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AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, APRIL 14, 1994

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Slovenian Easter Traditions



Left to right Susan Boyce, Vicki Zazula, author Heidi Kollmorgen, Haley (baby), and Stephanie Zazula.

by Heidi Kollmorgen

CHESTERLAND, O. — Another Easter season has passed us by. Now I have two children of my own to share the Slovenian traditions with. Everything seems so important to remember now so that I, too, can pass it on.

The beginning of the Easter Season always starts with Stara Mama making krofe on the Sunday before Ash Wednesday. They are always the best when they are freshly made and just cool enough to eat.

Palm Sunday weekend is a very busy one, too. When we were younger, my sisters and I would sit and watch Stara Mama preparing the pussy willows and ribbons for butare. When we were able to help make them, there was always bickering among us about who had made a better one. None wanted to admit that Stara Mama's was and always would be the best.

This year I was able to show my daughter how Stara Mama prepares potica. Of course, Stara Mama never follows a certain recipe. Her measuring cup comes from her eyes and her hands, and it always comes out of the oven so-o-o good.

One part of Palm Sunday that I would like my children to continue is dressing in the Slovenian National Costume for the procession into Mass. My sisters and I would all dress together, helping each other with the skirts and special jewelry. Stara Mama had special people back home who made each of us a headpiece, but I will never forget the feeling of pride I felt the year I was allowed to wear the Alba. I felt as if I were a real Slovenian woman that day! All of the costumes are packed away now for they are all too small for us to wear. It will bring back a lot of good memories the day they are brought out again for our children.

Easter Sunday is the most important day of all. Getting up early to attend Mass seemed so hard when I was younger. Now I enjoy rising with the sun so that I can join my family at Stara Mama's and Stara Ata's for breakfast of all the food that was blessed the previous day. Oranges, potica and Easter eggs begin the spread. Ham, Slovenian sausage and želodec with

freshly grated horseradish complete the morning feast. Afterwards we visit and talk of Easters past while opening our Easter baskets.

The end of the Easter holiday comes now in early April for our family. We remember the anniversary of Uncle Syl's death whom we lost in Vietnam. He is in our minds all year long, but especially during the holidays. I was not fortunate enough to know this great man in person, but his spirit has been a part of my life from the very beginning.

I am happy to share the memories with my children now. Being of the Slovenian nationality is important to me as I raise my children Haley and Dylan. The traditions of each holiday are a great part of what binds our family.

Heidi Kollmorgen is the granddaughter of Florian and Mary Sekne of Wickliffe, Ohio.

Otto Susec becomes doctor



Congratulations to Otto C. Susec Jr. on a job well done! Otto is graduating from the School of Medicine at Ohio State University as a medical doctor — Doctor of Emergency Medicine.

He obtained residency, his first choice, at prestigious Emergency Medical Center in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Otto started first grade at St. Vitus, high school at Trinity High; and graduated with a degree in Biology from Ohio State University in 1990, and this year as a doctor of medicine from Ohio State University College of Medicine.

Not wanting to waste any time, Otto is preparing to get married there on Saturday,

April 23 to Miss Jayne E. Miller from Youngstown. All this at a young age of under 26.

In addition, his cousin Mr. David Turk is also graduating this year as a doctor. A cousin graduated last year as a nurse.

Otto's parents Marija and Otto Sr. emigrated from Slovenija. Otto Jr. was their first-born.

Martin is currently on double programs at Akron Law School. The youngest, Thomas, is in pre-med at Allegheny College, Pa. and is to follow Otto to medical school.

The family resides in Geneva, Ohio since 1989.

Slovenia signs Partnership for Peace

LJUBLJANA, March 30 — Slovenian prime minister Dr. Janez Drnovšek signed the so-called framework document of the Partnership for Peace in the presence of NATO secretary-general Manfred Woerner at a meeting with the North Atlantic Council.

Slovenia thus became the 14th country outside the NATO member states to have signed the document, and NATO officials several times stressed that Slovenia is the first country outside the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) to do so.



In grateful appreciation of his leadership and dedication to the Slovenian National Home, and in recognition of his untiring efforts and sincere devotion to the proliferation of Slovenian music and culture through his melodic voice, be it known that the annex of this Slovenian National Home will be known from this day forward as the:

EDDIE KENIK ROOM

— April 9, 1994 —

SALUTE TO EDDIE KENIK was a great success. The event took place at the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue on Saturday, April 9 and was one of the greatest events ever held there with close to 800 persons in attendance. More details will be forthcoming.

— Sylvia Plymesser

Section 1

March 21, 1994

THE ELY ECHO



CITIZEN OF THE NORTHLAND—Joseph Kovach, son of Slovenian immigrants, is a living example of the American dream. Growing up in Ely, Joe first learned English when he attended school at age 6 1/2. He was a good student, excelling in arithmetic. His plans for higher education ended at age 10 1/2 when his father, Josef Kovac, was killed by runaway farm horses. Joe went to work at Mantel's Hardware store and did chores with his two brothers and sister at the family boarding house. To heat the house, the boys picked up coal along the railroad tracks. They also picked berries, caught fish, and hunted game for food. At age 17, Joe went to work at the Ely-Winton Power Plant. He married Anna Ursula Owen in 1928. They had

three daughters—Maxine, Barbara, and Jo Anne—all living. Joe and his brother John bought Matt Rom's Meat & Grocery Store in 1929. After attending insurance school in Hartford, Conn. in 1945, Joe opened his own agency. He is best known for insurance services to people and businesses on the Iron Range, including Reserve Mining. He often assisted Slovenian people with legal and financial problems. He was a charter member of Kiwanis in Ely, and is active in St. Anthony's Church, AFU, the Yugoslav National Home, and is an associate of the Slovenian Research Center of America. Joe is now 89, still spry, and a great fount of stories about Ely's early days.

Sketch by Bob Cary

2 Where does the Lottery money go?

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, APRIL 14, 1994

by Virgil E. Brown
Executive Director
Ohio Lottery Commission
"What do they do with all that money?"

How many times have you heard players ask that question as they spend a dollar for a Super Lotto or Buckeye 5 ticket?

At the Ohio Lottery, we handle some \$2 billion a year in revenue. Let's look at how your Lottery dollar was used in the 1993 Fiscal Year, which ended June 30.

- 6 percent of every Lottery dollar goes to the agent, or retailer, who sold the ticket. This commission is the key incentive to carry Lottery products, and makes them more available to more Ohioans. In Fiscal 1993, the Lottery's 9,700 agents earned more than \$119.5 million in commissions and bonuses.

- 55 percent of every Lottery dollar is awarded as prizes to our winners. More than 300,000 Ohioans each day win prizes ranging from \$1 to more than \$4 million. In Fiscal 1993, Lottery winners received a total of \$1.08 billion.

- 5 percent of every Lottery dollar is used to pay operating expenses, including advertising, salaries, and the cost of the extensive computer network that ties agents into Lottery Central. We are proud that we have kept operating costs to such a low percentage. Any business that can gross \$2 billion, keep operating costs to

five percent of revenues, and show a profit margin of 35 percent is certainly doing something right. In Fiscal 1993, we spent \$102.6 million on operations.

- 34 percent, or more than one third of every Lottery dollar is returned to Ohio's public primary and secondary schools through monthly transfers to Lottery Profits Education Fund. That fund was created in March 1988 to guarantee that all Lottery profits — 100 percent — are transferred to education. In fiscal 1993, those transfers exceeded \$663.4 million.

In August, the Lottery will mark the 20th anniversary of its first ticket sale in 1974. We are proud of this agency's growth and accomplishments over the past 20 years, and we look forward to making more positive contributions to Ohio's future.

Virgil E. Brown has served as Executive Director, Ohio Lottery Commission, since January 1991.

Mother's Day Program

On Saturday, April 30th St. Vitus Slovenian Language School Mother's Day Program will be held in the school auditorium at 6:30 p.m.

The general public is invited and there will be no admission charge.

In Memory

Am sending you this check for the paper and the rest in memory of my husband, Charles Kikel. Enjoy the paper very much. Fran Kikel
Willowick, Ohio

Enjoys paper

Always enjoy the American Home newspaper edition. Otherwise wouldn't know what is going on in my old neighborhood — and the other interesting articles keep me informed about our Slovenian heritage and events.

Mrs. Joseph Masar
Mentor, Ohio

In Memory

Enclosed is a donation of \$25.00 in memory of Joseph and Rose Baskovic from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Baskovic of Cleveland, Ohio.

In Memory

Mr. and Mrs. Florian Sekne of Wickliffe, Ohio donated \$25.00 to the Ameriška Domovina in loving memory of their son Sylvester Victor Sekne who was killed in Vietnam 25 years ago.

In Memory

Caroline Lokar of Euclid, Ohio renewed her subscription and donated an extra \$10.00 to Ameriška Domovina in memory of her husband Rudy Lokar who passed away eight years ago.

Parish bake sale

St. Vitus parish is having a Bake Sale on Saturday, April 16 from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the Social Room; and on Sunday, April 17 from 8:30 a.m. until 1 p.m. in the auditorium.

Pastor, Rev. Joseph Božnar, asks everyone to please bring in donated baked goods.

On Sunday after all Masses, a Breakfast of Sausage and Eggs will be available for \$4 for adults and \$2 for children.

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS
BY JOHN MERCINA



HOUSE RULES!

A FRIEND RECENTLY SENT ME THE FOLLOWING "RULES" THAT HE CLAIMS ARE BEING ENFORCED IN HIS HOUSE:

- 1- THE FEMALE ALWAYS MAKES THE RULES.
- 2- THE RULES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTIFICATION.
- 3- NO MALE CAN POSSIBLY KNOW ALL THE RULES. NEARLY ALL FEMALES ARE BORN WITH THIS KNOWLEDGE.
- 4- IF THE FEMALE SUSPECTS THE MALE KNOWS ALL THE RULES, SHE MAY IMMEDIATELY CHANGE SOME OR ALL OF THE RULES.
- 5- THE FEMALE IS NEVER WRONG.
- 6- IF THE FEMALE IS WRONG, IT IS BECAUSE OF A MISUNDERSTANDING WHICH WAS A DIRECT RESULT OF SOMETHING THE MALE DID OR SAID WRONG.
- 7- IF RULE # 6 APPLIES, THE MALE MUST APOLOGIZE IMMEDIATELY FOR CAUSING THE MISUNDERSTANDING.
- 8- THE FEMALE CAN CHANGE HER MIND AT ANY GIVEN POINT IN TIME.
- 9- THE MALE MUST NEVER CHANGE HIS MIND WITHOUT EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT FROM THE FEMALE.
- 10- THE FEMALE HAS EVERY RIGHT TO BE ANGRY OR UPSET AT ANY TIME.
- 11- THE MALE MUST REMAIN CALM AT ALL TIMES, UNLESS THE FEMALE WANTS HIM TO BE ANGRY OR UPSET.
- 12- THE FEMALE MUST NOT LET THE MALE KNOW WHETHER OR NOT SHE WANTS HIM TO BE ANGRY OR UPSET.

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The fire and the fury

by Stane J. Kuhar

(Continued from last week)

Chapter XI The Mushrooms of Steel (Part II)

Tončka had matured into a lovely woman and a stomach round like a watermelon; she had just married and was with child. Her high cheek bones and red colored cheeks were typical of a Slovenian living high in the baby Julian Alps.

We hugged and cried after being reunited. I felt much like Lazarus, arising from the dead and having new life.

The city of Cleveland had become a large manufacturing center and site.

Both Mate and Cyril kept pressing me to go with them to their place of employment which was but a short 10 minute walk from where they lived on East 62nd Street.

The East Ohio Gas Company.

The company was originally incorporated in 1846 as the Cleveland City Gas Light & Coke Company to manufacture and distribute artificial gas. By 1848 gas pipes were already being laid with gas being available by 1849 for the general public.

The East Ohio Gas Company brought natural gas to Cleveland by 1902 and bought the city of Cleveland's plant and distribution complex.

My brother Cyril told all about this plant as he had just been made plant supervisor after nearly 15 years with the company. Because he also spoke another language he was deemed as one of the few people to supervise the large number of foreign employees.

Cyril could also speak German and this was his greatest asset besides his technical skills as there were now a number of German scientists at the plant trying to escape the madness in Germany and all of Europe.

Cyril and Mate kept begging me to go with them to the gas company and see what type of work they did at this facility.

I could not believe the size of the gas holders (tanks) that I called the mushrooms of steel.

From what Cyril told me, I discovered the city of Cleveland had heavy demands put on them from the surrounding industry to supply a great amount of gas and that demand increased with the war efforts.

To meet this demand, a different system had to be devised to store the natural gas. Otherwise, they would have to develop huge containers to hold all the reserves of gas as demand for gas peaked at different times of the year.

Some of the scientists had discussed for a number of years a method whereby the gas could become "refrigerated" and therefore it would greatly reduce the size, or volume as Cyril told me, of the gas. This gas would then become "liquified gas."

The only major problem was what type of container to use and how to design and construct the tanks for easy access and use.

By 1940 it was decided to build three spherical gas holders. That is, they were to be constructed in the shape of a sphere.

Each spherical gas holder would contain 100,000 cubic feet of liquid gas. The inner shell would have about three-and-a-half percent of nickel steel with another three feet of ground cork for insulation purposes and an outer shell of ordinary sheet steel in a plate format.

Cyril told me that the nickel steel was needed so that when the temperatures were low the steel would not crack as ordinary steel would due to contraction.

The scientists even had special holders installed to withstand internal pressure up to five pounds per-square-inch. The pressure relief valves would take care of any above-normal or average pressure.

The base of each sphere also had a concrete apron designed to catch any overflow that could seep out of the tanks.

The final and fourth tank was installed in 1944.

This tank was quite different in shape in that it was cylindrical rather than spherical and could hold up to 160,000 of cubic feet of liquid gas. The insulation was different because three feet of mineral wool insulation was used for both between the inner and outer sides and also on the top of the tank.

I had arrived in Cleveland on September 25, 1944 and Cyril helped me fill out an application form for employment at the East Ohio Gas company Plant No. 2 off East 55th Street and St. Clair.

My first work day was October 6, 1944.

—End of Chapter XI—

Kuhar in Society Bulletin

Congratulations to Stan Kuhar, Branch Manager of Society Bank, St. Clair-East 60 St. office who was the subject of a short article in the "Society & You" Spring 1994 bulletin. Under the heading "Community Developments" the article states:

Stane Kuhar, manager for the St. Clair-East 60 St. office, continues his interest in U.S.-Slovenian relations. He worked with the American-Slovenian Catholic Union to bring the U.S. ambassador to Slovenia to Cleveland Jan. 9. Kuhar says this was Ambassador Allan Wendt's first official visit since his recent appointment and that his talk at St. Vitus Catholic Church focused on emerging democracy in Slovenia.

Overcoming the odds

Edward Lucaire in his latest work, *Celebrity Setbacks: 800 Stars Who Overcame the Odds*, points out, among a number of things, those celebrities who were expelled, flunked out or dropped out of college because of poor grades: John Chancellor, Walter Cronkite, Rush Limbaugh, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ian Fleming, John Steinbeck, Katherine Hepburn, Harrison Ford, Robert Redford, Candice Bergen, Peter Falk.

In addition, Lucaire lists Peter Jennings, John Cheever, and Humphrey Bogart as persons who never got out of high school.

Did you know William Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* was turned down by 18 publishers and *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding was turned down by 21 publishing houses?

Oh yes, Ted Koppel's nickname in school was "Dumbo".

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DEATH NOTICES

ERNEST W. SCHNEIDER

Ernest W. Schneider, 77, passed away in Meridia Euclid Hospital on Wednesday, April 6. He was born in Cleveland and resided in the Collinwood area for many years.

Mr. Schneider was retired from May-Fran Corp. where he was employed as a foreman.

Ernie was the husband of Mary (nee Lonchar); the father of Mary Ann Schultz (IL), Ernest W. Jr. (Idaho), Rita Boucher (Col), and Keven (W. Va.); grandfather of nine; and brother of Yolanda Gibel and Katherine Zuber (Yugo.).

Funeral services were held Friday, April 8 at St. Jerome Church. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery. Contributions to St. Jerome Church, in his memory, would be appreciated.

Zele Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

MARY MANCHIR

Mary Manchir (nee Treck), 84, a former resident of Cleveland for 35 years, and recently of Gates Mills, passed away in Manor Care Willoughby on Tuesday, April 12, after a brief illness.

Mary was born in St. Louis, Missouri.

She was a member of Euclid Pensioners, Fisher Body Retirees, and Eastlake Golden Agers. Mary was a member of the famous Euclid Rockettes, a highstepping chorus line of ladies over 60.

Mary retired in 1969 after 43 years as a power machine operator at Fisher Body Coit Road Plant.

Mary was the widow of John; sister of Jean Kolman, Rose Kowalski, Helen Stoneman, Mildred Melden and Elizabeth Sinkovic (dec.).

Friends may call at Zele Funeral Home Thursday at 452 E. 152 St., 2-4 and 6-8 p.m., where services will be Friday, April 15 at 9:15 a.m. and at St. Francis of Assisi Church, 6850 Mayfield Rd. at 10 a.m. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

Pain in Toes

Sudden, agonizing pain in the toes may be caused by nerve inflammation. It usually strikes between third and fourth metatarsal bones in the ball of the foot.

CAUSE: Compression of a small toe nerve between two metatarsal bones. Neglected, it leads to CHRONIC inflammation and overgrowth of the nerve. The head of the bone presses against another and catches the sensitive nerve between them. Each step rubs and irritates the nerve, making it painful to walk.

For immediate relief, message the bent toes where pain seems to be located. A cold sensation may ease the pain. Lasting relief is possible by proper podiatric care. Do not neglect this irritation. If untreated, the nerve may become enlarged with sheath of scar tissue that may require surgery.

Stephen G. Cafini DPM
6131 St. Clair Ave.
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Frangie Fashions features beautiful new Slovenian T-Shirts

Frangies Fashions company is owned and operated by Frank and his wife, Angie and son Edward Fujs. This American Slovenian company in Euclid, Ohio is the firm that created and produced the new flags for the newly independent Republic of Slovenia.

Now they are embarking on a new venture by producing T-shirts, this time they have reproduced the historical emblem of the original Duchy of Carinthia A.D. 623 combined with the June 25, 1991 Slovenian Independence Day on the shirts.

To purchase these handsome T-shirts, we urge all American Slovenians to contact Frangies Fashions directly by calling (216) 692-2099 or write to them at Frangies Fashions, 475 E. 200 St., Euclid, OH 44119.

In Touch

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Coming Events

Sunday, April 17

St. Clair Pensioners Annual Chicken and Pork Dinner at St. Clair Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave. Serving from 1:30 to 3 p.m. Social to follow. For tickets call 391-9761.

Sunday, April 17

Slovenian Genealogy Day sponsored by Slovenian American National Art Guild at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, O.

April 22 and 23

Slovenian Days in New York. All proceeds used for renovation of the Church of St. Cyril and for the outreach to Slovenian youth in New York Metropolitan area.

Saturday, April 23

"Where But In America" concert by Jadran at Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo Rd., Dinner by Steffie Smolic, music by Mike Wojtila & Entertainers.

Sunday, April 24

Holmes Avenue Pensioners Club Dinner Dance at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Avenue. Music by Lenny Andexler Orchestra. Donation \$12.00. For tickets call 943-3784 or 531-2088.

Saturday, April 30

Singing Society Zarja "A Midsummer Night's Dream" concert, dinner and dance with John Vadnal's Orchestra at Euclid Society Hall. For tickets at \$16, call 1-257-2540, or 531-8402, or 531-5542.

Sunday, May 1

Spring Brunch at 6417 St. Clair Avenue sponsored by the "Friends of the Slovenian National Home Inc." featuring entertainment by Eddie Sumrada. Doors open at 11:30 a.m. with continuous serving from noon to 2 p.m. For tickets call 361-5115 or 391-9761.

Sunday, May 8

Sunday Afternoon Dance from 4 to 8 p.m. at West Park Slovene Home, 4583 W. 130 St. Music by Eddie Rodick.

Sunday, May 15

Fifth Annual St. Vitus Alumni Reunion Day.

Tuesday, May 24

Annual KSKJ Marija Pomagaj Observance at St. Vitus Church. Blessing of Marija Pomagaj Chapel by Bishop Edward Pevec. Services begin at 7:30 p.m. Security provided.

Sunday, June 12

Annual Ohio KSKJ Day Picnic at Slovenska Pristava with food, beverages, and a good time for everyone.

Saturday, June 11

Spring Dinner Dance honoring "Holmes Hall Button-aires" at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Music by Tony Fortuna Orchestra. Dinner served 7 p.m. Music at 8 p.m. Donation \$13. For tickets call 944-3697, 486-7551.

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St. Clair Pensioners News

How time flies. Here it is Thursday, April 14th and in a few days on Sunday, April 17th we will be at the St. Clair Slovenian National Home, sitting down to enjoy a delicious dinner prepared by Milka Krulc, and sponsored by our St. Clair Pensioners Club. Will you be there with us on this occasion?

You forgot to buy your ticket? You know the saying, "Never put off for tomorrow what you should do today." Our deadline for reservations was Wednesday, April 14... but just by chance... we may be able to accommodate you. NO GUARANTEES. Call either me, Stanley, at 391-9761 or the Karnaks at 486-0818.

It was so nice to get a call from Josephine Mohorcic letting me know that after her surgery and initial therapy, she is back home getting further therapy and looking forward to our dinner on the 17th. I am sure she will be there.

I had a note from Angela Kovach and Helena Petrowitsch. They, too, will attend our dinner. And I certainly expect to see Kati Plavan there. She has not missed yet.

Member Joe Zgonc recently had some serious eye surgery. We hope he will be able to come to the dinner. Although you may not know it, it needs to be told that Joe, with his accordion, is a member of a group of musicians who on a weekly basis entertain the residents of the Neff Road Old Age Home. In fact, I believe

that Joe is looked upon as the leader of the group. I am sure that this gift of charity is most welcome and appreciated. As I said, it needs to be told. Joe, we hope your eye problem will be corrected.

As announced in last month's report, on March 20th John (Pinky) Trinko was St. Clair Slovenian National Home's Honoree for the year 1994. The next day John with signs of chest congestion, had to check into the hospital. After a short stay and prescribed medication, he is home again and doing fine.

Received a call with the news that member John Petrovic was rushed to University Hospital. Latest report is that he will have to spend some time in a nursing home for therapy. A card from friends could boost his moral. Send your cards to his home address at this time since I do not know where he will be placed for therapy.

Joseph Wojciak has a handicap, but with the love and care of wife, Julia, they both attended many of our meetings. Julia also managed to have him go along on some of our bus trips. I admire Julia for her dedication to him and his needs. Lately Joe has been hospitalized and in two weeks has had three operations. He is in Charity Hospital and your cards can be sent there. Your prayers will also be appreciated.

Member John Kausek was well known by many, not only by members of our club, but

other organizations to which he belonged. Most friendly, and always ready to give a helping hand. That was John Kausek. During the past year John was plagued by a series of ailments, stays at the hospital, and eventually confined to a nursing home. His life here on earth came to an end on March 18th. He will be missed by many and especially by the members of his family and also by his devoted friend, Ann Filipic. We extend our sympathy to his family and friends. May he rest in peace.

Although this column is primarily news and events con-

cerning Pensioner members, at times I feel the need to reach out beyond that circle. Today is one of those times.

An unbelievable crowd of friends and admirers of Eddie Kenik filled the St. Clair Slovenian National to overflowing capacity on Saturday, April 9th on the occasion of the "Salute to Eddie Kenik" celebration. It was a day set aside to pay tribute to Eddie for his 40 years of outstanding service on the Board of Directors of the Slovenian National Home, 25 years as its President.

Forty years ago, an energetic young man, talented in many ways with knowledge and skills vital to the operation of a complex such as our Home, came on board. With dedication, determination, countless hours of hard labor, and love for the Home, he became its

leader and defender.

And who has not enjoyed listening to Eddie sing. I believe the Home and singing were equally important to Eddie. Gifted with a dynamic tenor voice, he has thrilled and delighted listeners not only in Cleveland and its surrounding communities, but also in many other areas of the United States.

It was great to be a part of this Eddie Kenik celebration. In the "Salute to Eddie Kenik" souvenir book, (first page) Andy Cashen's ad says it all. "Thanks Eddie Kenik Our Great Slovenian... Hvala Lepa... With Pride!!"

Will see you at our Chicken and Roast Pork Dinner.

And remember, our meeting date is Thursday, April 21st.

Stanley J. Frank
Secretary

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Joe Zigman, owner

Danica Chorus

by Stane J. Kuhar

The countryside and mountain ranges of the province of Carinthia (i.e., Koroško), Austria is the historical homeland of the original inhabitants of the Slovenian nation and people.

For more than 1,225 years the Slovenians have lived in this region. The current situation in Koroško has the Slovenian people as a distinct minority population.

The ability to keep alive the Slovenian culture is intertwined with the Catholic faith and values of the Slovenes who have lived in Koroško for many centuries. Through the extension of language to faith and therefore to songs and music, the distinct mixture of faith and culture have enabled the Slovenians in Koroško to find dignity, perseverance, and strength during many trying times in their long history.

This love of faith and culture is still evident today especially in the form of cassette tapes and CDs. In this manner the very best of the Slovenian choral singing groups is being made available

to the general public and preserved for future generations.

One such expression can be found in the 1993 cassette titled, "Pa še sliš" (And You Still Hear) performed by the Mešani pevski zbor (MePz), Danica. This is a female and male Slovenian singing chorus.

The word "Danica" means "Morning star."

Danica hails from Šent-primoza (St. Primus) in the municipal area of Škocijan in Koroško by Lake Klopink(skem). This is approximately 10 miles southeast of the capital city of Koroško, Celovec.

Danica was organized in 1912 by the blind composer and organist, Andrej Mičej. Mr. Mičej led Danica until the beginning of World War II.

After World War II Danica was directed by the choral instructor Hanzej Kežar.

Since 1992 Danica has been under the direction of mag. Stanko Polzer. Mr. Polzer may be remembered by this reading audience in his other capacity and responsibility as

the choral director for the Slovenian Mixed Singing Chorus PECA from the village of Globasnica, Koroško. Mr. Polzer is also the voice and music instructor at the Slovenian Gymnasium in Celovec.

Danica currently consists of approximately 55 singers.

"Pa še sliš" contains 18 songs with some of the best vocal quality of Slovenian mixed singing and arrangements with a particular emphasis on Slovenian culture in Koroško.

Side A contains 11 songs and Side B has seven songs.

Side A starts with the different version of the familiar "Pa še sliš," referring to the bell tones and sounds of the church of St. Vid. A duet follows with the female quartet Kezar (Kvartet Kežar) singing "Mi ptič 'ca zapoje" (my bird sings).

The remaining songs include a mix of group and duet singing that include songs such as "Barcica," "Pesem o vigradi" (Song of Spring), "Pojdem v Rute" (I'm Going to Rute), "Večerni Ave" (Hail the Evening), and "Kaj se ti pueb'c" (Where is My Love).

Side B contains a more religious emphasis with songs such as the beautiful rendition

of "Oče Nas, Hlapca Jerneja" (Your Servant Jerry Prays to Our Father), and a most impressive rendition of "Pater Noster" (Our Father) originally written by the father of Slovenian choral and church music, Jacob Gallus.

Also included is the Negro spiritual "Sometimes (I Feel Like a Motherless Child), and American choral song entitled "Goodnight, Well It's Time To Go."

Soloists from Danica include Marija Hajnzic-Kežar, Danica Kežar, Michael Stern, and Miro Polzer.

Danica is currently involved in a major music project with the singing and choral groups from the Slovenian Gymnazium (Celovec), the singing group Peca, and the Slovenian Philharmonic Orchestra (Ljubljana, Slovenia) to perform the scenic cantata composition "Carmina Burana" in May/June in the following cities: Celovec and Graz,

Austria; Kranj and Ljubljana, Slovenia; and Trieste, Italy. The Orchestra will provide the musical background with a combined singing chorus of 160-to-180 singers. The performances will be taped and coordinated under the direction of the Austrian television network, ORF, and with the participation of the Slovenian TV network, RTV.

Carmina Burana was originally composed in 1936 by Carl Orff, a German composer and first performed in 1937. It combines Old Latin, Old German, and includes French and Italian style dancing with Bavarian style folk-dancing. Included are solos by the orchestra plus various arias. This piece has also been performed in Germany, Belgium, England, and the United States.

Vacation

There will be no Ameriška Domovina published the last week in June due to vacation.

U.S. Presidents

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The 34th President of the United States was General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961, serving eight years.

"Ike" became President after leading the Allied armies to victory in Europe during World War II. As a five-star general he commanded the greatest army in history. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor his skills on getting people of different views to work together was one of the main reasons he was picked as Commander.

After the war, Eisenhower became president of Columbia University, but he was soon called back to active duty to lead the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Korea. However, during that time the Republican party persuaded him to be their candidate in the 1952 presidential election. He was elected by the largest popular vote in United States history.

He suffered three major illnesses during his two terms as President, but he became at the age of 70, the oldest President in office. Communist aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America caused one crisis after another.

But even his critics never questioned Eisenhower's honesty and sincerity.

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Holmes Avenue Pensioners News

On Wednesday, March 9th the meeting was called to order by President John Habit. Antoinette McGrath gave her report on the events in the community. Antoinette attends various meetings and brings back the news of the neighborhood. Many thanks for an excellent report.

Please if there are any stray dogs in your neighborhood, call so they can be picked up. Watch out for con-games; be on the alert. Sound barriers are now being applied to I-90. The new library at Villa Angela is now underway and an open house will be held in the fall. There will be a Hospice building in our area. New trees are being planted. Call if there are chuck-holes that need repairs. A Walgreen store will open on Lake Shore Blvd.

On Sunday, April 24 the annual Spring Dinner Dance will be held at the Collinwood Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave. Dinner will be served from 2 to 3. Music by Lenny Andexler Orchestra. Members and guests are cordially invited to attend. On August 26, 27, 28 the Collinwood Slovenian Home will be celebrating its 75th anniversary. Keep these dates in mind. On April 30th a dinner will be held at the Collinwood Slovenian Home to honor the Collinwood Holmes Ave. Buttonnaires.

Our get-well greetings to all our sick members. Ann Zupancic had surgery. To our Honorary President Gus Petelinkar who had surgery. To the family of John Jackson, our heartfelt sympathy. He will be missed. Sympathies to the family of Eleanor Femec who passed away and our long-time member Mary Cambok as well to John Kausek family.

Our next meeting was on April 13. At our May meeting a representative will present slides and information on crime prevention. Louise Fudja, our trip coordinator, is

now preparing some trips. Please notify her if there is any special place we can travel to. A lake cruise is planned in June.

John Habit gave a report on the Fed. meeting he attended. Speaker at the meeting was Jennifer Koran. Sr. Vice Pres. of Roney & Co. She explained the different types of funds and annuities and corporate bonds.

Happy Birthday to Jennie Kapel who was present, celebrating her 95th birthday.

—Ann Stefancic

Meeting

St. Mary School Alumni is holding a meeting Wednesday, April 20 at 2 p.m. in the school cafeteria, E. 156 and Holmes Ave. Please attend and enjoy the afternoon.

We are also interested in Associate Members who are St. Mary's Church parishioners and are interested in joining. Please call 481-0330 for more information.

Jennie Schultz
Publicity Lady

Yearly Meeting

The United Altar Society is inviting all members to attend the yearly meeting on Sunday, April 24 at St. Christine's. Participating groups are from St. Vitus; St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, and St. Christine.

We will meet in the church at 1:30 p.m. for rosary and benediction. After services we will gather in the hall opposite the church at 840 E. 222 St. in Euclid to continue with the meeting.

—Marie Amigoni

Kovacic honored by Latin Alumni

Donation for the breakfast is \$15.00. For tickets call Robert Novak '46, at 391-3333.

The event will be on Sunday, April 17. Mass is in St. John Cathedral, downtown Cleveland. Breakfast will follow in the Society-Marriott Inn.

Taxes in Slovenia

Slovenia now has three years' experience in direct taxation, although there have also been major changes in the post-independence period.

The tax on the profit of legal persons is payable by almost all legal persons who create a profit by means of profitmaking activity, although revenues from public finances, charity and non-profitmaking activities are not re-taxed.

At 30 per cent, the tax rate is among the lowest in Europe (excluding tax havens such as

the Channel Islands, Liechtenstein and Andorra).

Natural persons pay income tax, which is levied on the following sources: personal earnings and income from farming, "activities," capital, property and property rights. The sources for the tax on personal earnings are: wages, wage substitutes and other employment earnings in money, in vouchers or in kind. All sources of income are taxed progressively at rates between 17 and 50 per cent.

Slovenian Financial Report

LJUBLJANA, April 12 (Reuters) — Furniture maker Sijaj Hrastnik, the fourth Slovenian company to float shares in the national privatization scheme, will offer 19 percent of its equity to public investors, executives said.

Director Marjan Porgar said Sijaj Hrastnik would issue 26,870 shares with a nominal value of 10,000 tolar.

As soon as the privatization is completed, Sijaj plans to issue new shares in order to raise 2.5 to 3.5 million marks in fresh capital to invest in production. Three firms from Belgium, Switzerland and Italy were interested in becoming Sijaj shareholders but would not disclose their names.

—Robin

Slovenian Stock Market Report

LJUBLJANA, April 12 (Reuters) — Slovenian shares firmed in sharply higher turnover, the Ljubljana bourse said.

• Turnover doubled to 398 million tolar at today's floor session from 189 million tolar

Slovenians More Pessimistic

In 1993 Slovenians realized that not everything connected with the European Union was fine and dandy.

This according to the Eurobarometer 4 opinion poll, which Gallup of London has been carrying out for over 20 years. Slovenia was taking part in the project for the second time.

Experts on Slovenia found the results of last year's polls surprising. Slovenes were found to be more pessimistic than they were the year before; their support for the market economy is falling, and more of them believe that development is heading in the wrong direction. The number who believe that economic reforms are being implemented too slowly has also fallen.

In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes.

—Benjamin Franklin

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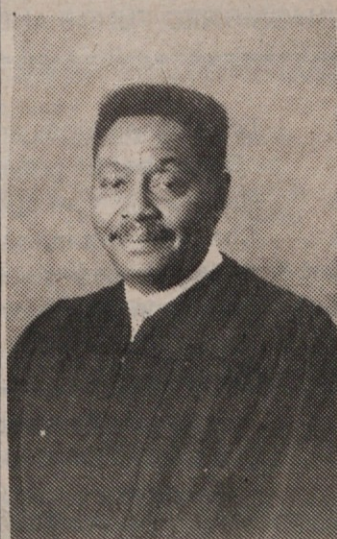
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Designs of Plečnik resurface in Slov.

by Michael Z. Wise
Progressive Architecture
March, 1994

The late Slovenian architect who inspired Post-Modernists a decade ago emerges as a symbol for his newly independent homeland.

Nearly half a century after Yugoslav Communists shelved architect Jože Plečnik's plan for a cone-shaped Slovene parliament, the bizarre design has been resurrected - on paper, at least. The image of his monumental building now adorns Slovenian postage stamps and appears in section on banknotes issued by the tiny country that broke with the rest of Yugoslavia in 1991.

Meanwhile, when Slovenian diplomats moved into a new consulate in midtown Manhattan this past September, they sought a distinctive way of decorating the reception area. Two Plečnik-designed lamp-posts taken from one of his newly restored bridges in the Slovene capital of Ljubljana provided the solution.

The symbolic attention being accorded Plečnik in the two-year-old independent state represents a rare convergence of culture and politics; a posthumous triumph for an eccentric figure who sought to use the beauty and grandeur of architecture to instill in his countrymen a sense of their own dignity.

The Slovenes' rediscovery of Plečnik follows a series of exhibitions of his work that have traveled through Western Europe and the United States over the last decade. A student of the Viennese *fin-de-siècle* master Otto Wagner, Plečnik emerged to forge his own idiom based on deep knowledge of the classical past.

The architect's model of the parliament, dubbed by Plečnik a "Cathedral of Freedom," has become the centerpiece of the new Architectural Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana. "The rediscovery of his plans for a Slovene parliament became a symbol for a common Slovene home," said Culture Minister Serglj Pelhan in an interview.

Several of Plečnik's buildings in Ljubljana have recently been restored, including the Three Bridges at the heart of the city and Zale, the complex of 14 funeral chapels built

alongside the main cemetery and entered through a propyleum recalling Palladio.

Mayor Jože Strgar says the city plans to construct a covered bridge over the Ljubljana River according to Plečnik's designs, next year.

In 1947 Plečnik designed the parliament building to house the National Assembly of Slovenia, then part of Communist Yugoslavia.

The design found some admirers, but according to the current vice president of the Slovene National Assembly, Lev Kreft, such a grandiose structure would have alarmed federalist leader Marshal Tito, and the Slovene leadership shrank from following through. A more humble building in white and green marble, with bronze sculptures of workers and socialist realist murals, was built in 1956.

Plečnik died in 1957 after lamenting that he was "fading into the dusk," replaced by a new generation of Modernists who admired the prevailing international style.

"They wanted to hide his example," Peter Krečič, director of the architectural museum, said of the Communist authorities. "But young people were curious about his work. Because he was rejected he became even more of a legend."

When independence was achieved after a 10-day battle against Yugoslav federal forces, an unofficial congress of emigré Slovenes met in June, 1991 and urged that the moment had arrived for the parliament building to be realized.

"The idea still lives," said Krečič. But Slovenian officials give little sign that it will become a reality amid current budgetary restraints.

Culture Minister Pelhan said the existing parliament suits Slovenia's needs at the present. "Our primary concern is that Plečnik's buildings be preserved as part of our heritage," he said. Krečič suggests that perhaps it does not really matter whether the cone-topped parliament ever looms over Ljubljana. "We should not turn it in to a Tower of Babel with all of its ambitions and pain," he said.

Thanks to radio announcer Paul Lavrish of WKTX for submitting this interesting article.

ASSETS		
1.	BONDS.....	11,566,972
2.	STOCKS.....	90,917
3.	REAL ESTATE.....	724,015
4.	CERTIFICATE LOANS AND LIEN	273,891
5.	CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS.....	2,258,803
6.	LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND ANNUITY CONSIDERATIONS DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED.....	529,072
7.	INVESTMENT INCOME DUE AND ACCRUED.....	143,563
8.	ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT.....	54,744
TOTAL.....		15,641,977

LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS		
1.	Aggregate reserve for life certificates and contracts.....	8,252,534
2.	Aggregate reserve for accident & health certificates.....	268,395
3.	Certificate and contract claims:	
3.1	Life.....	150,000
3.2	Accident & health.....	360,000
4.	Premiums & annuity considerations received in advance including accident & health premium.....	134,394
5.	Certificate and contract liabilities not included elsewhere:	
5.1	Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR).....	160,577
6.	Commissions to fieldworkers due or accrued:	
	Life and annuity..... 4,402	26,441
	Accident & Health..... 22,039	60,000
7.	General expenses due or accrued.....	16,084
8.	Taxes,licenses & fees due or accrued.....	6,847
9.	Unearned investment income.....	168,501
10.	Mandatory securities valuation reserve.....	
TOTAL LIABILITIES....		9,603,773
11.	Unassigned funds.....	6,038,204
TOTAL.....		15,641,977

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (ACCRUAL BASIS)		
1.	Premium and annuity considerations.....	4,238,469
2.	Net investment income.....	1,008,683
3.	Amortization of Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR)	21,907
TOTAL.....		5,269,059
4.	Death Benefits.....	1,160,827
5.	Matured Endowments.....	29,483
6.	Annuity and old age benefits.....	4,620
7.	Disability,accident & health benefits.....	856,364
8.	Surrender benefits.....	130,617
9.	Increase in aggregate reserve for life & health certificates & contracts.....	694,876
10.	Commissions on premiums & annuity considerations.....	386,432
11.	General insurance expenses & fraternal payments.....	1,803,159
12.	Insurance taxes, licenses & fees.....	58,673
13.	Increase in loading on and cost of collection in excess of loading on deferred and uncollected premiums.....	33,262
TOTAL.....		5,158,314

14.	Net gain from operations before refunds to members.....	110,745
15.	Net gain from operations after refunds to members.....	110,745
16.	Net realized capital gains or (losses).....	0
17.	Net income.....	110,745

UNASSIGNED FUNDS AND SPECIAL RESERVES ACCOUNT		
1.	Unassigned funds and special reserves December 31 previous year.....	5,912,587
2.	Net income from operations.....	110,745
3.	Change in net unrealized capital gains or (losses).....	12,667
4.	Change in non-admitted and related items.....	20,324
5.	Change in mandatory securities valuation reserve.....	(18,121)
6.	Net change in unassigned funds and special reserve for the year.....	125,615
7.	Unassigned funds and special reserves December 31 current.....	6,038,202
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PAUL M. LAVRISHA

Report of the Organizational Committee of the American Slovene Congress

6 AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, APRIL 14, 1994

The American Slovene Congress "Working Symposium," held February 26 in New York City, heard the following report by Professor Rado L. Lencek, who was one of the five members of the organizational committee. The report appears in abridged form.

"Ladies and gentlemen. I bring you greetings from the Institute on East Central Europe of the School of International Affairs at Columbia University, whose Director, Professor Deborah D. Milenkovich, and Asst. Director, Dr. John Micgiel, have been warmly supporting Slovene Studies in our programs here at Columbia, as well as our organizational efforts in American Slovene activities at our University.

"I have been asked to say a few words on the 300 days of activity of this organizational committee of the ASC as it worked to prepare today's symposium. I am proud to be able to do so.

"At the symposium "Slovene Presence in America," held in New York City on May 1, 1993, a group of five was elected to prepare the groundwork for the establishment of an organization that would be representative of Americans of Slovene descent in the United States. Once established, this organization would affiliate as an autonomous part of the

World Slovene Congress, which was founded in 1991.

"The members of the committee are: Dr. Joseph Bernik, Dr. Silvester Lango, Professor Rado L. Lencek, Dr. I. Hilary Rolih and Dr. Rudolph M. Susel. The committee has been based in New York City, with one member, Dr. Bernik, in Chicago, and another, Dr. Susel, in Cleveland. The cooperation in the committee, I am glad to report, was wholly coordinated, close and expedient.

"Let me stress that the organizational committee, in its discussions of the projected American Slovene Congress, remained within the bounds of the original intent to create an indigenous representative and autonomous American Slovene Congress to further the common interests of Slovenes and their descendants wherever they reside.

"The committee's first official meeting took place September 7, 1993. A conceptual plan of action was discussed. We spoke in a general way about the concept of a possible American Slovene organization able to bring together the many distinctive segments of the American Slovene community in the United States.

"From October until early December of last year, our committee worked on the text of the constitution and bylaws

of the American Slovene Congress. The committee also prepared a statement on the preparations for the Congress and an invitation to join and support the idea. The committee also set the date for the working symposium of the planned Congress for February 26, 1994, today, in New York City.

"Early in January, thanks to the help of Dr. I. Hilary Rolih's family, the text of the proposed constitution and bylaws for the American Slovene Congress was prepared, typed and printed for distribution. Subsequently, eight of the most representative American Slovene fraternal organizations were selected and approached with an invitation to take part in our initiative.

"In mid-January, between the 15th and 25th, about 230 individual letters, each containing a personal invitation, a copy of the proposed constitution and bylaws of the American Slovene Congress, were mailed.

"On January 20, the organizational committee sent an announcement of today's working symposium and an invitation to participate to the presidents of the eight fraternal organizations.

"During the first part of February, the committee prepared a news release on the working symposium, which

was printed in the American Home/Ameriška Domovina newspaper on February 10 and 17.

"Finally, on February 15, courtesy copies of the ASC constitution and bylaws, with an invitation to join us at the symposium today, were sent to diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Slovenia in the

United States and Canada, to the president of the Canadian Slovene Congress, and a courtesy copy of the proposed constitution to Dr. Irene Mislej, president of the Conference for the Republic of Slovenia of the World Slovene Congress in Ljubljana.

"Thank you for your attention."

Drnovšek talks on Slovenia

The following extracts are from an interview with Slovenia's Prime Minister, Janez Drnovšek, published in the Saturday supplement to Delo daily newspaper, March 19.

Q. What is your view of the overall economic situation in Slovenia?

Drnovšek: Whatever else, it is better than it was. There are many signs that things are taking a turn for the better. We are already investing to some extent. After some time we have returned to economic growth.

Many companies have adjusted to the new demands, although it has been very painful and there have been many bankruptcies, lay-offs, and so on. But these have been simply unavoidable.

Of course, there are also problems. Throughout this arduous transition to a new state, a new system and new markets we have not fundamentally reduced our standard of living, but have maintained it as it was-relatively high. Today, too, there is a reluctance for sacrifice of any kind, be it in wages, social transfers or whatever. This is perhaps our greatest problem.

Admittedly, there are some who think we will be able to accomplish this adaptation, this transformation, with no additional tightening of belts, while some think otherwise. We are therefore being cautious at the moment.

Q. Are you gradually going to resume using the once-popular phrase about Slovenia being a success story?

Drnovšek: Interestingly, it has now started to be used more abroad.

Q. Yet you seem to have subtly discarded it.

Drnovšek: We haven't discarded it. As you will recall, we used it before the elections.

Q. Obviously it is the classic industrial sector that is the main driving force in the start of the new economic growth.

Drnovšek: This is true, particularly medium-sized companies and also small ones. In fact, we expected this. Import orders and business optimism have been growing in many companies lately.

Another very important thing is that after the shake-up in east-central Europe, the West has attempted a great deal in Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Poland. Now, although we are more expensive, it is noticing more and more the difference in quality, deadlines, management and market behavior between Slovenian companies and companies from those countries. People are turning more and more to the Slovenian market.

Q. This should also be reflected in foreign investment interest in this country.

Drnovšek: For now it is reflected in orders, which is the most important thing. There is perceptible interest in Slovenia from foreign investors, although they are often guarded in their approach because of our internal inconsistencies. Our attitude to foreign capital is equivocal and the question is, do we want foreign capital at all, or do we want only Slovenian capital? It is as if any foreign capital were a threat to the national interest. I hope this is a passing phase and that we will prove capable of a balanced view; that is, that foreign capital will interest us if it brings new jobs, increased capacity, and so on.

—Slovenia Weekly

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 22 & 23

All proceeds will be used
for the renovation of St. Cyril's Church
and for The Slovenian Youth Fund in New York

God's blessing on all nations,
Who long and work for that bright day.
When o'er earth's habitations,
No war, no strife shall hold its sway;
Who long to see
That all men free
No more shall foes, but neighbours be.
F. Prešeren



SLOVENIAN FESTIVAL IS SPONSORED BY THE THE CHURCH OF ST. CYRIL AND BY THE SLOVENIAN COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK



Ensemble Hank Haller and soloist Ken Umeck

FRIDAY

7:00 pm SLOVENE NATIONAL
THEATER PRESENTS:

"DEARLY DEPARTED, DEAR HUSBANDS"
Polona Vetrih - actress
Alenka Naber - pianist
St. Cyril Church Auditorium
62 St. Marks Place, New York, NY
Admission \$20 Children FREE

SATURDAY

11:00 am - 1:00 pm DISCUSSION OF
THE PROGRAMS AND PLANS OF THE
AMERICAN SLOVENE CONGRESS

Columbia University School of International
and Public Affairs, Room 1512
420 West 118th Street, New York, NY

For information call Dr. Silvester Lango (914) 636-3368 evenings

7:00 pm CULTURAL PROGRAM/DANCE

Guest performers from:

Cleveland, Ohio: Ensemble Hank Haller
Ken Umeck - soloist
Ljubljana, Slovenia: Polona Vetrih - actress
Alenka Naber - pianist

Raffles with Great Gifts & Cash Prizes

Homestyle dinner and refreshments.

Our Lady of Hope Auditorium
Eliot Ave & 71st Street
Middle Village, Queens

Admission: Adults \$15

Youth (5-15 years) \$7

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Fr. Krizolog Cimerman (212) 674-3442
Ivan Kamin (718) 424-2711 (evenings)

Silvester Lango, MD (914) 636-3368 after 7 pm
Darja Gačnik (212) 682-5896



left to right Frank Sajn, Pauline Wasnicki, Sheila Salato, Ann Barbish, Mary Schume, Jim Savastano, back row, left to right, Pat Salvato, Warren Fabian and Ron Loncar.

My views of Slovenia

by **Lojze Peterle**
Foreign Minister

(Extracts from a lecture at
the Aspen Institute,
Berlin, February 2, 1994)
(From magazine *Slovenia*)

When I was first in Berlin more than 20 years ago, the world was clear and unambiguous. It was known who stood on one side of the curtain, and who on the other. The enemies were well-defined. When I was asked to remove my shoes and turn out my pockets for due inspection, I experienced this unambiguity personally.

Then the Berlin Wall came down (on the east and west sides) and the Iron Curtain came asunder from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Yet one fine June morning in 1991, that same unambiguity still was maintained in the former Yugoslavia. As young soldiers were dispatched to the tanks, they were peremptorily told: "The enemy is attacking from the north and the east. Let us defend Yugoslavia!" Even though no enemy had attacked either from Austria or from Italy, and Yugoslavia itself needed no defending, for it was dead even before Tito's death.

The death of Yugoslavia began with the Serbian dictatorship after the First World War and continued with the communist dictatorship after the Second.

The success on the part of the late Yugoslav premier, Mr. Marković, in misleading the West into believing that a stick was needed for greater discipline in the country, was unable to prevent the definitive break-up of a country that had been leading a forced and artificial existence for over half-a-century, an existence in which peoples were not at ease, since the problem of the former Yugoslavia was not a question of discipline, but a question of human rights, the rights of peoples and plain dealing (whoever demanded a plain deal was politically suspect). Yugoslavia could not be transformed on the basis of totalitarian order with the premise of domination by the numerically strongest people and with threats by the communist army, which became a state within a state.

Slovenia, aware of the problems that had accumulated in the course of history, proposed together with Croatia a new state organization in the form of a confederation which, in accordance with the Helsinki and Paris charters, would observe the existing borders and respect the rights of the numerous national minorities. A formula was proposed and, moreover, was workable, but it was rejected by Serbia and Montenegro.

Then it began.

Let it not surprise you that it began in Slovenia, which lies in one of Europe's most windswept arenas, an arena that has lived through numerous

wars, occupations, divisions and migrations. Some of the last battles of the First and Second World Wars ended on Slovenian soil. Here it was, then, that the assault on Slovenia began the bloody episode of Yugoslavia's tragic demise.

In Slovenia's case it was not a matter of civil war, as some would portray it, but a distinctly political war in which the two principles of democracy and totalitarianism did battle. In this connection let us call attention to the unfortunate inversion exploited by some: the claim that Slovenia of its own political will caused the break-up of Yugoslavia. Slovenian independence is a consequence, not the cause.

The failure of the Yugoslav army in Slovenia was followed by the assault on Croatia, and then the assault on Bosnia and Herzegovina - only there did civil war result, which continues its horrific progress to this day.

Slovenia won its freedom thanks to a political will expressed by plebiscite, well-organized defense and the patriotic unity of the population. Assistance was rendered by the exceptional attention on



(Photo by Tony Grdina)

the part of the broad international public and a large section of politicians. It certainly proved to our advantage that there is no Serbian minority in Slovenia and that the Yugoslav army underestimated us.

Independence was followed by the start of efforts toward international recognition, which we gained from the member states of the European Community on January 15, 1992, and from the United Nations some months later. We still sometimes hear opinions that this came too soon. Our opinion is the delay only served the aggressor.

In this connection let us touch on another question, which has arisen frequently: why is Yugoslavia disintegrating when Europe is integrating? Our answer: integration is possible only for sovereign entities with a democratic order. Yugoslavia was not developing in this direction.

Slovenia was and is in favor of integration - but according to European political standards.

It is in this sense that one may understand Slovenia's political will for inclusion in the Euro-

pean Union and for security assured within the European security system; hence our cooperation with EFTA and the first free trade agreements with the countries of the so-called Visegrad group. With an ever clearer Central European identity, appropriate to it in terms of geography, history, culture and civilization, Slovenia is integrating successfully.

Since gaining independence, the country has achieved good macro-economic results, having substantially reduced inflation, enlarged its currency reserves, achieved a favorable balance of trade, and so on.

We still have much work ahead of us in the micro-economic sphere, however, in connection with privatization and the rehabilitation of the banking system, which are currently underway. Admission to the CSCE and the Council of Europe, agreements with the European Union and the start of talks on associate membership, an invitation to the Partnership for Peace initiative, the above-mentioned economic results and other things indicate that Slovenia has successfully established itself as a state.

Slovenia's location at one of the major European crossroads with an importance for transit, constitutes an advantage to development in times of peace and a drawback in times of political instability.

When we reflect on the new European home, we naturally cannot overlook the unrest nearby, for Slovenia today constitutes the southeasternmost edge of peaceful Europe.

After all the historical tribulations that Slovenes have endured, we have a profound interest in lasting peace and stability in our geographical environs. The events we are witnessing in the Balkans do not fill us with optimism in this regard. Too great a section of the political world overlooks the fact that changes in Croatia and Bosnia have created substantially altered strategic conditions in this part of Europe, which may be a long-term source of instability.

The removal of the bipolar structure of Europe has not been followed by the fulfillment of a concept of new coexistence in which there would be room for all identities. On the contrary, spheres of interest are once more astir. The continuation of the war in Bosnia is evidence of this.

In connection with the war, the question has often been raised of whether the international community has acted appropriately in providing humanitarian aid with considerable sacrifices and imposing economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, and yet, despite the unequal balance of arms, standing firm on the embargo on the import of weapons and abstaining from any form of military intervention among the warring sides, even to protect the humanitarian aid convoys or to enforce the ban on military flights, passed by a Security Council resolution.

It is my view that misdiagnoses were made of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and the wars in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia, and that the therapy has therefore also been wrong.

I believe that, with a firmer stance against the aggressor, far more might be achieved, even without military intervention. For we must not forget that the aggressor had the army of the former Yugoslavia at its disposal, and thus great superiority in weaponry, and could assert its aims by force.

Unfortunately, however, there were too many differences in assessments of the actual situation, which allowed the aggressor to expect that its acts of aggression would sooner or later be recognized.

Today it is too late for intervention to prevent the formal confirmation of forcible gains and the genocidal eviction of the population. The world is nevertheless faced with the dilemma of whether or not it should intervene to bring peace at last.

Here, too, I think we can see the consequence of a wrong assessment, namely that the peoples of the former Yugoslavia should be left to annihilate one another until

they tire of it. Nonetheless, precisely this escalation of hostilities has led to consequences which are becoming ever harder to resolve and which will have ill repercussions for the future, even though actual hostilities have so far not spread beyond the territory of Bosnia and Croatia.

Janša replaced by Jelko Kacin

LJUBLJANA, March 29 — In the small hours of Tuesday morning, the National Assembly relieved Janez Janša of his duties as Minister of Defence and appointed Jelko Kacin, a former Minister of Information, in his place. The replacement had been in the air for a week, since the incident in Depala Vas, when operatives of the special unit Moris used physical violence in arresting one of their former colleagues.

Dr. Janez Drnovšek, who submitted a proposal for the replacement to the National Assembly, gave his opinion that the incident was an instance of military intrusion into the civil sphere, which legal experts considered to be in breach of existing legislation and international standards of the rule of law.

Mr. Janša said that his removal from office was purely political, with no basis in ethics or the legal order, and at the same time speculated that the Prime Minister had been forced to propose his dismissal. He also expressed his opinion that a thorough inquiry into the Depala Vas incident would never be completed.

Return of Deit to Slovenian Market

Rogaška Springs, the holding company of Rogaška Spa, is winding down production of the soft drink Trimvit. The drink will be replaced by Deit, formerly manufactured in Slovenia by Radenska in partnership with the German company Kajo International. Rogaška is convinced that Deit, which will be enriched with vitamins, be made a positive addition to its range of health drinks.



(Photo by Tony Grdina)

Lipa Button Box group from St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada

The Slovenian Tennis Players

New York, September 14 — The American tennis championship "1993 U.S. Open" ended without participation of any Slovenian tennis players. They may not have been eligible to enter the U.S. Open. The following are "Up and Coming" Slovenian tennis players whom we will hopefully see in the near future.

MARTIN HORMEC is ranked No. 15 in the world among the "Boys' Singles Junior World Rankings" according to the "International Tennis Federation," based on players' results in tournaments from January 1, 1993 to August 23, 1993. This stunning success is followed with Hromec being listed as No. 22 in the world among "Boys Doubles."

ROMAN KUKAL is ranked No. 27 in "Boys' Singles" among the "Junior World Rankings" and No. 28 in "Boys' Doubles."

Among the "Girls Singles" in the Junior World Rankings, **LUDMILA RICHTEROVA** representing, Slovenia, yes Slovenia is ranked No. 7 in the world. Richtero's success is even better among "Girls' Doubles." She is ranked No. 6.

Another player representing Slovenia is **ZUZANA NEMSAKOVA**. She is ranked No. 18 among the "Girls' Doubles Junior World Rankings."

We can only speculate why girls with names like Richtero and Nemsakova are representing Slovenia. Perhaps it has something to do with a few excellent Czech tennis coaches working in Slovenia.

BARBARA MULEJ achieved highest singles ranking No. 128. She was born in Kranj, Slovenia on May 29, 1974 and recently graduated from high school. Mulej already has 9 career titles in tennis and as a pro received \$42,991 in official money. She started playing tennis at age 7 and enjoys hobbies such as skiing, ice skating and reading.

MAJA ZIVEC-SKULJ is a tennis pro with 3 career titles under her belt and \$64,385 in her bank account. Ranked in Singles as No. 186 at present, but in the past she already ranked as high as No. 82 during 1992. Born in Ljubljana, Slovenia on September 25, 1973, Zivec-Skulj moved to Augsburg, Germany. Her parents are Marko Zivec, an engineer, and Irena Skulj, a tennis coach. Maja has three uncles who are also tennis coaches.

TINA KRIZAN is an amateur tennis player from Maribor, Slovenia. Krizan's highest Singles ranking was No. 213 during 1992, with career official money of \$17,366. She was born on March 18, 1974 to parents Marjan and Sonja. Tina began playing tennis at age 8 and

now likes to listen to the music and travel.

MARK TEPEŠ of Williamsburg, Virginia recently finished fifth in a Mid-Atlantic Tennis Association in Richmond. The rising senior at "Lafayette High" hopes to do better next year in the category of "National Boys' 18 Singles."

Now barely 17 Tepes complains of his busy schedule combining attending the school full time, actively participating on his high school swim team, taking private tennis lessons with a professional coach, working at part time jobs such as assisting at the tennis club, other various odd jobs like stringing tennis rackets. This busy schedule, Tepes says, leaves very little time for taking care of chores at home and dating girls. Mark's father Konrad complains even worse at the escalating costs of raising a tennis prodigy. The figure could be anywhere between \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year. The more successful a child becomes, the more it costs to keep him or her competitive. The ultimate dream is to make a champion. The more immediate goal is to keep him or her healthy and, at best, try to get a good college education with a tennis scholarship.

—Kathy Tepesh

The best sit-up

Unfortunately, sit-ups won't reduce observable fat around the waist — but they will strengthen abdominal muscles and thus can prevent or alleviate back problems.

Yet many people do sit-ups improperly... The safest, most effective way to do a sit-up is to lie on your back, keeping knees bent. Contract the abdominal muscles and press the lower back into the floor, which will cause the upper body to lift up.

It is necessary to come up only to a 30 to 45 degree angle.

The safest arm position is to cross them behind the head with the hands placed on the opposite shoulders.

News

Amount of U.S. budget that goes toward foreign aid:

1 percent.

Amount of U.S. budget that goes toward the military, including indirect costs:

30 percent.

Largest recipients of U.S. foreign aid:

Israel and Egypt, which receive 36 percent, including 88 percent of U.S. military aid.

Ratio of trees cut in tropical forests to trees replaced:

10:1

Cost of one B-2 bomber in 1992:

\$2.2 billion

Radio Programs

Each Sunday on WJAT, 1560 on the AM dial in Eastern, Ohio, the following programs are broadcast:

11-noon — Al Markic, Harry Faint

Noon - 1 p.m. — German with great Alpine oompa-pa sounds.

1 - 2 p.m. — Habat Polka featuring Wayne and Mark Habat.

3 - 4 — Polka Habat with Bruce Barrigay (formerly Burger)

4 - 4:30 — John Pestotnik featuring button box music.

4:30 - 5:00 p.m. — Linda Cimperman with the modern sounds from Slovenia.

—John Habat



Renowned Slovenian business couple Vince and Mitzi Globokar, of Globokar's Marathon Service Station, 17600 Lake Shore Blvd.

RECIPES

Sweet & Sour Chicken

10 medium-size skinless, boneless chicken thighs (about 2-1/4 pounds)

1 bunch green onions

1 large red pepper

salad oil

1/2 teaspoon salt

1 20-ounce can pineapple chunks in juice

1/4 cup sugar

1/4 cup cider vinegar

2 tablespoons catchup

1 teaspoon cornstarch

4 teaspoons soy sauce

About 50 minutes before serving:

1. Cut each chicken thigh in half; trim fat. Cut green onions diagonally into 1-inch pieces; slice red pepper into 1/2-inch thick slices.

2. In 12-inch skillet over medium-high heat, in 1 tablespoon hot salad oil, cook green onions and red pepper until tender-crisp, stirring frequently; remove to bowl.

3. In same skillet over medium-high heat, in 2 tablespoons hot salad oil, cook chicken thighs and salt, half at a time, until chicken is cooked through, about 15 minutes, removing chicken to plate when it is done; discard any fat remaining in skillet.

4. Meanwhile, drain pineapple chunks, reserving 1/4 cup pineapple juice. In cup, mix reserved pineapple juice with sugar, vinegar, catchup, cornstarch, and soy sauce.

5. Return chicken to skillet; stir in pineapple-juice mixture, stirring to loosen any brown bits from bottom of skillet. Cook until mixture thickens slightly and coats chicken.

6. Stir in green-onion mixture and pineapple chunks; heat through.

Makes 5 servings.

MARYELLEN'S BROCCOLI MUSHROOM MARINADE

2 bunches fresh Broccoli-raw

1 box fresh mushrooms

Clean and toss with 1 large bottle Viva Italian Salad Dressing. Refrigerate overnight. Add cherry tomatoes just before serving.

DOUBLE-COCONUT CREAM PIE

Coconut fans will enjoy this luscious pie with cream of coconut in the filling.

1/3 cup sugar

1/4 cup cornstarch

1/4 tsp. salt

2 cups milk

1 8-oz. can cream of coconut (3/4 cup)

3 beaten egg yolks

2 Tbsp. margarine or butter

1 cup flaked coconut

2 tsp. vanilla

1 9-inch baked pastry shell

3 egg whites

1/2 tsp. vanilla

1/4 tsp. cream of tartar

1/3 cup sugar

2 Tbsp. flaked coconut

For filling, in a medium saucepan combine the first 1/3 cup sugar, cornstarch, and salt. Stir in milk and cream of coconut. Cook and stir over medium heat til thickened and bubbly. Cook and stir 2 minutes more. Gradually stir about 1 cup of the hot milk mixture into the beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly. Return all of the mixture to saucepan. Cook and stir till bubbly. Cook and stir 2 minutes more. Remove from heat.

Stir in margarine or butter till melted. Stir in the 1 cup coconut and 2 teaspoons vanilla. Pour filling into baked pastry shell.

For meringue, let egg whites stand at room temperature for 30 minutes. In a mixing bowl beat egg whites, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, and cream of tartar on medium speed of an electric mixer till soft peaks form (tips curl).

Gradually add 1/3 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon at a time, until stiff peaks form. Evenly spread meringue over hot filling, seal to pastry edge. Sprinkle with the 2 tablespoons coconut. Bake in a 350° oven for 15 minutes.

Cool for 1 hour on a wire rack. Cover and chill 3 to 6 hours before serving. Serves 8.

Cost of a vitamin A capsule which prevents blindness:

2 cents

GOOD FOOD

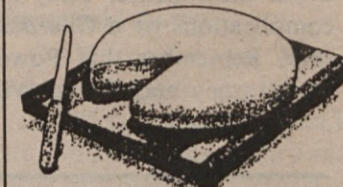
Delicious Brie

A favorite of kings, this cheese makes an elegant appetizer, a light lunch (with salad), or the perfect ending for dinner

Called the "cheese of kings" because it was the favorite of a number of French monarchs, Brie is a soft, natural cheese. Shaped like a flat disc, a cheese can range in size from a few inches to 22 inches in diameter and about 1 inch thick. The edible crust is downy white and may have russet patches; the interior is a smooth, creamy, straw-yellow paste. Its flavor is both subtle and tangy.

Buying and storing

Buying Brie can be tricky. The cheese should never be cut until it is fully ripe (*à point*), and it doesn't ripen once it is cut. Underripe Brie is hard, white, and chalky in the center and lacks flavor. When buying cut pieces,



it's easy to check for ripeness as the cut edges will be bulgy but not runny, a uniform yellow throughout, and the cheese will be the consistency of very thick honey. It's hard to determine the ripeness of a whole, uncut wheel, however; so rely on your cheese dealer to supply you with a wheel that will be *à point* when you plan to serve it. Buy 1/4 pound for each serving.

Store Brie, wrapped in plastic wrap or foil, in the refrigerator and use within 4 or 5 days.

Serving Brie

For best flavor and the proper consistency, serve Brie at room temperature. Remove cut pieces from the refrigerator at least 1 or 2 hours ahead of serving time; whole wheels, 8 to 10 hours ahead. To serve, cut from edge to center into long, thin, pie-shaped wedges.

Serve Brie as appetizer, snack, or dessert, with crusty bread or unsalted crackers; with apples, pears, grapes, tart plums, or strawberries. Add thin slices to chef's salad, roast-meat sandwiches.

Food Facts...

- Ounce for ounce, raw red peppers have four times more vitamin C than peeled oranges.

- Fatty meat has about the same amount of cholesterol as lean cuts, since cholesterol is found primarily in the lean tissue, not the fat.

- A lumberjack or boxer needs about the same amount of protein as a middle-aged office worker who rarely leaves his desk.

Everyone should do an annual legal audit

Because time passes quickly and everything changes, most people and families should conduct an annual legal audit or checkup. Failure to do this could cause unexpected, expensive and frustrating problems to arise. Here are some suggestions which can be considered a legal audit or checkup:

1. — Who holds title to your home? Both husband's and wife's names on a title do not necessarily make it joint and survivorship. Should an elderly parent convey title to a child and reserve a LIFE ESTATE? Has title been transferred out of the name of a deceased person?

2. — Is your Last Will and Testament or Living Trust up to date? Remember that a Will can be meaningless if everything the deceased owned was held joint and survivorship with another person or contained a *Payable On Death* clause. If you don't have a Will, State law will dictate how your property and assets will be distributed, possibly not the way you would have preferred.

3. — Most people should have a Durable Power of Attorney authorizing someone to take over and handle their affairs in the event the person granting such powers becomes incompetent by reason of a stroke, an accident or is out of the country or is otherwise unable to handle urgent matters. A Power of Attorney can avoid the expense, delay and complications of a *Guardianship*. Remember that Powers of Attorney and Living Wills

are valid only while the person granting same is living and Wills take effect only upon the death of the person who made the Will.

4. — Check out how title to your bank accounts, stocks, bonds and securities is held. Whenever securities are held in your name with joint and survivor rights or payable on death clauses to one of several children, the others may not receive their inheritance, even if they are named in your Will.

5. — Gather up, list and check out all your insurance policies as to whether beneficiaries or the method of distribution of the proceeds should be changed or coverage increased. Check out the types and amounts of coverage and the expiration dates on your hazard insurance policies on your home, automobile or other valuables. Do you have an accurate list or even pictures of everything in your home to prove ownership to an insurance adjuster in the event those items are destroyed in a fire or tornado? Do you have a record of whether your employer or ex-employer has insurance coverage for you? When does your driver's license or passport expire?

6. — You should make up a family tree listing the names, addresses, birthdates, social security numbers, maiden and marriage names of your family and relatives including the dates any of them who may have died and listing their lineal descendants. Some of the above information could be very important and yet dif-

ficult to obtain when needed.

7. — You should take inventory of all your assets and liabilities from time to time and keep an accurate updated record of everything you own and owe, whether you have a safe deposit box, a family burial plot, a prepaid funeral, whether you prefer cremation, a military funeral or just a memorial service. You should also list credit cards which are to be cancelled.

I suggest you write down all the above information and have it readily available along with a copy of your Last Will and Testament in a safe and confidential place. This could prove invaluable to your Executor especially in the event of an unexpected death.

You should also make up a list of upcoming events such as the maturity dates of securities, expiration dates of warranties, dates and details of health care and medical treatments and procedures, past and upcoming since some of that information could prove valuable in connection with various legal matters.

There are of course many other matters to be considered such as records for tax purposes but at least the foregoing should encourage you to commence keeping records which in turn may prove valuable and should be updated annually.

Paul J. Hribar
Joyce Ann Hribar
Attorneys at Law

A thought that does not result in action is nothing much, and an action that does not proceed from a thought is nothing at all.

—Georges Bernanos

Forgotten Slovenia Plays Unnoticed Part In War

Reprinted from *The Daily News, McKeesport, PA*
— Saturday, February 26, 1994 —

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia (AP) — It rails at being ignored. Yet Slovenia has exploited its role as a bit player on the international stage by smuggling tons of arms to Bosnia as the world looked elsewhere.

If other governments have sent weapons to former Yugoslav republics in defiance of a U.N. embargo, they aren't discussing it. Why risk bad publicity and potential sanctions?

But this outwardly placid country of 2.2 million on the edge of the Balkans seems immune. High officials will talk, if pressed, about the convoys of ammunition, submachine guns, mortars and other ordnance that the government sent south to help outgunned Croats and Muslims fight the Serbs.

In separate interviews with The Associated Press, the officials — some asking for anonymity — said the arms flow to Croatia and Bosnia was ordered by the National Security Council, made up of the most powerful politicians of the land.

It stopped last year because increased Croat-Muslim fighting meant it was becoming too compli-

cated to tell friend from foe.

President Milan Kucan has admitted government involvement in the arms dealing. But the clear violation of the September 1991 international embargo on arms deliveries to former Yugoslav republics has stirred no international furor.

That buttresses the Slovene view that their country the size of Lake Ontario is viewed as a backwater, 2½ years after its battle for independence against the powerful Yugoslav army put it briefly in the limelight.

"We are alone," said Zoran Thaler, head of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee. "That's the tragedy of this country."

The National Security Council — Kucan, then Premier Lojze Peterle, former Interior Minister Igor Bavcar, and Defense Minister Janez Jansa — ordered the arms deals.

Most weapons originated from gigantic depots left behind by the withdrawing Yugoslav army in July 1991. The first arms moved south in August that year, continuing until early 1993.

Officials say profit was

not a motive. It was an attempt to help outgunned Croatia and the Bosnian government fight the Serbs.

Bavcar said "state control" was needed to lessen arms smuggling by criminals. By late 1992, he said, "we could no longer control what was government and what was criminal activity."

The dealings reflect a canny awareness of Balkan politics belied by Slovenes' outward similarity to their northern neighbors, the Austrians, who ruled them from medieval times to World War I.

Ljubljana's baroque and fin-de-siecle streets are more Vienna than Belgrade. Cars hum instead of screeching; pedestrians wait for the green light; sidewalks are clear of street vendors and money changers.

Slovenia always was more developed than the other republics it joined in Yugoslavia in 1918. By the 1980s, it had a per capita income higher than Greece and Portugal. It always flirted economically and culturally with western Europe.

But, perhaps because of its size, and the Balkan mess to the south, its

advances now are spurned.

Requests to join NATO's Partnership for Peace and secure associate membership in the European Union are pending, even though less stable, poorer Romania and Bulgaria have been accepted.

Despite its outward propriety, Slovenia has a seamier side.

Last July, defense minister Jansa disclosed another arms scandal: 120 tons worth \$5 million of assault rifles, mortars, mines and ammunition at Maribor airport, near Austria.

The weapons allegedly came from Sudan and likely were earmarked for the Muslims in Bosnia. The size of the shipment led Slovene media to speculate that some high official was involved, probably for money.

This shipment wasn't government-approved, Jansa said.

He suggested in an AP interview that his rival, the former Communist Kucan, or Kucan's men were involved. But the president denies all knowledge and insinuates Jansa knows more about the Maribor arms than he is saying.



KATHY MURRAY — Hilltop Village Administrator. She is always helping with the needs of older residents, especially many American-Slovenians.

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Cook Wanted

The St. Mary's and St. Vitus Slovenian School's annual Camp Pristava will take place beginning Wednesday, July 20 through Sunday, July 24. The Camp Committee is looking to recruit a cook to prepare an evening dinner on Friday, July 22 and a breakfast, lunch and dinner on Saturday, July 23.

The parents of the students will be available to assist the cook in meal preparations.

If you are interested and need more information, please feel free to contact Joe Skrabec at 731-5739 (evenings). Thank you in advance for your consideration of our special request.

Anonymous

Dear friends,
Enclosed please find \$25.00 for subscription payment and \$10.00 as an anonymous donation.

Best wishes,
(anonymous)

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A very big thank you to Mr. and Mrs. John Hovecar of Gates Mills, Ohio who donated \$25.00 to the Ameriška Domovina.

Where there is an income tax, the just man will pay more and the unjust less — on the same amount of income. —Plato

You've got to admire the IRS. Any organization that makes that much money without advertising deserves respect. Anonymous

I enjoy this country, and I don't mind paying my share of the freight. —Carole Lombard

Taxes, after all, are the dues we pay for the privilege of membership in an organized society. —Franklin Roosevelt

I'm proud to be paying taxes in the United States. The only thing is — I could be just as proud for half the money. —Arthur Godfrey

• Men who are 30% overweight have a 70% higher risk of developing coronary heart disease than those at their recommended weight.



VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Preteklo soboto shod proti korupciji na Kongresnem trgu v Ljubljani — Janez Janša burno odobran, Lojze Peterle izžvižgan, dr. Janez Drnovšek zelo kritičen

Preteklo soboto dopoldne so na Kongresnem trgu v Ljubljani pripravili Socialdemokratska stranka Slovenije, Slovenska ljudska stranka, Zeleni Slovenije in Narodni demokrati (ti so krilo znotraj Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov) veliko protikorupcijsko zborovanje. Posnetkov ali podrobnejših poročil še ni na razpolago, v pogovoru z virom v Ljubljani danes zjutraj pa je bilo rečeno, da je zborovanje potekalo mirno, udeležilo se ga je baje 5 tisoč ljudi, kar naj bi bilo veliko manj od pričakovane udeležbe. Med vzroki za to naj bi bilo dejstvo, da je sobota za mnoge delovni dan, da imajo ljudje ob sobotah družinske opravke ipd. Sicer bi organizatorji shoda to tudi vedeli in upoštevali.

Shoda so se udeležili, kot je bilo pričakovano, ljudje iz vse Slovenije. Glavni govorniki so bili Janez Janša, ki je doživel burno odobravanje, Marjan Podobnik, predsednik SLS, Vane Gošnik, predsednik Zelenih, dr. Andrej Umek, predsednik Narodnih demokratov, krila SKD. Vsi ti so tudi želi veliko aplavza. Govoril je tudi predsednik SKD Lojze Peterle, ki je ob prihodu na oder doživel izžvižganje, v kratkem govoru pa si le zaslužil aplavz. SKD kot stranka pač ni bila med organizatorji zborovanja.

Na tiskovni konferenci pretekli petek je dejal Marjan Podobnik, da se bodo zborovanja udeležili vsi tisti, ki želijo prispevati k boju proti korupciji. V nasprotju s trditvijo dr. Janeza Drnovškega, je Podobnik trdil, da je zborovanje povsem legitimno dejanje in nima s srbskim »mitingaštvom« nič sorodnega. Poudaril je, da se želi z zborovanjem pritiskati na parlament in druge veje oblasti, naj storijo vse za ustavitev gospodarskega kriminala.

Pretekli petek je imel tiskovno konferenco tudi Janez Janša. Njegova socialdemokratska stranka je pretekli četrtek formalno izstopila iz vladne koalicije. Janša je pojasnil sicer znane vzroke za izstop, dodal pa je, po besedah novinarke Metke Lajnšček, da »so

bili socialdemokrati v koaliciji osamljeni, v najboljšem primeru sta jih pri delovanju v vladi podprla dva ministra SKD«. Ker so v Drnovškovi vladi štirje ministri iz vrst SKD, bi bilo zanimivo vedeti, katera dva sta Janšo in SDSS podpirala vsaj od časa do časa, katera dva pa nista nikoli, na tiskovni konferenci oz. v poročilu to ni bilo omenjeno.

Njegova stranka deluje za to, je nadaljeval Janša, za oblikovanje široke politične koalicije, v kateri bi kot stranke sodelovale SDSS, SLS, Zeleni Slovenije in Narodni demokrati, krilo SKD (to v slučaju, da bi SKD sama ostala v Drnovškovi koaliciji, drugače pa bi bila tudi SKD dobrodošla) ter sploh vsi v Sloveniji, ki želijo demokratično državo, moralno in socialno pravičnost, gospodarski napredek in ekološko osveščeno družbo.

Tiskovno konferenco pretekli petek so imeli tudi SKD. Strankin glavni tajnik Edvard Stanič je povedal, da se bo zborovanja udeležil tudi Lojze Peterle in na njem govoril. Stanič pa je potrdil, da SKD niso soorganizatorji zborovanja. V sporočilu za javnost je SKD poudarila, da tudi ta stranka v celoti podpira boj proti korupciji.

Do sobotnega zborovanja na Kongresnem trgu se je opredelil tudi predsednik vlade in stranke LDS, dr. Janez Drnovšek. Na njegovi petkovi tiskovni konferenci je dejal: »Upam, da organizatorji ne bodo ogrozili uspešnega razvoja v prihodnjem obdobju za ceno njihovega prihoda na oblast. Vlada bo na njihove zahteve odgovarjala konstruktivno, argumentirano, mirno in dostojanstveno. Skušali bodo obdržati višjo raven komuniciranja in prestrezati nizke udarce z oblikami parlamentarne demokracije. Prikazovanje Slovenije kot države, v kateri vlada korupcija, pomeni poskus posameznih politikov, da bi po tej poti prišli na oblast. Vsaka država se mora spopadati z mnogimi zlorabami. Dvomim, da lahko k razrešitvi tega problema pripomorejo posamezni mitingi in posamezne oblike pritiska. Sprejemamo pa vsako dobronamerno pobudo, če se bo ta izrazila v ustreznih ustanovah. Vlada je dosežaj predstavila številne ukrepe za odpravljanje možnosti zlorab in jih bomo znova predstavili v prihodnjem tednu.«



Dr. Janez Drnovšek in Lojze Peterle

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Primorski večer—

To soboto zvečer ima v SND na St. Clairju Primorski klub svoj letni Primorski večer. Pričetek ob 7h. Za vstopnice, pokličite 732-7527 ali 481-7432.

Koncert—

Pevski zbor Jadran vabi na svoj koncert, združen z večerjo in plesom, ki bo v soboto, 23. aprila, v SND na Waterloo Rd. Za vstopnice (\$16) in več informacije, pokličite Angelo Zabjek (531-3979) ali Dolores Dobida (951-1694).

Seja—

Društvo Ribnica št. 12 ima sejo to nedeljo pop. ob 2h, na domu predsednika Louisa Silca na 30417 Oakdale Rd. v Willowicku. Članstvo lepo vabljen.

Letna seja ZOD—

Zveza Oltarnih društev vabi članice na letno sejo, ki bo v nedeljo, 24. aprila, pop. ob 1.30 pri Sv. Kristini, 840 E. 222 St. v Euclidu. Najprej bo molitev rožnega venca v cerkvi, nato bo blagoslov z Najsvetejšim, takoj potem pa bo zborovanje v dvorani nasproti cerkve. Pri ZOD sodelujejo oltarna društva župnij sv. Vida, sv. Lovrenca, sv. Kristine in Marije Vnebovzete.

Kuharico iščejo—

Od srede do nedelje, 20. do 24. julija, bosta sponzorirali taborjenje Camp Pristava slovenski šoli sv. Vida in Marije Vnebovzete. Išče se pa kuharica, ki bi pripravila večerjo 22. julija ter zajtrk, obed in večerjo naslednji dan, 23. julija. Pomagali ji bodo sicer starši otrok. Ako se zanimate in želite več informacije, pokličite v večernem času Josepha Skrabec na 731-5739.

Za materinski dan—

Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu vabi na materinski dan prireditve, ki bo v soboto, 30. aprila, ob 6.30 zv., v šolskem avditoriju. Vstopnine ne bo.

MALI OGLASI

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Prodaja peciva in zajtrk—

To soboto in nedeljo bo pri fari sv. Vida prodaja peciva in sicer v soboto od 4.30 do 6.30 zv., v nedeljo pa od 8.30 zj. do 1. pop. V nedeljo ste tudi vabljeni na zajtrk, ki bo serviran po vsaki maši. Cena zajtrku (s klobasicami in jajci) je \$4 za odrasle in \$2 za otroke. Gospodinje so naprošene, da prinesejo pecivo, potice ali druge dobrote v društveno sobo to soboto od 3h dalje, ali med časom same prodaje. Več bo prineseno, več bo prodano, prebitek pa je namenjen potrebam župnije. Sodelujte!

Sen. Frank J. Lausche—

Prihodnji četrtek, 21. aprila, bo četrta obletnica smrti sen. Franka J. Lauscheta. V cerkvi sv. Vida bo isti dan zjutraj ob 8.30 maša za sen. Lauscheta.

Pozdrav iz Argentine—

Člani društva Zedinjena Slovenija pošiljajo, z njihovega 47. rednega letnega občnega zbora, nam pri Ameriški Domovini in vsem našim bralcem iskrene pozdrave. Našemu listu želijo veliko uspehov in božjega blagoslova. Lepo pismo sta podpisala prof. Tine Vivod, predsednik ZS, in tajnik, Emil Cof. Najlepša hvala!

Spominski darovi—

G. Florijan in ga. Marija Sekne, Wickliffe, O., sta darovala \$25 v podporo našemu listu, ob 25. obletnici smrti njunega sina Silvestra Victorja na bojišču v Vietnamu. (str. 18)

G. in ga. Joseph Baskovic, Cleveland, O., sta tudi darovala \$25, v spomin na starša Joseph in Rose Baskovic.

Ga. Frances J. Kikel, Willowick, O., je poklonila \$10, v spomin moža Charlesa.

Vsem darovalcem za njih podporo iskrena hvala!

V tiskovni sklad—

Ga. Minka Champa, Euclid, O., je darovala \$72 v naš tiskovni sklad. Pred tedni je preminul njen mož Andrew Champa, ki je bil pred leti član glavnega odbora ADZ.

G. Joseph in ga. Josephine Ambrosic, prav tako iz Euclida, sta pa poklonila \$30 v podporo Ameriški Domovini.

Tudi tem darovalcem izrekamo globoko hvaležnost.

Sprejem novih članic—

V nedeljo, 1. maja, bo Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete sprejelo nove članice. Ako bi rada postala članica, za več informacije lahko pokličite predsednico na 481-8263 ali tajnico na 481-3768. Dopis na str. 14.

Bralci

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Pred pomembno odločitvijo

Jutri bo stranka Liberalna demokracija Slovenije, torej LDS oziroma prva stranka (pod dr. Janezom Drnovškom) v sedaj tristrankarski vladni koaliciji (LDS, SKD in ZL) razpravljala in se odločila o predlogu Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov, da naj se iz koalicije izključi Združena lista (prenovljena komunistična partija) in naj vlado sestavlja stranki LDS in SKD, to po podpisu novega koalicijskega programskega dogovora med strankama. Ob tem pisanju izgleda, da bo LDS pobudo sprejela. Prihodnjo sredo pa naj bi svet SKD o odgovoru LDS razpravljaj in se odločil. Iz razpleta tega bo razvidno, ali se bo ustanovila os LDS-SKD (Drnovšek-Peterle), ali pa bo poskus propadel in bo SKD vlado zapustila, to slednje predvsem zaradi pritiska od strankinega članstva. Izid še ni jasan.

O politiki SKD v zvezi z vsem tem komentira strankin podpredsednik Marko Kremžar drugje v današnji AD. Ker je Peterle tako močno povezan z linijo, naj ostane stranka v koaliciji z LDS, bi drugačna strankina odločitev kaj lahko pomenila njegovo zamenjavo kot predsednika SKD. Tak razplet bi lahko imel še eno posledico, ki bi ne bila nujno koristna dolgoročno ne za stranko in ne za Slovenijo oziroma njeno postopno demokratizacijo. Padec Peterleta (tudi njegov nedavni intervju za *Slovenec* je v današnji AD) bi po vsej verjetnosti pomenil zmago bolj konservativnega krila v stranki. Njegova osebna odstranitev bi lahko tudi olajšala zblíževanje med SKD in Slovensko ljudsko stranko z njenim predsednikom Marjanom Podobnikom na čelu, lažje bi zraven prišel še Janez Janša. Skratka, z odhodom Peterleta (in z njim po vsej verjetnosti tudi drugi člani sedanjega najvišjega strankinega vodstva, ki so z njim povezani) bi se lahko širša slovenska desnica popolneje združila.

Vprašanje je, kaj bi to prineslo. Bolj enotna, ker bolj združena desnica bi mogla jasneje nastopati v javnosti z alternativnim programom. Ravno pa izkušnje iz Italije, kjer so zmagale desničarske stranke, potrjujejo, da se lahko tudi v takih okoliščinah, med miselno dokaj sorodnimi strankami in vodilnimi osebnostmi kaj hitro zapleta. Poleg obilice političnih strank in gibanj, razpolaga Slovenija tudi na čelu teh raznih in različnih formacij z velikim številom poglavarjev, med katerimi je težko najti nekoga, ki je pripravljen prostovoljno igrati politično drugo vjolino.

Upokojemcem Slovenske pristave

CLEVELAND, O. - Čeprav nas še straši mrz in sneg, nam narava naznanja z mačicami, prvimi cvetovi podleska, zvončkov in narcis, da niso več daleč topli dnevi. Dolge zime smo se že naveličali in komaj čakamo, da bomo lahko šli v naravo. Zato bo naša mesečna seja 27. aprila že na Slovenski pristavi; če kdo le more naj pride zgodaj in nam pomaga pograbit listje.

Na zadnji seji smo določili, da gremo 3. maja na izlet v Warren, Pa. Cena za izlet in kosilo je samo 27 dolarjev. Naši izleti so vedno zanimivi in skrbno organizirani. Ustavili se bomo v novi Blair's Outlet trgovini, ogledali znani Kinzua jez in še druge zanimivosti. Prijavljenih je že 30 članov; rabimo jih še vsaj 15 in vse prosimo, da na prihodnjem sestanku že poravnajo voznino. Prijavite se čimprej in pokličite Jožeta Korena na 942-3213.

Na tem sestanku bomo tudi razpravljali o naših poletnih izletih, zato želimo, da se tega sestanka udeleži čimveč članov. Na veselo svidenje na Slovenski pristavi 27. aprila!

Odbor

VABILO Oltarnega društva fare M. Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. - Kar lepa je skupina članic Oltarnega društva pri fari sv. Marije Vnebovzete v Collinwoodu. Seveda leta se nabirajo in starejše članice odhajajo v večnost. Dve leti že nismo imele novega pristopa v društvo, zato letos načrtujemo, da bomo imele 1. maja — na prvo nedeljo — sprejem novih članic. Mesec maj je tudi mesec, ko so prve žene in dekleta ustanovile Oltarno društvo in pričele z delom za faro na duhovnem in materialnem polju.

Drage faranke, katere še niste članice tega delovnega društva, iskreno ste vabljene, da se nam pridružite. Za vsa navodila, lahko kličete predsednico na 481-8263 ali tajnico na 481-3768.

Marica Lavriša

Rojaki! Priporočajte Ameriško Domovino svojim slovenskim prijateljem in znancem!

Ustanovitev bolj združene desnice bi lahko razjasnila politične opcije, a odvisno od samega programa te desnice bi bilo, ali bi strnila predvsem prepričane, zaradi ostrosti stališč pa odbila bolj zmerne ljudi, take, brez katerih podpore zmage na volitvah ni pričakovati. Isto velja seveda na drugi strani lestvice. Če bi bil po morebitnem odhodu SKD Drnovšek tako nespreten, da bi postal za širšo javnost lutka v rokah tistih iz ZL, bi to pomenilo zanj političen samomor. Prej je verjeti, da bi znal izkoristiti radikalizirano desnico za izvajanje od nje tistih, ki so sicer res na desni strani, odklanjajo pa povezavo z radikalnejšimi elementi.

Zato poudarjamo pomembnost odločitev, ki jih bodo podvzele v naslednjih tednih sploh konservativne slovenske politične stranke, predvsem pa SKD.

Novice iz župnije Rojstva Gospodovega v San Franciscu

V svečanem velikonočnem razpoloženju, a mnogi z bolečim srcem, so se letos Slovenci in naši prijatelji zbrali v naši lepo okrašeni župni cerkvi Rojstva Gospodovega. Odkar je pok. Lojze Gregorin obnovil lepo slovensko navado blagoslova velikonočnih jedil v cerkvi, so tudi letos naše vrle gospodinje ali pa njih hčerke prinesle velikonočne dobrote v lepo pregrnjenih košaricah k daritvenemu oltarju. S posebno svečano pobožnostjo jih je naš g. župnik John Mihovilovich blagoslovil.

Pevski zbor je pod novim, začasnim a spretnim vodstvom prijetne Diane Fir ubrano prepeval naše radostne in veličastne melodije, ki so nam znane in ljube še iz domovine. Vmes je bilo tudi nekaj latinščine. Zelo smo pa pogrešali orgelsko spremljavo, ki tako mogočno povzdigne svečanost velikega praznika Gospodove zmage. Poklicni, zelo spretni organist in pevovodja Aleš Šimenc se po nesrečnem padcu še ni dovolj okrepil, da bi mogel v cerkev. V molitvah se spominja-

ZAHVALA

WICHITA, Kansas - V zadnjih mesecih sem prejel sledeče darove za Koroške študente, ki obiskujejo Slovensko gimnazijo v Celovcu:

Fr. Rudi Urbič (že pok.), \$500; N.N., Euclid, O., \$300; Agnes in Dorothy Price, Pueblo, Colo., \$400; N.N., Kalifornija \$1000.

Za Karmeličanke na Sori pa sem prejel:

N.N., Cleveland, \$15; N.N., Kansas, \$95; N.N., Kansas, \$195; N.N., Kansas, \$100.

Koroški študentje, kot tudi Karmeličanke na Sori, se vam prisrčno zahvalijo za vaše darove. Dobro se zavedajo, koliko je prošnja od vsepovsod, zato se vam za vaš dar še prav posebno zahvalijo. Nekateri me sprašujejo, če še vedno zbiram za slovenske študente na Koroškem in Karmeličanke na Sori na Gorenjskem. Da, še vedno zbiram in oboji so vam zelo hvaležni. Za vsak dar se vam že v naprej prav lepo zahvalim.

Fr. John Lavrih
6900 E. 45 St., Apt. D2
Wichita, Kansas 67226

mo njega in njegove požrtvalne žene Dore, ki je tudi bila zelo bolna.

Enako nam je v molitvenem spominu Jože Nanut, edini še živeči ustanovni član našega cerkvenega pevskega zbora iz l. 1939. Noga mu je odpovedala. Odrezali so mu jo. Zdaj bo dobil protezo in upa, da bo spet mogel hoditi.

Upokojeni odlični basist Ernest Lenarčič je bil s svojo družino spet med nami. Veselo smo pozdravili našo zvesto faranko, 92-letno Rose Scoff, in dr. Franceta Rodeta. Mladina, ki je ob 80-letnici naše župnije nastopila kot otroški pevski zbor v narodnih nošah na odru v cerkveni dvorani, je od takrat zbrastla kot jelke in hrasti. Ta naša pridna dekleta in krepki fantje zelo uspešno študirajo oz. so že v službah. Veseli smo jih.

O bodočnosti župnije

Žalostno in zaskrbljeni smo glede bodočnosti naše cerkve. Zaman je prizadevanje župljanov in trud vodstva cerkvenega odbora za ohranitev naše etnične župnije. Škofijsko vodstvo nam je sporočilo, da bo (po dolgem premotranju) naša cerkev zaprta s prvim julijem. G. župnik Mihovilovich odide v pokoj. Ukinjenih bo še deset drugih župnij.

Razlog? V San Franciscu je preveč cerkv, premalo duhovnikov, premalo vernikov, popravilo nekaterih ob potresu poškodovanih cerkv bi stalo milijone. Naša cerkev in še nekaj drugih, ki bodo ukinjene, imajo veliko vrednost zemljišča — s prodajo tega bi se izkupiček v milijonski vrednosti lahko porabil v druge nujne zadeve, ki jih ima nadškofijsko vodstvo. Duhovnikom je od g. nadškofa strogo prepovedano razmotrivati o tej zadevi.

Ker so nas obdolžili, da Slovenci in Hrvati v naši župniji nismo složni, smo ustanovili društvo »Croats and Slovenians United« (Udruženje Hrvatov in Slovencev). Odbor tega udruženja zdaj vodi našo zadevo. Končni odgovor pričakujemo iz Vatikana. Moramo se pač predati v božjo Previdnost.

Angela Gospodarič

Naša faks številka je:
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CENE NIZKE
PO VAŠI ŽELJI!

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

Prekmurski slikar Štefan Hauko med ameriškimi Slovenci

Slovenski prispevek ob 100-letnici cerkve sv. Vida v Clevelandu

»Na svetu je dežela upov, dežela svobode. To je dežela, kjer najraznovrstnejši ljudje, ki izhajajo skoraj iz vseh narodov sveta, živijo skupaj pod istim velikim nebom. Hodijo v cerkev, ki so si jo sami izbrali — katoliško, protestantsko, židovsko, muslimansko ali budistično — in nikogar ne preganjajo zaradi vere. Može in žene te dežele volijo ljudi, katere želijo imeti, da jim vlada; odstavljajo svoje zastopnike z glasovanjem — ne z revolucijo — če mislijo, da so slabo vladali; izrekajo svoje sodbe o svoji vladi in o upravljanju svoje dežele v vseh časih; skrbе vsak zase, a so vendarle zvesti skupni stvari, domovini in zastavi...«, je zapisal Stephen Vincent Benét, ki ga je vojni informacijski urad leta 1942 naprosil, naj zapiše kratko in poučno zgodovino Združenih držav Amerike.

In pod tem velikim ameriškim nebom živijo tudi naši rojaki, ameriški Slovenci. Pred dobrim letom so iz Clevelanda prosili svoje sorodnike v Trstu, da jim pomagajo v »stari domovini« Sloveniji poslati slikarja, ki bi jim poslikal clevelandsko cerkev sv. Vida. Ti so zaprosili svojega sorodnika in velikega ljubitelja kulture, Petra Simonitija iz Celja, da jim pomaga pri iskanju. Po nasvetu celjske umetnostne zgodovinarke Milene Moškon je bil iz Slovenije predlagan akademski slikar Štefan Hauko. Po trdi poti izbiranja so se zanj odločili tudi ameriški Slovenci.

Štefan Hauko se je rodil leta 1935 v Sodišincih v Prekmurju. Vse do štiriindvajsetega leta je moral voditi domačo kmetijo in v sebi zatirati željo po slikarstvu. Vezanost na zemljo ter slo v stiku z njo spoznavati usodnost take navezanosti, je prenašal kot težko življenjsko resničnost. Po Šoli na Akademiji za likovno umetnost in po njej leta 1966 za nadaljnji specialni študij restavtorstva, je bil vse do upokojitve zaposlen v Narodni galeriji v Ljubljani. Tu je oživil staro umetniške slike, ki jih je načel zob časa.

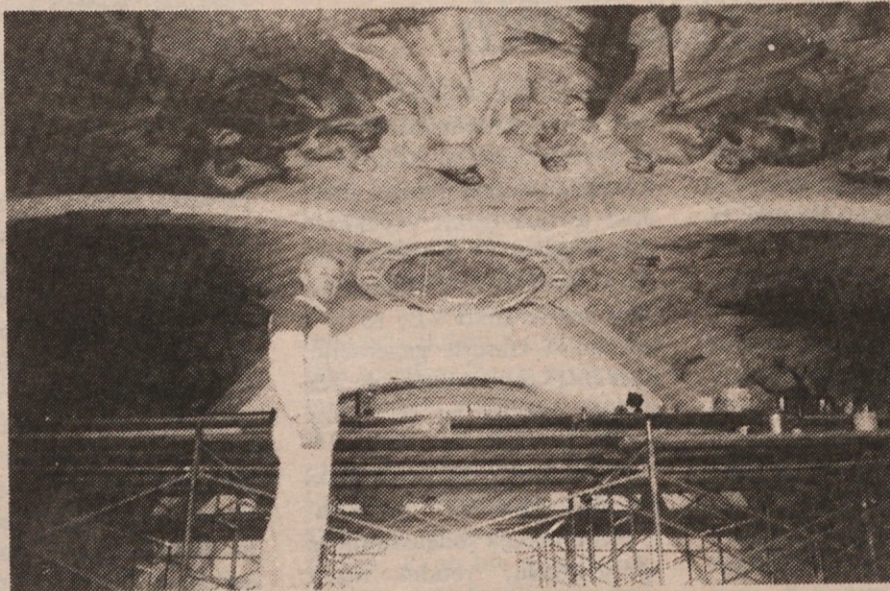
Njegova trdna zasidranost v domačih predelih je v psihološko idejnem smislu pogojila njegovo razmerje do slikarskega izražanja, ki se razodeva v številnih razstavah od leta 1965 dalje, doma in v tujini, kar potrjuje dve nagradi za plakat, nagrada INTART 4 v Celovcu (1971), odkupna nagrada na II. razstavi jugoslovanskega portreta v Tuzli (1971), nagrada na razstavi sodobnega gvaša v Radencih (1982), in nagrada na bienalu PANNONIA Grand Prix v Murski Soboti (1983).

Pokrajina močvirnatga sveta z rastišči narcis, močvirskega tulipana in sibirske perunike, vlažnih obrežij, poraslih s čopasto travo, jelšami in vrbami, ki mejijo na temne gozdove, nad njo pa težko, svinčeno sivo nebo, ki ga prepenjajo oblaki, se v nizkem horizontu staplja z neskončno planjavo.

V tem stičišču je mogoče na Haukovih slikah občutiti tisto romantično opredeljeno božanskost krajine, njene kozmogonične razsežnosti, ki so hkrati povezane z melanholijo groze, podajanja v smrt. V tem se zrcalijo tudi usodne in krute izgube Haukovih družinskih članov. Vse to daje njegovemu umetniškemu ustvarjanju po ocenah umetnostnih zgodovinarjev pravo »panonsko širino«, ki izhaja iz umetnikove bogate notranje likovne imaginacije (predstavljanja podob), njegove zavesti in podzvesti, ki je gotovo pogojena in vezana na pokrajinsko podobo njegove ožje domovine.

Haukovi ocenjevalci vidijo njegovo »gradnjo« na dveh enakovrednih poljih, na realnem in nadrealnem, njegovo slikarsko izražanje pa po svoje kot prav gotovo edinstven pojav. Dve najbolj vidni prvini tega prekmurskega slikarja sta krajina in človek. Njegovo delo nam kaže globoko mislečega in čutečega umetnika, kjer je sodobni človek v krajini upodobljen s svojim obupom, tesnobo, strahom in grozo na nov, samosvoj način. S tem pa umetnik pomaga svojemu gledalcu, da lažje prenaša zlo, hkrati pa ga dviga in mu pomaga živeti za dobro.

V sakralni umetnosti najdemo Hauka v križevem potu



Štefan Hauko ob svojih freskah v cerkvi sv. Vida v Clevelandu

cerkve na Cankovi in v Bakovcih, v oltarni podobi cerkve v Genterovcih, v Petišovcih, v kapeli v Kobilju in Ivancih v Prekmurju ter v Štepanji vasi v Ljubljani.

Predstavitve poslikave cerkve sv. Vida v Clevelandu

Sredi januarja je akademski slikar Štefan Hauko v kapucinski cerkvi v Celju prvič v Sloveniji predstavil svoje delo, poslikavo najstarejše slovenske cerkve sv. Vida v Clevelandu s freskami.

Sedanja cerkev sv. Vida je bila zgrajena leta 1932 na mestu, kjer je stala prejšnja lesena cerkev iz leta 1893. Umetnik je v petih mesecih poslikal s freskami 250 kvadratnih metrov. Delo je zajelo strop in niši z brežjansko in lurško kapelo.

Celjski umetniški večer z akademskim slikarjem Štefanom Haukom, povezovalko, umetnostno zgodovinarico Mileno Moškon in prijaznim gostiteljem, patrom Pavlom Koširjem, nam je na predstavitvi stropa cerkve v Clevelandu prikazal Pot v Emavs, Petrovo izpoved Kristusu, Prihod Sv. Duha, Nejevernega Tomaža, Kristusov vnebohod na slavo, loku in Kristusovo vstajenje v prezbiteriju.

V stranski ladji cerkve je Kristusov krst, v brežjanski kapeli pa poleg upodobitev iz slovenske zgodovine tudi Brezje, Lurška kapela prikazuje Marijino kronanje, Jezusa med otroki in Lurd.

Pri blagoslovitvi prenovljene cerkve sv. Vida ob njeni stoletnici avgusta lani, so ameriški Slovenci navdušeno ugotavljali, da je to sedaj res prava slovenska cerkev. Gledalci v Celju smo se pri ogledu videokasete in fotografij s tem strinjali, obenem pa obžalovali, da nam tako velika umetnina ni bliže.

mag. sci. Karolina Godina
dr. med.
Rodna gruda (april 1994)

In dogodilo se je...

NEW YORK, NY - V življenju vsepovsod, tudi v naši Ameriki, se dogajajo močno neljube in moteče stvari. V naši deželi tudi pošta ne deluje več tako dobro, kot je v času moje vrnitve v rojstno deželo ob koncu leta 1946. Pošto so dostavljali na dom dvakrat dnevno. Poštariji takrat niso imeli vozičkov. Na ramenih so jo nosili. V poštnih uradih niso imeli nobenih tehničnih pripomočkov. In pošta je prihajala redno in hitro.

Kako pa je zdaj? Naj vam nekaj povem o prejemu pisma iz Milwaukeeja. To pismo mi je poslala sokolska sestra Milena Svetlič 22. oktobra 1993 za moj rojstni dan. In prav v redu sem ga prejel 9. marca 1994.

S to stvarnostjo moramo računati tudi prejemniki Ameriške domovine izven Clevelanda. Tako nisem gotov, kdaj bom prejel AD s svojim kroniškim zapisom o prvi pomladni nedelji pri Sv. Cirilu na Osmi.

Ob koncu prejšnjega dopisa (tega oz. AD z njim še ob tem pisanju nisem prejel) sem napovedal, da bosta tej lepi prvi pomladni nedelji sledili naslednji dve taki. Poudaril sem dejstvo, da sta to cvetna in vstajenjska. Ti dve nedelji sta postali v njujorški slovenski srenji tradicionalni. Cerkev sv. Cirila je na ti dve nedelji vedno polno zasedena.

K lepemu bogoslužju teh nedelj smo v času župnikovanja p. Richarda Rogana dodali še narodni običaj butaric in velikonočnih pisank, pirhov. P. Rogan sam jih je mojstrsko oblikoval. K sosednim Ukrajincem se je hodil učiti sprva. Seveda njegova motivika je bila naša, slovenska.

Mojster pirhov je bil tudi umrl Simon Kregar. Vendar on jih je napravil samo za svoje ožje prijatelje, dočim župnik p. Richard za slehernega farana in Slovenca, ki je na to nedeljo prišel k Sv. Cirilu. P. Richard je odšel, tradicija pirhov pa je ostala. Zdaj jih delajo nekateri farani. Nekaj prav umetniških.

Da imamo tradicijo butaric na cvetno nedeljo je zasluga farana Toneta Babnika in njegove družine osmih otrok. K tej se je pridružila zadnja leta še družina Nejčeta Zupana. Upam, da bo Nejče s svojimi

doraščajočimi petimi otroki po nekaj letih lahko prevzel tradicionalno delo butaric iz rok Toneta Babnika. Z ducatom butaric pred več kot 20 leti je to narodno navado prinesel k Sv. Cirilu. Od tedaj pa vsako leto več in več. Letos so jih pod njegovim vodstvom izdelali kar 134. In vse so šle.

In že to je dokaz, meni kot kroničarju ni treba posebej poudarjati, da je bila na to nedeljo naša cerkev polna. Na to nedeljo smo na Ameriškem kot vsako nedeljo. A vendar podoba v malem je, kot da smo nekje na Slovenskem.

Bogoslužje te nedelje je blagoslov palm in branje iz sv. pisma o Jezusovem trpljenju. Blagoslov butaric in palm se je dogodil v dvorani. Po njem je bila procesija vseh faranov, narodnih noš, ministrantov ter župnik p. Alojzija Jenka v zgornji cerkveni prostor. Naša cerkev je bila praznična kot vsako nedeljo nikakor ne more biti. Vendar vsaj cvetna je bila cvetna pri Sv. Cirilu ter pomladna v obrazu. Samo Myra Habjan Hesch je bila med nami iz drugega rodu ob ustanavljanju fare.

Med tednom smo bogoslužno sledili od Gospodove zadnje večerje do Njegovega križanja, pokopa in vstajenja. Obisk domače cerkve je bila četrtek in petek zvečer le s strani zvestih, stalnih. V soboto le malo močnejši, toda šibkejši od lanskega. Kar skrbelo me je, kako bo drugi dan, na vstajenjsko.

In doživeli smo nekaj obratnega od lanskega velikonočnega življenja pri Sv. Cirilu. Lani je bil na sobotni večer obisk izredno močan, pa drugi dan, na vstajenjsko, kar nekam prešibek. Na letošnjo pa obratno. Naša cerkev je spet bila zares polno zasedena. Večinoma so bili mladi obrazi, in tu celo meni precej nepoznanih. Le Emil Ručigaj je bil kot sin naših farnih ustanoviteljev. Zame tisto spoznanje, ko se v teku življenja življenje samo spreminja. In to se dogaja tudi v življenju naše srenje in fare.

»Gor vstajenje« smo slavili pri tej vstajenjski maši. Prepevanje na koru je bilo boljše od onega na cvetno. Vendar vso lepo petje sta nam dali Mar-

(dalje na str. 16)

V BLAG SPOMIN

OB 11. OBLETNICI, ODKAR NAS JE ZA VEDNO ZAPUSTIL NAŠ LJUBLJENI MOŽ, OČE, STARI OČE IN PRASTARI OČE



JOHN MRSNIK

ki je za vedno zaspal dne 19. aprila 1983.

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

Žalujemo:

Albina — žena
Rose Mary Toth — hčer
John — sin
John — zet
Jerry — snaha
Vnuki in vnukinje
Pravnuki in pravnukinje
Richmond Hts., O., 14. aprila 1994.

Anton M. LAVRISHA

Attorney-at-Law
(Odvetnik)

18975 Villaview Road
at Neff
692-1172

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MARKO KREMŽAR

KOMENTAR

Tvegani koraki SKD

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — V velikonočnem času je pretresala slovensko državo težka politična kriza, katere posledice so še nepredvidljive. Organi obrambnega ministrstva so odkrili in aretirali vohuna. Predsednik vlade pa ni čestital obrambnemu ministru, temveč ga je odstavil zaradi nepravilnosti v zvezi z aretacijo. Obrambni minister v resnici ni bil odstavljen zaradi omenjene afere, temveč ker je nadzoroval eno redkih ključnih mest v državni upravi, ki ni bila v rokah bivših komunistov.

Čeprav je pozornost javnega mnenja ob tej priložnosti obrnjena k osebnosti dosedanjega obrambnega ministra Janeza Janše, prizadevajo omenjeni dogodki najmočnejše stranko krščanskih demokratov. Ti so stali pred težko odločitvijo, ali brezpogojno podpreti Janšo in zrušiti vladno ali rešiti vladno in braniti položaj obrambnega ministra le do meje vladne stabilnosti. Vsekakor so zahtevali, da se vsa situacija temeljito preišče, predno bi govorili o zamenjavi ministra. Vendar predsednik vlade njihovega stališča ni upošteval in zamenjal socialdemokrata Janšo s Kacinom iz svoje stranke.

Ob dramatičnem glasovanju v Državnem zboru so poslanci SKD glasovali brez izjeme v prid ministru Janši, a bili — kot znano — preglasovani. Ko bi tedaj SKD zapustili vladno skupaj s svojim političnim zaveznikom, bi vlada padla. To bi pomenilo najprej novo, povsem levičarsko vladno koalicijo, hkrati sodelovanje vseh neobremenjenih, demokratičnih sil v opoziciji, potem pa verjetno predčasne volitve, ki bi razčistile politično ozračje v republiki.

Na ta način bi bila tudi uglasjena pot do nadaljnje povezave med SKD, SLS, in socialdemokrati. Te stranke s sorodnimi programi bi lahko pomenile krepko volilno koalicijo. S skupnim delom bi zelo verjet-

no vzbudile med ljudmi zaupanje, si povečale število volilcev in postale resna alternativa za kasnejšo vladno. Druga možnost je bila ostati v vladi in zahtevati, da se Drnovšek odpove zavezi s skrajno levičarsko stranko ZL, to je s komunisti starejše generacije. Svet SKD se je odločil, da išče rešitev iz krize po tej, drugi poti.

Predsednika SKD in LDS Peterle in Drnovšek, sta se baje glade takega sodelovanja že sporazumela, vendar mora prestati dogovor formalno odobritev obeh strank. Če in ko se to izvrši, bo imela slovenska republika vladno dvostrankarsko koalicijo ter opozicijo, v kateri bodo poleg vseh naravnih zaveznikov krščanskih demokratov tudi skrajni komunisti.

Glede primernosti odločitve SKD so mnenja deljena in tako eni kakor drugi navajajo za svoje stališče veljavne razloge. SKD so izgubili z ministrom Janšo uglednega zaveznika, a če jim načrt uspe, bodo v zameno spravili iz vlade skrajno levičarsko ZL. Žrtvovali so s tem za demokracijo pomembno obrambno ministrstvo, a pridobili bi zase dve ali tri druge. Matematika, se zdi, da govori v prid tej odločitvi, ki pa ne reši SKD v vladi vloge manjšinskega partnerja.

Tri dodatna ministrstva, ki bi jih dobili v novi vladi SKD, so vsekakor več od enega, ki prehaja po Janševem odhodu v roke Drnovškove stranke. Vprašanje je, če vsa tri po strateški vrednosti odtehtajo eno. Res je imela komunistična ZL v vladi več mest kakor Janševa socialna demokracija, vendar zadnje čase pri ljudstvu priljubljenost prve hitro upada, medtem ko drugi vztrajno raste.

Upoštevati je treba tudi, da je bil predsednik socialdemokratov Janez Janša v vladi edini družabnik SKD, ki ni izhajal iz vrst bivše partijske elite, da je dosleden nasprotnik preteklih in sedanjih korupcij ter da ima njegova osebnost v Sloveniji izreden simbolični pomen.

Dejstvo, da bi odstranil Drnovšek iz vlade predstavnika ZL, razlagajo nekateri kot razdor v komunističnih vrstah. Drugi pa presojujejo, da komunisti vnovič brišejo za seboj sled in da žrtvujejo s stranko ZL le prazno mošnjo, potem ko so partijsko dediščino že prenesli pod streho LDS. Če je omenjeni razdor med komunisti vprašljiv, pa je razdor med demokratično sredino resničen in se je zadnje dni še povečal. S tem pa stavijo SKD svoj politični uspeh le na zanesljivost koalicijskega partnerja, to je LDS, kar je, milo rečeno, zelo tvegano.

Tudi v novi, dvostrankarski vladi bi bili SKD v manjšini in le dobro izdelana koalicijska pogodba jim lahko omogoči delno uresničevanje svojega programa. V primerih, ki ne

bodo predvideni v koalicijski pogodbi, bodo redno preglašovani že v vladi. V državnem zboru, kjer se osnutki spreminjajo v zakone, pa bo položaj še bolj zamotan. Ni verjetno, da bi predloge SKD podprli vsi poslanci vladne LDS, saj je znano, da ti glasujejo, kot se jim zdi, in da ima Drnovšek nanje le relativen vpliv. ZL jih ne bo podpirala, če pa bi jih, bi glasovi komunističnih poslancev ugledu SKD več škodili kot koristili. Vprašanje je, če bodo njihovi naravni zavezniki, predvsem SLS in socialdemokrati, pozabili na zamere in jih, kadar treba, podprli? Vsekakor ni jasno, kako naj bi ministri iz vrst krščanskih demokratov vladali brez zadostne podpore parlamenta.

Tu se odpirata SKD dve poti. Ali omejiti predloge svojih ministrov na nesporna, tehnična vprašanja, ali pa postaviti pred preizkušnjo trdnost nove vlade z zahtevnimi zakonski osnutki v skladu z mišljenjem in programom SKD. Če to store in vidijo, da jih koalicijski partner ne podpira, ostaja ponovno možnost izstopa iz vlade, prehod v opozicijo in zahteva po novih volitvah.

Mednarodni položaj slovenske republike je poglavitni razlog, ki nagiba del SKD, naj bi reševali koalicijsko vladno skoraj za vsako ceno. Pravilno ocenjujejo, da Slovenija še ni dokončno odtrgana od Balkana ter da bo potrebno še veliko dela in sposobne zavzetosti zunanjega ministra, da utrdimo v svetu svojo državno identiteto. In težko bi našli med levičarji koga, ki bi mogel in hotel opravljati ta posel tako vestno in požrtvovalno, kot dela to s pomočjo evropskih krščanskih demokratičnih strank minister Lojze Peterle. Ministrstvo ugleda odpira vrata evropskih držav tudi Drnovšku, ki si iz tega razloga želi ohraniti, vsaj za-

(dalje na str. 17)

V Sloveniji delujejo tri katoliške gimnazije

Prihodnost naroda je odvisna od vzgoje mladine

(nadaljevanje in konec)

Želimeljska salezijanska ustanova pa ni le kraj Gimnazije Želimlje in Doma Janeza Boska. Z leti je postala duhovno središče, kraj številnih duhovnih srečanj (za ministrante, birmance, pevske zборе, mladinske skupine), vzgojnih posvetovanj in predvsem srečevanj družin iz vse Slovenije. Prizadevajo si, da bodo te dejavnosti živele in se širile tudi v prihodnje in tako mnogim pri našle novo obogatitev in duhovni zagon v življenje.

Škofijska gimnazija v Vipavi je nastala iz malega semenišča v Vipavi, ki ga je leta 1952 ustanovil dr. Mihael Toroš, takratni apostolski administrator jugoslovanskega dela goriške nadškofije. Prva državno-pravna zasebna gimnazija na Primorskem je postala z ustanovno listino 15. maja 1991; podpisal jo je - poleg zastopnikov državnih oblasti - koprski škof mag. Metod Pirihi. Ustanovitelj vipavske gimnazije je torej koprski škof.

Vipava je zemljepisno središče koprške škofije. Šolo so namenili fantom ni dekletom, ki si po uspešno končani osnovni šoli želijo pridobiti dobro izobrazbo za nadaljnji študij na Univerzi v Ljubljani ali Mariboru oziroma tistim, ki se zavedajo pomembnosti prave vzgoje pri oblikovanju osebnosti mladostnika.

Vipavski dijaki, ki imajo namen pozneje nadaljevati študij na Teološki fakulteti, bivajo v domu; kolikor pa prostor dopušča, se jim lahko pridružijo še drugi dijaki, če to želijo, vsi drugi pa so »vozači«, saj so njihove družine v glavnem v bližnji okolici. Tako bo ostalo tudi naprej.

Prihodnje šolsko leto bo v vseh štirih razredih okoli 100 dijakov in dijakinj. V prvem je letos 33 dijakov, v drugem 24, v tretjem pa 16. Na dnevu odprtih vrat je bilo zanimanje za šolo zelo veliko, saj se je oglasilo več kot 60 učencev in staršev. Zaradi prostorskih omejitev vpisujejo vsako leto le po en oddelček prvega letnika. Manjše število dijakov omogoča bolj osebni pristop profesorjev in vzgojiteljev do vsakega in prijetnejše družinsko ozračje.

Šola uči in vzgaja

Želja vseh profesorjev je, da bi mlade naučili kar največ za življenje. Dobra strokovna usposobljenost vseh profesorjev in sodobno opremljene učilnice omogočajo kakovostno izvajanje pouka po sodobnih pedagoških metodah. Velik poudarek pa dajejo tudi vzgoji mladih, ki se prav v teh letih odraščanja oblikujejo v celostne osebnosti.

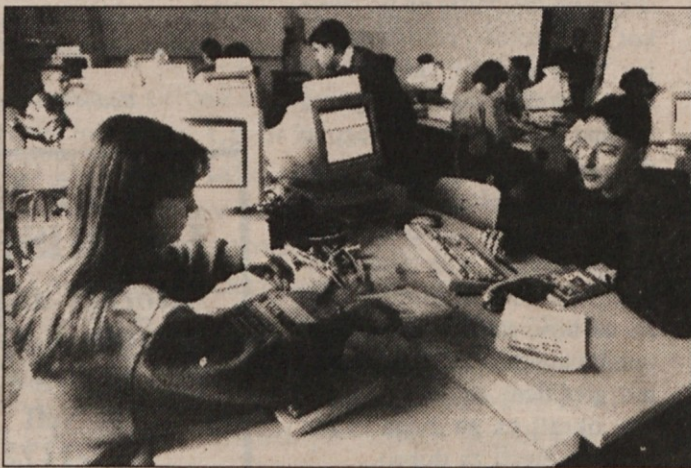
Vzgojno delo poteka na pasiven in aktiven način. K prvemu štejejo ustvarjanje takih razmer, ki na razvoj mladega človeka delujejo čim bolj močno. Pomemben je zgled posameznikov in skupin. Saj celo pregovor pravi: Besede mičejo, zgledi vlečejo. V zgledih morajo zaznati tako vedenje in kulturo, kot jo želimo od naših dijakov in dijakinj.

K aktivnim vzgojnim metodam pa štejejo neposredno delo z dijaki, tudi neposredno poseganje profesorjev v dijakovo ravnanje in njegova stališča. Ta poseganja pa morajo temeljiti na spoštovanju dijakove osebnosti, njegove osebnosti svobode in pravice do lastnega mišljenja.

(dalje na str. 18)



Ravnatelj gimnazije v Vipavi kaže enega največjih herbarijev v Sloveniji.



Pridobivanje računalniškega znanja v ŠKG v Šentvidu

Pogovor z Lojzetom Peterletom, predsednikom Slovenskih krščanskih demokratov

»Bomo parlamentarci ali demonstrantje?«

Ta intervju je izšel v Sloven-
cu 2. aprila. Ker je Lojze Pe-
terle, doslej v očeh nekaterih
največ »zaupanja vreden poli-
tik« v Sloveniji, njegova stran-
ka pa prav tako, trenutno za-
radi domnevne vloge v zadevi
odstranitve Janeza Janše tarča
močne kritike, posredujemo
tekst tega intervjuja. Z Lojze-
tom Peterletom sta se pogo-
varjala Slovenčeva novinarja
Vinko Zalar in Urša Matos.

Bralce bi morale zanimati
Peterletove besede o preteklih
vlogah SLS in SDSS, oziroma
Marjana Podobnika in samega
Janeza Janše.

Urednik A.D.



ti že prej, vendar so s tem,
menda iz osamosvojitvenih
razlogov, odlagali. Ko so de-
mokrati predlagali konec De-
mosa, češ da so ključne naloge
opravljene, se je upanje slo-
venske demokratične pomladi
sesulo. Koalicije na novem
skupnem političnem imenoval-
cu ni bilo več in to je vodilo
tudi vse nadaljnje dogajanje.

Danes je zelo težko govoriti
o morali Podobniku, Janši ali
še nekaterim, ki so takratno
vlado rušili. SLS je bila nam-
reč prva, ki je k Drnovšku sto-
pila s pobudo, da naj vlado
prevzame v svoje roke, to pa
so podprli tudi Janša, Bavčar
in Pučnik in Hribarjeva — do
takrat simboli slovenske po-
mladi.

Zanimivo, da imajo vsi ti
vsaj sled partijske preteklosti
in jih je simbolnost nadela
»desnica«. Tisti, ki naj bi po-
menili najtrdnjše demosovski
člen, so se izkazali kot šibkejša
plat koalicije. Zato je tem lju-
dem tudi težko verjeti, da bi se
ta skupnost lahko vnovič sešla.
Tega naboja namreč med Slo-
venci ni več. Ostal je nerabljen
zaradi napačne fronte, ki se je
čisto po partijsko usmerila
predvsem proti krščanskim de-
mokratom.

Napačna politična izbira pa
je za seboj potegnila tudi šte-
vilne druge posledice. Vlada,
ki jo je sestavil Drnovšek, v
sedmih mesecih ni naredila nič
posebnega, razen velike napa-
ke — dvignila je plače in pove-
čala javno porabo. Takšen uk-
rep je bil sicer ugoden za voli-
tve in volilci so ga znali tudi
ustrezno nagraditi. Posledice
pa mora s težavo nositi današ-
nja vlada.

Na drugih volitvah Demoso-
vega naboja ni bilo več, zato ni
bilo koalicije, ki bi se enotno
postavila proti nasprotnemu
političnemu polu in temu pri-
meren je bil tudi izid. Pri tem
pa moram povedati, da je od-
klonitev združevanja Sloven-
ske ljudske stranke (mimogre-
de, svoj program ima prepisan
iz programa nemških krščan-
skih demokratov) s krščanski-
mi demokrati vzrok, da nova
politična izbira ni zmogla več,
kot to, kar je dosegla. Samo če
bi nastopili združeni, bi v par-
lamentu lahko imeli več po-
slancev kot LDS.

Od tu naprej se je zgodba
odvijala po znanem scenariju.

Danes SLS v opoziciji ne more
nastopati drugače kot z napa-
dom na Krščanske demokrate,
saj v političnem prostoru nek-
danje Parije na podporo volil-
cev nikakor ne more računati.

Politični prostor na desni je
v veliki meri razbil Jelinčič, ko
ga je v ta namen postavila levi-
ca. Naj še povem, da je Po-
dobnik pred zadnjimi volitva-
mi zahteval, naj gre SKD v de-
sno koalicijo z Jelinčičem, pa
smo to, hvala Bogu, zavrnil.

• V javnosti je bila v zad-
njem času večkrat izražena mi-
sel, da se voditelji desnosre-
dinskih strank med seboj ne
uspejo sporazumeti zaradi ne-
kih značajskih napak...

Značaji so zelo različni. Pri
nas gre bolj za težave z mate-
matiko. Podobnik pravi, da bi
bili združeni šibkejši, s tem pa
še naprej služi samo levici.

• Zanimivo bi bilo primerja-
ti slovenski razvoj iz komuni-
zma z razvojem v drugih drža-
vah vzhodne Evrope. Večkrat
ugotavljamo, da je Slovenija v
tem razvoju začela zamujati.

Zaostajamo predvsem za
Češko. Marsikje je podobno
kot v Sloveniji. Nekdanji ko-
munisti so se razglasili za de-
mokrate, se razlezli v več
strank. Ohranili ključne fi-
nančne položaje, vpliv v obči-
lih... Bolj kot zaostanek pri
lastninjenju me moti sloven-
ska moralna nejasnost. Ali je
Partija res opravila kako
spravno dejanje?

• V sosednji Italiji je krščan-
ska demokracija v zadnjem
letu prenehala obstajati, njena
naslednica pa se je na volitvah
slabo odrezala. Je to evropski
trend?

Italija je glede tega poseben
primer: nastajal je 45 let, zato
so drugačni volilni izidi razu-
mljivi. V Evropi pa ne vidim
zahajanja krščanskodemok-
ratske politične izbire. Vesel
sem, da je bila dovolj močna,
ko je šlo za priznanje sloven-
ske samostojnosti, saj si je
brez krščanskodemokratske
podpore ne predstavljam.

• Zadnje politične tedne je v
Sloveniji mogoče primerjati s
premiki v Italiji. V obeh drža-
vah se krepi radikalizem in
populizem na škodo sredinskih
strank.

Tudi pri nas se lahko moč
populizem poveča, vprašanje
pa je, koliko časa bo to moč
lahko obdržal. Raziskave ka-
žejo, da med ljudmi še vedno
prevladuje želja po zmernosti,
strpnosti, dialogu. Namesto
prepira želijo napredek. Nešte-
tokrat slišim očitke, češ, zakaj
stranke z »desne« strani ne
stopimo že enkrat skupaj, na-
mesto da se samo prepiramo.
Po anketi, ki je bila opravljena
ta teden, pa sem videl, da smo
krščanski demokrati glasove v
zadnjem času celo pridobili.

• Medijski videz lahko pra-
va razmerja precej prikriva.
Vprašanje je, ali bi se na pred-
časnih volitvah populistični
premiki dejansko pokazali v
volilnih izidih.

Glede na to, kakšni strahovi
vladajo med ljudstvom v tem
trenutku, menim, da trda, po-
pulistična linija ne bi mogla
dobiti veliko glasov.

Tvegani koraki SKD

(nadaljevanje s str. 16)

enkrat, njegovo pomoč.

Drugi del SKD pa svari pred
konkretno nevarnostjo, da
pade ob vsej zunanje politični
samostojnosti slovenska drža-
va v roke udbomafije ter po-
stane po vsebini balkanska dr-
žavica, pa čeprav ustavno lo-
čena od nekdanjih jugoslovan-
skih sosedov. To pa je mogoče
preprečiti le z odločno sloven-
sko, visoko moralno, protiko-
rupcijsko notranjo politiko, s
strogim nadzorstvom nad de-
lovanjem skupin in posame-
znikov, ki so bili nosilci nek-
danjega, a še krepko prisotne-
ga totalitarnega sistema. Ti
imajo še vedno vodilna mesta
ne le v gospodarstvu in medi-
jih, marveč tudi v predsedstvu
države, v Državnem svetu, v
parlamentu, v stranki ZL, v
Drnovškovi LDS in še kje.

V bistvu gre pri tem za vpra-
šanje, ali je potrebnejša zuna-
nja okrepitev videza ali notra-
nja ureditev države? Ali je
važnejše, kaj mislijo o nas
drugi, ali to, kar v resnici
smo? Zunanje delovanje je za
državo silno pomembno, a
brezbrižnost ob notranji poli-
tični in gospodarski korupciji
pomeni moralni razkroj, ki bi
bil za narod usoden.

Težka nevarnost za demo-
kracijo in za resen prehod v
pravno državo bi nastopila, če
bi se spustila SKD v navezi z
LDS na pot tesnega, dolgoro-
nega zavezništva. V tem pri-
meru bi se morali SKD prak-
tično odpovedati načelnim po-
tezam, delovati pragmatično
in s tem prezreti svoj lastni
program, ki temelji na krščan-
skem pojmovanju morale. Pri-
sotnost SKD v vladi bi bila te-
daj le podpora politiki, katero
bi diktirala večinska LDS. Vsa
moralna vprašanja kakor, na
primer, poravnava komuni-
stičnih krivic iz dobe revoluci-
je in po njej ali odkrivanje od-
govornosti za gospodarsko po-
litične afere bi izginila iz dne-
nega reda. To pa bi bila pre-

Upam, da tovrstni populi-
zem Slovencev ne bo preveč
zastupil in da se politike z vi-
lami ne bodo šli. Moja želja je,
da bi ljudje imeli mir. Medijs-
ka podoba današnjega časa
pa je varljiva. Mimogrede:
Slovenski krščanski demokrati
so edini krščanski demokrati iz
nekdanjega socialističnega
sveta, ki so volilni dosežek od
prvih do drugih volitev izbolj-
šali.

• Kakšno podobo vam kaže-
jo neposredni odzivi stranki-
nega članstva?

Nekoliko slaba je podoba
tam, kjer zadev niso pojasnje-
vali naši ljudje, temveč so jim
drugi vsiljevali strah pred ka-
tastrofo. Velika večina članov
želi konstruktivno in sredinsko
delo stranke tudi v bodoče,
zavzemajo se torej za stranko,
ki bo gradila boljšo Slovenijo.

• Preoblikovanje koalicije v
izključno navezo med SKD in
LDS utemeljujete z željo po
preprečevanju politične polari-
zacije. S takšno razlago je v

(dalje na str. 19)

draga cena za morebitne uspe-
he na zunanje političnem po-
lju. Take cene večina volilcev
SKD zelo verjetno ne bi bila
pripravljena plačati.

Razlog, ki ga navajajo ne-
kateri krščanski demokrati za
sodelovanje z Drnovškom, je
tudi ta, da na ta način manjša-
jo v slovenskem političnem
prostoru ostrino konfrontacij.
Pri tem pozabljajo, da je kon-
frontacija posledica in ne
vzrok. Kdor se ne postavi od-
ločno proti ostankom totalita-
rizma, proti krivicam in koru-
pciji, daje tem potuho in ne
dela za mir. Prav nasprotno.
Mir je lahko le sad pravičnosti
in resnice.

Zato ni verjetno, da bi dvo-
strankarska koalicijska vlada,
v primeru, da do nje pride,
imela mirno in dolgo prihod-
nost. Ob trajnem zavezništvu z
idejno popolnoma nasprotno
LDS bi stranka krščanskih de-
mokratov zvođenela. Svojo
identiteto lahko ohranja, do-
kler ne pridobi na moči, le v
zvezi s sebi sorodnimi stranka-
mi, ki pa so zdaj vse v opozici-
ji. Celó v primeru, da ostane
SKD v vladi, bo še vedno odvi-
sna od njihove podpore. To pa
jo postavi v položaj dvojne
odvisnosti, kar ji ne bo v prid.

Vsekakor nastopa te dni
SKD in z njo slovenska demo-
kracija težavno pot, kjer pride
lahko do važnih razpotij. Od
teh se ne bo odločala le usoda
moralno najbolj zdrave stran-
ke na Slovenskem, kar SKD
brez dvoma je, temveč za ne-
kaj let tudi ozračje, v katerem
se bo gibalo vse slovensko jav-
no življenje. Bog daj, da bi kr-
ščanska demokracija ob teh
odločitvah ostala zvesta sama
sebi.

In člani? Kako naj koristo-
mo stranki, katera je kljub za-
četni neizkušenosti združila
okrog svojega programa naj-
več ljudi, ki so prepričani, da
je pravičnost temeljna vredno-
ta, na kateri naj sloni demo-
kratična družbena ureditev?
Mar z malodušnostjo? Mar s
posplošeno kritiko? Mar s od-
mikom iz javnega življenja?
Nasprotno. Po katoliškem
moralnem nauku je prisotnost
vernikov na političnem pod-
ročju njihova dolžnost. Kar je
vredno, je treba braniti od
znotraj. Po svojih močeh smo
dolžni delovati pri čiščenju
pojmov v službi resnice in pri
ohranjanju zgodovinskega
spomina ter doseganju gospo-
darske uravnovešenosti v služ-
bi pravičnosti, skupno z roja-
ki, ki so usmerjeni k istim vre-
dnotam kjerkoli v slovenskem
narodnem občestvu.

Vsi, ki nam je SKD pri srcu,
želimo, da bi se njeni vodniki
odločali pod vidikom moral-
nih vrednot, kar je konec kon-
cev vedno tudi najbolj korist-
no. Ali kot je rekel mlad kr-
ščanski demokrat iz Slovenije:
»Odločiti se moramo, ali izčr-
pamo sile za kakršnokoli na-
grado v teku na sto metrov ali
se pripravimo na zlato odličje
v maratonu.« •

Pisec Marko Kremžar je
podpredsednik SKD. Ur.

Ljudje so veliko pričakova-
li, žal pa ni bilo mogoče vsega
uresničiti, saj so se v Demosu
že zgodaj začele kazati razpo-
ke, zbor združenega dela pa je
lahko ustavil vse, kar je hotel.
Kot predsednik vlade sem mor-
al hoditi »kot po jajcih« in ni-
sem odpiral notranjih bojišč,
da smo lahko uspešno izpeljali
osamosvojitve. Še danes sem
vesel, da smo to nalogo opravi-
li enotno, pri čemer naj pou-
darim, da so krščanski demo-
krati tudi pri tem opravili po-
membno državotvorno vlogo
doma in na tujem.

• Ključni dogodek, do kate-
rega je prišlo po dveh letih od
volitev, je bil padec Demosove
vlade...

Za Partijo, SDZ in še za ko-
ga je bilo nevzdržno, da vlado
vodi krščanski demokrat. Vla-
da, ki je izpeljala osamosvoji-
tev, vpeljala slovenski denar,
dosegla priznanje je morala
pasti zaradi simboličnih razlo-
gov. Treba je bilo preprečiti
uveljavitev simbola na desni.

Iz Ruplovih Spominov je
razvidno, da so jo hoteli uniči-

POPETINDVAJSETIH LETIH

Preživeli smo veliki teden kot leto za letom, praznovali PRAZNIK VSTAJENJA petindvajsetič, odkar smo izvedeli strašno novico, da je prenehalo utripati srce našega dragega sina. Njegovi vrstniki so danes možje in uživajo v svojih družinah nov rod, potomce slovenskih sinov in hčera, novo diko našega naroda.

Naš pokojni sin ima po svoji sestri štiri nečakinje, eno pranečakinjo in enega pranečaka. Upal je, da bo preko discipline in vojski dosegel visoko izobrazbo, in ko je že prejel diplomu in zaslužil vsa odlikovanja, ki jih je bilo mogoče zaslužiti, mu je smrt prekrizala načrte za bodočnost. Družina, o kateri je sanjal, je umrla z njim.

Pred 49 letni smo zapustili domovino, ker smo odločno odklonili brezboštvo; upali smo najti boljše, pravičnejšo deželo, in po božji milosti smo jo našli. Vsi tisoči, kar nas je skupaj zbežalo, smo se znašli na tuji zemlji in postali vsak sam svoje sreče kovač.

Še iz otroških let se spominjam, kako so nam otrokom razlagali važnost sloge med brati. Oče na smrtni postelji vpraša tri sinove za tri palice. Prvemu ukaže palico prelomiti na dvoje. Prav nobene težave ni imel palice prelomiti. Drugega sina vpraša isto in nazadnje še tretjega. Vsak je z lahkoto prelomil palico. Potem jih je oče vprašal palice zvezati skupaj in jih tako prelomiti. Nobenemu ni uspelo. Tu je bil očetov nauk na smrtni postelji svojim sinovom: »Če boste skupaj delali, boste vse napore lahko premagovali.«

Ne vem, v koliko so se šolarji teh nauk zapomnili. Vendar v pretekli polovici stoletja smo radi nesloge med brati doživeli morije in poraze. Brat se je dvignil proti bratu in zgodovina zadnjega pol stoletja je pisana s krvavimi črkami.

Ko smo se znašli v tujem svetu smo si morali tudi izobrazbo znova pridobiti. Mnogi so bili srečni, drugi pa so prav s težavo postavili temelje svojim družinam. Pridnost ni vedno reševala vseh problemov, kadar je koga zadela nesreča, ki je človek ne more kontrolirati.

Med Slovenci imamo vedno mnogo zaslužnih ljudi, ki nesebično delajo za skupno dobrobit. Nastala so društva in organizacije, ki so se povzpele do zavirljive višine; vendar pa se zdi, da med nami deluje nevidna obveščevalna služba, zdi se, kot bi imela najintimnejše informacije o finančnem in političnem statusu posameznikov. Zdi se, da je človek ožigosan, kateremu političnemu prepričanju pripada.

Ko smo štiri leta živeli v begunskem taborišču smo bili protikomunisti, danes, po 49 letih, smo pa njihovi protieleменти. V mnogih organizacijah se je pojavila nesloga radi obrekovanja. Po svojih izkušnjah spoznavam, da tisti, ki se radi štejejo znanilcem evange-

lija pomagajo v prvi vrsti ljudem, ki sploh ne potrebujejo pomoči, po šolah bi radi učili samo nadarjene učence, učenci naj bi se redovali z ozirom na to, iz katere družine izhajajo. To velja tudi za usluge po drugih javnih ustanovah.

Nujno je potrebno, da najdemo pot nazaj po Kristusovih stopinjah, če želimo oznanjati njegov evangelij. Vemo, da je Kristus rekel: »Večje bo veselje v nebesih nad enim grešnikom, ki se spokori, kot nad devetindevetdesetimi pravičniki, ki ne potrebujejo pokore«.

Vse preradi pozabljam, da je Kristus učil, da brez kesanja ni odpuščenja, tudi krivice, ki smo jih bližnjemu povzročili z obrekovanjem, ko smo mu vzeli dobro ime, je treba poravnati, predno nam je odpuščeno. Če se počutimo, da smo dobro poučeni o verskih resnicah, in četudi znamo vse evangelije in liste na pamet, ne bo nikomur izmed nas škodovalo, če dvakrat preišljeno prečitamo pismo sv. Pavla Korinčanom, 13. poglavje:

Ljubezen nad vsemi darovi

Ko bi človeške in angelske jezike govoril, ljubezni pa bi ne imel, sem brneč zvon ali zveneče cimbale. In ko bi imel preroštvo in bi vedel vse skrivnosti ter imel vso vednost, in ko bi imel vso vero, tako da bi gore prestavljal, ljubezni pa bi ne imel, nisem nič. In ko bi razdal v živem vse svoje imetje in ko bi dal svoje telo, da bi zgorel, ljubezni pa bi ne imel,

mi nič ne koristi.

Ljubezen je potrpljiva, je dobrotljiva; ljubezen ni nevoščljiva, se ne ponaša, se ne napihuje; ni prešerna, ne išče svojega, se ne dá razdražiti, ne misli hudega; se ne veseli krivice, veseli se pa resnice, vse opraviči, vse veruje, vse upa, vse prenaša.

Ljubezen nikoli ne mine: če so preroštva, bodo ponehala; če jeziki, bodo umolknili; če vednost, bo prešla. Zakaj nepopolno spoznavamo in nepopolno prerokujemo. Ko pa pride, kar je popolno, bo minilo, kar je nepopolnega. Ko sem bil otrok, sem govoril kakor otrok; ko sem pa postal mož, sem opustil, kar je bilo otroškega. Zdaj namreč gledamo v zrcalu, nejasno, takrat pa iz obličja v obličje. Zdaj spoznavam deloma, takrat pa bom spoznal, kakor sem bil spoznan. Zdaj pa ostane vera, upanje, ljubezen, to troje; največja med temi pa je ljubezen.

Prizadevajte si, da boste imeli ljubezen.

Potem skušajmo ljubezen tako živeti vse svoje življenje. Ob smrti našega sina smo prejeli nešteto zelo ganljivih sožalnih pisem. Vsaj šest od njegovih najvišjih predstojnikov se je o njem izrazilo z največjim spoštovanjem in mislim, da ni zaslužil, da so ga iz fare sv. Vida dobesedno »zradirali«. Vsi, ki so ga mrzili, bodo srečni, če bodo pred božjega Sodnika stopili, kot je stopil on. Naj mu bo lažja ameriška zemlja kot mu je bilo življenje na njej.

Mati: Marija Sekne

NOVI GROBOVI

Mary Manchir

Dne 12. aprila je po kratki bolezní umrla 84 let stara Mary Manchir z Gates Millsa, prej živeča 35 let v Clevelandu, rojena Trcek v St. Louisu, Mo., vdova po Johnu, mati Jean Kolman, Rose Kowalski, Helen Stoneman, Mildred Melden in Elizabeth Sinkovic (pok.), zaposlena 43 let pri Fisher Body obratu na Coit Rd., do svoje upokojitve 1. 1969, članica Kluba upokojencev v Euclidu. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. jutri, v petek, dop. ob 9.15, v cerkev sv. Frančiška Asiškega na 6850 Mayfield Rd. ob 10., od tam na Vernih duš pokopališče. Ure kropljenja bodo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 6. do 8.

Ernest W. Schneider

Dne 6. aprila je v Meridia Euclid bolnišnici umrl 77 let stari Ernest W. Schneider, rojen v Clevelandu, mož Mary, roj. Lonchar, oče Mary Ann Schultz, Ernesta, Rite Boucher in Stevena, 9-krat stari oče, brat Yolande Gibel in Katherine Zuber. Pogreb je bil 8. aprila iz Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Jeroma in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Thomas S. Peterlin

Umrl je 59 let stari Thomas S. Peterlin, oče Daniela, Roberta in Susan Kolar, 4-krat stari oče, brat Richarda in že pok. Joan Schmitt, prej poročeno z Barbaro, roj. Kazol. Pogreb bo danes s sv. mašo v

cerkvi St. Bridget.

Sophie Mocilnikar

Dne 7. aprila je umrla Sophie Mocilnikar, sestra Frances Jarc, Rose Hupp ter že pok. Phillipa, Jamesa, Franka in Jenny Vehovec. Pogreb je bil 9. aprila s pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Katoliške gimnazije

(nadaljevanje s str. 16)

Profesorji določenega stališča in ravnanja ne smejo vsiljevati, pač pa dijake prepričati z argumenti in osebno zavzetostjo. Zavedajo se, da so negativni vplivi na oblikovanje otrokove osebnosti zunaj družine in šole čedalje močnejši. Pri tem gre predvsem za agresivno poseganje v dušo mladega človeka, da bi ga oblikovali v poslušnega in kritičnega potrošnika izdelkov, kamor sodi tudi prodaja alkohola, tobaka, mamil, pogrošne literature in posredno nekaterih zvrsti popularne glasbe.

Predajati vrednote

V vzgojni zasnovi gimnazij je navzoča tudi Cerkev, ki vzgaja mlade z verskim poukom in posredovanje krščanskih vrednot v vseh dejavnostih šole. Profesorji in duhovni vodja so pripravljeni mladim pomagati premagovati njihove osebne stiske in težave. Želja vseh namreč je, da se med profesorji in dijaki razvije odnos, ki obe strani bogati in dela ozračje domače in toplo.

Z veliko skrbjo pripravljajo nekatere slovesnosti in obhajajo pomembnejše dogodke cerkvenega leta: advent, božič, post, veliko noč. Vse to skušajo pripraviti tako, da mladi z veseljem sodelujejo in slovesnosti doživijo kot nekaj lepega in bogatega. K nekaterim slovesnostim so povabljeni tudi starši.

Druge dejavnosti

Po pouku so organizirane številne dejavnosti s področja naravoslovja, kulture, športa in razvedrila. Po zaslugi slovenskih umetnikov so šolski hodniki poodobni malim galerijam. Mladi literati se zbirajo in urejajo šolsko glasilo, matematiki trejo matematične orehe, biologi z mikroskopi raziskujejo najmanjše delce žive narave, zbirajo se navdušeni zemljepisci in zgodovinarji.

Za tiste, ki jim jezik teče dobro tudi v angleščini, vodi pogovore angleško govoreči slovenski rojak. Za tiste dijake, ki imajo slabši učni uspeh, je za matematiko in angleščino organiziran dopolnilni pouk, kjer lahko dopolnijo pomanjkljivo znanje. V Škofijski klasični gimnaziji bo poleg športnih dni (dva so že izvedli) organizirana za vsak razred posebej tridnevna strokovna ekskurzija v Padovo in Benetke. Za tiste dijakinje in dijake, ki se bodo odločili za pouk grškega jezika, pa je predvidena tudi ekskurzija v Grčijo.

M.D.

Slovenec, 9. marec 1994

Podpirajmo slovensko-ameriško skupnost!



*And they who for their country die
Shall fill an honored grave,
For glory lights the soldier's tomb,
And beauty weeps the brave.*

J. R. Drake

Globoko žalujejo:

oče FLORIAN in mati MARIJA SEKNE
sestra FLORI poročena ZAZULA z družino
ostali sorodniki v Ameriki in Sloveniji

Wickliffe, Ohio, 15. aprila 1994.

Parlamentarci ali demonstrantje?

(nadaljevanje s str. 17)

četrtak soglašal tudi svet LDS. Ker se polarizacija lahko razume na več načinov ostaja odprto vprašanje, kakšni polarizaciji se pravzaprav želite izogniti in kako?

Spričo tega, da je na prejšnjih volitvah zmagala tista stran, v kateri je bilo več nekdanjih komunistov, je govorjenje o tem, da bo oblast prevzela levica, demagogija. Oblast že imajo, to se je večkrat pokazalo tudi pri glasovanju v parlamentu. Na izbiri imamo dvojce: lahko jim prepustimo dobresedno vse, torej tudi tisto, kar nam je v zadnjih letih uspelo pridobiti z lastnim delom, ali pa se temu upremo.

Menimo, da je veliko boljša druga izbira, zato smo sodelovanje z LDS tudi predlagali. Glede očitkov, da je naš položaj v koaliciji podrejen, pa to: če Podobnik ne bi zamudil vseh priložnosti za združitev z našo stranko in s tem za sodelovanje v vladi, bi bila politična slika lahko uravnotežena. Ker pa je ključna Podobnikova skrb boj proti krščanskim demokratom, česa takega ni mogoče doseči. Poleg tega LDS njihovega boja nikoli ne bo čutila kot boj proti sebi, temveč kot zabavno prerivanje na desnici.

Če bi SKD iz koalicije izstopila in bi v vladi ostali le LDS in ZLSD, bi to povzročilo bipolarnost s slabimi posledicami za Slovenijo. Na koncu nas bodo volilci vprašali po rezultatih, ne pa po tem, s kom se pripravljamo. Kot zunanji minister še posebej vidim pomembnost stabilnosti v Sloveniji.

• Nekateri veliko pričakujejo od morebitnih predčasnih volitev. Kakšne so dejanske možnosti za predčasne volitve?

Možnosti so velike, še posebej velike pa so možnosti za vnovično zmago LDS. Sedanja vlada je za Slovenijo v enem letu naredila veliko: inflacija pada, devizne rezerve rastejo, valuta je trdna, ugled Slovenije v svetu se je povečal, gospodarska rast je pred nami itd. Zaradi vsega naštetega za predsednika Drnovška v tem trenutku ne bi bilo lepšega, kot to da te uspehe v predvolilni kampanji uporabi za samohvalo.

SKD kot druga stranka v koaliciji, ki je za omenjene uspehe močno zaslužna, pa bi si s prehodom v opozicijo in predčasnimi volitvami te zasluge v celoti napravila. Tisti, ki bodo to vlado zamajali, bodo zaznamovani kot osebe, ki jim ni veliko mar za Slovenijo in njeno trdnost, kar bo vse v prid največji stranki. Ne pozabimo, da ima LDS možnost ponuditi projekt manjšinske vlade. Skratka, predčasne volitve Sloveniji ne prinašajo prav ničesar. Poleg tega pa prepogoste volitve tudi niso v interesu večine volilcev.

• Je v vaših besedah kanček strahu pred o strankinem morebitnim neuspehom na predčasnih volitvah?

Treba je vedeti, da je na Slo-

venskem ključni boj še naprej proti krščanskim demokratom. Razmerje sil v državnem zboru je tako, da imamo SKD približno 17 odstotkov glasov, SLS 8 odstotkov, SDSS pa okoli 3,5 odstotkov. Tudi če bi se po volitvah položaj spremenil in bi naša stranka dobila manj odstotkov, bi zaradi razcepljenosti ponovili sedanji položaj, zato naši pozivi k združevanju. SKD želi ostati sredinska, zmerna stranka z jasnim profilom.

• Kako gledate na jezo, ki jo proti vaši usmeritvi in navezi z LDS goji članstvo stranke? Ali je upravičen strah, da bi SKD v takšni vladi preveč popuščala?

Ta jeza je neutemeljena. Komunistov se ni mogoče znebiti tako, da se jim prepustijo vsi položaji. To, kar od nas zahtevajo nekateri, je, da se obrnemo stran, medtem ko osebno podpiram smer, ki položaje gradi, ne pa zapušča.

Tudi Podobnika bodo volilci čez štiri leta vprašali, ali je tudi kaj naredil. Naša stranka se takšnih vprašanj ne bo bala. Z morebitnim vstopom v novo koalicijo z LDS bo podpisana tudi nova koalicijska pogodba hkrati z dopolnitvijo programa. Zadeve morajo biti zelo natančno določene. Možnost za izstop zaradi odmikov od dogovorjenega je seveda odprta.

• Omenili ste, da je Drnovšek interpelacijo zoper Janšo zadrževal. Lahko opišete, kako se je temperatura proti Janši dvigovala čez leto?

Janša je v zameri tako s Kučanom, kot z Liberalnimi demokrati. Z veliko težavo sem dosegel, da je mandatar Janšo vključil v vlado. Napetost med LDS, ZL in Janšem se je ves čas čutila — interpelacija je bila tako rekoč v zraku. Vem, da ji je Drnovšek do dogodkov v Depali vasi nasprotoval, potem pa se je odločil za zamenjavo.

• Kako odgovarjate na očitke SDSS, da vaša stranka nikoli ni v celoti obsodila Janševih odstavitev?

Izrecno smo zahtevali, da se pred kakršnim koli posegom izvede popolna preiskava primera Smolnikar. S tem smo Janšo najkonkretnije podprli. Dejanja pred preiskavo nismo hoteli kvalificirati, zato tudi nismo rekli, da je vojska naredila napako. Vsi naši poslanci so glasovali za Janšo. Od predsednika vlade sem zahteval umik predloga za razrešitev, predlagal glasovanje o zapuščini...

• Veliko se je razpravljalo o vašem sodelovanju v vladni komisiji štirih ministrov, ki se je ukvarjala z zadevo Smolnikar. Janša je na izredni seji kazal poročilo in se skliceval na to, da ga vi niste hoteli podpisati, po drugi strani pa je minister Miha Kozinc trdil, da ste listino sicer podpisali, vendar šele potem, ko ste dodali svoj pripis. Lahko razlike natanč-

neje pojasnite?

Ko se je Drnovšek odločil, da imenuje komisijo, in predlagal, da v njej sodelujem tudi jaz, sem izrazil željo, da v komisiji ne bi sodeloval. Navsezadnje sta tako Bizjak kot Janša moja prijatelja. Pozneje sem na Janševo prošnjo in prošnjo ministra Janka svojo odločitev, kljub pomislekom, spremenil. Že na začetku pa sem postavil pogoj, da bom v komisiji sodeloval le kot politik in ne kot strokovnjak za pravna vprašanja, ter da ne bom podpisal ničesar, kar bi pomenilo, da bi se komisija kot celota ukvarjala s kvalifikacijo dejanja v Depali vasi.

Podprli so mojo zahtevo, da se komisiji podeli mandat in da njeno delo ni omejeno le na dogodke v Depali vasi, ampak na razčiščevanje celotnega ozadja. Minister Voljč, ki je bil v podobnem položaju kot jaz, se je odločil, da bo v komisiji sodeloval le pri ugotavljanju in obravnavi Smolnikarjevega zdravniškega izvida, medtem ko sta strokovno pravno mnenje in razlago zakonov sestavila ministra Kozinc in Janko.

Ko sem bral njuno poročilo, sem ugotovil, da jev njem odlomek, ki v celoti ne drži. Zapisano je bilo namreč, da se opis dogodkov s strani MNZ in MORS v vseh delih ne uje. Tudi Janša me je opozoril na pomembno razliko, zaradi katere sem pozneje na prvi strani poročila dodal krajši pripis. Moj podpis se torej nanaša le na politični del in pripis glede rekonstrukcije dogodka.

• Številni menijo, da so dogodki v Depali vasi razkrili delovanje vrste skrivnih ali nezakonitih obveščevalnih služb.

Takšno mnenje ni v celoti v skladu z resnico. Dopuščam sicer možnost njihovega obstoja, še posebej glede na to, da si je veliko mlajših sodelavcev SDV (= Službe državne varnosti) ali policije poiskalo zaposlitev v novih detektivskih službah. Vendar pa v primeru Smolnikar ni šlo za skrivne službe. Kolikor vem, sta bila vpletena VOMO, ki je uradna služba ministrstva za obrambo, in kriminalistična služba pri ministrstvu za notranje zadeve, ki tudi ni skrivna služba.

Obe imata svoje pristojnosti, tu pa se tudi začnejo zapletati. Če bi bile zadeve samo v enih rokah, bi bilo preprosto. V takih primerih morajo svoje opraviti kriminalisti MNZ, tožilci, sodniki, včasih še kdo drug. Očitno vplivajo tudi politični interesi.

Kar zadeva primer Smolnikar, se bom trudil, da bo naprej delala vladna komisija. Popolna preiskava tega in drugih primerov je mogoča samo z nadstrankarsko moralo in strokovnostjo vseh sodelujočih ter seveda z odzivanjem tistih, ki jih pristojni organi kaj vprašajo. Za tiste, ki afere spravljajo v javnost, pa je zanimiv predvsem začetek, kot sta zraven kamera in mikrofoni. Krščanski demokrati se proti kriminalu in korupciji borujemo znotraj sistema.

Ali grozi Slovenski izseljenski matici (SIM) ukinitve?

Pismo, ki sledi, je bilo objavljeno v aprilski številki »Rodne grude« od predsednika SIM dr. Mirka Juraka in tajnika Janeza Roglja.

Dragi rojaki,

pred nekaj dnevi smo bili ponovno postavljeni pred dejstvo, da grozi SIM okrnitev, če ne celo njena ukinitve. Predlog proračuna za leto 1994 namreč ne predvideva nobenih sredstev za delo SIM, pač pa se zdi, da so bila sredstva v višini 31.000.000 SIT, namenjena za delovanje službe SIM, prenesena na Zunanje ministrstvo Republike Slovenije. Tu bi potem lahko SIM — skupaj z drugimi institucijami oz. društvi — kandidirala za »svoja sredstva«.

Znašli smo se v podobni situaciji kot lansko leto, ko nam je državni sekretar v Zunanjem ministrstvu, odgovoren za Slovence po svetu, povedal, da predlog vlade po prenosu sredstev ne pomeni ukinitve, temveč letno zmanjšanje sredstev za delo SIM za 3 do 6 milijonov tolarjev, kar predstavlja zmanjšanje zaposlenih od 12 na 8 delavcev. To pa dejansko pomeni, da bi se drugo leto prijavi na razpis ne več z dvajnostimi, temveč zgolj z osmimi zaposlenimi. Samo po sebi je razumljivo, da bi morali tudi druga in naslednja leta sproti kandidirati za sredstva.

Lani poslanci državnega zbora niso potrdili predloga vlade, temveč naš amandma, ki je ohranil SIM kot samostojno društvo. Izvršni odbor Slovenske izseljenske matice je na svoji zadnji seji konec februarja letos sklenil, da bi imel predvideni ukrep zelo občutne

• Ali bi bilo afere mogoče temeljiteje raziskati, če bi bila politična stranka, ki je za to zainteresirana, bližje vzvodom oblasti?

Tudi opozicija ima določene vzvode, toda ukrepati morajo praviloma veje izvršilne in sodne oblasti. Podpiram vse upravičene in zakonito izražene zahteve opozicije proti korupciji, kadar imajo realno podlago. Ne vidim pa potrebe, da se preselimo na ulice in delamo proti vladi. Če vlada ne bi bila že sama raziskovala primerov, Podobnik ne bi mogel objavljati njenih zaupnih listin. S prehitvanjem dogodkov ni pripomogel k razčiščenju nobene afere. Njegov populizem in odklanjanje strokovnosti megli zadeve, namesto, da bi jih jasnili. Tak je primer z javnim dolgom in njegovo stališče do Agencije za sanacijo bank.

• Očitki na račun Agencije za sanacijo bank so v tem, da ni zagotovila za preglednosti oziroma da ni razkrila kanalov, po katerih je denar odtekal iz države.

Podobnik želi pojesti krompir, še preden je pečen. Poro-

(dalje na str. 20)

posledice za delovanje SIM tudi v primeru, če bi njena sredstva prenesli na Zunanje ministrstvo, kot je zapisano v predlogu proračuna.

Zato je Izvršni odbor SIM sklenil, da bomo tudi letos s pomočjo poslancev v državnem zboru vložili amandma, ki bo zahteval, da SIM ostane še naprej samostojna institucija, pri čemer pa je seveda razumljivo, da vse izdatke SIM odobri Ministrstvo za kulturo in Ministrstvo za finance.

Enoten sklep Izvršnega odbora SIM je bil, da je tak predlog vlade nesistemski in, kar je najvažnejše, tudi škodljiv za sodelovanje Republike Slovenije s Slovenci po svetu. V resnici delo SIM sploh ni prvenstveno osredotočeno v Zunanjem ministrstvu, temveč se pretežno del njenih aktivnosti odvija na področju kulture, prosvete, šolstva in informiranja.

SIM je društvo-institucija civilne družbe, ki je nujno potrebna za ohranjanje slovenske samobitnosti, narodne zavesti, kulture in jezika med našimi izseljenci in njihovimi potomci. Je nevladna institucija in kot taka je najprimernejša za sodelovanje med Slovenci po svetu, kajti, kot sami najbolje veste, ste, posebej v prekomorskih deželah, praviloma že tuji državljani in kot taki veliko lažje sodelujete z nevladno, kot pa z vladno organizacijo.

Če je še pred dvema letoma obstajal argument, da ima SIM monopol na področju sodelovanja s Slovenci po svetu in je zato potrebno omogočiti delovanje tudi novim društvom, danes tega razloga ni več, saj poleg SIM v Sloveniji in med Slovenci po svetu delujejo še: Svetovni slovenski kongres, Katoliško središče za Slovence po svetu, Izseljensko društvo Slovenija v svetu.

K obstoju SIM ste lansko leto prav gotovo pripomogli tudi Vi, z Vašo zahtevo po njenem obstoju in samostojnosti. Čeprav je državni sekretar za Slovence po svetu, dr. Peter Vencelj, na nedavni seji IO SIM dejal, da zgornjega predloga ne pozna, se nam vendarle zdi nenavadno, da se predlog, po katerem SIM nima več samostojne finančne postavke, ponavlja iz leta v leto. Glede na njegovo lanskoletno izjavo o nujnem zmanjšanju sredstev za SIM, bi letošnja uveljavitev zgoraj omenjenega predloga prav gotovo sčasoma pomenila resno ogrožanje ali celo ukinitve Matice.

Prepričani smo, da se Slovenci po svetu ne strinjate s tako politiko in zato Vas prosimo za pisno podporo, ki jo lahko pošljete premieru slovenske vlade dr. Janezu Drnovšku. Upajmo, da bomo tudi z Vašo pomočjo z našo akcijo uspeli in da bo SIM tudi v prihodnje lahko ohranila svojo nestranskost in svojo odprtost do vseh Slovencev po svetu. •

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1029. Misijonar Janez Kopač, lazarist

iz Družbe sv. Vincencija Pavelskega, je na samo Velikonočno nedeljo, največji in najlepši praznik Gospodovega Vstajenja, ob eni popoldne mirno odšel k Gospodu.

Zadnje mesece se mu je zdravje poslabšalo in po nedavni operaciji se ni več opomogel. Gospod mu je prikrajšal trpljenje, ki je delež vsake bolezni. Posebej če zdravniki ne vidijo možnosti, uspešno poseči v zdravljenje in človek začne čutiti odvisnost od vse-mogočih zdravil, posebej »pain killers« v večji množini.

Rodil se je 9. septembra 1913 pri Sv. Andreju, v skromni hiši sredi gozda, na samem. Imel je starejšega brata in sestro, priljubljeno uršulinko s. Bernardino, ki je poučevala kot odlična vzgojiteljica v škofjeloškem uršulinskem samostanu v meščanski šoli in kasneje na učiteljski, ki so ga po posredovanju in zaslugi dr. Antona Korošca dobile par let pred razpadom Jugoslavije in nemško okupacijo Gorenjske.

Zelo mlad je bil nekako »posvojen« od loških uršulink, ki so ga vzele pod streho, saj je bil njegov stric Luka z dobro ženo pri sestrah v službi. Dnevno je ministriral pri maši ko-

munitete in kmalu zaželel, da bi postal duhovnik. Pomagale so mu sestre do vpisa v Škofove zavode, kjer je maturiral in vstopil jeseni leta 1933 v ljubljansko bogoslovje.

Bil je literarno navdahnjen

in v tretjem letniku postal kritik pridig, ko smo morali bogoslovci pri kosilu kakim 106 lemenatarjem in vodstvu semenišča ('ata' prošt Nadrah, duhovni vodja dr. Janez Kraljič, ekonom Karel Gros), dokazati, da bomo zmožni enkrat pridigati.

Med njegovimi sošolci je bil bodoči pomožni škof dr. Stan-ko Lenič.

V mašnika je bil posvečen 3. julija 1938 in novo mašo je imel dva tedna kasneje v Škofji Loki. Še danes vidim številne mlaje, ki so krasili pot do uršulinskega samostana in prednico M. Marijo Klinar, ki je s sestro Bernardino Kopač krasila kapelo za novo mašo. Na hodniku, ki je vezal samostan z gornjim delom in vhodom na vrt, je vselej, kadar smo mimo prišli, zakričal trenirani papagaj: »Dobro jutri, sestra prednica.« Lepo je molčal, kadar smo hodili mimo brez M. Marije Klinar, sestre kanonika Klinarja, doma z Jesenic.

V počitnicah smo se radi sešli pri od partizanov umorjenem domačinu, duhovniku Pokornu, sem in tja pa sva pohitela na obisk v Selca, Poljane, Godešič in drugam za kratek obisk okoliških župnikov,

da smo malo potarokirali. Kako se je Janezu zasmajalo, če je 'ujel pegata', kar se je zgodilo kar pogosto. Bil je dober tarokist. V župnišču pri Sv. Jakobu v Škofji Loki smo bili kot doma in mimo župnika Podbevška nas je vedno rad sprejel dobrohotni kaplan Jože Vovk, kasneje v ZDA dolga leta župnik v duluthski škofiji v Minnesoti.

Vojaški kader v jugoslovanski

vojski je Janez šel služiti v Osijek v Trvdžo, kamor sem ga spremil in mi je kasneje vrnil to uslugo, ko je mene spremljal za moj kader par let kasneje, dokler ni za Veliko noč 1941 doživel tam poraz Jugoslavije po nemški zasedbi hite-nja nemških tankov na jug, po bombardiranju Beograda na Cvetno nedeljo.

Nastavljen je bil potem za prefekta v Škofjih zavodih, kjer je posebej občudoval dr. Šolarja. Zatem je bil kaplan v Poljanah nad Škofjo Loko, kjer so ob zasedbi Nemci dali njemu in župniku Tavčarju nalog zapustiti župnišče v kratkem času in se je kot begunec znašel v Ljubljani. Škof dr. Rožman mu je takrat zaupal formacijo kmečkih fantov.

Vse doživeto in ljubezen do Cerkev pa ga je nagnalo k vstopu v Družbo sv. Vincencija Pavelskega v Ljubljani pri Srcu Jezusovem na Taboru. Zaobljube pri lazaristih je opravil 17. aprila 1942. Od tam je šel z drugimi začetku maja 1945 v begunstvo in deloval nekaj časa v taborišču rojakov v Lienzu, dokler ni odšel v Rim in z ladjo začetku 1947 po morju na Kitajsko kot prvi, ki je od nas Slovencev uspel dobiti za vstop na Kitajsko potreben vizum. Jezik je študiral v jezikovni šoli za kitajščino v Bejingu in govoril, ko smo se srečali v škofiji Kanchow v provinci Kiangshi, prav lepo mandarinščino, ki je uradni jezik v kitajski državi in literaturi.

Bil je župnik v svoji župniji. Po odhodu župnika Jožeta Časla in tik pred komunistično zasedbo južne Kitajske, ko so so Čangkajšekovi vojaki umikali na Taivan, je prišel kot moj drugi župnik v župnijo v Ningtuju, kjer sem sam deloval že pod prvim župnikom od srede leta 1948.

Istočasno sva bila izgnana iz Kitajske, po odloku osrednje vlade v Bejingu, in šef policije nama je dekret zvečer prebiral, ko naju je zvečer iz najinih sob, vsakega v drugo vtaknil, da nisva imela več stika in ni bilo možno več stopiti v najini sobi. Zjutraj smo bili vrženi na kamion in nato na tesen avtobus, ko so nas vozili proti Kantonu in potem z vlakom

poslali v Hong Kong. Od tam sva se po 13 dnevih morala vrniti v Rim, ker so se Angleži bali, da bi komunisti silili v Hong Kong, če bi se nas veliko izgnanih tam nakopičilo.

V Rimu so nas sprejeli v Internacionalno hišo lazaristov za študente iz raznih držav, ki so v Rimu delali doktorate, na Via Pompeo, v Collegio Leoniano ob reki Tiberi.

Provincial lazaristov iz Philadelphije,

ki je imel pod seboj našega ameriškega škofa Johna O'Shea, izgnanega za nami iz Kitajske, naju je povabil in bil najin sponzor za vstop v Združene države. Kmalu po prihodu Kopačevem iz Rima — sam sem prišel s Queen Elizabeth v New York 17. februarja prvi — smo se razgledovali in premišljali, kako bomo z delom kje mogli zastaviti in dozorela je misel, da šel pomagat v Toronto dr. Jakobu Kolariču.

Osebnost sem ga spremljal iz Philadelphije v župnišče v Scarborough, kjer je dr. Kolarič pri sobratih živel in pioniril med rojaki za njih dušnopastirsko skrb, ki je rodila kasneje prvo slovensko župnijo na Manningu, Marijo Pomagaj. Kmalu po prihodu in kratkem bivanju v Immaculate Heart of Mary župniji, je odšel in našel prostor na Manningu, kjer je kasneje bilo prvo župnišče novo nastajajoče fare rojakov.

Ko je začelo mnogo rojakov odhajati proti Etobicoke in je nastala potreba po novi župniji, je bil poklican, da ustanovi novo župnijo Čudodelne svetinje na Brown's Line in je tam zgradil novo farno cerkev, lepo dvorano, sestrsko hišo in hišo za lazariste, ki bi šli v pokoj. Dom Lipa in Slovensko letovišče sta nastali s pomočjo mnogo njegovih idej in pomči dobrih rojakov. Božja Beseda se je tiskala vedno lepše in rad jo je urejeval, dokler ta skrb ni padla na sobrata Toneta Zrneca.

Leta župnikovanja niso bila

lahka za gospoda Janeza, ki je faro razvijal in gradil z vso ljubeznijo do svoje upoko-

jitve koncu 75-ega leta svojega življenja, ko kanonsko pravo Cerkev zahteva, da župnik predloži svojemu škofu odstavko. Sladkorna bolezen, ki ga je spremljala zadnja leta, je njegovo zdravje slabila. Ostal pa je skoraj do konca čil in jassen ob srečanjih in razgovoru.

Zlato mašo je praznoval leta 1988. Zadnja leta je živel v Domu Lipa, kjer je duhovni vodja sobrat Franc Sodja, priznani pisatelj duhovnih knjig in znane knjige »Pred vrati pekla« ter upokojeni župnik Anton Vukšinič.

O pogrebu samem in o osebnosti rajnega gospoda Kopača pa prihodnjič.

Rev. Charles Wolbang CM
131 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario
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Parlamentarci ali demonstrantje?

(nadaljevanje s str. 19)

čilo Agencije za sanacijo bank bi v parlament gotovo prišlo, ker tako zahteva zakon, mogoče nekaj mesecev pozneje. Podobnik je torej v svojem prehitevanju zahteval nekaj, kar bi se tako ali tako zgodilo.

Ekipi za sanacijo bank zelo zaupam, saj je prav v preglednost položaja vložila zelo veliko dela. Megla je v tem, da Agenciji pripisujejo pristojnosti, ki jih ta nima. Agencija zdravi banke, nima policijskih pooblastil. In Podobnik jo napada zdaj, ko postaja položaj čedalje preglednejši. Čakam, da bo Deželak napaden zaradi znižanja obresti.

• Kakšne so zdaj mednarodne perspektive države? Strah vzbujajoča je zmaga Sloveniji manj naklonjenih političnih sil v Italiji pa tudi napovedi o obnavljanju Jugoslavije. Nekateri ugibajo, ali ni celo papež naklonjen svojevrstni obnovi jugoslovanskega prostora.

Sile, ki bi se nagibale k obnovi Jugoslavije, se ne krepijo, temveč (gledano v celoti) izginjajo. Ta formula je preživela. V primeru Italije pa se lahko zgodi, da bodo Slovenci še obžalovali, ker je italijanska krščanska demokracija izgubila moč, saj je bila v času osamosvajanja do nas zelo pozorna. V skupini strank, ki bodo oblikovala novo italijansko vlado, je nekaj skrb vzbujajočih pojavov, v številni predvolilni stališča Berlusconi.

Prepričan sem, da so naše mednarodne perspektive zelo obetavne — edina resna grožnja, ki se je bojim, prihaja od znotraj, ne od zunaj. Ključna zadeva je zdaj notranja politika. Nespamet doma nam res lahko poslabša naš položaj zunaj. Zato, za božjo voljo, ne zvilami! Pa vesele praznike voščimo.

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