

Let Not The Light
Of Freedom
Be Extinguished!



AMERIC

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

MILAN KRAVANJA
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Slovenian-American Council writes to Secretary of State James Baker

Slovenia should be recognized

October 7, 1991

The Honorable James Baker
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C. 20520
Dear Mr. Secretary

The events in the part of Europe which previously was called Yugoslavia have in the course of the last three months proven that there is no more Yugoslavia. The federal authorities have neither power nor popular support of any kind. The Yugoslav People's Army became a heavily armed terrorist band with no constitutional civilian control joining the Serbian irregulars, waging a barbarian war against Croatia, threatening Slovenia and holding in terror the remaining republics and provinces of former Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is no longer a viable international entity even though it still enjoys international recognition. In the meantime the moratorium agreed upon by Slovenia at the Brioni meeting expired today and there are no hostilities going on in Slovenia. The Slovenian government functions in full scope and is well established. Law and order prevail throughout the country. With the end of the moratorium, Slovenia is undertaking to effectively control all of its borders, all of which are undisputed and is starting to implement in every respect its independence. Slovenia complies with the requirements of the international law for diplomatic recognition. Slovenia exists de facto, while Yugoslavia only exists de iure. Slovenia deserves recognition de iure. Yugoslavia should lose de iure recognition because there is no hope that it ever will exist again.

Mr. Secretary, the nonrecognition policy is now wrong. It only prolongs enormous suffering and adds to enormous cost in blood and money. It delays the return of real and lasting stability in the area. Such policy only gives hope

to unreasonable generals, dictators and autocrats who are not willing to respect any basic democratic principles and who do not fit into the new international order.

Mr. Secretary, as Americans of Slovenian descent, we urge you to give full diplomatic recognition to the independent Republic of Slovenia. We further urge you to immediately implement the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations and to impose economic sanctions against the Belgrade powers by the United States, and give the economic assistance to the democratic, nonaggressive republics.

Mr. Secretary, we firmly believe that such actions will contribute to restoration of stability in the area and will be beneficial to Slovenia, to Europe and finally also to the United States by winning them new friends. Everything indicates that the United States will be in the future confronted by similar situations in many more parts of the world. The more chance will democratic principles have to work, the less there will be armed conflicts.

Mr. Secretary, Slovenian people and Slovenian government are eager to immediately turn all their energies to economic reconstruction and building their truly democratic society and to directly enter the European family of nations, as a nation, which they are, in every respect.

Mr. Secretary, Slovenian people look to the United States as the leader of the democratic world and hope that as such the United States will not deny them the democratic processes including the right to national self-determination.

Very truly yours,
Slovenian-American Council
by
Dr. Matthew Roesmann,
President

A report from a Slovenian citizen

Dear Sirs,
I have been getting your editions of *Ameriška Domovina* (American Home) for some time already. Mrs. Jackie Hanks of Willoughby Hills, Ohio has paid the subscription intended for her relatives in Slovenia, but as they don't understand English, the newspapers are being forwarded to me, and I am a kind of "interpreter" and translator for them.

We are all interested in the news you are bringing, especially the articles about Slovenia. It seems that you are quite well informed about the situation here. It is so good to know there are people in the USA who are properly informed about the "happenings" in their "old" native land, being the native land of their ancestors.

As we read and see on the TV, there are as yet so many countries in the world - among them also the USA - alas! that

do not comprehend the real status and the horrors that are going on in the crumbling former Yugoslavia.

The great states are just disputing, observing and sending monitors to us with peace programs, but that doesn't help a bit, as we are living in different circumstances and "Balkan rules" that are not known to the developed world. And, in the meantime so many casualties, incorrigible damages, terroristic actions, whose victims are mostly innocent civilians, are going on day and night.

All of this would not have happened had the world recognized the independence of Slovenia, and also Croatia, at the beginning.

I apologize, I did not intend to speak about the above, but have been carried off, as there are so many people here at a complete loss...

Well, to make a long story short - I thought you would

probably like to have an article from a quite "non-experienced" writer, a common citizen from Ljubljana. As I am not so good at writing, my daughter Ljubica Dovgan, also from Ljubljana, is sending you herewith a small contribution to your newspaper if you can use it.

(Marica Klemenčič)
Ljubljana, Slovenia

P.S. - I had been born in Brooklyn, NY USA, where my parents had been staying. I would like to know if there is being issued also a Slovenian newspaper there? I would really appreciate your kind answer, if possible. I think that perhaps there are still some people there (namely their children) who I have in mind Joseph Oblak, my father, who had been in the organization, I think, called "Brooklynski Zvon," or something like that; he had been in it a "pevovodja," a choir-master.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Koline to nedeljo—

Klub upokojevcev Slovenske pristave vabi na koline to nedeljo na Slovenski pristavi in sicer med 1. in 5. pop. Postregli bodo s pečenicami, kravavicami in riževimi klobasami. Nakaznice se bodo dobile to nedeljo na SP, imajo jih tudi odborniki Kluba.

Krofi—

Oltarno društvo sv. Vida ima prodajo krofov to soboto v društveni sobi avditorija pri Sv. Vidu. Prodaja se prične ob 8. zj. Pridite in pokupite!

»Art Guild« vabi—

To nedeljo ima Slovenian American National Art Guild letno razstavo in prodajo ročnih in umetniških del, v SDD na Recher Ave. v Euclidu, od 11. dop. do 5. pop. Vstopnine ni. Vabljeni!

Štajersko martinovanje—

Štajerci in Prekmurci priredijo svoje letno martinovanje v soboto, 26. oktobra. Vstopnice so že v predprodaji pri odbornikih, ali pa pokličite Martina Walentschaka (731-5826) ali Rudija Pintarja (531-4346). Igra Tony Klepec orkester.

Popravek—

V seznamih darovalcev za nabirko Slovensko Ameriškega Sveta, doslej objavljenih v našem listu, je izpadlo ime g. Alojza Arko, Euclid, O., ki je prispeval \$100.

»Slovenski večer«—

Letošnji »Slovenski večer«, ki ga sponzorira Slovensko ameriški kulturni svet, bo v nedeljo, 3. novembra, v Slov. narodnem domu na St. Clairju. Na programu bo glavni govornik dr. Janez Dular, minister za Slovence po svetu v slovenski vladi, navoč bo tudi dr. Ernest Petrič, predstavnik slovenske vlade v ZDA, in več drugih gostov. Na kulturnem delu programa sodelujejo Fantje na vasi in Mladinski krožek št. 2 SNPJ pod vodstvom Cecilije Dolgan. Vstopnice so po \$18 (\$35 za par) Za rezervacije in več informacije pokličite Ann Opeka na 531-7850 ali pa Joyce Hribar (261-0200). Cele mize (8, 9 ali 10 mest) so tudi na razpolago.

Slov. pisarna sporoča—

Prejeli so pošiljko knjig »Stalinistična revolucija na Slovenskem« - 2. del, avtor Stane Koš. Knjiga zajema obdobje od jeseni 1943 do konca vojne 1945 in tudi sklepni epilog o umiku slovenske domobranske vojske in njen tragični konec. Knjiga stane \$22.-. Za poštino je treba dodati \$1.50. Naročila sprejema: Slovenska pisarna, 6304 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103.

* PSEUDONIM V
REZNICI NI KO
TELONIK & PROF. JANEZ GRUM

Dr. Vodopivec predava—

V torek, 15. oktobra, ob 7.30 zv. bo v Euclidski javni knjižnici, 631 E. 222 St. predaval o Sloveniji in Hrvaški v zadnjem obdobju in v okviru zgodovinske preteklosti dr. Peter Vodopivec, profesor zgodovine Ljubljanske univerze, ki ta semester gostuje na Cleveland State univerzi. Dr. Vodopivec bo predaval v angleščini ter kazal diapozitive, po predavanju bo diskusija, ob koncu pa še družabno srečanje z lahkimi okrepčili. Javnost vabljena, vstopnine ni.

Izredno uspeli koncert—

Preteklo soboto zvečer so imeli svoj letni koncert v SND na St. Clair Avenue Fantje na vasi. Dvorana je bila dobesedno zasedena, tudi balkon, kot že leta ne. Koncert je navdušil občinstvo, Fantje so pa peli slovenske pesmi, nekaj pa v angleščini in latinščini. Mladi, postavni pevci z zborovodjem Janezom Sršenom zaslužijo vso pohvalo!

Novi časopis—

Ta teden je izšel novi časopis »The Croatian Voice«, ki ga pripravljajo večinoma mlajši, narodno zavedni Hrvatje in Hrvatice. Natisnjen je bil v naši tiskarni. Naslednja številka bo izšla čez tri tedne. Prihodnjo sredo, 16. oktobra, ob 7. zvečer bo pa v katedrali sv. Janeza maša za mir na Hrvaškem. Slovenci in Slovenke so ste tudi lepo vabljeni.

Obletnica poroke—

Zelo zavedna in spoštovana rojaka Anton in Marica Lavriša obhajata svojo 40-letnico zakonskega življenja. Iskreno Vama čestitamo!

Belokranjsko martinovanje—

Belokranjski klub priredi svoje martinovanje v soboto, 9. novembra, v SND. Za več informacije in rezervacije mize ali vstopnic, kličite go. Rupnik na 289-0843 ali g. Hutarja na 481-3308.

Spominska darova—

John Meglen, New Middleton, O., je poklonil \$35 v naš tiskovni sklad v spomin 5. obletnice smrti njegove žene Vere.

Mary Wolf, Richmond Hts., O., je pa darovala \$25, v spomin 10. obletnice smrti njenega moža Franka.

Obema darovalcema naša najlepša hvala!

V tiskovni sklad—

Milan Dolinar, Cleveland, O., je daroval \$25 v podporo našem listu.

Isto vsoto je prispeval iz Stocktona, Kalif., Mario L. Starc.

Iskrena hvala za podporo!

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

October 7, 1991

Dear Mr. President:

On June 25 of this year the people of Slovenia through a totally democratic process including free elections, have declared their republic to be a sovereign nation and have met all requirements thereof.

Today, October 7, the moratorium in Slovenia is ended, enabling the people of Slovenia to proceed toward their goal of becoming an independent nation. Slovenia will now continue to take all steps required to disassociate itself from Yugoslavia, which as you know, has been steadily but surely crumbling out of existence and for all practical purposes ceases to function as a united country.

Because the United States is recognized throughout the world for its love of freedom and is the ultimate example of democracy, it is totally logical, reasonable and proper for the United States to support Slovenia's democratic movement.

Therefore, because the moratorium is ended, freedom loving, democratically-minded Americans especially those of Slovenian heritage urge you, Mr. President, to be magnanimous and take the bold initiative to recognize the new independent country of Slovenia as soon as possible.

We anxiously await your reply.

Respectfully and with sincere best wishes,
James V. Debevec
Publisher,
American Home Newspaper
6117 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

Thanks to Ed Grosel of Euclid for sending in the following article in the Johns Hopkins University newspaper "Gazette"

By Dennis O'Shea
(Lead article on first page.)

Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Croatia, Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Macedonia.

It has been an incredible summer. Almost every day, it seems, another nation either achieves independence or declares its intention to break away from disintegrating supernational structures in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

But a declaration of independence, or even the achievement of sovereignty, is far from a guarantee of success as a nation. The problems are difficult in each of these emerging states, to be sure, but there are problems.

Croatia since July has been in a virtual state of war with neighboring Serbia, the controlling power in the old Yugoslav federation; three adjacent states have designs on Macedonia land. In what was once the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan's bloody territorial dispute with Armenia remains unresolved. The industrialized Baltic republics are enormously depending on their former sister Soviet republics for raw materials.

Nationalism, ethnic strife and economic problems are factors in many of the new independents; many also will have to decide soon whether to remain truly independent or to agree to some sort of new, looser confederation status.

But one of these fledgling countries, Hopkins professor Jack C. Fisher said, is in a position to beat the odds. The breakaway Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, he said, has the economic potential, the social harmony, the location and the educated populace to lift itself above the chaos. Slovenia can be, he said, the success story of the turbulent, traumatic summer of 1991.

"The first thing we have to stress is that Slovenia is very homogeneous" said Dr. Fisher, a professor of geography in the Whiting School of Engineering who has been a frequent visitor to Yugoslavia for more than 30

years, most recently this summer.

"Ninety-nine percent of the population of Slovenia is Slovene," he said. "They have the same culture, the same language." The northernmost Yugoslav republic, Slovenia also has virtually no Serbian population. That, Fisher says, makes it far less likely a target than nearby Croatia for Serbian attempts to carve out a so-called Greater Serbia.

"It has an extremely good infrastructure in terms of railroads, roads and airports" and a good potential for tourism, Dr. Fisher said. "It's well-linked to the west-central European area.

But even all that is not enough, Dr. Fisher warned. "It must have extremely flexible laws and regulations in terms of taxes and finances. It's got to be able to attract foreign investment to be able to compete with the European Community and countries like Austria. It has the potential. Now we have to work out the legal infrastructure."

That has been part of Dr. Fisher's assignment over the past few months as consultant to the Slovenian minister of science and technology. He has just received ministry approval for his outline of an economic development plan for Slovenia.

Dr. Fisher was in Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, from early July — just after the June 25 declaration of independence — until mid-August. He said he saw the national mindset go from depression in the wake of battles with the Yugoslav army to sober appraisal of the difficult task of making a new nation to a grim determination to make it work. "It's going to be hard," he said. "What they're saying is, 'We want the opportunity to make our own investments and all our own decisions.'"

A cease-fire between Slovenia and the central Yugoslav government has been in effect since July; the republic is courting international recognition for its sovereignty.

While a return to some sort of less formal, less centralized Yugoslav federation might have been possible just after independence was declared, Dr. Fisher said, the early bat-

les in Slovenia and subsequent warfare in Croatia have made a continuing push for complete independence a certainty. Serbia's preoccupation with Croatia, as well as support for Slovenia from neighboring Austria and nearby Germany, will make it easier for Slovenia to make the final break, he said.

Slovenia will want to continue economic relations with the rest of the Yugoslav republics, he said, but the goal now is to win acceptance as a sovereign nation and eventual membership in the European Community.

As a first step toward that goal, Dr. Fisher has recommended Slovenia build on its research and technology base, one of the most advanced in ex-communist Eastern and Central Europe. He argues in his plan that the "science and research community... must be the basis of (Slovenia's) future economic development."

"Freedom and democracy never come cheap," Dr. Fisher wrote in his economic development outline. But he argues that, while investing in and promoting privatization, establishment of a free market economy and the development of local and national democratic institutions, Slovenia cannot afford to reduce its institutional and financial commitment to research and development.

"We must both maintain the existing level of Slovenia's scientific establishment and develop the basis for its future growth and expansion as the dominating force for our future development," he wrote.

Dr. Fisher also argued that Slovenia, generally recognized with Croatia as the most Western of the Yugoslav republics, must market itself to the European and world business communities as a point of entry from Western into Eastern Europe and as a region ripe for rapid economic expansion.

To execute an economic development plan emphasizing both research and technology and this sort of marketing thrust, Fisher suggests Slovenia create an American-style government office of economic development,



READ AND HEED!

THERE WAS A MAN WHO GAVE HIS HEALTH TO GAIN HIS WEALTH. LATER, HE GAVE HIS WEALTH TRYING TO REGAIN HIS HEALTH, BUT HE DIED!

TAKE TIME TO SMELL THE ROSES.

ABOVE APPEARED IN "CHARLOTTE OBSERVER" DURING EARLY SEPTEMBER, 1991, ON THE FRONT PAGE. THAT IS WHERE IT SHOULD BE IN OUR LIVES.



Amelia Skrlj Oswald
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Your great-grandchildren

Vladimir M. Rus
Attorney - Odvetnik

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Slovenian Tom Harkin declares candidacy for President of U.S.

by Edward Gobetz

We are deeply grateful to several newspapers in America and Canada which reprinted our paper "Myth and Facts about Slovenia" and to all American media which informed their readers that free copies were (and continue to be) available from The Slovenian Research Center of America to anyone who sends us a self-addressed legal size envelope, with 52 cents postage on it. Our special thanks to editors James Debevec, John Nemeč, Luka Jamnik, Corinne Leskovar, and Dr. Branka Lapajne and to radio personality Tony Petkovšek, as well as to Miro Rak and Leander Škof and others of the Slovenian Information Center in Canada who faxed the paper to leading Canadian politicians and other influentials. Dušan Lajovic, the internationally prominent Australian industrialist and official representative of the Republic of Slovenia to New Zealand, sent copies to political leaders of Australia and New Zealand. In addition to thousands of copies distributed by the Center, numerous readers had also made copies and sent them to various influentials and friends, for which we are most grateful.

Among several selected illustrations of the very impressive Slovenian contributions to America and the world, the paper contained also the following short statement:

"Taking a glance at the contributions of Slovenian Americans, reliable documentation collected by the Slovenian Research Center of America shows that they gave their adopted land, in addition to thousands of highly skilled workers and professionals, at least one federal senator, nine bishops, three state governors, six congressmen, six admirals, and seven generals."

This is an exceptionally impressive record, indeed, of which all Slovenians can be proud, just as they can justly be proud of numerous other Slovenian achievements in America and in so many other countries throughout the world, from Canada, Finland and Sweden to Argentina, Brazil, Australia and Tasmania! Yet, we can now change this record to two federal senators in America (mentioning in passing also Miša Lajovic, a Slovenia refugee who became the very first immigrant and the first non-Anglo-Saxon federal senator in Australia), and to seven U.S. congressmen!

Thanks to the early leads by its widely known and respected associates, Mrs. Corinne Leskovar, editor of Zajra-The Dawn and director of the Slovenian radio program in Chicago and, a little



Sunday, September 15, Iowa Senator Tom Harkin (center) declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President. Two weeks earlier, at a Labor Day gathering in Oakland, California, Harkin, whose mother came to this country from Slovenia, quipped that by kissing 7 month old Larisa Ravnik, he was making his candidacy semi-formal. The baby's father, Ivo Ravnik (left) greeted Harkin in a T-shirt he made himself, reading "Slovene Americans for Harkin" honoring Harkin's Slovenian heritage. The baby's mother, Diane Ravnik, wore an "Irish-Americans for Harkin" T-shirt. Harkin's father is of Irish descent.

later, of Vincent Lauter, a noted civic leader in Barberton, Ohio, the Center has just researched and verified another magnificent fact about Slovenian Americans and started a new impressive dossier on past congressman and current U.S. senator **Bob Harkin**, the newly discovered son of Slovenian immigrant mother Frances, a native of Suha, Slovenia, who had come to America in 1921 and whose maiden name was Francka Berčič. Francka's son Senator Harkin is also a declared candidate for U.S. presidency — a unique honor and one of the highest possible political accomplishments in America! (As readers of our books, *Slovenian Heritage* and *Ohio's Lincoln*, Frank J. Lausche, will recall, President Dwight Eisenhower spoke of then fifth-term Ohio Governor Lausche as "a natural for U.S. presidency," although, when Eisenhower's health improved, Lausche refused to declare his candidacy for presidency and, as a Democrat, supported for re-election Republican Ike as the best choice for president.)

Who is Tom Harkin?

He was born on November 19, 1939, in Cumming, Iowa, as the son of the Slovenian immigrant mother Frances or "Francka" and of Patrick Harkin, an Irish Catholic who had worked in the coal mines near Cumming until they closed shortly after Tom was born and then became the town's handyman. Tom's Irish father, like so many Slovenian miners, suffered from black lung disease and when Tom was only ten years old his Slovenian mother died in the

same modest house where she had given birth to him and his two sisters (both of whom have by now died), as well as to his brothers John, Charles, and Frank.

After his mother's death, young Tom went to Rock Falls, Wyoming, to live with one of his sisters. He helped support himself by delivering newspapers in the town's impoverished black neighborhoods. After three years, he came back to Iowa where he first lived with another sister in Dexter and then returned to Cumming.

In spite of hardships and poverty, Tom was frequently on the honor roll of the Catholic high school in Des Moines. He had worked on construction crews and other jobs and later attended Iowa State University on a Navy ROTC scholarship and graduated in government and economics in 1962. He wanted to become a pilot and, from 1962-67, indeed, flew Vietnam Navy fighter planes, although not in combat. He then married Ruth Raduenz, a rural Minnesotan, and worked for Congressman Neal Smith of Iowa in Washington, D.C., where he studied at night at the Catholic University Law School.

Running for Congress from his solidly Republican Iowa home district in 1972, he was defeated, but easily won the Congressional seat in 1974 and kept it until 1984, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1990 he became the first Iowa Democrat to win successive Senate races. And on September 15, 1991, on an Iowa farm, not too far from his childhood home, he declared his candidacy for U.S. presidency, the highest political office in the nation.

While Senator Lausche and Ohio Governor Voinovich are well known conservatives, Harkin, like Congressmen Blatnik or Eckart, is an avowed liberal. He has served on agriculture, nutrition and forestry, appropriations, labor and human resources, and small business committees and, in 1985, was one of the main sponsors of an alternative farm bill which, as reported by *The Chicago Tribune*, lost, but won respect for Harkin "for sticking to the cause." He was acclaimed for sponsoring the landmark *Americans With Disabilities Act*, the most important legislation ever enacted in America on behalf of persons with disabilities. Many Catholics and other pro-life supporters will undoubtedly regret the fact that the senator voted "pro choice."

Apart from this, he is widely seen as a determined and successful fighter for the average American and a voice in the Senate that often blasts the powerful and the rich.

Undoubtedly, we will hear more and more about Tom Harkin, who is, as far as we know at this time, the first Slovenian American with impressive political credentials to declare his candidacy for U.S. presidency. Indeed, Tom, the son of a struggling Slovenian immigrant mother and an Irish father, and the entire Slovenian ethnic group in America — and in so many other countries as well — have come a long way!

Edward Gobetz
Slovenian Research Center
29227 Eddy Road
Willoughby Hills, OH 44092
P.S. We hope to publish several more books on Slovenian contributions to America and to any and all other coun-

tries of the world. We will be most grateful for any leads, addresses, biographical data, clippings (with names and dates of the courses indicated), and photographs of Slovenian achievers and notables for inclusion in our publications, lectures, and exhibits.

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Coming Events...

Friday, Oct. 11
PSWA Circle 7 Card Party at Slovenian Workmen's Home on Waterloo Rd., 7 p.m. Tickets \$2.50.

Saturday, Oct. 12
Glasbena Matica Concert, Dinner, Dance with Sumrada Orchestra at Slovenian National Home, St. Clair.

Sunday, October 13
Slovenian American National Art Guild holds its Annual Artists and Crafts Show & Sale, Slovenian Society Home, Recher Ave., Euclid.

Sunday, Oct. 13
Maximilian Court 2268 COF Card Party at St. Vitus Auditorium, 6104 Glass Ave., 2 p.m., donation \$2.

Sunday, Oct. 20
St. Mary (Collinwood) Alumni noon Mass and dinner in school cafeteria. \$12.50 per person. For tickets call Lou Jerkic at 732-8437 or mail check made to St. Mary's School Alumni Assoc and mail to Bea Jerkic at 414 E. 274 St., Euclid, OH 44132.

Sunday, Oct. 20
Newburgh-Maple Hts. Pensioners Club dinner dance with serving at 2 p.m., music by Ron Stark. For tickets call Jo Rezin 662-9064 or John Taucher 663-6957.

Sunday, Oct. 27
St. Vitus Alumni Honoree Day, 12 Mass, followed by dinner in auditorium at 1:30. Inductees into Hall of Fame: Joseph Zelle and Eleanore Karlinger; posthumously: Rt. Rev. B. J. Ponikvar and Michael Kolar. For tickets (\$15) and reservations call Joseph Brodnik at 531-3485.

Sunday, Nov. 3
Dance at West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St. with Dan Peters and his musicians. \$5 at the door.

Saturday, Nov. 9
Jadran Dinner - Program - Dance with Fred Kuhar Orchestra at Waterloo Hall.

Sunday, Nov. 10
Button Box Bash, Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave., featuring many button box bands. 3 p.m. until ?

Saturday, November 23
Indianapolis, IN - Fantje na Vasi and the Alpine Sextet will be performing at Holy Trinity's Bockhold Hall, 902 N. Holmes Street at 7 p.m. For tickets, \$10, call 271-8340 or 299-3266. Sponsored by Slovenian Cultural Society and Slomšek Kulturno Društvo.

Wednesday, Nov. 27
Pre-Thanksgiving Jam Session, Club of Associations of SNH, 6409 St. Clair Ave., featuring Zeke and Charlie the Boys from St. Clair, Roman Possedi and many more. 7:30 p.m. until ?

Thursday, November 28
Tony Petkovsek's 30th Thanksgiving Polka Party at Stouffer Tower City Plaza, downtown Cleveland. Donation \$10.00.

Saturday, Nov. 30
The Collinwood Slovenian Home 'Polka Capital's' Ninth Annual Thanksgiving Dinner Dance from 6 p.m. until... Donation \$12.00

Glasbena Matica's Fall Concert

Glasbena Matica is now preparing for its fall concert, which is entitled "A Fall Tradition." The concert will be at the Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. The date is Saturday, October 12. Doors will open at 5:30 with a delicious dinner served at 6:30. The concert will follow immediately after dinner.

Tickets are available at \$16 per person, the same price as last year, and can be obtained from any Glasbena Matica member. If you prefer, you can call Olga Klancher at 289-1227 or Bob Hopkins at 467-7475. But do hurry, as this promises to be a marvelous concert.

After the concert there will

be a dance and you'll be able to dance away the remainder of the evening to music of the Sumrada Orchestra.

Glasbena Matica has always been a leader in presenting operatic music to the Slovene community and our upcoming concert will be no exception. There will be several operatic selections, as well as some operetta excerpts. Of course, we won't forget our beloved Slovenian songs. Duets and solos are in the offing.

The Glasbena Matica chorus is directed by Marya Ashamalla, while Reginald Resnik accompanies at the grand piano.

We're looking forward to a packed hall. Do plan to attend!

St. Clair Pensioners News

And so the summer outdoor activities for this year come to an end, with a splendid tour to the Amish country. And a perfect ending it was, as reported by those fortunate ones managing to secure seating for the tour.

The weather on the previous days did not promise a desirable outlook, but lo and behold, the day began with a rising sun smiling on the earth below. Hour by hour and by mid-noon, the sun's warmth blanketed all within its reach. It was to be a perfect day for relaxing and enjoying the events of the day.

Holmes County has a concentration of well kept working farms and rural villages, whose inhabitants are for the most part of the Amish sect. The Amish folk still cling to their established traditional simplistic way of life. A tour to the Amish country will take you to shops containing various local Amish craft products. You will visit cheese houses that offer a variety of cheeses, Amish bakeries, orchards, and much more. Of course one of the main attractions are the restaurants known for the delicious home style Amish meals served.

On this tour, the selection was the Der Dutchman restaurant, the original and

largest Amish restaurant in Ohio, which overlooks the Amish countryside. How was the food? Well let me tell you that on our many Amish tours, we ate at the "Amish Door," "Des Dutch Essenhaus," "Alpine-Alps," and others, and all must be rated as Excellent.

The large, quaint, old-fashioned Walnut Creek Country store, proved to be a bonanza for many, as noted by their purchases.

Stops and purchases were also made at a cheese house, and an orchard (sampling also at both). On the return trip home, the lower bus storage cavity, now it too had a "belly full" with the purchases made.

A great tour, thanks to Frances Karnak. Unfortunately, due to other commitments, I missed this one.

So ended an enjoyable Amish tour, on a beautiful day, and I do mean *beautiful*. How fortunate, for the next day's weather was miserable.

Several months ago, I reported that our member, Anna Knaus, was in a nursing home after suffering a stroke. A second stroke ended her life here on earth on September 20th, at the age of 94. We extend our condolences to the family, and may Anna rest in peace.

We have a report that Jennie Strumbel is back home, after surgery and then recovery time at the home of her daughter in Vermillion. Welcome Back Jennie!

We are happy to hear that Stella Strauss is making good

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send to:
Edmund J. Turk, Chairman
United Americans for Slovenia
Slovenian National Home, Suite 8
6411 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

Lecture on Slovenia

A lecture in English titled "Slovenia in Perspective" will be given on Tuesday, October 15, 7:30 p.m. at the Euclid Public Library, Michael Wach Room, 631 E. 222nd St., Euclid. The talk will be given by Professor Peter Vodopivec, Historian, Philosophy Faculty, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, currently Visiting Professor at Cleveland State University, Department of History.

The event is sponsored by the Slovenian-American Heritage Foundation. No admission fee and the general public is invited. Refreshments.

A highlight of the presentation will be slides of Slovenia and Slovenian culture from Dr. Vodopivec's personal collection.

Dr. Vodopivec, an internationally respected historian, experienced first-hand the difficult birth of his nation.

Oakland Slovenes keep issues alive

Editor:

At this time of the continuing crisis in Slovenia and Yugoslavia, your paper is all the more important and has done an excellent job in covering all the events and including any pertinent information.

In our own way, our smaller community of Slovenians has done all possible to keep this issue alive in the media, and to engage in an intensive telephone and letter-writing campaign to all the relevant political representatives.

Over the Labor Day weekend my family and I had the chance to meet with Senator Tom Harkin, who made an excellent impression on all. He is a wonderful person and I hope he continues on his path of success!

Enclosed is a photo and brief write-up.

Sincerely,
Ivo Ravnik
Oakland, Calif.

Petkovic seeks Euclid Council Seat

Euclid Democratic Caucus' Vice President, James E. Petkovic, 37, will vie for an at-large council seat in November. After 18 years of full-time public service, he wishes to serve the citizens of Euclid in this added capacity.

Continued and additional funding for the enforcement of Euclid's drug laws will be a priority of Petkovic if elected. "Drugs still plague all communities and I salute the Euclid Police Dept. for its job with drug education programs, especially the D.A.R.E. program," Petkovic said.

Arts and Crafts Show

The Slovenian American National Art Guild will hold its annual Artists and Crafts Show and Sale on Sunday, October 13 at the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

Rummage Sale

If you want to know where you can get a great Halloween costume, try the St. Vitus School Rummage Sale which takes place on Oct. 17, 18 and 19 from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the church basement.

New Slovenian Currency

Slovenia's parliament agreed on Tuesday to start implementing sovereignty plans.

Lawmakers said Slovenia would begin exchanging all Yugoslav dinars in circulation for the republic's own currency, the *tolar*, and that the *tolar* would become its sole currency Saturday, Oct. 12.

Thanks

Editor:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to you for publicizing the Bishop Baraga Days and Twentieth Anniversary of the Slovenian Chapel event in the Ameriška Domovina for several months. The response, which we are sure can be attributed to your announcements, was very gratifying.

Conrad P. Mejac
Chairman
Washington, D.C.

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— Recent Deaths —

AGNES M. JEVIKAR
Services for Agnes M. Jevnikar, 78, of Cleveland, a homemaker were Tuesday at St. Mary Catholic Church, 15519 Holmes Avenue, in Cleveland.

Mrs. Jevnikar died Friday at LakeWest Hospital in Willoughby. Born Sept. 16, 1913 in Cleveland, she lived there most of her life.

She was a member of the Altar Society of St. Mary's Church, the Parent-Teacher Union and the Legion of Mary. Mrs. Jevnikar was also a member of the Isabelle Guild of the Knights of Columbus, the Immaculata Council and the Eymar Mission Circle of St. Christine.

Survivors are two daughters, Georgine Krasovec of Brecksville and Joan Marie Champa of Mentor; son John J. Jr. of Mentor; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Her husband, John J. Sr.; daughter, Terese Ann; brother, Anthony Zadnik; and sister, Sophie Zadnik, are deceased.

The Rev. John Kumse, pastor of St. Mary Church, officiated at services. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

ANTHONY FORTUNA
Services for Anthony "Schmaltz" Fortuna, 82, of Madison, retired transport driver for Dairymans in Cleveland, were held at Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Madison.

Mr. Fortuna died Wednesday Sept. 25 at Esther Marie Nursing Home in Geneva.

Born April 25, 1909 in Cleveland, he lived there before moving to Madison 11 years ago. He was a World War II Army veteran.

He was a member of the Slovenian Home, Holmes Avenue Pensioners and O'ja Club.

Survivors are his daughters, Beverly Eber of Wickliffe and Mary Ann Gricar of Perry; sisters Sophie Yakos, Rose Verhotz and Pauline Bradac, all of Cleveland; and three grandchildren.

His wife, Helen, died July 28, 1986.

Burial was in All Souls Cemetery in Chardon Township.

FRANK J. DOLENCE SR.
Graveside services for Frank J. Dolence Sr., 76, of Mentor, a retired employee of Chase Brass & Copper Co. in Cleveland, were Saturday at Mentor Cemetery, Section 17.

Mr. Dolence died Sept. 12 in Willoughby.

Born Jan. 17, 1915 in Minnesota, he lived in Collinwood and Cleveland before moving to Mentor 50 years ago.

Survivors are his wife, Mary; son, Frank Jr. of Mentor; daughters, Mary Ganger of Aurora, Gloria and Gladys Dolence, both of California, Jo Wilson of Willoughby and Joyce Carroll of Kirtland; sister, Frances Krause of

California; and three grandchildren.

His parents and a brother are deceased.

The Rev. Thomas Dragga of St. John Vianney Catholic Church in Mentor officiated at services.

OLGA B. STANOVIC

Olga B. Stanovic (Bencina), husband B. J. (dec.), mother of Ernie, Olga (Robert J.) Mohorcic, Anne (Walter R.) Nash, Frank, and Robert (both dec.); grandmother of 12; great-grandmother of seven. She was the sister of Vika Drapek and Ivanka Mladovan, both of Yugoslavia, and Rudy and Joseph Bencina, both deceased.

She was retired from Fisher Body (Coit Rd.). She was the recipient of many senior citizens volunteer awards.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., Sunday, Oct. 6.

Funeral services at St. Jerome Church on Monday, Oct. 7.

MARY J. WARE

Mary J. Ware (nee Pate), wife of Edward; mother of Charles (Mentor, O.) and Carole Cwalinski (Eastlake, O.); grandmother of 12; great-grandmother of nine; sister of Frank Pate.

She was a member of St. Anne Lodge No. 4 of AMLA.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Funeral services at Holy Cross Church on Thursday, October 10. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

Mahnic runs for Euclid Council

Announcing his intent to run for an at-large seat in Euclid council is Ed Mahnic, who served on the city's planning and zoning commission from 1979-88 — the last year as chairman.

A Lake Shore Boulevard resident, Mahnic has worked more than 35 years in sales and market managing. He is on leave from his position as senior account executive for ESA Direct Marketing.

Mahnic was formerly national sales manager for the Fassion Industrial Division of Avery International Corp.

His past civic activities include participation in the Euclid Exchange Club, Euclid Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of St. William's Church and SNPJ.

Mahnic and his wife, Muffie, have been Euclid residents for more than 30 years. They have three children.

Mahnic said he supports continued development of Euclid's parks and lakefront, and the need for increased manpower on city safety forces. Maintaining high-quality housing stock through strick enforcement of housing ordinances and building codes also is a top priority.

MARIA BRENCIC

Chicago, IL — Maria Brencic (nee Serjak), wife of the late Anton, mother of Frances, Julia (Frank) Petrich, Ivanka (Jernej) Vidmar of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, Marija (Jože) Novak of Ljubljana, Slovenia, and the late Anton of Slovenia; grandmother of 10; and great-grandmother of 16 in Chicago, Canada, Slovenia and France.

She was the sister of the late Frank (Josephine) Serjak of Kentucky, Joseph Serjak of Minnesota, and other brothers and sisters in Slovenia.

Maria was a member of St. Stephen Altar Society, St. Ann Society No. 170 KSKJ, Berwyn-Cicero Council on Aging, and the Slovene Retirement Club.

Funeral services were Saturday, 9:30 a.m. from Zefran Funeral Home, 1941 West Cermak Rd., Chicago, to St. Stephen Church, Mass 10 a.m.

Interment Resurrection Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers offerings to the American Cancer Society would be appreciated.

MARY HRIBAR

Mary Hribar (nee Sustarsic), 85, passed away in Manor Care Nursing Home on Sunday, October 6th after a long illness.

Mary was born in Sharon, Pa. She came to Cleveland in 1930. In 1941 she purchased Hecker Tavern at E. 71st Street and Hecker Avenue. She operated the tavern with the help of her late brother John for 50 years.

Mary was a member of the Cuyahoga Tavern Owners Assoc., charter member of the Friends of the Slovenian National Home, Slovene National Benefit Society Lodge 544, American Mutual Life Assoc. No. 12 and the Slovenian Womens Union No. 25. She was active in many Slovenian cultural and fraternal events.

Mary was the widow of Frank, sister of Frank, John and Joseph (all deceased),

sister-in-law of Mary, Laverne and Betty Sustarsic; aunt and great-aunt.

Friends may call at the Zele Funeral Home, 6502 St. Clair Ave. Friday 2-8 where services will be Saturday at 9:15 and at St. Francis Church at 10 a.m. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Benefit Raffle

Enjoy delicious food and refreshing drink, make new friends, rekindle old acquaintances, have the opportunity of winning a big thrilling money gift (\$3,000), and bring your dancing shoes to the St. Vitus Dads' Club Annual Reverse Raffle on Friday, Oct. 25 at the Slovenian Home on St. Clair.

This year's festive gathering promises to be a gourmet's delight with liver dumpling soup, breaded pork chops, roast beef, stuffed cabbage, nut-raisin potica, and chocolate and white cheesecake.

Proceeds benefit the school's athletic department.

For tickets call 692-0539.

On the Sick List

Please pray for the following who are ill:

John Kumse, Sr., father of St. Mary Collinwood pastor, Rev. John Kumse; and Anton (Tony) Lavrish, one of our bright young, very active and concerned attorneys.

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Slovenian flags, patches

Frangies Fashions, Inc. is making Slovenian Flags which are now available. We will also have for sale iron-on patches. One patch will be of the Slovenian flag, the other of a crest of the Republic of Slovenia.

The flags are made in three sizes: large (2 yards by 1 yard); medium (1 yard by 18 inches); and small (18 inches by 9 inches)
Prices are, large \$25; med \$15, and small \$5

From the sale of each flag, Frangies Fashions will donate a portion of the sale to United Americans for Slovenia. (\$5 for large, \$2.50 for med, and \$1.25 for small)

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Who Are The Slovenians?

(Continued from last week)

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which came to power in 1945, realized the importance of the national question and tried to organize the multi-national Yugoslav community - on the lines of the 1938 Soviet constitution - as a federation. The post-war development of Yugoslavia was thus characterized by highly contradictory tendencies: while the federal constitutional arrangement did grant a series of autonomous rights to individual nations and republics and legalize their equal rights status, the Communist Party as the leading political power insisted upon its immanent centralistic organization and its original, ideological political orientation.

This conflict resulted in an inefficient search for balance between dynamic historical reality and desired political unity, between ever persistent diversity and ideological uniformity. This never-to-be-solved dualism had an impact first on the economy: continuous Party and state intervention in the economy together with administrative, and therefore inefficient, transfers of money from developed to underdeveloped areas led to an inevitable economic crisis, which erupted violently as early as the mid-sixties. The democratization of political life accompanying endeavours to solve economic problems soon revealed that the solution to the national question in Yugoslavia was far from being found.

Furthermore, it became clear that the post-war Yugoslav authorities, just like the pre-war ones, had failed to form a firm Yugoslav consciousness which could replace and overcome the feeling of deeply ingrained awareness language and ethnic origins. Ethnic and national identity remained an indispensable, existential need for the members of the Yugoslav nations, who, regardless of their national origins, are still largely convinced that Yugoslavia was a bad and unjust mother and should therefore be completely reorganized.

In this sense, the Slovenians shared the post-war Yugoslav fate with other nations. The Yugoslav socio-economic and political development of the last 45 years, instead of putting an end to the internal Yugoslav conflicts, merely deepened them. At the same time, the critical situation - of the last 15 years in particular, once again widened the gap between the Yugoslav community and the rest of Europe.

The present-day Slovenian demands for the recognition of national sovereignty and the right to self-determination should above all be understood as follows: Slovenian politics, first represented by the intellectuals' opposition, followed by democratic groups within the Communist Party of Slovenia as well, throughout the last decade strove for a status of the Slovene and the other Yugoslav nations which would not be based upon preconceived ideological and state-political constructs, but rather

on fundamental human rights, thus changing the Yugoslav state into a contractual community based on the principles of equal rights and reciprocity.

It is only natural that the Slovenians, being a small nation, which accounts for only eight per cent of the entire Yugoslav population, but creates almost 25 percent of Yugoslav exports, were especially interested in such a rearrangement of Yugoslavia. The Slovene vision of Yugoslavia was basically the same as that of the French expert Louis Leger, who as early as 1915 argued that Yugoslavia could exist only as a community of free nations as a sort of Balkan confederation, much like the Swiss one.

But the development followed its own course, widening the gap between Slovenia and the rest of Yugoslavia especially in the last few years. Undoubtedly, a particularly important role in this process was played by a Slovene - Serbian conflict resulting from the Serbian oppression of the Albanian population in the province of Kosovo. The Slovene intelligentsia traditionally saw in the democratically-minded members of the Serbian intelligentsia an important if not the only real partner and ally in its search for permanent, open, democratic forms and possibilities of political existence acceptable for all the Yugoslav nations. But their trust was betrayed when even the Serbian democratic public and its intelligentsia were drawn into a military - police intervention against the Albanian population. Minorities and small nations, however different they might be, such as the Albanians and the Slovenians, share a similar fate in extreme situations. They can survive only in a democracy, in respect for human rights, pluralism and intellectual freedom.

It was in the 1990 elections which resulted in Yugoslavia being divided into two opposing blocks: the first represented by republics with democratic, pluralistic systems, tending towards the modern Western parliamentary model, which apart from Slovenia and Croatia includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. The second bloc consists of the two republics with modified Bolshevik regimes, Serbia and Montenegro, which control the federal institutions and the Yugoslav army.

The collapse of Yugoslavia is a fact the Western world will have to face. From the Slovenian point of view, this statement does not express any special triumph or euphoria, but rather the reality, now that the ties have been broken by the intervention of the federal Yugoslav government and the Yugoslav Army into Slovenia on June 17th. Slovenian secession represents a fairly unpleasant challenge to the West European and American philosophy of "status quo."

But nevertheless, as early as the 1930s the Slovenians liked to quote the Norwegian example: in 1905 Norway seceded from the personal union with Sweden, thus not closing but opening the way for agreement in Scandinavia. Sweden did

think of military intervention for a while, but eventually accepted the facts. Now there are no borders between the two states, no tensions and no open conflicts.

The author Peter Vodopivec, born in 1946, is a historian, publicist, and professor at Ljubljana University. This semester he is teaching a Slovenian history class at Cleveland State University and will return to Slovenia at the end of the year. He is living in Cleveland with his wife and two daughters, who are students at St. Vitus school and Villa Angela/St. Joseph high school.

Krofe Sale

St. Vitus Altar Society will make krofe and sell them on Saturday, October 12 in the social room of St. Vitus auditorium starting at 8 a.m.

Anniversary

Congratulations to Anton and Marica Lavriša on your 40th wedding anniversary. May you have many more happy and healthy years together.

Mass for Croatia

Mass for peace in Croatia will be held at St. John Cathedral (downtown Cleveland) on Wednesday, October 16 at 7 p.m. Everyone is urged to attend.

Donations

Thanks to the following for their donations to the Ameriška Domovina:

- Mrs. Florian Koncar, Euclid, Ohio, in memory of husband **Florian Koncar** — \$15.00
- Anton Babnik, Astoria, N.Y. — \$5.00
- Vida Sfiligoj, Willoughby Hills, O. — \$17.00
- Ivana Primozic, Rochester, N.Y. — \$5.00
- Tone Urbancic, Cleveland — \$5.00
- Michael Vrenko, Richmond Hts., O. — \$25.00
- Marijan Strancar, Euclid — \$10.00
- John Kosir, Burlington, Ont., Canada — \$6.00
- Matthew Grdadolnik, Euclid — \$10.00
- Rev. Karel Pečovnik, Parkers Prairie, MN — \$15.00
- M. L. Zupancic, Maple Hts., O. — \$10.00
- Karolina Kastelic, Toronto — \$10.00
- Anna Vidergar, Cleveland — \$5.00
- John Kozina, Richmond Hts., O. — \$15.00
- Duke Marsic, Eastlake, O. — \$10.00
- John Klopčic, Parma, O., in memory of brother **Nande Klopčic** — \$20.00
- Joe Kuznik, Sudbury, Ont., Canada, in memory of **parents** — \$20.00
- Vladimir Pregelj, Washington, D.C. — \$10.00
- Frank Kacar, Euclid, O. — \$25.00
- John Mavrovic, Venise, en Quebec, Canada — \$10.00
- Jesenko Family donated in memory of mother, **Anna Jesenko** — \$50.00
- John Prosen, Cleveland — \$5.00
- Helen Konkoy, Parma Hts., O. — \$5.00
- John Kramar, Thunder Bay, Ont., Canada — \$20.00
- Nežka Lodevyck, Joliet, Ill. — \$10.00

Indianapolis supports Slovenia and Croatian Independence

Faxed by Paul Barbarich of Indianapolis.

The City County Council of Indianapolis approved a resolution last Monday stating support for Slovenian and Croatian independence. The campaign to garnish support of the resolution was launched by Slovenian Councilman Mr. Jeffrey Golc of district No. 17.

Accepting the resolutions on behalf of the Slovenian and Croatian communities were Mr. Milan Stefanciosa, Indianapolis' latest immigrant from Slovenia, Mr. Louis Konechnik, president of the Slovenian National Home, Mr. Jeffrey Kolic native of Croatia and proprietor of Kolic's Catering, and Mr. Paul Barbarich, President of the Slovenian Cultural Society. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to Prime Minister Peterle in Ljubljana, President Tudjman in Zagreb, and President Bush in the White House.

The following appeared in the Indianapolis Sunday Star on October 6th.

NEUTRAL NO MORE. — The United States officially is neutral on the civil war in Yugoslavia — but the City-County Council isn't.

On Monday, the council passed a resolution urging independence for Slovenia and Croatia, two republics that have seceded from Yugoslavia.

Mark Tepeš excels in junior tennis

New York, NY — Mark Tepeš, first generation Slovenian-American, won tennis tournament for boys 15 years old and under, which makes him No. 1 in the State of Virginia in his age group.

"Mark has really worked hard this year to improve, so he's pretty sharp," said tennis coach Richard Goode during the tournament.

Mark is a student at Lafayette High School in Williamsburg. He also likes to swim and ski. When he was only three-years-old, Mark along with his brother Jason and their parents, lived for almost a year in Rogatec, Slovenia. He still likes to visit Rogatec and has traveled extensively in Slovenia and Croatia.

While he dreams of making a career in tennis, Mark practices diligently at least three hours per day, rain or shine.

Book about Baraga

If anyone is interested, Studia Slovenica has an excellent book available on Baraga in the English language titled: **Frederick Baraga, A Portrait Of The First Bishop Of Marquette**, based on the archives of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide (Vatican), written by Maksimilijan Jezernik who is the director of the Slovenian College in Rome. His book is based on archives research and gives a new approach to Baraga's life and work.

In order to understand Baraga's life and work better, also his sufferings and shortcomings we should read this book describing his heroism.

Such matters are not usual fare for council resolutions. Typically, they are harmless declarations of praise for groups or people.

But council member Jeffrey L. Golc, who is Slovenian, said he introduced the measure because "in American, we're supposed to be protecting freedom."

As he read the resolution, he was joined by three other Slovenians and one Croat in the audience.

One of the Slovenians, Milan Stefanciosa, read a short statement in his native tongue while Golc translated in English.

Council resolutions usually are approved quickly by voice vote, with council President Beurt R. SerVaas allowing barely a second for anyone to vote "no" before he declares them passed.

Why? Because they almost never have anything worth disagreeing with.

But this time, council member David M. Brooks abstained.

"I mean no disrespect to his (Golc's) guests," Brooks said. But he added, "I have a problem with resolutions involving the internal politics of other countries."

Golc said Brooks' stance didn't bother Stefanciosa.

"Milan said to me. We don't mind that he did that. That's what America is all about. In our country, we didn't have the right to dissent."

As all the great saints in history of our church, Baraga was not spared of sufferings and difficulties which he mastered with the trust in God and his own hard life.

The book cost \$10 plus postage and can be ordered from Studia Slovenica, P.O. Box 232, New York, NY 10032 or from me directly: Nika Kovacic, 235 Hannes Street, Silver Spring, MD 20901.

EC warns Yugoslavia

The European Community has given the warring parties in Yugoslavia a warning to stop firing or face trade sanctions and possible prosecution for war crimes.

EC foreign ministers condemned Serbia and its allies for seizing control of the federal presidency, and the federal army for its "disproportionate and indiscriminate use of force." The army was "no longer a neutral and disciplined institution," they said.

Recipes

CRUSTY OVEN POTATOES

- 6 cooked potatoes
- 1/2 c. melted butter
- 1/3 onion, diced
- 1/4 c. green pepper, diced
- 1/2 t. pimento
- 3/4 seasoned bread cubes
- Cup salt and pepper

Saute onion and green pepper in 1/2 butter, until tender. Combine with potatoes in a greased baking dish. Crush bread cubes and add with remaining butter to potatoes. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Part of the bread crumbs may be sprinkled on top.



VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Od torka Slovenija uveljavlja svojo popolno neodvisnost — Nova slovenska valuta je tolar — Obljube glede priznanja ES

Pretekli ponedeljek opolnoči je potekel trimesečni moratorij, ki ga je bila posredovala Evropska skupnost in tekem katerega se je bila Slovenija obvezala, da ne bo za to obdobje nadaljevala z uresničevanjem svoje popolne neodvisnosti. Z 8. oktobrom torej se Slovenija smatra za popolnoma neodvisna država in se je pričela tako tudi obnašati.

Prvi pomembni korak je bila uvedba nove slovenske valute, ki je po sicer zelo burni parlamentarni debati imenovana »tolar«. Drugi korak je v tem, da je Slovenija prevzela popolno kontrolo nad vsemi svojimi mejami, tako z tujimi državami kakor s Hrvaško. Minister za informacije Jelko Kacin je dejal na tiskovni konferenci pretekli torek, da je na tiskovni konferenci pretekli torek, da je odprtih pod slovensko kontrolo 26 cestnih mejnih postaj z Republiko Hrvaško ter 8 železniških. Pretekli torek zvečer je ameriška televizijska družba v svojih poročilih predvajala posnetke, kako slovenski policisti in cariniki kontrolirajo promet na enem teh prehodov.

O uvedbi nove slovenske valute je na torkovi tiskovni konferenci spregovoril podpredsednik slovenske vlade Dušan Šešok. Tolar je prišel v veljavo kot edino zakonito plačilno sredstvo v Sloveniji v torek. V naslednjih treh dneh, torej do soboto, imajo državljani Slovenije pravico zamenjati jugoslovanske dinarje za tolarje s tečajem 1:1 in to v vseh finančnih institucijah v Sloveniji. Vlagatelji bodo mogli zamenjati po tem tečaju do 20.000 dinarjev, vsote do 50.000 bodo transferirane oziroma vložene kot vloge v bankah, vsote, večje od 50.000 din pa bodo obravnavane z namenom zaščite tolarja proti »invaziji« jugoslovanskih dinarjev v slovenski monetarni sistem. Beograd namreč na debelo tiska dinarje in je nevarnost, da bi na razne načine preplavila Slovenijo v teh dneh s svojimi dinarji, s tem pa zadala hud udarec novi slovenski valuti.

Šešok je pojasnil, da bo tečaj med tolarjem in nemško marko 32:1. (Ameriški dolar npr. prinese okrog 1,70 marke.) Tečaj z marko ima namen, je pojasnil Šešok, doseči v najkrajšem možnem času stabilno valuto, tečaj z marko bo kontroliran tudi z izrecnim namenom, da dobi Slovenija pozitivno plačilno bilanco s tujino, kar je pa že dosegla v mesecu septembra. Zelo pomembno za Slovenijo je tudi doseči uravnotežen državni proračun in preprečiti skok cen in osebnih dohodkov. Te cilje bo možno doseči s primerno ekonomsko politiko, je dodal Šešok.

O trgovanju z drugimi republikami bivše Jugoslavije je Šešok rekel, da bo Slovenija to trgovanje smatrala kot uvoz-izvoz med državami, pričakuje pa, da bo končno prišlo do nekakšne carinske zveze med temi republikami.

Novinarji na tiskovni konferenci so postavili obilico vprašanj v zvezi z novo valuto. Glede zamenjave za tri dni dinarjev za tolarje v razmerju 1:1 je Šešok pojasnil, da bo po tem roku treba tečaj spremeniti in to na škodo dinarja, to ker kaže dinar izredno inflacijsko tendenco. Čez slovensko mejo bo mogoče nesti tolarjev največ do vrednosti 1000 nemških mark. Tisti, ki bodo prihajali v Slovenijo, to velja tudi za tiste, ki bodo prihajali iz Hrvaške oziroma ostalih delov bivše Jugoslavije, bodo mogli prinesiti v Slovenijo največ do 1200 jugoslovanskih dinarjev. Po uradnem tečaju, kot pojasnilo, ameriški dolar je vreden okrog 22 dinarjev, na črni borzi v Sloveniji pa prinese US dolar že do 45 din.

Ta odločba glede dinarjev velja tudi za hrvaške begunce, ki trumoma prihajajo v Slovenijo in jih je samo uradno prijavljenih že več kot deset tisoč, neuradno pa jih je veliko več. Vprašan, kako bo Slovenija dobivala trdne valute je Šešok odgovoril odkrito: »Kot dolej bomo prisiljeni kupovati te valute na črni borzi!«

V posebni izjavi za STA (Slovenska tiskovna agencija) je Šešok komentiral o sicer burni parlamentarni debati glede takojšnje uvedbe tolarja. Prepričan je, je rekel, da bodo uvideli tisti, ki so hoteli odlašati za nekaj dni uvedbo tolarja, in to kmalu, da je bila odločitev za takojšnjo uvedbo pravilno in celo edino možna. V zadnjem času je imela Slovenija namreč ogromen pritok jugoslovanskih dinarjev, kar je povzročil zelo veliko škodo slovenskemu gospodarstvu. Ta dotok dinarjev je bilo treba ustaviti. Letna inflacijska stopnja (dinarska) v Jugoslaviji je bila na hiperinflacijski stopnji 585%, kar pomeni, da bo v oktobru že preseгла 1000%, je pojasnil podpredsednik slovenske vlade.

Predstavnštvo Republike Slovenije odprto v Washingtonu pod vodstvom dr. E. Petriča

Ta teden že deluje uradno predstavnštvo Republike Slovenije v Washingtonu, D.C., pod vodstvom dr. Ernesta Petriča, ki je bil do svojega odstopa pred meseci jugoslovanski veleposlanik v Indiji. Pretekli petek zvečer je imel dr. Petrič sestanek s predsedniki treh največjih slovenskih bratskih zavarovalniških zvez v ZDA, ADZ, KSKJ in SNPJ, ki so bili slučajno v Washingtonu, bil je že v telefonskem stiku z drugimi vidnimi ameriški Slovenci, imel je pogovor s prvom pooblaščenim predstavnikom slovenske vlade v ZDA Petrom Millionigom, intervju za Glas Amerike, vzpostavlja stike s State Departmentom in zveznimi kongresniki.

Naslov predstavnštva je sledeče:

Office of the Republic of Slovenia
1300 Nineteenth St., N.W., Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel. (202) 828-1650 Fax (202) 828-1654

Tudman, Milošević in Kadijević danes v Haagu — V ponedeljek seja tkim. »mirovne konference« za Jugoslavijo

Danes bo nizozemski zunanji minister Hans van der Broek predsedoval sestanku, na katerem bodo hrvaški predsednik dr. Franjo Tuđman, srbski predsednik Slobodan Milošević, in jugoslovanski obrambni minister Veljko Kadijević. Sestanek bo v Haagu, na dnevnem redu bo najnovejše, že sedmo, premirje med Hrvaško na eni in srbskimi vs-tajniki ter JA na drugi strani. To premirje bolj ali malo drži že dobra dva dni, kar je za serijo teh premirij, podpisanih v zadnjih mesecih, že nenavaden dosežek.

V ponedeljek bo seja predstavnikov vseh 12 članic Evropske skupnosti, navzoči bodo tudi predstavniki vseh šestih republik bivše Jugoslavije. Zaradi najnovejšega premirja je ES odložila ustave vse gospodarske pomoči Jugoslaviji in suspenz privilegiranega trgovinskega statusa, ki ga uživa SFRJ. Celotna letna vsota gospodarske pomoči, ki Jugoslavija dobiva preko 24-članske Organizacije za gospodarsko sodelovanje in razvoj — ta pomoč koordinira ES — znaša pač kar čedne milijarde dolarjev. Zanimiv je podatek, da ima Jugoslavija kar 70 odstotkov svojega zunanega trgovanja z državami ES (v ta odstotek je seveda vključena tudi Slovenija). Še vedno visi v zraku večkrat izražena grožnja ES, da bo priznala neodvisnost Slovenije in Hrvaške, če Srbija ne preneha s svojo agresijo.

NOVI GROBOVI

Mary Hribar

Dne 6. oktobra je v Manor Care negovališču po dolgi boleznini umrla 85 let stara Mary Hribar, rojena Sustarsic v Sharonu, Pa., v Cleveland pa prišla l. 1930, vdova po Franku, sestra Franka, Johna in Josepha (vsi že pok.), svakinja Mary, Laverne in Betty Sustarsic, leta 1941 kupila in nato vodila ob pomoči že pok. brata Johna Hecker Tavern na E. 71 St. in Hecker Ave., ustanovna članica »Priatelj Slovenkega narodnega doma na St. Clair Ave.«, članica ADZ št. 12, SZZ št. 25 in SNPJ št. 544. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na 6502 St. Clair Ave. v soboto, 12. oktobra, dop. ob 9.15, v cerkev sv. Frančiška ob 10. in nato na Kalvarijo. Ure kropljenja bodo jutri, v petek, od 2. do 8. zvečer.

Louis Marolt

Umrl je Louis Marolt, mož Ann, roj. Tepay (prej por. Williams) ter že pok. Barbare, roj. Peters, oče Richarda Philips, Bette Bohrer, Johan Lehmden (pok.), Georgie DeRose, Mary Laird, Johna, Michaela in Kathy Frank, 22-krat stari oče, 10-krat prastari oče, brat Ann Telisman, Betty Woodworth ter že pok. Johna, Franka in Rose. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. v soboto, 12. okt., dop. ob 9.15, v cerkev sv. Križa ob 10. in od tam na Vernih duš pokopališče. Ure kropljenja bodo nocoj od 7. do 9. in jutri, v petek, od 2. do 4. pop. in od 7. do 9. zvečer.

Victor Rovtar

Umrl je Victor Rovtar, mož Mary, roj. Cerne, oče Bob-a, Mary Ann Lawler in Ronald, 10-krat stari oče, 4-krat prastari oče, brat Leo-ta, Mirkota, Josephine Leach ter že pok. Mary Oberstar in Millie Nangle. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. jutri, v petek, dop. ob 9., v cerkev sv. Bede, 9411 Lake Shore Blvd. v Mentorju ob 10.30, od tam na Vernih duš pokopališču. Ure kropljenja bodo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 6. do 8.

Mary J. Ware

Umrla je Mary J. Ware, rojena Pate, žena Edwarda, mati Charles in Carole Cwalinski, 12-krat stara mati, 9-krat prastara mati, sestra Franka, članica ADZ št. 4. Pogreb bo iz Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. danes, v cerkev sv. Križa dop. ob 10. in od tam na Vernih duš pokopališče.

Maria Brenčič

V državi Illinois je umrla Maria Brenčič, rojena Serjak, vdova po Antonu, mati Frances, Julie Petrich, Ivanke Vidmar (Lethbridge, Alta., Kan.),

Alberte (Kanada), Marije Novak (Ljubljana) in že pok. Antona (Slov.), 10-krat stara mati, 16-krat prastara mati, sestra Franka (pok.), Josepha, drugi bratje in sestre žive v Sloveniji, članica Oltarnega društva pri Sv. Štefanu v Chicagu, KSKJ št. 170, Slovenskega kluba upokojencev in Berwyn-Cicero Council on Aging. Pogreb bo iz pogrebnege zavoda Zefran, 1941 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill., v soboto, 12. oktobra, dop. ob 9.30, v cerkev sv. Štefana ob 10., od tam na pokopališče Resurrection. Ure kropljenja bodo danes od 6. do 9. zv. in jutri, v petek, od 2. do 9. zv. Družina bo hvaležna za darove v pokojničin spomin American Cancer Society.

Olga B. Stanovic

Umrla je Olga B. Stanovic, rojena Bencina, vdova po umrlem možu B.J., mati Ernieja, Olge Mohorcic, Anne Nash ter že pok. Franka in Roberta, 12-krat stara mati, 7-krat prastara mati, sestra Vike Drapek in Ivanke Mladovan (obe v Jug.) ter že pok. Rudyja in Josepha, do svoje upokojitve zaposlena pri Fisher Body obratu na Coit Rd. v Clevelandu. Pogreb je bil 7. oktobra iz Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. v cerkev sv. Jeroma s pokopom na pokopališču Willoughby.

KOLENDAR OKTOBER

12. — Glasbena Matica priredi jesenski koncert, z večerjo in plesom, v SND na St. Clair Ave. Igra Sumrada orkester.

13. — Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave vabi na »kolone« na SP.

13. — Slov. Natl. Art Guild priredi razstavo in prodajo umetniških in ročnih del, v SDD na Recher Ave.

13. — Ameriška Dobrodelna Zveza priredi »Pečenje školjk« na svojem letovišču v Leroyu. Igra Vadjalov orkester.

15. — Slovensko-ameriški kulturni svet sponzorira predavanje o najnovejših dogodkih v Sloveniji, v Euclidski javni knjižnici. Predava zgodovinar dr. Peter Vodopivec z ljubljanske univerze.

20. — Občni zbor Slovenske pristave.

26. — Štajerski klub priredi vsakoletno martinovanje v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair Ave. Igra Tony Klepec orkester.

NOVEMBER

3. — Slovensko-ameriški kulturni svet priredi »Slovenski večer« v SND na St. Clairju. Glavni govornik: dr. Janez Dular.

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Slovenija je neodvisna

Pretekli ponedeljek opolnoči oziroma s torkom, 8. oktobra ob 00.01 zjutraj je Slovenija postala popolnoma neodvisna država. Iztekel je namreč trimesečni moratorij, takoimenovana Brionska deklaracija, ki ga je bila Slovenija sprejela ob posredovanju Evropske skupnosti, in po kateri se je Slovenija obvezala, da za tri mesece ne bo nadaljevala procesa osamosvajanja ali, kakor tudi pravijo v Sloveniji, razdruževanja od Jugoslavije. Pretekli torek zvečer je vsaj ena ameriška televizijska mreža posredovala posnetke o slovenskih obmejnih policistih in carinikih, ki so kontrolirali promet preko slovenske meje, omenjeno je bilo tudi, da Slovenija uvaja svojo novo valuto, ki se imenuje »tolar«.

Slovenske ukrepe so druge države sveta, med njimi najbolj ključne oziroma ZDA in Evropska skupnost, vzele na znanje, niso pa neodvisne Slovenije uradno priznale. Bodo pa. Ponavljamo, da je uradno mednarodno priznanje neodvisne Slovenije le vprašanje časa. Vse kaže, da gre vojna na Hrvaškem proti svojemu koncu. Ni izključeno, da ne bo izbruhnila posebej v Bosni, vendar se Srbija bolj in bolj izolira, slišati je tudi, da je vedno več negotovanja v sami Srbiji. Mnogi fantje in tudi rezervisti se skrivajo, ker nočejo v vojsko. Takih je v republiki Srbiji baje že več deset tisoč. Tudi srbsko gospodarstvo je na tleh, Avstrija je naznanila na primer, da bo pretrgala vse telefonske in telegrafске stike s Srbijo — in naštevati bi mogli še in še.

Po obisku v Washingtonu pretekli petek do ponedeljka je bilo slišati, da se je razporeženje v State Departmentu do Slovenije vidno spremenilo, čeprav o ameriškem priznanju Slovenije še ni mogoče govoriti. Novi predstavnik Slovenije v ZDA, dr. Ernest Petrič, bo pa imel dostop do vladnih in kongresnih krogov. Čas deluje za Slovenijo, vendar je na slovensko vlado in na nas, ki živimo v raznih državah po svetu, da to zgodovinsko pomembno priložnost čimbolj učinkovito izkoristimo. Tudi če je res, da zgodovina teče svojo pot, je prav tako res, da se dá zgodovino pospešiti ali ovirati s tem, kar delamo ali ne delamo. Ali bi bila Slovenija tako poznana in pozitivno ocenjena v ZDA na primer, če bi ne ameriški Slovenci pozivali preko pisem, dopisnic, peticij, srečanj in pogovorov z njimi ameriške politike, tako v Bushovi administraciji kot v zveznem kongresu? Seveda ne. Isto velja za pisma, objavljena v ameriških časopisih, članke v le-teh, intervjuje za lokalne radio in televizijske postaje. Vsaka taka aktivnost prispeva svoj delež. Da omenjamo samo en primer: po

Upokojenci Slov. pristave vabijo na kolone

CLEVELAND, O. — Leto 1991 se že približuje koncu, Kar prehitro je odšlo poletje in ko se človek stara, čas še hitreje leti. Letos bomo zopet priredili naš domači praznik — kolone —, ki bodo to nedeljo, 13. oktobra, na Slovenski pristavi. Servirali bomo krvavice, riževe klobase, pečenice s kislim zeljem, krompirjem in jabolčnim zavitkom.

Kako dobre so te klobase menda ni treba posebej poudarjati, saj vsi vemo iz naših preteklih izkušenj; isto bo sedaj, saj jih bodo isti ljudje delali in kuhali, vse pod spretnim vodstvom našega člana Vinkota Vrhovnika. Tudi jabolčni zavitki bodo morda že boljši, ker bodo prav sveže pečeni od naših dobrih članic in isti dan prinešeni na Pristavo. Prosimo pa vse druge, da bi to nedeljo prinesle kakšno pecivo, ko vsi itak ne morejo narediti jabolčnega zavitka.

To bo naša zadnja prireditev v tem letu na Pristavi, zato vas prisrčno vabimo. Ne bo vam žal! Vsi člani in članice so tudi naprošeni, da pripeljejo s seboj tudi tiste, ki so morda bolehnii ali pa sami ne morejo več voziti. Kolone se bodo servirale v dobrem ali slabem vremenu.

Istočasno vabimo vse članstvo našega kluba, da se udeležijo občnega zbora, ki bo letos 30. oktobra na Pristavi. Prišel se bo ob 1.30 uri popoldne. Vsi boste postreženi z brezplačnim kosilom. Kdor pa more priti že dopoldne, je lepo naprošen, da pomaga očistiti in pobrati listje na SP. Zopet: vsi lepo vabljeni!

P.I.

Prispevek iz Slovenije:

Razmišljanja o vojni

LJUBLJANA, Slov. - Dve leti sta minili od takrat, ko sem prvič v življenju obiskala Združene države Amerike. Obisk so mi omogočili moji prijazni sorodniki iz Clevelanda. Ko sem bila pri njih, sem preživela čudovite dneve, ki jih ne morem pozabiti. Spoznala sem njihovo življenje, njihovo delo in navade. Mnogo smo se pogovarjali o moji domovini, ki je tudi domovina njihovih staršev in prednikov.

Novice iz časopisov in TV poročil so radi običajno kratke in suhoparne, premalo osvetljene, zato so radi prisluhnili moji živi besedi. Odkar sem se vrnila iz ZDA, večkrat čitam časopise naših rojakov, ker se mi zdijo zanimivi. Upam pa, da jim bo prav prišel tudi kak prispevek iz Slovenije. Ker je letos vsepovsod polno vojnih razmer, bi rada opisala, kako smo vojno preživljali pri nas in kaj si mislim o nasilju.

Zakaj in kako je prišlo do vojne v Sloveniji?

V Jugoslaviji, sestavljeni iz več republik in pokrajin, so prevladovali zastareli odnosi, ki so zelo ovirali razvoj tistih narodov, ki so želeli doseči evropsko kulturno, gospodarsko, politično in pravno raven ter razviti resnično demokracijo tudi v praksi in ne samo v teoriji. Ker so bili Slovenci in še nekateri narodi pogosto v podrejenem položaju, so izrazili željo po uresničitvi v jugoslovanski in v slovenski ustavi zapisane pravice: samoodločbe. Dovoljeno jim je bilo narodovo glasovanje za osamo-

svojitev (»plebiscit«), ni pa jim bila dovoljena uresničitev osamosvojitve, ker bi bila s tem »kršena« jugoslovanska ustava. Ta ne predvideva spremembe mej obstoječe Jugoslavije; tudi mnoge druge države spremembam niso bile preveč naklonjene, ker niso poznale razmer v Jugoslaviji in v Sloveniji.

Slovenci v začetku svojih gibanj, in tudi kasneje, niso zahtevali odcepitve in sprememb zunanjih mej Jugoslavije. Dogovoriti so se želeli le za drugačno notranjo ureditev v obliki zveze držav, konfederacije, pol-konfederacije ali podobno, sodelovati z ostalimi narodi v ekonomskem in v drugih pogledih, po potrebi tudi pomagati, nikakor pa več ostati v podrejenem, neenakopravnem položaju.

Zahtevali so tolikšno mero samostojnosti, da bi lahko uresničevali svoje pravice, ohranili svoj jezik in svojo narodno ter duhovno kulturo. S strani zveznega vodstva in tistih ljudi, ki so želeli ohraniti svojo doseženo moč, jim je bilo predlagano, naj počakajo, da se najprej izvede splošno jugoslovansko »narodno odločanje« s spremembo jugoslovanske ustave. Glede na doseženo izkušnje pa so se Slovenci dobro zavedali, da bi bili kot vedno doslej v jugoslovanski skupščini, preglasovani. Izhoda ne bi bilo in nevzdržne razmere bi se nadaljevale.

Na dan, ko se je začela Slovenija osamosvajati tudi v praksi, z uresničevanjem sloven-

srečanju s sen. John Glennom, ki ga je bila organizirala Združeni Amerikanci za Slovenijo, se je sen. Glenn zelo zavzel za Slovenijo, bil večkrat v stikih preko svojih uslužbencev z UAS. Takih primerov bi lahko imeli več, in to ne le v Clevelandu, ampak v drugih krajih, kjer žive Slovenci in slovensko čuteči. Tudi posamezniki iz različnih razlogov imajo stike s svojimi kongresniki in senatorji, guvernerji, morda celo s funkcionarji v Bushovi administraciji. Storit kar morete v prid Slovenije v krajih, v katerih živite!

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

skih zakonov in dokumentov ljudskih odločitev, je zvezna jugoslovanska armada »začela braniti Jugoslavijo« pred »nevarnimi poizkusi osvobajanja Slovencev«. Napadla je Slovenijo, da bi zasedla vitalne točke in mejne prehode v Sloveniji. Slovenci so se branili v uniformah svoje Teritorialne obrambe in slovenske policije.

Vojna v Sloveniji je trajala le 10 dni, ker so se Slovenci uprli zato, da bi zaščitili svoje pravice in svoje domove. Vojaki jugoslovanske armade pa niso vedeli, zakaj se borijo. Veliko jih je bilo zaradi pomanjkanja informacij zavedenih s strani vojaškega vodstva, češ, da gredo branit meje pred zunanjimi sovražniki.

Ko pa so spoznali, da so na drugi strani njihovi bratje, da so na drugi strani njihovi bratje, jih je veliko prestopilo k slovenski teritorialni obrambi ali pa so se predali. Mnogo je bilo še skoro otrok, starih od 18 do 20 let, ki se bojijo vojne, orožja, nasilja in so si želeli čimprej vrniti domov. Med njimi je bilo precej slovenskih fantov, ki so bili dolžni po jugoslovanskih vojaških zakonih služiti v jugoslovanski zvezni armadi. In kako naj streljajo na svoje ljudi? Obenem so bili ves čas v nevarnosti, da jih bodo napadli prenapeteži iz armade.

Življenje v izrednih razmerah

V drugi svetovni vojni sem bila še majhen otrok, vendar se še dobro spominjam alarmov, bombnih napadov, požarov, skrivanje po zakloniščih in vsega hudega. V dneh, ko je bila napadena Slovenija, so mi vsi ti spomini spet privreli na dan.

Zgodaj zjutraj, ko sem hotela oditi v center mesta z lokalnim avtobusom, sem izvedela, da je ves promet blokirano, ker so na cesti tanki jugoslovanske armade. Avtobuse in osebne avtomobile, ki so jim bili na poti, so enostavno pregazili. Tega nisem mogla razumeti, ker so to počeli brez opozorila. Mnogo ljudi ni odšlo na delo. Prestrašene gospodinje so si začele na hitro kupovati zaloge hrane, ker je bilo kasneje vedno več trgovin zaprtih. Vlaki so imeli zamudo, večina avtobusov ni vozila.

Telefonske zveze je bilo treba neprestano popravljati, ker so bile poškodovane napeljavne. Radiodajniki so bili bombardirani in je bilo treba vzpostaviti rezervne. Sedeli smo doma in čakali, kaj se bo zgodilo. Kadar smo lahko gledali televizijo, smo bili priče razdeljanjem po posameznih slovenskih krajih. Gorele so hiše, avtomobili, slovensko glavno letališče, obmejne postaje itd.

Po cestah in travnikih so ležali mrtvi ali ranjeni mladi fantje. Umirali so nedolžni civilisti, ki so jih zadeli izstrelki. Jokali so prestrašeni otroci in starčki brez domov. Iz nekega gorečega vozila sta se izvlekla dva fanta. Eden je imel ožgane pol glave. Bil je ves spačen od bolečin. Njegov prijatelj pa je vpil: »Ljudje, zakaj ste to sto-

(dalje na str. 9)

RAZMIŠLJANJA O VOJNI

(nadaljevanje s str. 8)

rili? Zakaj ste to storili? Zakaj?« Zraven je jokal ves zgrožen. Kadar so se bližali z bombami naložena vojaška letala, smo bežali v zaklonišča. Tam smo sedeli po več ur. Otroci so spraševali, zakaj ne smejo ven in zakaj zunaj grmi. Bolniki so se tresli in jokali.

Vendar v vsaki nesreči so tudi nekatere dobre strani. Ljudje v zakloniščih in v nesreči, smo se zbližali med seboj bolj kot kdajkoli prej in si pomagali. Občutili smo, kako blagodejna je humanost, pomoč in ljubezen do bližnjih.

Slovensko vodstvo je ostalo ves čas odločno in zbrano. Informiranje je bilo odlično opravljeno. Slovenci smo zahtevali, naj se jugoslovanska armada umakne iz Slovenije in naj se slovenski fantje, ki morajo služiti vojsko v drugih krajih, vrnejo domov.

Slovenci smo si izborili mir. Spopadi pa so se prenesli na sosednjo Hrvaško. Prizori nasilja in divjanja so tam tako strahotni, da tega ni mogoče opisati. Le kakšni morejo biti taki ljudje, ki izdolbajo drugim oči iz glave, drobno iz telesa, ki vržejo bombe na dom starčkov, na bolnice, na cerkve in stare zgodovinske umetnine in spomenike, ki pobijajo otroke, požigajo domove, avtomobile, rušijo mostove, zažigajo naftna skladišča, povzročajo ekološko katastrofo tudi sebi, ne le drugim...?

Zato smo dali vso podporo materam hrvaških in drugih vojakov, ki so ustanovile OBROČ LJUBEZNI in skušale rešiti svoje sinove, preprečiti nadaljnjo nesmiselno vojno in pregovoriti generale in visoke oficirje. Organizirale so mirovni pohod v Beograd in v Evropo. Niso zahtevale nič drugega kot mir, medsebojno

razumevanje, vrnitev mladih, prestrašenih fantov iz armije domov.

Želele so, da uporabimo modrost, da se dogovarjamo mirno in tolerantno upoštevajoč vsa dejstva, ki so nastala. Uspehov zaenkrat ni, ker je armija ušla državi iz rok in sodeluje z močnejšimi republikami, ki želijo obdržati prevlado nad ostalimi. Ko pade veliko žrtev na eni in na drugi strani, se pojavi brezglava maščevalnost in vojne ni mogoče ustaviti.

Kdo potrebuje vojne?

Vojne niso potrebne nikomur. Niso potrebne ljudstvu, niti generalom in politikom, kajti tudi oni so ljudje; tudi oni imajo družine, stare starše, otroke in ne verjamem, da jim želijo smrt, invalidnost, porušene domove, jok, stok, grozo in psihično prizadetost.

Do vojne pride vedno, kadar ljudje izgubijo smisel za dogovarjanje, za strpnost, za pripravljenost, da vsakdo prizna pravico tudi drugemu in da žrtvuje delček prepričanosti, da ima samo on prav in nihče drugi. Do vojn pride, ker se ne znamo ali pa nočemo življati drug v drugega. Ne znamo poslušati s srcem, ne znamo čutiti z njim. Ne znamo zaščititi nemočnih ljudi. Pozabljamo na humanost, na toleranco in na pravico do drugačnosti.

Vsak je sposoben za nekaj in tisto mora razviti v sebi tako, da koristi tudi ostalim. Če ima v sebi nagnjenje za postopke, s katerimi prizadene varnost, pravice in spoštovanje drugih, pa je skrajni čas, da začne skrbeti za sebe tako, da odpravi svoje slabe lastnosti.

To velja tudi za tiste politi-

ke, katerim je zastarala administrativna institucija večni ideal. Pozablajo, da človeška zavest ni mrtva stvar in da v njej deluje utripajoče srce. Človek ne sme biti samo stroj, izvrševalec preživelih predpisov. Razvijati mora tudi notranje duhovne vrednote. To je edini izhod iz krize, to je edina mogoča rešitev za obstoj človeštva.

Mislím, da lahko po vsem svetu naredimo za mir največ, če se združimo v prizadevanjih za pravičnost in razumevanje, če se združimo v molitvi, v razvijanju duhovne kulture in v medsebojni ljubezni.

L.D.

Ta dopis smo prejeli iz Ljubljane od gospe, ki želi, da bi uporabili samo začetnice nje-nega imena. Dopis je pa podpisala in dodala naslov. Odgovorili ji bomo in jo prosili za nadaljnje prispevke, kajti piše izredno jasno. To je že drugič v zadnjih dveh tednih, da smo dobili dopis neposredno iz Slovenije, poleg tega dobivamo tudi razne vesti po faxu od tistih, ki se zanimajo za trgovske in druge »business« stike.

Urednik

Joseph L. FORTUNA

POGREBNI ZAVOD

5316 Fleet Ave. 641-0046

Moderni pogrebni zavod
Ambulanca na razpolago
podnevi in ponoči

**CENE NIZKE
PO VAŠI ŽELJI!**

V BLAG SPOMIN

OB DESETI OBLETNICI
NAŠEGA LJUBLJENEGA
MOŽA, OČETA, SINA
IN BRATA



ANTHONY KOŠIR

ki je za vedno zatisnil
svoje blage oči
dne 12. oktobra 1981.

Žalujejo ostali:

Anne Košir — soproga;
Tony, Tom, John, Mark —
sinovi;
Anton Košir — oče;
Ivan, France, Francka Jakič,
Mara Skuk, Bernardka
Adamič in Anica Martinčič —
brata in sestre (vsi v Sloveniji)
Euclid, Ohio, 10. oktobra 1991.

V POMOČ SLOVENIJI

NEW YORK, NY - Liga Slo-
venskih Amerikancev (LSA) v
New Yorku je do sedaj zbrala
\$33.100 za družine, ki so bile
neposredno prizadete v bor-
bah za svobodno Slovenijo ju-
nija in julija meseca. Liga na-
kazuje zbrane vsote SLOVEN-
SKI KARITAS v Ljubljani, ki
skrbi za vse ozemlje Slovenije.
Imena darovalcev v juniju so
bila objavljena v A.D. 29. av-
gusta. V septembru je Liga
prejela sledeče darove:

Po \$1000: Carl Prelog; An-
ton Babnik; Mladen Solar,
M.D.; M. Ivanetič; Marko C.
Remec.

\$500: John Sodja.

Po \$200: Frances M. Muller;
dr. Gregory Zalar; Anton
Branč; Mirko Medic; Frieda
Mihelič.

Po \$150: Anton Jurečič; Ja-
nez Bahor.

\$135: American Slovenian
Club, South Florida.

Po \$100: Jelena Zadnik; Jo-
seph A. Batič; James Huggins;
Dragi Carol Coglise; F.W.
Eckert; Stan Gorton; Drago
Zalar; Alenka C. Remec; Leo-
pold Bric; Nada Bric; Antonia
W. Flis; Albert Nels; Jose-
phine Čretnik; Frank Krašo-
vec; Peter Remec; Paul H. La-
ric.

Po \$50: Justine Mlakar;
E.M. Meuser; Mary J. Pirc;
H. Monahan; John S. Ravni-
kar Jr.; Maryan S. Milewski;
Frank Topolovec; Bill Dun-
ton.

Po \$25: Edward V. Atkin-
son; Ann Butler.

Po \$20: Rev. Kalist Langer-
holc; Maria Krashenninnikoff.

\$15: Hermina Race.

Po \$10: Emily Švigel; Mari-
on R. Brodnik; Vincent J.
Koncar.

Po \$5: Paul V. Tucker; Ed-
ward J. Blatnik.

Zahvaljujemo se vsem, ki so poslali prispevke, kateri so namenjeni oškodovanim družinam. Naj bo omenjeno, da so slovenski upokojenci, ki živijo na južni Floridi, prispevali \$700. To je zelo lepo spričevalo rojakom, ki so emigrirali v svojem življenju dvakrat: prvič iz Slovenije v slovenska središča v severni Ameriki, in drugič, ko so zapustili ta delovna in družabna središča in se preselili v bolj samotne razmere Floride.

Omembe vredno je tudi, da prihajajo znatni prispevki od mlajše generacije. Ti sinovje in hčere imigrantov še niso sami doživeli vojne in podobnih stisk, pa ostajajo priključeni

domovini svojih staršev ne samo na porokah in zabavah, ampak tudi s pomočjo ljudem v Sloveniji, ki so doživeli strahote vojnega razdejanja. Tako Slovenci vseh generacij zopet dokazujejo, da so po svojem značaju in navezanosti na svoj rodni narod izredna etnična skupnost. Te poteze mnogi drugi Amerikanci občudujejo in nas zavidajo.

Zbirka za to pomoč se še nadaljuje. Naslednje poročilo, verjetno zaključno, bo objavljeno v A.D. proti koncu tega meseca ali v novembru. Rojaki in prijatelji Slovenije, ki bi v ta namen še prispevali, naj napišejo čeke na naslov:

League of Slovenian Ameri-
cans, Inc.

62 St. Mark's Place — St.

Cyril's Church

New York, NY 10003

Za LSA:

L.P. Klauž

Predsedniki največjih slovenskih bratskih zvez z dr. Petričem

Pretekli teden (3. do 5. oktobra) je bilo v Washingtonu, D.C., zborovanje Nacionalnega bratskega kongresa, ki združuje bratske zavarovalniške zveze (ali »jednote«), med njimi več slovenskih. Slučaj je nanesel, da je pretekli teden prispel v ameriško glavno mesto dr. Ernest Petrič, predstavnik Republike Slovenije v ZDA. Z njim je prispel tudi Griša Zore, ki bo odgovoren predvsem za gospodarske ozioroma finančne zadeve.

To naključje je bilo povod, da so se pretekli petek zvečer dobili na večerji v hotelu Grand Hyatt, kraj zborovanja Nacionalnega bratskega kongresa dr. Petrič, g. Zore, ga. Phyllis Kaminsky, ki je pomagala najti prostore za pisarno predstavništva Republike Slovenije (1300 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036, tel. 202-828-1650, fax pa 202-828-1654), in s predstavništvom poklicno sodeluje, od Ameriške Dobrodelne Zveze njen predsednik Stanley G. Ziherl, prva podpreds. Anna Mae Mannion, članica glavnega odbora Jane Novak in urednik uradnega lista ADZ podpisani, od KSKJ tudi njen predsednik Eugene Kogovsek z ženo Barbaro, nato glavni eksekutivni uradnik Robert M. Verbiscer, tajnik-blagajnik Anthony T. Mravle, in Joe Mullin od KSKJ glavnega urada, (dalje na str. 10)

V Ljubeč Spomin

Ob drugi obletnici
odkar nas je zapustila



MAJDA AVSENEK

Ki je v Gospodu zaspala 14. oktobra 1989

...Odšla si kot pesem, ki ne izveni...

Žalujoča družina:

Štefka Avsenek — sestra

Marija Holjevac — sestra

Ivan Holjevac — zet

Tomaž in Peter — nečaka

Dr. Jože Bernik — bratranec

Janez Smole — bratranec

† V BLAG SPOMIN †

DRAGIH, NEPOZABNIH STARŠEV

OČETA

MATERE

VIKTORJA VOKAČ

JENNIE VOKAČ

umrl 7. oktobra 1964

umrla 14. oktobra 1971

Počivajta mirno in večna Luč naj Vama svetil

ŽALUJOČA HČERKA STELLA IN OSTALI

Cleveland, O., 10. oktobra 1991.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

915. Neke vrste Matematična formula sreče.

(O. Vladimir Kos, S.J.)

V Ljubljani se ravno odvija program Misijonskega kongresa in iz drugega konca misijonskega sveta se je spet oglasil misijonar, ki vse življenje pionirski med naprednimi Japonci in jim približuje Kristusa. Njegov sestavek bomo objavili v več odlomkih.

»Vsi hočemo biti srečni. Take nas je ustvaril sam Bog in tudi v tem oziru smo v svoji življenjski dinamiki 'podobni Njemu' (1 Mojzes 1:26), ki ni le neskončno popolno Bitje, ampak tudi neskončna sreča, posebljena v treh božjih Osebah: Očetu, Sinu in Svetemu Duhu.

Bledo barvo besed 'neskončna sreča' lahko spremenimo v slutnjo, polno mavričnih barv, če si predočimo, da pomeni 'neskončno polno Bitje' neskončno resnico, ki je v njej utemeljena vsaka druga resnica; neskončno dobroto, iz katere izvira vsaka druga dobrota in vsaka vrednost; neskončno lepoto, v primeri s katero je vsaka še tako čudovito ustvarjena lepota sicer odsev, a le odsev v bistvu omejenega zrcala (prim. 1 Kor 13:12); in neskončno trajanje brez začetka in brez konca, ki je istovetno z neizmerno močjo: 'Jaz, Gospod, se ne spreminjam.' (Mal 3:6). Večno trajanje je večno življenje, posebno odkar nam je sam Učlovečeni Božji Sin zagotovil: »Bog ni Bog mrtvecev, ampak živih bitij.' (Mk 12:27).

Tudi pri besedi 'neskončen, neskončnost' si moramo pomagati s prisposobo: sveti ali dobri angeli božji so neizmerno bolj srečni kot še tako srečno človeško bitje v določenem trenutku na določenem kraju tega sveta — to srečo jim omogoča ne le dejstvo, da so v milosti božji, ampak tudi to, da so vsa iz duha; kot takšna imajo neposreden dostop do Boga, ki je 'Duh' (Jn 4:24) in sicer tako, da lahko še tako da-

leč in tako dolgo prodirajo v Njegovo 'širino, dolžino, višino, in globino' (Ef 3:18), nikdar in nikjer ne bodo mogli reči: Tu je konec! Ali: Tu je začetek!

Ko bi ne bil tako sebično

razporejen, bi bil takoj v začetku omenil, da je Bog 'Ljubezen' (Jn 3:16 in Jn 4:8, 16), neskončna Ljubezen — in zato neskončna sreča. Prve tri vrstice Pavlove himne ljubezni, ki jo je zložil za svoje Korinčane (1 Kor 13:1-3), izzvenijo v zagotovilo, da smo v božjih očeh brez ljubezni — nič, pa naj nas ima svet še tako za velike, zaslužne, ovekovečene ljudi.

DR. PETRIČ

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

od SNPJ pa njen predsednik Joe Evanish z zaročenko in tajnico SNPJ Grace Doerk.

Da je do tega sestanka prišlo je zasluga g. Zihlerla, ki je po prihodu v Washington stopil v stik z ostalimi slovenskimi delegati in se z njimi zmenil za večerjo.

Dr. Petrič je v kratkem nagovoru povedal, da se smatra kot nestranski, profesionalni diplomat, ki bo izvrševal navodila, ki mu jih bo dala slovenska vlada. Poudaril je, da je edini v ZDA, ki lahko govori v imenu slovenske vlade, pozdravil in pohvalil je pa prizadevanja raznih slovenskih organizacij in posameznikov, ki so in še skušajo pomagati Sloveniji k mednarodnemu priznanju. S tem v zvezi je dr. Petrič prosil predsednike bratskih organizacij, če bi mu pošiljali njihove časopise in sicer ostali v stiku s predstavništvom. Obljubil je, da ko bo v Clevelandu oziroma Chicagu, bo njih glavne urade obiskal.

Po nagovoru je dr. Petrič odgovarjal na vprašanja v zvezi s statusom predstavništva in razmerami v Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji. Tu je poudaril, da gre Slovenija svojo neodvisno pot in da od tega cilja ne bo odstopila, čeprav je vedno pripravljena na pogajanja glede formalnega razpada Jugoslavije, usode zveznega premoženja na slovenskih tleh, slovenskega pa v ostalih delih bivše Jugoslavije.

Večer je bil vsekakor prijeten za vse navzoče, tudi je bila lepa priložnost za stike med vodilnimi predstavniki slovenskih bratskih organizacij.

Pred vrnitvijo v Cleveland pretekli ponedeljek je podpisani imel priliko obiskati predstavništvo in se še malo pogovarjati s prijaznim, vendar hudo zaposlenim dr. Petričem in g. Zoretom. Ob odhodu je prišel v pisarno g. Pavle Borštnik, ki je imel intervju z dr. Petričem za slovensko oddajo na Glasu Amerike.

Če bo šlo vse po sreči, bo dr. Petrič obiskal Cleveland in Chicago in morda druga mesta v prvem tednu novembra.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

Ko pravimo, da je Bog Ljubezen, se dotaknemo najbolj božjega v božji naravi. Dotaknemo se neskončno plodne in neskončno darujoče se Ljubezni v Bogu samem, ker je Bog — ki je lahko samo eden — od vekomaj do vekomaj dejansko Oče, Sin, in Sveti Duh. Vse tri Božje Osebe so deležne neskončnosti božje narave, deležne torej vseh božjih lastnosti, npr. resnice, dobrote, lepote, moči v neizmerni meri, deležne v teh lastnostih utemeljene sreče.

Ko pravimo, da je Bog Ljubezen, se dotaknemo te Ljubezni tudi v razsežnostih dejanske človeške zgodovine: 'V tem je ljubezen: nas, ki Boga nismo ljubili, je ljubil Bog! Svojega Sina nam je poslal, da se žrtvuje za naše grehe.' (L Jn 4:10). Izvirni greh nas je bil potisnil na raven ostalih ustvarjenih bitij, a naravno oslabljene, a Bog — Ljubezen ni umaknil od človeštva Svojega izvirnega svetega namena, da mu omogoči vstop v samo božje življenje, tako daleč nad naravo, da se tej o takšni Milosti in Resničnosti ne bi moglo niti sanjati. 'Jaz sem tisti Dobri Pastir,' je v svojo zgodovinsko resničnostjo lahko zadržal Učlovečeni Božji Sin, 'ki za svoje ovce daruje (celo) življenje... Za to sem prišel, da bi omogočil ovcam življenje — življenje v polnem pomenu besede.' (Jn 10:11.10).

Življenje v polnem pomenu

besede ni le v korenini ozdravljeno naravno človekovo življenje — ozdravljeno v skladu z njegovo prirojeno dinamiko —; to življenje, nadnaravno prerajeno 'po vodi in Svetem Duhu' (Jn 3:5), začne živeti v božji družbi Troedinega Boga. Lahko bi rekli, da se vsa novozavezna pisma bavijo z nikdar — dovolj — hvlažno — zapopadeno čudovitostjo tega novega življenja; da so v tem oziru komentar k Evangeliju in da vsako na svoj konkreten način osvetljuje Jane-

(dalje na str. 12)

V BLAG SPOMIN

PETE OBLETNICE SMRTI
našega soproga, očeta,
starega očeta
in prastarega očeta



MAKS JERIN

ki je umrl 2. oktobra 1986

Pet let je že minilo,
ko Tebe več med nami ni.
Le pri Bogu mirno zdaj počivaj
in sveti raj uživaj.

Žalujoci ostali:

Agnes Jerin, žena
Hčerke in sin z družinami
ter ostalo sorodstvo
v Ameriki in Sloveniji

Zdravnik svetuje...

Stradanje in podhranjenost

Stradanje in podhranjenost sta med seboj tesno povezana, saj je prvo vzrok drugemu. V bistvu gre za posledice negativne energetske bilance, ali drugače rečeno: do podhranjenosti pride, kadar sta dotok hrane ali njeno izkoriščanje za daljše obdobje manjša od porabe ali potrebe.

Stradanje resno ogroža zdravje ljudi, saj zvišuje obolevnost in smrtnost. Najhujše okvare se najprej pokažejo na fiziološko najbolj ogroženih skupinah prebivalstva, to je na dojenčkih, otrocih, nosečnicah in na ostarelih. Med stradanjem naraščajo nalezljive bolezni, posebno tuberkuloza, kar je posledica zmanjšane telesne odpornosti.

Težko je ugotoviti, kdaj se ob pomanjkanju hrane pričnejo kazati prva klinična znamenja. Človeško telo se je sposobno v širokih mejah in relativno dolgo prilagajati kaloričnemu deficitu. Klinične znake je zato opaziti šele takrat, ko se izčrpa vse energetske zaloge organizma in ko prične propadati tkivo oziroma se začne beljakovinska degradacija.

Vzrok podhranjenosti pa ni zgolj pomanjkanje hrane, lahko je tudi motnja pri sprejemanju hrane, njeni absorpciji in izkoriščanju. Včasih je vzrok pospešeno izločanje hranilnih snovi iz organizma, ki spremlja kronična želodčno-črevesna obolenja. Nadaljnji činitelji so še psihične motnje v zvezi s sprejemanjem hrane, infekcije, alergija na določeno hrano, presnovne motnje, novotvorbe prebavil, nepravilno delovanje nekaterih žlez z notranjim izločanjem — zlasti ščitnice, opekline, večje krvavitve in še nekatera druga stanja in bolezni.

Vsako pomanjkanje hrane se ne kaže samo kot količinski deficit, pač pa tudi kot kakovostni. Tako so bolezenski znaki ob zmanjševanju telesne teže predvsem odraz pomanjkanja beljakovin, mineralov in vitaminov. Pomanjkanje beljakovin v krvi se kaže na zunanem v edemih (oteklinah, zabuhlinah), ki so glavni znak podhranjenosti oziroma stradanja.

In kaj se v organizmu pri stradanju pravzaprav dogaja?

V začetni fazi, ko izguba telesne teže še ne presega 15%, še ni vidnih znakov pretiranega shujšanja, prav tako še ni oteklin. Pokažejo se morda le blagi znaki malokrvnosti, glavobol, upočasnjeno bitje srca, večje izločanje urina, depresija, znižana krvni pritisk in telesna temperatura. Od avitaminoz je včasih opaziti le vnetje dlesni in jezika, vnetje očesnih veznice, mravljinčavost okončin in izgubo teka. Bolezenska slika je odsev količinsko in kakovostno nezadostne prehrane.

V drugi fazi stradanja, ko pade telesna teža na nadaljnjih 10 do 15%, je edem že mogoče opaziti. Malokrvnost je izrazitejša, zmanjšajo se beljakovine v krvi, doslej ohranjeni

intelektualni potenciali postopoma slabi. Pojavita se indiferentnost in apatija. Najbolj moteče tegobe so slabost, utrujenost, mraženje in vrtoглаvica.

O težji obliki stradanja govorimo, kadar izguba telesne teže preseže 20 do 25% standardne telesne teže. V bolezenski sliki prevladujejo znaki beljakovinskega deficita. Edemi in anemija so izraziti, prav tako znaki avitaminoz. Koža je suha, nagubana, pojavijo se spremembe na nohtih in dlakah, impotenca, pri ženskah frigidnost, ki jo spremlja izostanek menstruacije. Izločanje urina je obilno.

Če izguba telesne teže presega 40%, govorimo o ekstremnem hujšanju. V tem obdobju stradanja je že ogroženo življenje. Rehabilitacija in vrnitev na normalno prehrano je mogoča, vendar vselej ne uspe. Vsi znaki, ki smo jih doslej našli, so še bolj vidni, zlasti edemi. Ta stadij nikakor ne sme predolgo trajati, saj se konča s smrtjo, če pravočasno ne pričnemo zdravljenja.

Pri zdravljenju ekstremne podhranjenosti moramo upoštevati dejstvo, da večina žrtv stradanja ni sposobna »obdelati« večje količine hrane. Črevesju s stanjšanimi stenami manjkajo nujno potrebni prebavni encimi in zmore sprejeti le lahko hrano. Verjetno je najboljše hrano posneto mleko, ki ga bolniku ponujamo v majhnih obrokih v presledkih. Postopoma preidemo na poltekočo-kašasto hrano in po daljši dobi počasnega prilaganja končno na trdo in normalno hrano. Včasih pa, kot rečeno, ozdravljenje ni več možno, posebno če je prišlo do nepopravljivih okvar na srcu in na tankem črevesju.

Te vrstice so bile namenjene predvsem vsem tistim »strokovnjakom« in izvajalcem »specialnih« diet, ki pogosto, ne da bi se zavedali, ogrožajo svoje zdravje in življenje.

Vsaka dieta mora upoštevati vsa dognanja s tega področja in izvajati bi jo morali vseh pod nadzorom. Samo to namreč omogoča uspeh in neškodljivost.

Valter Koser, dr. med.
Naša Slovenija (sept. 1991)

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MARIJA BITENC

Umrla je 10. oktobra 1977.

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v ljubezni trajni boš ostala,
draga, nepozabna nam!

Žalujoci:

William — mož;
Mici, por. Grčar —
hči z možem in otroci
ter ostali sorodniki.

Cleveland, O., 10. oktobra 1991.

Ivo Zajdela o stanju v Sloveniji

Dne 17. septembra zvečer so naši rojaki napolnili župnijsko dvorano v New Torontu. Prišli so poslušati, kaj bo o najnovjših dogodkih v Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji povedal Ivo Zajdela, novinar iz Slovenije.

Govornika je predstavil Stane Pleško in rekel, da je Zajdela oče dveh otrok, da je bil rojen 1960. leta pri Sv. Juriju ob Ščavnici. Od tam so bili tudi dr. Korošec, Kocbek in drugi. Po gimnazijskih letih se je Zajdela vpisal na vojaško akademijo, a potem izstopil. Nato je študiral na pedagoški akademiji v Mariboru in pozneje poučeval zgodovino na osnovni šoli v Ljutomeru. Nekaj časa je bil brez službe, zato je šel l. 1987 v Ljubljano. Tam je bil najprej knjižničar. Veliko je pisal v časopis Demokracijo, nato pa ustanovil svoj list Novo jutro, ki je po sedmih številkah prenehal zaradi finančnih težav.

Doslej je objavil tri knjige: Kočevski Rog in Komunistični zločini na Slovenskem, I. in II. del. Dobiva mnogo pism. Eni se mu zahvaljujejo, drugi mu pa očitajo, da po nepotrebnem prešteva in brska po kosteh, kot je npr. Milan Stätler zapisal 24. marca v Nedeljskem dnevniku.

Po govoru je bilo zelo zanimivo poslušati vprašanja in odgovore. Čas je neverjetno hitro minil. Bil je res poučen večer, ki bo ostal navzočim v spominu.

Marija Markeš

(Tekst g. Zajdele je bil posnet na magnetofonskem traku, nato ga je ga. Markeš prepisala za objavo. Za naporno delo se ji urednik in gotovo bralci lepo zahvalimo. Tekst sam se bere kot govor. Ur.

Dragi Slovenci, dragi rojaki!

Šele sedem dni sem tu v Kanadi med vami. Še daleč si nisem predstavljal, da živite tako kot vidim vsak dan. S svojim delom ste si ogromno ustvarili. Povsod vidim samo lepe hiše in urejeno življenje.

Ko sem se ukvarjal s to temo, o kateri bom danes spregovoril nekaj besed, si nisem mislil, da po vsem tem trpljenju je človek sposoben si ustvariti nekaj takega. Slovenci smo res pridni ljudje.

Najprej bom čisto na kratko naredil kratek oris, kakor ga jaz vidim, oris vseh teh dogodkov v Sloveniji. Potem pa bi dal več prostora vašim vprašanjem. Tako bi obdelal čisto na kratko tri tematike, to je, najprej, če čisto na kratkem omenim:

- 1) Poraz komunizma in oblikovanje demokracije v Sloveniji
- 2) Izogibanje misli. Tako sem nekako oblikoval z dvema besedama. Tretja tema bi pa bila najbolj aktualna in to je
- 3) Samostojna Slovenija

Če bi takoj začel s prvo, kako je prišlo do poraza komunizma in oblikovanja demokracije v Sloveniji. Te tri teme so tako obsežne, da bi se dalo o tem zelo dolgo govoriti, zato bom na kratko govoril.

V osemdesetih letih, bom kar tako rekel, smo se končno v Sloveniji znebili komunizma. To seveda ni šlo kar tako iznenada na volitvah. Te so bile hi-

tro za nami, ampak se je pripravljala ta teren skozi razne skupine ljudi. Tako bi omenil samo nekaj teh skupin.

V začetku osemdesetih let se je formirala skupina, ki je ustanovila Novo revijo. Ta skupina je po mojem mnenju odigrala zelo pomembno vlogo, ker je prva začela pisati o bistvu totalitarnega sistema. Prva je začela omenjati tabu teme. Poleg te skupine so pomembnejše še druge revije: revija Mladina v drugi polovici osemdesetih let, potem tudi posamezni novinarji pri nekaterih časopisih, potem kulturni delavci in pisatelji.

Cela množica teh hotenj po resnici je to prignala tako daleč, da se je leta 1987-88 že lahko precej svobodno pisalo. Komunisti, ki so vladali takrat, niso več upali nastopati proti vsej tej množici ljudi.

Glavni preobrat je pa bil leta 1988, ko so komunisti, skriti za jugoslovansko armado, aretirali nekaj ljudi, to je ta skupina četvorice z Janezom Janšo. To je bil zadnji poskus obračuna z vedno glasnejšo opozicijo. Ta poskus so komunisti že celo leto pričakovali. Tako so komunisti hoteli jasno pokazati, da je bila vojska, ki je opravljala za njih delo.

Ta aretacija je rodila potem zelo množično gibanje, ki se ga več ni dalo ustaviti. Potem so se že oblikovale prave politične skupine. Tega se potem nikakor več ni dalo nadzorovati. Potem, ko so morali iz zapora izpustiti vse štiri zapornike, so se v naslednjih mesecih že začeli oblikovati prvi začetki strank.

No, prva stranka na Slovenskem je bila Slovenska kmečka zveza. Oni so se v začetku for-

mirali na precej skrit način. Ni bilo novinarjev. Javnost v glavnem ni govorila o tem.

Glavna skupina se je pa tudi organizirala v začetku v precejšnji ilegali, v različnih stanovnjah. To je bilo l. 1989 in potem se je zbiralo ime, kakšno ime naj se da tej skupini. Ogrodge te skupine je pa sestavljalo uredništvo že prej omenjene Nove revije in tako je prišlo do ustanovitve Slovenske demokratske zveze, prve prave, redne stranke na Slovenskem, če pač Kmečko zvezo odštejemo, ker je bila tako ozko usmerjena, da jo je v začetku težko imenovati za pravo stranko, kajti njen je bil bolj sindikalni značaj.

No, v SDZ so se združili vsi, ki so si upali kakorkoli govoriti proti komunizmu.

Kako so se oblikovale še druge stranke, čisto na kratko. Zelo dolgo je obstajalo Društvo 2000. To so bili krščanski socialisti, ki so izdajali revijo, niso bili kaj dosti znani v javnosti, ker se nikoli niso spuščali na politično področje. Zelo so cenili Kocbeka. Ko se je formirala SDZ in je bilo to strankarstvo vprašanje časa, je znotraj tega Društva 2000 prišlo do ostrega razcepa. Desno krilo se je odcepilo in potegnulo za sabo večino članstva. Ustanovili so Slovensko krščansko demokracijo, ki je postala v nekaj mesecih najbolj množična stranka na Slovenskem.

Potem, naslednji koraki so bili predvolilni boji in rezultat na volitvah je bil približno polovica za protikomuniste. Če čisto na kratko povem: vse te stranke so se združile v koalicijo in se je oblikovala vlada.

Na volitvah oziroma že prej je bilo Zvezi komunistov popolnoma jasno, da jim kot takim na nek način ni vredno kompromitirati strankinega obstanka v političnem življenju pod tem imenom. Zato so hitro zamenjali ime, zelo hitro se spremenili v »prenovitelje«, kar bi mi rekli, da so se preoblekli, kar bi bil najbolj primeren izraz.

Značilnost predvolilnih bojev tam okoli volitev so bile še volilne obljube predvsem seveda Demosovega bloka vseh teh strank. Vsi so zelo veliko obljubljali, kar je značilnost strank.

(nadaljevanje in konec prihodnjic)

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

zovo sumo: 'V vsakomur, ki veruje v Jezusa kot Božjega Sina, biva Bog in tak človek biva v Bogu....Ki je Ljubezen; kdor torej ostane v Ljubezni, ostane v Bogu, in Bog prebiva v njem.' (L Jn 4:15-16).« (Bo še)

Iz Ljubljane se je oglasila uršulinka s. Deodata Hočevnar, ki je bila na zlati maši njenega brata duhovnika v beograjski nadškofiji dr. Antona Hočevnarja, mojega sošolca iz ljubljanskega bogoslovja. Prosili so jo, da bi do Misijonskega kongresa ostala v domovini in sodelovala. G. Hočevnar je imel zlato mašo v Beogradu 21. aprila. V Mokronogu na Žalostni gori pa 28. aprila. Bila je velika udeležba. Celotno predsednik vlade Lojze Peterle je bil prišel, ker sta z zlatomašnikom domačine iz iste fare. S. Deodata odfrči nazaj v Džarkarto, Indonezijo 7. oktobra in bo naslednji dan že tam.

Zelo priljubljeni Ivan Boh

je umrl v Lethbridgu 8. septembra. Doživel je lepih 77 let. Zapušča ženo Antonijo, tri hčere in dva sinova v Kanadi ter brata Lojzeta v Sloveniji, sestro Ano Ferkulj v Torontu in dve sestri v domovini. 13 vnukov in vnukinj mu je bilo zadnje leto v veselje.

Naša MZA sodelavka Cveta Mahnič 19. septembra v pismu omenja, da je bil »zelo spoštovan in priljubljen Slovenec. Vsi ga bomo zelo pogrešali.

Namesto cvetja na grob, darujejo njegovi slovenski prijatelji denar za MZA, da se s to vsoto \$500 pomaga lačnim v misijonih. Ženi gospe Antoniji Boh in družini bom poslala kartico »In Memory«, katere mi je pred časom poslala gdč. S. Ferjan v ta namen.«

Družina je v krajevnem časopisu v oznanilu smrti prosila, da bi namesto cvetja ljudje darovali za Palliative Care Unit v St. Michael's Hospital, Lethbridge, Alberta. Pogreb je bil iz njegove župne cerkve Our Lady of the Assumption. Umrl je na Marijin praznik 8. septembra in poslovili so se rojaki od njega v cerkvi Marijinega Vnebovzetja. Čudovita tolažba za nas vse.

Misijonsko čutečim in zavednim rojakom zelo priporočamo, da ob smrti dragih družini svetujejo darovati v dobre namene, med katerimi mora imeti MZA vedno svoje važno mesto. Saj gre taka pomoč lačnim, nepisanim, bolnim, in napravi veliko dobrega v misijonih. Nekateri bodo še vedno dali za cvetje, ki ga je na mnogih pogrebih veliko preveč, saj gre takoj po odhodu pogrebcev iz pokopališča večina cvetja s tovornjakom na smetišče. Tudi ne smemo pozabiti, da marsikdo še živ želi kam pomagati s tem, kar je prihranil v življenju in je moder nasvet zapustiti vsaj del razpoložljivega za naše misijonarje preko MZA zelo moder in Bogu ljub.

Predsednica Anica Tusharjeva je iz Gilberta poslala 18. septembra nekaj sv. maš od rojakov za rajno Josephine

Krulc in par drugih intencij. Za bogoslovsko vzdrževalnico pa so darovali: Družina Josephine Krulc za zadnji dve leti vzdrževanja Wekesa Caroli \$600; ga. Mary Pirjevec za William Opondo \$300 in Council of Catholic Women, Gilbert, Minn., za Josepha Sagahutu \$300. Z lepo kartico vrsto podpisov so se oglasili gdč. Ferjanovi in ji želeli hitrega ozdravljenja. Isto je storila predsednica Marija Jeretina iz Jolietu in predsednica Marica Lavriševa s sodelavci iz sestanka z misijonarjem Ralphom Robertsom, ki odhaja na Češko gradit svojo komuniteto in je v AD objavila ga. Lavriševa njegov govor na njihovem MZA sestanku v Clevelandu.

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