NO. 78

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

(USPS 024100' Tuesday, October 17, 1986

VOL. LXXXVIII

Doma in po svetu

AMERICAN IN SPIRIT FOREIGN IN LANGUAGE ONLY

- PREGLED NAJVAŽNEJŠIH DOGODKOV -

Sovjeti vztrajajo pri ukinitvi Vojne zvezd kot pogoj za možne pogodbe o omejevanju oboroževalne tekme — Reagan ne popušča

MOSKVA, ZSSR — Sovjetski predstavniki poudarjajo, da je ZSSR še vedno pripravljena na pogajanja z ZDA o omejevanju oboroževalne tekme, ne bo pa podpisala nobene pogodbe, ako ZDA ne bodo opustile svoje tako imenovane Strateško obrambne iniciative oz. Vojne zvezd. To je bil zahteval Mihail Gorbačov od predsednika Reagana v pogovorih na Islandiji pretekli teden. Reagan je zahtevo odločno zavrnil.

V zadnjih dneh je bilo precej nejasnosti v sovjetskem stališču do pogajanj z ZDA o posameznih obrambnih sistemih. Tako je bil vodja sovjetske delegacije na pogajanjih v Ženevi Viktor Karpov dejal, da je možno doseči sporazum med velesilama glede misilov srednjega dometa, naslednji dan pa je sam Gorbačov povedal argentinskemu predsedniku Raulu Alfonsinu, da nobenih sporazumov ne bo, dokler bodo ZDA vztrajale pri Vojni zvezd.

Reaganova administracija je v svojih izjavah precej optimistična glede srečanja na vrhu na Islandiji. Njeni predstavniki trdijo, da čeprav ni prišlo do končnega uspeha, sta se Reagan in Gorbačov približala nekaterim zelo obsežnim sporazumom. Veliko ni manjkalo, da nista soglašala o umiku vseh misilov srednjega dometa iz Evrope, o bistvenem znižanju števila takih misilov v Aziji, o omejitvi podzemeljskih jedrskih poskusov, in o znižanju števila medcelinskih misilov za 50%. Vse je propadlo zaradi Gorbačovove zahteve glede Vojne zvezd. V Beli hiši in State Departmentu menijo, da je treba graditi na te uspehe preko nadaljnjih pogajanj v Zenevi in drugod. Sovjeti kažejo pripravljenost na nadaljevanje takih stikov, kar ocenjujejo v ZDA pozitivno.

Izraelska letala napadla PLO objekte v Libanonu — Eno letalo sestreljeno — Težave pri sestavljanju nove vlade

JERUZALEM, Iz. — Včeraj so izraelska letala napadla PLO oporišča v južnem Libanonu kot maščevanje za teroristični napad v Jeruzalemu, v katerem je bil ubit eden Izraelec, 69 pa ranjenih. V letalskem napadu je bilo sestreljeno izraelsko letalo F4-E Phantom ameriške izdelave. Palestinci in druge muslimanske skupine v Libanonu so oborožene s sovjetskimi protiletalskimi raketami tipa Strela in je ena teh zadela Phantom, ki je eksplodiralo v zraku, pilota pa sta se rešila s padali. Enega so Izraelci rešili, drugi pa je menda v rokah neke muslimanske skupine.

Sporazum, po katerem naj bi bil Jitžak Šamir pretekli torek postal novi izraelski ministrski predsednik, ni bil uresničen zaradi nesoglasja med strankinimi voditelji glede imenovanj nekaterih drugih članov nove vlade. Dosedanji predsednik vlade Šimon Peres bo postal zunanji minister v novi koalicijski vladi, ki bo trajala do novih parlamentarnih volitev, napovedanih za l. 1988.

Sovjeti izpustili oporečnika Davida Goldfarba in ženo — Znak prijateljstva podjetniku Armandu Hammerju

NEWARK, N.J. — Sinoči sta prispela v ZDA 67 let stari David Goldfarb in njegova žena Cecilija. Goldfarb je več let hotel emigrirati v Izrael, a ni smel. Njegov sin je zapustil SZ pred 11 leti in je sedaj profesor na newyorški Columbia univerzi. Sin je bil pro-

LIUBLIANA

sil ameriškega podjetnika Armanda Hammarja za pomoč v zadevi in Hammer, ki ima tesne osebne stike s SZ vse od zgodnjih 20-ih letih — poznal je V. Lenina npr. — je privolil. Govoril je z visokimi sovjetskimi funkcionarji, ki so dali dovoljenje za odhod Goldfarba in žene.

Po prvi Hammerjevi intervenciji septembra letos, je Goldfarb začel dobivati učinkovito zdravniško pomoč, ki je prej ni imel, v zadnjih dneh pa je Hammer osebno govoril z bivšim sovjetskim veleposlanikom v ZDA Anatolijem Dobrininom, ki je sedaj eden sekretarjev komunistične partije. Dobrinina je vprašal, ali lahko vzame Goldfarba s seboj v ZDA. Nekaj ur pozneje ga je Dobrinin poklical po telefonu in mu rekel, da Goldfarb lahko zapusti ZSSR. Dobrinin je pa rekel, da menda Goldfarb noče iti. Hammer je obiskal Goldfarba v bolnišnici in ga vprašal o tem. Goldfarb je dejal, da ne gre brez žene. Zopet je Hammer poklical Dobrinina, ki je rekel, da lahko gre v ZDA tudi ga. Goldfarb.

Ameriška vlada ima seznam sovjetskih oporečnikov, ki želijo emigrirati. Predstavniki State Departmenta zatrjujejo, da ni diplomatskega stika s predstavnikom SZ, ko ZDA ne omenjajo nujnost spoštovanja človečanskih pravic, med katerimi je tudi pravica emigriranja.

- Kratke vesti -

Washington, D.C. — Državni sekretar George Shultz je obiskal El Salvador, da bi ugotovil, koliko gmotne pomoči dežela potrebuje za odpravo posledic velikega potresa, ki je v glavnem mestu San Salvador terjal do 1000 človeških življenj. Po pogovoru s predsednikom Josejem Napoleonom Duartejem je Shultz dejal, da bodo ZDA storile vse, kar morejo.

Stockholm, Šv. — Nobelovo nagrado za literaturo je prejel nigerijski pisatelj Wole Soyinka. Nobelovo nagrado za mir je prejel Elie Wiesel, ameriški priseljenec, ki je preživel Auschwitz in veliko piše o holokavstu. Wiesel naj bi bil tisti, ki je prvi označil nacistično kampanjo zoper židovski narod kot holokavst. Nobelovo nagrado na področju ekonomije je prejel ameriški profesor James Buchanan.

Detroit, Mich. — Sinoči se je vrnil iz Jugoslavije Peter Ivezaj, ki je bil obsojen na 7 let v zaporu zaradi udeležbe v mirovne protijugoslovanske demonstracije pred 5 leti. Aretiran je bil avgusta letos, ko se je vrnil v SFRJ na obisk. Ivezaj, ki je ameriški državljan, je rekel ob vrnitvi, da so ga rešile ZDA in da so ameriška prizadevanja za njegovo izpustitev še poglobile njegovo ljubezen in zvestobo do nove domovine.

Bagdad, Irak — Iranci so izstrelili raketo, ki je padla v iraško glavno mesto in povzročila več škode. Iranci pravijo, da so raketo izstrelili kot maščevanje za iraške letalske napade na rezidenčne četrte več iranskih mest.

Tripoli, Libija — Moamar Gadafi je priznal, da Libija šola palestinske »borce«, čeprav ne podpira terorističnih akcij. Gadafi je rekel tudi, da pričakuje nov ameriški napad.

Boston, Mass. — Obsežna raziskovalna študija je pokazala, da tisti, ki pijejo več skodelic kave dnevno, imajo znatno večjo nevarnost srčne bolezni.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Kosilo DNIJ-

Člani DNIJ pri Sv. Vidu vabijo na svoje letno kosilo to nedeljo, 19. oktobra. Serviranje od 11. do 2. pop. v šolskem avditoriju. Cena kosilu je \$6, vstopnice boste dobili pri vhodu.

Širši sestanek-

Primorski klub vabi svoje člane na širši sestanek to nedeljo popoldne ob treh v prostorih SDD na 15335 Waterloo Rd. Novi člani vedno dobrodošli.

Umetnostna razstava-

To nedeljo od 12. do 6. zv. bo v SDD na Recher Ave. umetniška razstava in prodaja Slovenskega umetniškega združenja. Vstopnine ni in ste prisrčno vabljeni.

70-letnica Zarje-

V soboto, 26. oktobra, praznuje pevski zbor Zarja svojo 70-letnico z večerjo, nastopom in plesom v SDD na Recher Ave. Sodelovali na programu bodo tudi pevci Glasbene Matice in Jadrana. Vstopnice so po \$12 pri članih, Tivoli na St. Clairju in Tony's Polka Village.

Seja-

Klub slov. upokojencev v Nevburgu-Maple Hts. ima sejo v sredo, 22. okt., ob 1. pop. v SND na Maple Hts. Članstvo vabljeno.

Okreva-

Mike Spisich sedaj okreva na sinovem domu v Wickliffu. Iskreno se zahvaljuje vsem za njih molitve, poklice po telefonu, obiske in podarjeno mu cvetje.

Štajerci in Prekmurci vabijo-

Štajerci in Prekmurci vljudno vabijo na martinovanje, ki bo v soboto, 15. novembra, v avditoriju pri Sv. Vidu na Glass Ave. Pričetek bo ob 7h zvečer. Vstopnice imajo člani.

Novi grobovi

Louis V. Kovacic

Umrl je Louis V. Kovacic, mož Elizabeth, roj. Rolitsky, oče Charlesa, Gail in Betty Lou Turacy, 5-krat stari oče, brat Mary Turk. Pogrebna sv. maša bo jutri ob 10. dop. v cerkvi Ascension na 14040 Puritas Ave. Obiskov v pogrebnem zavodu ne bo.

John E. Colaric

V sredo, 15. oktobra, je umrl John Edward Colaric, oče Jeromea Johna in Victorie Marie. Pogreb bo iz Brickmanovega zavoda na 21900 Euclid Ave. jutri, v cerkev sv. Viljema dop. ob 9.30. Na mrtvaškem odru bo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9. Darovi v pokojnikov spomin Kidney Foundation bodo s hvaležnostjo sprejeti.

Občni zbor-

Odbor staršev Slovenske šole pri Sv. Vidu bo imel občni zbor to nedeljo, 19. okt., ob šestih zvečer. Vršil se bo v družabni sobi poleg šolskega avditorija.

Družabni večer Tabora—

Jutri zvečer ob 7. uri bo v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. jesenski družabni večer Tabora.

Glasbena Matica-

Jutri zvečer bo jesenski koncert Glasbene Matice, kot vedno v veliki dvorani SND na St. Clair Ave.

Hvaležni bodo-

Odbor Slomškovega krožka prosi gospodinje za pecivo za letno kosilo, ki bo v avditoriju pri Sv. Vidu v nedeljo, 26. oktobra, med 11.30 in 1.30 pop. Pecivo lahko prinesete naravnost v avditorij na dan kosila. Ob tej priložnosti, Slomškov krožek vabi vse rojake na to kosilo. Vstopnice boste lahko dobili pri vhodu.

V Slomškov sklad so pa darovali sledeči dobrotniki: po \$10 Marija Marolt in A.K., \$36 pa I.L. Bog plačaj stotero!

Zanimiv obisk-

Zadnje dni se je mudil urednik v Washingtonu, D.C., kjer se je udeležil konference v prostorih State Departmenta. Govorili so razni višji funkcionarji o ameriški zunanji politiki, o svojem delu pri Združenih narodih je govorila Maureen Reagan, hčerka predsednika. Daljše poročilo o vsem tem bo izšlo v AD prihodnji teden.

Kosilo v Chicagu-

Za rojake v Chicagu in tiste, ki bodo morda v tem mestu prihodnji teden, bo MZA kosilo 26. oktobra pri Sv. Štefanu in sicer ob 12. uri opoldne. Članek bo izšel v torkovi številki

V spomin Sylvije Banko-

Sledeči so darovali v naš tiskovni sklad v spomin Sylvije Banko: Josephine Ambrosic \$25; Frances Novak in Ann Zak skupno \$20; Marie A. Mocilnikar \$10 in Dorothy Urbancich \$10. Iskrena hvala!

Martinovanje-

Vstopnice za martinovanje Belokranjskega kluba, ki bo v soboto, 8. novembra, so že v predprodaji. Imajo jih Matt Hutar (tel. 481-3308) in Vida Rupnik (289-0843).

VREME

Spremenljivo oblačno in vetrovno danes z najvišjo temperaturo okoli 50° F. Pretežno sončno jutri z najvišjo temperaturo okoli 55° F. V nedeljo zopet pretežno sončno z najvišjo temperaturo okoli 56° F. Lepo jesensko vreme torej.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

6117 St. Clair Ave. - 431-0628 - Cleveland, OH 44103

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA (USPS

024100)

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

Ameriška Domovina Permanent Scroll of Distinguished Persons: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Louis B. Baznik, Mike and Irma Telich, Frank J. Lausche

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Friday, October 17, 1986



p. FORTUNAT OFM:

NA TISTO TIHO DOMOVANJE

V pesmi »Pozabljenim« imenuje Simon Gregorčič pokopališče »tisto tiho domovanje«. Spomin vseh rajnih pokojnih pa »vseh mrtvih dan«. Obhajamo ga 2. novembra. Pred tem Spominom pa je praznih Vseh svetih. Oba dneva sta med seboj povezana po verski resnici občestva svetnikov. Po slovenskem izročilu so bile s Spominom vseh naših vernih pokojnih združene razne navade. Od vseh je ostala najbolj ohranjena navada obiska grobov, na katere prinašamo cvetje in prižigamo svečke kot simbol naše molitve za pokojne. Gregorčič je bil po pesniškem poklicu tudi prerok. Takole je zapisal v omenjeni pesmi:

> Ko misli vsakdo na svoje, koga, koga pa srce moje spominja se tačas? Vas, zabljeni grobovi, kjer križ ne kamen ne stoji, ki niste venčani s cvetovi, kjer luč nobena ne brli.

Zapuščenih grobov je v Sloveniji mnogo. Nihče jih ne sme oskrbovati, nihče obiskati. Niso pa pozabljeni, ker jih blagoslavlja naša molitev od daleč. Naša molitev napolnjuje tišino gozdov in kraških jam. Spomin nanje je živ. Prav to, kar bi najraje izbrisali iz zgodovine, je najbolj vtisnejo v srca ljudi. K temu nas navdihuje tudi verska resnica o občestvu svetnikov, ki je živo valovanje med vernimi na zemljik in pokojnimi v večnosti. S smrtjo povezanost z dragimi pokojnimi ni pretrgana, temveč povzdignjena. Po veri so nam pokojni sedaj bliže kot so nam bili v življenju. Občestvo svetnikov je popolno, ker pomeni povezanost v najsvetejših skrivnostih. Za nas je ta povezanost skrivnost vere, za pokojne pa je v uživanju Boga in v gotovosti, da ga več ne morejo izgubiti.

Molitev za pokojne je potrebna nam samim. Po njej izkazujemo hvaležnost za vse, kar so nam pomenili, ko so bili med nami, in kar smo po njih prejemali; obenem pa pripravljamo sebe za sadove njihovih molitev. Med našo in njihovo molitvijo je razlika. Našo molitev navdihuje vera, njihova molitev pa je v uživanju Boga in v gotovosti, da bodo z njim brezkončno večnost.

Občestvo svetnikov razširja naše duhovno obzorje. Vera v to resnico premaguje meje časa. V vsakem trenutku odpira pogled v veličino Kristusovega dela za človeški rod. Ta resnica nas tudi navdihuje k ravnanju po vrednotah, iz katerih so naši pokojni v času svojega zemeljskega življenja prejemali moč za zvestobo do konca.

Molitev za pokojne je potrebna za nas. Ne molimo, da bi spremenili Boga in vplivali na njegovo usmiljenje. Molimo, ker potrebujemo molitve, ki daje moč, prinaša tolažbo in hrani naše upanje.

Verujemo v občestvo svetnikov - molitev je živ tok med živimi in mrtvimi. Umrli so v večnosti, a so z nami

CHICAGO:

Tik pred nami je »Slovenski Dan«

Mesec oktober nam prinese vsakoletni Slovenski dan, katerega že mnoga leta prištevamo med naš najkvalitetnejše slovenske prireditve.

Praznovali ga bomo to soboto, 18. oktobra 1986, v veliki dvorani pri Sv. Štefanu — 1835 W. 22nd Place, Chicago - s pričetkom ob sedmih zvečer. S proslavo Slovenskega dne obenem praznujemo 36letnico obstoja slovenskih radio oddaj pod okriljem Slovensko-ameriškega radio kluba (SARC). Brez dvoma, te slovenske oddaje nam v Chicagu in okolici neizmerno veliko koristijo, oziramo pomenijo. Leto za letom, teden za tednom poslušamo in to v tujini slovensko besedo in pesem.

Veliko zahvalo smo zadnje leto dolžni vodju verskih oddaj p. Vendelinu Špendovu, ki zastopa slovenske frančiškane v Lemontu. Lepa povezava duhovnih verskih misli z narodnim ljudskim duhom in praznovanj. Kako blagoglasne so naše cerkvene pesmi; neprekosljiva je cerkvena glasba.

Ustanovitelj slovenskih radio oddaj je že pokojni dr. Ludvik Leskovar, ki je sestavljal radio programe dolgih 33 let. Sedaj nadaljuje njegova soproga ga. Corinne. Prav ta dva sta uvedla čikaški »Slovenski dan«!

Med mnogoštevilnimi narodnimi skupinami je v Chicagu dobro poznana tudi slovenska. Naš slovenski dan je potrjen in odobren s posebno proklamacijo po županju mesta Chicaga in po guvernerju države Illinois. Ta dva razglasa bo prebrala izvoljena slovenska »Miss« — slovensko dekle večletna sodelavka in plesalka pri folklorni plesni skupini. Castitamo Cindy Mikec, njeni mami ge. Albini, sestri in dobrim starim staršem. Oblečena v slovensko narodno nošo bo razglasa prebrala v slovenskem in angleškem jezi-

Program letošnje proslave Slovenskega dne prav gotovo ne bo nikogar razočaral. Za vsakega udeleženca bo nekaj lepega. Nekaj izvlečkov: Na

povabilo pripravljalnega odbora bo nastopil nam že znani zbor Gallus iz Milwaukeeja pod vodstvom prof. dr. Leona Muškatevca. Ljubitelji lepega petja tega posebno pozdravljamo. Naš domači Mladisnki orkester pod taktirko p. Vendelina Špendova, njegovega ustanovitelja bo zaigral na svo moč dobro in veselo.

Na čikaškem odru bo prvič nastopil ansambel Tony Klepec iz Girarda, Ohio. Seveda mladi ga je težko pričakujejo. Razveseljeval jih bo še dolgo po proslavi. Nikakor ne smemo pozabiti naše domače male in velike plesalce in plesalke, ki tako zvesto hodijo na vaje in se razumejo na vrsto slovenskih plesov. Polni veselja in mlade radosti, pa tudi slovenskega ponosa bodo vezali posamezne točke programa ter budili novo upanje v bodočnost slovenstva.

Za postrežbo jedil in pijač bo dobro preskrbljeno. Dvorana in kuhinja bosta odprti že od pete ure naprej. Večerja se bo dobila tudi po končani proslavi. Upamo, da bodo vsi zadovoljni.

»Slovenski Dan« v Chicagu bo jutri, 18. oktobra, zvečer ob 7. uri! Vljudno ste vabljeni vsi Slovenci in Chicage in okolice!

Ana Gaber

Rojaki iz New Yorka!

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Vljudno vas vabimo na misijonsko prireditev, ki bo letos v nedeljo, 2. novembra.

Da smo ustregli našim faranom, ki pripeljejo otroke v slovensko šolo, smo se odločili za prvo nedeljo v novembru, po 10. sv. maši. Rev. Jenko nam bo zanimivo govoril o naših slovenskih misijonarjih, otroci nas bodo razvedrili.

Darila so lepa: \$100; g. in ga. Serjak iz N.J. sta darovala mogočno stojalo za televizorja, ga. Keršmančeva pa doma izdelano odejo (quilt), ga. Sonja Mosquin električno posodo, ga. Rolih krasno darilo. G. Vlaj nam bo tudi letos daroval blago iz svoje Tex trgovi-

povezani v skupnost - v občestvo. Povezanost z njimi je odlika in po molitvi ozdravlja bolest ločitve.

Vera v občestvo svetnikov je priprava za večnost.

LEMONT, III. - V nedeljo 2. novembra obhajamo Spomin vseh vernih rajnih. Ob dveh popoldan bomo začeli na samostanskem pokopališču z molitvijo za naše pokojne: za pokojnega škofa Gregorija Rožmana - za naše pokojne sobrate frančiškane, za vse pokojne slovenske duhovnike za pokojne žrtve komunistične revolucije v Sloveniji - za vse slovenske žrtve vojn, vključno ameriških vojn. Nato gremo med molitvijo v procesiji v cerkve Marije Pomagaj, kjer bo sv. maša za pokojne. Obhajanje daritve sv. maše bo glavna slovesnost v spomin naših pokojnih. Skladno s tem bomo poslušali besedila k posameznim delom svete maše. Nekatere pesmi bo pel pevski zbor, nekatere pesmi bomo peli skupno.

Vabimo vas tudi, da vključite svoje pokojne v dnevno daritev svete maše, ki bo vse dni novembra v naši cerkvi. V ta namen odgovorite na pisma, ki smo jih poslali tako, da na priložene listke napišete imena pokojnih, ki naj jih vključimo v dnevne novembrske maše.

Mir in vse dobro!

Lepo prosimo še za kako darilo, posebno za domače pecivo.

Samo enkrat na leto vas nadlegujemo za naše slovenske misijonarje in misijonarke, katerih mnogi so že stari in izčrpani, a še delajo na misijonskem polju, da pomagajo reševati duše za Kristusa. Pridite na naše kosilo in podprite jih!

Mater Terezijo je nekdo vprašal, ko je stopila iz kapele: »Mater Terezija, ali ste se utrudila ali ste se naveličali?« »Ne,« je odgovorila, »kako naj se utrudim ali dolgočasim, ko sem pred svojim Bogom, v Njegovi družbi, v navzočnosti Njegove ljubezni? Meni je težko prekiniti to srečanje, toda zdaj moram nadaljevati drugače. Kristusa, ki smo ga gledali pod podobo kruha, moramo zdaj spoznati, ljubiti in mu služiti v podobi svojih bratov.«

Nasvidenje 2. novembra! Za N.Y. odsek MZA Helena Klesin

Pevski zbor Korotan potuje v Fairfield

FAIRFIELD, Conn. - Slovenci in njihovi prijatelji, ki se zbirajo okrog cerkve sv. Križa v Fairfieldu, bodo imeli običajno Vinsko trgatev v soboto, 25. oktobra. Toda letošnja prireditev ne bo ravno »običajna«, kajti k njej pride iz Clevelanda pevski zbor Korotan, ki bo v farni dvorani priredil koncert slovenskih narodnih pesmi. Ta koncert bo služil kot uvod v tracionalno jesensko praznovanje.

Ves spored večera še ni do podrobnosti izdelan, ko to pišemo. Določen je le čas. Koncert se bo začel takoj po večerni maši, to je ob 7. uri, okrog devetih pa bo prevzela mesto na odru godba Oberkreiner Stars, znana slovenska skupina pod vodstvom Ivana Stalcar.

Vsi prijatelji slovenske pesmi in slovenske glasbe ste prisrčno vabljeni v Fairfield k cerkvi sv. Križa, v soboto, 25. oktobra!

Pojasnilo k dopisu

CLEVELAND, O. - Dne 10. oktobra je bil v AD članek s prošnjo za pomoč pri popravilu podružne cerkve na Vel. Slevici. Podružnica pripada župnije Vel. Lašč, kjer že pet let župnikuje č.g. Rafko Kralj.

Naprošen sem tudi jaz, če bi pri tej nabirki mogel kaj pomagati. V članku je tudi natisnjeno moje ime z naslovom. Veliko ljudi me pozna in vedo, da sem jaz iz Gregorske fare v Slemenih — sosedna fara Vel. Lašče. Moj oče počiva že 60 let na Velikolaškem pokopališču; tako se tudi jaz čutim »velikolaščana« in zato z veseljem pri nabirki pomagam. Darove sprejemam s hvaležnostjo. Ko bo s nabirko končano, bodo objavljena imena vseh darovalcev.

John Petric, 451 E. 156 St., Cleveland, OH 44110 Tel. - 481-3762

Slov. šola v begunskem taborišču »Trofaiach« v Avstriji leta 1948



Myrtle Creek, Ore. - Kje begunska si mladina? Kam te razpršil veter je kot listje, po širnem svetu? Kje zdaj je tvoja domovina?

Med dvema ognjema je igra pometla te iz domačega je praga v Vetrinje, v šotore smrekovega igla, nato v Judenburg, v kasarno, kjer je oče služil cesarju, trideset let poprej, za pešpolk vojaka. Za tem v Liechtensteinu lesena je baraka bila tvoj dom.

Se še spominjaš lagerja ob Muri, pod razvalinami starega gradu? Za mene in mogoče tebe še v Scheifling je peljala pot, predno v Trofaiach poslala nas je UNRRA. Tam zadnja naša je bila postaja, od koder v svet nas je poslala burja. »Kje novi dom nas čaka?« smo se spraševali, tujih jezikov se učili, in končno se na dolgo pot podali. Sprejela nas je Avstralija, Nova Zelandija, Čile, Peru in Argentina, Venezuela, Uruguay in Paraguay, Južna Afrika, Kanada in Amerika — in katera še država? Si mar ostal v Avstriji, se. podal v evropske države ali vrnil se domov. Kje zdaj dom je įvoj?

Kdo si ti na tej sliki, se spominjaš še sošolcev, ali poznaš še njim imena? Čeprav so še živi mi obrazi, sem imena v večini že pozabil. Mislim pa, da so med njimi: Miklavčč, Klemenčič, Švajger, Povirk, Okorn, Fischinger, Štaudohar, Mihelič?

Pomagaj mi zbrati seznam vsakega na sliki (od leve na desno in vrsto), pošlji mi identiteto in naslov za vsakega, ki moreš. Ob priliki ti bom tako lahko poslal čim bolj popolno sliko, da zvemo drug za drugega in, če mogoče, tudi kdaj v bodoče, da se spet snidemo — kaj če bi se na istem kraju?

Če si slovenščino morda pozabil, nič hudega, kar po angleško, špansko ali drugem jeziku se oglasi. Vesel bom vsakega odziva.

> Jaka Okorn 1878 S. Myrtle Rd., Myrtle Creek OR 97457

Prošnja za pomoč misijonarju

MONTEREY, Kalif. - Sredi avgusta je prišel v San Francisco misijonar p. Lojze Podgrajšek. Doma je iz Planine na Pohorju — dežela Štajerska. Kanadčani se p. Lojzka gotovo spominjajo, saj je pet let študiral v Torontu. Zadnja tri leta je deloval v Zambiji, kjer je kar deset slovenskih misijonarjev (in ena laična misijonarka). Tukaj v San Franciscu pa bo p. Lojze dokončal potrebni študij pred zadnjimi zaobljubami v Družbi Jezusovi.

Takoj po prihodu v San Francisco je naš mladi misijonar stopil v stik s Slovenci na slovenski župniji, kjer ob nedeljah večkrat pomaga. Prijatelji misijonov dobro vedo, kako težek je velikokrat položaj naših misijonarjev, saj poleg skrbi za duhovno rast in blagor božjega kraljestva, misijonarji dostikrat skrbijo tudi za telesni blagor najrevnejših. Potrebe so mnoge in velike.

V kolikor predstojniki ne odločijo drugače, se bo p. Lojze prihodnje leto vrnil nazaj v Zambijo. Ker dobro pozna razmere in potrebe svojega misijona, želi s seboj pripeljati primeren avtomobil za težaven teren. Tako bi olajšal in pospešil delo na misijonu. Lahko bi obiskal več postojank v krajšem času, bil bi telesno manj izčrpan in zdravstveno manj ogrožen.

Naj omenim, da je misel na avtomobil začela rasti z darom, ki ga je misijonar v ta namen prejel v Torontu. Da to misel uresniči, je pa potrebno zbrati še kakih devetdeset odstotkov denarja. Vsak dar je dar za misijone. V imenu misijonarja se obračam na dobra srca, ki bi želela darovati v ta sklad za avtomobil. Darove lahko pošljete neposredno p. Lojzetu na sledeči naslov:

Rev. Lojze Podgrajšek, S.J. St. Ignatius College Preparatory,

2001 — 37th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116

(P. Lojze ostane na tem naslovu vse do 28. februarja 1987).

Darove lahko pošljete tudi na moj naslov, in jih bom posredoval p. Lojzetu:

Louis Oven, 835 Pine St., Monterey, CA 93940

V BLAG SPOMIN

PETE OBLETNICE SMRTI NAŠEGA BRATA



Ferdinanda Gospodarič ki ga je Bog poklical k sebi dne 21. oktobra 1981.

Že pet let je minulo, odkar si dragi brat šel od nas, pa vedno lep spomin je nate, pogrešamo Te vsak čas.

Vrh višave bivaš jasne, kjer težav ni ne skrbi, sonce-zeče Ti ne ugasne, lepša zarja Ti svetli.

Žalujoči:

Josepina Kovač - sestra Albin Gospodarič - brat Mimi in Marija Gospodarič svakinji

Dori Scott, Marija Urbančič in Joži Odlazek - nečakinje ter drugi sorodniki

Cleveland, Batawa, Sentrupert, 17. okt. 1986.

Srečanje treh Mohorjevih družb

GORICA, It. - Po lanskem prvem srečanju treh Mohorjevih družb v Celovcu je prišlo letos 16. septembra do drugega srečanja Goriške, Celovške in Celjske Mohorjeve družbe. Na povabilo celjske sestre so se predstavniki vseh treh vej Mohorjeve družbe srečali najprej v Celju na njenem sedežu. Tu je predsednik celjske MD p. Hieronim Žveglič pozdravil zamejske predstavnike in predstavil dejavnost družbe. Poudaril je istočasno pomen srečanja treh Mohorjevih družb.

Srečanja so se udeležili tudi nekateri predstavniki odbora MD iz Celja, Ljubljane in Primorske. Celovško MD sta zastopala dr. Pavel Zablatnik in inž. Franc Kattnig, Goriško MD pa tajnik dr. Jože Markuža in prof. Marko Tavčar. Po izmenjavi poročil o delovanju posameznih družb ter o njihovem skupnem sodelovanju so si udeleženci srečanja ogledali prostore celjske MD.

Nato smo skupno odpotovali na Ponikvo, rojstno župnijo svetniškega škofa A.M. Slomška, ki je osnoval Mohorjevo družbo. Tu nas je pričakal Slomškov naslednik mariborski škof dr. Franc Kramberger. Vsem je najprej izrekel dobrodošlico in duhovnike po-

(dalje na str. 4)

NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

1903

1986

V globoki žalosti in vdani v božjo voljo, sporočamo vsem sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem, da se je za vedno poslovil od nas srčno ljubljeni oče, stari oče, tast in stric

FRANK STERGAR

Svoje blage oči je zatisnil 6. avgusta 1986. Njegova žena Marija je umrla pred njim in sicer 3. septembra 1970. Naš dragi pokojnik je bil rojen 21. septembra 1903 v vasi Gorjuše, Bohinj, in prišel v Ameriko leta 1950. Bil je član društva Presv. Srca Jezusovega štev. 172 KSKJ, Kluba upokojencev na St. Clairju, in društva Najsvetejšega Imena pri Sv. Vidu.

Pogreb je bil 9. avgusta 1986 iz Zak pogrebnega zavoda na St. Clairju, s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida dop. ob 9.30 in od tam na pokopališče All Souls, Chardon, Ohio. Globoko smo hvaležni č.g. Jožetu Božnarju za številne obiske v bolnici in na domu, za podelitev zakramentov za umirajoče, za vodenje rožnega venca v pogrebnem zavodu, za opravljeno pogrebno sv. mašo, ter za spremstvo in molitve na pokopališčin

Naša topla zahvala naj velja vsem, ki so pokojnika kropili, molili za pokoj njegovi blagi duši, vsem, ki so darovali za sv. maše ali v dobre namene, in vsem, ki so poklonili lepe vence in cvetje. Hvaležni smo vsem, ki so našega očeta spremljali na njegovi zadnji poti.

Najlepša hvala vsem, ki so nam ustno ali pismeno izrazili sožalje, vsem, ki so z nami kakorkoli sočustvovali in nas tolažili. Bog naj povrne vsem članom in članicam društev, katerim je pripadal, za vso naklonjenost in za molitev rožnega venca. Naša iskrena zahvala velja nosilcem krste, vsem, ki so dali na razpolago svoja vozila za udeležbo pri pogrebu, in pa osebju Zak pogrebnega zavoda za vso skrb in vzorno vodstvo pogreba.

Hvaležni smo ge. Martini Jakomin za lepo petje pri pogrebni sv. maši, ter g. Petru Johnsonu, organistu, za spremljavo. Hvaležni smo tudi pevskemu zboru Korotanu za ganljivo petje v pogrebni kapeli. Najlepša hvala sosedom in prijateljem za vsa jedila, ki so jih prinesli za pogrebščino, ter ge. Josephine Stanonik, ki je pripravila tako okusno kosilo po pogrebu.

Razposlali smo zahvalne kartice vsem, za katere smo imeli naslove. Ako kdo take kartice ni prejel, naj nam oprosti in naj s to javno zahvalo prejme našo globoko zahvalo.

Spomin na Te je naš zaklad saj vsak od nas Te imel je rad; pri Bogu zdaj se veseliš, a v srcih naših Ti živiš!

Žalujoči ostali:

MHLLIE JERAJ, Burlington, Ontario, Canada,
ANI ERDANI in MARY REES — hčerke;
FRANK, ml. in WALTER — sinova;
FRANK JERAJ in MIRO ERDANI — zeta;
SONJA in KATHY - snahi
vnuki in vnukinje ter ostalo sorodstvo v Sloveniji.

Cleveland, Ohio, 17. oktobra 1986.



Hčerki z družinama; sinova z družinama

Cleveland, Ohio, 17. oktobra 1986.

ter ostalo sorodstvo v Minnesoti in Sloveniji.

Dom naj bo družinska cerkev

Cleveland, Ohio - Škof Anthony M. Pilla v Clevelandu je pred nekaj tedni dal v vseh katoliških cerkvah clevelandske škofije prebrati pastirsko pismo z naslovom: The Church of the Home". Kot je že po naslovu škofovega pastirskega pisma razvidno, je njem nakazana tesna povezanost med Cerkvijo in družino. Škof ni imel v mislih samo vesoljne Cerkve, marveč je predvsem poudarjal živo družinsko povezanost z domačo farno cerkvijo, kajti družina vrši v okolju svojega doma enako poslanstvo kot ga vrši domača farna cerkev. Z izpolnjevanjem božje volje in z vzgledom božje ljubezni ustvarjajo družine prisotnost Boga v svojih domovih.

Nikak posvetni položaj v privatni ali javni službi in nobena posvetna kulturna vrednota - kolikor to sploh je ne sme izpodkopati osnov duhovnega družinskega življenja. Lagodna posvetna naziranja o moralnih načelih razkrajajo trdnost družin, navajajo k zakonski nezvestobi in končno z ločitvijo v zakonu povzročijo razpad družine, nesrečno življenje otrok, ki se čestokrat prenaša na več generacij.

Bistvena osnova namena medsebojne pomoči vseh ameriških bratskih organizacij temelji predvsem na lepem družinskem življenju. Zato je Kongres ameriških bratskih organizacij že pred leti izbral za geslo delovanja "Fraternalism is a Family Affair" -Bratstvo je družinska zadeva. Razkroj vsake družbe in naroda, kakor tudi države, se najprej začenja z razkrojem družine. Tega se sedaj zavedajo tudi državni voditelji in krščanski javni delavci ter so začeli z roko v roki delovati s krščanskim cerkvenim vodstvom, da bi se zopet obnovilo tradicionalno družinsko življenje, kakor ga nam je namenil Bog in po svojih zapovedih uredil vse človeško življenje.

Srečanje treh Mohorjevih družb

vabil k somaševanju v lepi

baročni cerkvi sv. Martina. Z mariborskim škofom so

somaševali dr. Pavel Zablatnik, dr. Jože Markuža, krajevni dekan, predstavnik koprske škofije, tajnik celjske MD dr. Marijan Smolik in njen predsednik p. Hieronim Žveglič. K sv. maši se je zbralo tudi veliko število domačinov, kljub delovnemu dnevu na polju. Pel je tudi cerkveni pevski zbor.

Vsi smo prisluhnili prijetni škofovi besedi, ki je poudaril pomen tega srečanja prav na kraju, kjer je živel škof Slomšek. Mariborski škof je še posebej dejal, da nas Slovence druži isti jezik, ista vera in ista pesem. Vse te vrednote pa je vedno širila Mohorjeva družba, ki je Slovence učila pisati in brati. Zaželel je, da bi Mohorjeva družba še naprej ostala zvesta svojemu poslanstvu.

Vredno je pripomniti, da se je prvič zgodilo, da so se predstavniki treh Mohorjevih družb srečali v krajih Slomškovega življenja in to pri sveti daritvi.

Odborniki celjske MD so vse udeležence srečanja povabili na slavnostno kosilo v bližnjo gostilno. Mariborski škof se tega kosila ni mogel udeležiti, ker je odpotoval v Zagreb na pogreb škofa Jablanovića. Predsednik Celjske MD p. Hieronim Žveglič se je vsem zahvalil za prisotnost, še posebej pa predstavnikom goriške in celovške MD ter izrazil željo, da bi se podobna srečanja obnavljala iz leta v leto. Prihodnje naj bi bilo v Gorici.

Po kosilu smo se skupno odpeljali na Slom, kjer smo obiskali rojstno hišo A.M. Slomška. Predsednik Celjske MD je povabil vse udeležence srečanja, naj bi podpisali peticijo na krajevne oblasti, da bi rojstna hiša A.M. Slomška postala kulturni spomenik. S tem smo zaključili srečanje treh Mohorjevih družb s pomembnim obiskom krajev ustanovitelja A.M. Slomška.

J(ože) M(arkuža) Kat. glas, 25.9.1986)

Rojaki! Priporočajte Ameriško Domovino svojim slovenskim prijateljem in znancem!



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Udobnost v tem zidanem ranču, ki ima 3 spalnice in 2 kopalnici. Na pritličju družinska soba in pralna soba. Parcela 70x217'. Na zahodni strani mesta blizu dobrih šol. Cena: \$92,900. Kličite Barbara Caldwell - Miller Bishop & Assoc. - 835-6500.

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NAROČNIKOM AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE

Sedaj, ko Ameriška Domovina nudi izredne cene vsem novim naročnikom, vas naprošamo, da priporočate svojim prijateljem in znancem, naj se tudi oni čimprej poslužijo te izjemne ugodnosti in postanejo naročniki tega našega priljubljenega časopisa.

Da se pridobivanje novih naročnikov čimbolj pospeši, vas naprošamo, da nam pomagate pri tej akciji tako, da skušate pridobiti vsaj enega novega naročnika. Če bi se to lahko praktično izvedlo, bi v kratkem času podvojili naložbo časopisa. To pa bi, seveda, bilo tudi najboljše zagotovilo, da bo časopis še naprej redno izhajal in uspeval med Slovenci v Ameriki, Kanadi in V širnem svetu.

Vemo, da vam je kot dolgoletnim zvestim naročnikom *Ameriška Domovina* pri srcu, zato vam ne bo težko priporočiti list svojim prijateljem in znancem. Obenem pa jim boste storili veliko uslugo, kajti to je edini način, da tudi oni lahko zvedo za to izredno priliko.

Prijatelji Ameriške Domovine

LJUBEČIH SRC SE SPOMINJAMO

Ob drugi obletnici smrti dragega moža in očeta JOŽETA JUHANT



Rojen 9. marca 1905 Umrl 23. oktobra 1984

sina in brata ob 5. obletnici, v letih 37 nasilne smrti

JANEZA JUHANT



Rojen 20. avgusta 1944 Umrl 28. avgusta 1981

Draga nam oba, spokojno v grobu spavajta, po božjem usmiljenju nebeški raj uživajta. Nas pa tolaži pogled na križ, ki nam govori, da vidimo se v večnosti.

Za vama žalujoči: žena Josephina in sin dr. Frank; v Sloveniji sin Andrej in brat France ter ostali sorodniki.

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October Monthly Economic Review

Treasury officials from the G-5 (Japan, West Germany, France, Great Britain, and the U.S.) met in the nation's capital during the final weekend of September. Heading the agenda were measures to reduce the negative trade balances that exist between the U.S. and the other G-5 members, notably Japan and West Germany.

For months, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker has appealed to the Japanese and West Germans to revitalize their economies and absorb more imports, thereby reducing their extraordinary trade surpluses with the U.S.

It is becoming painfully evident that a weaker dollar,

Thanks

Mr. Mike Spisich is recuperating at his son's home in Wickliffe. He thanks everyone for their prayers, calls, visits and flowers.

Get Well Wishes

Speedy recovery to our super photographer and St. Clair beautician Emilee Jenko after her oral surgery.

especially relative to the Yen and Mark, will not be enough to sufficiently improve the U.S. trade balance. Increased demand from our trading partners is essential if the U.S. is to pare down its \$150 billion trade deficit. To achieve this, the Japanese and West Germans must pursue more aggressive monetary and fiscal

Just as it will require more than a weaker dollar to significantly reduce the trade deficit, it may require more than a drop in interest rates to revive U.S. manufacturing and investment. With capacity utilization hovering at 79%, the incentive to invest is weakened. To increase capacity, industrial production must somehow be revived from its two-year hiatus.

An improved outlook for the U.S. import-competing sector would be just the stimulus.

If the U.S. trade deficit was not so immense, the U.S. economy would be expanding at a much quicker pace.

Dan Pavsek Tom Laszcz

Chief Economists AmeriTrust of Cleveland

McCormack Seeks Readers' Support

On March 14, 1983, I was sworn in as our Cuyahoga County Auditor. It is a responsibility I thoroughly enjoy. Much like your leadership responsibilities with Domovina, I too welcome being close to the families of our area when there are matters of interest to them pending.

As our County Auditor, it is my responsibility to see that Cuyahoga County funds are spent legally and that tax revenues are distributed properly. Cuyahoga County is not only the largest county in Ohio, but is one of the more important counties in the United States.

Ohio Law places more specific duties upon the County Auditor than most other officials. Many of the functions performed by our office are complex and require the skills of trained public servants with many years experience. We have tried to give the public excellent Public Service.

On November 4th of this year I am seeking to be reelected. I would be proud to know that you, your family, and your fellow members (readers) of Domovina would favorably consider my candidacy. I respectfully ask for your support in my effort. Thank you.

Cordially, Tim McCormack Cuyahoga County Auditor

The 55th anniversary of and entertainment.

Branch 50 Slovenian Women's Union will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 26 at the Slovenian Home on Holmes Avenue.

We were organized in 1931 by the late Albina Novak, with 20 lovely Slovenian young ladies at the first meeting. Presently, our membership is 366 Adults, 59 Juniors and 76 Socials.

We are proud to be the second largest branch of S.W.U. in the United States. Seven charter members are still with us, Josephine Seelye, Josephine, Mitzi and Frances Bencin, Antoinette Celesnik, Rose LoPresti, and Carole Traven.

There will be a Holy Mass at 10:30 a.m. at St. Mary's Church on Holmes Ave. Following a light breakfast after Mass, a State Convention meeting in conjunction with Branch No. 50 will commence. We will leave at 2:30 p.m. to Collinwood Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave. where

Live and Learn

Editor:

Enclosed is a donation to be used for the printing press or other useful needs. It is good to keep an ethnic paper going. Hope the young generation will do the same, to live and to learn, Best wishes for success.

> **Eddie Skufca** Cleveland

Recent Death

MARIE K. DOLINAR

Frances Praprotnik, Marie

Beck, Frances Derov,

Ernestine Jevec, Josephine

Rose Zuzek.

Smith, Ann Nowakowski and

All members of the S.W.U.

Branches and friends are in-

If members cannot attend the

Mass, the breakfast or the co

meeting come to the dinner.

For tickets and information

Ann Tercek

call 442-0647 or 261-3615.

vited to help us celebrate.

Marie K. Dolinar (nee Perusek) died late Sunday evening, Oct. 12 at Euclid General Hospital.

She was the wife of the late Joseph Klemencic who died in 1928 and Frank Dolinar who died in 1968; the mother of Joseph F. Klemencic and Lillian M. Klemencic (dec.); the grandmother of Ronald J. Klemencic, Mrs. Patrick (Linda) Grady and Mrs. Eric (Karen) Penicka; the greatgrandmother of Christopher and Michael Klemencic and Melissa Grady; the sister of Joseph (dec.), William, Stanley (dec.), John, Edward, Frances Wolfe (dec.), Mrs. Ludwig (Albina) Savel and Mrs. Bernard (Elsie) Zalar; the mother-in-law of Frances (nee Zalar); an aunt, great-aunt and great-grand-aunt. Her parents, Mary and Joseph

Perusek, are both deceased. She was born in Cleveland and lived there until she moved to Euclid 18 years ago. She had worked at Richmond Brothers as a seamstress when she was a young woman. Later, she worked for several years in the credit and collection department of the May

Company.

She was a member of the Modern Crusaders Lodge No. 45 of AMLA (serving as recording secretary and auditor at one time), the Slovenian Women's Union Branch 50 (and a former auditor of this lodge), the Euclid Pensioners, the Holmes Ave. Pensioners, the St. Mary (Holmes Ave.) Altar and Rosary Society, the St. Jerome's Altar and Rosary Society, and the following groups from St. William's Church: the Ladies' Guild, the Legion of Mary and the Senior Citizens group.

The Funeral Mass was Thursday, Oct. 16 at St. Williams Church. Interment at All Souls Cemetery. Friends called at the Grdina Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd.

v v. v In the 18th century, every patient admitted to St. Bartholomew Hospital was obliged to deposit 19 shillings, 6 pence for burial fees - money to be refunded on recovery. This was in London.

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In Loving Memory

OF OUR BELOVED MOTHER, GRANDMOTHER AND GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

ANTONIA BARAGA

FIRST ANNIVERSARY She died Oct. 17, 1985.

No one knows how much we miss you, No one knows the bitter pain we have suffered since we lost you, Life has never been the same.

In our hearts your memory lingers, Sweetly, tender, fond and true. There is not a day, dear mother, that we do not think of you.

> Srčno ljubljena nam mati, šla prezgodaj si od nas dobra, skrbna si nam bila, pogrešamo Te vsak čas.

> > Sadly missed by:

Albina M. Zimmerman - daughter Sylvia Baraga — daughter-in-law Nancy Domiano — granddaughter Jim Baraga and wife Kathy - grandson Jamie, Anthony J. and Joshua Baraga great-grandchildren

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John Dejak holds Open House to Mark 20th Year

BY MADELINE D. DEBEVEC

John F. Dejak, president of Eastlake's Dejak Machine & Tool Co., and his wife, Amalia sponsored an Open House celebration marking the 20th anniversary of their company and announced the opening of their new office building complex.

On Friday afternoon, civic leaders including Eastlake Mayor Morris Becker and business associates, councilmen, customers and suppliers were on hand to share in the joy with the Dejak family at the ribbon cutting ceremony to their new office and shop complex located at 35595 Curtis Blvd. Refreshments were served in a tent pitched next to his shop. In the new buildings, champagne and a buffet table awaited visitors.

Dejak's present machine shop is located across the street at 35500 Curtis Blvd. Dejak and his gracious wife, Amalia, and his shop personnel showed visitors the working activities of the business. There were dozens of machines with metal plaques on them declaring, "Designed and Built by John Dejak Machine & Tool Co." He explained that when an order comes in with blueprints for parts and no machine exists which can manufacture the components, his company will design and make the machine which will in turn produce the parts. Dejak products can be found in most General Motors engines.

Although all the Dejak buildings are located less than half a mile from the interstate freeway, there are woods in the back which gives the appearance of a very picturesque setting.



John and Amalia Dejak are a picture perfect couple as they dance a beautiful waltz to the sounds of the excellent Tony Klepec Orchestra. There was plenty of dancing, food and liquid refreshments for all 400

On Sunday afternoon, about 400 friends and neighbors of the Dejaks attended the Open House and Dedication of their new buildings. Rev. Victor Tomc blessed the structures. A buffet dinner, prepared by the Maple Heights Catering Company, was served. There were liquid refreshments available all afternoon and evening. The Tony Klepec Orchestra played for dancing in the new building.

Slovenian architect Richard Beck along with John Dejak designed the new complex which is available for rent. The spaces consists of beautiful modern offices in front with room for manufacturing in the back. An entire complex may be leased, or it can be subdivided among tenants.

Although Dejak requested, "no gifts," on the invitations, plaques were presented to him by the Belokranjski Klub and his employees. John is from Ribnica, his wife, Amalia, is from the Belokranjski region of Slovenia and he is an enthusiastic and dedicated member of the club.

Dejak presented Eastlake Mayor Morris Becker with a plaque commemorating the occasion.

John Dejak is a charter and continuing member of "Friends of Ameriška Domovina" and was on the planning committee for the very successful "Domovina Day" at Slovenska Pristava two years ago.

The Slovenian American National Art Guild is sponsoring its annual Artists & Crafts Show and Sale on Sunday, Oct. 19 from noon to 6 p.m. at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Ave., Euclid. Free admission. The show will feature art works, crafts, demonstrations, folk art, splashers, food, and more. Be sure to support our hard working and dedicated Slovenian artists.

St. Vitus Holy Name Society is sponsoring an old fashioned "Roast Pork Dinner", prepared by chef Joe Komat and staff on Sunday, Oct. 19 from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the auditorium. The menu will include roast pork, home fries, salad, applesauce, and dessert. Adults \$6, children \$3. Tickets are available at the door.

Charles and Agnes Krivec recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. They renewed their vows in a Mass of thanksgiving at St. Mary's Church, where they were married Sept. 12, 1936.

The Krivecs' family and friends attended a party in their honor at the home of their daughter, Carol Delly, of Chardon. They also have a son, Ronald of Georgia.

Residents of Euclid for 43 years, the Krivecs are members of the Holmes Avenue Pensioners.

Znidarsic-Nicosia Engagement

Dr. and Mrs. Adolph F. Znidarsic, Euclid, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Claire to Nicholas Edward Nicosia, son of Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Nicosia of Rochester, New

Miss Znidarsic is a graduate of Villa Angela Academy and Ursuline College. She is employed by the Limited Incorporated. Mr. Nicosia is a graduate of Mc Quaid Jesuit High School and received a Bachelor of Science Degree from John Carroll University. He is currently a senior dental student at the University of Buffalo, School of Dental Medicine.

An August 1987 wedding is planned.

Business Scene:

Jo Ann Kaifesh is nearing a million dollars in sales for Mike Sykora Realty. She has been celebrating her 50th birthday all year beginning with a Acapulco Cruise in January, two weeks in Hawaii in April, a week in Atlanta, Georgia in June, and a week in Springfield, Virginia in July.

Jo Ann and husband Ed are leading a Caribbean Cruise trip aboard the S/S Norway in January and a weekend trip to Las Vegas in March. For further information on the trips call her at 1-256-3639.

Ed says, "Jo Ann is celebrating her birthday every day of her life."



Jo Ann Kaifesh receives a certificate of congratulations from the KSKJ from Ohio Regional Director Joseph Pancar at a lodge 169 banquet at the Collinwood Slovenian Home on Sunday, Sept. 28. Jo Ann is approaching a million dollars in sales for Mike Sykora Realty.



KSKJ Northern Ohio Regional Director Joseph Hocevar, left, offers congratulations to 50-year member George Opalich at the lodge 169 dinner in Collinwood recently. Opalich is owner of Non-Ferrous Metal Fabricating in Euclid and Mentor, Ohio

Jo Ann, the active mother of five, loves to entertain in her lovely Kirtland home and will think of any excuse to plan a party, be it a sit down dinner for 30 or a buffet for 100 with a scrumptious feast

from soup to dessert and all with the greatest of ease.

George Opalich, owner of Non-Ferrous Fabricating Co., plans to expand his Euclid plant in 1987.

Marsha Kuhar is teaching part-time at the Medical College of Ohio in Toledo to community nursing students. Her husband, Bogomir, is the pharmacist and owner of the Medicine Shoppe in Fremont,

The Collinwood Slovenian Home is sponsoring a Spaghetti Dinner on Sunday, November 9 from 1 to 5 p.m.

Proceeds from this benefit are to reduce the costs involved in purchasing and paving the expanded parking lot. The expenditures of which exceeded their wildest expectations.

The \$6.00 admission ticket entitles guests to a full course spaghetti, meatballs, and sausage dinner with salad, garlic bread and a glass of wine and a chance to win a 19-inch color TV as an attendance gift. Admission for children is \$3.

For tickets call Mary Podlogar at 851-5761 or the Club Room at 681-6649.



Mary Claire Znidarsic



Adolph Rupe, left, Tony Petkovsek and Theresa Zelko, an employee of Dejak Machine and Tool Co. admire the spacious new facility. Petkovsek will be celebrating 25 years of radio broadcasting with many activities on the Thanksgiving Weekend in the Greater Cleveland area. Highlight of the events will be Thanksgiving evening at St. Joseph High School Auditorium where 25 polka bands will perform. Tickets for all events are available at the Polka Village 971 E. 185 St. Petkovsek is also part owner of Kollander World Travel at the same address and at 11:00 p.m., after leaving Dejak's Open House, he met the Frank Novak and Lee Ann D'Arcy tour bus which had returned from an extended weekend trip to New York City which included a tour of the Statue of Liberty, dinner at Mama Leone's and a Broadway Play, "Forty-Second Street." Most passengers remarked it was one of the best vacation tours they had ever experienced. John Nielsen, Ph.D., of New York City also greeted the tour group there and gave each member a copy of his book, "Dining Out In Greenwich Village, — a personal guide to over 800 restaurants in Chinatown, East Village, Greenwich Village, Little Italy, Lower East Side, Soho, and Tribeca." Nielsen also wrote an article in tribute to his mother, Pavla, which is appearing in these pages of American Home.



The Kozina family of Euclid include Mimi with parents John and Mimi.



John Dejak (center) and his wife, Amalia, are excited to receive a card from Tony Klepec Orchestra and friends from Girard, Ohio. The envelope also contained a certificate for a weekend trip to the Sheraton Shenango Valley hotel in Middlesex, Pennsylvania sylvania called "The Acapulco Holiday." Tony, a subscriber to the American Home, played music for dancing during the Open House festivities at the John Dejak Properties.



Angie Fujs, left, owner of Frangie's Fashions, 475 E. 200 St., Euclid, views the Dejak Properties with Steffie Jarem.



Matt Hutar of Euclid, Treasurer of Belokranjski Club, examines one of the plaques presented to John Dejak. Sharing the happy occasion are Minka Kmetich and Zdenka Zakrajsek of Richmond Heights.



Steffie Jarem, Ivanka and Frank Kogovsek and Terry Jarem chat in the luxurious lobby of Dejak Properties at the Open House on Sunday, Oct. 12. The Eastlake properties are close to the freeway, and are available for lease.



Amelia and John Dejak view a Edward Merichulek painting of their new office and shop building complex. Each of the three buildings may be divided four ways, or in half, or the entire structure can be rented.



Valentine Kavcic, owner of V and K Construction, left, explains his cast covered broken right arm to Matt Grdadolnik and Victor Kmetich, owners of Built Rite Construction Co.



Maria and Anton Jarc of Wickliffe share the beauty of the John Dejak Properties with Agnes Sodja and Franc Rupnik of Richmond Heights.

Photos by James V. and Madeline D. Debevec

Recipes

PORK CHOP 'N POTATO BAKE

6 pork chops
Vegetable oil
Seasoned salt
1 can (10 3/4 oz.) condensed

cream of celery soup 1/2 cup milk

1/2 cup sour cream

1/4 teaspoon ground black 1 package (24 ozs.) frozen

O'Brien or hash brown potatoes, thawed I cup (4 oz.) shredded

Cheddar cheese

1 can (2.8 oz.) French Fried onions

Brown pork chops in lightly greased skillet. Sprinkle with seasoned salt and set aside. Combine soup, milk, sour cream, pepper and 1/2 teaspoon seasoned salt. Stir in potatoes, 1/2 cup cheese and 1/2 can French fried onions.

Spoon mixture into 9 x 13-inch baking dish. Arrange pork chops over potatoes. Bake, covered, at 350° for 40 minutes. Top with remaining cheese and onions; bake, uncovered, 5 minutes longer.

Makes 6 servings

COMPANY CABBAGE

A Swiss cheese cabbage custard with a hint of nutmeg.

1 medium (about 2 lbs.) cabbage, coarsely shredded 8 cups boiling water

3 tablespoons butter or margarine

3 eggs

1/2 cup half and half cream 1/2 cup milk

1/2 cup shredded Swiss cheese, divided

1/4 teaspoon salt

1/8 teaspoon pepper 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg

Place cabbage in a colander in the sink. Gradually pour boiling water over cabbage. Drain well.

In Dutch oven melt butter or margarine. Add cabbage; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, over medium heat until cabbage is soft and golden, about 15 minutes. Cool slightly.

Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease a 1-quart baking dish. In medium bowl beat eggs, cream, milk, 2 tablespoons cheese, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Add cabbage and mix well. Pour into dish. Sprinkle on remaining cheese. Bake 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings, about 185 calories each.

OVEN FRIES

2 large baking potatoes I tablespoon salad oil 1/2 teaspoon salt

Preheat oven to 500°F. Peel potatoes and cut into sticks about 1/4 inch thick. Toss with oil.

Arrange potatoes in a single layer on cookie sheet. Bake 15 to 20 minutes, tossing occasionally. Sprinkle with salt.

Makes 4 servings, 75 calories each.

The Rojshek Saga-

Ed. Note: Last year Prof. John P. Nielsen of New York City wrote about his family's big reunion in Slovenia. In this issue he further looks into the story of the Rojshek family during their hardships and triumphs in America and in Slovenia.

by John P. Nielsen

Some of the sociological points I have had to look into are: (1) the conflict of cultures for an immigrant coming into burgeoning America; (2) the sorting out of class distinctions lingering on in ethnic communities in this country, such as the pecking order in the communities and among relatives, especially those marrying in this country into different life styles and wealth statuses; (3) the important role of paternal love needed so much to give the offspring a sense of security for the new challenges that assimilation into American culture calls for, together with the opposite phenomenon of parental harshness bred in peasant and strongly patriarchal societies, all overlayed with the hostility so readily engendered among relatives, and all of which wrecking psychological havoc; and (4) the social stigmas associated with offsprings born out of wedlock. Then there is the political problem of adjusting from a socialistic oriented country to a nonsocialistic one, or, to run the risk of label branding, between communist and capitalist governments. One could go on and on: the different work ethics between Catholic Europeans and Protestant Americans, the natural influence of different historical trends between Europe and America, the role of war and the loss of young men in battle, young men being groomed take over major homesteads, were they to come back alive.

As I said, being an academic, I've looked into these questions with a professional eye. I have read rather deeply into ethnic literature, and I have had to learn to read Slovenian, and to relearn the speaking of this language learned as a child, but which I had quite forgotten after thirty years living in New York, and I have become if not an expert, at least well read in Darwinian and social evolution. In passing I have become knowledgeable in both Slovenian and American history.

What seems to be indicated as to procedure from here on in, is to complete the series in about five more issues. Then with the data on hand for the descendancy of a family after some six-seven generations, make an analysis to see what conclusions one might draw, and what might be learned. The sample is an interesting one: one half of the descendants, over 200, live in this country, and one half are still back in Slovenia, totalling a population of about 500, not too bad a sample size. Maybe when it is all done (and if I live long enough) the results should be published under some form or other. We shall see.

The Pavla (Plevnik) Sesek Genealogical Chart

The church records at St. Peter's in Ljubljana and at Devici Marija v Polje (Virgin Mary of the Fields) in Vevche, a mile or so from Spodnje Kashelj, do not reveal clearly which Sesek came first to Kashelj. In discussions this writer has had with some old residents of Kashelj, it seems that the first Sesek came from Mount Brezje, the holy shrine in Slovenia to which Catholics make pilgrimages and that this first Sesek was a Martin Sesek born before 1800. It was the first name, Martin, that gave the name to the Martinchek Homestead (pri Martinchku, or Martinchkova hisha), bearing the house number of 30. This number indicated that it was the 30th homestead built in Kashelj. The numbering scheme, according to the sequence of house addition in a hamlet, began about 1800 when the Austrian government switched from volunteer lifetime military service in a mercenary army, to recruiting draftees from the eligible males from the general population.

Houses numbering from 1 to 10 in Kashelj appeared to have been built before 1600. The fact that in 1800 house No. 30 was being built indicates that the growth rate of these hamlets was tripling in 200 years or so. Kashelj was one of six villages comprising the parish of Devici Marija v Polje, which in turn made up the village of Zalog. Parishes and villages in those days were blended together, more or less.

Today, there are about 100 or so houses per hamlet, and the overall village of Zalog now numbers about 3,000 in population. Devici Marija v Polje was a suburban parish, having stemmed from St. Peter's in Ljubljana.

The church records for Kashelj from 1600 to 1785 or so are found at St. Peter's Church, and after 1785 they can be found at Devici Marija Polje Church. Recently another church has been established in Kashelj itself, St. Andrej, and presumably what church records are now made for Kashelj churchgoers will be found at this church. However, in recent years, almost all records of births, deaths, marriages, etc. for Kashelf residents are now kept by various municipal departments, such as the Magistrate's office in Ljubljana.

In communities with such slow growth, a tripling in 200 years, traditional customs, such as wedding, baptismal, and other festive affairs, and the pecking orders for the various class systems prevailing even on the village level, became deeply seated. So

much so that vestiges of these could still be found to exist as much as 50-75 years later among the Kashelj Slovenians who had immigrated to Cleveland and remained close to the Slovenian community. As an example were the visiting practices which I observed among the Rojsheks in Cleveland. My mother frequently visited her sister Roza, and cousins such as the Grums, and they in turn visited her home. My mother also visited frequently her sister Johanna, who, as will be seen later, had arranged for Pavla's coming to America. Yet, Johanna Mocilnikar never visited Pavla's home for over a forty-year period, in spite of her living only three blocks or so away. It just was not done. Why?

Both Pavla and Johanna married from a Gruntar class (to be explained later) to a Cottage class. But the Mocilnikars after coming to America, and through business acumen, accumulated a bit of wealth, perhaps ranking among the top ten among Cleveland Slovenians. This in Johanna Mocilnikar's view put her back in the gruntar class and she conducted herself accordingly. She tried to be very selective as to whom her children married, being especially wary of "fortune hunters." Furthermore, as will be explained later, Pavla Sesek arrived pregnant at the doorstep of Johanna when she arrived in America. Johanna had reluctantly taken in Pavla as a sisterly duty, but a tacit agreement was established between them, which also will be described later. One feature of the agreement was that Pavla was never to expect that her sister Johanna would visit her home. It just would not be done. My mother therefore visited the Mocilnikars often, but never the other way around.

A similar situation existed between the Plevniks and the Mocilnikars, who as it turned out were next door neighbors, both having fine houses on East 185th St. Indeed, Joseph Plevnik and Frank Mocilnikar found it occasionally in their interest to work together on a real estate venture, for example. But Joseph Plevnik became a bank president, and thus, with already being a gruntar, it put him in a clear upper class, one good notch above the Mocilnikars. Thus, Joseph Plevnik never crossed the street to visit the Mocilnikars, and in the pride of Mocilnikar, he never visited the Plevnik household. Outside of this they were socially agreeable, both belonging to Club Ljubljana, for example, and both being officers of this organization.

As an aside along this line, when the writer of this article was chairman of the metallurgy department at NYU, he by chance hired an asiatic Indian for a research

associate post. Sometime later a second Indian was hired and it was thought that this would add to the collegial social life between the two Indians. But it was not to be. The first Indian was of the higher Brahmans caste, but the other was of the lower Moslem caste. This difference was recognized instantly by each other and the two remained strangers.

Also, Mayor Koch of New York complained once of the snobbishness shown him by the old Jewish families of New York, like the Baruchs and the Sulzburgers, whose ancestors had emigrated perhaps two centuries earlier, from Germany and from Spain, and who looked down upon the more recent Jewish immigrants coming from Russia and Poland, who first had to start life in New York in the lower East Side ghettos, the route that apparently had been followed by Koch's ancestors.

If it is so that the first Sesek in Kashelj was the Martin Sesek born before 1800, then the Martin Sesek born in 1824 we find in the church records was most likely his eldest son. This second Martin Sesek was a blacksmith by trade, employed by the Southern Railroad, or Yugo Zheleznishka, as it was then called. This railroad selected Zalog for a rather large freight yard, and presumably an engine repair shop, where Martin practiced Sesek blacksmithing. The Southern Railroad apparently was built by the Austrian government at the time when railroad lines were being extended throughout Europe, and the railroad was built to serve the region south of Vienna, down to Belgrade, west to Trieste, and to connections with Italian rail lines. Zalog then became a rather important way station in the Southern Railroad line.

The Martinchek household by 1867 had six children, and apparently a small landholding was attached to the house. In 1848 the laws of Austria permitted tenant farmers to buy the land they had been renting from their feudal landowners, and depending upon the size of the purchase, a certain hierarchy was established. A 30-hectare farm (about 75 acres) owner was classed officially as a "Gruntar," from the German word Grund (pronounced with a long "u"). A 15-hectare farm owner was called a half gruntar. Workers on these farms were indentured to the landowner, but could individually own a small house and raise a family therein. The land on which such a cottage stood belonged to the farm to which the occupier was identured.

In England this class was known as cottagers, lower than a freeholder, or yeoman, who could own land. In Slovenian the cottagers were known as "Bajtars," "Kochars," or Kajzhars," for bajta, kocha, and kajzha, terms that referred to cottages of various kinds. Martin Sesek, being an employee of a railroad as a blacksmith, much like a factory worker, was considered of the cottager class. This class standing as will be seen later had some significance from Pavla Sesek.

From 1867 on the church records for the Martinchek homestead are quite complete. Johan Sesek, eldest son of this Martin Sesek, was born in 1864 and he was to marry Nezha (for Agnes) Bricelj, and being the eldest son, was to inherit the homestead in due course. Johan and Nezha raised five children, the oldest, Johan, born in 1888, was destined to be the Sesek to emigrate to the United States in 1913, and who was to marry Pavla Plevnik, who had emigrated there two years earlier.

Going back to the Johan Sesek, born in 1864, there was a sister of Johan in the family named Cecelia. Cecelia Sesek married a Johan Lukec of No. 21 in Kashelj, which marriage produced 13 children. Most of these it is believed raised families of their own, but staying for the most part in the region, perhaps not too far from Ljubljana, It is very likely that this family tree would yield more than 100 living relatives, and thus this lineage would be on a par with that of the Rojsheks in and around Ljubljana.

Somewhere along the line there was one other Sesek descendant from Kashelf emigrating to the United States. John Oblak, a prominent Slovenian attorney in Cleveland, is a relative of the Johan Sesek branch of the Rojsheks a relationship that should be worked out sometime, as John Oblak has an extended family in the United States

United States. Pavla Plevnik, as will be developed later in this article, had a child out of wedlock in Kashelj, this being the main reason she went to the United States, leaving her infant son behind, to be brought to her in the States at a later date. It was to take ten long years. The one who took responsibility for fathering Pavla Plevnik's child was Johan Sesek. The Rojshek Plevniks being the major landowners in Kashelj, in the gruntar class, did not consider a young man from the Martincheks household as "good enough" to court a Rojshek daughter.

The Martincheks were after all only cottagers. The story is told that Johan Sesek, who wanted to see the infant he was responsible for, was not allowed to call at the Rojsheks. He thereupon got some of his friends together and they arranged a rope, or some sheets tied together, so that he could climb up to a second floor window of the Rojshek house

(Continued on page 9)

--- The Rojshek Saga-

(Continued from page 8)

to see Pavla and the baby. Johan Plevnik, the father of the Rojshek daughters, had died five years earlier, at the young age of 45, and now Mina, the widow was in charge, managing a large farm and the gostilna, involving two-three servants, and another two-three field hands. She ruled with a firm hand, and was determined to be very selective as to who would be suitable as a suitor for a Rojshek daughter. Johan Sesek was treated as a fortune

Pavla Plevnik having in a way escaped to the United States, was eventually married to Johan Sesek when he came later, and Mina Plevnik could do nothing to prevent this. It is interesting that years later a granddaughter of Mina Rojshek, Olga Plevnik, married a Sesek, Francelj Sesek, of the Martinchek household. It turned out that in the fifties the Rojshek homestead, after Mina Plevnik died, was mostly sold to outsiders and the proceeds distributed in various ways. It is interesting that a portion of the old homestead is still intact, inherited by the Olga who married a Sesek. Thus for all the precautions that Mina Plevnik had exercised to prevent the wealthy Rojshek homestead to get into the hands of the cottagers this is what happened. But this is another story.

As to the Martinchek cottage, the children of Johan Sesek (who died in 1928), Johan, Francelj, Lojze, Tone and Mici, all married and left the homestead, except for Tone, the youngest son, who stayed with the homestead and raised a family there. Today, it is one of the more stable households of Kashelj, still in the hands of a Martinchek descendant; whereas the Rojshek homestead, as just described, has been for the most part dismantled. What follows now is the story of Pavla (Plevnik) Sesek.

Vladimir M. Rus Attorney - Odvetnik

6411 St. Clair (Slovenian National Home) 391-4000 (FX)

SPECIAL OFFER

The American Home ethnic newspaper is continuing a special promotion seeking new subscribers to the Ameriška Domovina newspaper. It will last until Dec. 31, 1986.

Between now and then, persons wishing to Subscribe to the Ameriška Domovina for the first time or have not been a subscriber for the last five years) can receive the paper at a ridiculously low price lust \$15.00 a year for the twice weekly or \$10.00 a Year for the Friday (half English) edition.

IN ADDITION, any college student or person in the military service may receive the twice weekly edition for — get this — just \$10 a year, or the Friday (half or more English) for — \$5.00 a year.

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SLOVENSKO DEKLE "SLOVENIAN BRIDE" (loosely but aptly translated)

They were hurried little steps, in scuffed winter shoes, as she made her way in the early morning darkness to the church, Devici Marija v Polje (abbreviated to D. M. v P. hereafter) almost a mile from home. It had snowed lightly the night before and the ground was frozen hard. Her mother had scolded her sharply on her going to a weekday mass - Sunday was enough, what with the chores that needed to be done in the house. But Pavla had answered something to the effect that she had made a vow for Lent to go to one weekday mass with the lenten season. But the real purpose for her to go this particular morning was to pray to, ney, to plead with, the Virgin Mary that "it wasn't so." Her class at school had been told by the nun who taught catechism that if ever there came a need to have something important happen, really a desperate need, the Virgin Mary would not fail to answer a prayer, if made sincerely.

She had missed her second period! She was not entirely clear what this meant - but there was talk among her girl friends that a missed second period was clearly the signal that she was "caught." She searched in her mind for some possible doubt to this and now she recalled what the nun at school had told the class on praying to the Virgin Mary, and so she latched on to this in a desperate hope.

She got to the church and she almost ran to kneel before the blue-robed Virgin Mary statue. She prayed fervently, this was a sincere prayer if there ever was one. She repeated her prayers three or four times, as devoutly as she could. She began to feel relieved — not entirely so, as in her heart she sensed that something of cosmic dimensions was happening to her.

But the warm interior of the church gave her some comfort. She stayed only a bit to hear part of the mass, and then decided to go home as she did not want anymore scenes in the house at home. Chores were waiting for her - cows to be fed in the stable and there was the gostilna to be cleaned before the noontime arrival of customers.

It had done no good, of course. There came the third missed period, and the horrible admission had to be made to her mother. She could no longer hide it, what with morning sickness and all. The simple fact was that she was pregnant. As expected, her mother was furious and she spared no abuse on Pavla, both verbal and physical.

The baby arrived in September of that year a boy. A midwife had been called in, and there was reasonable attention paid to Pavla in this difficult time. But an awkwardness prevailed between her mother and herself. There was now the question as to who was responsible, and to arrive at a name for the christening. She was quizzed closely on who was responsible. She was not sure. It could have been either one of two brothers, of the Martinchek household, a couple doors away, Francelj, or Johan, Sesek. Both had pursued her, and she favored the younger one, Francelj, who was a bit handsomer of the two, and on the tall side. She had hoped that it would be he who would stand by her. But in this moment of great need, he evaded her, denying responsibility. She was at a loss as to how to pressure him. And then again it could have been Johan. He was interesting but he tended to exaggerate. Although he was in the army for the present he did have a kind of trade. He worked in the paper mill in Vevche. She knew that there would be a problem here. Mina Plevnik, her mother, and now a widow, was not

about to let her daughters be married to cottagers like the Martincheks. There were still two daughters in the house, Pavla and little Franscka, but she did not pay too much attention to them, they were just daughters.

Her real pride was in Ivan, the son away at school. He would salvage disintegrating Rojshek homestead. The two girls were to work as maids in the house and as waitresses in the gostilna until they were married, to be sure, only to acceptable suitors. Of course there was still little Albin, the youngest in the family, but he was still too young for any long range plans.

Now this complication turned up with Pavla. Something would be worked out in due course. But now that Pavla was a mother she took some things in her own hands. For one thng she arranged that little Francelj would not be raised in the unfriendly Rojshek household. She secretly arranged to have the infant child taken in by foster parents in Zalog, a family by the name of Orehe, with Roza Sevshek in that family to raise the child. Surprisingly, this seemed fine with Pavla's mother as she did not want little Francelj to be under foot at the Roisheks. However, she let it be known in no uncertain terms that it would cost money to have the Orehe family take care of the infant Francelj. Within a month or so Pavla made another bold move, to get out from under the constant complaining of the cost of upkeep for Francelj. She had arranged that little Francelj be taken in by the Martincheks, much closer, being almost next door neighbors.

The Martincheks much to her relief were willing to assume responsibility for the youngster on behalf of one of their sons. This again was fine with Pavla's mother, as she could see that there would be a

(Continued on page 10)

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Escape? There was a way! Johanna had gone to America some six years earlier, under somewhat similar circumstances as was Pavla now. How lucky for Johanna to have gotten out from under the stern mother. Roza, too had followed, but only to work for Johanna, seeing little future in the Rojshek household for a daughter.

Both were now married and from the letters, both seemed very happy. It was so obvious! That was the way to do it — go to America. Even her uncle Jozhe had written how wonderful things were there. So she quickly wrote to Johanna. Could she send her the money for passage? It took only a letter or two, and the possibility became a reality. She was to come to America without Francelj, her child, for the time being and in the meantime she would work for Johanna, who now needed someone to replace Roza, who had been hired to help raise her children, but who now had married one of Johanna's boarders, Frank Marn. Johanna had two children by now and was busy minding the store with her husband, Frank Mocilnikar, and business was what she seemed to like, and in addition, she ran a small boarding house. Someone was badly needed, and Pavla could be of great help. For Pavla it was a perfect solution.

And so, with little preparation, Francelj now in good hands at the Martincheks (until she could send for him), and no real objections from her mother, off she went, early in April, 1911. Johan Sesek, who was now in the army, wrote to her very pleasant post cards, and thus she left with hopes that he would follow her to America when he got out. So Pavla went to America to join her sister and to see what would happen. Even if Johan did not come through, she could marry someone else in the States, with the long range plan of getting her Francelj to join the family. But this option she kept to herself. After all, it was a bit of a long shot. If necessary she would stay single and still exermally send for little Francetj.

On Payla's arrival in Le Havre on board the ship Niagara, third class, and in New York she was quickly directed to a train that would take her to Cleveland), her sister, Johanna, received her pleasantly, as did her sister Roza and her husband. Then there was uncle Jozhe Plevnik

who seemed most cordial and offered what assistance she might need. Things looked good right from the start.

And then came the blow the second one of her young life — she was again pregnant. This time she knew all the signals. She quickly confided to her sister, Johanna, reluctantly, of course, but she had to. And as she feared, Johanna was furious. To think, to think, Johanna shouted at her, that she had gone to all this trouble to get her here, paying for her passage, and now it turns out that she is pregnant!

Considerable coolness arose between the two sisters, much like the coolness between Pavla and her mother, when Francelj was born two years earlier. Finally, Johanna calmed down, reconsidered the situation, and took on her sister's responsibility. She told Pavla she could stay and work for her, take the time off to have the baby, and come back to work for her again. A tacit agreement was made: For the rest of her life, Pavla, on crossing the threshold of Johanna's home was to remember that it was her sister, Johanna, who came to her rescue in her time of great need, and that she was to behave accordingly. Pavla accepted these terms; she could do little else, but in her heart the acceptance was most grudging.

She had been given a small room upstairs at 4110 St. Clair, above the grocery store, where there were rooms for boarders. The Mocilnikar family had rooms downstairs.

The use of midwives was not so widely practiced as was in Slovenia, and so Pavla had her

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baby in a hospital. There was a bill to be paid, which Johanna took care of, taking the money back in due course by deductions from Pavla's wages, such as they were. There was an akwardness at the hospital. It seemed the husband had to come in to sign a release for the infant. This of course could not be done, and so, somehow, after some delay, Pavla was released with her baby. He was christened John, after Johan Sesek, who by now seemed to have accepted responsibility, but with Pavla not being married, little Johnny became Plevnik, taking the mother's last name.

The option of Pavla's now finding a husband here, as Roza had done, was closed out. Who would marry her now, with an infant on hand, and a child still in Slovenia? Her real and only hope was that Johan would come through. He continued to correspond with her, still mostly post cards but warmly worded, from different locations of his army camps. To her great joy, when he got out of the army he promised to come to America.

By this time there were discussions at the Martinchek homestead, and it semed agreeable to all that Johan was to be helped on his going to America. During this time, Pavla never wrote to her mother, although her mother did on occasion send her a card, indicating that she was willing to forgive, but not as openheartedly as she might have. Pavla did continue to get nice letters from her brother, Ivan, still away at school, and from her younger sister, Franscka. But most impor-

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tant, she received letters from the Martinchek famil describing in pleasant notes the progress of young Francelj. He was a healthy growing boy, and the Seseks seemed pleased to be bringing him up. She was to learn also that little Francelj was never welcome at the Rojsheks just two doors away. If he wandered over, it was an interesting place, always some big doings, what with a big farm, with horses being taken out to the fields in the morning, the gostilna, and an occasional wedding or christening taking place. But Francelj, if he came to the house, was shooed away — as though he had come to beg. And beg he might have, as small boys, tots actually, could always get a friendly piece of bread if they put on an appealing smile.

Pavla took this rejection of her son very much to heart and vowed to have Francelj join her as soon as she could arrange it. No Linda Ronstadt singing the Blue Bayou song was ever more plaintive in its pledge to somehow get back to her little child and clasp it in her arms, then Pavla's yearning to have her son Francelj join her in America. Back to Slovenia now she knew she would never go.

Johan kept his word. With the help of his brothers he scrounged up enough money for the passage and so in late 1913 he set off for America. Little Johnny was now two years old. On Johan's arrival in Cleveland, plans were immediately made for a wedding. Pavla was ecstatic. She knew the marriage was not made in heaven, but she vowed to make it work. She was now free at last; free of her mother, and free of her sister, Johanna. Johanna was in turn also pleased. She had by now four children of her own, and it was a nuisance to have Pavla bring her little Johnny downstairs from her room upstairs, to play with her children. Pavla herself had been welcome to come downstairs for small social visits, after all she was her sister, and she was an employee, but little Johnny was certainly not welcome. If he cried, or upset a bowl of food on the floor, she was firmly told to leave, taking her tot with her, rejecting any appeal that any little boy might have to a grown up. "Take him away, and don't be bringing him back," was the clear message branded upon her. So Payla now thanked her lucky stars that Johan had indeed arrived.

Now everything was going to be all right. Johan was actually here and he would take care of her, and she would take

care of him. A wedding was set for the following month, December, 1913. Johan quickly got a job, a good job, for those days, at the "HP" works (hot point), a nail factory of the U.S. Steel Company, for twelve dollars a week, twelve hours per day, six days a week.

The wedding looked like it would cost about \$100, a lot of money. But Frank Mocilnikar was decent about it. He advanced the money in the form of goods from the store: chicken, ham, cigars, the makings for the festive potica, etc. Jozhe Plevnik, Pavla's uncle, supplied the wine, to be paid when Johan could, no hurry. Then there was help from her other sister, Roza and Frank Marn. There was the wedding dinner to be prepared, and Roza pitched right in. Frank Marn even offered money. Johan did need a "Sunday" suit, which would begin by being his wedding suit.

They were married at St. Vitus church, the Slovenian church just off St. Clair in the 60s block. A little hall was rented out for the wedding reception, and an accordionist hired to play the polkas and the waltzes for dancing. A goodly number of persons came - all Slovenians, many from Zalog, the village in which Kashelj was a hamlet, ed now here in Cleveland as recent immigrants, mostly in the Slovenian community on St. Clair. There were the wee Breskvars, Bencinas, Krivces, Marns, including a brother of wo Frank Marn, Martin, Natze she Cerne, and the Plevniks.

To Pavla it was a notable three day. At the wedding banquet, of a all were seated for the traditional unveiling of the bride, which When this had taken place, so The meone began to sing the tradi tional song, "Slovensko house Dekle." The singing was pick for ed up by all present. Wine was scrut plentiful and everyone was in and good mood. Pavla knew the custom. She lowered her head have for the singing was for her wedge Her eyes began to fill will tears, and she made a ferven pledge, a vow deeper than tha expressed at the church whe she said yes before the priest to the question of taking Johan Stick as her husband. The new scrub pledge she now made as the was the good wife, the good mother house as only a Slovenian woman to the can be. It was the tradition bis mo fullest meaning — she kne dillon fullest meaning — she kin looking the beautiful words of song, and she whispered the to herself. She had alvel been impressed with solemn dignity it gave (Continued on page 11)

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The Rojshek Saga

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young bride. She knew what it meant to be a good mother there were many examples she remembered from back home, and she knew that they all had made their commitment at this unveiling, while this song was

As these thoughts went through her mind she was hardly aware of the singing, and then suddenly the surroundings emerged into reality, and now she heard distinctly the beautiful bass voice of Frank Marn, and the joyous soprano of Jozhe Plevnik, all in beautiful harmony, as only good Slovenians know how. And all this singing was at this moment for her, and it was real, and it was wonderful.

She had dreamt of this day and now it was really here. She could hardly believe it. Now she was a queen in her own right - just to clinch things, she made one more fervent expression of her vow to herself to fulfill completely the expectations of a Slovenian bride, to take on the commitment that this implies in a special way. The song was over - toasts were drunk, and she took a glass or two of wine upon the urgings of the people present. Everyone was of such good will. She thanked both her sisters, and they wished her many years of hap-

Within a day or two of the wedding, there was no honeymoon trip; she got back to work at the Mocilnikars, and she got right to work for her Natze own household. They rented three small rooms in the back of a house, 1400 E. 41st Street, which had a little yard in tradi which little Johnny could play. There is a record of her first ace, so purchase for this modest e tradi household: a big copper kettle for laundry, a washtub, a as pick scrubbing board, some pots and pans, a kerosene lamp, etc. The flatware she did not have to buy; these came as a wedding present from someone, as did the kitchen table and chairs. They bought a bed, and a small bed for baby Johnny, a mantle clock, and some bedroom chests. Every stick of kitchen furniture was scrubbed down each week, as was the floor, on her knees, into be cluding the backstairs of the nother house leading from the kitchen woman to the sidewalk outside.

Johan wrote back home to on the his mother of the pathetic conhe kne dition of little Johnny, so frail of or little Johnny, so frail and sickly. He had red then

had all the childhood illnesses. including diphtheria. At age two he had not yet learned to walk and did not as yet talk. Indeed, Pavla's baby was in the hospital when Johan arrived. Why this frailty and illness? Today we know enough of the great importance of psychological ambience for an infant that we can construct the scenario that led to Johnny's frailty. In the Mocilnikar household he was unwelcome. Pavla was discouraged from bringing him downstairs to play with the Mocilnikar youngsters. In spite of the early age this rejection must have been felt and embedded deeply into Johnny's psyche. What love he got was only from the mother, and even this had to be rationed as she was well occupied with the raising of the Mocilnikar children her job. There was no father to give supporting love. There is a story about a French King who believed that French children were born knowing the French language. To prove this, he had about 50 new-born infants of French parents taken away and lodged with non-French speaking families. The experiment failed. One third of the children died within a year the parental love had been denied. And so with little Johnny, skinny, frail and sickly, he was doomed to die perhaps within a year or so. No one really cared, except Pavla of course, babies died all the time (as did Johanna's first child), so what if it happened to little Johnny. In short, he was already being

Johan on arriving assessed the situation. Little Johnny was in the hospital, struggling through one of the childhood illnesses. He determined that this child would live. And live he did. (As it turned out, to a ripe old age.) The very fact of the early childhood diseases may have resulted in endowing Johnny with immunities later in life which held him in good stead. (He is still living, and has not had a cold, flu, or other respiratory illnesses in the last 12 years.)

written off.

When the flu epidemic hit Cleveland in 1918, little Johnny survived it handily. To give credit where credit is due, Johan saved the life of the little child, mostly by bringing into the picture parental love, and perhaps an extra concern as to how the child was being

fed. It saved Pavla too, as it would have been devastating to her had this child died still an infant, and she all alone in the world, with her other little child, Francelj, forced to be left behind in Slovenia, being raised by other people, people almost strangers to her. (In my researches for this article I came across a letter from Johan to his mother Neza, two years after he had come to America, and I quote the following from this letter, "here is a photograph of little Johnny, quite chubby now as you can see, perhaps a bit small for four years of age, but otherwise quite all right. As long as I have my health he shall want for nothing, and the same goes for little Edward."

He kept this pledge.) Edward, Pavla's third child, arrived one year after Johan and she were married. More room was needed in the home, and a small house was rented in a back yard at 4403 Superior Avenue, near 45th Street. There were four such small houses in this back yard, and two outdoor toilets serving the four families. No central heating, but there was a cellar in each house, and these were useful for storage of supplies of rice, beans, flour and so forth. War had started in Europe and there were rumors of food becoming in short sup-

Pavla was not satisfied with the slowness of the setting up of the household. Johan's salary was not all that lavish. She had left the job working for Johanna, her sister, and now she decided to get back to work and she began at one of the saloons, that of her uncle Jozhe. There were 50-75 lunches to be served (the saloon was in the factory district -Hamilton Avenue near 53rd St.), and there was considerable cleaning work in the kitchen after the lunch period. She did not get paid much, but there was always a portion of ham she could take home, occasionally some goulash, or beef pot roast. Bread she also got, but paid for it. However, even to save this little bit, she began to make her own bread. something she had learned back home in Slovenia.

She made all her own clothes, except coats, and certainly the clothes needed for little Johnny and Eddie. She needed a sewing machine, as she had been taught seamstress work at school back home, and this became one of the first major purchases.

Johnny was entered into school at St. Vitus in the fall of 1918, just about the time the war in Europe was to end. This first grade class at St. Vitus that year was the largest in its history, 118 first graders, reflecting the fact that 1910-1911 was the peak of Slovenian immigration in the Cleveland area.

News from back home in Slovenia was sporadic. Her mother seldom wrote, hardly a Christmas card. Ivan, her brother, did write her very nice letters. He had been drafted in the army, and died in battle in 1915, somewhere in the Carpathian mountains. His mother wrote to Pavla sadly that she hoped his soul rested in peace buried in a strange land. Ivan had been an excellent student, and was aspiring to get into photography field, the technology for which was becoming fairly sophisticated. It was a tragic blow for the Rojsheks. Ivan was groomed for taking over the Rojshek homestead, Mina, the mother, not marrying primarily so that Ivan could take over, both the farm and the gostilna. Mina now turned to her son Albin, the last son to still be home. There was Franscka still at home, but no doubt someone would come along to marry her, and take her away from the homestead.

Pavla continued to buy groceries from the Mocilnikar grocery store, but she was determined not to ask for any favors. The groceries were bought on credit with a little grocery book in which entries of purchases were made with indelible pencil. Payment was due the first of every month, but the little book, now in an archival collection, shows that the payments were made twothree days earlier. She was through talking poor mouth. To be sure Johan worked in a factory, and his salary was not all that good, but with her help they would make out. Indeed, there was already a saving schedule begun. They had learned that a house could be bought for less than \$2,500, and only a \$500 down payment was necessary. Why this

could be obtained in three years. And so that was the grand plan, to buy a house as soon as they could.

And they did it, in three years! Johan was ambitious, not in a big way, as were the Mocilnikars and Plevniks, but he wanted to be his own boss, not to work in a factory. His bent was artistic, he could draw free hand and sketch quite well, and he had a beautiful Spencerian handwriting.

He enrolled in an evening English class for foreigners at the local library. He supplemented his income by doing paper hanging on spare evenings and on Sunday. He could wallpaper a house in three days and it would be a piece of art in a minor noncreative way, to be sure, but it was a pleasure for him to look over a job when completed — always neat and professional looking. He eventually parlayed this moonlighting work for a full time paperhanging business, though never to the extent that he had more than one or two employees working for him.

The house they bought in the three years of saving was at 1340 on E. 53rd Street, near St. Vitus Church. It had a yard sufficient for a bit of vegetable gardening, and an upstairs to rent out to help with the mortgage payments. The Marns had also bought a house nearby, on Stanard Avenue. Little Johnny liked school, a big relief to his mother, because she had now only one other child, Edward to take care of during the day. However, she managed to find someone to take care of little Eddie during working hours and so she got herself a full time job in a factory. Both Pavla and Johan were determined to work things out. For there was still little Frankie to be sent for. Fortunately Johan was all for bringing Frankie to the U.S. to be part of the family. He was, after all, his son, and if not his son, then certainly that of one of his brothers. At any rate, it was the decent thing to do, and Johan was at heart a compassionate man.

Things were going so well that it was in just another three years that they sold the house on E. 53rd Street to move to 1265 East 59th for a house with a more spacious yard. A flower garden was needed, and then if there would be three boys in the family, there would have to be a good yard for them to play in. It turned out that the house they bought was next to the Grums, Ivan Grum being a cousin of Pavla. The war was over now, and Johan changed jobs to another factory job, at White Motor Co. However, he sustained an injury when dropping a heavy truck wheel on his foot. It was this that made him decide to leave the factory and go full time into paperhanging.

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(To Be Continued)

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, OCTOBER 17, 1986

Slomšek Circle prepares annual dinner for Oct. 26 at St. Vitus

Cleveland, OH - The name of Bishop Anton Martin Slomšek is not very familiar to many persons in the United States. But to many of the Slovenian immigrants who arrived in America after World War .II Bishop Slomšek's name was synonymous with the national language.

Bishop Slomšek is generally credited today with initiating and promoting modern day Slovenia. Bishop Slomšek faced many difficulties in the 1800s when only German, Italian or Hungarian were considered as "official" languages to be used by the 1-to-2 million Slovenians in Europe. Despite' many obstacles and personal insults in promoting this "peanut language" to the Slovenian populace, Bishop Slomšek succeeded: an updated version

of Slovenian was eventually spread by trained seminarians to many rural areas and in time to the urban areas of Slovenia.

The mission circle in the Greater Cleveland area is again promoting the many works of Bishop Slomšek by having its annual dinner on October 26 (Sunday) from 11:30 a.m. until approximately 1:30 p.m. in St. Vitus auditorium.

This organization has been responsible for the past thirty years or so in promoting the beatification and eventual canonization of Bishop Slomšek to sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church. This event enables the group to carry on its work for not only Bishop Slomšek but also in promoting a small minority with its uniqueness: language. From language all other forms

of culture are able to be more fully expressed.

Dinner tickets cost only \$6.00 for an adult portion and \$3.00 for a child's portion. Takeout dinners will be available in the social room of the auditorium. For visiting Catholics the Mass times on Sunday at St. Vitus is: 8:00 a.m. (Slovenian), 9:15 a.m., 10:30 a.m. (Slovenian), and Noon. .

The following persons can be contacted for further detail information:

Marica Miklavčič 486-4627 Vinko Rožman 881-2015 Frank Urankar 531-8982 Janez Prosen 486-2394 John Petrič 481-3762 Julka Smole 391-6547

Hope to see you there and enjoying a well prepared meal and the pleasant atmosphere and hospitality of the Slovenian populace in Greater Cleveland.

Coming Events

Saturday, Oct. 18

Glasbena Matica Dinner Dance and Concert. Don Slogar Orchestra plays music for dancing.

Saturday, Oct. 18

Newburgh, Maple Hts. Slovenian Pensioners Club dinner dance at Slovenian National Home, E. 80th St.

Sunday, Oct. 19

Ohio KSKJ Federation Meeting 2:30 p.m. at St. Mary's School Auditorium.

Sunday, Oct. 19

St. Vitus Holy Name Society "Roast Pork" dinner in St. Vitus Auditorium, 11 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.

Sunday, Oct. 19

Arts and Crafts Show and Sale sponsored by Slovenian American National Art Guild at Slovenian Society Home, Recher Ave., from noon to 6 p.m. Free admission.

Sunday, Oct. 26

SWU Branch 50 observes 55th anniversary with 10:30 a.m. Mass at St. Mary Church (Holmes Ave.), breakfast. At 2:30 p.m. state convention at Collinwood Slovenian Home with dinner at 3 p.m. For tickets call 442-0647 or 261-3615.

Meeting

Lodge Ribnica No. 12 will hold its next general membership meeting on Sunday, Oct. 19 at 2 p.m., at the home of President Louis Silc, 30417 Oakdale Rd., Willowick.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Zarja dinner, concert, dance at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave. Dinner 2:30 p.m., dance at 7 to Ray Polantz Orch. Donation \$12. Tickets at Tony's Polka Village or Tivoli Enterprises, Recher Clubroom, or any Zarja member.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Clam Bake or Steak Roast sponsored by Slovenian Home, E. 80th St., Newburgh beginning at 2 p.m. Music by Vadnals at 4 p.m. For tickets call 641-9072.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Slovenian Women's Union Branch 50 55th anniversary dinner with music and entertainment, 3 p.m. at Collinwood Slovenian Home.

Sunday, Oct. 26

St. Christine parish, Euclid, Spaghetti Dinner from noon to 5 p.m. in lower school hall, 860 E. 222 St. \$4 for adults, \$2 for children. Tickets at door.

Saturday, Nov. 8

Jadran Singing Society Concert-Dinner-Dance at Waterloo Hall.

Saturday, Nov. 8

St. Vitus Mothers' Club Bake Sale in auditorium from 1 to 6 p.m. and Sunday, Nov. 9 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 9

Spaghetti Dinner sponsored by Collinwood Slovenian Home for parking lot expenses. Meal served 1-5 p.m. Admission \$6. For tickets call Mary Podlogar 851-5761 or Club Room 681-6649.

Sunday, Nov. 9

West Park Slovenian Home 4th Boosters Dance with Ray Champa's Orchestra.

Sunday, Nov. 9

Fall Program sponsored by Circle No. 2, SNPJ.

Saturday, Nov. 22

Frank Yankovic and Joey Miskulin play at Gottscheer Hall, 657 Fairview Ave., Ridgewood, Queens, New York from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Advance tickets only \$6. Call (516) 431-7467.

Friday, Nov. 28

Dinner-Dance at Slovenian National Home on St. Clair sponsored by Tony's Cleveland Slovenian Radio

Sunday, Nov. 30

Multi-cultural Slovenian show in Euclid staged in cooperation with United Slovenian Society for benefit of the Slovene Home for the

Friday, Dec. 5

Slovenian American Heritage Foundation sponsors "Reunion with Bishop Pevec" at Borromeo Seminary.

Saturday, Dec. 6

Slovenski Dom No. 6, AMLA 75th Anniversary Dinner Dance at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Ave. Music by Joe Fedorchak.

Saturday, Feb. 21

St. Clair Rifle Club annual dinner and dance at Slov. Nat. Home on St. Clair.

Saturday, April 4

Singing Society Zarja Spring

Sunday, April 26

St. Clair Pensioners 25th Anniversary. Annual Dinner & Social. Lower hall of St. Clair National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave, serving from 1 to 3:30. Social to 5 p.m.

Lou's Lizzie Marks 60th Year

by Vince Gostilna

Louie Azman's famous antique Model T Ford is marking its 60th birthday this month.

Lou's Model T was made in 1926, the final model year. It's a six passenger touring sedan with canvas top. Often seen in parades, festivals, pageants, etc., the relic car has transported many eye-catching beauty queens, regal polka kings and sometimes even ordinary folks.

The Model T was first introduced in 1908 and the last one built was on May 26, 1926.

During that 19 year span, a total of 15,456, 868 of these "Tin Lizzies" were produced.

The car stands seven feet tall (with the canvas top up) and you step up into it, unlike todays low-slung autos.

The 4 cylinder flat head engine has 22 1/2 horsepower, with a top speed of 44 miles per hour.

A standing joke is that Ford Motor advertised you could choose any color of the Lizzies " as long as it was black!"

The car originally cost \$465.00 f.o.b. Detroit and when it was first introduced, it revolutionized the automobile industry.

It was the first automobile that was mass-produced, utilizing moving assembly lines and the \$5.00 a day wages for the workers was a large sum, when one considers others were paying \$1.50 per day to workers.

The Tin Lizzie was not a deluxe car; there were no oil, fuel or temperature indicators; no bumpers, no speedometer, no stick shift, no water pump or oil pump and the brakes were only two-wheel, with a hand operated emergency brake.

You could shift grears by depressing your left (clutch) foot pedal to the floor while at the same time pulling down on the lever on the steering column (first gear) and by letting the clutch out you would change to third gear. There was no second gear, but the middle pedal, between the clutch and brake, was the reverse gear.

An important accessory was the hand crank that one had to use to start the car (there was no starter). After turning the crank only in a certain manner (one had to know just how), the engine would sputter and when the engine exploded like gunfire, then one would have

to dash to the throttle to ad-

When one had to buy gasoline, it was required that the driver and the front seat passenger leave the car because the gas tank was underneath the front seat.

After removing the front seat, it was only then the gas attendant could fill the tank. If you needed to know how much gas was in the tank, a long flat stick would be inserted into the tank and then extracted. The wet portion of the stick would indicate how much of the 8 gallon tank was

filled. Tires were 30 x 3 1/2" and cost \$12.00 each. Flat tires were frequent, but due to the height of the tires, getting stuck in mud or snow didn't present as much of a problem as today's small diameter tires.

Only the Volkswagen Beetle has eclipsed the Model T in popularity. The VWs totaled 18,710,000 in 32 years of production, a three and a half million edge over the Lizzies.

The Ford people estimate that there are still 100,000 Model T's in use throughout the world. Some travelers to Central and South America report seeing the Tin Cans in daily use there. And many of them are in the loving care of proud owners such as Louie Azman.

How is the gasoline consumption compared to today's compacts? Well, the Model T gets nearly 30 miles per gallon. And if the engine should wear out, it'll present no major problem to Lou. He has a spare one ready to use, if needed. Of if possible, he could repair the engine in an afternoon's work; it is that easy to fix.

Recently a local TV station featured a newsfilm of four men completely assembling a Model T chasis in less than eight minutes! And to top it off, they got into the car and drove away.

Would Lou Azman sell his Model T Ford? Says Lou, "It's not for sale, even though it's worth \$11,000. I'll keep it for parades and shows. I am too fond of the lizzie to ever part with it."

In Memory

Dominik Gallien donato \$50.00 to the American Home newspaper in memory of his wife, Emma.

Mary Ster of Wickliffe, Ohi donated \$22.00 to American Home newspaper memory of her husband, Pell