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Four Generations of Slovenian Women

Way back in the mid-1930s, after graduating from law school, Professor William J. Kennick (deceased since 1983) took a trip to Slovenia and brought back not only souvenirs, but also a wife, Antoinette Misjak Kennick, pictured above.

The Kennicks raised three children in the St. Vitus Parish neighborhood, and Antoinette, after living in Cleveland for 60 years, recently moved to Chevy Chase, Maryland to live near daughter Dr. Victoria Urubshurrow, a Professor of Religion, and William Kennick, Jr., an attorney, after injuries to her leg made it difficult to live alone anymore. Antoinette Kennick will celebrate her 90th birthday in June.

Pictured next to Antoinette is her daughter, Dr. Virginia Olga (Kennick) Emery of Bow, NH, who has spent the last 25 years doing research and publishing on Alzheimer syndrome and other dementing illnesses.

Virginia is married to Dr. Paul Emery, a psychiatrist.

Pictured next to Virginia is her daughter, Tamsan Tharin of Martha's Vineyard, MA. Tamsan is both a young entrepreneur (she owns Essense of Martha's Vineyard - a perfume boutique) and an artist whose work has been part of museum show collections. Tamsan is married to James Tharin, a CEO for e-Commerce.

And the fourth generation pictured in the baby seat, is Thora Antoinette Tharin, with her middle name honoring her great-grandmother, Antoinette Kennick.

Although we four generations of Slovenian women are dispersed across the United States, we have strength derived from our Slovenian roots and are happy to be part of the Slovenian-American community.

Slovenia: Hidden Gem of Europe

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia — To Eastern Europe experts who never confuse this country with Slovakia or Slavonia, it is, in their words, "a jewel," "a chocolate box," "eastern Europe's best-kept secret," or even - wait for it - "the Switzerland of the former Yugoslavia".

President Clinton, who stopped here overnight last June to thank Slovenia for letting NATO jets fly over on their way to bomb Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia, said at the time that he foresaw "a Europe undivided, democratic and at peace for the first time in its history."

"And Slovenia can lead the way," he said.

But as devotees struggle for the words to praise without condescending to a country of 2 million people, economic statistics tell the story more plainly: on the lists of Eastern European countries ready to join the European Union, tiny Slovenia is in the first wave, sometimes ranked at No. 2, behind Hungary but ahead of the Czech Republic and Poland.

Since it broke away from Yugoslavia in 1991, its gross domestic product per person has doubled to \$10,000, outstripping that of Hungary and rivaling those of the poorest European Union members, Greece and Portugal.

A thriving economy

Alone among Eastern Europeans, Slovenes do not need tourist visas to visit the United States. The standard of living is so high and unemployment so low that it is assumed that they will return home. "It's the highest form of compliment the U.S. pays," a diplomat said.

"You never heard of real poverty here," he said. "There were people laid off when they did economic shock treatment, but the growing service industry absorbed them. There are retired people getting by on pensions, but it's a living wage. There are subsistence farmers, but they're in valleys where Heidi might have lived."

Slovenias quickly rebuff comparisons with rivals like impoverished Romania or even the rest of the former Yugoslavia. They were at the core of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until it was broken up after World War I, they say, and generations of their artists and intellectuals went to the Vienna court, so they judge themselves by the standards of Austria and northern Italy.

"Our misfortune was that we were divorced in 1918," said Karl Lavencic, a Slovenian journalist working in Britain. "We joined Yugoslavia, and standards began to deteriorate under communism."

Nonetheless, under Tito's

(Continued on page 6)

Lipizzaner Stallions Dance Despite Trade Dispute

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times

LIPICA, Slovenia — If one-trick ponies dream, they dream of being Lipizzaners.

But in the age of globalization, even dreams of white horses need their fine print scrutinized by lawyers. Both the European Union and the World Trade Organization

have been drawn into a dispute over what exactly makes a horse an official descendant of those first bred in this mountain hamlet in 1580.

The barrel-chested stallions are the world's most famous performing horses, but one must deeply love animals to understand their cult that has grown up

around them in the last 420 years. What is it that makes grown men dedicate their lives to training their mounts to perfect a few moves: the *courbette* (hop three times), the *capriol* (jump up and kick) and the *pirouette* (once around without tripping)? The answer would help explain why there is a whole museum dedicated to Lipiz-

zaners in Vienna, or why Gen. George Patton risked an armored brigade to save them in 1945.

Everyone agrees that a Lipizzaner must have the classic white coat, arched neck, broad chest, short but strong legs and the rest of the look that makes the horse, in the words of the Lipizzaner Museum, "a Ba-

roque work of art."

But does it, as the Austrians would like, have to strut its stuff at the celebrated Spanish Riding School in Vienna? Or can it just be a lazy, happy stud of the right bloodline in Croatia, which used to be in the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

Jim's Journal

By Jim Debevec



The Lone Ranger's famous theme song was the catchy tune "William Tell Overture."

The Lone Ranger's nephew was Dan Reed. His grandson was publisher of a great newspaper who fought crime in the masked disguise of the "Green Hornet." He did his good works to the tune of the "Flight of the Bumble Bees."

That newspaper publisher's son, Jack, became famous for opposing the 1900s "bad guys" otherwise known as Communists. He did his good deeds to the accompaniment of the Award Winning "Jack on St. Clair Polka."

Was the Lone Ranger Slovenian? If you don't believe it, turn in your secret decoder ring, turn off your TV, and turn on your radio; your brain needs an infusion of imagination.

Hi ho, Silven, away.

Comments to Jim's Journal, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103, fax (216) 361-4088, or e-mail at ah@buckeyeweb.com

Note from San Francisco

Editor,

As we are renewing our subscription for Ameriška Domovina we are reminded of your visit to our Church of the Nativity in San Francisco last summer. It was great to meet you both and the generous grants you brought to our community were most helpful.

Since then we have read your column "Jim's Journal" with even more interest. Your topics are very interesting, varied and spiced with good humor.

Our best regards,

--Alex and Dora Simenc
Millbrae, CA

Slovenians "R" Us

Was reading with interest the article about the plight of the white Lipizzaner stallion horses and it reminded me of an old time radio program called "The Lone Ranger."

The Lone Ranger wore a mask to hide his identity, but every one of the listening audience knew he was a former Texas Ranger who rode a famous white stallion which he named "Silver."

At the turn of the century there was a large number of Slovenians who came to America to work in the copper, silver, lead, coal, and gold mines in the West, Midwest and Pennsylvania. It therefore comes into the realm of possibility that the Lone Ranger could have been of Slovenian origin (from Lipica) whose family came to America to earn a living. And his trusty and smart steed could have been one of the stallions the family brought with them from their hometown.

A further building block to this conjecture is the old "Lone Ranger" TV shows. Remember at the beginning they filmed the Lone Ranger riding down a dusty trail, making a right turn and climbing up a small hill, then the horse did a "capriol" (jump up in the air and kick). His faithful companion Tonto's horse "Paint" was never able to reach the heights that Silver did. That is a great feat which the trainers of the Lipizzaner stallions take up to 10 years to teach their noble Slovenian horses.

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS

by John Mercina

SIGNS OF OLD AGE – AS OTHERS SEE YOU !

You just hate to admit that you are getting old, but those around you know by observing your actions. Here is a sampling of what others see:

- **Your ears are hairier than your head.**
- **You wear black socks with sandals and white socks with your dress shoes.**
- **You have a dream about prunes and stand in the line forgetting to buy them at the store.**
- **You check the obituary column every day – unless you forget to bring the paper from the drive.**
- **You watch old movies because 'they were better then'.**
- **You call in sick when in fact you needed a 'mental day'.**
- **You sing along with the music created by your squeaky car.**
- **You consider coffee necessary for your 'morning constitution'.**
- **You look at the new one-dollar gold coin and wonder if it is really gold.**
- **You have hard time reading this column and complain to Jim that the font is too small.**

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Passionate About My Vote

By Rudy Flis

American Home,
March 9, page 2 -
make sure you read
the entire page.

Story 1 and story 2 are great stories, and are related to one another. Next to these stories is an article by Pat Habat, which should make you think. Read it and see if you don't agree. When finished with Pat's article, move down the page and read Jennie Mramor's article. Your thinking process should now be in high gear. Now, the last sentence on page 2 is most interesting, and it is by "Napoleon."

Perhaps page 2 hit home with me because of the primary elections held in Ohio last week. Many voted, not out of fear, but out of interest in candidates and issues.

I am passionate about casting my vote, a gift from God. Will my candidate win? I hope so. Is he perfect? No! I hear the only perfect "one" hung on the cross two thousand years ago. On Election Day all I am able to

do is cast my vote for my choice and then I pray.

Most who subscribe to this paper are Slovenian emigrants or of Slovenian descent. Ever think about how lucky we are? Someone is our family line made a wise choice and so we benefit.

That Tuesday when I stepped into the voting booth, I never gave a thought to those who died for our way of life, the good life. But I honor them when I use what they defended, my right to vote.

This November maybe our voting booths will be swamped with Americans passionate about their country's well being. I'll be there. Will you?

One other thing. Pray we choose a great world leader to guide our nation.

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TO YOUR HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

By Frederick E. Krizman,
L.L.D.

(Continued)

Nutrition for the Later Years

As people age, body composition changes. Fewer calories are needed. As a supplement, older people need the same amount of vitamins and minerals as when they were younger, and possibly more calcium.

Older people do not realize that poor nutrition in the

elderly can cause medical problems. They need to cut back on such high-calorie foods as fat and sugar.

The older people should realize they need Vitamin D, calcium, to keep their bones strong. Fiber, which helps to prevent constipation; iron and zinc to keep up the chemical and metabolic functions in the body.

As people age, preparing and shopping for food be-

comes more difficult. They are advised to join senior citizens centers. Nursing homes, and in some cases, assisted living and retirement centers are now being offered as an aid in order to maintain a nutritional and adequate diet.

They should investigate if there is a community service that delivers hot meals to the homes of seniors.



John Grill (right), extends his thanks to President John Kozlevchar and the assembled HAP members for the special festivities held in honor of his 100th birthday.

😊😊😊😊😊 HAPpy News 😊😊😊😊😊

Member John Grill arrived at the Holmes Avenue Pensioners March meeting in grand style. Accompanied by his daughter Helen and son-in-law Ernie Kinkof, he stepped out of a stretch limo (compliments of Zele's) and on to a red carpet, rolled out especially for him. Button box musicians Joe Zgonc and Chuck Krivec provided a musical reception while President John Kozlevchar and V.P. Matt Zabukovec officially greeted him at the entrance on behalf of all fellow HAP members. Together the entourage entered the Hall and John was welcomed with a standing ovation by the 162 members present. He walked to his seat, hardly needing the cane he carried, looking astonished by the reception but pleasantly pleased with it. John, you see, was being honored on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

In addition to official proclamations of congratulations from Mike Polensek and the Cleveland City

Council, Mayor Paul Oyaski and the Euclid City Council, the State of Ohio House of Representatives and the Holmes Avenue Pensioners, John received from HAP a special "Recycled Teenager" T-shirt, a re-supply of his favorite drink combination - honey and vinegar, a birthday cake and, of course, a rousing rendition of "Happy birthday," sung by everyone.

In typical John Grill fashion, he presented one of the last of many step-stools that he made over the years to the group and this one, like so many others before it, was raffled off at the end of the meeting.

In a strong voice, belying his 100 years, John thanked everyone for the attention given to his special day and "... for having known you and having been a part of the Pensioners group for so long."

We, in turn, have been happy to know John Grill and to have been able to help celebrate a true milestone in the life of one of our very own members. Our love and sincere congratulations go

out to John along with the hope that he will continue to enjoy good health as he enters his second century of life.

Regular business followed this celebration, including a bit of Tai Chi exercise provided by guest speaker Sister Elizabeth Troha. She explained that the additional benefits found in Tai Chi - meditation and relaxation - help provide a powerful means for both healing and energizing the mind and body. Sr. Elizabeth is herself, the best advertisement for the benefits of Tai-Chi since her obvious agility, erect posture and energy certainly contrast her admitted age of 72. We thank her most sincerely for spending time with us and giving us a new look at exercise and health.

Fran Kajfez reminded those members who are taking part in the Mississippi trip that a cruise representative will be available at the April meeting to answer questions.

Immediately after next month's meeting, members are encouraged to join the caravan heading out to the Slovene Home for the Aged where, as is our custom, we'll spread a little Slovenian Sunshine to the residents there. This is the perfect opportunity, during the Lenten season, to minister in a very up-beat way to our less fortunate Slovenian elders. Plan to spend an hour or so with the rest of us in this special visit.

On the first day of school, the kindergarten teacher said, "If anyone has to go to the bathroom, hold up two fingers." A voice asked, "How will that help?"

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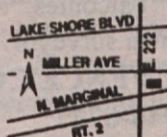
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Slovenian Lipizzaner Stallions Dance Despite Trade Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

Can it even be a performer from a refugee strain in America or South Africa, countries the Hapsburgs never ruled? Or, as the Slovenians argued, must it come from Lipica, just as sparkling wine that wants to dignify itself has to come from Champagne?

To both Austria and Slovenia, it is not merely a matter of looks or genes. Attitude counts.

Both countries' national stud farms - Austria's has been in Piber since 1918 - train their best horses for nearly 10 years and give regular shows. Any stallion that proves too stupid or too mean to perform becomes, in effect, a non-Lipizzaner, trotted out of the stud books.

"We might use it for tourist riding, or sell it, but it's not useful for breeding," said Milan Božic, general manager of the Slovenian national farm.

In the 18th century, before trademark laws and European Union subsidies, these things were simpler.

Archduke Karl of the House of Hapsburg could just pick a spot in his family's vast empire where he would breed a new horse, a mix of the powerful local Karsters used by mounted knights with the fast, but skittish Arabians he purchased from Spain and Italy.

Lipica - Lipizza in Italian, the town's second official language - had the mountain air he liked for colts, and the rocky ground that would force them to step high and run far in search of grass, building muscle.

For the next 217 years, the imperial stud farm produced the Hapsburgs' cavalry chargers and carriage horses. And even before Vienna became famous for waltzing humans, the emperors were recruiting equerries from the courts of France to teach their nags to dance.

Then, as things got tougher for the Hapsburgs, they got tougher for their horses. The herd escaped becoming Napoleonic War booty in 1787 by retreating to Hungary, but French troops looted Lipica three times.

In 1918, when the empire lost World War I and was broken up, Lipica went to Italy. When Italy lost World War II, it went to Yugoslavia. In 1991, Slovenia broke with Yugoslavia, taking Lipica along.

In 1918, the herd was

broken up. Italy, Croatia, Bohemia, Austria and other remnants of the empire each got a few. No one might have noticed, except that the emperor's private dancers in Vienna suddenly had to earn their own oats.

"The Austrian people said, 'Why should we have to pay for this if we don't even know what it is?'" said Barbara L. Wutte, spokeswoman for the Lipizzaner Museum.

The Spanish Riding School, which is inside the Hofburg Palace, making Austria's seat of government one of the few in the world with a distinctly horsy aroma, began giving public performances. They became one of Vienna's chief tourist draws, and tickets now cost \$17 to \$80.

In World War II, as the Third Reich was falling, the German officers in charge of the school risked execution to save the horses. Fearing that the advancing Americans would bomb the stables, or that Hitler would shoot them for spite or the advancing Russians would eat them, they secretly contacted General Patton. He sent the Second Cavalry Brigade into enemy territory to round them up, and later posed for photographers astride a steed that Hitler had promised to (Japanese) Emperor Hirohito.

(The story was retold in the 1962 Disney film, "The Miracle of the White Horses," with the crucial roles filled by Lipica Lipizzaners.)

Since then the breed has prospered. That is, until the shootout at the W.T.O. corral began in 1995.

Just after joining the European Union, Austria asked to be named official keeper of the central stud book of origin of the 3,500 Lipizzaners in the world.

"Each farm keeps its stud book but this is the holy bible," said Bojan Pretnar, director of the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office. "It's an extremely important right, because you *de facto* decide on further breeding." Italy, which has also bred Lipizzaners in Monte Rotonda since 1945, initially objected, but settled.

"Then Slovenia said, 'Gentlemen, we are here and the Lipizzaner comes from us and we want to be part of this game,'" Mr. Pretnar said. "The answer was polite, but Brussels replied, 'You're not yet an E.U. member, so you're out.'

There was an uproar here, because these horses are symbols of national pride."

Then Mr. Pretnar had a brainstorm. He would trump the European Union by registering the Lipizzaner name with the World Trade Organization.

European Union rules protecting regional trademarks on foods like Champagne and Roquefort cheese specifically exclude animals, like St. Bernard dogs or Jersey cows.

But the rules on "geographical indication" in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, over which so many countries are battling before the World Trade Organization, do seem to allow them, although Slovenia admits this is a test case.

In January 1999, Slovenia registered the name. Austria, furious, accused it of erecting barriers to trade, of trying to shut down the Spanish Riding School and of wanting the money the European Union offers to breeders of endangered species.

"That was a *faux pas*," Mr. Pretnar said, since the trade group would have presumably seen Austria's lunge for the master stud book as a bigger trade barrier. "We capitalized on that."

Late last year, both the European Union and the trade organization washed their hands of the dispute and asked Austria and Slovenia to settle it between them. "Now we're discussing everything - the name, the breeding book, everything," Mr. Pretnar said. "And that's all we wanted."

The stallion, though highly intelligent, remain indifferent to these human machinations. For who would neigh-say such a career: one or two shows a week, a little school, Alpine vacations and a retirement to a paddock full of mares.

"Maybe in my next life," Ms. Wutte said wistfully, "I will be a Lipizzaner."



Milan Božič, manager of Slovenia's national stud farm in Lipica, checks pregnant Lipizzaners. A trademark battle is raging over the breed.

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The Homestead

By Joe Glinsek

With so little space allotted for a front yard, the houses on our street rather overwhelmed the narrow lots. With two stories and a full attic, ours stood tall on the front third of a scant plot that was our 'city farm' - our homestead.

Considerably more spacious, the functionally important backyard with its large vegetable garden compensated for a merely decorative front. This was a typical lot for its time and place and some were narrower still.

Having lived at 712 E. 156th from the age of two until 26, I knew it well. Built in 1920, the front-gabled "prairie" design with a large front porch, was nine years my senior. The kitchen was its most important room and many of my memories are inseparably connected with food and eating. My happiest moments seem to have been conceived, created and consumed in the kitchen, while the next meal was being anticipated.

Though spacious, the kitchen would be a designer's nightmare. It had seven doors, but no cupboards. A sink, that in deference to a window was installed six inches too low and would never be raised, a sturdy maple table and a few chairs; a tiny room called a "broom closet," an ironing board behind a narrow door in the wall, and a gas stove sprouting a tin exhaust stack. These were the kitchen facilities that were spread around a bare wooden floor which was sometimes covered with a nine-by-12 foot "Congoleum Rug," an inex-

pensive fake linoleum.

The kitchen table brings back fond memories of good eating, but the floor reminds me of what came to be called a "Slovenian carpet." Once a week the floor was scrubbed, dried, and covered with newspapers. Gathering spattered cooking fat, crumbs and dust, the papers looked rumpled and "tacky" by the third day. Discarding them revealed a clean floor which was swept daily until the week was up and it was time to scrub again. This insane practice was repeated week after week for all the years I lived in that house, even after I had tiled the floor with a neat yellow vinyl early in the 1950s. Crazy, or what?

While there was no kitchen storage, the adjacent pantry was full of cupboards, drawers and counter space. An "ice box" and a tilt-out bin with 50 pounds of flour, completed the little room. (In Collinwood parlance, our early "Frigidaire" was an "ice box," whether powered by ice or electricity.) All foodstuffs in cans, bottles, bags or boxes were kept in the pantry. Bread had a special drawer, as did the kitchen tools and appliances. Dishes, bowls, cups and glasses were in the upper cupboards and pots and pans were in a lower cupboard under the window.

All the things found in today's kitchen were stored in our pantry except for the everyday flatware which was kept in the kitchen table drawer and further complicated an already awkward method of 'doing' dishes. Everything was washed in the kitchen and carried to the pantry in large aluminum



tubs for drying and storage, but the dried flatware had to be returned to the kitchen. This method added miles of extra steps every year and screamed for a simple solution, but the system never changed. (An absurdity reminiscent of the 'Slovenian carpet'.)

While I was growing up, dining rooms were seldom used for dining. The room was a quiet place to do sewing projects, play games of 'Monopoly,' checkers or 'Pick-up-sticks,' assemble a jigsaw puzzle, and yes, actually do my homework. Ours was the typical round oak table which could be extended with extra 'leaves,' and it was the workplace for all these activities. Dining on this table was reserved for Sundays, holidays and special occasions.

A matching "buffet," was it was called, resembled a bedroom dresser with a short mirror and more doors than drawers. Aside from an accumulation of odds and ends, it held the table linens and cheap silverware of two generations. The third piece of this dining "suite" was a tall china cabinet with sides and front of fragile curved glass, which defended itself from numerous threats of violence. It managed to survive unscathed in a house with three men and a boy. It was mom's most precious piece of furniture and it displayed her "good" dishes and glasses. A mantle clock and two framed photographs graced the top, and an embroidered linen scarf draped over the sides.

One corner of the room housed an unusual horizontal "Victrola" which masqueraded as a Sheraton-style piece in mock ebony veneer. Built into the other corner was a nice bookcase with a leaded glass door, and drawers below. Lending cozy appeal, an arrangement of "Morris" chair, ottoman, and a hideous Victorian floor lamp, converted this corner of the dining room into our

"library." Dad's smokestand with pipes, humidior and ashtray, completed the vintage scene.

The swinging door from the kitchen always stood open into the dining room, creating a perfect hiding place in the corner next to

the buffet. This is where our "Hoover" slept. The other door from the dining room opened into a bright little room with a window facing the backyard. Living up to its name of "Sewing Room," it housed an early "Singer" treadle machine, later replaced with an electric. Cloak hooks lined both walls adjoining the door and were used for seasonal outer garments. Protected with a dust cover like some sacred vestment, Mom's good coat with the Persian lamb collar hung behind the door.

Two unusual pieces occupied the rest of the space. The oak, slant-top desk was another Victorian piece overly-decorated with ornate wooden curlicues. With shelves for books below, a bevel-edged mirror was centered at the top and flanked by a pair of shelves. It was a grotesque design, but today it would be "campy" and fetch a good price.

Another lost antique that went with the eventual sale of the house, was a "Conlon Mangle," an odd name for its function. At first glance it looked like a cheap coffin on four legs, and more vivid imaginations might see a headless, metal cow. With a creamy porcelain-enamel finish. It stood on four caster legs with an electric motor hanging down like a cow's udder. This was an early "high-tech" ironing machine, and when demonstrated by an experience salesman/operator, it made quick work of a week's laundry. It did nothing for us, and was simply disused. This expensive storage shelf eventually found its way to the basement. It's a shame that this appliance which was in "mint" condition, went with the sale of the house. A "science and technology" museum might have been the willing recipient of such an appliance.

(To Be Continued)

POTICA

This is our old family recipe for potica, nut roll that we make for holidays (usually Christmas and Easter). It's a big job, but makes 6-8 loaves. (This is a double recipe). Try it with a piece of ham, like Grandpa did.

Ingredients:

Dough:

8 C flour
6 T sugar
3 t salt
1 C butter
1 pint sour cream
2 large cakes of yeast
½ C warm water
2 t sugar
6 egg yolks, beaten
(reserve whites for filling)

Filling:

3 lbs. walnuts, ground
1 C butter
2 egg yolks, 8 egg whites
2 C scalded milk
2 C sugar
½ C honey (in scalded milk)
1 t cinnamon
1 egg yolk
2 t vanilla
Lemon juice

Directions:

Place flour in large bowl and add salt, sugar, butter, beaten eggs and sour cream. Add yeast mixture and mix well. Knead until dough is pliant, about 10 minutes. Let dough rise in a warm place for ½ hour.

Scald the milk and pour over the ground nuts. Add butter and let it melt in the hot mixture. Add honey, sugar, and mix together. Add honey, sugar, and mix together. Add lemon juice, vanilla and egg yolks. Mix again. Add 1 T sugar to egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold egg whites into nut mixture and set aside.

Roll dough out on floured cloth to ¼-inch (or less) thickness. Spread the nut mixture over the dough. Sprinkle raisins, if desired. Sprinkle sugar over this dough mixture. Roll in jelly roll fashion. Place in greased pan. Prick loaves with toothpick, cover and let rise for 45 minutes in a warm place. Brush tops with egg yolk and bake at 350° for 30 minutes, then turn oven down to 325° and bake another 30 minutes. Let the loaves cool in the pan for 15 minutes, then cool on a rack.

--Kim Ann Kaifesh
Our Family Recipes

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† Mlakar's Walk Down Memory Lane

By Ray Mlakar

Well, time out for some rib ticklers... are you ready?

Three children were heard bragging about their fathers. An Investment Counselor's son said, "My father makes \$60 an hour just sitting at his desk." A lawyer's son replied, "My dad talks on the phone for 30 minutes and makes \$75. The pastor's son laughed, "That's nothing. My father preaches for 15 minutes, and it takes four men to collect all the money."

Okay, one more. Three-year-old Nick was especially fond of his great grandfather. When he died, Nick's mother explained to him the grandfather had gone to heaven. "Mom, grandpa is with God, right?" Nick asked. "Yes," his mother replied. "Well, why don't God fix him up and then send him back?"

In some articles back, I wrote on how I was the "Appointed one" to always empty the pan under the old wooden ice box and it goes without saying that there were times I forgot and was soon on my knees mopping up the over-flowed water. It goes without saying that I often prayed for another brother, younger of course, to whom such details could be pushed off. Well on 23 June 1940 God answered my prayers. No, I did not get a baby brother and I guess the Nuns were happy with that, too. Anyway, on the 23rd of June, 1940, Dad took us all out to the Firemen's Picnic held out at the American Legion Post, Swiss Grove on Broadview road.

We had a good time at the picnic; no amusement rides but they had races for us kids and there was plenty of pop and ice cream. Dad did buy one ticket for TEN CENTS for a special raffle they were conducting. We did not stay long enough to hear the outcome of the raffle, but three days later, Pa received a letter in the mail saying he was the winner of a New Electric 1940 Model Frigidaire and he should go to the store on W. 25th Street and pick it up.

Pa could not believe it but I could because I knew God had just answered my prayers. He didn't send me a brother to take over the chore of emptying out the pan under the ice box, but he did send us a real refrigerator with no pan to empty and it even had a little tin compartment that housed ice

cube trays. I thought I had died and gone to heaven for it meant no more trips to Thomas' to pick up 25 lbs. of ice; no more pans to empty; and no more water to slop up. I was 11 and it was then that I knew that there was a God and he listens to our wishes.

Guess what; that 1940 model Frigidaire is still running, just like a Timex. Back in the 1970s it did go "kaput," and we called the Frigidaire people to repair it and all it needed was a new condenser of some sort. The repairman said he would like to buy it and offered us \$100, but Ma said, "NO WAY; this will last us until we die and it is still there. "Hey, Pa; are you listen-

ing?... don't worry, I arranged with the undertaker that when I die, the 1940 Frigidaire goes with me and I will have some cold P.O.C. (beer) to drink while we are swirling in the clouds of heaven. - Lucifer - eat your heart out (there are no ice cubes to cool you off down below).

Till the next time, have a drink of P.O.C. on me. May the Good Lord bless and watch over all of you and may your ice box pans never overflow.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ray Mlakar is famous for still having the last 3 bottles of P.O.C. beer which he purchased before the Cleveland brewery shut down some years ago.

Down by the Riverside

A preacher was completing a temperance sermon. With great expression he said, "If I had all the beer in the world, I'd take it and throw it into the river."

With even greater emphasis he said, "And if I had all the wine in the world, I'd take it and throw it into the river."

And then finally, he said,

"And if I had all the whiskey in the world, I'd take it and throw it into the river." He sat down.

The song leader then stood very cautiously and announced with a smile, "For our closing song, let us sing hymn #365, "Shall We Gather at the River?"

--Bill Edwards
Phoenix

Attention All Military Vets

Your attention is called to the reprint of the article that appeared in the Perry News in March which perhaps you should keep with your insurance papers to be opened in the event of your death. It goes without saying that President Clinton went all out to offer this lasting tribute to those who served their country in the various branches of the military service.

It is suggested you find a copy of your DD Form 214, which is one of the final documents issued to you upon your release from military duty. It is the necessary proof needed to show that you were in the military service. Perhaps it would be wise to make photo copies of this important military document and have the copies notarized.

The funeral director will need a copy of this document to arrange for a military tribute as indicated in the article. This very document is needed to obtain a military grave marker and is needed to get buried in a military cemetery.

Your loved ones should be made aware of and where your military documents are stored.

Burial Honors Law

A law providing more "appropriate" funeral honors for veterans funerals is now in effect.

The *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2000* program contains guidelines for a new program called "Honoring Those Who Served."

According to the law, the Pentagon must provide: an honor detail of two uniformed members of the armed forces, with at least one member from the deceased veteran's service branch; a presentation of the U.S. flag; and the playing of Taps by either a bugler or use of a "high-quality" compact disc. By 2008, veterans funerals are expected to reach 1,700 a day.

The law is a result of work between the Pentagon, various veterans groups, such as VFW, and the Funeral Directors Association.

If for some reason you have lost or misplaced this important document (DD Form 214) write to the Bureau of Personnel in St. Louis, MO. --Ray Mlakar

Slovenia: Precious European Gem

(Continued from page 1)

"self-management" brand of communism, Slovenia was allowed to lead the way in running industries that traded with the West.

When the Eastern bloc fell apart, 80 percent of Slovenia's export market disappeared, but it recovered and the country now does 66 percent of its trade with the European Union. It exports Renaults, parts for BMW and Ford, pharmaceuticals, furniture, clothing and tires.

Beaches on the Adriatic, ski-runs in the Alps and lots of German Baroque spires in tidy villages make tourism a growth industry, and Ljubljana itself has a strange medieval exoticism. Dominated by a hilltop fortress, it must have more dragons per capita than any other city east of Beijing - as the city's symbol, there are dragons guarding bridges, dragons climbing light poles, even dragons on the manhole covers.

Unlike every other piece of the former Yugoslavia, the country has no ethnic tensions. The population is 90 percent Slovene, and the Italian and Hungarian minorities in border areas have their own seats in Parliament and the right to bilingual education and the use of their own languages in dealings with government.

Slovenians joke that the shape of the country looks like a chicken fleeing east but they actually stood their ground and won a 10-day war for independence in 1991 against demoralized troops from the Yugoslav army.

"They thought Slovenians would just raise their hands and give up," said Miha Rott, a government spokesman.

Slovenia declared its independence on June 25 that year, depriving the old Yugoslavia of what had been its borders with Austria and Italy, and the Yugoslav army attacked on June 27.

Serbs back away

But everyone who describes the war acknowledges that Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader, had little interest in the fight because there were almost no Serbs in Slovenia, and he was saving resources for his plans to seize Serbian inhabited portions of Croatia and Bosnia.

"The Serbs never regarded Slovenia as a part of the world they would die for," Lavrencic said.

Since then Slovenia has aggressively pursued entry to NATO and was almost included in the round of expansion that has already brought in Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic. One reason Slovenia did not make that cut, say diplomats from many NATO countries, is that NATO was wary of embracing any former Yugoslav republic while war still raged farther south.

Qualifying for the European Union requires extensive overhauls of the legal system and economy, especially in a formerly communist country, and Slovenia still has changes to make, said Vincent Piket, counselor of the organization's delegation here.

The country's banking and insurance are dominated by government-owned companies that must be merged and sold. The telephone monopoly must be ended and electricity privatized. Antitrust laws need strengthening; laws favoring local business for government contracts need weakening.

More than 1,000 laws and by-laws matching those of other European countries must still be passed and legislators taught their meaning. Some sectors are resisting change; farmers fear competition and judges resist being given a new body of laws.

Still, "from the point of view of the European Union we're not a problematic country," said Jan Potočnik, head of the country's negotiating team.

CLEVELAND

SENIOR HOUSING

Millennia Housing Management, Ltd. is now taking applications for the 36 new two bedroom ranch-style homes for seniors at Gabriel's Green. The Senior Homes are located on Central Avenue, between East 57 and East 63 Streets in Cleveland.

Rents for the two bedroom, ranch style houses are \$315.

Applicants for the two bedroom elderly ranch style homes need to be 55 years of age or older. An income certification for all household members prior to move in and annual thereafter is a requirement of the program. You will be mailed an application if you call (216) 221-0393 and leave your name, address, and phone number. There is a \$35.00 application fee at the time you submit your application.

Equal Housing Opportunity

Death Notices

ANTHONY M. CVELBAR

Anthony M. Cvelbar, a former machinist, union official, tavern owner and father of 11, died Saturday, March 18 at Euclid Hospital.

The 75-year-old Euclid, Ohio resident was a machinist with the Addressograph-Multigraph Co. for 30 years before retiring in 1977. Toward the end of his career, he also was financial secretary for International Association of Machinists Local 1228.

From 1977 to 1979 Mr. Cvelbar was a manager of the Slovenian Society Home in Euclid. Then he went into business for himself. He owned Cebars Euclid Tavern on E. 185th Street from 1979 until he retired a second time in 1994.

The Cleveland native graduated from East Technical High School. During World War II, he served in the Coast Guard aboard a transport ship that took troops overseas for combat.

Since returning from wartime service, Mr. Cvelbar was a resident of Euclid, where he was a member of St. Christine Catholic Church and an honorary member of its Holy Name Society.

Mr. Cvelbar and his wife of 49 years, Rose, raised nine sons and two daughters.

"Our seventh child was born on our 11th anniversary," his wife said. "Their ages are 28 to 48. It seemed like every time I'd have a new baby, he'd make it easier for me by taking the kids out on a camp-out for the weekend."

Mr. Cvelbar enjoyed participating in his children's religious upbringing and sports activities.

"He always took the children to church," his wife said. "When they were little, he tried to go to all their games. Sometimes we'd be at three different ball-fields in one day."

In 1963, Mr. Cvelbar founded the St. Christine Athletic Booster Club to raise funds to support Catholic Youth Organization sports programs for young-

sters in the parish. He also volunteered as a track coach for the parish and as a baseball coach and manager for the Euclid Boys League.

During the years their sons attended St. Joseph High School, the Cvelbars faithfully worked on fund-raising projects. In 1989 they were inducted into the St. Joseph High School Hall of Fame in recognition of their long involvement with the school and its athletic programs.

Mr. Cvelbar was a past Democratic precinct committeeman. He belonged to the Fraternal Order of Police Association in Euclid and the AMLA Slovenian lodge.

He and several close acquaintances from the St. Clair neighborhood, where he grew up, maintained their friendships and formed a group called the Golden Gophers Social Club, which held summertime picnics and Christmas holiday dinners for members and their families.

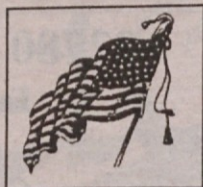
In addition to his wife, Mr. Cvelbar is survived by his sons, Joseph, Paul, Edward, Mark and Thomas, all of Euclid; Anthony F. "Tony," of South Euclid, James of Thompson Township, Frank of Leroy township and Martin of Alliance; daughters, Rosemary Tomba of Eastlake, and Barbara of Euclid; 23 grandchildren; and a brother.

Services were held at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, March 22, 2000 at St. Christine Catholic Church, 840 E. 222nd St., Euclid.

Donations may be made to agencies that sponsor leukemia and breast cancer research or to the Villa Angela-St. Joseph High School Endowment Fund, 18491 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44119.

Arrangements by Brickman & Sons Funeral Home of Euclid.

By Alana Baranick
The Plain Dealer



There is no end to everlasting life. — Stephen Majercik

Donation

Thanks to **Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zalar** of Richmond Heights, Ohio who renewed their subscription plus enclosed an additional \$20 donation.

In Memory

Thanks to **Mary Bradish** of Peachtree City, Georgia who renewed her subscription plus enclosed an additional \$10.00 in memory of her dear husband **Edward** who passed away on December 26, 1999 after heart surgery.

Well Written

Dear sirs,

Enclosed is \$50.00 for renewal of the American Home newspaper. The balance is for a well written paper that keeps us informed of Slovenian news.

S.W.U. Branch #101
Bedford Hts., Ohio
Florence Mirtel,
Treasurer

Thank You

Thanks to **Jerry Watson** of Zionsville, Indiana who donated \$20.00 to the Ameriška Domovina.

In Memory

Thanks to **Mr. and Mrs. Stane Kuhar** of Wickliffe, Ohio who donated \$20.00 to the Ameriška Domovina in memory of **Joseph Ambrosic**.

In Memory

Thanks to **Dr. and Mrs. Paul E. Emery, M.D.**, of Bow, New Hampshire who donated \$25.00 to the American Home newspaper in memory of her father **Prof. William J. Kennick**.

Thanks

Thanks to **Stanley Mersol, Ph.D.**, of Sun Valley, California who donated \$30.00 to the Ameriška Domovina.

Nifty Donation

A big thank you to **Eleanor H. Molley** of Willoughby Hills, Ohio who renewed her subscription plus enclosed an additional \$25.00 donation.

Slovenian School Breakfast

St. Mary's Slovenian Language School (Holmes Ave. in Collinwood) is holding a breakfast on Sunday, April 2nd, serving from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in the school auditorium.

On the menu is eggs, homemade sausage, crepes, bread, juice, milk or coffee.

Donation is \$6 for adults and \$3 for children. Everyone is invited.



SLOVENSKA ŠOLA
PRI SV. VIDU

Sweats for Slovenia Trip

St. Vitus Slovenian Language School is selling quality navy sweatshirts and navy sweat-pants with the beautifully stitched logo you see above in red and white stitching. The sweats are available in adult sizes for \$20 and youth sizes for \$18 per item. A gray, long-sleeved T-shirt with navy and red stitching is also

available in adult sizes for \$15.

This is a fundraiser for the annual Slovenia trip of our graduates. Thank you to those who have already ordered. For anyone who is still interested. You can call me at 440-585-9224 with your order. Thank you.

--Apolonia Zakelj

The Best Things in Life

1. -- Falling in love.
2. -- Laughing so hard your face hurts.
3. -- A hot shower.
4. -- No lines at the Super Walmart.
5. -- A special glance.
6. -- Getting mail.
7. -- Taking a drive on a scenic road.
8. -- Hearing your favorite song on the radio.
9. -- Lying in bed listening to the rain outside.
10. -- Finding the sweater you want is on sale for half price.
11. -- Chocolate milkshake.
12. -- A good conversation.
13. -- Finding a \$20 bill in your raincoat from last fall.
14. -- Friends.
15. -- Waking up and realizing you still have a few hours left to sleep.
16. -- Eating potica.
17. -- Watching the sunrise from Waikiki Beach.
18. -- Getting out of bed every morning and thanking God for another day.
19. -- Going to a baseball game.
20. -- Reading a really good book.

Thanks to:

--Robin Verhose

for these beautiful thoughts

Enjoy hiking, the sea, foreign travel?

St. Mary (Collinwood) pastor, Rev. John Kumse will be going to Slovenia for two weeks and invites invigorated friends to come along.

They will be hiking through the mountains of Logar's Valley to Višarje and to the top of Slovenia's highest and most famous mountain, Triglav.

Afterwards rest for a few days by the beautiful Adriatic Sea near Portorož.

The excursion will leave Cleveland July 23 and return on Aug. 7th. There is a possibility of a longer stay.

The group is limited to one bus and it is already over half reserved. Call Fr. Kumse for more information at (216) 761-7740.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every moment of time.—J. Mason

Mothers Day Program

The St. Vitus Slovenian Language School is holding the annual program in honor of Mothers on Saturday, March 25 at 6:30 p.m. in the auditorium.

Everyone is welcome.

Camp Pristava is calling you

Parents, campers, counselors, and cooks — mark your calendars. Camp Pristava will begin on Monday, July 17 and conclude on Sunday, July 23.

More information will be forthcoming through the Slovenian schools and this newspaper.

--Tony Lavrishia

Knock, knock.
Who's there?
Dishes.
Dishes, who?
Dishes a lousy joke.

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AN IMPORTANT JOB—THAT PAYS

Visit Mac's Place a New Deli in Euclid

Drop in and check out Mac's Place, a new deli located in Euclid, Ohio at 22580 Lakeshore Blvd., next to the Lake Theater.

This quaint and brightly decorated store is owned and operated by Angelique Skorich. Angie is the daughter of Bill and Marie Azman.

Angie is a 1993 graduate of St. Vitus School. In '97 she received her diploma from Lake Catholic High School and went on to further her goals and education by earning her two-year degree in restaurant and hotel management.

Miss Skorich always likes to cook because she likes to eat, she says. Incentive and motivation were always there. The family gatherings and holiday events always feature one of Angie's delightful and tasty dishes, her pastry deserts. All relatives anxiously look forward to some of Angie's scrumptious offerings.

The decision to go into her own business was not hard to make. Angie named her business Macs Place after her daughter Mackenzie Marie. Mackenzie is an inspiring little 2½-year-old who is often at the deli to see what is going on.

Angie does come by her business ability honestly, since both her parents are very well known business owners. Bill Azman, her dad, is the owner of Azman Meats on E. 185th St., and her Mom, Marie Azman, who you will find helping at the butcher shop now and then, and has her own business - Bella Donna Creations, a hair salon on Lakeshore Blvd. off E. 185 St.

We want to invite everyone to stop in and enjoy one of Angie's great tasting specials of the day or a hot Corned Beef or Roast Beef sandwich. The variety is wonderful and the pastry is homemade.

Hope to see you soon at Mac's Place.

Dr. Zenon A. Klos

E. 185th Area



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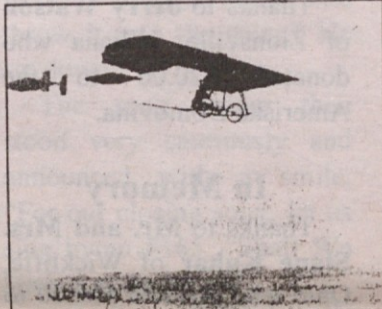
* DID YOU KNOW *

* *Slovenia ... Joseph Zelle* *

Dr. Aléksander Bajt, a member of SAZU (Slovenian Academy of Arts and Science) died on February 24 a few days before he would have been 79. Dr. Bajt was a teacher for almost 50 years. As a scientist and economist, he believed that truth was more important than politics in economics. This attitude brought him into conflict with the Communist authorities. Dr. Bajt's latest book, *Bérmánov dosjé* (Berman's Dossier), created quite a reaction, since it investigated economics and the influence of politics on it. RIP!

Some Slovenians who fled from the Communist Revolution, after W.W.II, remember the concentration camp at Gonars in Italy. Recently for the first time, an official of the Italian Government visited the camp to place a wreath on the graves and in memory of those who died there. President Ciampi's military adviser, Admiral Sergio Biraghi, made the presentation. RIP!

It was just 90 years ago that Slovenian Edvard Rusjan Made the first airplane flight over Mali Rojc, a suburb of Gorica. The home-made craft was powered by a French engine, Anzani. The revised EDA-1 type was flown a distance of 200 feet and about 6 feet above ground. It was the very first flight by air in that part of Europe back in 1910. Alarmed authorities at the danger involved, forbade any more flying. Edvard and his brother were forced to locate and chose Vélíké Rojé near Mirna. The 23-year old pioneer pilot was killed in 1911 during a trial flight near Belgrade.



Svobodna Slovenija

Edvard Rusjan flying over Gorica 1910.

Friendliness is the sister of genuine Christine love.

--Bishop Slomšek

In Loving Memory

Of the 17th Anniversary
Our Mother, Grandmother
and Great-Grandmother



**Antoinette
(Nettie)
Kalish
nee Grdina**

Born June 6, 1890
Died March 25, 1983

Sadly missed by:
daughter Carmen and
son-in-law Lloyd McBrayer
Grandchildren:

Connie Rae Schreiber
Annette Tinter
Robert McBrayer
Janet McBrayer
Kimberle Gold
and 8 great-grandsons
Kevin, David, Michael,
Scott Tinter
David, Bryan Schreiber
Ryan & Keith McBrayer

Coming Events

Friday, March 24

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., featuring Joey Tomsick.

Saturday, March 25

St. Vitus Parish Women's Day of Reflection (ages high school and up) at Notre Dame College 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Call Sister Mary Avsec 361-7330.

Saturday, March 25

St. Vitus Slovenian Language School annual program in honor of Mothers, 6:30 p.m. in auditorium. Everyone welcome.

Friday, March 31

Fish Fry, Newburgh Slovenian Home, 3563 E. 80 St., Cleveland from 5:30 - 7 p.m. Cost \$8. Music by Wayne Tomsic from 6:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Q. - What baseball players became dentists?

A. - New York Yankers.

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Saturday, April 1

St. Vitus Parish Men's Day of Reflection (ages high school and up) at Notre Dame College from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Call Sister Mary Avsec 361-7330.

Sunday, April 2

Super Duper Button Bash XVIII at Slovenian Society Home (Euclid) from 1 to 9 p.m. featuring 16 button accordion groups. \$6 for adults. Food and refreshments available. Youth Circle 2 Choir sings at 3. Proceeds for Youth Chorus concert tour to Slovenia

Saturday, April 8

American-Slovenian Pri-morski Club Annual Spring Banquet, Slovenian National Home, St. Clair, 6 p.m. featuring actress Sasa Pavcel and singer Vlado Kreslin. Tickets \$20 at 216-692-1069 or 440-516-0121.

Sunday, April 9

Holmes Avenue Pensioners Club Dinner Dance at Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Dinner served 2 p.m. Music by Dan Peters Orch. 3:30 - 7:30 p.m. Donation \$15.00. Call 1-440-943-3784.

It's nice to be important;
but more important to be
nice.
--Sally Furlich

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– Vesti iz Slovenije –

Priprave na združitev SLS in SKD tečejo – Združitev napovedana za 15. april

Včeraj je o pripravah na združitev SLS in SKD poročala v *Delu* Mateja Babič. Večji del članka sledi: "Tako kot sta prva-ka SDS in SKD že večkrat ugotavljala, zdaj tudi Marjan Podobnik pravi, da se je politična opcija, ki je zadnja leta vodila Slovenijo, izčrpala. "To je razlog, da je na-stopil čas za spremembe, združitev pa bo to le še spodbudila." Marjan Podobnik je razblinil vsakršni dvom o uspešni združitvi z odločno izjavo: po 15. aprilu in po letoš-njih volitvah bomo imeli eno levosredinsko (LDS) in močno desnosredinsko (združeno SLS in SKD) stranko, seveda še ob neka-terih drugih strankah, ki bodo prav tako igrale pomembno vlogo.

Po 15. aprilu oči javnosti in politike ne bodo uperjene samo v na novo nastalo stranko. Pred težko odločitvijo bo tudi predsednik vlade Janez Drnovšek. Kako bo zapolnil prazen prostor v vladni palači, ko bodo ministrske stolčke zapustili vsi ministri SLS? Odgovora na to vprašanje premier še vedno noče razodeti. Kot je denimo prepri-čan predsednik združene liste Borut Pahor, je pravzaprav Drnovškova dolžnost, da slo-venski javnosti, državnemu zboru in predse-dniku republike čim prej pojasni, kako na-merava ravnati po omenjenem datumu.

V liberalni demokraciji pravijo, da bo imenovanje novih ministrov vezal na svojo nezaupnico. Prvak socialdemokracije Janez Janša to ocenjuje kot pravilno. Vendar pra-vi, da manjšinska vlada ni mogoča, ker bi morala dobiti zadostno podporo v parla-mentu, kar pa o njegovem ni mogoče. Če bo Drnovšek kot zamenjavo za ministre SLS predlagal kandidate, ki bi prihajali iz liberalne demokracije, jih SDS prav gotovo ne bo podprla, pravi Janša. Za SDS je sprejemljiva tehnična vlada, če ne bi bil prej sprejet večinski volilni sistem in bi po tem sistemu razpisali nove parlamentarne volitve. Kakšno tehnično vlado bi SDS podprla? Tako, v katero premier ne bi predlagal za ministre političnih imen. In na

podlagi česa bodo v SDS to presodili? Ja-nez Janša pomenljivo pravi: Slovenija je majhna.

Peterle pa opozarja, da SKD ni dala Drnovšku nobenih obljub in da so pomem-bne le tri stvari: vlada naj po 15. aprilu dela to, kar je za vse pomembno, torej projekte, povezane z vključevanjem Sloveni-je v Evropsko unijo, naj ne izvaja nobenih "kadrovskih čistk" in naj ne sprejema no-benih "usodnih" finančnih odločitev.

Tudi kar zadeva sprejetje sporazuma o koaliciji Slovenija, ki naj bi ga Janša na dan združitve ponovno podpisal z vodstvom združene SLS in SKD (mimogrede, tudi to vodstvo je še neznanka), stvari še niso po-vsem dogovorjene. Prvaki teh treh strank namreč še niso dokončno uskladili besedila sporazuma. Med drugim ostaja odprto vprašanje, kako se bo pomladna koalicija imenovala: ali koalicija Slovenija, za kar se zavzemata SDS in SKD, ali koalicija za Slovenijo, kot je predlagal Marjan Podob-nik oziroma ljudska stranka.

Predstavniki koalicije Slovenija so včeraj (v torek) predstavili svoja osnovna izhodišča za vključevanje države v EU. Kot je uvo-doma poudaril predsednik strokovnega sveta koalicije Slovenije dr. Andrej Bajuk, bo o celotnem pristopu k zunanji politiki še go-vora, tokrat pa so izbrali le ta segment, ker je "za našo domovino danes ključnega pomena". Koalicija pojmuje slovensko vklju-čevanje v evropske integracijske tokove kot vnovično uveljavitev bistvenih evropskih vre-dnot in sodobnih norm družbenega življenja na Slovenskem. "Pristop Slovenije k EU je treba videti kot veliko, enkratno zgodovin-sko priložnost, ki je edina pot izpolnitve nacionalnega cilja Slovenije – obstati kot suverena država v osrčju evropske civilizaci-je," menijo v koaliciji Slovenija."

Davorin Kračun veleposlanik v ZDA?

Kot kaže, je slovenska vlada predlagala ZDA v odobritev Davorina Kračuna, bivše-ga zunanjega ministra, za novega veleposla-nika Slovenije v ZDA. Kračun bo moral tudi dobiti pritrdilo slovenskega parlamenta.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Materinska proslava—

Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu bo že to soboto, 25. marca, zv. ob 6.30, v farni dvorani priredila materin-sko proslavo. Učenci in učiteljski zbor ter starši učencev vljudno vabijo na to vedno lepo prireditvev. Pridite!

Počastitev—

Društvo sv. Jožefa št. 169 KSKJ bo počastilo svoje 50-letne člane to ne-deljo, 26. marca, s slavno-stnim banketom. Najprej se bodo zbrali v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete k 12. maši, na-to pa odšli v Slovenski dom na Holmes Ave. na slavnostno kosilo in kratek program.

Priprava na spoved—

Pastoralni svet fare Sv. Vida sporoča, da bo fara imela v nedeljo, 9. aprila, ob 7h zvečer skupno pri-pravo na spoved. Spovedo-valo bo vsaj 7 duhovnikov, in to v slovenščini in an-gleščini. Farani so lepo vabljeni, da se te pobožno-sti udeležijo v čim večjem številu. Vabljeni so še fa-rani drugih slovenskih fara.

Novi grobovi

Anthony M. Cvelbar

Dne 18. marca je v Eu-clid bolnišnici umrl 75 let stari Anthony M. Cvelbar iz Euclida, rojen v Cleve-landu, mož Rose, rojena Uroic, oče Tonyja, Jamesa, Franka, Rosemary Tomba, Martina, Josepha, Paula, Edwarda, Marka, Barbare in Thomasa, 23-krat stari oče, brat Franka Garisek ter že pok. Josepha in Martina Garisek, veteran 2. svetovne vojne, zaposlen kot strojnik pri Addresso-graph-Multigraph 30 let, do svoje upokojitve 1. 1977, v letih 1977-1978 je bil oskr-bnik SDD na Recherjevi ulici, od 1979 do 1994 pa je lastoval in vodil Cebars Euclid Tavern na E. 185 St., član dr. št. 1- ADZ. Pogreb je bil 22. marca s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Kri-stine, kjer je bil pokojni zelo aktiven faran, s poko-pom na Sv. Pavla pokopa-lišču.

William J. Ivancic

Dne 16. marca je v (dalje na str. 14)

Primorski večer—

Primorski klub lepo vabi na svoj letni "Primorski večer", ki bo v soboto, 8. aprila, v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričel se bo s kultur-nim programom, po kate-rem bo večerja in nato ples. Za več informacij in rezervacijo vstopnic, pokličite 216-692-1069 ali pa 440-516-0121. Večer bosta pri-čela s kulturnim progra-mom slovenska umetnika Saša Pavček in Vlado Kre-slin.

Popis državljanov—

Ta čas poteka popis pre-bivalstva ZDA. Vsaka dru-žina oz. naslov naj bi že dobila krajši obrazec, ki ga je treba izpolniti in vrniti. Z obrazcem je seveda tudi povratna kuverta. Vsaka šesta hiša bo dobila daljši obrazec, ki vzame več časa, a tudi dopušča, da odgovo-rite na vprašanje o svojem izvoru, da ste slovenskega oz. ameriško slovenskega porekla. Pred desetimi leti, ko je bil zadnji popis, je okrog 125 tisoč ljudi odgo-vorilo, da so vsaj delno slovenskega porekla.

Pevski zbor Jadran—

V soboto, 15. aprila, va-bi pevski zbor Jadran na svoj koncert, ki bo združen z večerjo in plesom. Ve-čerjo bodo delili od 5. do 6.30 zv., koncertni nastop bo ob 7h, sledil bo ples. Za rezervacije in več infor-macij, pokličite Betty Rotar na 216-481-3787.

Spominski darovi—

Gdč. Marie Oražem, Euclid, O., je darovala \$50 v podporo AD, v spomin na Josepha M. Ambrosica. Ga. Virginia Olga B. Emery, Bow, NH, je daro-vala \$25, v spomin na oče-ta Wm. J. Kennicka. Silvia Vining, San Mateo, Kalif., je darovala \$10 v spomin na očeta Lee J. Vininga. John in Mary Obat, Cleve-land, O., sta darovala \$10 v spomin g. in ge. Johna Obat ter \$10 v spomin g. in ge. Andy Macek. G. Vinko Kaplan, Cleveland, je daroval \$10, v spomin sestre Mary Semen. Ga. Jennie Zakrajšek je darova-la \$10, v spomin 6. oblet-nice moža Franka. Vsem darovalcem se najlepše za-hvalimo!



IZVRŠILNI ODBOR SKD O ZDRUŽEVANJU S SLS – Pretekli in ta teden se stvari v zvezi z združitvijo SLS s SKD potekajo s pospešeno hitrostjo. Fotografija zgoraj kaže nekatere člane izvršilnega odbora SKD, ki so se udeležili seje, na kateri so obravnavali proces združevanja s SLS in tudi o nekaterih drugih aktualnih političnih dogodkih.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

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No. 11 Thursday, March 23, 2000

DRAGO OCVRK

KOMENTAR

V ogledalu

Spoštovanje vseh človekovih pravic je preskusni kamen politične oblasti in le njihovo vsestransko zagotavljanje daje političnim oblastem veljavo. Nihče ne more deliti teh pravic "svojim" in jemati drugim, kajti vsi smo enako ljudje. Tudi jih ni moč deliti na tiste, ki jih bomo spoštovali, in one, ki jih ne bomo. "Nobena človekova pravica ni namreč varna, če si ne prizadevamo varovati vseh. Kadar se ne odzovemo na kršenje ene izmed temeljnih človekovih pravic, postavljamo v nevarnost vse. Zato je potrebno človekove pravice obravnavati celovito in si resno prizadevati za njihovo obrambo. Šele ko bo kultura človekovih pravic – ob spoštovanju različnih izročil – postala sestavni del moralne dediščine človeštva, bomo lahko z mirnim zaupanjem gledali v prihodnost" (Janez Pavel II.).

Iz *Poročila* ameriškega zunanjega ministrstva o stanju človekovih pravic v svetu za leto 1999 sledi, da smo še daleč od kulture človekovih pravic, h kateri poziva papež. To *Poročilo*, ki je pomembno, ker ga ZDA upoštevajo pri oblikovanju svojih odnosov z drugimi, so naši mediji le bežno omenili. Kako to: kaj je narobe z njim, mi je šinilo v glavo. Ko kdor koli v svetu pohvali "visoko stopnjo" naše demokracije ali naše "uspešno" gospodarstvo, nas mediji bombardirajo z vestjo o "odlični" oceni, komentatorji pa tekmujejo s pokloni tako "imenitni" oblasti in njenim "uspehom". Toda ko sem prebral, kaj tam piše o človekovih pravicah pri nas, sem razumel medijski molk.

Poročilo ugotavlja, da se mediji zaradi dolgega vladanja avtoritarnih komunistov še zdaj samocenzurirajo pri poročanju o notranji politiki in da so pod posrednimi političnimi pritiski. Kako res je to, razodeva že samo (ne)poročanje o tem *Poročilu*. Pozoren bralec ne bo prezrl, da diplomatska govorica o samocenzuri kaže na bolj ali manj prikrito avtoritarnost dela naše politike. Čemu neki bi mediji cenzurirali sami sebe, če ne zato, ker se nekoga bojijo, ker ima neki krog ljudi večjo moč kakor ustava in zakoni. Če novinarji, "varuhi demokracije", trepetajo pred neko "sivo eminenco", potem smo še daleč od sproščene demokratične kulture in duhovne svobode. Ocena o samocenzuri kaže nadalje na še eno bolezen, ki zavira rast demokratične kulture. Ko se novinarji trudijo, da bi ugajali temu hudo prevladujočemu centru moči, govorijo vsi eno in isto, so neustvarjalni, tako da kljub obilici medijev ni medijskega pluralizma z res različnimi pogledi. Pri predstavljanju in analiziranju domačih družbeno-političnih razmer so mediji povsem predvidljivi: povzdigujejo kroge, ki so kakor koli

povezani s totalitarnim režimom, in njihovo ideologijo, druge kot npr. politično alternativo ali Cerkev, pa dajejo v nič. Brez dejanske medijske pluralnosti pa demokracija ne more zaživeti.

Drugo, kar je zmotilo naše medije, je to, da *Poročilo* jasno govori o zatiranju Cerkve pod komunizmom in o kraji njenega premoženja kakor tudi o tem, da je vračanje ukradenega zastalo po letu 1992, ko so oblast prevzele stare sile. Za ameriške analitike je tak odnos do Cerkve krivičen in ga imajo za kršenje zakonov in človekovih pravic. Slepemu je namreč jasen 17. člen *Splošne deklaracije*: "1. Vsakdo ima pravico do premoženja sam in tudi skupino z drugimi. 2. Nikomur ne sme biti premoženje samovoljno vzeto." Pri vsem tem je cerkveno premoženje kot tako za oblast stranskega pomena, pomembno pa postane v njeni širši strategiji oviranja samostojne civilne družbe. Slehera nedemokratična oblast se namreč boji žive in kritične civilne družbe, ker ji gleda pod prste in zahteva čiste račune. Tudi druge težave v zvezi s spoštovanjem človekovih pravic pri nas, na primer verski pouk v šolah, počasno delovanje sodišč, položaj žensk in tujcev, omenjene v *Poročilu*, so v veliki meri povezane s to oblastno blokado civilne družbe.

Tujina nam je nastavila ogledalo in v njem vidimo, kako je v naši družbi še veliko patološkega – protičloveškega. A v ogledalu je več kakor to, da se določene oblastne skupine požvižgajo na človekove pravice, ko gre za njihove interese ali ideologijo. V njem bode v oči tudi to, da smo državljani pasivni, premalo zavzeti za skupno dobro in pravice slehernega. Zato dopuščamo, da nam neki oblastni krog jemlje ugled v svetu, doma pa pravice in dostojanstvo. Dobro bi bilo, da bi tisti, ki danes jejo iz Gospodarjeve roke in mu laskajo, pomislili na to, da jih bo ta roka že jutri tepla, dokler se ne bo posušila tudi sama. (Poduk zgodovine: Rogu sledi Goli otok!) Vsi izgubljam, ko so teptane pravice nekaterih ali pa upoštevane le nekatere pravice; vsi dobivamo, ko so spoštovane in pospeševane vse pravice vseh. Bo to ogledalo prispevalo kaj k temu, da bomo lahko tudi vsi Slovenci "z mirnim zaupanjem gledali v prihodnost"?

DRUŽINA

12. marca 2000

Pričevanja iz emigracije

Dopisovanja med Zorkom Simčičem in Stankom Majcnom ter emigrantovi spomini Leva Detele

V zbirki *Pričevanja in v uredništvu Janeza Kajzerja sta pri Založbi Nova revija izšli novi knjigi, in sicer Srečanja z Majcnom Zorka Simčiča ter Emigrant Leva Detele. Gre za deli emigrantskih avtorjev, ki sta svojo usodo doživljala vsak na svojem koncu sveta.*

Zorko Simčič je bil dolgo časa zamolčana oseba oziroma, po besedah urednika, "neoseba". Leta 1943 je prejel Prešernovo nagrado mesta Ljubljane za roman *Prebujenje*. Nagrado bi mu moral izročiti takratni podban oziroma kulturni minister Stanko Majcen, vendar je moral Simčič nenadoma odpotovati.

Tako Majcna ni nikdar srečal, vendar si je, ko je sredi 50. let prebral njegovo *Kasijo*, dolgo prizadeval z njim vzpostaviti stik. Rezultat je desetletno dopisovanje, ki je včasih ubiralo nenavadna pota, da so pisma prišla do obeh naslovnikov.

Majcen je namreč živel v notranjem eksilu, "v času, ki ga je ubijal", in knjiga *Srečanja z Majcnom* (Buenos Aires – Maribor, 1961-1970) je, po Simčičevih besedah, delo, ki si ga ne bi želel napisati. V njej je zbranih štirideset pisemskih enot.

V dopisovanju je bil Majcen bolj redkobeseden. Simčič pa je v pismih natančno popisal razmere v slovenski emigrantski skupnosti v Argentini. Ob tem, da pisma spremljajo obširne opombe, ki v resnici predstavljajo jedro knjige, se delo bere tudi kot napet psihološki roman.

Lev Detela je leta 1960 skupaj s svojo zaročenko, pesnico Mileno Merlak, emigriral v Avstrijo. Tam je bil izpostavljen hudim preizkušnjam, med drugim je bil tudi v avstrijskih zaporih, dokler se ni ustalil na Dunaju in začel objavljati prva literarna dela v avstrijskih oziroma nemških revijah. V tridesetih letih

bivanja v tujem okolju ni nikoli prestopil meje, čeprav je živel v neposredni bližini domovine.

Njegov opus zajema tri-deset knjig, napisanih oziroma izdanih v nemščini, dvojezično ali v slovenščini, pesmi, proze, esejev, dram in avtobiografskih spisov.

Detela je na Dunaju odigral (in jo še vedno) tudi pomembno vlogo prevajalca oziroma posrednika slovenske literature v nemškem jezikovnem prostoru. Težavno bivanje v tujini mu je omogočilo vzpostaviti distanco tako do dogajanj v svoji stari kot tudi novi domovini.

Emigrant, s podnaslovom *Pregnanec med dvema svetovoma, 1960-1990*, je po avtorjevih besedah nadaljevanje avtobiografske proze z naslovom *Časomer*, o svojem literarnem delu, ki ga označujejo kot avantgardno, nadrealistično in eksperimentalno, pa je še povedal, da je eksperiment posledica stika s tujim jezikom, ki ni mogel biti emocionalen, temveč racionalen.

Knjigi sta opremljeni s fotografskim in dokumentarnim gradivom. B.L.

DELO, 16. marca 2000

Tudi preko e-maila—

V angleškem delu AD ponavlja lastnik e-mail naslov lista. Možno je pošiljati po tem naslovu tudi dopise in krajše vesti za slovenski del. Le v angleščini omenite, da je dopis za slovenski del. Naslov je:

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V SPOMIN

ob prvi obletnici,
odkar si odšel
v večno življenje
24. marca 1999.



MARKO SFILIGOJ

V duhu smo združeni.

Žalujemo:

Žena: Heda
Sinovi: Marko, Martin
in Anton
Snahe: Laura, Kathy
in Jeannie
Vnuk: Michael
Vnukinje: Heidi, Kayla
in Lia
Sestra: Meta, in ostalo
sorodstvo v Sloveniji.

V čem je bila oblast dosledna?

Povojni poboji v luči zaplembe premoženja

Ljubljana – V šesti letošnji številki *Družine* smo v zapisu Zaplenjena Slovenija (str. 23) predstavili nekatere ugotovitve iz knjige dr. Milka Mikole *Zaplembe premoženja v Sloveniji 1943-1952*. Med drugim smo pisali tudi o zaplembah na podlagi 28. člena zakona o zaplembi imovine, po katerem je bilo zaplenjeno premoženje ljudi, ki so bili (sodno ali izvensodno) likvidirani med vojno, in ubežnikov pred partizansko vojsko.

Ob tem smo opozorili na svojevrstno "doslednost" povojnih revolucionarnih oblasti: med razlaščenci po tem zakonskem določilu niso bili po vojni pobiti domobranci, saj oblast teh pobojev nikoli ni javno priznala, "zato se imena pobitih niso mogla znajti na zaplembnih odločbah".

Imena pobitih na zaplembnih odločbah

Pred kratkim nas je bralc iz Domžal opozoril, da je zapisana izjava neresnična, svojo trditev pa je podkrepil s kopijo zaplembe odločbe iz leta 1945, na katerem je bila izvršena delna zaplemba premoženja njegovega pokojnega očeta. Ta je bil pri domobrancih in se z njimi ob koncu vojne umaknil na Koroško, od koder je bil vrnjen v Slovenijo. Tu je bil ubit,

vendar domači ne vedo, kje. Po pripovedovanju domačina, ki ga je nazadnje videl v Šentvidu, je bil prepeljan v Kočevje. Kot toliko drugih. ...

Kaj torej pravi zaplemba? "V zaplemni stvari proti /.../ je OLO – odsek za upravo narodne imovine v Škofji Loki /.../ v smislu čl. 28 zakona o zaplembi imovine in opravljanju zaplembe z dne 9. 6. 1945 (uradni list DFJ št. 359/40 ex. 1945) prijavil, da je bil imenovan pri be-ga in pred našo oblastjo pobegnil na Koroško in se ni vrnil. To uradno potrjuje tudi KLO v Logu z dne 21. 11. 1945. Z ozirom na to je bilo po prijavi OLO v Škofji Loki uvesti proti imenovanemu zaplembo postopanje po čl. 28 cit. zak."

Sledi popis in ocena imetja in popis ljudi, ki živijo na posestvu (devetčlanska družina). Odločba je odredila delno zaplembo popisanega premoženja.

Cinizem oblasti

Ta primer po pisanju bralca še zdaleč ni bil edini, saj jih je bilo v bližnji okolici kar nekaj. Niso pa oblasti zaplenile premoženja vsem po vojni pobitim. Ponekod so premoženje samo komisijsko popisali. Odločitev o zaplembi naj bi bila namreč v veliki meri odvi-

sna od "pravovernosti" pristojnih komisij in funkcionarjev na krajevnih ljudskih odborih (KLO).

Navedena odločba utemeljeno postavlja pod vprašaj izjavo, da se na zaplembnih odločbah niso pojavljala imena pobitih domobrancev. Dejansko so se. Natančnejše branje navedene odločbe pa razodeva še bolj surovo podobo povojnih oblasti, na kar opozarja že sam pisec pisma: "Oblast ni bila dosledna, pač pa sprenevedava in povrh vsega še cinična. Samo ugotovitev *pobegnil na Koroško in se ni vrnil* pove že preveč."

In res je tako. Imena pobitih so se očitno pojavljala na zaplembnih odločbah, toda pri tem je bistvenega pomena ugotovitev, da je bil pri tem neresničen zaplemni razlog. Navedena odločba namreč ne navaja dejanskega vzroka, kraja in časa smrti – torej povojno izvensodno usmrtitev na enem številnih množičnih morišč na Slovenskem –, ampak določa zaplembo na podlagi begunstva pred novo oblastjo. Pri tem pa gladko zamolči to, kaj se je po prenehanju tega begunstva (beri: po vrnitvi v Slovenijo) z begunci zgodilo.

Doslednost pri zamolčevanju pobojev

Da je bila pri izvajanju zaplembe po 28. členu zakona o zaplembi imovine v določeni zadregi celo povojna oblast sama, priča navedek iz omenjene knjige dr. Mikole:

(dalje na str. 12)

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O elektronski ekonomiji

JURIJ PALJK

Vsak dan smo priče dogodkom, ki jih ne poznamo, a nam po televiziji in radiu vedno bolj govorijo o njih. Ena taki stvari je tudi t.i. *e-economy*, elektronska ekonomija ali gospodarstvo po svetovnem spletu, svetovni mreži internet. Pravijo, da trgovanje po internetu že pogojuje ves svet in vse naše življenje.

Pred kratkim smo bili priča tudi "gospodarski poroki stoletja", ko je ameriško podjetje, ki se ukvarja z internetom, AOL, kupilo in postalo glavni delničar skupnega podjetja s svetovnim koncernom zabavne industrije in medijsko največjo firmo na svetu Time Warner International, ki je lastnik največjega tednika na svetu Time in še česa, med drugim tudi slovite CNN televizije, da niti ne rečemo nobene o filmski hiši.

Ob nastanku te multinacionalne družbe, ki je tako velika, da si je težko predstavljati, ker gre njena vrednost v vrto glave številke milijard dolarjev, so mnogi zapisali, da gre za prvo družbo, kakršne bodo počasi postale vse velike družbe; vse da bodo namreč povezane z internetom, ki je zares postal abeceda sodobnega življenja.

Zadnje novice potrjujejo ta predvidevanja, saj se je tudi Fiat povezal s podjetjem General Motors, s katerim bosta delila tudi ta dva velika avtomobilske industrije predvsem gospodarske zadeve na internetu.

Preprosto povedano: vsa velika mednarodna podjetja se povezujejo v še večje koncerne, postajajo še večja podjetja, da bi združila sredstva in delovno silo in bila na tržišču še bolj uspešna. Pravijo, da se bo tržišče v nekaj letih popolnoma preusmerilo na internet in bomo čez leta kupovali skorajda vse po njem, in to zato, ker bo stalo veliko manj in ker bo tako veliko lažje.

Ne povedo pa nam tega, da bo tudi manj ljudi vpletenih v trgovino in bo zato dobiček – proizvajalcev namreč – večji. Ne povedo nam niti tega, da bo vedno manj ljudi vpletenih v delitev dobička, da bo tako vedno manj ljudi služilo z neko stvarjo: če danes s preprodajo avtomobila služijo pomalem vsi, samo kupec – se pravi: mi

ne –, bo jutri služil le ali skoraj le proizvajalec, ki bo prek interneta sklenil kupčijo kar s kupcem.

Spet druga stvar so delniške družbe, ki se ukvarjajo z borznim posredovanjem in z bančnimi storitvami ter s preprodajo tega in onega po internetu. Te družbe, pravzaprav delnice teh družb, ki ne proizvajajo ničesar, vsak v klasičnem smislu ne, ker na internetu ni ničesar otipljivega, danes strašno rastejo.

In zdi se, da je ves svet ponorel, saj delnice neke družbe, ki zaposluje deset ljudi in se ukvarja z internetom in elektronsko trgovino, veljajo več, kot pa veljajo delnice družb, kjer dela dvajset, trideset tisoč ljudi, ki hrani dvajset, trideset tisoč družin.

In indeksi vseh borz nenehno rasejo in rasejo in vsi imajo polna usta elektronske ekonomije in najbrž nihče ne ve, kaj pravzaprav je, in nihče noče na glas povedati, da gre spet za eno tistih prevar, ki smo jim bili že priča pred leti, ko so nekateri na borzi ogromno zaslužili in je veliko ljudi postalo siromašnih.

Še vedno namreč velja, da se za vsakim velikim bogastvom skriva velika revščina. A o teh stvareh pri internetu nihče noče ničesar povedati, samo elektronska ekonomija in e-commerce in e-commerce. Ta in ta, da toliko zasluži, on oni toliko. Kdo pa postaja iz dneva v dan večji revež? Eden namreč postaja revnejši, če drugi bogati; to še vedno drži kot pribito?

Kakšna pravila sploh veljajo v elektronski ekonomiji? Bomo vsi tisti, ki ne bomo kupovali in poslovali prek svetovnega spleta, odrezani, prisiljeni na molk in na relikvije, kar knjige postajajo vse bolj iz dneva v dan?

Še vrsto drugih stvari naj bi se v prihodnje z uporabo interneta naučili, recimo na virtualni supermarket, na veletrgovine na internetu: tam boš kupil vse, od solate, kruha, mesa in do knjige...

Ti boš lepo natipkal naročilo ali kar govoril v računalnik in čez čas ti bo na vratih pozvonilo: "Dobro dan, gospa Zupanc, prinesli smo vam vse, kar ste naročili, le na knjigo o

(dalje na str. 13)

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Slovensko olimpijsko odštevanje do Sydneyja

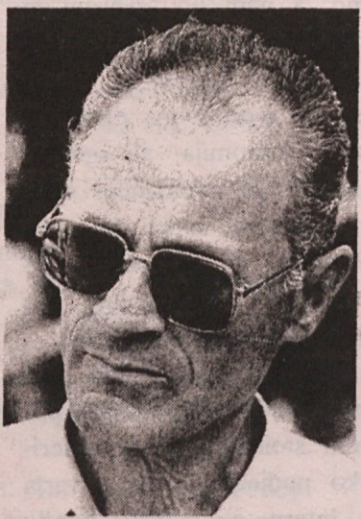
Rekorder med atleti

piše EVGEN BERGANT

Stanko Lorger je po poklicu profesor matematike in fizike, a tega številčnega podatka (o sebi) bržčas nima. Celjan, rojen leta 1931 v Bučah, je slovenski olimpijec št. 9 med atleti, z njim pa se (to seveda ve) začnjenja obdobje, ko se številni olimpijcevi in olimpijskih nastopov (v slovenski atletiki) razlikujeta.

Šprinterska in zapekarska legenda celjskega Kladivarje, ki je v atletski areni vztrajal od leta 1949 do 1962, se namreč ni zadovoljil le s svojo olimpijsko premiero v Helsinkih 1952., marveč je na olimpijskih igrah nastopil še dvakrat – leta 1956 v Melbournu in 1960. v Rimu.

S tremi olimpijskimi nastopi je sloki celjski šampion še zdaj rekorder med slovenskimi atleti. Njegov dosežek bi lahko letos izenačili Brigita Bukovec ali Britta Bilač – torej prav tisti tekmovalki, ki sta tudi sicer izboljšali njegovi najboljši uvrstitvi kariere – 5. mesto na olimpijskih igrah (1956) in drugo na evropskem prvenstvu (1958), saj imata srebro z OI 1996 oziroma zlato z EP (1994).



Tisti 23. julij 1952, ko je šel kot tekmovalec v areno olimpijskega štadiona v finskem glavnem mestu, v predteku za Američanom Davisom s časom 14,8 zasedel 2. mesto in se s tem uvrstil v olimpijski polfinale, je eden izmed mejnikov na njegovi bogati športni poti.

“Zame je bil prvi olimpijski nastop izpolnitev življenjskega sna, saj sem igre v znamenju petih krogov vedno imel za nekaj posebnega, ne glede na to, da sem v atletiko pravzaprav prišel dokaj pozno, tik pred iztekom najstniške dobe. Toda zastopati domovino v olimpijski areni me

je navdajalo z izjemnim ponosom, tak pa sem bil pravzaprav sploh ob vseh svojih nastopih,” Stanko Lorger poudarja še zdaj, ko se že bliža sedemdesetim, a je še vedno zagnan na področjih, ki se jim je zapisal – atletiki in “profesuri”, pač v novi vlogi.

Stanko Lorger, ki je v Helsinkih le za malenkost zgrešil finale (bil je 4. v polfinalnem teku, tedaj pa je bilo v atletskih tekih le po 6 finalistov), je v kasnejših letih vse bolj napredoval in postal brez konkurence slovenski atlet št. 1, tudi v Jugoslaviji in na mednarodnem odru je bil pojem.

Vse pravzaprav povedo podatki o njegovih dosežkih: 38-krat reprezentant Jugoslavije, s po tremi nastopi na OI in EP (svetovnih prvenstev tedaj še ni bilo), na OI dvakrat polfi-

V čem je bila...

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

“Pri samem izvajanju zaplemb po členu 28 je prihajalo do zapletov, ker so se nekateri ubežniki vrnili. Za nekatere med njimi je medtem že bil podan predlog za zaplembo njihovega premoženja. Veliko so jih ob njihovi vrnitvi aretirali, nekatere pa tudi likvidirali. V zvezi s tem je KUNI (komisija za upravo narodne imovine) 26. februarja 1946 izdala posebna navodila, v katerih je okrožnim in okrajnim upravam narodne imovine naročala, da zaplemba po členu 28 v takšnih primerih ne pride v poštev. Seveda to ni veljalo za tiste osebe, ki so jih ob njihovi vrnitvi likvidirali (podčrtal B. Š.).”

V okviru zapisanega se torej trditev o doslednosti revolucionarne oblasti vendarle pokaže v prvotno mišljeni luči, namreč kot doslednost pri zamolčevanju poveljnih pobojev. Pismo našega bralca – naj se mu na tem mestu zanj zahvalimo, saj je upravičeno opozorilo na pomensko nepopolnost našega prvega zapisa – pa dokazuje še dodatno sprevrženost oblastnikov: družini, v kateri so bili štirje otroci v starosti od enega do sedmih let, so zaplenili del premoženja z odločbo, na kateri je črno na belem pisalo, da je njihov oče “pobegnil na Korosko in se ni vrnil”, v resnici pa je bil v času izdaje odločbe že nekaj mesecev v Sloveniji – mrtev.

Bogomir Štefanič ml.

Družina, 12. marca 2000

nalist in enkrat finalist, na EP trikrat v finalu, 10-krat balkanski prvak in 16-krat prvak Jugoslavije, 3-krat svetovni študentski prvak, v Jugoslaviji na 110 m z ovirami nepremagan vse desetletje, 14 let nepogrešljiv v Kladivarjevem dresu itd.

“Prvi štart na OI je nekakšna prva ljubezen,” pravi Stanko Lorger, “ki pač ostaja nepozabna. Sicer pa je bil moj olimpijski vrhunec seveda nastop v Melbournu leta 1956. Že pot na drugi konec sveta je bila nekaj posebnega, srečanja s tamkajšnjimi Slovenci pa dokaz, kako pomembne so za vsakega človeka njegove korenine.

Tekmovalno sem tudi lahko bil povsem zadovoljen: uvrstitev v finale in v njem peto mesto za tremi Američani ter najboljšim Evropejcem, Nemcem Martinom Lauerjem – več sploh ni bilo mogoče. To nama je bila z nepozabnim trenerjem Fedorjem Gradišnikom tudi spodbuda za naprej: na EP v Stockholmu leta 1958 sem potem osvojil kolajno, le Lauer je bil spet hitrejši od mene,” je še dopolnil.

Doslej še ni bilo slovenskega športnika, ki bi tako pogosto zmagoval na mednarodnih tekmovanjih kot prav Lorger. V vseh evropskih atletskih središčih je bil na stopničkih, največkrat najvišji, tudi zato, ker so bili tedaj, ob mnogih

mitingih, zelo številni tudi meddržavni dvoboji. Ker je bil tek na 110 m z ovirami praviloma uvodna disciplina, je Jugoslavija zaradi njegovih zmag vodila tako rekoč v vseh, tudi tistih z najmočnejšimi reprezentancami, ki jih je v nadaljevanju seveda še izgubila.

Velika Lorgerjeva odlika je bila, da se je zares znal osredotočiti na tekmovanje. Tudi potovanja je dobro prenašal, morebiti tudi zaradi recepta, po katerem se je ravnal tako na vlakih in avtobusih kot tudi letalih: spal je.

Osredotočenost na najpomembnejše mu je pomagala tudi v življenju nasploh – med študijem in kasneje v službi, zelo cenjen (in tako rekoč nena-domestljiv) pa je tudi v krogu atletskih sodnikov.

Stanko Lorger je tako še kar naprej sredi dogodkov, kot častni meščan Celja, ki ga vabijo na najrazličnejše prireditve, ima tudi družbene obveznosti. Sicer pa sta z ženo Pinko ponosna na otroka – hčer in sina, fizioterapevtko in fizika, ter se ponašata tudi že s peterico vnučk in vnukov.

“Sydney 2000 me seveda spominja na dni v olimpijskem Melbournu pred 44 leti. Kaj že 44 let je odleto? Oh, kako je minil čas,” skorajda ne more verjeti Stanko Lorger, ki bo olimpijska dogajanja seveda zavzeto spremljal in stiskal pesti za naše sedanje reprezentantke in reprezentante, ne le v atletiki.

NEDELO

5. marca 2000

V Nepozaben Spomin

ob drugi obletnici, od kar nas je zapustil
naš predragi mož, ata in stari ata



Viktor Kmetič

In odšel k Vsemogočnemu 22. marca 1998

Ljubil si dom in nas vse.

Rad si pel in bil vesel.

*V dragocenih spominih vedno si med nami;
in mi v mislih smo pri tebi.*

*Ljubljeni mož, ata in stari ata
počivaj v Božjem miru.*

Tvoji žalujoči:

Žena:	Minka	Zet:	Frank
Hčerka:	Metka	Snahi:	Ani, Michelle
Sinova:	Vic, Tomaž	Vnuki:	Franci, Viki, Tomaž
		Vnukinje:	Viktorija, Monika, Jennifer, Kati

V Sloveniji:

Bratje: Ivan, Stanko, Ludvik z družinami
Sestre: Micka, Pepca, Lojzka, Slavka z družinami
ter ostalo sorodstvo.

Richmond Heights, Ohio

23. marca 2000



V blag spomin

OB 51. OBLETNICE,
ODKAR JE V GOSPODU
PREMINUL NAŠ LJUBLJENI
OČE IN STARI OČE

Louis Cimperman

Izdihnil je svojo plemenito
dušo dne 22. marca 1949.

*H grobu Vašem, dragi oče,
v duhu danes spet hitimo;
ni drugače nam mogoče,
blag na Vas imamo spomin.*

Žalujoči:

sin: Louis

hčerka Rose

snaha: Mary

vnuki in vnukinje

Cleveland, Ohio, 23. marca 2000.



V BLAG SPOMIN

42. OBLETNICE, ODKAR
JE UMRL USTANOVITELJ
NAŠE POTNIŠKE PISARNE

August Kollander

Premnul je dne 12. marca 1958.

Gospod daruj mu mir,
naj večna luč mu sveti,
ker si dobrote vir,
uživa raj naj svetil

Žalujoči:

MR. in MRS. AUGUST KOLLANDER
Cleveland, Ohio, 23. marca 2000.

KANADSKA DOMOVINA

Slovensko letovišče pozimi...

TORONTO, Ont. – Če se v zimskem času znajdete pred vrati Slovenskega letovišča pri Boltonu, jih brez posebnega ključa ne morete odprti. Onstran vrat pa vas vijugasta cesta vabi na sprehod v zimsko naravo mimo Baragovega doma in kipa svetniškega misijonarja, mimo tihih hišic in kapelic, zamrznjenega bazena in spečega kegljišča v hrib, med bregove in spet na visoko ravnino, kjer se pogled ustavi ob daljnih gričih Caledona.

V visokih drevesnih kronah je razpeto nebo in ujeti so v njih zimski vetrovi. V snegu so sledovi štirinožnih zimskih obiskovalcev. V sončnem popoldnevu uho prisluhne skrivnostni simfoniji...

Slovensko letovišče, naš dragi kraj! Prišel bo maj in spet se bodo odprla široka železna vrata – čas srečanj in počitka v božji naravi.

Predolgo je čakanje in se je zima komaj končala (20. marca). "Farmarjem" je dolgčas. Na pustno soboto, 4. marca, se je v newtorontski dvorani zbrala letoviščarska družina in preživela prijeten večer ob veseli glasbi orkestra Alpski glas. Ob pogledu na polno zasedeno dvorano, na mlade letoviščarje, njih prijatelje in znance, na to zdravo slovensko družbo, je zadovoljno naše srce, polno upanja in pričakovanja za srečno bodočnost naše torontske skupnosti.

Zahvala za uspeh letošnjega pustnega banketa gre celotnemu letoviškemu odboru, predsedniku Johnnyju Kuri, odličnim kuharicam in dobri volji vseh 350 gostov.

Pomlad je tu. Na letovišču se bodo vrbova drevesa in grmovja pokrila z mačicami in nežno zeleno tančico, ptički se bodo ženili, potoček bo žuborel ob robu doline in sonce bo slednji dan pozneje zahajalo za hribom in se čudilo novemu življenju na zemlji. Do takrat pa pozdravljeni in vse dobro si med seboj želimo!

Anica Resnik

+ Janez Matašič

TORONTO, Ont. - Janez Matašič je bil rojen 13. maja 1924 na Krašnjem vrhu nad Metliko v Beli krajini.

Kot mlad fant je doživljal tragedijo ljubljene domačega kraja in stopil k domobrancem. Ob koncu vojne, maja 1945, je s prijatelji preko Italije in Avstrije odšel v Nemčijo.

Ujetniško taborišče Landefürt blizu Nürnberga, kamor se je zatekel Janez s prijatelji, so Amerikanci predali Titovim oficirjem. Oktobra 1945 so ruske in slovenske ujetnike naložili v živinske vagone in jih vozili proti Sloveniji. Razočarani prijatelji so se s težavo rešili z vlaka. V tistih zmedenih časih so končno našli zavetje v begunskem taborišču Lienz na Tirolskem in pozneje v Spittalu ob Dravi na Koroškem.

Želja po domu in starših je Janeza že spomladi 1946 peljala domov. Mati je medtem že umrla. In Janezu je takrat umrla sva boba za polnih enajst let, ki jih je preživljal v kletih in bunkerjih Ljubljane in Maribora, kot protidržavni element.

V juniju 1957 je srečno pobegnil iz ljubljanskih zaporov. Skrival se je pri svoji bodoči ženi Milki na Gorenjskem. Skupaj sta iskala poti v svobodo, se oktobra 1957 poročila v Žihpoljah na Koroškem in l. 1958 odšla v Kanado.

V Oshawi, pri General Motors podjetju, je dobil stalno zaposlitev. Leta 1968 je bil na obisku Slovenije ponovno brez razloga aretiran in za šest mesecev zaprt. 4.000 GM delavcev je podpisalo peticijo za takojšnjo izpustitev iz zapora. Izkazalo se je po pričah in vestnih odvetnikih, da je bil Janez vseh enajst let po nedolžnem zaprt, brez opravičila in vrnitve dobrega imena od strani pristojnih oblasti.

Ta kruta življenjska borba je rahljala Janezove živce. Umaknil se je na deželo. V Brocklinu, blizu Whitbyja, je po upokojitvi obdeloval malo kmetijo in v miru užival svobodno kanadsko zemljo. Z ženo Milko sta posvojila hčerko in sina, ki sta njuna ponos in veselje.

V zadnjih zemskih dneh je Bog obvaroval Janeza dolgega trpljenja. 29. janu-

arja v novem letu 2000 je po kratki bolezni srečal Pravičnega Sodnika.

Janez je bil zvest prijatelj. Svečan pogreb v Whitbyju je bil dokaz, da poleg žene Milke in domačih žaluje za njim vsa verna slovenska skupnost.

V daljni kanadski zemlji počiva zdaj njegovo trudo srce. Na slovenskem nebu je zopet utrnila zvezda.

Anica Resnik

O elektronski ekonomiji

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

kitajski hrani boste počakali do jutri, ker je danes že pošla. Če pa hočete, si knjigo lahko snamete kar z interneta, velja? Le prej plačajte s kartico, seveda je ta usluga cenejša!"

In gospa Zupanc se bo nasmehnila, srečna, ker bo lahko ostala kar ves dan – kaj ves dan?, vse življenje? – doma in ves dan ne bo videla nikogar nikjer, ker bo že v letih, bo zato ostajala raje udobno doma, kamor ji bodo vse prinesli, če bo imela seveda denar.

Ne bo poznala več ne peka ne prodajalca zelenjave na ulici, gledala bo le v zaslon in se bebavo smehljala ekranu, kjer se ji bo v zameno bebavo smehljalo neko bitje nekje drugje v neki drugi sobi.

"Francka, se dobiva danes zvečer?" bo vprašala gospa Zupanc v nemo kamero svojega računalnika. "Seveda, Marička, kar ob osmih se spet dobiva na spletu, OK?" bo predlagala ga. Marinčkova, ki bo dodala: "Bova malo pokramljali, ne?"

Mislim, da bo tako Maričko kot Francko včasih prav hudo zeblo; kar tako, na večer, ob do konca odprtem centralnem gretju. Kot zebe osamljene ljudi.

NOVI GLAS

Trst/Gorica, 16. III. 2000

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AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE!
PRIPOROČAJTE NAŠ LIST!

Al Koporc, Jr.

Piano Technician
(216) 481-1104

Slovenija in njeno članstvo v Evropski zvezi

Dr. MARJAN SENJUR

Minister za ekonomske odnose in razvoj

Slovenija je po prebivalstvu in ozemlju majhna država. Njena ekonomska velikost je nekoliko večja. Slovenski bruto domači proizvod (BDP) je velik okrog 20 milijard ameriških dolarjev, izvoz blaga in storitev je vreden okrog 11 milijard dolarjev. Ni nujno, da bo Slovenija ostala ekonomsko majhna. Če hočemo večati ekonomsko velikost, potrebujemo večji gospodarski prostor. Od vključitve v EZ Slovenija pričakuje večji gospodarski prostor, da se bo lahko ekonomsko povečevala.

Slovenija želi izpolniti vse pogoje za vstop v EZ, ker je to v njenem lastnem interesu, ker želi doseči življenjsko raven razvite Evrope in ker želi civilizacijsko, kulturno in gospodarsko živeti tako kot v razviti Evropi, upošteva pri tem slovenske kulturne in etnične značilnosti.

Priprava na vstop v EZ pomeni pospešeno graditev podobnega ekonomskega sistema. Pripave na EZ za Slovenijo pomenijo sanacijo, tranzicijo in transformacijo nacionalnega gospodarstva.

Prosta mednarodna menjava s kmetijskimi proizvodi je težja tema. Kmetijstvu se ob ekonomski funkciji pripisujeta tudi socialna in okoljska funkcija. Treba je iskati neko ravnotežje med njimi. Pričakujemo lahko, da se bo tudi kmetijstvo v svoji ekonomski funkciji bolj približevalo načelu prostega pretoka blaga. Kaže, da je temeljni pogoj popolne liberalizacije trgovine s kmetijskimi proizvodi skupna kmetijska politika.

Slovenija mora in želi biti del ekspanzivnega svetovnega trga storitev. Zdaj je prisotna predvsem na področju turizma in transporta. Čedalje pomembnejši bodo morali biti trgovina, bančništvo, zavarovalništvo, finance in intelektualne storitve. Morebitna pretirana in predolga zaščita bi Slovenijo izločila iz konkurenčnega boja na teh področjih. Pozivanje k varstvu pred tujo konkurenco je samomorilsko.

Prosto gibanje kapitala med Slovenijo in EZ se naša na neposredne naložbe podjetij in na naložbe v vrednostne papirje. Pritok tujih neposrednih naložb je že prost, vendar še nezadosten. Prost pretok kapitala zahte-

va pravico prostega ustanavljanja podjetij, ta pa prinaša uveljavitev "nacionalne obravnave", kar pomeni, da za domače in tuje ustanovitelje podjetij veljajo enaka določila.

V razmerju med Slovenijo in EZ je ključno vprašanje ljudi, njihovo prehajanje in preseljevanje. Kako se bodo našli podjetniki in managerji, znanstveniki in strokovnjaki, uradniki in delavci obnesli glede na tuje? To je bistveno vprašanje. Treba je storiti vse, da bodo Slovenci dobri kadri in da se bodo uspešno merili in dobro sodelovali z Evropejci.

Vlaganje v izobraževanje, v znanost in razvoj je ključnega pomena za Slovenijo. Prestrašeno zapiranje v lastne meje bi bilo škodljivo. Država mora biti privlačna za tuji kapital in ljudi.

Slovenija bo po razširitvi EZ v skupini srednje razvitih držav razširjene Evrope. Naši lanski BDP na prebivalca po kupni moči je dosegel 14.800 dolarjev. To je 69 odstotkov povprečja petnajsterice. Če bo s Slovenijo v EZ sočasno sprejeta še četrterica vzhodno evropskih držav (Češka, Madžarska, Poljska in Estonija), ki so manj razvite kot Slovenija, bomo takoj po vstopu presegli mejo 75 odstotkov ravni gospodarske razvitosti razširjene EZ.

Povsem mogoče je, da bi Slovenija v prihodnjih dvajsetih letih dohitela povprečje življenjske ravni sedanjih 15 držav EZ. Hitrejše razvojno dohitevanje Evropi je eden odločilnih razlogov za vključevanje Slovenije v EZ.

V času vključevanja v EZ je Slovenija pasivna prevzemnica skupnega prava EZ in prejemnica določene materialne pomoči za priprave na vstop v EZ. Po njem bo Slovenija postala aktivna dajalka v strukturne sklade EZ in ne bo neto prejemnica iz teh skladov.

Na to aktivno vlogo se moramo Slovenci pripraviti. Pomoči pravzaprav nikdar nismo prejeli in tudi od EZ ni treba, da jo. V EZ ne gremo zaradi tega. Prej ali slej bo Slovenija prispevala svoj delež v EZ, materialno ali kako drugače. Za zdaj se v Sloveniji zastavlja vprašanje vstopanja in prilagajanja pravilom EZ. Prav kmalu pa se bomo tu-

(dalje na str. 14)

Pogovor s predsednikom Komisije DZ za evropske zadeve Lojzetom Peterletom

Evropska zveza se bo previdno širila

V Državnem zboru Republike Slovenije dve delovni telesi intenzivneje obravnavata problematiko slovenskega vključevanja v EZ – to sta Komisija DZ za evropske zadeve (KEZ) in Odbor DZ za mednarodne odnose. Poleg tega je v državnem zboru tudi delegacija, ki sodeluje v mešanem pridružitvenem parlamentarnem odboru. Seveda pa se s to problematiko ukvarjajo tudi vsa druga delovna telesa, in sicer ob sprejemanju zakonodaje, ki naj bi bila usklajena z evropsko. Delo komisije za evropske zadeve in svoje poglede na EZ nam je predstavil predsednik komisije Lojze Peterle.

V tem sklicu DZ vodite KEZ. Kakšne so naloge vaše komisije, zlasti v primerjavi z drugimi delovnimi telesi?

Komisija DZ za evropske zadeve je matično delovno telo za evropsko problematiko v parlamentu. Pomembno je, da ima ta komisija tudi koordinacijsko vlogo pri delu drugih delovnih teles in ima na skrbi komunikacijo z evropskimi institucijami.

Novembra 1998 ste kolegijem iz parlamentov držav kandidat predlagali redne sestanke predsednikov

Marjan Senjur...

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

di mi sporočali, kakšna bo EZ v prihodnje.

Glede na vprašanje o naravi EZ. Ali se bo EZ postopoma spreminjala v Združene države Evrope (ZDE)? Bi to Sloveniji ustrezalo? Ali bosta v EZ dve skupini držav: države na dveh tirih in države na dveh ravneh? Kako preprečiti, da bi EZ postala preveč birokratska skupnost, kjer se podvajajo državne in evropska birokracija? Kako zamejiti morebitno težnjo po prevladovanju v EZ s strani nekaj velikih držav? Kakšen bo način odločanja pri pomembnih vprašanjih, ki se tičejo EU, in še posebej tistih, ki se tičejo Slovenije?

Kako bo z nadaljnjim širjenjem EZ? Ob sedanjih 12 kandidatkah se bo EZ morala razširiti še na vse države, ki so nastale na območju nekdanje Jugoslavije: Hrvaška, BiH, Makedonija, Jugoslavija in Albanija. V razširjeni EZ bodo velike razlike v razvitosti. Kako bo EZ reševala to vprašanje? Kakšen bo odnos EZ do Belorusije, Ukrajine, Rusije in drugih držav, ki so nastale na ozemlju nekdanje SZ? Ali bosta na evropski celini nekoč dve uniji? Skratka, kako bo videti Evropa v prihodnje? Tudi Slovenijo to zanima in o tem si mora oblikovati svoje stališče.

EVROBILTEN

Februar 2000, št. 15

KEZ. Čemu so namenjeni ti sestanki?

Ta pobuda je bila zelo dobro sprejeta, izkazalo se je za zelo koristno, da prvi krog povabljenih držav izmenjuje izkušnje in poglede tudi na tej ravni, in to delo se bo v tej smeri tudi nadaljevalo.

Kakšna pa naj bi bila vloga parlamentov pri vključevanju v EZ? Ali je vloga slovenskega DZ specifična v primerjavi z vlogami parlamentov drugih držav kandidat?

Vloga vseh parlamentov je dvojna: najprej zakonodajna, nato pa še nadzorna. Slovenski parlament ima kljub nekaterim nedorečenostim morda nekoliko specifičnejšo vlogo do izvršilne oblasti. Vlada mora za vsako pogajalsko izhodišče, ki ga pošlje v Bruselj, v DZ dobiti soglasje. Mislim, da je to dobro in da je tako vlada bolj zavezana. V državah članicah in državah kandidat obstaja želja, da se vloga parlamentov poveča, saj je parlament institucija z največjo demokratično legitimacijo – izvolijo ga neposredno ljudje.

Kakšno pa je sodelovanje med slovenskim parlamentom in vlado?

Ni se začelo ravno najbolje, zdaj pa so odnosi kar zgledni. Dosegli smo tudi to, da nas vlada bolj sproti obvešča in da tudi predloge zakonov opremlja z obrazci, iz katerih je poslanec razvidno, katere evropske smernice in direktive so bile upoštevane pri pripravi predlogov zakonov. S tem je močno olajšano delo v parlamentu, ker bi sicer to morala ugotavljati sama delovna telesa.

Nimamo problemov z udeležbo ključnih vladnih ljudi (ministra za evropske zadeve, vodje in članov ožje pogajalske skupine) na sejah naše komisije, morda pa včasih pogrešamo predsednika vlade. Dobro sodelujemo, kar se kaže tudi v tem, da je parlament lahko

prednostno obravnaval številne t. i. evropske zakone. Drugo vprašanje pa je, koliko vlada zamuja s pripravo nekaterih zakonov.

V nedavnem intervjuju za Libre Belgique je poljski zunanji minister Bronislaw Geremek dejal, da dejanski problemi v zvezi s širitvijo EZ niso v državah kandidatkah, čeprav jim posodabljanje gospodarstva in države povzroča velikanske težave, temveč v sami Zvezi, ki ni sposobna povedati, kdaj bo lahko sprejela novinke. Kakšno je vaše mnenje o pripravljenosti EZ na širitev?

Evropska zveza včasih presenetli s hitrimi odločitvami. Na primer: marsikdo je napovedoval, da evra ne bo, pa so ga vseeno uvedli tako, kot so načrtovali.

Nerad govorim o datumih in sem že takrat, ko sem bil še v vladi, nasprotoval postavljanju nekih datumskih določil. Smisel postavljanja datumov je predvsem v tem, da se mi sami držimi nekih rokov.

Če gledam naš tempo, kaj je bilo obljubljenega in narejenega, potem ne moremo računati na vključitev v EZ pred letom 2005. Zelo veliko je zakonov, podzakonskih aktov, institucij, ki jih je treba pripraviti in usposobiti za delovanje. V Sloveniji je bila zamuda že narejena, ko v začetku mandata te vlade evropske politike ni nihče resno usklajeval. Te zamude se ne da kar tako nadomestiti. Če tega tempa prihodnja vlada ne bo izboljšala, se bojim, da je naša vključitev bliže letu 2010 kot letu 2005.

Kar pa zadeva EZ, mislim, da bistvenih odločitev in sprememb ne bo pred letom 2003 ali 2005. Kdaj bo prišlo do resnične institucionalne reforme pri še vedno tako različnih pogledih držav članic o tem, kako se odločati, koliko komisarjev ohraniti itd. ostaja odprto vprašanje.

Mislim, da predsednik komisije Romano Prodi kaže trdno voljo in strategijo, tako da ne bi "stavil" na to, da EZ ne bo pripravljena. Kadar govorim z evropskimi partnerji, pravim, ne postavljajmo si preveč natančnih datumov, da ne bo kdo razočaran, ampak postavimo zadeve glede na merila: ko bo neka kandidatka pripravljena za vstop, mora biti pripravljena tudi EZ. Torej:

ko kdo doseže oziroma izpolni vse pogoje, naj ne čaka več.

Mislim torej, da bo leto 2002 "šlo mimo", vendar nas to ne odvezuje, da ne bi še naprej pospešeno delali, ker imamo, kot sem že rekel, kar nekaj zamude.

Koliko pa Slovenija lahko že zdaj vpliva na institucionalne reforme v EZ?

Z njimi se bo ukvarjala nova medvladna konferenca, ki se že pripravlja. Pri tem lahko sodelujemo tako, da imamo jasno izdelana stališča glede sistema odločanja, števila komisarjev itd. Nujno je, da imajo taka stališča poleg vlade, ki jih je menda že izdelala, tudi stranke, ki delujejo prek Komisije za evropske zadeve ali pa prek internacional v evropskem parlamentu.

Sprašujejo nas že o določenih rešitvah, iščejo zaveznike za prihodnje parlamentarno obdobje, za prihodnji mandat komisije itd.

Državni zbor je v minulem letu opravil veliko dela, kar je pripomoglo k ugodni oceni Evropske komisije. Pred nami pa je volilno leto. Koliko bodo volitve vplivale na delo parlamenta, zlasti v luči ocen, da bo za slovensko vključevanje najbolj odločilnih prvih devet mesecev?

Običajno je tako, da v volilnem letu parlament dela kak mesec manj, zlasti med neposredno volilno kampanjo. In tako bo tudi letos. Sam pa se bom kot predsednik komisije za evropske zadeve zavezal za to, da bi parlament delal čim dlje. Skrbijo me nekatere izjave, da naj bi delo končali veliko prej. Mi si tega preprosto ne moremo privoščiti. Čaka nas neznansko veliko dela. Slovenija je pred tremi, štirimi, morda celo petimi ključnimi leti. Zdaj se končuje čas, da tako rečem, papirnatega dela. Zadeve so podpisane, obljubljene. Jasno je, kaj je treba narediti. Naši partnerji v EZ zdaj ocenjujejo, kaj smo že udeležili.

Volilno leto ne sme biti izgovor. Večina tistih, ki bodo pripravljali zakone, ne bo kandidirala, ministri pa morajo delati do prihoda naslednjega ministra. V parlamentu si bo naša komisija zagotovo prizadevala, da parlament tiste zadeve, ki bodo pravočasno in dobro pripravljene, tudi obravnava. Parlament mora poskrbeti za to, da ne pade nobena senca, tako kot ni padla lani, ko smo prednostno sprejemali evropsko zakono-

dajo. Mislim, da moramo tako delati tudi naprej.

Parlament naj bi imel demokratično legitimnost. V njem naj bi se izražala mnenja najrazličnejših družbenih skupin. Ali mislite, da so ti tudi v resnici izraženi in da se Slovenci enako zavzemajo za vključitev v EZ kot po-slanci?

Imam občutek, da Slovenci ne vedo dovolj o EZ, o prednostih in slabostih vključevanja Slovenije v EZ. Veliko več ve gospodarstvo, zlasti tisto, ki izvaža na evropske trge. Očitno pa vendarle je, da je splošno vedenje napredovalo. Veliko pa bo treba še storiti.

Pred dokončno vključitvijo v EZ bo treba izpeljati referendum, na katerem bodo državljani povedali, ali so za vključitev ali ne. Vas je strah izidov?

Referenduma se ne bojim. Stavim na realizem, treznost in odgovornost Slovencev. Ljudje so prepričani, da ni druge izbire, opozarjajo pa, da je nujna dobra priprava.

V kratkem bo k pogajanjem povabljeni tudi druga skupina evropskih držav. Kdaj pričakujete naslednji krog širitev in do kam se bo EZ širila – ali to pomeni tudi vključevanje Rusije, Ukrajine...

Mislim, da se bo EZ relativno previdno širila. Ne bo velikih korakov. EZ želi imeti zdrave, konkurenčno sposobne člane. Mislim, da Rusija še dolgo ne bo članica EZ, posebno vprašanje je, kaj bo z Ukrajino. Mislim, da se bodo te zadeve reševale z nekakšnimi oblikami partnerskih pogodb, ugodnih pogojev ipd. Mislim, da bo prvo desetletje tega stoletja s tega vidika izjemno zanimivo.

Pogovarjala se je
Karmen Uglešič
EVROBILTEN
Ljubljana
Februar 2000 - št. 15

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

Golden Acres negovališču v Amherstu umrl 83 let stari William J. Ivancic, rojen v Fly Creek, NY, od zgodnjih otroških let pa živeč v okolici Lorain-Elyria, Philomene, roj. Defilippo, oče Williama, Marka Kathleen Bixler, veteran svetovne vojne, zaposlen pri U. S. Steel Corp. svoje upokojitve, od 1980 do 1988 služil kot "town clerk" v Elyria Twp. Pogreb je bil 20. marca s mašo v cerkvi sv. Vincenta de Paul v Elyriji.

VRT NA OKENSKI POLICI

Spomladansko presajanje lončnic

Najprimernejši čas za presajenje je pomlad, saj v tem času skoraj vse lončnice začno znova rasti. Izberemo posodo, ki je le nekaj večja od prejšnje, kajti prevelika razlika v velikosti lončkov lahko zaustavi rast. Preden začnemo presajati, si pripravimo vse, kar bomo potrebovali: posode, kompost, vodo za zalivanje.

V kakšno posodo bomo presadili svoje lončnice, je odvisno od marsičesa. Trgovci nam ponujajo lončke iz različnih materialov. To so posode z odcedno luknjo na dnu, pri katerih potrebujemo še podstavek ali okrasno posodo.

Lončki so najpogostejše narejeni iz gline ali plastike, vsak od teh materialov ima svoje prednosti in slabosti.

Vsakič, ko rastlino presajamo, vzamemo lonček, ki je največ 2,5 centimetra večji od prejšnjega. Če pa rastline nočemo presaditi v večji lonček, ji pri presajanju samo obrežemo korenine, skupaj z odmrli koreninami odstranimo približno četrtino koreninske grude, in rastlino posadimo v nov, enako velik lonček.

Manj lepe cvetlične lončke običajno postavimo v okrasne posode (te so brez odcednih lukenj in ne prepuščajo vode). Izbor okra-

snih posod je velik, tako da ni težko najti takšnih, ki se bodo ujele s preostalo opremo stanovanja. Vedno pa mora biti okrasna posoda vsaj tri centimetre širša od sadilnega lončka, nekoliko višja in stabilna.

Za razporejanje lončnic si lahko omislamo tudi tako imenovane vsebnike. To so vodotesne posode (brez odcednih lukenj). Vanje lahko posadimo eno ali več cvetličnih lončkov. Ker iz vsebnikov odvečna voda ne more odtekat, moramo biti pri zalivanju zelo previdni. Med najbolj priljubljenimi vsebniki so nizke okrogle skledice za čebulnice.

Kako vemo, da je lonček že premajhen? Najprej opazimo, da steblo in listi rastejo zelo počasi, tudi če smo rastlino spomladi in poleti redno gnojili. Prst se hitro izsuši, zato je potrebno pogosto zalivanje, korenine pa začnejo rasti skozi odcedno luknjo.

V takih primerih najprej odstranimo posodo. Če je bila rastlina v resnici utesnjena, bo na zunanji strani veliko prepletenih korenin in prsti skoraj ne bo videti. Če pa ugotovimo, da lonec ni premajhen, preprosto namestimo koreninsko grudo nazaj v lonec.

Sobne rastline gojimo v posebni mešanici prsti in komposta, saj prst z vrta za sobne lončnice ni primerna (v njej so lahko boleznin in škodljivci). Osnova za lončne komposte je šota ali mešanica šote in mivke. Takšen kompost je vedno enake kakovosti, je lažji in vsebuje dovolj hranilnih snovi za nekaj mesecev. Posebne obogatene prsti, ki vsebujejo veliko hranil, pa niso primerne za potaknjence ali sejance, saj so običajno premočne.

Če nameravamo rastlino presaditi v posodo, ki smo jo uporabljali že prej, jo moramo dobro pomiti. Če pa bomo uporabili nov glineni lonček, ga moramo pred uporabo čez noč namočiti. Odcedno luknjo v glinenem lončku najprej pokrijemo z zdrobljenimi koščki starih lončkov ali opeke, nato nasujemo tanko plast prsti.

Zdaj se lotimo presajanja. Rastlino najprej dobro zalijemo. Čez čas lonec obrnemo, rahlo udarimo po njegovi spodnji strani in ga odstranimo. Previdno razte-

gnemo prepletene korenine in odstranimo gnile, vendar pazimo, da korenin ne poškodujemo.

Rastlino damo v nov lonec (na plast komposta) in postopoma zapolnimo prostor okrog koreninske grude z nekoliko vlažno prstjo, ki jo sproti potlačimo, na koncu lonček še stremo, da se prst usede.

Previdno zalijemo in postavimo rastlino za teden dni v senco (morebitno venenje preprečimo, če jo vsak dan pršimo), nato jo postavimo na stalno mesto in normalno skrbimo za njo.

Če večjih posodovk ne moremo presaditi ali, če ne želimo motiti rastlin s presajanjem, bo dovolj, če spomladi odstranimo vrhno plast prsti (tri do pet centimetrov) in jo nadomestimo z novo.

J. T.

Delo in Dom
Priloga Dela, št. 11, 15.3.2000

KOLEDAR

APRIL

2. – Mladinski pevski zbor Kr. 2 SNPJ ima prireditve od 1. pop. dalje, koncertni nastop ob 3h, v SDD na Recherjevi ulici.

8. – Primorski klub ima vsakoletni "Primorski večer" v SND na St. Clairju. Pričetek ob 6h zv. Igral bo Stan Mejačev orkester.

8.-15. – Slovenska skupnost v New Yorku ima smučarski izlet v Whistler Mtn., B.C., Kanada. Tel.: I. Kamin: 718-424-2711.

15. – Pevski zbor Jadran ima koncert z večerjo in plesom v SDD na Waterloo Rd.

16. – Kosilo v podporo šoli pri sv. Vidu. Serviranje od 11. dop. do 1.30 pop., v šolskem avditoriju. Sponzorirajo Oltarno društvo sv. Vida, DNIJ ter društvi KSKJ št. 25 in 162.

29. – Pevski zbor Zarja ima koncert z večerjo (5.30 pop.) in koncertom (7. zv.) v SDD na Recherjevi ulici. Sledi ples.

MAJ

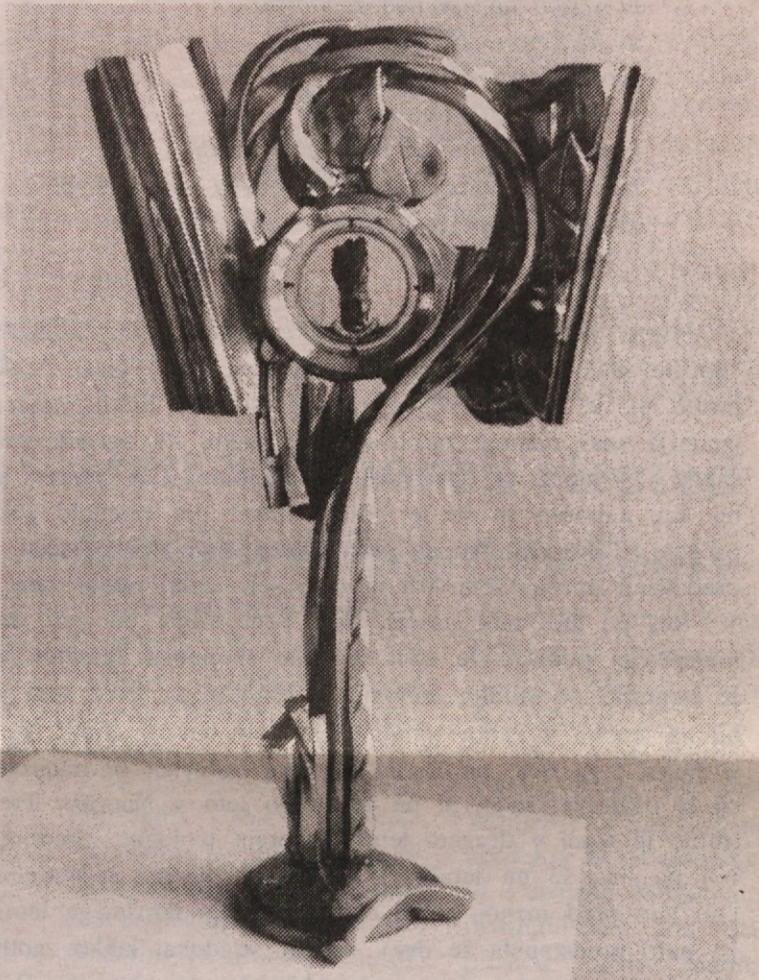
20. – Pevski zbor Korotan poda svoj vsakoletni koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave. Po koncertu zabava in ples.

28. – Fara sv. Vida priredi banket škofu A. Edwardu Pevcu na čast ob 50. obletnici njegovega posvečenja.

28. – Društvo S.P.B. sponzorira spominsko sv. mašo pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd., Euclid, O.



Zgoraj: Gdč. Sonja Ferjan ob srečanju z mariborskimi bogoslovci po blagoslovitvi nove kapele v tamkajšnjem semenišču (november 1999). Spodaj: Relikvarij s Slomškovi relikvijami za beatifikacijo 19. septembra 1999. Obe fotografiji posredovala gdč. Sonja Ferjan.



29. – Društvo št. 30 ADZ priredi Zahvalni dan polka piknik na letovišču ADZ v Leroyju.

zv., na Slovenski pristavi. Od 3h do 7.30 igra Joey Tomsick orkester.

JULIJ

9. – Piknik Misijonske Znamkarske Akcije na Slovenski pristavi. Začetek piknika s sv. mašo opoldne.

30. – Vsakoletni piknik Pristavskih upokojencev, na SP.

SEPTEMBER

25. Piknik ohijske federacije KSKJ društev. Pričetek ob 12h opoldne do 8.

24. – Društvo S.P.B. ima romanje v Frank, O. Sv. maša opoldne.

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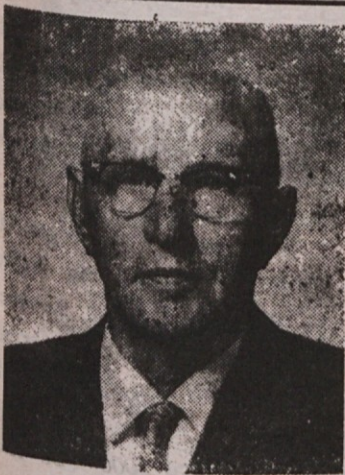
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V BLAG SPOMIN

27. OBLETNICE SMRTI
NAŠEGA DRAGEGA OČETA
IN TASTA

Joseph Strancar

ki je v Gospodu zaspal
26. marca 1973.

Sedemindvajset let je že minilo,
odkar Te več med nami ni,
toda ljubeč spomin na Tebe dragi,
ostal bo nam do konca naših dni.

Lahka naj Te zemlja krije,
spavaj mirno in sladko,
luč nebeška naj Ti sije,
mir in pokoj naj Ti bo.

Žalujemo:

Hčerka Mary z družino
ter ostalo sorodstvo.
Cleveland, Collinwood, O.,
23. marca 2000.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1322. Svetoletni misijon v Ljubljani in okolici.

Nikakor ne smemo prezreti važen dogodek, ki poteka v dneh od 10. marca do Cvetnega petka – Svetoletni misijon. "Nov korak za novo upanje." Tako poroča *Družina*. Spremljajmo to duhovno priložnost z molitvami, da bo dosegel cilj – "doseči oddaljene in neverne." Sveto leto je čas posebne duhovne obnove in spreobrnjenje za vsakega.

Molitev za Sveto leto papeža Janeza Pavla II. nam pomaga v duhovno poglobitev:

*"Slavljen si Oče,
ki si nam v svoji neskončni ljubezni
dal edinorojenega Sina.
Po Svetem Duhu si privzel telo
v najčistejšem naročju Device Marije
in se pred dva tisoč leti rodil v Betlehemu.
Postal si naš sopotnik
in si dal nov pomen zgodovini,
ki je skupno potovanje
skozi stiske in trpljenje
v zvestobi in ljubezni
naproti novemu nebu in novi zemlji,
kjer bo smrt premagana in boš ti vse v vsem."
Hvala in slava tebi, Presveta Trojica, edini
in najvišji Bog.*

Pismo bogoslovca iz ljubljanskega semenišča 3.1.2000. "Spoštovana! Svojima dobrotnikom sem takoj pisal. Vaše pismo pa je zašlo nekoliko na stranski tir. Sredi meseca januarja smo namreč začeli z izpiti, tako, da so bile vse ostale dejavnosti in obveznosti zreducirane. Čas izpitov je bil kar naporen in se je potem nekaj dni počitnic zelo prileglo. Tako smo zopet pred štirinajstimi dnevi začeli s predavanji novega semestra in tako šele sedaj pišem vam.

Res je, tudi moj starejši brat Tone stopa po poti duhovniškega poklica. Je član redovne skupnosti Jezuitov in je trenutno na študiju teologije v Frankfurtu. Pred tem je bil na študiju v Padovi (Italija), nato tri leta v Rimu, kjer je poleg tega dela na Radiu Vatikan opravljal še magistririj iz filozofije, sedaj je pa že drugo leto v Nemčiji. Trenutno je torej v drugem letniku študija teologije, pred seboj pa ima še en letnik. V bistvu bo končal s študijem eno leto pred menoj (meni ob dokončanju letošnjega letnika nato preostaneta še dve), vendar se dokaj lahko zgodi, da bova slovesnost nove maše obhajala skupaj – če Bog da, seveda!

Poleg Toneta pa imam še tri brata: Jože (najstarejši), Andrej in Matjaž (najmlajši). Jože in Andrej sta že poročena, Matjaž pa sedaj hodi v tretji letnik srednje šole. Moj oče Jože ima doma mizarsko delavnico, kjer sta starejša brata tudi zaposlena; pa tudi Matjaž se izobražuje v tej smeri. Med počitnicami tudi jaz z veseljem priskočim na pomoč. Moja mati Marija je bila ves čas doma in je skrbela za vzgojo otrok in pri petih fanth ji dela prav gotovo ni zmanjkalo. A osebno sem prav vesel, da je tako, saj je vzgoja otrok po mojem mnenju najodgovornejša naloga, ki si jo starši lahko zadajo. Tako oče kot mati sta sedaj že v pokoju in po svojih močeh še naprej opravljata svoje delo, oče v delavnici, mati pa doma.

Ne vem, koliko veste o meni osebno, a naj se vam vseeno predstavim. Rodil sem se torej 1. 1976 v Kranju in se do vstopa v osnovno šolo vrtel mami pod nogami ali pa po svojih močeh pomagal v delavnici. Po končani osnovni šoli v domačem kraju (Senčur pri Kranju) sem se vpisal v škofijsko gimnazijo v Vipavi in tam tudi uspešno zaključil štiri leta študija. Nato sem se odločil, da odslužim svoj dolg državi. Odločil sem se za civilno služenje in tako sedem mesecev delal v Škofjih zavodih v Ljubljani. Nato sem pred tremi leti in pol vstopil v semenišče in sem sedaj sredi četrtega letnika. Študij mi za enkrat še ne dela težav in upam, da bo tako tudi v bodoče. Sicer se pa poleg študija rad ukvarjam z mladino. Že četrto leto v domači župniji organiziramo tedenski program za otroke (5-14 let), ki se odvija med glavnimi počitnicami poleti. Obisk je neverjeten (lansko leto je bilo okrog 220 otrok) in je zato potrebno temeljito in dobro pripraviti prav vse, kar je v največji meri ravno moje delo. Dolčas mi torej ni!

Toliko na kratko o meni. Še enkrat naj se Vam zahvalim za vašo skrb pri MZA ali za posredovanje informa-

cij, in za ves trud, ki ga vlagate pri podpiranju bogoslovcev. Res škoda, da se z mojima dobrotnikom nismo tudi osebno srečali, ko sta bila v Ljubljani in bi mi bilo v posebno veselje. Upam, da bo za to še kakšna priložnost!

Želim Vam obilo božjega blagoslova pri vašem delu in Bog vam povrni. Lepo pozdravljeni, Vam ter vaši misijonski organizaciji MZA-CMA.

Klemen Svetelj"

Iz Rima, Collegio San Paolo, se je oglasil Rev. Boniface Tamani, katerega je podpiral še pok. g. Wolbang v Malawi, Uganda. Škof iz Malawi je namreč poslal Fr. Boniface nadaljevat študije v Rim. Njegov neposredni dobrotnik je bil župljan Srca Marijinega v Scarboroughju, Kanada, to je Joe Banducci.

Takole piše: "Veliko žalost čutim v srcu, da je g. Charles Wolbang že pokojni. On je bil zvest in predan svojemu poklicu, duhovništvu, in je dal popolnoma samega sebe v službo služiti Bogu in bližnjemu. Pomoč materialno in duhovno, ki jo je nudil za formacijo bogoslovcev, bo vedno ostala v spominu mnogih, ki jim je pomagal. Naj počiva v Gospodu. Jaz se ga bom spominjal pri mojih dnevnih mašah.

Koristim to priliko, da se iskreno zahvalim MZA organizaciji za vso pomoč, katero je nudila revnim deželam, kot npr. Malawiju. Nekateri od nas ne bi nikdar postali duhovniki, če ne bi dobili pomoči: duhovno in materialno oz. finančno. Vi delate ogromno poslanstvo Bogu, materi Cerkvi in potrebnim. Prosim, nadaljujte in jaz se Vas bom spominjal v molitvi, da vam bo On poplačal vse napore. Sporočam Vam, da je Rev. George Buleya završil doktorat v tem istem college-u. Vrnil se je v Malawi in poučuje "fundamental moral theology" in "pastoral theology" v St. Peter College Major Seminary. Tudi on je bil vaše MZA podpiranec.

Sporočam Vam, da še nadaljujem študije in upam, da bom končal v juniju ali najkasneje v oktobru.

Iskreno se zahvaljujem gdč. Mary za pomoč \$200; to mi bo pomagalo vsaj za nekaj časa. Namreč mi živimo od mašnih intencij. In zamislite si, nas je v Rimu samo v tem college-u 180 duhovnikov. Jaz bom začel opravljati sv. maše takoj. Srčno se Vam zahvaljujem za to pomoč.

Želim Vam vse dobro, tudi vaši organizaciji ter gdč. Mary. Naj vas vse Bog blagoslovi. Vaš vedno hvaležni v Kristusu, Fr. Boniface Tamani."

Dolgoletne sodelavke oz. pionirke pri MZA, katere so sodelovale s pošiljanjem znamk: novih četvorčkov, celih pol, ter drugih očiščenih so se oglasile: sr. Leopoldina Podgornik iz Rima; sr. Ivana Cvijin iz Subotice, Hrvaška; ter sr. Frančiška Goretti iz Beograda, Jugoslavija. Vse tri se srčno zahvaljujejo za dar Mariji, ter njenemu bratu tudi Rev. Vladimir Kos – naj jima božji Misijonar stotero povrne. Zaključujejo pismo s hvaležnimi pozdravi.

V spomin Rev. Franca Šeškarja sta darovala \$100 Jakob in Ivanka Modic. On je veliko pretrpel v življenju. Odšel je po plačilo v nesebih. Bil je velik dobrotnik misijonov. Ga. Ivanka je sestra pokojnega. \$40 v spomin g. Šeškarja je dala družina Vida in Marije Rovanešek. Vera Ornik je darovala za pok. Jožeta Ornika \$100. On je bil skoraj 30 let zelo zvest in delaven pri MZA, Milwaukee. Spomnimo se pokojnih v molitvi, sorodnikom pa izrekamo globoko sožalje.

Naslednja dva tedna, torej 30. marca in 6. aprila, bo pripravila MSIP Marica Lavriša. Takšen je najin dogovor.

Želim Vam prijeten prehod v spomlad, lepše vreme in toplejše dni ter tudi veselja, dasiravno smo v postnem času. Kajti če je veselje na obrazu je tudi v srcu.

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Škofjeloški pasijon tudi letos

Po velikem odzivu v lanskem letu, ko si ga je ogledalo 40.000 gledalcev, bo tudi letos v Škofji Loki v postnem in velikonočnem času prikazan *Škofjeloški pasijon*.

Gre, kot znano, za najstarejše ohranjeno dramsko besedilo v slovenskem jeziku in iz časa baroka edino ohranjena pasijonska režijska knjiga v Evropi, zato spada med najbolj elitno kulturno dediščino Slovencev. Pasijon je leta 1722 napisal kapucin p. Romuald Marušič, v baroku pa so ga uprizorili le nekajkrat, tako da je do ponovne uprizoritve poteklo dvesto let.

Škofjeloški pasijon poteka v obliki procesije in vsebuje prizore iz Sv. pisma. Predstavlja zgodbo človeštva od Adamovega in Evinega padca prek alegorije smrti do Kristusovega trpljenja. Procesija se vije po škofjeloškem srednjeveškemu mestu. V predstavi sodelujejo kar 640 nastopajočih.

Uprizoritev v letu 2000 ima še poseben pomen zato, ker gre za prelomno leto tisočletja in veliko obletnico krščanstva. Po letu 2000 pasijona nekaj let ni bilo, zato je vsekakor škoda zamuditi priložnost ogleda.

Uprizoritve bodo 8. aprila ob 20. uri, 9. aprila ob 16. uri, 15. aprila ob 20. uri, na cvetno nedeljo, 16. aprila, ob 16. uri in na velikonočni ponedeljek, 22. aprila, ob 16. uri. V primeru slabega vremena bo odpadla predstava prestavljenja.

Kot novost bo organiziranim skupinam na voljo t.i. pasijonski paket, ki vsebuje ogled predstave (sedeljšče), kosilo baročnega časa v eni od škofjeloških gostiln in ogled Loškega muzeja ter mesta z vodičem.

NOVI GLAS
16. marca 2000

Joseph L. FORTUNA

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