

# AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

## AMERICAN HOME

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### De Gaulle v Bonnu bolj hladno sprejet

Nemci so nejevoljni nanj zaradi njegovih vezi z Moskvo in zaradi nasprotovanja sprejemu Anglije v Skupni trg.

BONN, Zah. Nem. — Včeraj je priletel sem na redni polletni sestanek predsed. francoske republike Charles De Gaulle. Uradni sprejem je bil nadvsevljen in ljubezni, kot se to spodobi med prijatelji. Za vso to vljudnostjo in prijaznimi besedami pa se skriva precejšnja hladnost. V Bonnu so hudi, ker jih De Gaulle ni nič obvestil o svojih razgovorih s predsednikom vlade ZSSR Kosyginom, pa tudi zaradi njegove politike približevanja Moskvi v njeni mednarodni politiki. Prav tako Bonn noče sprejeti francoskega stališča, da bi bil vstop Velike Britanije v Skupni trg v sedanju času škodljiv, ker da bi povečal napetost med zahodno Evropo in Sovjetsko zvezo. Na ministrski konferenci Skupnega trga v začetku tedna je nemški zunanjji minister ob podpori vseh ostalih članic to francosko stališče odločno zavrnit.

Sestanek v Bonnu je v skladu s francosko-nemško prijateljsko in zaveznško pogodbijo, ki sta jo sklenili januarja 1963 De Gaulle in pokojni Adenauer. V smislu pogodbe se vrše sestanki vodnikov obeh držav vsakega po letu, enkrat v Franciji, enkrat v Nemčiji.

V času vlade kanclerja dr. L. Erharda, ki je bil za trdno naslonitev Zahodne Nemčije na Ameriko, so se odnos med Bonnom in Parizom ohladili. Novi kancler Kiesinger je objavil, da bi te odnose zopet izboljšal in poglobil. Nekaj časa je kazalo, da bo to možno, sedaj pa je začela DeGaullova politika zbljževanja z Moskvo Nemce resno skrbeti. Boje se, da bo napravil z Rusi kako kupčijo na njihovo škodo.

Na dnevnem redu konference, ki se bo danes zaključila, so poleg vprašjanj mednarodne politike, kot odroši Zahod-Vzhod, kriza na Srednjem vzhodu, angleški sprejem v Skupni trg, tudi vprašanje tehničnega in kulturnega sodelovanja.

### Peru naj ustanovi ob Amazonki narodni park

LIMA, Peru. — Anglež Ian Grimwood, bivši glavni čuvan narodnih parkov v afriški Keniji, je pozval državo Peru, naj okreže okoli 4,800 kvadratnih milij svojega ozemlja ob gornjem porečju Amazone za narodni park. To je po njegovem sedaj že edino po poklicnih lovcih nedotaknjeno ozemlje porečja Amazonke. Na njem živi namreč malo indijansko pleme, ki vse tuje, ki mu pridejo v roke, enostavno pobije.

Ozemlje, ki naj bi bilo proglašeno za narodni park, pokriva pragozd, v katerem živi vsa mogoča divjad od aligatorjev in pum do raznih vrst južnoameriških opic.

### Novi grobovi

Franc Hočevar

V nedeljo, 9. julija 1967 je umrl v starem kraju v vasi Leskovci, bo iz Želetovega pogreb, zavoda na E. 152 St. jutri, v soboto, ob 9.30 na Lakeview pokopališče.

Franc Hočevar. V Ameriko je prišel 8. februarja 1952 in nazadnje živel na 715 E. 160. cesti. Dne 28. junija letos je odšel v starji kraj, da obiše sina in hčerkino in tam ga je na hčerkinem domu doletela smrt. Zadnja tri leta je bolehal na raku v grlu. Bil je član Društva Najsvetješega Imena Jezusovega v župniji Marijinega Vnebovzetja v Collinwoodu, Društva Kristusa Kralja KSKJ št. 226, dram. društva "LILJA", delničar Slovenskega doma na Holmes Avenue in med prvimi je postal član tudi Slovenske Pristave. Žena mu je že pred več leti umrla v domovini. Tu ne zapušča nobenega sorodnika, pač pa veliko prijateljev in znancev iz župnije Dobernič na Dolenjskem. Ker je imel v Clevelandu veliko prijateljev in znancev, bomo podrobnosti smrti in pogreba objavili, ko dospejo nadaljnja poročila iz domovine.

Anna Zielinski

Po dolgi bolezni je umrla v Huron Rd. bolnici 67 let stara Anna Zielinski s 1073 E. 66 St., roj. Friend v Ashlandu, Pa., žena Edwarda, mati Roberta, Viole Shells (Geneva, O.), Eleanor Stefancic, Lawrenca in Paula, 15-krat stara mati in 5-krat pramati. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega pogreb, zavoda na St. Clair Avenue jutri ob desetih dopoldne na Highland Park pokopališče.

Anton Rotar

V sredo je umrl na pikniku upokojencev na SNPJ farmi 74 let stari Anton Rotar z 1970 v Mohican Avenue zadet od srčne kapi. Žena Rose mu je umrla v Huron Rd. bolnici 67 let stara Anna Zielinski s 1073 E. 66 St., roj. Friend v Ashlandu, Pa., žena Edwarda, mati Roberta, Viole Shells (Geneva, O.), Eleanor Stefancic, Lawrenca in Paula, 15-krat stara mati in 5-krat pramati. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega pogreb, zavoda na St. Clair Avenue jutri ob desetih dopoldne na Highland Park pokopališče.

Če se zgodi nesreča, vam ne more nihče pomagati, če se niste držali prometnih predpisov.

### Avtomobil nekdaj luksus, sedaj draga nujnost

CLEVELAND, O. — Ravn

te dni so nekatere rafinerije podražile bencin, v Detroitu so se pa začela mezdna pogajanja, ki bodo zvišala proizvodne stroške v avtomobilskih tovarnah in verjetno tudi dala povod za višje cene za avtomobile. A v tem obilske v oznje bodo torej postale dražje, pa že sedaj niso počeni, kot bo kdo mislil. Pač so pa na to mislite nekatere avtomobilske organe in izazice in skušale dogmati povprečne stroške za nakup, vzdrževanje in rabo avtomobila. Prišle so do zelo različnih povprečnih številk.

Srednjo mero je najbrže zadeva znana Ameriška avtomobilska zveza (AAA), ki jo avtomobilisti najbolj poznavajo. Svoje povprečne račune je postavila na sledo standardno podlago: avtomobil naj bo cena \$2,800, amortizira naj se v desetih letih, letno naj napravi po 10,000 milij. Ta osnova je res skromna, danes že ne drži popolnoma in bo od leta do leta manj. Pa je vendarle za povprečen račun

račun AAA je dognal, da znašajo stroški za vožnjo povprečno 11.8 centov na milij. Amortizacija znaša 2.8 centa, vzdrževanje, pritikline in rezervni deli 2.1 centa, bencin in olje pa le 1.7 cent, zavarovanje stane 1.4 centa, parkiranje in cestnine pa na 1.8 centa, dočim znašajo davki povprečno 1.2 centa.

Kdor bi po tem računu res prevozel 100,000 milij, bi plačal za voz sam \$2,800, za bencin \$1,500, za gume in olje \$500, zavarovanje \$1,400, za vzdrževanje in popravila sko-

### JOHNSON IN GENERALI SE DOGOVORILI O MOČI VOJASTVA V VIETNAMU

Predsednik L. B. Johnson je včeraj na tiskovni konferenci v Beli hiši objavil časnikarjem, da je prišlo do sporazuma med njim in vojaškimi vodniki dežele o obsegu ameriških vojaških sil v Vietnamu.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Za javnost je za enkrat razprava o številu ameriškega vojaštva v Vietnamu z včerajšnjo tiskovno konferenco predsednika Johnsona v Beli hiši končana. Predsednik je v navzočnosti obrambnega tajnika in generalov Westmorelanda, vrhovnega poveljnika ameriških sil v Vietnamu, in Wheelerja, načelnika skupnih glavnih stanov ameriških oboroženih sil, izjavil, da je prišlo med njimi do sporazuma o obsegu in moči ameriških oboroženih sil v Južnem Vietnamu za uspešen boj z rdečimi. Ob generalata sta predsednikovo izjavijo potrdila. Ne predsednik ne generala niso povedali, koliko novih ameriških vojakov pojde v prihodnjih mesecih v Vietnam, vendar so dalo, da ne več kot eno divizijo.

Izjava predsednika Johnsona in njeno potrdilo od strani boj. Združene države bodo poskušale izboljšati in povečati južnovietnamske lastne vojaške sile, da bodo sposobne prevzeti večji delež v boju z rdečimi. Prav tako bodo poskušale privraviti zaveznike, da bodo potrebiti število svojega vojaštva v Vietnamu za uspešno nadaljevanje boja z rdečimi. Govorili so, da zahtevajo generali do 200,000 novih vojakov za Vietnam. To število so nato zmanjšali na okoli 100,000. Sedaj izgleda, da se bo skrčilo na nekako 35,000 mož, kolikor znaša ena divizija s pomočnimi enotami. Teh 35,000 mož bo do danih število 480,000, ki naj bi bilo po sedanjih narativih doseženo pred koncem leta. Tako bo prihodnjo spomlad na Južnem Vietnamu nekako 515,000 ameriških vojakov, od tega 45,000 Južnih Korejcev.

### Spanija najela v ZDA letalonosilko

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Španija je najela za dobo petih let

— 25 let staro letalonosilko Cabot, ki se je udeležila 11

bitih v drugi svetovni vojni. Njeni nosilnosti znaša 11,000 registerskih ton. Za sedanjeno rabo v bitkah pa ni več. Španiji pa pridržati se bo za lov na podmorice. Cabot je bila sedaj že 12 let "v rezervi".

— Padci so glavni vzrok neštevih smrtev oseb starih preko 65 let.

Pri vseh teh omejitvah v

gornji kalkulaciji vendarle drži, da stane povprečna vožnja z avtom okoli \$10 na sto milij.

To se sišči cisto drugače kot pa v slučaju, ko računamo stroške samo po porabljene bencinu.

Nevarnost je pa v tem, da povprečni račun AAA ne bo vedno dolgo držal, ako sploh še drži.

AAA računa stroške na 100 milij morda bo v kratkem pridel čas, ko bo treba računati tudi par dolarjev več.

To bo seveda marsikoga nagnalo, da stroškov za avtomobilsko vožnjo ne bo več tako zanemarjal kot sedaj. Vsaj pri normalni skrbnosti jih bo lahko močno znižal.

Do sedaj se namreč briga za to vprašanje le komaj vsak četrti lastnik avtomobila!

### Iz Clevelandia in okolice

Dr. M. Rak odsoten —

Slovenski zdravnik dr. Maks Rak, 15517 Waterloo Rd., bo od 16. julija do vključno 6. avgusta odsoten. Nadomestoval ga bo dr. Robert Bowman, tel. 531-3655.

K molitvi —

Člani Marijine legije so vabilni noč ob 7.30 v Zakrjabško pogrebni zavod k molitvi za pok. člana Martina Mencina.

Dež je malo zmotil —

Sinoč je dež malo zmanjšal udeležbo na farmem karnevalu pri Sv. Vidu, vendar je bilo vseeno obilo zabave. Poletno počitki je s kuponom AD dobil Frank Zibert, 1018 E. 76 St. — Podrobnosti o karnevalu v določi na 2. strani!

Za slogan in stalnost —

Skupina prebivalcev s področja Norwood-Sowinski-Northern Hough, med njimi mestna občinka E. J. Turk in E. F. Katilina, duhovniki rt. rev. msgr. L. Baznik, rev. L. Z. Carlin, rev. J. Keller, pogrebni Tony Zak, je osnovala odbor z nalogo, da dela za slogan in stalnost na omenjenem področju in v vsem mestu. Člani odbora izjavljajo, da so trdno in odločno proti vsakemu brezpravju, kršenju zakonov, nasilju in javnim izgredom. Omenjeni odbor sklicuje za nedeljo, 23. julija ob treh popoldne sestanek v šolsko dvorano k Sv. Frančišku na E. 71 St. in Superior Avenue.

Asesment —

Tajnik Podr. št. 5 SMZ bo pobiral v nedeljo, 16. julija v SND na St. Clair Avenue soba št. 1, od 9. do 10. dopoldne asesment.

Krofe bodo prodajali —

Danes in jutri bodo prodajali v okviru karnevala v dvorani sv. Vida krofe.

Rojstni dan —

Rojak Jakob Jesenko, 3567 W. 61 St., predsednik pevskega zboru Triglav, je dopolnil 12. julija 70 let. Cestitamo in mu želimo, da bo dočakal zdrav in zadovoljen še mnogo let.

Piknik —

Demokratski klub 32. varde vabi v nedeljo, 16. julija na prostore Društva sv. Jožefa št. 169 KSKJ na White Rd. na piknik. Igral bo Peconov orkester.

Za vroče dni —

Pri Brodnick Bros. na Waterloo Rd. imajo naprodaj po ugodni ceni nove FRIGIDAIRE zračilnike. — Več v oglasu!

Prek morja —

Mrs. Angela Pozelnik, njeni hčerka Angel in Mrs. Ivanka Gerbec s hčerkico Cindy bodo jutri odpotovale v Evropo. Tam bodo ostale dva meseca, večji del v Sloveniji. Srečno pot in zdrav povratak!

Zadušnica —

V ponedeljek ob 8.30 bo v cerkvi sv. Pavla na Chardonu sv. maša za pok. Jakoba Peklayja ob 7. obletnici smrti.

Jutri ob 7.30 bo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete sv. maša za pok. Franka Guzelija na 30. dan njegove smrti.

Še mnogo let —

V nedeljo se bosta Mr. in Mrs. Anton Malensek, 6512 Bonita Avenue, spominjala svojega prihoda v Ameriko pred 55 leti iz St. Ruperta na Dolenjskem. Anton je dopolnil že 81 let, žena Mary pa 74. Oba sta pri dobrém združju. Bog jima daj še obilo zdravih let!

Poroka —

Preteklo soboto, 8. julija 1967, sta se poročila v cerkvi Brezmaškega Spočetja v North Madison, Ohio, g. Emil S. Postotnik in gd. Sandra Crozier iz Ge-

Vremenski  
prerok  
pravi

Delno oblačno, hladnejše.  
Najvišja temperatura 68.



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## Slovenci na Koroškem prepuščeni samim sebi

Naš list posveča vsa povojsna leta posebno pažnjo Slovencem v Avstriji in Italiji v spoznaju, da se matična država, pa naj bo to republika Slovenija ali Federativna republika Jugoslavija za nje, za njihove pravice in usodo premalo briga.

V Ljubljani in Beogradu so prva leta presojali Slovence v Italiji in v Avstriji s stališča, ali podpirajo komunistični režim v Jugoslaviji ali so proti njemu. Kako dobro besed ali dejanje so našli le za one, ki so gledali na komunistični režim v Jugoslaviji vsaj prijazno, če ga že niso naravnost podpirali. Komunističnemu režimu v Jugoslaviji sovažni ali le tudi nenaklonjeni Slovenci v Italiji in Avstriji so bili Ljubljani in Beogradu pravi trn v peti. Namesto da bi njihove narodnostne težnje podpirala, sta jih ovirala in jim metala polena pod noge, kjer se je le dalo.

Nekaj malega se je položaj spremenil, ko je bil Titov režim pognan iz Kominform in je jugoslovanski komunizem začel ubirati bolj neodvisno pot. Pologoma so se komunistični vodniki v Ljubljani in Beogradu le začeli zavestiti, da imajo kot vodniki in predstavniki Slovenije in Jugoslavije le tudi nekaj odgovornosti za slovenske narodne koristi. To spoznanje prihaja počasi, komaj po kapljicah in postopno, je se vedno daleč, zelo daleč od začetnega stanja. Komunistični režim v Jugoslaviji daje žal še vedno prednost koristim svetovnega komunizma in komunistične revolucije v škodo slovenskih narodnih in jugoslovenskih državnih koristi. Najboljši dokaz za to je Titovo stališče v sedanji krizi na Srednjem vzhodu.

Slovenci na Koroškem so bili zatirani in stiskani, njihov narodni čut zasramovan in tlačen že v času, ko so bili na Dunaju cesarji. Ko so mesto teh zavzeli predsedniki republike, se položaj Slovencev v Avstriji kljub vsem lepim obljudbam tekom borbe za plebiscit ni prav nič izboljšal, preje poslabšal. Prva Jugoslavija je imela doma več kot dovolj težav, zato je posvečala slovenski Koroški le malo zanimanja, pa naj so bili pozivi in prošnje Ljubljane k odločnejšemu nastopu za zaščito slovenskih narodnih pravic na Koroškem glasni in trdi ali tiki in diplomatski.

Slovenska ljudska stranka je koncem leta 1931 v znanih "punktacijah" opozorila na narodni položaj Slovencev v Italiji in Avstriji. Komunistična partija Jugoslavije pa je leta 1932 v uradnem dogovoru obljudila Komunistični partiji Avstrije, da ne bo zahtevala sprememb severne meje Jugoslavije, kadar bo prišla na oblast.

Titova "Narodno-osvobodilna vojska" je tiho zapustila južni del Koroške, ki ga je zasedla ob koncu druge svetovne vojne pred Angleži, ko so ji ti izročili protikomunistično "Slovensko narodno vojsko". Titovskemu režimu je bilo tedaj glavno čuvanje pridobitev komunistične revolucije in širjenje komunizma, o katerem so v Ljubljani in Beogradu sanjali, da bo skor postal gospodar tako v Rimu kot na Dunaju, ki je bil tedaj še pod rusko vojaško zasedbo. Kdo bi se pri tem gnal za slovenske narodne koristi? Narodne koristi so po komunistični miselnosti itak le plod "malomešanske kapitalistične miselnosti".

Meja med Slovenijo in Avstrijo je ostala na Karavankah klub temu, da sta kasneje Ljubljana in Beograd nastopila malo odločnejše za priključitev slovenskega dela Koroške v Sloveniji. Zahteva je morala propasti, ko ji je odpovedala svojo podporo še Sovjetska zveza po izključitvi Jugoslavije iz Kominforme. Edino, kar je bilo doseženo, je člen 7. mednarodne pogodbe o obnovi Avstrije, ki določa slovenski in hrvaški jezik kot drugi uradni jezik v onih predelih Avstrije, kjer živijo Slovenci in Hrvatje. Ta pogodba zagotavlja Slovencem in Hrvatom spoštovanje in upoštevanje njihovih narodnih in kulturnih pravic.

Velike sile, Amerika, Anglija, Francija in Rusija, ki so pripravile in prve podpisale mednarodno pogodbo o obnovi neodvisne republike Avstrije, se za izpolnjevanje člena 7. te pogodbe ne menjijo veliko, za nje je važno le, da je Avstria neutralna in da v njej ne zavladá zopet pangermanski nacistični duh, ki je privadel spomladi leta 1938 do priključitve Avstrije k Hitlerjevi Nemčiji.

Jugoslavija, kjer je v republiki Sloveniji obsežen večji del slovenskega narodnega ozemlja in kjer veljajo Slovenci za državni narod, je tista, ki bi morala gledati, da se Avstria točno drži člena 7. mednarodne pogodbe in da daje slovenski in hrvaški narodni manjšini v Avstriji vse, kar ji po tej pogodbi gre. Žal Ljubljana in Beograd te svede dolžnosti do slovenske in hrvaške manjšine v Avstriji ne vršita. Jih zelo nerada omenjata, da ne bi to škodovalo "dobrim sosedskim odnosom". Ko je bil Tito spomladi na uradnem obisku na Dunaju, se je vprašanja slovenske in hrvaške narodne manjšine in njunih pravic v Avstriji komaj dotaknil. Zaradi "jugoslovanskih državnih koristi" zvezna vlada v Beogradu slovenskih in hrvaških narodnih

koristi v Avstriji ne mara braniti.

Slovenci na Koroškem so tako v borbi za svoje pravice z oblastnim in nestrpnim avstrijskim nemštvom prepričeni samim sebi. Kaj to za nje pomeni, kažejo zadnji meseci, ko se je koroškemu "Heimatsdienstu" posrečilo preprečiti veliko, že pripravljen, do podrobnosti dogovorjeno slovensko romanje k Gospu Sveti za 1200-letnico pokristjanjenja Slovencev, če da bi imelo to ne verski, ampak narodno-izzivalni namen, in ko Dunaj zopet enkrat ureja vprašanje uvajanja slovenščine kot drugega uradnega jezika na sodnih in v upravi na Koroškem. Pri tem se Dunaj ne drži jasnega določila člena 7. mednarodne pogodbe, ampak je voljan priznati rabo slovenščine le v tistih občinah, kjer se bo za to izrazilo potrebno število prebivalstva.

Obe osrednji slovenski organizaciji na Koroškem, Svet koroških Slovencev in Zveza slovenskih organizacij, sta v posebni resoluciji zaradi tega protestirali na Dunaju. Beograd, ki ima po mednarodni pogodbi pravico zahtevati za Slovence na Koroškem priznanje in spoštovanje njihovih narodnih pravic, pa vztrajno molči. Kako drugačen je Dunaj v vprašanju narodnostnih pravic nemških Južnih Tirolcev!

svoje molitve. Ker se več ni zanesel na svoj spomin, je svinčnik beležil, katere molitve je že opravil. Poskušal je tudi, da bi prijal za kako delo, a je kmalu opešal.

Skoro do zadnjega je prebiral Ameriško Domovino, na katero je bil naročen po naklonjenosti meni neznanega dobrotnika.

Br. Bonifacij je bil rojen 17. decembra 1874 v Mostah; 20. decembra 1874 je bil krščen v cerkvi sv. Petra v Ljubljani. Njegov oče je bil Janez Dimnik, mati pa Marija, rojena Slapničar.

In franciškanski red je vstopil kot tretjeredni brat 10. nov. 1898 v Ljubljani. V noviciatu je bil od 1. 1902 - 1903 v Brežicah, 8. nov. 1903 je naredil začasne obljube; slovesne obljube pa je naredil 23. februar 1907 v Kamniku. V starem kraju je opravljal službo vrtnarja in kletarja v raznih samostanah (Ljubljana, Brežice, Kamnik). V Ameriko je prišel 10. maja 1913. Od prihoda do 30. julija 1913 je bil kuhan v Brooklynu. Nato je bil prestavljen v Bethlehem, (Pa.), kjer je bil 3 leta kuhan in cerkovnik. Nato je bil nekaj časa (dobje leto) pri Hrvatih v New Yorku, odkoder se je vrnil v Bethlehem. Od maja 1918 do 3. junija 1921 je bil na Osmi v New Yorku. Od 6. junija 1921 je bil kuhan in "janitor" pri Sv. Jeronimu v Chicagu; tu je ostal do julija 1927, ko je prišel v Lemont in bil tu kuhan do 30. septembra 1930. Nato je bil eno leto pri Sv. Štefanu v Chicagu. Od 13. okt. 1932 pa je bil vrtnar in tudi kuhan v Lemontu. L. 1950 je bil prestavljen na Osmo v New York, kjer je ostal do letosnjega januarja. Bil je najstarejši slovenski frančiškan.

Pogreba maša je bila v samostanski cerkvi v Lemontu 12. julija 1967 ob 10. dopoldne, nato pa pogreb na samostansko pokopališče.

Pogrebeni je bil v sa- mostanski cerkvi v Lemontu 12. julija 1967 ob 10. dopoldne, nato pa pogreb na samostansko pokopališče.

Pokojni br. Bonifacij ima se- stro v Bronxu, New York, Mrs. Marie Reiterman, ki se je udeležila pogreba; ena sestra je v Ljubljani — Mrs. Ivanka Bičenc. Zapušča tudi nekaj nečakov in nečakinj.

Pokojnega br. Bonifacija pri- poročamo posebno onim, ki so ga poznali, v molitev. Naj v mi- ru počiva!

p. F.

## Predavanje in rezolucija

EUCLID, O. — Na zadnji se- si euclidskih upokojencev 6. julija smo poleg običajnega dnevnega reda imeli tudi zanimivo in poučno predavanje o raznih problemih socialne in zdravstvene zaštite za upokojence. Predavanje je priredila clevelandска Federacija slovenskih upokojencev, ki sestoji iz petih klubov s 1,300 članimi. Predaval je organizatorski direktor National Council of Senior Citizens iz Washingtona, D.C., John Colao, ki je izvrsten in prepravičen evornik.

Ta organizacija upokojencev je starata komaj šest let, pa šteje že dva milijona članov in 14,000 klubov širom Združenih držav. V njej so včlanjeni upokojenci vseh stanov in poklicev. Kot takata ima velik vpliv in lobiste v kongresu. Letna članarina za klube znaša \$10, za poedince pa \$2.50. Člani so deležni mnogih ugodnosti, kakor tudi glasila "Senior Citizens News". Naš klub in federacija sta člana te organizacije.

Direktor Colao je govoril eno uro. Navzočih je bilo nad 300 članov, ki so govornika pazno poslušali in mu navdušeno ploskali. Poleg drugega je povedal, da so delegati na zadaji konven-

čnih upokojencev, izmed katerih jih 10 milijonov živi pod črto revščine (poverty line). Omenil je primere težkega življenja, ki se skoro neverjetno slišijo za bogato Ameriko. Poudarjal je tudi, da so upokojenci od leta 1954 dobili samo 14 odstotkov poviška, dočim so se življenske potrebščine zvišale za 20 odstotkov.

Organizacija NCSC izvaja monat pritisk na kongres in senat glede izboljšanja socialne in zdravniške oskrbe. Zavzema se ne samo za 20% poviška, temveč tudi za minimalno pokojnino \$150 za posameznike in \$250 za poročene pare. Dalje imajo v načrtu mnogo zdravstvenih izboljšav, kakor tudi znatno cenejša zdravila, ki so zdaj naravnost oderuška. Kako važna je zdravniška zaščita (Medicare), je razvidno iz tega, da je že v prvih 12 mesecih iskal zdravniško pomoč 4 milijone članov, na katere je organizacija plačala 2 bilijona dolarjev.

Važna zadeva je tudi zamisel državnih okrevališč (Nursing homes) in stanovanj za upokojence. Za doseglo vsega tega pa je potreben, da tudi posamezniki večkrat pišejo peticije svojim kongresnikom in senatorjem ter na predsednika za pota in načine (Ways and Means) Wilbura D. Millesa. Njemu je NCSC poslala že 250,000 podpisov svojih članov.

V mesecu juniju je naš Klub poslal rezolucijo na naše kongresnike in senatorje v podporo predsednikovemu predlogu za 20-odstotno povišanje socialno-zaščitne podpore za upokojence. (Resolucijo je spisal član William Kenick.) Z rezolucijo so se v celoti strinjali vsi poslanci razen senatorja F. L. , ki je bil saslužil, tebi je lahko.

Res je, da se žena v malem gospodinjstvu ne pretegne, toda mnoge službe tega tudi od možne zahtevajo.

Če je žena doma in ima otroke, se možemo delo z njenim nikakor ne more več primerjati. Njen delavnik obsegava navadno toliko ur, kolikor jih dan ima, se pogosto raztegne v pozne večerne ure, če pa so otroci bolni, se mora žena odpovedati tudi kratkim uram spanja. Tu se pričenja "sporno" vprašanje obremenitev v neki zakonski skupnosti. Višek pa do- seže tam, kjer je poleg vsega žena še v službi. Že žena, ki ni v službi, a ima več otrok, svoje delo komaj zmagaže. Svojo utrujenost zavija v plašč prirojene potrebitljivosti in požrtvovnosti. Teko ves dan, pa delo vendar ni nikoli opravljeno, zanemarja sebe in vedno težje je prijetna in razgibana družica možu.

Ker je družina osnovna celica naše družbe, nam ne more biti vseeno, kako uspeva in v kakšnih razmerah se razvija. Da so v družini težave, je razumljivo, vendar se je treba vprašati, kako bi te zmanjšali, omilili in napravili družinsko življenje 'epo in prijetno, da bo dajalo doračajočim otrokom pravilne temelje za njihovo poznejše življenje.

Dobra volja in uvidevnost sta premostili že silne prepade. Ko pride mož — družinski ocenje iz službe, se mora zavedati, da je žena — mati, kakor on — v službi ali doma — že opravila osemurno ali deveturno delo. Ali bo brezbrzno pustil, da se žena po večernji zopet vpreže v delo, sam pa legel k počitku in nato odšel "na pivo" ali kam drugam? Ali ne všeč žena njunega skupnega voza, za katerega sta si ob začetku zakona objavila, da ga bosta vlekla skupno?

Nekateri možje se žal sramujejo opravljati dela, ki so navidezno ženska. Dajmo poudarek besedi "navidezno", kajti vsaka delitev v žensko in možno pozneje življenje.

Thanking you for your due consideration of this matter, we are

Very cordially yours,  
Krist Stokel, President  
John Zaman, Secretary  
Frank Rupert

Ta dopis je važen za vse upokojence, pa naj so že člani kategorije slovenskih klubov upokojencev ali ne. Naj ga vsak, posebno pa oni, ki zaradi kakih nujnih ovir ne morejo na seje, dobro preberi, da bo vedel, kako naše stvari stoje in kako se vodbi borba za izboljšanje našega položaja.

Kako je bilo na našem pikniku, bom pa sporčil drugič. Frank Rupert



## Sporazumno delo v gospodinjstvu

Če je poročena žena brez otrok, a je doma in opravlja gospodinske posle za svojega moža in zase, je s tem opravila osemurno dnevno delo, kajti kuhanje, pomivanje, krpanje, likanje, vrnjanje, nakup in opravljanje drugih potrebnih poti veže ženo na vsaj osemurno dnevno delo, čeprav obseg gospodinjstvo le dve osebi.

Pogostoto pa se žene že teh najmanjih gospodinjstev pritožujejo, da njihovo delo ni upoštevano, da možje pravijo: "Kaj veš ti, ki si doma, kako se denar služi, tebi je lahko."

Res je, da se žena v malem gospodinjstvu ne pretegne, toda mnoge službe tega tudi od možne zahtevajo.

Če pa je žena doma in ima otroke, se možemo delo z njenim nikakor ne more več primerjati. Njen delavnik obsegava navadno toliko ur, kolikor jih dan ima, se pogosto raztegne v pozne večerne ure, če pa so otroci bolni, se mora žena odpovedati tudi kratkim uram spanja. Tu se pričenja "sporno" vprašanje obremenitev v neki zakonski skupnosti. Višek pa do-

## Jugoslovanski delavci v Zahodni Nemčiji: Zanemarjeni prisluženi milijoni

Približen račun: 250,000,000 dolarjev prihrankov na leto, od tega poslano domov le eno trejino.

Italijani, zaposleni v tujini, nakažejo domov 815 milijonov dolarjev na leto, se pravi več, kot ustvari Italija s turizmom. Če ne bi bilo tega vira, bi izkazovala italijanska plačilna bilanca 115 milijonov dolarjev primanjkljaja. In Jugoslovani? Lani so naložili pri naših bankah 85 milijonov dolarjev ali dvakrat več kot pred štirimi leti.

To seveda ni vse, kar prihranijo naši delavci na tujem. Računajo, da znaajo vloge naših delavcev samo v Zvezni republiki Nemčiji 100 milijonov dolarjev; nekateri omenjajo celo številko dvesto. Še več porabijo naši delavci za nakupe avtomobilov, gospodinjskih in drugih strojev. Vse to bi lahko celo ugodneje kupili doma, če bi bila naša trgovina malo prožnejša in solidnejša.

Dovolimo si enostaven račun: na tujem je četrt milijona Jugoslovov. Če bi vsak prihranil na leto samo tisoč dolarjev — vemo pa, da mnogi prihranijo več — bi znašal celoten prihranek 250 milijonov dolarjev. Kako bi to blagodejno vplivalo na našo plačilno bilanco in na reformo, ni treba posebej dokazovati. Jugoslaviji niso potrebne devize nič manj kot Italiji, Grčiji ali kaki drugi državi, ki ji delavci na tujem povečujejo devizni dohodek.

Kaj torej prispeva k temu, da Jugoslovani raje nalagajo svoje prihranke v tujih bankah?

V teh stvareh sem laik, zato lahko sklepam samo po tistem, kar so mi povedali delavci, ki sem jih srečal v Nemčiji. Poglaviti vzrok je — pravijo — v tem, ker je pri nas vse preveč raznih omejitev. Včasih so omejitve naravnost smešne, nerazumljive. V nekaterih bankah je treba čakati v vrsti, da lahko naložijo denar na devizni račun.

"Razjezik sem se in sem marmke nesel nazaj v Nemčijo," je pravil Marjan iz skupine Gradisovih delavcev v Giessheimu. "Poznam človeka, ki je prinesel nazaj devet tisoč mark," je pričeval Franc Pirman, zaposlen na našem konzularnem predstavništvu v Bonnu. Takšnih pripovedi je bilo preveč in jih raje ne bom več zapisoval.

Čeprav vemo, da je pri nas precej razvit "privatni devizni kliring", bodo na banki odklonili tuja valuto, če je njeni poteklo neznano. Takšni so pač predpisi. In kam gredo potem devize? Menda nismo naivni in ne mislimo, da se imetniki sami prijavljajo devizni inšpekcijski?

Nespodobudne so tudi administrativne omejitve pri porabi deviz. Naš delavec raje naloži denar v tuji banki, kjer je obrestna mera višja in kjer poleg tega ni nobenih omejitev pri porabi prihrankov. Zaseben devizni računi pri nas so vse preveč nekakšna transmisija. Narodne banke, namesto da bi bili instrument bančne poslovnosti. Država s tem ne bi imela manjšega dotoka deviz, temveč raje nekajkrat večjega.

Posebno poglavje v rešitvi problemov naših delavcev je trgovina. Da ne kupijo železnih predmetov doma, ni vselej vrok v slabih izbri domače trgovine, temveč pogosto tudi v nesolidni postrežbi ali celo špekulantstvu. List "Jugoslovanske informacije" je prejel več kot 500 pisem, v katerih se naši delavci pritožujejo zaradi nesolidnega poslovanja trgovine, bank itd. Žalostno je odmevala beografska televizijska oddaja, ki je opozorila na številne primere, ko so posamezniki nakazovali devize za razne stroje, a podjetja jim niso niti odgovorila. Razveseljivo je, da med temi nesolidnimi podjetji nismo zasledili nobenega iz Slovenije.

Izgubljeni milijoni so še drugje: v neizkorisnem možnostih organiziranega prevzemanja del Podjetja, kot so "Rudis", "Ingra" in druga, ustvarjajo s tem, da organizirano pošiljajo delavce nemškim firmam, precešen devizni dohodek. Ta oblika organiziranega "izvoza delovne sile", če ni "izvoz belega blaga", seveda ni brez hib, ja pa vsekakor boljša, kot če delavci odhajajo v tujino neorganizirano. (Ljubljansko "Delo")

## Francoski delavci dobijo svoj delež pri dobičku

Vlada je objavila včeraj, da bo s posebnim odlokom dala delavstvu delež pri dobičku in lastništvu podjetij, pri katerem je zapošlen.

PARIZ, Fr. — V okviru polnomočij, ki jih je dobila vlada od narodne skupščine za pol leta, bo izdala odlok o soudeležbi delavstva pri dobičku in lastništvu podjetij, pri katerih je zapošlen. Predsednik De Gaulle se je odločil za ta korak kljub hudemu odporu tako podjetij kot delavskih unij samih. Prepričan je, da je to edina uspešna pot za končanje "razrednega boja".

Vlada je načrt zakona že pripravila, njegova končna oblika pa bo odobrena še 31. julija, ko se bo predsednik De Gaulle vrnil s svojega obiska v Kanadi, kamor bo šel na povabilo kanadske vlade prisostvovat "francoskemu dnevu" na EXPO 67 v Montrealu.

Soudeležba delavstva pri dobičku je sporna posebno zato, ker dobiček ne bo takoj delavcu izplačan, ampak bo le vpisan na njegovo ime, nato pa pojde v sklad za vložitev v podjetje, s čimer bo postal delavec "solastnik" podjetja. Novi zakon bo veljal le podjetja do "določene velikosti", za manjša pa bo udeležba pri dobičku in solastništvo odvisna od odločitve vodstva samega.

Na dnevnom redu je tudi reorganizacija socialnega zavarovanja. Nekatere zdravstvene in druge ugodnosti bodo omejene, prispevki za zavarovanje pa po višani, da se sedanjim primanjkljam, ki znaša letno že okoli 800 milijonov dolarjev, vsaj zmanjša, če ga že ni mogoče čisto odstraniti.

## Jordanski kralj Husein se bori za svoj prestol

Rad bi dosegel "arabsko" rešitev spora z Izraelom, če tega ne bo mogel, bo iskal svojo lastno.

AMAN, Jordan. — Jordanski kralj Husein je postal najbolj delaven politik v arabskem svetu. Trenutno se strašno napenja, da bi pridobil arabske politike za "arabsko rešitev" spora z Izraelom. V tem naj bi ta rešitev obstajala, ne pove natanko. Zdi se pa, da bi rad dosegel, da bi bili odnosi med Izraelom in arabskimi državami taki, kot so bili pred vojno. Njegov cilj je jasen: pridobiti arabske politike za sestanek na vrhovih in tam sprejeti njegov načrt. Zdi se pa, da arabski politiki niso vneti za Huseinove ideje.

Husein to ve, zato je že začel govoriti o "jordanski" rešitvi "stikov z Izraelom". To bi pomenilo, da se kralj pripravlja, da sklene z Izraelom poseben sporazum, podoben ohlapnemu premirju, ne pa pravi mirravn pogodb. To je pa zanj zelo tveganica igra. V tem slučaju bi se zameril vsem Arabcem, ki bi ga smatrali za izdalca arabske "stvari". Proti združeni arabski

kritiki bi se mogel braniti le takrat, ako savdski kralj Fejsal potegnil z njim, Amerika pa takoj obnovila podpiranje Huseinovega kraljestva.

Amerika je dala Huseinu dolej že pol bilijona dolarjev. Že v navado je prišlo, da ameriški dolar krije tretjino jordaniskega proračuna, dobave orožja in muničije pa niso niti vštete. Podpira pa kralja tudi sosed Fejsal, toda točnih zneskov ni mogoče dobiti.

Podpora je sedaj Husein bolj potreben kot kdajkoli. Jordanisko gospodarstvo je namreč na tleh. Pod izraelsko okupacijo je prišel zahodni del države, ki je gospodarsko najbolj razvit. Zato je zavladala v Jordaniji, ki je še pod kraljevo oblastjo, velika brezposelnost. Brezposelnici so pa v Jordaniji najbolj nevaren političen element. Dodati moramo še poplavo beguncov iz zahodnih delov države, ki je pod izraelsko okupacijo. Tudi te je treba rediti in spraviti pod streho. Pri vsem tem pa nezadovoljnost v jordanijski javnosti raste, podpihujeta jo pa Palestinska osvobodilna fronta, ki kralja že od nekdaj ne mara.

Londonski diplomati misijo radi tega, da je Husein že začel tipati za kulismi, kaj bi se dalo doseči pri posebnih pogajanjih z izraelsko vlado.

## Radio in televizija postavljata prava mora za kandidat

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Federalna komisija za promet je

ugotovila, da so znašali stroški, ki so jih 1. 1962 politični kandidati morali plačati radijskim in televizijskim postajam, približno \$20 milijonov. Lani so pa isti stroški znašali že \$32 milijonov, so se torej dvignili za 60%. Demokratje so morali plačati več za televizijske oddaje kot za radijske.

Zanimivo sliko dajejo izdatki za primarne in glavne volitve. Demokratje so na primer potrošili veliko več za primarne volitve, republikanci pa veliko manj: demokratje so plačali zanje \$10 milijonov, republikanci pa samo \$2 milijona. Pri glavnih volitvah so pa demokratje potrošili za ta namen le \$8 milijonov, republikanci pa \$10 milijonov.

Če bo šlo tako naprej, bodo prihodnje leto morali kandidati potrošiti okoli \$50 milijonov! Verjetno bodo pa še veliko več,

kajti veliko stroškov plačajo prijatelji kandidatov na način, da to lahko vračajo v davke.

## Albanski komunisti zaprli vse katoliške cerkve

VATIKAN. — Katoliški cerkvi se pod albanskim komunizmom ni nikoli dobro godilo. Že 1. 1951 je rdeči albanski režim prepovedal albanskim katoličkim vse stike z Vatikanom. Od takrat je bilo 130,000 albanskih katolikov udarec za udarnem. Divjanje se je stopnjevalo posebno po prihodu kitajske rdeče garde, ki je albanske tovarše naučila, kako je treba delati kulturno revolucijo. V znamenuju kulturne revolucije so tovarši spremenili katoliško cerkev v Lešu v "dom kulture", v cerkvi v Fieri so pa požgali vse lesene kipe in vse slike, v Skadru so cerkev kar naravnost požgali, pri tem pa umorili štiri frančiškane. 4. junija so pa zaprli katoliško katedralo v albanski prestolici Tirana. Prejsoči cerkveno poslopje pokrili z bogokletnimi plakati.

Albanska kulturna revolucija je torej dosegla svoj cilj. Vatikanski Osservatore Romano je pa vsa ta nečedna dejanja opisal in dal razglasiti po radiju, da bo vedel ves svet, kako se godi albanskim katolikom pod komunističnim bičem.

## Zenske dobijo delo

ISČEMO ŽENSKO za splošna hišna opravila, en dan tedensko, sreda ali četrtek, na vzhodni strani. Dobra plača. Starost pod 40. Kličite 382-0082 ob večerih. (134)

DELO ZA ŽENSKO Isčemo žensko za "pizza" prodajalno, samo za ven; polni čas in pripravljeni delati koncem tedna, v starosti od 25 do 50; bonus in plača. En miljo vzhodno od Richmond Mall, pri Wilson Mills Rd. Oglasite se obenovo po 1. uru pop. Zaprt ob ponedeljkih.

GIUDO'S PIZZA PARLOR 797 Bishop Rd. Highland Hts. (133)

## Gospodinj

ISČEMO GOSPODINJO, lahka hišna dela, največ za družabnico bolnic. Rajši tako, ki bi tu živel; svojo sobo in plačo. Kličite med 8:30 do 9:00 zvečer KE 1-5590. (x)

(141)

## Soba se odda

VELIKA, čista spalnica se odda vzhodni moškemu, blizu E. 200 St., privatna kopalnica in vhod, laundry. Kličite po 5. uri 486-7026 ali 531-5342. (133)

## Hiša naprodaj

ENODRUŽINSKA, 5-sobna, polno podstrešje in klet, plinski furnez, vse bakrene cevi, novodekorirano. 841 Rúdyard Rd. Kličite IV 1-0595. (136)

## Hiša naprodaj

3-družinska, v dobrem stanju, blizu Five Points. Dohodek \$3.120 na leto, cena \$14.900. Najvam najemniki plačajo obroke.

(141)

## Hiša naprodaj

3-družinska, v dobrem stanju, blizu Five Points. Dohodek \$3.120 na leto, cena \$14.900. Najvam najemniki plačajo obroke.

(141)

## Lot naprodaj

1/4 akra na cesti 84, Mentor, O., od ceste 615 dalje. Telefon 944-5440.

(137)

## YAKKEL REALTY

(14,21,28 jul)

## Hiša naprodaj

2-družinska, 6-6, dvojni trdi podi, velika visoka klet, dvojna garaža, na Norwood Rd. Kličite 431-5725.

(29, 14 jul)

## ZDRAVILNI ČAJI IZ SLOVENIJE

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• Dobi se tudi Žefran (španški), Pelin, Priptec, Arnika, Melisa, La-puh, Rožmarin, Brinjeve jagode —

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dne 14. julija 1966

Leto dni Te zemlja krije,</p



# AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

AMERICAN HOME

AMERICAN IN SPIRIT  
FOREIGN IN LANGUAGE ONLYSLOVENIAN  
MORNING NEWSPAPER

## A Lively Combination

Who made new flavors grow on fruit trees? Luther Burbank, of course! And today our modern chemists are busy blending these flavors and bottling them. One of the newest to appear is Cranprune, a new juice combining tangy cranberry juice with the mellowess of prune juice.



Cranberries, native fruit of the New World, were once used by the Indians to treat wounds, and they also played an important part in the daily Indian diet of pemmican cakes. The Pilgrim ladies made a cranberry juice with oatmeal, lemon peel and Lisbon sugar in it. Today cranberry juice is made from frozen berries which are dejuiced by a hydraulic press under 300 tons of pressure.



Our modern prune is a special type of purple plum which can be dried without fermenting. The Ancients used the wild plum as a medicine. The Romans imported cultured plums preserved in honey and sweet wine from Egypt and Asia. While prune juice came along much later, it retained the reputation of the wild plum as a health food. Today for the breakfast table, these juices of cranberry and prune are combined in a tasty blend that offers all the flavor and health values of both.

## Wins Scholarship



Roberta Grosel

Cleveland, O. — Roberta Grosel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grosel was a recent recipient of a National Knights of Columbus Scholarship to The Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

She graduated from Beaumont School for Girls on June 5, 1967 and will be studying and traveling in France for nine weeks this summer. The trip is a graduation present from her mom and dad.

## Statement Of Concern

We, the undersigned, forming a committee of concerned persons of the Norwood-Sowinski-Northern Hough community, go on record with this letter in the sincere trust that others share our concern for the eventual stability and harmony of this community and our whole city. Let it be known that we stand as citizens against lawlessness, law-breaking, and violence of any kind and by any persons here and elsewhere. We are concerned that criminal acts of violence, theft, assault, vandalism, arson and murder are all too frequent occurrences on our streets. We deplore such acts and especially such acts which are the product of racial hostility by any group. We are convinced that the vast majority of persons in this community and other communities of our city do not condone law-breaking and we wish to make it plain to those who would violate the laws of moral society that their actions are an affront to the citizens of this community. If, by some mistaken notion of apathy or prejudice, they feel they have community sanctions for criminal actions and racial hostility, they are wrong.

At the same time, we fully recognize that a crisis exists in regard to community-police relations in our city. We know full well that the problem of law enforcement has increased immeasurably for a police force that is understaffed and inadequately equipped. Yet, we also know that law enforcement is much more than men and equipment; it is also an attitude toward the law by citizens and police alike. Surely, law enforcement means enforcement, but it also means adherence to citizens' rights and confidence in the ideal of social harmony which law is designed to guarantee. We would hope that the laudable human relations efforts already begun in the police department will be expanded to include proper community relations training of police officers and a program of police-community seminars where realistic dialogue can take place between citizens and police so that present tensions and ignorance can be eliminated.

Piersall, currently public relations assistant with the Angels, will conduct a baseball school and clinic, for players under 19, in addition to making personal appearances during the tournament.

A 16-year veteran of the major leagues, Piersall played with the Red Sox, Indians, Senators, Mets and Angels before hanging up his spikes at the close of the 1966 season.

His colorful career was featured in a full-length movie, "Fear Strikes Out."

Among others slated to appear in the Connie Mack cast are ex-major leaguers Dale Mitchell and Bill McKinley, retired American League umpire, who will serve as the chief arbiter.

**Cubs Twiggy Bends Batters Around Finger**

The Cubs, who suddenly have become fashionable, have their own Twiggy. He is Chuck Hartenstein, a little stick of a guy who stands 5-10 and weight 150 pounds and who doesn't show anything in the way of muscles.

But Twiggy (monster Dick Radatz hung the name on him) does have remarkable durability and a superb sinkerball. This combination has catapulted him into the lime-light here on the shores of Lake Michigan and Twiggy is now among the first-line Cub heroes.

And why not? Twiggy, who was not recalled from Tacoma (Pacific Coast) until June 4, did considerably more than his share during the Cubs' remarkable June surge.

The Wrigleys had a 21-10 June record which lifted them into genuine contention and later brought them to a tie with the Cardinals for the N.L. lead.

**'Jim Best Young Pitcher I Ever Saw,' Says Lemon**

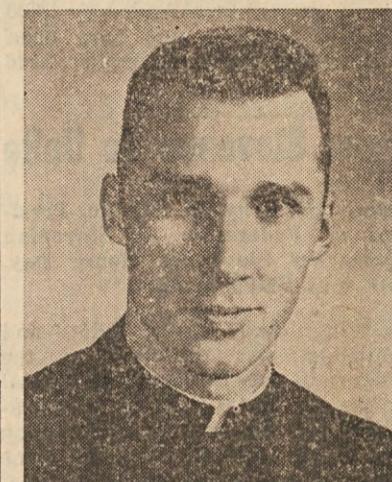
Araheim, Calif. — Bob Lemon, the Angels' pitching coach, was Jim McGlothlin's manager last year at Seattle in the Pacific Coast League.

"It was only a matter of time until he made it big," said Lemon.

"God gave him the arm and he helped himself learn how to use it.

He's the easiest pitcher I've ever worked with and he's the best young pitcher I've even seen."

## Father Frank Grdina New Principal At St. Ignatius High School



FATHER FRANK GRDINA

Father Frank Grdina, who celebrated his first Mass on June 17, 1962 in St. Vitus Church, the same parish where as a boy he attended elementary school, was recently appointed principal of St. Ignatius High School, the same high school from which he graduated in 1949.

Upon graduation from St. Ignatius High, Father Grdina joined the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). After several years of study he received a Master's Degree in History from Loyola University of Chicago in 1960. He taught history for three years at St. Xavier High in Cincinnati only to continue and complete his studies in theology and earn a Licentiate in Theology from West Baden (affiliated with Loyola University), in 1963.

Father Grdina is the son of Mr. Frank Grdina of Grdina & Sons Furniture Store on Waterloo Road, and the late Mrs. Grdina. The family formerly lived at 1062 Addison Road. His grandfather, the late Anton Grdina, was one of the community's foremost boosters and Grdina Drive and Grdina Playground have been named in his honor.

## SHOTS ON SPORTS

Piersall Will Stage Clinic For Connie Mack Tourney

Farmington, N.M. — Jimmy Piersall, former major league outfielder, will head the cast of baseball personalities at the Connie Mack World Series of the American Amateur Baseball Congress at Farmington, August 18-24.

Piersall, currently public relations assistant with the Angels, will conduct a baseball school and clinic, for players under 19, in addition to making personal appearances during the tournament.

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## WEDDING BELLS



Mr. and Mrs. John Mahne of 827 E. 249 St., Euclid, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Mr. Michael Joseph Nottoli, son of Lt. Com. and Mrs. George Nottoli of San Diego, Calif. They were married July 1st in St. Martin's Church in La Mesa, Calif. The young couple will reside in San Diego, Calif. Wishes for happiness!

## Officers Elected At Nationalities Center

John G. Papandreas, attorney-at-law, has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Nationalities Services Center, 1001 Huron Road, a United Appeal Agency. He succeeded Wendell A. Falsgraf who was president for 3 years. Elected Vice Presidents were: Judge Paul D. White and Mrs. Robert Hibshman, Franklin A. Sturgis, Treasurer; Mrs. Jerry Nowinski, Secretary; Wendell Falsgraf and Judge Angelo J. Gagliardo, members-at-large of the Executive Committee.

During the past 2 years, Papandreas was chairman of the Nationalities Services Center Civil Rights Committee and has taken an active part in promoting better understanding and relationships between minority groups of the City through a series of programs on WZAK-FM Radio.

The Nationalities Services Center is an agency working with the nationalities communities and with the immigrants in this country.

During the center's fiscal year, which has just ended, the 4-member staff of the Nationalities Services Center handled 17,476 cases in immigration, naturalization and social adjustment problems.

The agency staff is capable of translating 15 different languages and has a committee of volunteers with translating capabilities some 60 different languages.

The annual budget of the agency is \$37,000.00.

## Give A Christmas Present To GI's In Vietnam

"Operation Shop Early," A Red Cross campaign to put a gift bag in the hands of every serviceman in Vietnam, is starting its production now, and needs contributions of recreational and comfort articles according to Dave Leahy, Red Cross Chapter Chairman.

"We're getting an earlier start this year, and need several new articles from persons living in this area to insure that our fighting men in Vietnam will have a merry Christmas," he explained.

Items needed to fill the bag include: lighter flints, playing cards, metal mirrors, handkerchiefs (dark colors), paperback books (no war stories), small tapes and plastic soap dishes.

Also, cigarette lighter, cigarette cases (plastic), miniature checkers, chess, etc., Ivory soap bars, small Morton's salt containers, Bouillon cubes, and heavy shoelaces (12 eye).

Optional items may be included. For more information and large quantity pick-up call the Red Cross.

All items can be used, and the Red Cross needs the help of all area residents to fill the program.

Cost of filling the bag is about \$2.50 to \$3.00, depending on the number of optional items included. Anyone donating the contents of a bag will have his name and address written on a special holiday gift card, which will go with the bag to Vietnam.

General William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Commander in Vietnam, said of the program, "The bags, packed with such thoughtful care by so many Americans at home, helped many men forget their Christmas loneliness."

Last year the Greater Cleveland chapter made over 2000 "ditty bags" to be given as Christmas gifts to GI's in Vietnam. "This year the quota is 5000 bags, and they'll be even bigger and better than last year," said Leahy.

BUY SAVINGS BONDS!

## St. Vitus Church Sponsors Carnival

CLEVELAND, O. — The Annual St. Vitus Church Summer Festival and Homecoming Carnival is being held this year from Wednesday, July 12 to Sunday, July 16. It will be held on the new St. Vitus School Grounds on the corner of E. 62nd St. and St. Clair Ave. This lot adjoins the new auditorium and gymnasium, right next to the school. The auditorium will also have refreshments and stands. The affair will be held rain or shine!

The interior renovation of the church, classrooms, etc. in preparation for the parish Diamond Jubilee which will be celebrated in 1968 is now in full progress. Carnival proceeds will help finance this project.

Friday evening will be Fish Fry Night from 5:00 p.m. On Saturday our famous Slovenian Home-Smoked sausages will be on the menu. On Sunday a Roast Beef Dinner will be served from 12 noon on. And in addition to that, refreshments of all kinds will be available.

On Sunday afternoon, a special children's matinee is on the program — from 2 to 5 p.m. — with all rides for the kids at special low prices.

The thrilling rides and gala carnival color will be furnished by the popular and well-known Sunny Amusement Co. throughout the Carnival.

A special attraction will be the Baked Goods stand where you will be able to get all your Slovenian pastries, such as potica, krofe, cookies, torte, etc. A Bake Sale will also be held.

On Sunday evening a beautiful award winning 1967 Mercury Cougar, a Westinghouse Color TV, three U.S. Savings Bonds in sums of \$500, \$200, \$100 will be given away.

To make it more worthwhile for you to stop in, \$100 will be given at closing time each night to someone who is present.

The committee of over 250 workers is headed by our pastor of St. Vitus Church Monsignor Louis B. Baznik, James A. Slapnik Jr. and James Logar.

All parishioners, including former ones, are invited to attend and renew old acquaintances at this gala occasion, which should, as usual, be an annual reunion and homecoming of all parishioners, old and new.

During the Carnival free parking will be provided at the A.G.A. Laboratory parking lots, which are located in the immediate vicinity, just a few steps north on East 62nd Street.

## VACATION SAFETY

Between now and September hundreds of Americans will be taking a vacation. A good vacation means change, rest, fun and freedom from accidents.

Don't let the heat knock you cold, take less sun. Get used to it gradually, and use sunburn oil or ointment. Don't overdo things. Keep your health and rest after eating.

Swimming is fine exercise, keep it fine. Don't swim alone, too far, or after dark. If you're tired or overheated, don't go swimming.

Small boats are fun if you know how to handle them and how to swim. If your boat carries a motor, be careful not to spill gasoline or oil, a fire can turn a pleasant ride into a tragedy.

If you go fishing, don't snag yourself an injury. Fishhooks are sharp. Watch where you cast and how you handle them.

If you go hunting keep yourself from being a target, wear something red. Keep your gun on "safety" until you raise it to shoot.

Carry a first-aid kit. Minor ailments and rashes can be serious, get them cared for right away.

## Cleveland Summer Orchestra Performs At Zoo

Music comes to the Cleveland Zoo on Sunday, July 16, 1967, from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m., when the Cleveland Summer Orchestra, under the baton of Michael Charr, performs for Cleveland Zoo visitors.

In a delightful setting near the Zoo's beautiful Waterfowl Lake, the world-famed orchestra will present their fourth pops concert at the Zoo since 1963.

Mr. Vernon Stouffer, President of the Cleveland Zoological Society, stated, "The appearance of the Cleveland Orchestra at the Zoo is part of the continuing cultural development of the Zoological Park. The musical program will provide additional relaxation and enjoyment for visiting family groups after they have viewed the Zoo's nearly 1200 animals.

"This musical facet of Cleveland Zoo entertainment has proved to be extremely popular over the past several years, and the Orchestra's program this year will acquaint many new visitors with the overall appeal of a family-oriented visit to the Zoo."

The concert, provided through the courtesy of Society National Bank and Stouffer's Restaurants, Frozen Foods, will consist of:

"Fanfare for the Common Man" by Copland.

Prelude-Hornpipe-Finale from the "Water Music" by Handel.

Prelude and Aragonaise from "Carmen" Farandole from "L'Arlesiana" by Bizet.

Polevetsian Dances by Borodin.

"Sylvia" Ballet Suite Introduction-Dance of the Huntresses Concerto of Bacchus by Delibes.

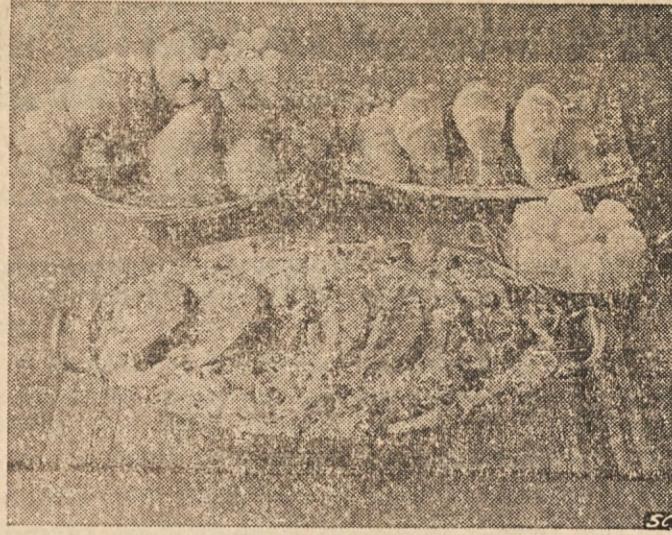
"Du und Du" Waltzes by Johan Straus.

Russian Sailors Dance by Gliere.

Selections from "Finian's Rainbow" by Lane.

"Victory at Sea", Symphonic Scenario by Rodgers.

## Sauerkraut Spiced With Mince Meat



Big families with keen appetites can be hard to satisfy unless foods are both generous in quantity and robust in flavor. Here's a hearty dish of smoked pork butt. Pair it with spicy sauerkraut to make sure that no one will leave the table hungry. For a novel touch spice the sauerkraut with ready-to-use mince meat and sliced onion as recommended by the Borden Kitchen. Serve with golden brown refrigerated rolls and lots of fresh fruit. Truly a meal to tackle with gusto!

## Spicy Sauerkraut With Smoked Pork Butt

(Makes 6 servings)

1 (2-1/2 lbs.) smoked pork butt*	1-1/3 cups Non-Such ready-to-use mince meat
2 (1 lb. 11-oz.) cans sauerkraut, well drained	1 small onion, sliced

Cover pork butt with cold water; bring to boil. Reduce heat and simmer for 1 hour. Place drained sauerkraut in buttered 2-1/2 quart casserole. Mix in the mince meat and sliced onion. Remove pork butt from water. Slice into medium-thick slices and arrange over sauerkraut mixture. Cover casserole. Bake in a moderate (350°F.) oven 40-45 minutes, or until meat and sauerkraut are tender.

\*If a pre-cooked ready-to-eat type of smoked pork butt is used, it can be sliced and baked with the sauerkraut without simmering.

## Reporting from Washington

FRANCIS P. DOLTON • Washington, D.C., July 14

**DRAFT ACT CLEARED.** Last week the House and Senate approved and sent to the President a compromise bill to revise the Selective Service System and extend it to July 1, 1971. The legislation, in its final form, is more restrictive than that proposed by the Administration. The Congress did not accept the President's recommendation to select inductees from a national lottery. Student deferments — an area in which the President had requested greater flexibility and leeway — were strengthened.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. — ITS TWO SIDES.** Summer has come to Washington and the end of the school year means the tourist season is in full swing. Americans from all over the country are pouring into the District of Columbia to see their Nation's Capital City. They come by the bus load, by cars, trains and planes — men, women and children.

If you are considering a visit to Washington in the near future, let me urge you to come and at the same time give you a word of caution. One of the high points of any visit, of course, is the Capitol Building itself, which is set impossibly on a Hill overlooking the beautiful city of Washington — its massive white dome towering above the city as a reminder of this republic's greatness and a symbol of its liberties. This is the building where representative government works its will — where the Senate and the House of Representatives meet and hammer out the laws which affect everyone of us. It is in the Chamber of the House where I spend much of my working day in consideration of the hundreds of bills which come before the Congress each session.

In addition to seeing the House and Senate in session, one point of interest you should not miss at the Capitol is Statuary Hall. From 1807 to 1857, the "Hall" was, in fact, the House of Representatives. Here, Representative John Quincy Adams, the former President of the U.S., was cut down by an attack of paralysis. Here, debates were held that altered the course of American history. Here, great names became greater. Statuary Hall now holds 46 statues of great American leaders of the past. There are, of course, many other parts of the Capitol, as well as the city of Washington which you will want to visit while you are here. And I assure you that you will find this city as impressive as any you have seen and far more picturesque than the words I can use to describe it.

**VETERANS' LOAN DEADLINE.** Veterans of World War II who are interested in using their eligibility under the G.I. bill for guaranteed loans should be alerted. The deadline for loans for homes, farms or business is July 25.

More than seven million veterans across the nation have taken advantage of this loan program. Some 6.3 million home loans have been made to veterans of World War II and Korea, having a face value of about \$64 million. 238,725 business loans have been made and guaranteed for a total of \$62 million.

Because of the impending time limitation, the V.A. urges eligible World War II veterans not to wait until the last minute to act. In many instances, these loans can be arranged through the builder, but the guarantee can be used to purchase existing homes as well as new ones.

The deadline for Korean War veterans is 1975 and for veterans of the Vietnam era the following applies: 10 years from the date of their discharge, plus an extension for the time they served.

**TAX FAX.** The average American taxpayer spends two hours and 25 minutes out of each eight-hour working day just earning enough money to pay his taxes, according to Tax Foundation, Inc. To put it another way, if he has worked steadily all year, the average taxpayer finally began working for himself about April 21. All the money he earned until then goes to pay his taxes.

Incidentally, if you paid as much as \$4,281 in Federal income tax last year, you may be interested to know that your "contribution" was just enough to keep the government running for one second. Government statisticians say it takes \$4,281 to fuel the federal machine every second of every day in the year, based on a \$135 billion budget for fiscal year 1968.

have no trouble — and your visit should be pleasant, fascinating and rewarding. Be sure to stop in at my office when you come. I look forward to welcoming you to the city.

**MORE BURDEN FOR TAXPAYERS!** The Administration is beginning to react to forecasts that the Federal government may go into the red by about \$30 billion during this current fiscal year, which began July 1st. There has been no noticeable interest on the part of the Administration in cutting the spending which is sending the deficit into the stratosphere. But there are very strong indications that the government planners are boosting the amount of the increase they intend to load on the American taxpayers. Up to this time, President Johnson has talked publicly only of a 6% increase in Federal income taxes. But there are behind-the-scenes reports that consideration is being given to boosting this new tax levy to as much as 10%. Republican leaders in Congress have been pushing the Administration to revise its budget and reduce its expenditures as a means of averting the possible disastrous deficit which is now facing the nation. Thus far the only Administration response has been its drive to push the statutory debt limit higher so the government can borrow more and more money to finance the Federal spending. If the recent words of various Administration spokesmen mean what they seem to mean, the next response will be to try to hit the taxpayer harder and harder in order to make up some of the red ink spending.

## Urge Slovenes To Unite

Speech given by Al Sajevic, President of Federation of Slovenian Homes on Slovenian Home Day, July 4 at SNPJ Farm.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: As president of the Federation of Slovenian National Homes, my heart is filled with gratitude and joy as I look out upon this large group who have come here today to make our first Independence Day picnic a success, in fact a huge success. We have designated today as Slovenian Home Day, and to an American-Slovene, the day upon which our nation celebrates its independence is certainly an appropriate day to which we add a little something more to the national celebration and include also the celebration of Slovenian Home Day. I wish, personally, to extend to each one here today, a most gracious welcome. It is our hope that from this July 4th forward, these picnics of Slovenian Home Day shall become an annual affair. Please mark your calendar and let's make a date for next year.

If I may, I would like to borrow an idea which our President Lyndon B. Johnson has expressed, except that I have changed it and also I will refer to Slovenians rather than to Texans. We must all think of ourselves first as Americans, then second as Slovenians, third as Democrats or Republicans, and Fourth as members of various religious groups. As Americans, all of us have worked hard and in cooperation with one another. We as American-Slovenes have not only done our fair share, but in addition we have helped others to pull their part of the load. As a result of this national cooperation of the past, which we hope will continue into the future, the American people have built a nation which has the highest standard of living in the history of the world. All of us here today, I am sure, are proud to be Americans. And as I look out upon this wonderful and happy crowd here today my heart swells and I choke up, to see the many people who have also publicly proclaimed, "I am proud to be a Slovenian". "S ponosom reči smem, Slovenec sem". We have a right to be proud that we are Slovenians. As American-Slovenes we are concerned with the individual. We recognize the individual's capabilities, and we promote the individual's full development in a system called free enterprise. American-Slovenes stress the fact that if a person is to reap the benefits of the most technically advanced society in the world, then he should get out and work for his share so long as he is able. In the past weeks as I stayed at home, because the doctor ordered me to stay put, I thought a lot about this picnic and the plans which were being made to make it a memorable one. I could not help but often think that we do have a right to be proud of our people. The American-Slovenes, as a minority group, have created an image in this nation that is vital, full of life. An image that is growing. But at the same time that I was experiencing these happy thoughts, a cloud would come over me and make me sad when I thought of the small cliques that we tend to get up and some of the foolish bickering that goes on between groups of Slovenians. Our federation of Slovenian National Homes wants to serve the Slovenian Community. We want to develop an even greater spirit of cooperation between all groups. Let us put aside for another time our political affiliations, and our religious affiliations and let us all stand up and be counted as one large harmonious group: the American-Slovenes. Let us adopt as our motto: "We will help each other to enjoy our way through life". Our past generations have given us a gold mine in the large numbers of fraternal societies, Slovenian halls, recreation farms, such as this fine facility, dramatic clubs, and singing clubs, just to mention the main activities. These exist from coast to coast. Many groups use our Slovenian Homes as a base of operations. The lodges meet there regularly, and perhaps the most important of all, our great cultural clubs and societies. Sure, they are amateurs, but they keep alive a culture which is second to none if you have Slovenian blood running in your veins. For those who have done more than their share of work in life, we have the pensioner of golden age clubs. We invite all of you here, and also those who could not be with us to-

day, to join in the activities which are available. Your life will be fuller. Last week I read the Ann Landers column in the Cleveland Press. Some of you may have also read the same article, about the young woman who was not happy that her parents were forcing their culture upon her. They were Latvian. That is she was unhappy until she realized that all her parents were trying to do, was to preserve a beautiful part of themselves for her benefit. I notice a large number of younger people are here today. To the teenagers let me say that being exposed to Slovenian culture will bring you a greater amount of happiness in your life than if your parents were not giving you an opportunity to learn about the Slovenian heritage. We have tried to make this a picnic that the entire family can enjoy. And we tried to think of every age group. The extra band for the teenagers. The pony rides for the little ones. The singing for the adults. And good food and refreshments for all.

All of our Slovenian organizations are operated only for the benefit of the Slovenian community. Any profits made, on this, or any other affair is used to improve facilities and to help our various cultural activities. In that way we shall constantly improve the good image that Slovenians already have. We want especially to encourage the younger people to become active and more active in Slovenian groups. It is an experience which you will cherish all of your life.

Although my remarks have been directed to Slovenians, we wish also to recognize those of you here who are not Slovenian but who have adopted some of our ways. We appreciate the support you have given our activities, and we admire your good sense in that you have married into a Slovenian family.

Earlier I made the statement that our Federation of Slovenian National Homes wants to serve the Slovene community. Help us to serve you better. We invite you to attend our meetings and to give us the benefit of your suggestions. Let us all take on a cooperative attitude. Let us all become more interested in Slovenian activities. Let us all leave our political and religious prejudices at home. Let us all remember that in union there is strength. Let us all "help each other to enjoy our way through life".

Each day, let us all do something which will give us even more reason to say "I am proud to be a Slovenian". "S ponosom reči smem, Slovenec sem". Thank you.

## DEATH NOTICES

Avec, Josephine (nee Hochevar) — Mother of John, Anthony, Francis, Steffie Polz, Josephine Polz, Pauline Zicker, sister of Joseph. Residence at 18000 Chatfield Ave.

Bauman, Peter — Father of Helen Kriewitz, Christine Neumann. Residence at 178 Brush Rd., Euclid.

Benich, Catherine (nee Rudan) — Mother of Caroline Jankovich (Windsor) grandmother of Nick Benick (Euclid), Dearne Ogle, Michael Jankovich, Carole Pasma.

Brada, Katherine — Mother of Anna Hale, Joanne Taylor, Vida Henshaw, Olga Toll, Gloria Ogint, Frank Edward, sister of Andrew Modic. Residence at 13605 West Ave.

Cirk, Frank Jr. — Brother of Louis, Edward, Helen Bettis, Christine Fitchik. Residence at 1531 E. 41 St.

Cloumas, Peter — Husband of Katherine, father of Gus, brother of Nick and Mary. Residence at 15406 Glencoe Avenue.

Delabak, Frank Sr. — Father of Mary Hrin, Frank, brother of Louis and Frances (both in Yugoslavia). Residence at 5878 Monica Lane, Garfield Heights.

Gornick, John J. — Husband of Josephine (nee Hrovat), father of Josephine Miles, brother of Mary Jornick. Residence at 454 Stevens Blvd., Richmond Heights.

Klopco, Martin F. — Husband of Jean (nee Baitt), brother of Ann Klopco, Albina Francis, Frank. Former residence at 977 Addison Rd. Late residence at 20651 Nicholas Avenue.

Krul, Maria — Residence at Madonna Hall, 1906 E. 82 St.

Lausche, Dr. William J. — Husband of Alice (nee Bobner), father of Mrs. Michael (Gloria) Rado, grandmother of David, Christine, brother of Sen. Frank J. Lausche, Mrs. Josephine Welf, Mrs. August (Frances) Urankar, Charles Harold. Residence at 70 E. 199 St.

Loncarevic, Sophie — Mother of Matt, Elsie Stimac, daughter of Mary Berkowski.

Longer, Anton — Husband of Cecilia (nee Stritoff), father of Robert. Residence at 18803 Cherokee Avenue.

Malbasa, Eli — Husband of Evelyn (nee Phillips), son of Katherine (nee Knezevic), brother of Michael, Joseph, Mrs. Thomas Linderman, Mrs. Gerald Salazar. Residence at 900 E. 237 St.

Pangonis, John J. — Father of John, Joseph, (Pa.) Residence at 1364 E. 41 St.

Praznovsky, Frank — Father of Daniel, Mrs. Steve (Daniella) Szabo, stepfather of John Pryat, Mrs. Edward (Marie) Koss, Mrs. Wm. (Olga) Edgar, brother of Cecilia Richnak, Steve Smith, Catherine Skrabak. Residence at 22461 Beckford Avenue.

Tichar, Joseph O. — Husband of



**BE CAREFUL WITH TRASH FIRES!**

Please Only you can prevent forest fires!



Albina (nee Yanchar), father of Joseph V., Mrs. Paul (Pauline) Yanchar, Thomas, brother of Mrs. John Augustine, Mrs. Josephine Jenko. Residence at 18404 East Park Drive.

Yerse, Frank (Twin) — Husband of Justine (nee Post), father of Janet Pour, Gary, brother of Frances Simonic, Louis (Twin), Edward, Florence Kovac. Residence at 86 Pinehurst Blvd., Eastlake, O.

Zupancic, Mary (formerly Papiez, nee Kastelic) — Mother of Louis, Frank, William Papiez, Mary Frederick, sister of Ignatius, Carl, Rudolph, Veronica Tekavcic (all four in Yugoslavia). Residence at 3630 E. 80 St.

**1967 Christmas Stamp**  
Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien announced that the 1967 Christmas stamp will duplicate last year's design, but will be printed nearly twice as large, according to Francis J. Lang, Officer in Charge of Post Office.

The stamp reproduces a portion of Hans Memling's "Madonna and Child with Angels," a 15th century Flemish oil painting that hangs in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

The 5-cent special stamp for the holidays will be issued November 6 with first day ceremonies at Bethlehem, Georgia. It is the sixth in the series of Christmas stamps, and the first to be printed commemorative size.

Increasing the stamp size from the .75 x .87 dimensions of regular stamps to the .84 x 1.44 of commemorative results in an area 85% larger in which to capture the rich details of Memling's painting. It also permits more effective cropping, so that more of the Madonna's blue gown and more of the orange, blue and green tapestry in the background will appear in this year's version.

Memling painted the scene on wood about 1480. It measures about 18 x 23 inches and is regarded as an excellent example of the detail German-born artist lavished on this work.

Postmaster General O'Brien's Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee recommended that the design be repeated and issued in commemorative size. Last year's Christmas stamp brought the Post Office Department a flood of mail in praise of the design and the technical excellence of the reproduction by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stamp will be reproduced, as was that of last year, by a combination of lithography and intaglio. Two inks will be applied by lithography, blended in certain portions to create a third color. Three additional inks will be laid on in one pass through the Giori press.

The Madonna's gown and portions of the tapestry will be printed blue by lithography. A second offset plate will apply orange to the tapestry, blending with the blue to produce green. Some portions of the tapestry will be orange.

The stamp then will move to the Giori where deep brown, light brown and red will be printed. Deep brown will establish lines of the background and the pillars. Light brown will print the hair, flesh tones and lettering to the left "U.S. 5¢ Christmas". Red prints the mantle and the lettering beneath the picture. "Memling — National Gallery of Art."

The stamp was designed by Howard C. Mildner and engraved by Edward R. Felver (vignette) and Howard F. Sharpless (lettering) of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The initial print order is 1.2 billion.

Collectors desiring first day can-

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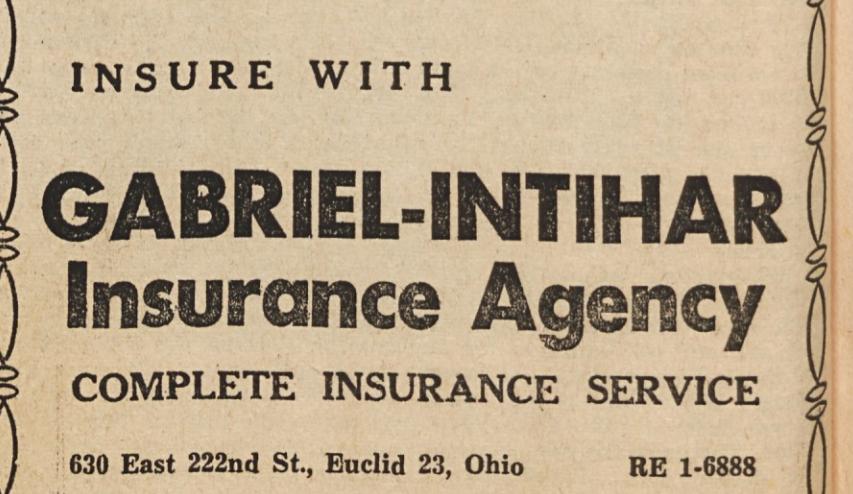
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