Občni zbor —

TORONTO, Ont. — Kanadski Slovenski Kongres (KSK) bo imel v soboto, 20. aprila, ob 2h popoldne, v Starostnem domu LIPA, 52 Neilson Drive, Etobicoke-Toronto, svoj sedmi (7.) redni občni zbor. Na dnevnem redu bodo poročila, volitve šest članov sveta ter slavnostni govor. Govornik bo prof. dr. Miha Tišler, dosednji rektor Univerze v Ljubljani, ki bo govoril na temo:

»Univerza včeraj, danes in jutri«.

Vsi člani in prijatelji Kongresa vljudno vabljeni. Nasvidenje na občnem zboru!

Glavni odbor KSK

Zvonovi se veselijo in jočejo

(nadaljevanje s str. 16)

per Franchi, dotlej najpomembnejši ljubljanski zvonar. Sprva je živel v Zagrebu in prevzel zvonarno zagrebškega kapitlja, 12. julija 1693 pa se je v Ljubljani, star 36 let, poročil z ljubljansko meščanko Uršulo.

Leta 1706 je po naročilu barona Petra Antona Codellija ulil 64 stotov težak zvon za šentpetersko cerkev v Ljubljani. Ker v prenapoljenem in razmazanem starem zvoniku zanj ni bilo prostora, so ga obesili v novi severni zvonik sedanje ljubljanske stolnice. 8. junija 1705 je namreč ob tridnevem zvonjenju za umrlim cesarjem Leopoldom I. počil 300 let star stolni zvon. Istega leta ga je Franchi preli, a so ga obesili v t. i. mali (južni) zvonik v današnji stolnici.

Zaradi velikega zvona je med Sv. Petrom in stolnico nastal spor, ki se je poravnal šele 1860. leta. Zvon, ki je bil namenjen šentpeterski cerkvi, pa še danes zvoni v stolnici ter je, po sodbi strokovnjakov eden najboljših v ljubljanski nadškofiji.

Osrednje mesto med slovenskimi zvonarji zavzema zvonarska družina Samassa, ki je v Ljubljani delovala od ok. leta 1729 do začetka leta 1919. Ostareli Gašper Franchi je namreč leta 1729 priklical v Ljubljano svojega nečaka Jožefa Samassa iz kraj Forni Avoltri v severni Italiji. Ta je leta 1734 prevzel livarstvo svojega strica.

Livarna Samassa je 150 let izdelovala zvonove za slovenske cerkve, njen sloves in tržišče pa sta segla daleč po vsej tedanji Avstroogrski. Zadnji med lastniki livarne je bil Maks Samassa, ki je prevzel livarno leta 1892, poleg zvonov je veliko delal tudi za vojne potrebe, ni pa zanemarjal zvonarstva.

Dokupil je zvonarni v Lienzu in Dunajskem Novem mestu in svoje podjetje s tem bistveno razširil. V svojih zvonarnah je ulil 2428 zvonov. Največji zvon, ulit v Samasovi zvonarni, je tisti za stolnico v Džakovem, ki je tehtal 4014 kilograme. Leta 1917 je podje-

tje Samassa obhajalo 150-letnico, že čez dve leti pa je lastnik Maks prodal livarno in se v novih političnih razmerah preselil na Dunaj.

Livarno in delavce je prevzela in na neki način nasledila firma Strojne tovarne in livarne, ki je delovala od leta 1919 do 1932. V trinajstih letih je ulila skoraj 2500 zvonov. Zvonovi so bili skoraj enaki Samasovim. Kot pravijo, so bili ti zvonovi najbolj kakovostni med tistimi, ki so jih pri nas ulivali po I. svetovni vojni.

Ko je leta 1932 ponehalo povpraševanje, so prenehali z delom po 200 letih (če prišteto še dobo Samasove livarne). Zvonove Strojnih tovarn in livarn imajo vse do Zrenjanina in Beograda. Istočasno je delovala v Ljubljani še druga livarna (od 1921 do 1941) v Šentvidu nad Ljubljano. Njeni najbolj znani in veliki zvonovi so bili na Šmarni gori, a sta do zdaj dva že počila zaradi premalo kakovostne litine. Delo zvonarjev v Ljubljani po drugi svetovni vojni sta nadaljevala dva: Franc Mostar in Jože Melik.

Pred drugo svetovno vojno je bila znana in uspešna livarna zvonov tudi v Mariboru, imenovala se je Zvonoglas. Nadaljevala je tradicijo predvojnega livarstva. Delovala je od leta 1920 do začetka druge svetovne vojne. Zvonarna Zvonoglas je tako ulila zvonove za mariborsko stolnico (zdaj so že novi), za Subotico in za Žiri na Gorenjskem. Sicer pa več o zvonarstvu lahko beremo v knjigi Zvonarstvo na Slovenskem, ki je izšla v zbirki Acta Ecclesiastica Sloveniae št. 15, izpod peresa Matjaža Ambrožiča.

Edina zvonarna

Bogato tradicijo zvonarstva na Slovenskem nadaljuje Ferralit v Žalcu. V petek, 22. marca letos, so tam ulili že 1315. zvon in prav ta bo zvonil papežu, ko pride v Slovenijo.

Livarna Ferralit ima 115-letno livarsko tradicijo. Z ulivanjem zvonov pa se ukvarja že od »železnih« let vladavine

(dalje na str. 8)

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BEŽIGRAJSKI ŠTUDENTJE...

(nadaljevanje s str. 17)

vojni si je pa nek Slovenec naredil hišo tam, kjer je stala cerkev.

Za hrano so nam dajali ovsen močnik z nekaj koščki mesa v njem. Kruha ni bilo. Pač pa je bilo veliko sadja in nekatera zgodnja jabolka so bila že zrela.

Po nekaj tednih so partizani začeli organizirati delovne bataljone. Največjo skupino so poslali v Novi Log, kjer smo se sprva naselili v hišah. Začeli smo z obdelavo zemlje. Največ je bilo košnje trave in sušenje. Ko je bilo seno suho, smo ga spravili v kopice in pokrili. Služil naj bi pozimi za partizanske konje.

Obdelali smo več njiv in jih zasejali z repo. Oranje so opravili kmetje iz Hinj in drugih vasi. Pri teh kmetih smo videli, da so zelo protipartizansko in protikomunistično usmerjeni.

Na Kočevskem je bilo veliko sadnjih dreves. Partizani so nameravali zgraditi veliko sušilnico sadja. Zato so izbrali med nami nekega arhitekta in nekaj zidarjev. Vsi ti načrti bi se morda uresničili, če ne bi prišlo do velike italijanske ofenzive.

Že sredi julija so se začele prebijati iz Notranjske razbite edinice partizanov in njih moštvo nam je pripovedovalo o grozotah velike in temeljite italijanske ofenzive.

Okoli Starega Loga in Hinj je bilo nekako osvobodeno partizansko ozemlje. Prva italijanska postojanka je bila v Kočevju na zahodu, na vzhodu pa v gradu Soteska v dolini Krke.

V Kočevskem Rogu, ki se začne ravno pri Starem Logu, so imeli partizani glavno poveljstvo. Tam so bili skoro vsi glavni komunisti in tudi krščanski socialisti, med njimi tudi Edvard Kocbek.

Pisec tega članka je obiskoval III. državno gimnazijo v Ljubljani, na kateri je poučeval Kocbek. Ker nas je poznal, nas je sklical na sestanek. Na tem sestanku nas je navduševal, naj gremo v borbene edinice in naj skušamo prevzeti vodstvo od komunistov. Že na sestanku smo mu izrazili bojazn, da s komunistično brutalnostjo in brezobzirnostjo mi katoličani ne moremo konkurirati. Ko je Kocbek odšel, smo si bili vsi študentje edini, da je Kocbek naiven.

Komunisti so začeli organizirati politične ure za delovni bataljon. Na enem takem shodu je politični komisar izjavil, med več drugimi grožnjami, da je čisto vseeno, če polovico Slovencev pade, glavno je, da

bo ostala polovica komunistična.

Imeli smo tudi politične ure za manjše skupine. Na teh urah sem nekajkrat ugovarjal komunističnim tezam in razlagam, dokler me ni kolega, katerega sem poznal iz Marijine Kongregacije, opozoril. Rekel je: »Če ne boš tiho, te bodo ustrelili.«

Ko sem bil še pri partizanih, mi ni bilo čisto jasno, koliko se gre za resnično osvobodilno borbo in koliko za komunistično revolucijo in prevzem oblasti.

Sledeč dogodek pa me je z vso brutalnostjo zdramil in pojasnil, za kaj se gre. En popoldan sem bil dodeljen kuhinji in sem lupil krompir. V kuhinjo prideta dva partizana iz Dakijeve proletarske brigade po dodaten prigrizek. Jaz sem bil v kotu in me skoro nista opazila. Najprej sta se zgovarjala in nato sta se skregala. Kot končen argument je stari partizan rekel mlajšemu: »Ti bodi tiho, ker še nisi nobenega ubil, jaz sem jih pa že sedem.«

Cez nekaj časa sem jaz starejšega partizana vprašal: »Koga si ubil, Italijane ali Nemce?« On mi odgovori: »Kaj Italijane ali Nemce, slovenske izdajalce sem pobil.«

Ker sem zadevo hotel razčistiti in si sam razjasniti pojme, sem starejšega partizana poklical čez par dni in ponovno začel govoriti o njegovem početju.

Bil je precej zgovoren, ker je pač mislil, da mora tega 17-letnega fanta podučiti o socialni pravici in komunistični revoluciji. Dejal je, ti Slovenci so bili gruntarji-kulaki in vsi ti so potencialni, če že ne realni izdajalci in bela garda. Ko sem mu ugovarjal, da morda to le ni zadosten razlog, da koga ubijejo, mi je ta partizan, po poklicu hlapec, dejal kot zadnji argument: »Če gruntarjev ne pobijemo, kako bomo mi hlapci prišli do posestev?« Njemu se je šlo torej, da pride do lastnine, njegovim komunističnim šefom pa da prevzamejo oblast nad celim narodom in uvedejo diktaturo.

Prišel sem do zaključka, da je komunizem perverzen in absolutno nemoralen. Proti temu sistemu se je treba boriti z vsemi silami.

Drugi dogodek.

Med italijansko ofenzivo sem srečal v Kočevskem Rogu nekaj sošolcev iz Bežigrada, ki so bili prevarani (vsaj meni se je tako zdelo) in so šli prostovoljno v partizane. Zdenko je bil eden teh sošolcev. Ker sva se dobro poznala, sva o več zadevah odkrito debatirala. Med

drugim mi je omenil, kako srečo imam jaz, ker nisem šel prostovoljno v partizane. Če me dobe Italijani ali Nemci, bodo imeli vsaj nekaj uvidevnosti z menoj, njega bodo pa avtomatsko ustrelili.

Bil je toliko bolj pesimističen, ker avgusta 1942, ko sva se pogovarjala, so bili Nemci pred Stalingradom in je še obstajala možnost nemške zmage. Jaz sem ga bodril in tolažil, kakor sem pač mogel. Ta pesimist se je kasneje povzpел visoko v komunistični hierarhiji.

Tretji dogodek.

Kmalu potem, ko so partizani organizirali postojanko delovnega bataljona v Novem Logu, so vzpostavili še eno na Pugledu, ki je dejansko že del Kočevskega Roga. Tja so poslali v glavnem Bežigradce, za katere so pozitivno vedeli, da so proti njim. V to grupo so vključili tudi nekaj italijanskih jetnikov. Ti so bili ujeti v enem izmed mnogih bunkerjev, katere so imeli Italijani ob železniški progi.

Zanimivo je, da so se ti Italijani v nekaj mesecih naučili še kar dobro slovensko. Med njimi je bil tudi narednik. Nek Bežigradec, katerega imena se ne spominjam, zagrizen anti-komunist, je navezal tesne stike s tem narednikom in ga pregovoril, da sta skupaj pobegnili v Kočevje.

Pobegnili sta zvečer, ker sta morala priti do Kočevja pred jutrom in se vso pot izogibati partizanskim zasedam in patruljam. Podvig jim je uspel in sta srečno prišla v Kočevje.

Ta dogodek je imel daljnosežne posledice. Italijan je obvestil svoje nadrejene, kakšen je bil položaj v okolici Starega Loga, o delovnem bataljonu in o dejstvu, da je velika večina moštva protikomunistična. Radi teh in še drugih informacij so Italijani precej obzirno ravnali z bežigrajskimi fanti, ko so jih polovili med njihovo ofenzivo nekaj tednov kasneje.

Četrty dogodek.

To se je zgodilo leta 1931 in je imelo neizmeren in neizbrisljiv vtis na moje poglede na Italijane.

V Kobaridu smo imeli veliko sorodnikov in smo jih večkrat obiskovali. Novembra 1931 sem spremljal mamo. Več tednov pred odhodom mi je vsak dan dopovedovala, da ne bom z njo govoril na cesti po slovensko, ker jo bom spravil v težave, še bolj pa naše sorodnike. Razlagala mi je, da so Italijani brezobzirni in hudobni ter da ne dovolijo Slovence, da uporabljajo svoj jezik na javnih prostorih. Slišal sem tudi nešteto zgodb, kako so Italijani pretepali Slovence, jih silili, da so pili olje ricinus in jih preganjali z najbolj nečloveškimi metodami ter ob vsaki priliki poniževali.

Materi sem rekel, naj mi pokaže enega teh Italijanov. Po dveh dneh mi je na cesti pokazala tri miličnike. Bili so majhni, črni in krilatili s rokami.

Nek večer smo bili na obisku pri stricu Fedrigu, ki je imel gostilno na glavnem trgu

Zvonovi se veselijo in jočejo

(nadaljevanje s str. 17)

komunizma, ko ni bilo lahko delati za cerkve zaradi močnega nasprtovanja oblasti. Od leta 1965, ko so ulili prvi zvon, se je njihovo tržišče razširilo na vso Slovenijo, poznani pa so tudi v sosednjih deželah in veljajo za eno od štirih največjih livarn zvonov v Evropi. Njihov doslej največji zvon je tehtal ok. 2500 kilogramov in zvonil pri božjepotni cerkvi Svete Trojice v Slovenskih goricah. Jubilejni, tisoči zvon so ulili za »svojo« farno cerkev sv. Nikolaja v Žalcu.

Po sodbi poznavalcev so Ferralitovi zvonovi kakovostni. Imajo tudi lepe podobe, venec z rastlinskim okrasjem (lipovo listje in cvetje, vinska trta, pšenica, nagelj) ima slovenske značilnosti in daje pravi slovenski pečat zvonu.

Zadnja skupina (štirih) zvonov, ki jo bodo ulili, je ta, ki bo pozdravila Janeza Pavla II.

v Kobaridu. Kot vsak večer, smo molili rožni venec. Na koncu je stric Fedrig dejal: »Zdaj pa še en očenaš, da se ta italijanska smraja kaj kmalu stran spravi.«

V letih 1945-47 sem študiral na milanski univerzi. Srečal sem veliko prijaznih in nekaj dobrih Italijanov. Ti pozitivni vtisi so izboljšali moje mnenje o Italijanih, niso pa izbrisale otroških izkušenj, ki so ostale vklesane v mojo dušo.

Prva partizanska proletarska brigada.

Meseca julij in avgust 1942 sta potekala v veliki nervozi vseh, predvsem pa komunističnih voditeljev partizanstva. Čete in bataljoni so se skušale prebiti iz Dolenjske v Notranjsko. Ker pa niso uspeli, so se vračali. To je še bolj povečalo napetost. Ambient je bil skoraj električno nabit. Mi prisiljeni mobiliziranci v delovnem bataljonu smo pa vse to beganje in nervozo z zanimanjem opazovali.

Proti koncu julija se je pojavila v Starem Logu partizanska proletarska brigada. Komandant je bil znani Daki. Sestavljali so jo baje najboljši in najbolj izkušeni borci. Imeli so cel en top (gorsko havbico). Čisto iz vojaškega vidika je ta enota izgledala še precej dobra. Človeku je bilo edino žal, da so komunisti uspeli mobilizirati okoli sebe nekaj junaških in borbenih ljudi, ki so bili prepričani, da se bore za svobodo naroda in ne za komunistično revolucijo in kasnejšo brezobzirno diktaturo.

V začetku avgusta so se začele širiti novice, da sta Suha krajina in Kočevski Rog obkoljeni po velikem številu najboljših italijanskih čet, med drugimi fašističnimi bataljoni. Kasneje sem zvedel, da so Italijani skoncentrirali na tem ozemlju več divizij, več sto kanonov in nekaj tankov in letal.

Pred veliko italijansko ofenzivo.

v Sloveniji. Obešeni bodo na prireditvenem prostoru v Stožicah, kasneje pa nas bodo vabili iz zvonika njihove nove župnijske cerkve Svetega Duha. Ob poslušanju teh zvonov pri papeževi maši bomo Slovenci lahko ponosni na lastno dolgo tradicijo v zvonoslovju in zvonarstvu. Naše pritrkovanje pa bo še poseben razlog za to.

Seveda pri omembi slovenske livarne ne smemo spregledati dejstva, da za slovenske cerkve izdelujejo zvonove tudi livarne v tujini: v Italiji, Avstriji in Nemčiji. Ko se oglase iz naših zvonikov, posebno ob pritrkovanju, zazvene po naše. Zvonovi namreč poznajo pesem, ki je vsem skupna: to je melodija tolažbe, upanja in veselja, ki ga prinaša krščansko oznanilo. Naj njihova pesem doni po slovenskih vaseh in mestih!

Da bi preprečili kako iznenadenje so nas partizani premestili iz hiš v Novem Logu v lope iz desk, globoko v gozdu. Ponoči smo stražili to taborišče. Kot nekaj obrambni ukrep smo tudi posekali vsa velika drevesa na cesti od Starega Loga proti Kočevju in to v razdalji kakih treh kilometrov. Toda ta ovira ni dosti pomagala.

Veliki šmaren, 15. avg. 1942

Nekaj dni pred velikim šmarnom so že potrkavali v Hinjah, ki so ležale nekako severozahodno od Novega Loga, kjer smo bili mi nastanjeni. Popoldne smo sušili seno, poslušali potrkavanja, se razgovarjali in spraševali, če bomo čez en teden še pri življenju. Vso to idilo so namreč od časa do časa prekinile italijanske kanonade vse okrog nas, saj smo bili obkoljeni.

Naslednji dan, bil je petek, smo bili ravno pri kosilu, ko se je približala našemu taborišču italijanska patrulja. Prišla je preko hriba iz Kočevja in ne po glavni cesti. Takoj je padla komanda, da se umaknemo na Pugled. Pobrli smo tisto malo prtljage, ki smo jo imeli, in se umaknili zelo hitro preko Starega Loga na Pugled.

Ko smo prišli na Pugled smo z daljnogledi opazovali, kako so Italijani očistili cesto iz Kočevja v Stari Log, katero smo mi pred nekaj dnevi pokrili s hlodovi. V nekaj urah je bila cesta čista in so pridrveli italijanski tanki, kamioni in topništvo v Stari Log.

Kot že omenjeno, je bilo v Starem Logu nekaj slovenskih družin z otroci. Eno družino sem поблиže poznal in tudi njih 17-letnega fanta. To je bila krščanska protikomunistična družina, zato se niso umaknili z nami v Rog, ko so prišli Italijani. Še isto noč so kriminalni Italijani tega mladega fanta ustrelili.

Kamorkoli so prišli so pobijali in požigali. Toda to ni bilo

(dalje na str. 19)

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Ob vrnitvi cerkve sv. Jožefa v Ljubljani jezuitom

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(Izjava za javnost) — Z delno odločbo ministrstva za kulturo z dne 2. 4. 1996 se je po dolgem času uresničila dolgoletna želja jezuitskega reda in romarjev, ki so z vztrajno molitvijo in romanji pred zaprto cerkvijo zahtevali vrnitev nezakonito odvzete cerkve sv. Jožefa s pripadajočimi objekti.

Veseli smo uresničitve naših zahtev in molitev, a hkrati opozarjamo, da je delna odločba le prvi korak k dejanski vrnitvi »Centra sv. Jožefa« upravičencu. Center namreč vključuje cerkev, rezidenco, dom duhovnih vaj in vrt.

Novi duhovni center lahko celostno opravlja svoje poslanstvo le v obsegu, v katerem je bil zgrajen.

Postopek vračanja doma duhovnih vaj in vrta še ni končan. Upamo, da s to delno vrnitvijo ta pogajanja med upravičencem in zavezanci ne bodo zastala, temveč jim bo to dejanje dalo novega zagona in moči. Veliki arhitekt Jože Plečnik, ki je načrtoval dom duhovnih vaj, je želel s to stavbo zaokrožiti celostno podobo duhovnega centra. Upamo, da bo ob razstavi njegovih del prihodnje leto ta njegova zamisel doživela svojo vnovično uresničitve.

Upali smo, da bo država hkrati z vrnitvijo zaplenjenega premoženja povrnila škodo, ki je nastala med polstoletno zaplembo. Ta pričakovanja naj bi se z dobro voljo obeh strani delno uresničila, vendar se je moral jezuitski red zato odpovedati celotni odškodnini za odvzete dragocene premičnine, ki so bile odvzete hkrati z zaplembo objektov.

Dejstvo, da je cerkev sv. Jožefa vrnjena jezuitom na samo veliko noč, nas navdaja z upanjem, da bo na novo obujeno duhovno središče sredi Ljubljane postalo dragocena opora in znamenje, da je resnica močnejša od zla in pravica močnejša od krivice.

Ne ugašajmo v svojem srcu upanja, kajti Bog v svoji dobroti obuja tudi mrtve!

Mag. Lojze Cvikl,
Provincial

BEŽIGRAJSKI ŠTUDENTJE...

(nadaljevanje s str. 18)

kako impulzivno dejanje, ampak načrtna iztrebitev slovenskega naroda. V te požgane vasi so nameravali naseliti po njih »zmagi« Italijane. Na Primorskem čez slovensko mejo delajo isto danes italijanske oblasti. Slovensko zemljo razlastujejo in naseljujejo Italijane.

Pa vrnimo se na Pugled 1942. Samo eno noč smo prespali v bližini Pugleda. Nismo imeli ne odeje ne tople obleke in nas je zeblo. V naši grupi smo imeli enega konja. Ponoči smo se stisnili okoli njega, da nas je malo grelo.

Drugi dan, bil je ravno veliki šmaren, smo se umaknili iz Pugleda v sam Kočevski Rog. Ta pokrajina je bila takrat veliko bolj divja in zaraščena. Sedaj so veliko izsekali in zgradili precej cest.

Na Pugled so prišli za našimi petami Italijani s topništvom in ostalo vojaško opremo. Ves ta čas so italijanska letala opazovala, kje so kake edinice, in takoj začele bombardirati z letali in topništvom. To zadnje je bilo najbolj kritično v skalovju Kočevskega Roga. Če bi npr. kaka edinica ležala na ljubljanskem Barju ali na kakem drugem močvirju, kanonada ne bi naredila preveč škode. Vse granate ne bi niti eksplodirale. Drugačna je zadeva med skalami. Razbite skale so naredile več škode in povzročile več žrtev, kot pa granate same.

Pisatelj Alojz Rebula v svoji knjigi Divji Golob opisuje, kako je on opazoval ta pekel iz Novega mesta, kjer je tedaj živel. Med drugim pravi, ubogi ljudje, ki so pod tem ognjem.

Po Kočevskem Rogu smo begali pred Italijani kake tri tedne, skoro brez hrane in municije. Imeli smo nekaj krav z nami in vsakih nekaj dni smo eno ubili. Kuriti nismo mogli, ne ponoči ne podnevi. Podnevi bi Italijani videli dim in ponoči ogenj in bi nas takoj začeli obstreljevati. Tako mesa nismo mogli kuhati.

Bili smo zelo lačni, zato smo jedli surovo meso. Nekdo je odkril zavoj soli in je ugotovil, da se surovo meso s soljo še da nekako jesti. Vsi smo poslušali njegov nasvet. Problem je bil, da smo postali žejni po tisti soli. Za nameček, pa v kraškem Kočevskem Rogu ni vode.

Zato smo lizali roso iz listov in trave.

V Kočevskem Rogu smo se pomikali prvo proti Beli krajini. Tam smo naleteli na tisoče Italijanov. Včasih smo videli patrolje na 50 metrov. Radi izredno gostega gozda smo vedno imeli priliko, da smo se umaknili.

Neki dan smo ležali v skalah. Italijani so nas opazili. Začeli so nas bombardirati s topništvom in letali. To je bil pravi pekel: trupla, človeški udje in črevesje so letela po zraku, prava apokalipsa. Z nami je bil tudi politični komisar, zelo zagrizen in hudoben človek. Ko je bila kanonada za nekaj minut prekinjena, je ta komisar zelo pobožno molil in se pripravljaj na smrt. Tedaj mu eden zavpije: »Ti komunistična baraba, sedaj je prepoznaj!«

Ni potrebno omenjati, da pol ure po tem, ko se je končal ta pekel, je bil politkomisar že spet stari hudobni in zagrizen komunist. Vsi bolj vidni komunisti so na lepem izginili in nam naročili, naj se prebijemo skozi italijanski obroč, kakor se pač moremo.

V Kočevskem Rogu so si komunisti pripravili posebna skrivališča. Kot je vsem znano, je kraški svet poln majhnih in velikih vrtač. Dno kake male vrtače so pokrili z debli, tako da je ostala pod debli velika odprtina, kjer se je lahko skrilo 10-20 ljudi. Na vrhu debel so nasuli zemlje, listja in suhe veje. Ta skrivališča je bilo nemogoče opaziti, samo če si stopil na eno, si čutil, da so votla.

Po teh skrivališčih so se zakamuflirali glavni komunisti in tam čakali, da bo konec italijanske ofenzive. Nas so pa prepustili usodi.

V začetku nas je bilo skupaj kakih 200-300. Ko so komandanti videli, da smo le prevelika grupa, so nas razdelili na manjše skupine z namenom, da se prebijemo iz italijanskega obroča.

To se je tudi dejansko zgodilo, a na zanimiv način. Neki dan smo bili v enem predelu, kjer so pred par leti posekali ves gozd. Nato je zraslo zelo gosto robidovje, toda samo 30-40 cm visoko. Ko smo videli, da se bliža večja italijanska kolona, smo zlezli pod to robidovje.

dovje in zamaskirali vse sledi. Precejšnje število italijanske soldateske je šlo mimo nas. To je bil naš preboj čez obroč.

Proti večeru smo se premaknili proti Podturnu pri Straži. Tam smo naleteli na razbite partizanske edinice in te so nas obvestile, da smo že ven iz italijanskega obroča.

Ko smo se prebili, je štela naša skupina 10 ljudi, imeli smo eno puško in tri naboje. Drugi dan smo naleteli na italijansko patroljo kakih 30 vojakov, do zob oboroženih s strojnimi in minometi. Ko so nas Italijani zagledali v gozdu, so začeli bežati kakor hitro so mogli.

Mi smo se jim smejali. Italijanski narednik jih je krepko okregal, da so strahopetci, in upam, da sem prav razumel, ko jim je vpil: Smejejo se nam (»Ci ridono di noi«).

Ko smo bili blizu Podturna, sem se ločil od naše male skupine in približal vasi, da dobim po enem mesecu stradanja vsaj nekaj kruha in mleka. Ko sem pil mleko pred kmečko hišo, prihrumi italijanska patrolja na konjih in sem bil aretiran.

Italijani so me odpeljali v grad Soteska. V gradu je bilo že več ujetnikov. To je bilo nekaj študentov iz vlaka in nekaj kmečkih mož in fantov, ki so se predali Italijanom. Vsi ti kmečki fantje so imeli tiste lističe, katere so razmetavala italijanska letala po Kočevskem Rogu. Na letakih je pisalo, da vsak, kdor se preda italijanski vojski s tem letakom v roki, se mu ne bo nič zgodilo.

Italijani niso držali besede. Še isto noč so vse te fante postrelili. Na čudežen način se z nami bežigrajskimi študenti ni zgodilo isto. Naslednji dan so nas zelo zastražene odpeljali v novomeški zapor.

Tam smo bili zaprti skupaj s študenti iz Novega mesa in še nekaterimi Bežigrajci, ki so jih Italijani polovili kdo ve kje. V Novem mestu smo ostali kakih štirinajst dni. V sobi nas je bilo kakih dvajset. Tako smo hodili eden prek drugega.

Čez dan smo imeli dolge debate o ravno preživeli roški ofenzivi, in tudi prav zagrizene razgovore o komunizmu. Ne-
(dalje na str. 20)

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1128. Duhovnik Ciril Lavrič, posvečen

v mašnika 4. julija 1943 v Ljubljani in pod škofom Rožmanom določen za izobraževanje mladih članov Katoliške Akcije, je kot mnogi med nami v maju 1945 odšel na Koroško. Bil je taboriščni duhovnik v Lienzu, Pegezzu in Špitalu ob Dravi. Leta 1952 je odšel v Rim študirat cerkveno pravo in leta 1955 so mu zaupali skrb za Slovence v Večnem mestu.

Leta 1960 je prišel med pariške Slovence. Od 1967 do 1989 pa je skrbel za dušno pastirstvo med Slovenci v Avstriji. Linški škof ga je nastavil pri novi cerkvi ob avtocesti v mestu Haid pred Linzem. Ljubil je planine in tam, šibkega zdravja, s slovenskimi begunci in izseljenci prenašal križe in upal na boljše čase za domovino.

Ob upokojitvi je odšel k šolskim sestrar v hiši Sv. družine v Gorici. Zaradi bolezni se je vrnil v Haid in bil pred smrtjo v Domu ostarelih, v oskrbi karmelskih Marijinih sester in slovenskih prijateljev.

Umrli je 3. marca 78 let star

in pokopali so ga na ljubljanskih Žalah v cerkvi Vseh svetnikov 8. marca. Želel je počivati v Ljubljani in pokopali so ga v grob pokojnega brata, duhovnika Janeza.

Škof Aichern iz Linza se je rajnemu po sv. maši za njegovo delo zahvalil. Maševal pa je zanj nadškof dr. Alojzij Šuštar in somaševal je škof dr. Metod Pirih ter številni duhovni sobratje, mnogi iz vrst dušnih pastirjev med izseljenci, ki delujejo med Slovenci po svetu.

Rajni gospod Ciril je bil iz učiteljske družine, rojen 16. marca 1918 v Žabnici. Poleg dobre družine ga je vzgajala družba Frančiškovih križarjev in slovenska dijaška Katoliška Akcija. Njegova sestra Marija, ki je umrla pred nekaj leti, je bila žena dolgoletnega zvestega sodelavca MZA, inž.

Marijana Merala iz Davisa v Kaliforniji.

Svoj testament je rajni zaključil z besedami psalmista: »Gospodove milosti bom na vse veke opeval.« Naj se nje-mu, kot nam vsem, ki smo ga poznali, ta želja uresniči! Naj v večnosti tudi prosi za nas vse, da bi mu zvesti sledili.

Sveta stolica je imenovala tri

nove škofove v trpeči državi Ruandi v Afriki in s tem vzpostavila spet redno hierarhijo, kjer so bili pred dvema leti mučeniško umorjeni trije od petih škofov in vrsta domačih duhovnikov.

Mati Terezija je pred kratkim spet nesrečno padla in se poškodovala. Je na okrevanju.

Dolgoletni pionir MZA g. Frank Staniša iz Geneve, Ohio, je spet daroval \$400 za karmeličanke v Mirni peči. Pred kratkim je praznoval visok rojstni dan, pa še vedno misli na misijonski svet in potrebe in je srečen na svoji farmi. Iskrene čestitke, Frank!

Preko ge. Anice Tushar je poslala za vse misijonarje pomoč v \$50 ga. Pavla Vrečar iz Bessemer, Pa. M.P. iz Illinois pa \$150, od tega \$50 za bosanske begunske otroke v Sloveniji, \$50 za vse misijonarje, in \$50 za duhovnika Obore, ki ga je med študiji vzdrževala.

Ga. Stana Oven iz Monterey, Kalif., za dve maši za rajnega g. Cirila Lavriča, ki je bil njej in rajnemu možu Louisu na Koroškem priča pri poroki. Ček je bil za \$50 in bo razlika uporabljena za vse na terenu.

L.R. iz San Francisca, Kalif., je darovala \$110: \$60 za sv. maše rajnih sorodnikov in \$50 za revne, lačne otroke v misijonih.

Neimenovani iz Toronta je

žrtvoval svoj mesečni dar v US \$200 za vse.

Ga. Marija Ribič iz Clevelanda \$50 osebno, kar smo poslali z dodatnim desetakom za

njeno članstvo Prijateljev Radia Ognjišče. Ta zdrava katoliška ustanova čudovito misijonari med duhovne hrane lačnim slovenskim narodom.

Družina Viktorja in Nežke Tominec z Richmond Hts., O., je poslala za o. Jožeta Cukaleta v Indiji ček za \$100, kar smo mu takoj odposlali na zadnji naslov došlega pisma, spet v Indiji.

Ta dar nam je sporočil blagajnik Štefan Marolt in dodal še: ga. Mihaela Kolarič \$20 za vse in ga. Marija Križman, 90-letna dobrotnica, \$300 za vzdrževanje novega bogoslovca, ki ji ga bomo v kratkem dodelili.

Za poštno znamke za sprotno korespondenco z misijonarji in zaledjem bomo uporabljali osebno dani darovi za Veliko noč: družine Tushar, Knez, Celestina, Kosar in Gallant ter ge. F. Hočevnar in K. Dreu.

Gospod Knez je po naročilu nabavil čeke v pomoč s. Bogdani Kavčič, za avto v Ruandi; s. Mariji Andreji Šubelj za uboge deklice (125) in novo gradnjo 'Regazzo' stanovanj za njih zavod in za Karmeličanke na Sori, s. Emanuela Frančiški. Vse je bilo prvi teden v aprilu že odposlano. Prav tako ček za o. Cukaleta.

Radiu Ognjišče smo s tremi novimi člani in pomoč, ki so jo kot PRO s 60 dolarji za leto 1996 darovali, poslali za objavo v celoti pismo novomašnika Gahamanyi iz Ruande, v katerem opisuje usodo njegovega letnika, osem od MZA podpiranih vsa leta in o čemer smo v MSIP že poročali.

O. Vladimir Kos iz Tokia

je poslal nov esej, ki ga bomo ob priliki v odlomkih objavili. Za MZA pošilja vedno veliko duhovnega za meditacijo; drugim pa kako lepo pesem, kot jih zasledimo v Novem glasu, Ave Maria in drugih mesečnikih ali tednikih.

Iz Angole, Afrika, se je končno zahvalila za pomoč MZA \$500 salezijanka Zvonka

Mikec, da je ček prejela v odprtem pismu in ga zamenjala ter uporabila za mali dekliški internat za ljudskošolske deklice, ki bodo živele z njimi. Razmere v državi, ki je bila dolgo pod komunistično vladno, so težke. Gre na dopust v Slovenijo in omenja, da je njihov veliki dobrotnik tudi g. A. Majcen.

Z Madagaskarja je vrnil ček lazarist Ivan Štanta in prosil, da mu ga pošljemo v Francijo na francoskega ekonomista, odkoder lazaristi po vseh misijonih pomoč razpošiljajo. Tudi to zadevo smo uredili, da si ni prijetno po mesecih jemati iz banke za neizrabljeni stari ček in znova nekam pošiljati, kar bi lahko že več mesecev uboge okrepilo.

Iz Papue-Nove Gvineje se je z lepim pismom oglašil Uroš Glavač, laični misijonar. Zelo je hvaležen, da mislimo tudi nanj in na vse naše misijonarje. Lepo deluje z bratom Jožkom Kramarjem, velikim pionirjem.

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Bežigrajski študentje

(nadaljevanje s str. 19)

kaj bežigrajskih študentov je namreč še vedno opravičevalo revolucijo, ki so jo začeli komunisti. Verjeli so komunističnim obljubam in sanjam o raju in resnični svobodi, ki jo bodo ustvarili komunisti. Sprejeli so tudi komunistično krilatico: »Žrtve so potrebne«.

V mesecu septembru 1942 so nas odpeljali z vlakom nazaj v Ljubljano v Belgijsko vojašnico. Med vožnjo z vlakom sem videl ob železniški progi vsaj štiri, če ne več lokomotiv v jarkih in prepadih.

V Belgijski vojašnici je bilo veliko jetnikov, kakršnih smo bili mi, in veliko ljudi, ki so jih Italijani polovili med njih ofenzivo po Notranjskem in Dolenjskem.

Prve dni po končani ofenzivi so bili Italijani precej dobrobrčni in so izpustili veliko ljudi. Mislili so namreč, da so partizane za večno uničili. Toda ti so se hitro reorganizirali in začeli z napadi in sabotažami. To je povzročilo preokret v italijanskem postopku z ujetniki. Veliko večino so po-

slali v taborišče na otok Rab, kjer je pomrlo več tisoč Slovencev.

Italijansko taborišče na Rabu je imelo isto nalogo kot Auschwitz. To je bilo taborišče za pobijanje ljudi (extermination camp). Hrane so dali pripornikom tako malo, da so umirali v tisočih. Italijani so izbrali otok Rab, ker do njega ni imel dostop nihče in tudi pobegniti je bilo težko. Taborišča v Gonarsu, Trevisu in druga so bila preveč vidna za opazovalce iz nevtralnih držav kot je bila Švica, in Rdečega križa in še drugih organizacij, ki so se vsaj malo zanimale za usodo Slovencev.

Kot omenjeno, so večino ujetnikov poslali iz Belgijske vojašnice na Rab. Domov so pustili samo tiste, ki so bili stari manj kot 18 let. Jaz sem bil star le 17 let, in tako sem bil izpuščen.

Moje prisiljeno partizanstvo je bila huda preizkušnja, toda sem Bogu hvaležen za to doživetje. Moji pojmi o komunizmu so se namreč temeljito razčistili.

Peter Klopčič
Toronto, 1992

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

Center. Ure kropljenja bodo jutri, v petek, od 11. dop. do 2. pop. v Želetovem zavodu na E. 152 St. Pokopana bo na pokopališču Knollwood. Družina bo hvaležna za darove v spomin John in Judy Zele Slovenskemu domu za ostarele, 18621 Neff Rd. Cleveland, OH 44119.

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