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What is the Current Status in Slovenia and the Future?

Dr. Matej Roesmann

(A speech delivered on the occasion of Ohio Fraternal Congress, held on October 12, 1991, at Avon Lake)

In order to understand the current status of Slovenia, we have to look at its history and geography, and attempt to define the word *nation*.

Looking at a map of Europe, we see that Slovenia is a small but rather important part of Central Europe. It is situated at the junction of three cultural groups: namely Romance, Germanic, and Slavic. Slovenia stretches from the northernmost reaches of the Mediterranean (the Adriatic) to the Alps (the Julian range) to the Pannonian plain, and is one of the most important and historic crossroads of Europe. The so-called Ljubljana gap is the only natural opening from Central Europe to the Mediterranean. Important railroads run through Slovenia, linking London and Paris with Istanbul. I can add that there are 43 members of the United Nations that are smaller than Slovenia.

Slovenians invaded and settled in the territory now known as Slovenia after the middle of the sixth century. In 568, they defeated the Lombards and pushed them into Italy. Over the following 1400 years, the Slovenians lost two-thirds of the territory that they originally had inhabited. Most of the territory was lost to the Germans, and comprises a very large part of what we know today as Austria. A smaller area was lost to the Hungarians, in the Lake Balaton area in western Hungary.

In the early Middle Ages, Slovenians formed independent states — principalities with their own rulers and social organization; they also converted to Christianity. Invasions by Turkish tribes from the east led to an alliance with their neighbors to the west, the Germanic Franks. This alliance led to dependency, and dependency led to the loss of independence. The Slovenian ruling class was replaced by a Frankish, and later, German class. So began the Germanization of Slovenian territories.

Until the Enlightenment in the eighteenth century, Slovenian society consisted of practically one social class, the feudal peasants, with the exception of clerics and monks. But the Slovenian peasants, without any political institutions of their own, persisted against all odds throughout the centuries and preserved the Slovenian language, folk culture, and their national identity.

The Reformation had earlier seen the publication of the first books in Slovenian, including the Bible, but the

Enlightenment was the beginning of the Slovenian national revival. The first grammar, the first history, the first poet, and the first playwright were published in Slovenian. Slovenians were no longer just a nation of peasants; they developed a bourgeoisie, a group of lay intellectuals, and industry and commerce grew. The beginnings of a public educational system was also developed in the eighteenth century with the first elementary classes in Slovenian. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with the French revolution, Napoleon, and the Romantic era, also saw the beginning of modern nationalism, and shaped the Slovenian people into a nation conscious of its own language, national identity, and a place among other nations.

In 1848, the first Slovenian national political program was written, demanding that all territories populated by Slovenians — who were divided among eight different political and administrative units — be united in one political and administrative unit with its own legislature. This goal — the formation of a Slovenian state — is becoming a reality after 150 years.

Within the last 250 years, the Slovenians developed all the attributes of a nation, comparable, except in size, to any of their neighbors. Slovenians are well educated; their literacy rate is one of the highest in Europe. The approximately two million Slovenians have their own internationally recognized Academy of Arts and Sciences, two universities, fine secondary educational institutions, and all kinds of cultural institutions: theaters, galleries, museums, orchestras, libraries, publishing houses,

etc. Slovenia is not rich in natural resources, but has valuable human resources. And let me add: Slovenia abounds in beauty and diversity.

An Austrian politician in Hapsburg Austria, said that Slovenians had no history, that they were a nonhistorical people. A Slovenian politician replied: It may be so, but we have geography. I would say that the mere fact that the Slovenians survived at a European crossroads through a thousand years, wielding no political power, but retaining faith and hope, is in and of itself a tremendous historical achievement.

Today's Slovenians are struggling to achieve international recognition of their independence. They are pursuing this goal as a democratic nation, with the right to self-determination.

To Slovenians — and all other nations in Central and Eastern Europe — the word *nation* does not have the same meaning as it does for many Americans. To most Americans, the word *nation* or *nationality* — even though dictionaries list a number of definitions — almost always means inhabitants of a state subject to international law. It usually means all citizens of such a state. This then leads to equating the nation and the state, as in the term *nation-state*. Such an understanding of the word *nation* is limited to only the political element, and disregards the cultural, linguistic, historical, and to a degree the physical and religious elements of the nation. In Central and Eastern Europe, the word *nation*

(Continued on page 3)



Pope John Paul II blesses the work of Pharmacists for Life (PFL) as PFL president Bogomir Kuhar, presents the Holy Father with an icon of St. Andrew the Apostle.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Kosilo—

Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti vabi na kosilo, ki bo v nedeljo, 19. januarja, od 11.30 do 1. pop., v šolski dvorani. Za vstopnice, pokličite 943-0621 ali 481-3768. Dopis na str. 8.

Koline—

Baragov dom na St. Clairju bo pripravil v soboto, 18. januarja, večerjo in sicer koline s prikupami, ob 5. uri popoldne. Nakaznice (\$7) imajo oddoborniki, ali pokličite 881-9617.

Krofi—

Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu ima prodajo krofov to soboto in sicer od 8. zjutraj dalje, v društveni sobi avditorija. Pridite!

Pobratenje mest—

Mesto Cleveland se zanima za oživitve programa, po katerem bi se res pobratila v okviru tkim. Sister Cities Ljubljana in Cleveland. Župan Ljubljane, Jože Strgar, bi rad obiskal Cleveland z delegacijo vred. Zaenkrat čas še ni določen, govori se pa o februarju. Ko več izvemo, bomo še poročali. Menda je težava predvsem finančna, naše mesto baje ima precej suho blagajno za take stvari, seveda tudi Ljubljana ni v kaj boljši situaciji.

Spominski darovi—

Anthony Kaplan, Warrensville Hts., O., je daroval \$25 v podporo Ameriški domovini, v spomin na pok. ženo Jane.

Dorothy Stanonik, Euclid, O., je tudi darovala \$25, v spomin na Fred C. Cimzara z Denverja, Colo., ki je pred nedavnimi preminul.

Pauline Lunder, Wickliffe, O., je pa poklonila \$10 v spomin pok. moža Josepha.

Vsem darovalcem se najlepše zahvalimo.

Ob rojstnem dnevu—

Dr. in ga. Antonio Rodriguez Antunez, Gates Mills, O., sta darovala \$50 v podporo našemu listu, na čast ge. Alice Opalich s Cape Coral, Fla., ob njenem rojstnem dnevu.

Ga. Mary Okicki, Cleveland, O., je pa darovala \$10, v spomin rojstnega dneva njenegega moža Tonyja.

Darovalcem naša iskrena hvala.

V tiskovni sklad—

Joseph Kastelic Ltd., Toronto, Ont., je poklonil \$70 v podporo Ameriški domovini.

Anthony in Theresa Rus, Willoughby Hills, O., sta darovala \$50.

Joseph E. Kastelic, M.D., Akron, O., je tudi poklonil \$50.

Vsem se najlepše zahvalimo!

Pristavska noč—

Slovenska pristava priredi vsakoletno Pristavsko noč v soboto, 25. januarja, v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clairju. Za ples igra orkester Alpski sekstet. Za vstopnice pokličite Jožeta Koširja na 481-5621.

Seja—

Podružnica št. 25 SŽZ ima sejo v torek, 14. januarja, ob 1.30 pop., v društveni sobi avditorija pri Sv. Vidu. Članice vabljen.

Predavanje—

V ponedeljek, 13. januarja, ob 1. pop. bo v sobi UC-463 na Clevelandski državni univerzi predaval mag. Jože Ovsenik z mariborske univerze in fakultete za organizacijske vede v Kranju. Naslov seminarja je: Contributions to an Understanding of the New Paradigm of Organizational Behavior. G. Ovsenik ima sorodnike tu. Predavanje je odprto javnosti.

Božičnica MZA—

Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija vabi vse sodelavce in prijatelje misijonov na vsakoletno božičnico, ki bo to nedeljo. Najprej se boste zbrali v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in skupno zapeli Lavretanske litanijske ter dobili blagoslov, kar se bo začelo ob 2. uri pop. Nato se boste podali v šolsko dvorano, kjer bo sestanek združen z božičnico. Pridite, da skupno prosite blagoslova za leto 1992!

Zadušnica—

To nedeljo ob osmih zjutraj bo v cerkvi sv. Vida sv. maša za Silvo in Miodraga Savernika.

V Rožmanov sklad—

Za študirajočo koroško mladino v Mohorjevi domovini so darovali: \$20 g. ga. Matvez Tominec, v spomin umrlemu Milanu Dolinarju, v isti namen pa \$10 g. ga. Viktor Lamovec ter še \$10 v spomin na Angelo Lamovec. Darovali so še: \$65 gđ. Angela Gospodarič, San Francisco, Kalif.; \$45 g. ga. Anton Škrabec; po \$20 g. Janez G. in g. Lojze Bajc; po \$10 pa ga. Milka Bohinec, ga. Paula Adamič, ga. Iva Zajec in ga. Anica Tushar. Za darove se lepo zahvaljuje poverjenik Mohorjeve J. Prosen.

Še en prispevek—

Danes na str. 9 objavljamo seznam vseh, ki so tako velikušno darovali za obnovo cerkve na Kureščku pri Igu. V ta namen sta dodatnih \$40 prispevala g. in ga. Ivan Rigler z E. 160 St. Za prispevek se najlepše zahvaljuje g. John Petrič.

Thoughts...

by James V. Debevec

Some recycled thoughts, some new ones...

We saw one of the best movies that we have seen in a long time called *JFK*. It re-examines the shooting of President John F. Kennedy. Although the movie was three hours long, it seemed like less than an hour. It makes you think about what *really* happened in Dallas. Lively discussions concerning the events of the assassination are taking place all over the nation. One thing for sure, it makes you think.

We also saw "Cape Fear," but after *JFK*, it seems tame and is just good entertainment, but not much in lasting value.

Last night on television we saw "The Package," with Gene Hackman. The theme was similar to *JFK* where certain segments of the military did not want peace. We wonder if that same scenario is being played out now in Yugoslavia.

□

When is the present administration of the United States going to recognize Slovenia? The people of Slovenia have *voted* to become an independent and democratic nation. They have rejected communism. Why isn't the US helping them? What's wrong here? — It's become obvious who the snake in the tower is - or should we say the "eagle."

The European Community, the Vatican, and just about every other freedom-loving country in the world is recognizing Slovenia and applauding their decision to join the free-market economy, and will help them make the awesome transition. Now is the time for the President to be magnanimous and logical by welcoming the independent country of Slovenia. The free world is now fed-up with what has become obvious — the reckless aggression by members of the Yugoslav federal army.

As Dr. Susel pointed out last week, this newspaper has not had to change or adjust its position for the last 50 years regarding Slovenia. We have always been fighting for a democratic Slovenia.

The US has supported the Soviet Union during the Second World War, then they opposed them during the Cold War, and now they are again trying to help *them* become a free-market economy nation. We feel we have been correct in the first, second, and third place and urge recognition and support for a democratic Slovenia. Our position is unwaivering. We may be a small newspaper, but nevertheless, we are staunch in our point of view. We do believe in freedom and we do believe in the American way, which is to go about doing business democratically through free elections. Now that Slovenia has decided to also do things in "the American way" it is fitting and just to embrace their decision with open arms and guidance.

□

You've heard of Alcoholics Anonymous and Gamblers Anonymous, well, we're starting a new group called potato chips anonymous. This writer has been trying to quit eating potato chips for 50 years with diminishing success. But with the beginning of another year, we are going to try again.

I have been known to eat the entire contents of a one or two pound bag at one sitting. When Tom Srsen sees me coming into Sheliga Drug, he rubs his hands together and instructs his employees to man (or should we say person) the cash registers. Well, I'm going to fool him this year. NO MORE POTATO CHIPS.

If you see me on the street, and my hands are shaking, and my eye pupils are dilated, it means I have the potato chips urge and badly need a fix of chips. Pat me on the back and offer sympathy, but don't let me take one — because once one is consumed, my New Year's Resolution is shot to pieces. Talk to me; tell me about your experiences; tell me it's bad for my health; tell me about the money involved; tell me I'll break out in pimples; tell me the girls will shriek and run away; tell me my wife will call me "fatso"; tell me all the scales in our home will run for cover; tell me Arnold Schwarzenegger will take back his autograph picture; tell me my son will lecture me every day of the year about the hazards of clogged arteries.

Talking about this has made me hungry. Say, will someone lend me a potato chip? I just want to borrow one for a while. My hands are getting clammy. I'm breaking out in a cold sweat. My knees are knocking. My teeth are chattering. I'm muttering incoherently. I need a chip, badly to keep from going berserk. — Help, I need help.

All words of support are desperately welcome.

□

In last Friday's morning paper there was a letter to the editor under the title "Yugoslavia's strife." But upon reading it, we discovered it was all about Slovaks. To the people at the PD, please note Slovenians and Slovaks are two different peoples.

In Memory

Enclosed is a year's subscription renewal and an extra \$10.00 in memory of my father and mother Mathew and Anna Povse.

Anne Povse, Euclid, Ohio

96th birthday

On February 11, Julia Kamber will celebrate her 96th birthday at the Slovene Home for the Aged, 18621 Neff Rd., Cleveland, OH 44119.

Julia was owner and operator of the Silver Bar, St. Clair Ave. for over 35 years. She later resided at the Euclid Gateway family home before moving into the SHA.

Her son, John Penko, his wife, Ann, and daughter-in-law Helen, all of Seven Hills wish her a Happy Birthday.

—Donna Davis

SHA Birthdays

Happy Birthday to the following residents of the Slovene Home for the Aged:

- 1-01, Mary Jeraj, 86
- 1-01, Josephine Lustic, 90
- 1-02, Frances Novak, 81
- 1-03, Josephine Sustarsic, 99
- 1-06, Mary Sadar, 95
- 1-06, Joseph Semick, 75
- 1-07, Marie Cunningham, 90
- 1-09, Pauline Femec, 86
- 1-09, Frances Tomsic, 80
- 1-10, John Kresal, 87
- 1-11, Veronica Kovach, 98
- 1-13, Jennie Prijatelj, 84
- 1-17, Frances Perse, 90
- 1-17, Anthony Petkovsek, 89
- 1-19, Paula Bevcic, 92
- 1-20, Mary Terlep, 92
- 1-24, Agnes Dragolich, 100
- 1-27, Jennie Sedey, 83

Dinner

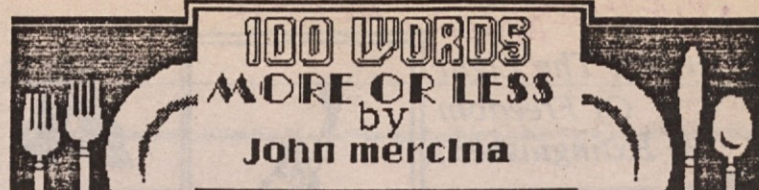
St. Mary (Collinwood) Slovenian School dinner will be held on Sunday, January 19 in the school cafeteria.

Serving of swiss steak, pork chop dinner will begin at 11 a.m. Tickets are \$8.00 for adults and \$3.50 for children under 12.

Tickets may be purchased from parents of Slovenian School students. All are welcome.

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RESOLUTIONS !

All of us make them but most of us do not keep them. It has only been nine days since the first of the year and already we are into our old ways. Children promised to behave and help with household chores without complaining. Adults promised to stop smoking, drink less, complain only in dire need and take time off to enjoy life with their children. Some of us even forgot what our resolution was. Now is a good time to make a very simple resolution: Every day, try to do something nice for someone else - even if it's just a smile or a compliment. This may be contagious.

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"Service To Render A More Perfect Tribute"

(Continued from page 1.)

means a people partly of the same descent, usually with the same language, sharing a culture which grew out of common religious, political, and intellectual experiences. A nation is not just a framework for political and economic life, it is also a basic expression of human social structures. In international life, we can consider the nation as equivalent to an individual. As a person has rights, so does a nation. A nation has the right to self-determination, the right to develop its potential, capabilities, and talents. It has a right to develop its economy and culture freely, according to the desires of its populace.

In light of such an interpretation, we can understand that there is no comparison between the United States and Yugoslavia. Many Americans automatically compare the Yugoslav republics with their own states, and think of their own Civil War — their sympathies may lie with efforts to preserve a union, and condemn talk of secession. But the state of Ohio is not a nation, nor is any other state in the United States. Slovenia is a state and a nation, as is Croatia, as is Germany, etc. The people of Ohio, the Ohioans, do not qualify as a nation, nor do the residents of the other states. There is an American nation, however. The American nation is a nation of nations, created from immigrants from different nations who laid the foundation for the development of a new nation in a new world — out of which a new society and a new culture different from others started to grow. This nation is still growing and expanding with the constant inflow of new immigrants. So we can see that there is no valid comparison between the United States and Yugoslavia. All of the aforementioned, I hope, will help us better to understand the predicament of Slovenia today.

For 45 years after the end of World War II until 1990, Slovenia was a federal republic of Yugoslavia, a state formed by the Communist party of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Tito. The communists won the civil war, which was brutally waged in spite of fascist and Nazi occupation. Most victims of the war in Yugoslavia were victims of the civil war, not the Allied-Axis struggle. Tito won because of the help and support he received from the Allies. He formed and shaped Yugoslavia in the Soviet mold, denying the democratic processes agreed on at the war's end in the Tito-Subasic agreement. On paper — federalist, but in fact centralist and unitarist, Tito's communist Yugoslavia was not able to truly solve any of its nationalities problems. The superficial laudatory observations made by many western reporters and diplomats rested on their belief that Tito succeeded in solving these problems.

Tito enjoyed international prestige for which there was no real basis. He was able to keep the country together because he played two sides off each other — the nationalists and the unitarists — siding with one or the other as he deemed tactically appropriate.

There was no one who could replace Tito when he died. Grievances and tensions grew. The events in Central and Eastern Europe in 1989 made it obvious that communism was a failure. Some smart people in the communist ranks found it advantageous, if not desirable, to start moving away from communism.

The Slovenian Communist party was the first in Yugoslavia to realize that dogmatic communism had no future, and that force could not better a society. It realized that Slovenia was being exploited by Belgrade, like a colony. It could not give its stamp of approval to a federal plan for education which would have reserved 80% of teaching time in Slovenia for the languages and cultures of non-Slovenian Yugoslavia, and only 20% for Slovenian language and culture. The plan would have struck at the heart of Slovenian culture and identity — its language. The Slovenian party opened the media to dissent. Once the floodgates were open, they could not be closed again. During the momentous months of upheaval in 1989 in Eastern Europe, the Slovenian party consented to a liberal election law allowing free elections; in January 1990 it legalized opposition parties and gave up its monopoly on power. In April 1990, Slovenia held the first free elections in Yugoslavia since World War II. The opposition parties had only three months to get organized, raise funds, and run the campaign. The Communist Party, which changed its name to the Party of Democratic Reform, was already fully organized, still in power and the biggest employer in the country, controlled the media, and had full coffers. The opposition parties joined in a bloc, called Demos, and won a majority in the legislature with 55% of the vote. The former communist party won the post of president of the presidency and two other seats on the presidency; two seats also were won by Demos. The former communists were able to deny the democratic opposition the two-thirds legislative majority necessary to approve important legislation and amend the constitution.

In the summer of 1990, all parties agreed to enact a law providing for a national referendum in Slovenia on independence and secession from Yugoslavia. The referendum was held on December 23, 1990, and the result was an overwhelming majority for independence — 95%. The result of the referendum moved the legislature to enact enabling legislation, and to set a date for independence — June 25, 1991. Prior to that date, Belgrade did not engage in talks with Slovenia on secession, although Slovenia proposed them and hoped to achieve a mutually agreed-

upon separation. On June 25, Slovenia proclaimed its independence. Yugoslav symbols were replaced with Slovenian ones, and Slovenian police took control of the borders with Italy, Austria, and Hungary, and started to put up boundary crossings with Croatia. None of the borders are disputed by Slovenia or any of its neighbors.

The federal authorities in Belgrade, undoubtedly encouraged by the statements made by the Secretary of State, Mr. Baker, who visited Belgrade shortly before June 25, ordered the army — or the army took it upon itself — to wrest border control from the Slovenians, and eventually to arrest the members of the Slovenian democratic government. Early on June 27 the war started. Slovenians considered the Yugoslav People's Army to be an army of occupation. In a war that lasted ten days, the Yugoslav army was defeated and humiliated. The Slovenian defense forces, with few and light arms, forced the Yugoslav army to stop fighting.

At the initiative of the European Community, the belligerents met with European representatives on the island of Brioni off the coast of Croatia and agreed upon a truce, a three-month moratorium on the implementation of secession measures, and talks between Slovenia and Yugoslav federal authorities. The truce has not been broken in Slovenia. In spite of Slovenian willingness, there were no serious talks with Belgrade. On July 18, the Yugoslav federal presidency ordered the army to leave Slovenia within three months. That withdrawal is now complete.

On October 7, the Brioni moratorium expired and Slovenia began to implement its secession proclamation with all speed. It provided for its own monetary system, control of its borders, the assumption of powers formerly held by Yugoslav federal authorities, and a radical restructuring and privatization of the economy. The Slovenian government is ready and willing to accept its share of Yugoslavia's international obligations and to honor all viable international agreements concluded by Yugoslavia which affect or relate to Slovenia.

Because of the uncertainties generated by events in Yugoslavia, foreign governments remain indecisive with regard to diplomatic recognition of Slovenia, and foreign investors are still shying away,

adding to the economic damage Slovenia suffered during the war. Slovenia today is a hostage to the Serbo-Croatian conflict. I would venture to say that the Serbs have no further claims on Slovenia, and would be willing to let it go. Slovenia today complies with all the requirements of international law for diplomatic recognition. Slovenia has a stable, democratic government in full control of its territory, and able to control its borders. It is a country ruled by law, with a largely homogenous population with little potential for ethnic conflict. Slovenia is ready to dig itself out of the hole created by socialist mismanagement — the Yugoslav legacy. The nation is ready to join Europe, and undo the bonds to Yugoslavia which had hindered its economic and democratic and cultural evolution.

The future of Slovenia rests upon its independence. Today we can say that Yugoslavia no longer exists. But Slovenia exists and functions. For all practical purposes, there is no Yugoslav federal government, presidency, or legislature. Whatever remains of these bodies has been co-opted by Serbia. There is no hope that Yugoslavia will ever exist again. Inevitably, Slovenia will get diplomatic recognition. The time will come when the Slovenians, known for their industriousness, will achieve the same economic progress, albeit on a smaller scale, that characterized the German economic "miracle" after World War II. The Slovenians will create a cultured democratic society and contribute their share to the family of European nations.

It is regrettable that the US policy toward Slovenia is one of ignorance, disregard, and contempt for small nations. Small nations make US diplomats nervous because they do not want to learn to deal with a multiplicity of new actors on the world scene and acquaint themselves with complex new realities. However, the promotion and recognition of democratic processes wherever they are established is a worthwhile policy. If democracy is supported, especially in its early stages, it may avert armed conflicts or reduce their scope. The policy of nonrecognition for nations exercising their right to self-determination only encourages stubborn generals, unreasonable politicians, dictators, and autocrats, and causes armed conflicts — not prevents them.

Democracy and national self-

determination are a trend of the future, a sign of the end of the totalitarian century. Any large empires left, any multinational states, any totally artificial states will fall apart, be it in Europe, Asia, or Africa. US foreign policy should recognize this trend, and get used to it. The United States is the first modern democracy, the leader of the democratic world — the United States should not deny the right of nations to apply democratic principles, especially under the cover of political expediency, or to preserve so-called stability.

Vance suspect 'hardliners' for downing helicopter

Cyrus R. Vance, the special United Nations envoy for Yugoslavia, said Tuesday he believed that general war weariness was the primary factor leading to the cease-fire accord that took hold there under his supervision last Friday evening.

In an interview in New York, he said while he was dismayed by the incident Tuesday in which a Yugoslav Air Force jet shot down a helicopter, killing five European monitors, he did not think this could cause hostilities to resume between Serbs and Croats.

Mr. Vance was told the Air Force commander responsible had been summarily dismissed and a full investigation begun.

Mr. Vance said he strongly suspected the incident was provoked by "hardliners" bent on discouraging intervention by the European Community or by the United Nations to bring an end to the still undeclared war that began last June in Slovenia.

In Memory

Enclosed is a check for \$25.00 in memory of my wonderful sister **Sophie Magayna** on the 10th anniversary of her death, January 9, 1982 — and on the 15th anniversary of my dearest brother **Anthony J. Baraga** on January 14, 1977. Our thoughts and love are with them every day, never to be forgotten — for the love and joy they brought to our family.

Albina M. Zimmerman
Sylvia Baraga and family

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— Recent Deaths —

FRANCES A. KOSTANSEK

Frances A. Kostansek (nee Merhar), wife of the late Joseph; mother of Dorothy (dec.), Arlene (Guy) Lisi; brother of James, S.M.; grandmother of Lorie Heitzer and Linda Melchoir; great-grandmother of Lauren and Alexandria Heitzer; sister of Albin Merhar and Ann Sternisa (dec.).

She was a member of Martha Washington Lodge No. 38 of AMLA.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., Friday, January 3.

Funeral was January 4 from St. Robert Church, Euclid. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

CVITA AISTER

Cvita Aister (nee Alduk), wife of Joseph; sister of Zora Mitrovic, Ante and Franjo Alduk (all of Croatia), Marija Trpceviski of New Jersey, Anica Pavicevic of New York; and beloved aunt.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd on Sunday and Monday, January 5 and 6.

Funeral services at St. Vitus Church. Interment: All Souls Cemetery.

JANE A. BECK

Jane A. Beck (nee Zore), wife of the late Rudy; mother of Ronald, Robert, Deborah Lindsey; grandmother of Brandon, Alyssa, and Bryan; sister of Mary Sinko and Ann Zore and the following deceased: Frances Novak, Josephine Novak, and Frank Zore.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., on December 28.

Funeral: Holy Cross Church; interment: Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS ROCK

Thomas Rock was the husband of Frances (nee Sintic); father of Thomas E., Rosalind Beverick, John, and Edward; grandfather of nine; great-grandfather of two.

Friends were received at Grdina-Faulhaber Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd., December 23. Funeral services were at St. Jerome Church. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

KATHRYN HASTO

Kathryn Hasto (nee Lester), 76, died in Meridia Euclid Hospital on Thursday, January 2. A resident of the Collinwood area since 1955 Kathryn was formerly from Broadway/Fleet area.

Kathryn was the widow of Frank; the mother of Frank and Paul; grandmother of four; and sister of Joseph, Marshal and George, all

deceased.

Visitation and funeral services were held at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. Burial was Monday, January 6 in Knollwood Cemetery.

JOSEPH SHELIGA SR.

Joseph Sheliga, Sr., 70, of E. 67 St., died suddenly in University Hospitals on Friday, January 3.

Joseph was born in Cleveland, the son of Jack and Bernice Szeliga (both dec.). He was the husband of the late Emilia, the father of Douglas, Vivian and Joseph; grandfather of six; and brother of Stella, Betty, Helen, James, Ted and Teofil (dec.).

Joseph was retired from the Brilliant Sign Co., where he was employed as an electrician.

His son, Joseph, is the owner of Sheliga Drug, E. 61 and St. Clair Ave.

Graveside services were held Saturday, January 4 at All Souls Cemetery. Rev. Joseph Bacevice of St. George Church officiated.

ANDREW P. BOROVIC

Andrew P. Borovic, 96, died Sunday, January 5 in Boca Raton, Florida.

Andrew was born in Cleveland; he was a former resident in Euclid before his recent move to Boca Raton. He retired at age 65 from White Motors where he was employed as a machinist.

Andrew was the husband of the late Mary M. (nee Gurka); the father of Florence Gregurich (dec.), Robert, Marie Jefferys (Boca Raton, Fla.), and Philip (dec.); grandfather of 11; and great-grandfather. He was the brother of Ann Haytas and the following deceased: John, Stephen and Mamie.

Friends may call at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., Thursday 2-5 and 7-9 where services will be Friday, January 10 at 8:45 and at St. Christine Church at 9:30 a.m. Burial will be in All Souls Cemetery.

DONELLA JASKO

Donella Jasko (nee Otonicar), 84, died in Lakewood Hospital on Sunday, Dec. 29th. Donella was born in Cleveland and was a resident of E. 171st Street for 49 years.

Donella was a member of KSKJ St. Joseph lodge No. 169, the Holmes Ave. Pensioners, and Altar and Rosary Society of St. Jerome Church.

Donella was the wife of Frank, the mother of Franklyn (CA), and Donna Marie Naskovick; grandmother of two; sister of Pearl

Vuckcevic, Herman Mehle and the following deceased: Bud Carr, Ludwig, Raymond, William Mehele and Wilbur Mehle.

Friends were received at the Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St on Monday.

Funeral Mass was Tuesday, Dec. 31 at St. Jerome Church. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery.

FRANK J. KLAUS

Frank J. Klaus, Jr., 73, of Geneva, Ohio, passed away on Dec. 18 at University Hospital in Cleveland. He was a born in Cleveland on Jan. 15, 1818 to Caroline (Sega) and Frank J. Klaus, Sr. He was a resident of Geneva for the past 40 years.

Mr. Klaus worked as a firefighter, retiring after 30 years, serving on hook and ladder No. 1 in Cleveland.

He was a World War II Army veteran serving in the 1st Infantry Division (Big Red One), Company K of the 16th Infantry Regiment. He was wounded five times, receiving the purple heart, bronze star with cluster, silver star, combat infantry badge. He fought in the campaigns of Algeria-French Morocco, Central Europe, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Tunisia, and Sicily. He was a member of the Disabled Americans and Geneva VFW Post 6846, and the Assumption Church. He was also a member of AMLA Lodge No. 14.

He is survived by two sons Frank J. Klaus III of Houston and Gregory Klaus of Columbus; six grandchildren; two sisters Helen Kohli and Caroline Klaus both of Harpersfield; two brothers Anthony of Harpersfield and Elmer of Madison.

He was preceded in death by his wife Bertha in 1981 and daughter Kathleen Dellaverson in 1979.

Funeral services were 10 a.m. on Saturday, December 21 at the Assumption Church in Geneva. Burial in Unionville Cemetery in Unionville.

The Behm Funeral Home of Geneva was in charge of arrangements.

In Memory

Pauline Lunder of Wickliffe, Ohio donated \$10.00 to the American Home in memory of her husband, **Joseph Lunder**.

In Loving Memory of My Father Frank Macerol Sr.

Born — 1876
Died — Jan. 10, 1910

*May you be enjoying
Heavenly Bliss.*

Loving Son:
Frank

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Krofe Sale

The ladies of St. Vitus Altar Society will be making krofe this Saturday, January 11th from 8 a.m. on, in the social room of St. Vitus auditorium.

Big Thanks

Joseph Kastelic Ltd., of Toronto, donated \$70.00 to the Ameriška Domovina. Thank you very much.

In Memory

Mary Okicki of Cleveland donated \$10.00 in memory of her husband **Tony Okicki's** birthday.

In Memory

Dorothy Stanonik of Euclid, Ohio donated \$25.00 to the Ameriška Domovina in memory of **Fred C. Cimzar** of Denver, Colorado who passed away recently.

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Slovenian Women's Union Branch 10

The belated Christmas Party will be held on Wednesday, January 15th at 1 p.m. at the Slovenian Home on Holmes Avenue. Reservations must be made in advance, guests welcome. Please call 944-4954 or 531-7635.

Please check your policies for any change in beneficiary or change of address. This is very important in keeping up to date with our members.

Happy, blessed and good health to all our friends and family. See you on January 15.

—Ann Stefancic

In Loving Memory

Of Our Parents

Father

Anton Orehek

died April 24, 1965

Mother

Antonia Orehek

died January 8, 1956

*You live with us in memory,
And will forever more.*

Your loving sons:
John, Albin and
Families and
other relatives.

Cleveland, Jan. 9, 1991

In Loving Memory

Kenny Bass

Who passed away
January 13, 1987



*"In Our Hearts You'll Always Stay,
Loved and Remembered Every Day."*

Sadly missed by wife, Ronnie
Children: Kenneth, Karen, Peter, Susan and Daniel
Sons-in-law and Grandchildren

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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Politične razprtije v Slovenije zadnji čas vse hujše — Ruplova stranka naj bi zahtevala zaupnico o delovanju vlade — Sitar odstopil

Stopnjevanje političnih sporov med strankami in posameznimi voditelji se v Sloveniji v zadnjih tednih vse bolj pospešuje. Po nekaterih vestih naj bi razni voditelji strank poskušali doseči kompromise z drugimi strankami, s katerimi bi nikakor ne mislili, da bodo kdaj prišle skupaj. Vsaj zaenkrat še niso, jasno je pa, da se stranke še vedno profilirajo. Menda je v zadnjih dneh Ruplova stranka zahtevala, naj parlament glasuje o zaupnici za Peterletovo vlado, kar je povezano z globokim, dolgotrajnim sporom med zunanjim ministrom in predsednikom vlade. Po sprejetju ustave, ko so predvidevali, da bodo nove volitve čez eno leto, nato so začeli govoriti, da bodo že aprila, sedaj pa omenjajo letošnji junij. Kot kaže, je politično vse še nestalno in je težko ostati na tekočem. Ob koncu leta je odstopil urednik Slovenca, dr. Sandi Sitar, ki je šele v začetku novembra zamenjal prvega urednika tega lista, Andreja Rota. Sitar bo menda ostal v svetovalski vlogi pri listu. Druga pobuda glede slovenskega časopisja je, da naj bi tržaški Primorski dnevnik, milo rečeno vedno močno levičarsko usmerjen, postal najnovejši, torej sedmi vseslovenski dnevnik, imenoval naj bi se pa Republika. Zadnji podatki kažejo, da je v Sloveniji nezaposlenost segla čez 11 odstotkov delovne sile.

Gen. Veljko Kadijević odstopil — Začasno ga zamenjal gen. Blagoje Adžić — Evropska skupnost suspendirala delovanje opazovalcev
Danes v Bruslju konferenca o Jugoslaviji

Vsa sredstva obveščanja so obširno poročala o hudem incidentu v torek, ko je letalo jugovojске sestrelil helikopter, na katerem je bilo pet članov opazovalne misije Evropske skupnosti. Ubiti so bili štiri italijanski vojaki in en francoski oficir. Helikopter, ki je bil namenjen v Zagreb iz Beograda, je bil sestreljen nad hrvaško vasjo Novi Marof, kakih 10 km južno od Varaždina. Daljši del letenja helikopterja, ki ga je bil spremljal še drugi, kateremu se je pa posrečilo prisilno pristati, je bilo zaradi varnostnih razlogov preko Madžarske. Zaradi kršitve najnovejšega premirja je ES vsaj začasno suspendirala delovanje svoje opazovalne misije, ki šteje

kakih 200 oseb. Včeraj je pa Varnostni svet Združenih narodov soglasno odobril, da se pošlje v nekdanjo Jugoslavijo 50-člansko skupino opazovalcev. Ti naj bi nadzorovali premirje, ki ga je bil dosegel prejšnji teden posebni odposlanec ZN za Jugoslavijo in bivši državni sekretar ZDA Cyrus Vance, in s tem bili predhodnici obsežne intervencije ZN, v katerem naj bi bilo kar do 10.000 vojakov in raznih strokovnjakov. O prihodu slednjih ni pa govora, poudarja Vance, če ne bo zanje zagotovljena popolna varnost in sodelovanje vseh sprtih strani.

Danes poteka v Bruslju pod okriljem Evropske skupnosti konferenca o Jugoslaviji. Menda bodo sestali z voditeljem konference lordom Carringtonom predsedniki vseh republik nekdanje Jugoslavije. Nadaljnje sodelovanje s to konferenco in drugimi pobudami ES za reševanje jugoslovanske krize je bila namreč med pogoji, ki jih je ES postavila prejšnji mesec za priznanje tistih teh republik, ki priznanje kot neodvisne države iščejo, do katerega naj bi še prišlo prihodnjo sredo, torej 15. januarja. Slovenija je takoj obljubila tako sodelovanje.

Cyrus Vance optimističen o končnem uspehu njegovega posredovanja — Sprte strani naj bi že bile naveličane vojskovanja

Včerajšnji *New York Times* je objavil dopis sicer izkušenega poznavalca razmer na Balkanu in v vzhodni Evropi sploh Davida Binderja, ki je imel daljši intervju s Cyrusom Vanceom, 74 let starim predstavnikom ZN za reševanje jugoslovanske krize. Vance je izrazil optimizem, da bo njegov mirnovni načrt le uspel, kajti, meni, so tako Srbi kot Hrvatje siti vojne in iščejo izhod. Med intervjujem je Vance dobil telefonski poklic od adm. Staneta Broveta, namestnika obrambnega ministra takrat še ne odstopivšega gen. Veljka Kadijevića. Brovet se je opravičil zaradi incidenta v zvezi s sestrelitvijo helikopterja ES in Vanceu povedal, da je bil poveljnik letalskih sil odstavljen in se je pričela obsežna preiskava. Beograjski list Večernje novosti pa citira Broveta, češ da je v ozadju sestrelitve helikopterja poskus trdorokev, ki nasprotujejo premirju in mirovnemu načrtu, ki ga je bil Vance dosegel tako s hrvaškim in srbskim vodstvom ter jugovojsko. Za vojsko je sporazum podpisal Kadijević, Adžić pa je znan kot najbolj izrazit jastreb.



Pretrsljiv posnetek kaže pilota helikopterja, na katerem so bili opazovalci Evropske skupnosti. Helikopter je v torek z raketo zrak-zrak sestrelil lovsko letalo mig jugovojске. Helikopter je bil namenjen iz Beograda v Za-

greb in je bil jasno označen z znaki ES. Sestreljen je bil nad hrvaško vasjo Novi Marof, kakih 10 km južno od Varaždina. V incidentu so bili ubiti štiri opazovalci iz Italije in eden iz Francije. Helikopter je bil italijanski.

Harkin za predsednika?

Demokratski kandidat za predsedniške volitve v ZDA Tom Harkin je slovenskega rodu

Članek, ki sledi, je bil objavljen v ljubljanski Rodni grudi v januarški številki, avtor je pa označen le z začetnicami: B.P. Članek je sicer malce zastarel, saj poleg v njem navedenih treh predsedniških kandidatov (Tom Harkin, Paul Tsongas in Douglas Wilder) so se še pojavili trije in sicer William Clinton, Jerry Brown in Robert Kerrey, vendar bo gotovo zanimiv bralce. **Urednik**

Za predsedniške volitve v ZDA leta 1992 se je med demokratskimi kandidati poleg Paula Tsongasa in Douglasa Wilderja pojavil še tretji, ki ima baje precej izgledov za uspeh, to je senator iz države Iowa, Tom Harkin, ta pa je, kot odkriva pisec Laurence Barrett iz Washingtona, po svoji materi slovenskega rodu.

Avtor je objavil s Harkinovo fotografijo daljši članek v reviji »Time«. Pod naslovom »Vselej napad, nikoli obramba« je razgrnil osebni portret podjetnega demokrata Harkina, ki napoveduje ostro predvolilno kampanjo na temelju živega liberalizma in vnetega populističnega govornišstva. Če bi hoteli z eno besedo povzeti vse značilnosti Harkinovega političnega programa in njegove osebnosti, bi morali zapisati le eno besedo, to je — boj. Po njegovem mnenju so demokrati prav zaradi pomanjkanja borbenosti v osemdesetih letih odsotni v Beli hiši.

Ta borbeni demokrat iz Iowe ponosno opisuje strategijo, ki mu je omogočila, da je bil do sedaj že petkrat izvoljen v poslansko zbornico in dvakrat v senat. Harkin tudi izkorišča ljudski značaj svojih družinskih korenin, saj je sin slovenske priseljenke in rudarja v premogovniku v Iowi, ki sam ni obiskoval višjih šol. Tako je zagovornik tradicionalnih liberalnih gesel: množična javna dela, povečane davke za prosveto in zdravstvo, nižji davki za delavski razred in višje obdavčitve na dohodek. Obljubil je drzen načrt za nove ekonomske strukture. Nedavno je predlagal, da vzamejo tri milijarde dolarjev ministrstvu za obrambo in jih raje dajo za ljudsko izobraževanje in zdravstvo. Pri tem je sicer po dolgi debati v glasovanju izgubil, vendar je vzbudil pozornost.

Dejansko je vzbudil senzacijo, že zato, ker ni niti član parlamenta. Leta 1970 je namreč kot mlad parlamentarni uslužbenec spremljal 12-člansko poslansko delegacijo na preiskovalni poti po Južnem Vietnamu. Pri tem je v Vietna-

mu odkril vrsto nepravilnosti v taboriščih za politične jetnike in po vrnitvi v ZDA te fotografije posredoval reviji Life. Harkin, ki je obiskoval večer-no pravno fakulteto na katoliški univerzi, je zaradi tega izgubil službo. A pet let pozneje je že odločilno porazil na volitvah veteranskega protikandidata-republikanca. Leta 1989 je premagal še republikanca Rogerja Jepsena in dobil mesto v senatu. Tu je kot katoliški izobraženec nasprotoval abortusu in dosegel sprejem posebnega zakona za zaščito telesno in duševno prizadetih ljudi.

V času, ko Slovenija čaka na mednarodno priznanje, pri čemer je glas ZDA zelo pomemben, bi bili naši stiki s tem demokratskim senatorjem, predsedniškim kandidatom, lahko še kako koristni.

Tako se zaključuje članek v Rodni grudi. Politični analitiki menijo, da bo Harkin zanesljivo zmagal na primarni izbiri v prvi državi, kjer ta postopek imajo, v domači Iowi. Tudi menijo, da bo eden med zaenkrat šestimi demokratskimi kandidati, ki bo preživel prvotne primarne volitve, nekateri ne izključujejo, da bi mogel celo postati demokratski predsedniški ali podpredsedniški kandidat. Splošno mnenje teh je pa, vsaj tak je vtis, da je Harkin preveč levičarsko oziroma liberalno usmerjen, da bi zmagal na demokratski konvenciji. Pri tem vendar tudi pripominjajo, da je demokratska stranka v rokah zelo predanih liberalcev, da se primarnih volitev in strankinih zborovanj v glavnem udeležujejo liberalci, ti bi se pa morda kar močno ogrevali za Harkina. Čas bo pokazal.

Rudolph M. Susel

KOLENDAR

JANUAR

19. — Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti priredi kosilo v šolski dvorani.

FEBRUAR

29. SKD Triglav, Milwaukee, Wis., priredi Maškarado.

MAREC

22. — Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija priredi kosilo v pomoč slovenskim misijonarjem, v šolski dvorani pri Sv. Vidu, od 11.30 do 1. pop.

APRIL

4. — Pevski zbor Jadran priredi spomladanski koncert v SDD na Waterloo Rd.

25. — Tabor, DSPB Cleveland priredi družabni večer v (dalje na str. 12)

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

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AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA (USPS 024100)

James V. Debevec - Publisher, English editor
Dr. Rudolph M. Susel - Slovenian Editor

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Izumiranje slovenščine med nami

Bodimo odkriti: uporaba slovenskega jezika med nami v Združenih državah, kakor tudi v Kanadi in Avstraliji, izumira. Proces je naraven in dolgoročno neustavljiv. Lahko ga upočasnimo, vendar brez dotoka novih priseljencev iz Slovenije, največ, na kar lahko upamo, je upočasnitev, nikakor ne ustavitve. To velja za ZDA, kjer je ta proces najbolj izrazito napredoval, a tudi za Kanado in Avstralijo, in še celo za Argentino ter sploh povsod, kjer živijo Slovenci v drugem oziroma neslovenskem jezikovnem okolju. Po vsej verjetnosti bo ta proces izumiranja slovenščine pri rojakih v Kanadi in Avstraliji potekal bolj ali manj z isto hitrostjo kot tu v Združenih državah. Isti proces, naj pristavimo, je opaziti tudi pri drugih narodnostnih skupinah v ZDA.

Razlika med Slovenci v Združenih državah in tistimi v Kanadi in Avstraliji je v tem, da živi precej velika in tudi zelo dobro organizirana slovenska skupnost v ZDA že več kot sto let, v Kanadi in Avstraliji pa niti pol stoletja ne. Tako so ZDA doživele več valov priseljevanja iz Slovenije. Ko je izumiral en rod priseljencev, že je prihajal novi. Če bi ZDA ne dobile v obdobju po 2. vojni novega vala, čeprav številčno manjšega od prejšnjih, bi danes po ZDA ne imeli več skoro nobene uporabe slovenščine. Tega časopisa gotovo več ne bi bilo, kot jih že zdavnaj ni več nobenih njegovih nekdanjih ideoloških tekmecev.

Vendar smo danes v omenjenih treh deželah, v katerih prevladuje angleščina, vse slovenske skupnosti takorekoč na istem mestu. Novega priseljevanja praktično več ni. Tudi ni pričakovati, da ga kdaj bo, čeprav nekateri mislijo, da bodo gospodarske težave v Sloveniji spet sprožile val izseljevanja. Tudi če bi do tega prišlo, ni kaj verjetno, da bi se novi prišleki naselili v že obstoječih skupnostih in se pridružili obstoječim slovenskim ustanovam.

Vrste tistih, ki so prišli v ZDA (in Kanado ter Avstralijo) po drugi vojni so se pričele zadnja leta vse nagleje redčiti. Kakor pri tkim. staronaseljencih se tudi pri povojnih prišlekkih, naj so to bili politični ali gospodarski priseljenci, odstotkovno bolj in bolj prevladujejo pripadniki v ZDA rojenih rodov. Med temi so pa le redki, ki več kot za silo obvladajo slovenski jezik. Kako se to razvija v Avstraliji opisuje v članku v današnji AD Aleksandra Bizjak.

Vsi, ki pripisujejo znanju in uporabi slovenskega jezika odločujočemu pomenu pri ohranjanju slovenske skupnosti v tujini, ali vsaj čut za »slovenstvo«, vidijo v tem izumiranju jezika pravo kata-

strofo. V določenem oziru tudi je. Ko pa opazujemo življenje ameriške »staronaseljenske« skupnosti, h katero spadajo seveda tudi potomci pravih predvojnih priseljencev, vidimo, da je ta kar še pri svojih močeh, to četudi funkcionira skoro izključno v angleškem jeziku. Ta del naše širše skupnosti živi brez znanja slovenščine. In vsi znaki kažejo, da bo živel še kar precej časa. Eno je gotovo: preživel bo tisti del skupnosti, ki je bil še rojen v Sloveniji. Odvisno od prizadevanj tistih, ki bodo hoteli biti aktivni v tej »amerikanizirani« skupnosti, bo pa lahko le-ta bila še mnoga leta kako koristna narodu in deželi, v kateri ima svoje korenine, naj bodo te časovno še bolj in bolj oddaljene. Tisti, tako med nami tu kot v Sloveniji, ki bodo to skupnost zanemarili ali celo odpisali, bodo storili zelo veliko napako.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

Drobtinice, sladke in žaltave

CLEVELAND, O. - Silvestrovanje je za nami. Smelo bi se kar pisati, kakor se začnajo pravljice: »Bilo je nekoč...«

Zjutraj pri sv. maši nas je bilo kar precej — zadosti za eno podružniško procesijo, premalo pa v primeri, kolikšna je župnija Marije Vnebovzete. Po maši smo zapeli hvalo večnemu Bogu, se vsuli ven iz cerkvi, si podali rok in že povročili srečno Novo leto.

Na moje pripominjanje, da nas je bilo za zaključek leta premalo, me je prijatelj takole poučil: »Veš, Janez, slabo si bil pri maši zbran. Namesto, da bi bil v molitvi, si v glavi prežvekoval in obsojal, zakaj tega in onega k maši ni bilo, ki je po tvoji presoji zdrav in časa ima na pretek, da ne ve kam z njim. Morda so prav ti, katere ti obsojaš, tisti dan več dobrega in Bogu dopadljivega storili kakor ti, ki si pol ure v cerkvi sedel in pustil, da so se obsojajoče misli podile po tvoji glavi. Ljubezen do bližnjega, storjena dobra dela so tudi lepa pesem.« In še dodal: »Priložnosti zadosti imaš, da z dobrimi deli Bogu hvalo daš.«

Kosilo Slov. šole pri Mariji Vnebovzeti

CLEVELAND, O. - Po lepih božičnih praznikih, spet prihajamo v stare tirnice in pred nami so zopet razna kosila, večerje v različne namene.

Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti v Collinwoodu ima pred seboj načrtovano kosilo, katero bo v nedeljo, 19. januarja, v šolski dvorani. Kosilo bo na razpolago od 11.30 do 1. pop., in bo obsegalo svinjske zarezke v drobtincah in goveji zrezki v omaki s prikuhami, solato, kavo in štrudelnom. Cena kosila je \$8 za odrasle in \$3.50 za otroke. Za vstopnice lahko pokličete 943-0621 ali 481-3768.

Naše matere in dekleta, tudi nekdanje učenke, vam bodo postregle pri mizah, očetje pa bodo skrbeli, da ne bo nihče trpel žeje. Bo dobro družinsko kosilo med prijaznimi prijatelji.

Iskreno ste pa tudi vabljeni k sv. maši pred kosilom, ki bo ob 10. uri v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete, katera bo s sodelovanjem otrok Slovenske šole.

Seveda ste lepo vabljeni tudi od Odbora staršev

Globoko sem pogoltnil slino in dal prijatelju prav.

Na Silvestrovo zvečer sva midva z ženo doma obsedela. Kaj boš drugega v najinih letih? Nihče naju ni pogrešal in noben sedež ni ostal prazen, ker naju ni bilo. Dvorane in gostilne so bile napolnjene in je prav (saj nisem nevoščljiv), da so na debelo jedli, pili in se v parih vrteli tja v Novo leto. So nekateri, ki verujejo bolj kot v Boga, da, če Novo leto pričneš vesel in zadovoljen, boš tak ostal celo leto. Morda, a jaz te vere nimam.

Oblaki so rdeči in karte, ki napovedujejo prihodnost, nič dobrega ne kažejo. »Spilajo« na te karte veliki — mali narodi in nedolžni ljudje pa pretakajo solze in kri. Bo kdaj in kakšen konec, tega se vsakdo boji.

Žalostno je biti danes mlad. Po vojašnicah se oficirji derejo: Pripravi se za pohod! Vojaki — kaj hočejo, morajo — se urnih rok oblačijo, pobero puško in kar še vojaku pripada, hite na zborna mesta, pripravljene, da poneso napredaj glavo — za svobodo ali pa za prazen nič.

Nam osemdesetletnikom — nekaj let gori ali dol, ni važno — velja tiha komanda: Pripravi se za odhod! Izmed onih, ki bodo odšli na pohod, se jih bo vsaj nekaj vrnilo. Oni pa, ki bodo napravili odhod, onih nazaj več ne bo. Pravijo, da je tam v najslabšem kotičku tako lepo in lušno, da si nobeden nazaj ne želi v ta puklasti svet. Bog je sicer ustvaril lep svet, le ljudje sami smo ga spakedrili, da je na njem že težko mirno živeti. Vojaki odhajajoč na vojsko pojo, zakaj bi se mi starčki cmerli?

No, prvo brazdo v leto 1992 smo zaorali; da bi le srečno orali tja do konca tega leta. Želim srečno novo leto sebi, še predvsem pa Slovencem doma in nam vsem, ki smo razkropljeni po svetu. Jaz imam samega sebe tako rad, da si vedno povošim tudi lahko noč in dobro jutro.

Pogovor z Mohorjani in Mohorjevo

Knjige, Mohorjeve za leto 1992, sem osebno dostavil vsem naročnikom, ki spadajo pod moje poverjenišvo, in že tudi naročnino (udnino) dobil

za leto 1993. Tekom minulega leta se je par naročnikov poslovalo od tega sveta, par se jih odpiše z rahlo kritično pripombo. V koledarju piše, da je Mohorjeva cerkvena bratovščina, z odpustkom, in da se ena sv. maša vsak mesec daruje za vse žive in mrtve člane Družbe. So, ki tega ne vedo, drugi pa mali ali nič na to ne dajo.

Kakor se lahko razbere v koledarju, ima Kanada veliko več naročnikov, v ZDA pa število hitro pada. Kje je vzrok padanja? Ni samo, da naročniki odmirajo; to je bilo in bo. Vzrok je torej tudi drugje. Imel sem šest naročnikov, predvojnih priseljencev, ki so ostali zvesti Mohorjevi prav do smrti. Danes imam enega devetdesetletnika in sedem, ki so tudi že zapustili v pozabi svojih osemdeset. Niso naročniki zavoljo mene. Ne, so to bolj iz zavesti in tradicije, da je Mohorjeva njihova, da je vredna priznanja in podpore.

Kaj želijo moji Mohorjani, z menoj vred?

Naj mi bo oproščeno. Da bi se tisti odbor osmerih gospodov, ki odloča vsakoletni knjižni dar, bolj živo zamislil, da smo Mohorjani večinoma preprosti ljudje, zrelih let, ki nosimo v spominu in želji tisti predvojni knjižni dar. Radi bi bolj zajetne večernice, ne samo tolikšne, da jih je za eno povečerk. V koledarju želimo še tudi kakšno povestico in, namesto slikanic (saj ne vemo, kam z njimi) kakšna mladinska povestical — npr. Pevček — ki prav ta čas izhaja v mesečniku Božja beseda.

Vemo, ali vsaj mislimo, da vemo, da Koroška nima ljudskih pisateljev na pretek. Zato ne bi bilo nič napak, če bi Mohorjeva ponatisnila povesti iz Slovenčeve knjižnice, ki je izhajala pred vojno v Ljubljani.

Bolj kot včeraj je danes čas prisluhniti, kaj naročniki žele. Seveda, če je Mohorjeva na tem, da število naročnikov prehitro ne pada.

Za mene je Mohorjeva družba vsaj v malem pomembna, še vedno nekaka misijonska postaja. Ne orje ledine kakor naši misijonarji po Afriki, skuša pa Koroško in koroško mladino čim več se da ohraniti verno in narodno zavedno, kar je tudi težavno v času in v okoliščinah, v katerih se nahaja.

Mnogi so me drezali, naj to povem. Zato sem povedal, četudi bom le glas vpijočega v puščavi.

J. P.

Ponavljamo, da imamo pri Ameriški domovini fax in sicer 216/361-4088. Fax zagotavlja najhitrejša dostava dopisov.

MALI OGLASI

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Lastnik hotela Emona, Vinko Levstik

SLOVENSKI JEZIK in njegova prihodnost v Avstraliji

Članek, ki sledi, je izšel v avstralskem slovenskem mesečniku *Misli* (sept.-okt. 1991), vsebina se pa nanaša na težave, s katerimi glede ohranjanja slovenskega jezika srečujemo tudi med nami, tu v ZDA in Kanadi, avtorica je Aleksandra Bizjak, ki poučuje slovenščino na sydneyški Macquarie univerzi.

R.M. Susel

S temle zapisom se obračam predvsem na starejšo generacijo Slovencev, živčih v Avstraliji, saj slovenski jezik le še redkokdaj lahko nastopi v svoji osnovni funkciji občevarja pri mlajšem rodu. Moje sporočilo bo torej dospelo do mlajših rodov le preko vas, dragi bralci, preko vaše naklonjenosti in privrženosti slovenskemu jeziku, preko vašega posredništva in pripravljenosti prenašati informacijo mladim rodovom — še več: prenašati nanje ljubezen do slovenskega jezika.

Če je bila moja vera v vas kot posredovalce prvo leto po mojem prihodu v Avstralijo neomajna, je postala po dveh letih bolj podvržena dvomom. Verjetno se boste vprašali, katere izkušnje in dogodki so mi vzbudili dvome? Naj navedem le en primer, z rahlim upanjem, da to ni odsev realnosti.

V šoli v Merrylandsu, kjer poučujemo slovenščino otroke od prvega do šestega razreda, nam je eden od staršev, ki pripada že drugi generaciji Slovencev, in bi tudi svoje štiri otroke rad naučil slovenščine, potožil, da od svojih slovensko govorečih staršev ne dobi prave nobene podpore. Ne le da ignorirajo nastope otrok v slovenski šoli, celo angleško govorijo s svojimi vnuki — ob tem, da so bili izrecno naprošeni, da bi za dobro otrok občevali z njimi v slovenščini.

Da je ob takem ravnanju staršev razočaran, ni nobenega dvoma. Še več: začena se spraševati o smiselnosti svoje-

ga truda. Če še staršem, rojenim v Sloveniji, slovenskega jezika ni mar, ali ni bolje potem kar odnehati?

Komentar je kratek. Govoriti, da smo za slovenstvo, da ga čutimo v srcu, je eno, dejansko žrtvovati čas in še kaj več pa je drugo. Ne prenašati slovenske kulture in jezika na mlajše rodove pa je sebičnost. Otroku so namreč starši dolžni posredovati vsa svoja notranja bogastva in znanje jezika je gotovo eno največjih. Če pa nekdo zanika slovenski jezik ali katerikoli drugi jezik kot bogastvo, potem lahko zdvo- mimo tudi v njegove ostale notranje vrednote. In od tu ni daleč do misli, ki se vedno bolj uveljavlja v slovenskih kulturnih krogih v Avstraliji, in bi jo na kratko lahko povzeli: slovenski jezik na tej celini je zapisan smrti, počasni, a vendar dokončni.

Slovenski jezik v avstralskem kulturnem prostoru in njegova zapisanost smrti je teza, ki me kot predstavnico tiste plasti, katere namen je poučevanje slovenskega jezika, globlje vznemirja in prizadeva. Slovenski jezik je zapisan smrti. Zveni kruto, a velikokrat izrečeno v pravem času in pravem mestu prav prepričljivo. Na primer v slovenskem klubu, jer le težko najdeš mlade, ki bi govorili slovensko.

In kolikor bolj me skušajo prepričati, nekje globoko v meni je upornost in nasprotovanje. Navedla bom samo en dokaz, ki naj podpre moje zoperstavljanje. Nekaterim se bo mogoče zdel bolj oddaljen in zato ne prepričljiv, a za vsakega poznavalca slovenske kulturne zgodovine dovolj zgovoren in trden.

Koliko je bilo namreč pesimističnih napovedi v naši kulturni zgodovini o izginotju malega slovenskega naroda z zemljevida Evrope, pa še vedno obstaja. Ali niso že Prešerna skušali prepričati, da se za

šeststo bralcev ne splača pisati, da se mora kulturni jezik, ki hoče v svetu kaj pomeniti, opirati na ljudsko množico, ki šteje najmanj pet do šest milijon prebivalcev.

Prešernu niso s tem povedali nič novega in kot pravi B. Paternu v svojem eseju na simpoziju o slovenskem narodu in slovenski kulturi: »Položaj obupa je bil Prešernu enako znan, samo reagiral je drugače, čeprav ni bil udarjen z nikakršnim optimizmom. S svojo notranjo suverenostjo je enostavno vztrajal. Vztrajal je (...) in na lastno pest ustvarjal slovensko pesniško kulturo svetovnega formata.« In čas je dal prav Prešernu, danes o tem ne more nihče dvomiti.

Še vedno pa imajo dvomljivci možnost dvomiti o obstoju slovenskega jezika v Avstraliji. Dvomijo kljub dolgoletnemu obstoju šole v Merrylandsu in Bankstownu. Njima se je pridružilo še poučevanje slovenščine na Macquarie univerzi. Na univerzi smo resda začeli s petimi študenti, a že naslednje leto jih je bilo petindvajset. Ravno toliko jih je letos in v prihodnost gledamo še bolj optimistično. Vztrajati moramo z notranjo suverenostjo, s kakršno je vztrajal Prešeren.

Mogoče je moj zapis nekaterim izzvenel daleč od vabila k vpisu na univerzo. Potem naj poudarim: bilo je mišljeno kot vabilo v širokem pomenu te besede, kot izziv k razmišljanju. Kakšen odnos imam jaz osebno do slovenskega jezika? Ali svojo narodno pripadnost izkazuje s svojimi dejanji? Ali podpiram šolstvo. Kako ga podpiram? Po vseh svojih močeh? V tolikšni meri, kot mi jo narekuje ljubezen do slovenskega jezika? Ljubiti jezik je enako učiti se ga. In ker se korenine vsakega naroda začnejo pri otrocih, je edino upanje za našo prihodnost učenje jezika.

Aleksandra Bizjak
Slavonic Studies
School of Modern Languages
Macquarie University
Sydney, N.S.W. 2109
Australia

Nabirka za obnovo cerkve Kraljice miru na Kureščku lepo uspela

Prejeli smo vrsto seznamov z imeni darovalcev za obnovo cerkve Marije Kraljice miru na Kureščku pri Ljubljani, priložena je tudi zahvala župnika Antona Koširja, ki potrjuje prejem denarja od Rev. Johna Kumšeta iz Clevelanda, v znesku \$5.780 in še \$40 kan. Rev. Kumše je bil v začetku novembra na obisku v Sloveniji.

Nabirko je vodila ga. Marija Rigler iz Chicaga, z njo so pa sodelovali drugi. Seznami, ki sledijo, so po tistih, ki so v nabirki sodelovali in so pripravili vsak svoj seznam.

— Urednik

Ga. Marija Rigler:

Joe, Frances Škrjanc ... \$2000
Marija Rigler \$514
Jacob Stražišar \$100
Anton, Ana Gaber \$70
Ida Babič \$50
Marija Pečarič \$50
g. ga. Gregorič \$50
g. ga. Martinčič st. \$50
Pepca Mokorel \$50
Emerik Širok \$50
Štefan Novak \$68
Slavka Tomc \$40
Metoda Fišinger \$20
Mara Jelenc \$10
Rado Stražišar \$50
Margaret Rus \$10
Vera Magajne \$10
Marica Kučič \$5
Hana Burjek \$5
Slavko Vukšinič \$10
Angelca Čemažar \$5
Lado Remec \$10

Skupaj: \$3.227

g. ga. Frank Markošek:

g. ga. Frank Markošek .. \$100
g. ga. Jože Rus \$100
J.M. B. \$100
g. ga. Martin Hozijan \$50
gdč. Catalina Markošek .. \$40
g. ga. Matija Sever \$30
g. ga. Anton Purkart \$20
gdč. Reska Markošek \$20
družina Jeretina \$20
ga. Mary Virant \$20
g. ga. Karl Zorjan \$20
g. Toni Rus \$20
g. ga. Nace Glavač \$20
ga. Angela Mavec \$15
ga. Štefka Pirih \$15
g. Slavko Janežič \$10
g. Jože Goršič \$10
g. ga. J.N. Taichman \$10
ga. Mihela Simrayh \$10
ga. Nandi Puc \$10
ga. Emma Purkart \$10
g. Danilo Posega st. \$10
ga. Ivanka Žerdin \$10
g. Leopold Šeme \$10
ga. Marija Rebrica \$10
g. Tony Tkalec \$10
ga. Mara Martinčič \$5
ga. Mary Jolma \$5
ga. Josephine Bunšek \$5
ga. Sonja Bražič \$5
g. Lojze Zajec \$4
g. Paul Zajec \$2
g. Stanko Šega \$2
ga. Irma Beguniss \$20
g. F. J. Markošek ml. \$25

Skupaj: \$773

Mira Kosem - Pavla Adamič:

g. ga. Janez Prosen \$50
g. ga. Viktor Lamovec \$50
Marija Ribič \$40
Cilka Tominc \$20
g. ga. Miro Celestina \$25
Rozi Bavec \$20
Neimenovani domačin \$50
g. ga. Frank Dolinar \$20

g. ga. Vinko Ivanc \$20
g. ga. Frank Fujs \$20
g. ga. Drago Androjna \$10
Marica Ferkul \$20
g. ga. Rudi Knez \$100
g. ga. Frank Kuhel \$60
Neimenovana \$20
družina Lunder \$50
Frank Boh \$20
Neimenovana \$100
Pavla Adamič \$85
g. ga. Marjan Kosem \$100
g. ga. Jože Koren \$20

Skupaj: \$900

g. John Petrič

Milka Jeram, Ivanka Stanonik \$500
Christine Verbič \$50
Mary Stražišar \$50
g. ga. John Zapušek \$50
Anna Tomc \$40
g. ga. Stan Znidaršič \$25
g. ga. John Petrič \$25
Vida Jakomin \$20

Za g. Petričevo nabirko sta po \$20 podarila dve neimenovani osebi iz Windsorja, Kan.

Skupaj: \$800

Izven nabirke so svoj dar priložili:

Marjanca Mlinar \$50
Tončka Kovačič \$20
g. ga. Anton Lavriša \$50

Skupna vsota vseh teh darov znaša \$5.780, poleg tega zgoraj omenjenih dveh darov iz Kanade v kanadski valuti pa dodatnih \$40. V svojem pismu potrdi č.g. Košir, da je to vsoto prejel od Rev. Kumšeta, dodal pa te besede:

»Vsem velikodušnim darovalcem, posebej pa še nabiralcem, izrekam prirčno zahvalo. Tudi Vaš dar je prispeval, da smo edino cerkev, ki je v Sloveniji posvečena Kraljici miru, dvignili iz ruševin. Sedaj je že pod streho. Naj Vam Marija sama bogato povrne. Delo še ni končano. Pomladi bomo nadaljevali z urejanjem notranjosti, zato se Vam še priporočam.

Želim Vam blagoslovljene božične praznike in srečno novo leto 1992. Obljubljam Vam molitveni spomin in Vas prirčno pozdravljam.«

Ga. Rigler se tudi zahvaljuje vsem nabiralcem in darovalcem, prav tako č.g. Kumšetu.

Urednik

V NEPOZABEN SPOMIN FRANC IN ANA KAMIN

2. obletnica

25. obletnica



umrl 10. jan. 1990



umrla 14. jan. 1967

**Gospod, daruj jim mir,
naj večna luč jim sveti;
ker si dobrote vir,
uživajo raj naj sveti.**

Žalujoci:

Sin — Ivan z družino, New York
Hčerke — Ani (sestra Bernardka)
Marija, Jožefa z družinami (Cleveland, O.)
In ostalo sorodstvo v Clevelandu, Sloveniji
ter Urugvaju.

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PRESCRIPTIONS

V BLAG SPOMIN

19. OBLETNICE SMRTI
NAŠEGA LJUBEGA OČETA,
STAREGA OČETA in TASTA

ALOJZIJ RUS

ki je preminul po daljši
bolezni 15. januarja 1973.

V tiem grobu mirno počivaj
in večno blaženost v nebesih uživaj,
in da bi bili enkrat vsi
na vse veke združeni.

Žalujoci:

Rozalija Boh, Ivanka Božič, hčeri
Frank, Jože in Anton, zetje
Ostalo sorodstvo
Euclid, Ohio, 9. januarja 1992.

V BLAG SPOMIN

OB 32. OBLETNICI,
ODKAR JE UMRLA NAŠA
LJUBLJENA MATI

ANA PAJK

ki nas je za vedno zapustila
dne 10. januarja 1960.

V miru božjem zdaj počivaj,
draga, nepozabna nam,
v nebesih rajsko srečo uživaj,
do svidenja na vekomaj.

Skupaj mnogo let smo živeli,
slabe in dobre čase imeli,
Bog pa hotel je tako,
da Vas prvo vzel je v nebo.

Žalujoci:

REV. FRANCIS M. PAIK,
EDWARD PIKE, sinova;
DIANE, snaha;
vnuka in vnukinje
ter ostalo sorodstvo.
Cleveland, O., 9. januarja 1992.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

927. Sestra Silva Žužek piše 18. decembra:

»Najprej Vas lepo pozdravljam in želim vesele in mišlosti polne božične praznike in srečno Novo leto 1992!

Danes Vam sporočam, da sem bila pred kratkim premeščena v ZDA provinco in bom ostala tu, dokler bo pač božja volja. Še Vi molite z menoj, prosim, da si poiščem tak apostolat, kot je po božji volji zame. V mislih imam delo med ubogimi ali med Latinsko Amerikanci. Pozdravite tudi gdč. Ferjanovo v mojem imenu. Hvala lepa. Prejmite moje iskrene pozdrave,

Vaša v Kristusu
S. S. Žužek.«

Njen naslov je v Provincialni hiši Medicinskih sestra, kjer je pred leti delala zaobljube in sem imel v Fox Chase-u zanjo slovesno sv. mašo: 8400 Pine Road, Philadelphia, PA 19111

S. Silvi želimo najprej malo oddiha, ko je po letih dela kot farmacevtka pomagala v državi Malaviju v Afriki mnogim bolnikom. Če kak misijonski dobrotnik želi zanjo plačevati letno naročnino na Ameriško domovino, bi mu bili hvaležni. Če jo je imela v Malaviju, bomo kar naslov spremenili in to bodo na upravi AD mimo grede lahko storili. Dobrodošla med nami!

Ob tej priliki je prav,

da omenimo, kako se krčijo vrste naših misijonskih pionirjev v misijonskih deželah. Tele smo morali letos pri delitvi pomoči MZA izpustiti, ker jih ni več na terenu:

Dr. Janeza Janeža, ki je umrl na Tajvanu; g. Franc Bratina, ki počiva v Južni Afriki, kateri je posvetil vse svoje življenje; s. Elizabeth Pogorelec, prav tako vse življenje v Južni Afriki; brat Marcel Kerševan, ki se je iz bivšega Belgijskega Konga, sedaj Zaira, vrnil v domovino in se je pridružil svojemu bratu Karlu na Gradu Miren pri Gorici. Delovala sta dolga leta v isti škofiji nekdanjega Leopoldvill (sedaj Kinšasa).

O. Hugo Delčnjak je zapustil Afriko in je trenutno v Čileju, kjer bo menda prevzel delo v župniji. Vrnili so se v domovino za stalno: uršulinka Cveta Trojer; laična misijonarka Terezika Srebrnič, ki je

na Goriškem; v Slovenijo se je vrnila tudi z Madagaskarja gdč. Marija Veider in iz Slonokoščene obale sestra Branka Kladnik; g. Klemen Paljk se menda vrne v Zambijo, a ga trenutno o. Drevenšek zelo pogreša, kot omenja v zadnjem pismu. O. Ernest Benko, frančiškan iz Zambije, se je vrnil v domovino na zdravljenje.

V Hong Kongu umrlega salezijanca Massimina, ki je bil naš stik z Južnim Vietnamom po želji g. Majcena, je nadomestil g. Carlo Sokol, preko katerega sedaj pomagamo domačim duhovnikom, bratom in bogoslovcem, ki so izšli mnogi iz naporov dobrega g. Andreja Majcena.

Vrnil se je na teren

g. Janko Kosmač v Slonokoščeno obalo, kjer deluje sedaj z bratom Bajec. Nova je na terenu zadnje leto usmiljenka Vesna Hiti.

V domovini še vedno 'miga' g. Majcen, ki je pa zadnje leto oslabil s svojim zdravjem. V Misijonskih Obzorjih pa pogrešamo kakega glasu g. Ladota Lenčka, ki je sedaj pri Srcu Jezusovem. Mož s tako misijonsko razgledanostjo in izkušnjami tolikih let, sredi velikih težav begunstva, prilagajevanja novim razmeram in jezikom, je med nami vsemi, ki misijonsko vse življenje gradimo, še vedno tisti, ki mu prisluhnemo, če spregovori. Upajmo, da bo še to in ono iz njegovega sodelovanja izšlo, predno ga božji Misijonar k Sebi pokliče.

Torontski dnevnik 'Star' je 26. novembra objavil intervju s kaplanom slovenske fare Čudodelne svetinje v Torontu g. Tomažem Mavričem, o potrebah in načrtih lazaristov na Madagaskarju.

Pri razdelitvi pomoči za Madagaskar, moramo omeniti, da je prejela dr. Masletova v 700 dolarjih \$200 od MZA iz sklada in \$500 od g. Jožeta Snoja, mimo \$150, poslanih med letom posebej po ge. Tusharjevi. G. Snój je zanjo daroval 1991 trikrat: \$200, \$150 in \$300.

Za božič smo razposlali

pomoč MZA še naslednjim: salezijancu Pavlu Berni-

ku v Nagaland, Indija, \$500. Preko ge. Tusharjeve smo poslali \$530 kanosijanki s. Anici Miklavčič v Hong Kong, sicer \$500 za vse iz sklada MZA in po \$10 od M. Lavriša, MZA Cleveland, in A. Leskovec; sestri Tereziji Medvešek, salezijanki v Indiji \$500; g. Stankotu Pavlinu, salezijancu v Hong Kongu, \$500; in salezijancu Ludviku Zabretu v Indijo \$500.

Sestri Silvi Žužek smo \$500 poslali že v Philadelphijo za njen delokrog v Malaviju v letu 1991. V Maryknoll, NY, smo poslali za g. Franca Rebola na Tajvanu \$500, in g. Daniela Ohmanna v Tanzaniji \$500. Oba smo neposredno o daru obvestili z božičnim pismom. Uršulinki s. Franciški Novak je odšlo pismo v Bangkok, Tajska, z vsebino \$500.

Brat Rafael Mrzel, salezijanec na Filipinih, je dobil \$500. Kljub slabemu zdravju že dolgo lepo z delom nadaljuje. Uršulinka s. Deodata Hočevnar, ki je bila poleti v domovini in Beogradu na zlasti maši mojega sošolca iz beograjske nadškofije dr. Antona Hočevarja, je v Indoneziji dobila \$500. Brat Jožko Kramar, salezijanec v Papua-Gvineji, je dobil \$600, \$500 od vseh in po \$50 od g. A. Čebašek in \$50 od T. Lavriša. Brat Ivan Kešpret, salezijanec v Indiji, prejme \$500.

Velik pionir, ki je dolga leta zelo srečen med Japonci, o. Vladimir Kos, je dobil \$500 iz sklada in tisoč dolarjev za intencije, ki jih vedno zelo rad zase in sobrate jezuite sprejme. O. Kos je tudi najbolj zvest sodelavec MZA vsa dolga leta in zasluži posebno priznanje, da vztraja na terenu in ni nikdar zapustil otoka. On se je odločil za jezuite in misijone, dasiravno ga je škof dr. Rožman poslal študirat na Gregorijansko univerzo v Rim za ljubljansko nadškofijo, ker se ni mogel sprijazniti z delom pod komunisti v domovini. Je tudi literarno zelo ustvarjalen, ne le v slovenščini, ampak tudi japonsko poezijo piše. Uči filozofijo na znani jezuitski Sophia univerzi v Tokiju, kjer uči tudi njegov sobrat, jezuit Ivan Mihelčič, ki je pa že pred leti željo izrazil, da pomoči od MZA ne potrebuje.

V Ugando smo poslali

pomoč \$500 medicinski sestri Minki Škrli. V Rwandi so dobile pomoč s. Vida Gerkman \$500; s. Anka Burger \$500; s. Bogdana Kavčič \$810, od tega \$500 za vse, \$200 od MaryAnn Mlinar in \$110 od K.K. za zdravlila za bolne otroke; hrvatska s. Marija Banić \$500, po želji naše sodelavke s. Ivane Cvijin v Subotici, ki znamke vedno pošilja s prošnjo za pomoč tej misijonarki.

V Južno Afriko smo poslali po \$500 trem sosestram: s. Tereziji in s. Benigni Šteh ter s. Vincent Novak, ki je še aktivna, medtem ko sta obe Šteho v hiši za ostarele in oslabele.

Sestri Mojci Karničnik je bilo poslanih \$500 v Zaire. O. Miha Drevenšek prejme pomoč v Zambiji. Letos je bil v domovini z zborčkom otrok.

Brat Zdravko Kravos, ki poučuje v Zambiji, je dobil tudi svojih \$500.

Salezijancem gg. Avgustu Horvatu in Jožetu Mlinariču v Rwando smo poslali vsakemu po \$500. Salezijanci imajo sicer na ameriškem kontinentu precej sobratov, ki jim verjetno pomagajo. Preko MZA nismo vsa ta leta od nobenega zanje nič prejeli.

(dalje prihodnjič)

Rev. Charles Wolbang CM
131 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1N 3J7

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

greb v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda je bil 4. januarja na pokopališču Vernih duš, kjer je pogrebne obrede opravil č.g. Joseph Bacevice iz cerkve St. George.

Frances A. Kostansek

Umrla je Frances A. Kostansek, rojena Merhar, vdova po Josephu, mati Dorothy (pok.), Arlene Lisi in br. Jamesa S.M., stara mati Lorie Heitzer in Linde Melchoir, prastara mati Lauren in Alexandrie Heitzer, sestra Albina in Ann Sterisa (pok.), članica ADZ št. 38. Pogreb je bil 4. januarja iz Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. v cerkev sv. Roberta in od tam na Vernih duš pokopališče.

Jane A. Beck

Umrla je Jane A. Beck, rojena Zore, vdova po Rudyju, mati Ronald, Roberta in Deborah Lindsey, 3-krat stara mati, sestra Mary Sinko, Ann Zore ter že pok. Frances Novak, Josephine Novak in Francka Zoreta. Pogreb je bil iz Grdina-Faulhaber zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. v cerkev sv. Križa in od tam na Kalvarijo.

Robert S. Simenc

Umrl je 22 let stari Robert S. Simenc z Mentor-on-the-Lake, prej živč v Clevelandu, sin Roberta J. in Lynn A., brat Richarda in Adama, vnuk Louisa in Josephine Simenc ter že pok. Adama in Myre Palaima. Pogreb bo jutri, v petek, iz pogrebnege zavoda Brunner, 8466 Mentor Ave., Mentor, v cerkev St. Bede The Venerable na 9114 Lake Shore Blvd. v Mentorju dop. ob 10. Ure kropljenja bodo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9. Družina priporoča darove v pokojnikov spomin Juvenile Diabetes Foundation.

KOLE DAR

(nadaljevanje s str. 7)

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MAJ

25. — SKD Triglav, Milwaukee, Wis., priredi Spominski dan.

JUNIJ

7. Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti priredi piknik na Slovenski pristavi.

13. in 14. — Tabor, DSPB Cleveland priredi spominsko proslavo pomorjenim domobrancem in vsem žrtvam komunistične revolucije.

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(x)

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Brick ranch in Euclid, by owner. Lot 60 x 145.
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(2-5)

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(2-3)

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