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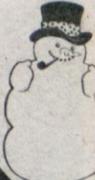
AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, NOVEMBER 30, 1995

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Four Thousand Mile Tour of the U.S.

by ROBERT SKET

Many people around the world dream about seeing "The land of endless opportunities," mostly known through its Hollywood movies and images. This summer, a group of young people (mostly high school and college students) from Kranj had a unique opportunity to see part of the United States and Canada and find out that America is much more than just a movie illusion.

The tour was organized through *Mladi krscanski demokrati* by Peter Metlikovic, residing in Akron, Ohio, who came up with the idea. Peter was a primary organizer along with Romana Seljak from Kranj, who was in charge of organizing the trip from Slovenia.

On July 26, we arrived on Europa's charter flight from Ljubljana. It was a very stormy and rainy day which forced the plane to land in Pittsburgh and refuel before bravely landing in Cleveland.

It was past midnight when we arrived at St. Mary's Parish where Father Kumse was waiting for us and provided rooms for the entire group to stay before we were to begin the tour.

The next day we met some of the members of the *Slovensko-Ameriski Svet* and dr. Mate Roesmann who described the political structure of the United States and the idea of democracy which still needs further comprehension, growth and development

in Slovenia.

On Friday, July 28, the whole group gathered and 41 of us began a 16 day tour across the Eastern part of the United States and Canada. We traveled in three vans, one of which was provided to us by Father Kumse.

Our first destination was Washington, D.C., where we met with Mr. Konrad Mejac, who worked at the radio station *Voice of America* for many years. Mr. Mejac gave us a tour of the Arlington National Cemetery and the J.F.K. Center, where we found a Slovenian flag displayed among other flags of democratic nations. Filled with pride we sang *Zdravljica*, the national anthem of Slovenia.

Another uplifting moment was visiting the National Cathedral and the Slovenian chapel. As Slovenians, we should be proud and grateful to have our own chapel with *Marija Pomagaj* picture in Washington, D.C., which in its own way symbolizes our independence. While staying in Washington, we also visited the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the White House, the Congress of the U.S., and many other museums and monuments.

We continued on our way to New York City which is, in my opinion, a city to visit but definitely not a city to live in. Our tour of Ellis Island was a museum visit but not long ago, this was a turning point for

(Continued on page 3)



The young men's singing group "Fantje na Vasi" from Cleveland, Ohio presented another superb concert (their 17th annual) on Saturday, Nov. 18 in the Slovenian National Home, St. Clair Ave., to the usual filled auditorium, both main floor and balcony. It was under the fine direction of John Šrsen. The distinguished-looking singers pictured at the back of the hall, poised for their spectacular entrance to begin the second half, are, left to right, Pavle Lavriša, Tomaz Šrsen, Janez Semen, (slightly hidden, Marko Jakomin, Tomaz Stepec), Tone Harptman, and the wine connoisseur, Stefan Rezonja.

The concert was dedicated to the audience in thanks for support and encouragement throughout the years.

(Photos by James V. Debevec)

Review of Klemenčič 'Cleveland' Book

KLEMENČIČ, Matjaž, *Slovenes of Cleveland. The Creation of a New Nation and a New World Community. Slovenia and the Slovenes of Cleveland, Ohio. Novo mesto Dolenjska založba, 1995, XXIV-415 pages.*

From the subtitle of the new book, the reader would be inclined to believe that the involvement of Cleveland

Slovenians in the struggle for a new Slovenian state is the main topic of discussion. In reality, the book is the first attempt from an historical perspective to present community life in the largest Slovenian urban settlement outside Slovenia.

No doubt such an attempt is a very demanding task which requires both painstaking research and erudition. Moreover any researcher in that field is met with the absence of organized care for the preservation of archives and must accept the fact that much of the relevant material has been lost for good. It is then all the more admirable that prof. Klemenčič and his students have succeeded in collecting such an amount of data.

The book is divided into these ten chapters covering topics considered by the author to be important aspects of the Slovenian community in Cleveland: migration, settlement, parishes, enterprises, fraternal organizations, national homes, labor movement, political activities and relations with Slovenia.

The first chapter, "Slovenia, a new country in the making: its past and present," tries to present Slove-

nian history from the nation's first appearance to its statehood, with the emphasis on the latest phase. If the main purpose of the book is to explore the life and activities of Slovenian immigrants in the Cleveland area, then the first chapter is not a harmonious part of it. On the other hand, the insertion of this chapter does permit the author an excursion into Slovenian post-1945 politics.

The chapter relates that Tito's opposition to Stalin helped Yugoslavia to become more democratic and that "self-management was invented as socialism with a human face" (p.24). The anti-Communist military units are presented as though both had coexisted simultaneously.

"Two other armed groups were in place, the White Guards and the Home Guards, which together led 15,000 men. These groups recognized that while the Communists were fighting the Nazis, they also had plans to change the social system in the country."

"As a result, both groups fought against the Communists and ruthlessly killed Communist sympathizers" (pp.22-23). Prof. Klemenčič was pretending that the quoted

(Continued on page 5)



Slovenian students in Baraga, Michigan.



First Lady of Ohio, Janet Voinovich, shares a P.J. Huggabee bear hug with children from the Ohio foster care system. For every P.J. Huggabee teddy bear that is sold at Ohio Target, Marshall Field's and Hudson's stores, another bear will be given to a child entering the foster care system.

Huggabee Teddy Bear to aid Ohio Foster Care System

Ohio First Lady Janet Voinovich announced a partnership between Help me Grow, Target, Marshall Field's and Hudson's to benefit the Ohio foster care system. The alliance will provide a "P.J. Huggabee" teddy bear to children who are removed from their home and taken into protective custody. For every P.J. Huggabee that is sold at Ohio Target, Marshall Field's and Hudson's stores, another bear will be given to a child entering the foster care system.

"I know the people of Ohio will embrace the

P.J. Huggabee campaign," said Mrs. Voinovich. "P.J. gives comfort and companionship to young children who are often times faced with very traumatic situations. We all can learn from P.J. and what he stands for: peace, warmth and love."

P.J. Huggabee bears retail for \$20 and are available in all Ohio Target, Marshall Field's and Hudson's stores. The bears can also be purchased by calling Marshall Field's toll free number, 1-800-292-1450.

Holmes Ave. Pensioners

The monthly meeting of the Holmes Avenue Pensioners was held on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the Collinwood Slovenian Home.

The theme of November's meeting was "Down Memory Lane." We thank everyone for bringing in your pictures, newspaper articles, and other memorabilia. We certainly have many memories of the happy and wonderful times shared together since our club began some 33 years ago.

We especially thank Jennie and Carl Schultz for the many pictures they brought and displayed throughout the hall. Jennie encouraged the members to take the pictures that were of interest to them. Thank you, Jennie, we really appreciate having those pictures.

Mrs. Mary Habat showed us a studio photo of the Habat family. John (Coach) Habat was only 16 years young when that picture was taken.

We also thank vice-president Matt Zabukovec for his articles and for all of his help at the meeting.

Matt Kajfez informed us that the Holmes Avenue Hall was very well represented at Lorain Hall's delicious steak dinner held on Saturday, Nov. 18.

In addition, Matt Kajfez reported that the Board of Director's 16th annual Spring Dinner-Dance will be held on Saturday, May 4, 1996 at the

Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. The upcoming "Man of the Year" honoree is Reverend Father John Kumse, pastor of St. Mary's Collinwood parish. Dinner will be prepared by Julia Zalar. The Frank Morovich Orchestra will perform for your dancing and listening pleasure.

Congratulations to club member Al Tercek. Al was recently inducted into the Polka Hall of Fame, and was also the recipient of the "Lifetime Achievement Award."

Happy birthday to Frances Supancic, Mary Habat, Jennie Kapel, John Grill, and to all our members celebrating November birthdays.

Our Christmas party will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 13 at the Collinwood Slovenian Home. Dinner will be served at 1:00 p.m.

Good health, peace, and happiness. —Marge Saletel

St. Nicholas visits St. Vitus

You are cordially invited to spend a few happy hours with the children of the St. Vitus Slovenian School who are preparing a play for you about St. Nicholas. The play will be held on Sunday, December 3 at 3 p.m. in St. Vitus Auditorium.

The play will be performed in Slovenian. Admission is \$5.00

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4,000 miles...

(Continued from page 1)

millions of people who entered the U.S. in hope of starting a new life again. We also visited the Statue of Liberty and Manhattan's main attractions: Empire State Building, Wall Street, The United Nations, Central Park. We met with a Slovenian priest **Krizolog Cimerman**, who runs St. Mark's Parish in the middle of Manhattan.

Time flew by and by the time we arrived at Lake George, NY, almost everyone lost track of dates and time. As we traveled, we camped at different state parks which are extremely well kept. For the first time we got caught by rain and some of the group's new camping gear failed the test of rain, even though the salesman at Sears reassured us about the quality. While at Lake George, we recuperated and with new strength headed toward Canada. A short stop at Niagara Falls left us with some unforgettable scenes of beautiful falls and the unpleasant experience of being robbed. However, Mr. Boris Music at Europa Travel provided new flight tickets and Dr. Karl Bonutti helped tremendously those whose passports were stolen.

We continued our trip to Toronto where **Mr. Blaz Potocnik** was waiting. We traveled to *Slovensko letovisce* where we celebrated Mass, enjoyed a delicious lunch that was provided to us in Baraga Dom and spent the rest of the day among Canadian Slovaks. **Mr. Ludvik Stojan** also made it possible for us to visit the CN Tower, the tallest building in the world.

In the late afternoon of the next day, we continued on our way along Lake Huron toward Baraga land. On this very long stretch Toronto-Sudbury - Sault Ste. Marie, the group witnessed a very beautiful, still well preserved natural area and at the same time realized the vastness of the American

continent.

Our first stop on the American side was Marquette's cathedral, final resting place of Bishop Frederic Baraga. We also visited Baraga's museum and Shrine of the Snowshoe Priest in L'Anse. The presence and respect upon Bishop Baraga is amazing; the museums, hospitals and even a town are named after him. Yet in Trebnje, Slovenia, where Baraga came from, many people still refuse to celebrate Baraga's Day as Trebnje's town holiday.

A very unique and memorable meeting occurred with a priest from the Chippewa tribe who described the importance of Baraga's work for his people. The tribe priest also gave us the blessing in his native language and to a great surprise of everyone, spoke a few words in the Slovenian language.

The group continued their way through Wisconsin along Lake Michigan toward Chicago. We stopped at Lemont where the Franciscan brothers kindly offered us a place to stay. Lemont is also called "The American Brezje" and is also the site of the new Slovenian Cultural Center which opened on Nov. 19. Our final stop was Joliet where we met with some of the Board members of KSKJ.

We concluded our four thousand mile tour on Sunday with the 90th anniversary celebration of St. Mary's (Collinwood) Parish.

After the festivities, the group from Kranj split and spent the rest of their stay with their host families. I believe that everyone enjoyed their stay in Cleveland as much as the rest of the tour. The host families were very helpful with the organization in Cleveland. Everyone had a chance to spend some time enjoying the American way of shopping.

The sights of downtown Cleveland was guided by **Joe Skrabec**, who even gave us a

tour of City Hall and the mayor's office. The trip to Cedar Point was a new experience for many of us who now definitely see the practical use of physics laws and the relevance of free fall.

On our tour, we had visited many places and met many, many people. I believe that this tour helped a lot in understanding America and its way of life. Even though America seems too big and its pace of life too fast for many of our travelers, the group appreciated the chance to see many parts of this great country and the opportunity to

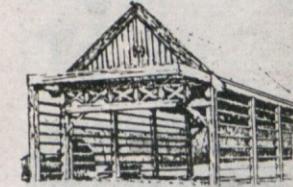
meet with so many Slovenians.

Everywhere we were accepted as long-time friends and I truly hope that the new knowledge and new understanding will be passed on in Slovenia. The travelers could see how much Slovenians have contributed to the development of this country, among them definitely the most known, Senator Frank Lausche. More Slovenians need to go into the world, learn new things and implement the good ones once they return to Slovenia.

On behalf of the entire group, I would like to express our gratitude to all of you who

have contributed and made the trip possible. It is impossible to name everyone who helped us either in Cleveland or along the way, so please accept our thanks and may God bless you all.

The author of this informative article is Robert Sket, a junior at John Carroll University in University Heights, Ohio.



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(Photo by Tony Grdina)

Left to right: Rev. Richard A. Evans, Rev. Joseph P. Božnar (pastor), Bishop A. Edward Pevec, and Rev. Victor Cimperman in St. Vitus Church, Sunday, Nov. 12 Mass for Sen. Frank Lausche.

Bishop Pevec talks about life of Senator Lausche

The following homily was given by Bishop A. Edward Pevec at the 11 a.m. Mass on Sunday, Nov. 12 in St. Vitus Church:

On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895, at what is now 6121 St. Clair Ave., just a block from here, on a street that was still unpaved east of 55th Street, Louis and Frances Lausche welcomed the birth of their third child, and this neighborhood, this city, this state, and this nation would in time all come to feel the magnetic influence of Frank J. Lausche.

As his life would unfold into almost a century of service, this baby would receive from his Slovenian parents a knowledge of Slovenian heritage and culture, a deep appreciation of American patriotism, a wholesome work ethic, an unwavering honesty, and a love of poetry and music.

The man whom we remember so fondly today had humble beginnings, but with typical humility and genuine gratitude he assumed incredible and prestigious positions in his efforts to make all others everything they could be.

"The Slovenian kid from St. Clair," Professor Gobetz wrote in his book, *OHIO'S LINCOLN*, "who had lighted the street lamps at two dollars a week, helped in the saloon and at the wine presses, worked as an interpreter in the courts and as a stage hand in the Slovenian drama club, the youngster who debated politics with his Slovenian mentor, Louis Pirc, and poetry with the gentle Slovenian poet, Ivan Zorman, the young man who fell in love with baseball and with his Scotch-Irish sweetheart, Jane Sheal,..." began to teach law at John Marshall Law School in the 1920s, and his legal career would lead him to extraordinary positions of leadership as judge, mayor, governor, and Senator. His political successes will undoubtedly be highlighted later

on today.

Just let me say this: the story of Frank J. Lausche is a success story. Frank J. Lausche was a tribute to his parents, his community, his heritage, his country, and his Church. We have all been enriched by his legacy of total and unselfish commitment.

Our celebration today reminds us how we are to live. Our liturgy today speaks of courage, hope, and resurrection. In pre-Christian times, when God's chosen people were under siege and when it was so easy simply to give in to the blasphemous demands of conquerors, when simple eating habits reflected deep religious convictions, we heard of the seven brothers and their mother who courageously were willing to die rather than to violate the laws of their ancestors.

It was simply a matter of not eating pork, but it was a religious matter. It was suffering rather than ease, principle rather than acceptance, death rather than life, and the courage that only stems from deep conviction enabled a family to die bravely rather than forsake their traditions and their God. How easy it would have been to say "Yes" to their captors, but how much more noble — and sanctifying it was to say "No" because that's what God expected.

The self-proclaimed "realists" will tell you that God is not the question in this life. Frank J. Lausche would have told you God is the question.

The values with which he was raised, the life for which he was trained stemmed from believing parents. In a world where some often had to wrestle with unrest, graft, and scandal, a courageous Frank Lausche, unimpressed by how easily acquiescence to the unwholesome could promote a career, made honest principles his norm for every public office he held. It was no wonder that our old *Cleveland Press* made these comments about

him as they encouraged voters to re-elect him as mayor in 1943: (he) has kept Cleveland free of graft; he demands and gets an honest day's work for a day's pay. Honesty, hard-work, fairness, justice, and genuine care for his fellow human beings were all a part of his life and those who would vilify him, could not.

It's only too easy to live two lives without realizing it. For so many people life is a dichotomy. There is the spiritual life which is geared to the entirety of life, and there is a secular life which is based in this world but which has only a part of life.

The first is nurtured by parents, priests, and teachers who try zealously to motivate our lives with faith, trust, peace, justice, honesty, purity, and goodness. The other makes claims of being more "realistic," and so often plunges a person into materialism, conflict, dishonesty, impurity, and evil. Lies come more easily; there is an obsession to have things, to have money; pleasure becomes a goal because "it's deserved." And all this is sloughed off because "everybody does it," whatever "it" is.

Yet that is not the way life is to be lived. What alone gives meaning to life? Do I honestly believe in a God who made me, redeemed me, loves me, wants me for himself, and will one day judge me? Is my God a big part of my daily life, no matter what I do? Is God in the shop with me? In the kitchen? In the office? In the gym? At work? At school? When I'm fishing? When I'm on vacation? When I'm resting? Am I always as God-conscious as I ought to be? Or do I also live two lives? Realism in life comes not from the world in which I live but from the world in which I hope to live forever.

There is nothing quite so inspiring as a success story. The failing business that revives. The little guy who made good.

The underdog that wins. The sinner who repents.

Did you hear what St. Paul wrote to the Thessalonians? "May our Lord Jesus Christ himself, may God our Father who loved us and in his mercy gave us eternal consolation and hope, console your hearts and strengthen them for every good work and word... In the Lord we are confident that you are doing and will continue to do whatever we enjoin."

God gave us hope and consolation. It is good to believe and know that this mystery of life will someday end in a resurrection where there is no more deaths, where the worries that confront us will no longer be.

Those of us who were blessed enough to have known our late Senator Lausche heard him speak often of his devotion and gratitude to his mother. Mrs. Lausche had the difficult task of raising her family after the death of her husband in 1908. Her Catholic faith was the center of her life and the Church was her anchor.

Life was more than language, song, work, and tradition. Important? Of course they were, but they were not the end-all. Being a Slovenian meant embracing solid, honest, Catholic principles of life. Being an American meant embracing democratic principles of equality, peace, and justice for all. "Making something out of yourself" would mean sacrifice, hard work, commitment, dedication, and an

unlimited unselfishness. Being a Lausche would mean to give and not to count the cost — perhaps that was this good mother's advice. And perhaps that was what this good son learned and practiced throughout his life.

It is striking that our beloved Senator and his family would gather in this church every July the 4th to remember and pray for Mrs. Frances Lausche. She died on that day in 1934. She was only in her early 60's.

To those who were unkindly labeled and pushed into the background because they were immigrants, Frank Lausche provided an example of courage and extended a beacon of hope. For him, no task was too menial, no goal was too distant, no life was unimportant.

On this day when the Lord reminds us of courage, hope, and resurrection, we pray for more than simply remembering. We pray in gratitude and in petition. "Thank you, Lord, for your gifts. Thank you for the gift of Frank J. Lausche.

"May his memory continue to live with us and with those who will follow us. May what we believe permeate our lives so completely, Lord, that we may serve you with the courage that characterized the Maccabees, with the zeal that drove St. Paul, with the love that moved Jesus, and with the patriotism that motivated our beloved Senator Lausche. May this marvelous man enjoy an eternity of birthdays in your presence."

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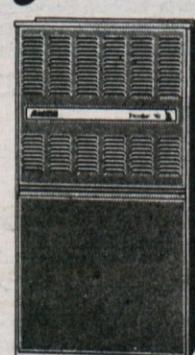
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State Representative Ed Jerse introduces his daughter Mairin to State Representative Jane Campbell (left) and other legislators at his swearing-in in Columbus on Oct. 5. Jerse replaces Ron Suster, now a Common Pleas Judge in Cleveland.

A Statehouse View

by Ed Jerse

On October 5, I replaced Ron Suster as the State Representative for the 14th Ohio House District, which includes Euclid, South Euclid, Richmond Heights, Lyndhurst and Mayfield Heights. My appointment came after Governor Voinovich selected Ron to be a Common Pleas Judge.

I am 37 years old and have lived in Euclid most of my life. I attended St. Joseph High School, Georgetown University, and Harvard Law School. My wife, Shannon, and I have two small children, Teddy, 3, and Mairin, 1. Prior to receiving this appointment, I served on Euclid City Council for four years and worked as an attorney for Arter & Hadden and the Ohio Attorney General. In this and future columns, I will discuss the workings and issues under consideration at the Statehouse in Columbus.

Modeled after the Congress, Ohio's General Assembly has a Senate of 33 members, who serve four-year terms, and a House of Representatives of 99 members, who serve two-year terms. Each Senate district is made up of three House districts. Senator Judy Sheerer represents our area in the Ohio Senate.

Although the Democratic Party controlled the House and Senate for many years, the Republicans are now the majority party in both chambers.

Majority status is critical because it determines who will fill the most powerful leadership posts (the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House) and who will lead the committees which control the flow of legislation.

Most of the legislature's work is done in committee. Once a bill is introduced, it is assigned to an appropriate committee, such as Finance, Judiciary, or Insurance, for analysis, hearings, and revision. Proposed legislation will either receive initial approval or die in these committees.

If the majority party holds together, it can control the actions of both the committees and the legislature. The minority party still plays an important role in asking questions, raising objections, and controlling excesses. The minority plays an even greater role on controversial issues where the majority breaks down or the governor threatens a veto. In those cases, minority votes are necessary to pass legislation and the maneuvering can be intense.

In the coming months, the legislature will consider a number of controversial issues, including a concealed weapons bill, "tort reform," and, possibly, legislation relating to professional sports teams.

These will be interesting times in Columbus.

Book review...

(Continued from page 1)

statement was supported even by the Kos' *Stalinistična revolucija v Sloveniji. I-II*; unfortunately the relevant pages of the quoted publication were not indicated in the book.

Actually, the Village Guards (Prof. Klemenčič prefers to use the Soviet terminology of White Guards vs. Red Guards) had preceded Home Guards but none of its members could have admitted that Communist Partisans ever had any other goal but establishing a Communist dictatorship and eliminating all actual and potential opponents of such a revolutionary change.

Prof. Klemenčič successfully trained a group of university students who did significant research work in the area of Slovenian emigration. In that respect he made a praiseworthy contribution to Slovenian historiography. According to the known chapter headings, his students have produced a good collection of graduation essays dealing with Slovenian emigration and settlements in the USA including the Cleveland area.

Unfortunately, Prof. Klemenčič and his students have omitted the topic of cultural activities in their survey, an area of life which certainly played an important role in the Slovenian community.

A nation expresses itself in its national culture. More than this, it should be emphasized that the national preservation is based on the strength of its cultural life. Slovenian cultural tradition was perhaps one of the strongest binding forces to shape the Slovenian community in this multicultural multi-ethnic American metropolis. It would be very difficult, if possible at all, to justify the omission of the great variety of efforts Slovenian educated people have committed themselves to in order to enliven and preserve Slovenian ethnicity in the Cleveland community.

Gregory Perusek and France Gorše were at least two important artists who worked and exhibited in Cleveland. For ten years Erazem Gorshe worked hard to enrich the Slovenian emigration museum in the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue until he was forced out of the building by SNPJ functionaries.

Cleveland also had its share of Slovenian literary men, poets and writers such as Ivan

Zorman, Ivan Jontez, Karel Mauser, Marjan Jakopič, Zdravko Novak, Jože Grdina; of periodicals such as *Ameriška domovina*, *Enakopravnost*, *Slovenija*, *Cankarjev glasnik*, *Koprive*; of dramatic art such as the large scale presentation of the *Passion of Christ* by Jože Grdina; of folklore dancing clubs, singing societies and choruses such as *Glasbena Matica* and *Lilija*, as well as a number of fine soloists.

By any standard, ideological or otherwise, one could not disregard the research of Dr. Egidij Gobec on Slovenian immigrants past and present and his published material.

I have always thought that historians should at least carefully state not only the title but also the page of the quoted publication. Prof. Klemenčič considered it unimportant to tell us the page of Tolstoy's book, *The Minister and the Massacres*, where Tolstoy supposedly justified the slaughter of 8,000 people in 1945 as the penalty "for the atrocities they had committed against Communist supporters" (p.23).

Many sentences seem incomplete and beg for clarification. "Interestingly, there were other rules for priests" to immigrate to the USA (p.64). The reader would like to know if these special rules were more or less favorable than those used for other immigrants. The League of CSA "organized events to collect as much money as possible for the refugees" (p.66). What kind of income-generating events? Slovene Catholic Day was reportedly organized in June of 1949 in Cleveland "to improve the organization of the Slovene Catholics in America" (p.67). How could one day of celebration achieve this assumed or expected goal?

Dr. Adlešič's first name was not Jože but Jurik or Jure. The Yugoslav ambassador in

Washington, Dr. Pitamic, was not Leon but Leonid or Leonidas (in English) as his first name appeared on his book, published in Baltimore in 1933. Frank Javh-Kern, before emigrating to the USA, "enrolled at the Aloysian seminary" (p.89). Aloysianum, as that institution in Ljubljana was called, in reality functioned as a dormitory for high school boys. After high school graduation some of them entered the seminary. So Frank Javh resided at the Aloysianum while attending one of Ljubljana's high schools.

The map on pages 76 and 77 entitled, "Main Slovene Settlements in the USA," although useful, remains quite incomplete. While two settlements of doubtful importance such as Los Angeles and Ebenezer, Georgia, were put on the map, many better known localities have lost the right to be recorded like Barberton and Lorain, Ohio, Johnstown in Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, and so on. One would expect that at least those towns where over forty Slovenian parishes were located would be admitted to the map.

As we admire Prof. Klemenčič's project to present a comprehensive survey of Slovenian settlers in the Cleveland area with the strengths and the weaknesses of their versatile effort to retain their native customs and habits, we must also acknowledge that any first attempt cannot be crowned with full success.

Nevertheless it offers a basis for additional research in order to bring about improvements in the content and presentation of the findings. The book is a courageous beginning but it could hardly be considered the final word on Slovenians in Cleveland.

—Janez A. Arnež
Šentvid, Slovenia

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DID YOU KNOW
Slovénia...

Joseph Zelle

Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovénian Christian Democratic Party was made honorary member at the 20th anniversary of the International Christian Students Association. The presentation was made in Salzburg by Dr. Alois Mock, former Austrian Minister of External Affairs. Our congratulations to Dr. Peterle.

On Nov., 14, Buenos Aires formally dedicated a street as *República de Eslovenes*. It is located in Palermo section of the city.

American Ambassador to Slovénia, Victor Jackovich, presented Awards of Recognition to 12 Slovénians in Ljubljana. They had completed an intensive educational program in the USA. It was sponsored by USAID, the United States Agency for International Development.

The Leopold Fair in Gornja Radgona has been held since 1700. This year is no exception.

Dr. Alojzij Šuštar Archbishop, Metropolite of Ljubljana, celebrated his 75th birthday on November 14th. Happy Birthday, your Excellency!

Viba Film, Slovénia's major movie producer, expects to move from St. Joseph's Church by Dec. 20. The church was confiscated after the War and turned over to the movie outfit. The monastery will be released by April 7th next year.

Mohorjeva Družba in Carinthia has issued a monogram entitled, *American Slovénians and the Catholic Church* (1871-1924). It is the work of Historian Darko Friš. Bishop Friderik Baraga first bishop of

Marquette, Michigan, came as a missionary in 1831. The first Slovénian parish was started in Minnesota in 1871. By 1924 there were 39 Slovenian parishes in the USA.

Next year parishioners of St. Daniel Church in Dornberk will be celebrating 700 years of its existence.

There is talk of reviving *Kaplje* (Drops), a journal put out between 1966 and 1972. It was closed by the Communist regime in '72. This publication was solely supported on a voluntary basis.

An anthology titled *Škrabčeva misel* (Škrabec's Thought) was issued by the Franciscan Fathers of the monastery at Kostanjevica. It contains the groundwork with a symposium about the Slovénian linguist, Stanislav Škrabec, a Franciscan priest.

Another weather radar is being planned for the central part of Slovénia.

Maribor was the scene of the 2nd Pintar Days. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of Roentgen of our modern X-ray technique. The Central International Scientific Symposium included many of Slovénia's engineers specializing in radiation.

After 233 years the bells of St. Lenart in Ravne tolled again. During the reign of Joseph II of Austria, the bells were silenced. Pastor Stanko Sivec said the blessing of the bell would take place next year.

CAN YOU TOP THIS? — PART II

"Waiter, there's a fly in my soup!"

- 1) Use your napkin, ninny, and wipe that speck of dirt off your glasses.
- 2) Thank goodness. I thought the pet rabbit we keep for the Welsh rarebit might have become incontinent.
- 3) Better keep it quiet, Nicole, O.J. might notice us.
- 4) That's not soup; it's *Ajmoht stew*; and those aren't flies; they're peas; and son, please stop calling your father, "waiter."
- 5) I'm not your waiter. I'm wearing this tux because I'm singing with the Fantje na Vasi tonight.
- 6) So what are you complaining about? I've got a headache, my gout has returned, my back is killing me; and my wife ran off with an elephant trainer.
- 7) What do you want me to do about it? Call the Marines Jim Logar or Tom Stepec to shoot it?
- 8) That's nothing. The chef was just rushed to the hospital with a bad case of salmonella.
- 9) So what are you worried about? That's Dr. Spech sitting at the next table.
- 10) You want I should call Fr. Kumse to give you the Last Sacraments?
- 11) Don't worry. It won't eat much.
- 12) PUT YOUR ANSWER HERE — and try to top our quick-witted editor.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES:

- All right already — I'll bring you a knife and fork.
Such is life. Only this morning Bob Novak told me he ran out of jokes.
How dreadful. Perhaps I should call Steve Rezonja and have him recommend a proper wine to go with it?

Slovenian genealogy seek members

The Slovenian Genealogy Society is seeking new members for a proposed Ohio Chapter.

The society is a nationwide non-profit educational organization that collects and distributes information on Slovenian family history. The society's goal is to help members make the best use of available information while doing their own research.

Novice family historians and expert genealogists alike will find that the society is a valuable resource of family names and indexes to publications. And you don't necessarily have to read or write the language.

Established in the heavily Slovenian coal-mining town of Forest City, PA in 1986, the society already has over 20,000 names in their Slovenian Ancestry Index, plus thousands more in obituary lists.

In addition, members can learn how to obtain old country records from civil and church archives, military records, and libraries. One member has traced her family to the 16th century without being able to read or write Slovenian.

Membership dues are only \$10.00 per year. The society publishes a quarterly newsletter with articles by members outlining successes and failures, and queries by members researching specific names. They have recently commissioned a history of Slovenia in English. Next summer they will put on a program

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Death Notices

MARY FRANCES PETRIC
Mary Frances Petric (nee Mlakar), 73, passed away in St. Vincent Charity Hospital on Sunday, Nov. 26th.

Mary was Manager of the Hall at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Avenue in Euclid.

She was the widow of Joseph L.; the mother of Joseph F. (Secretary of AMLA), and JoAnn M.; sister of Alberta Brinsek, Pauline Vitolo, Lillian Pianecki and Amalia Yartz.

Friends may call at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., Thursday, Nov. 30 from 2 to 9 p.m., where services will be held Friday, Dec. 1, 1995 at 8:45 a.m., and at St. Christine Church in Euclid at 9:30. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

ANGELA POST

Angela Post (Pust) (nee Tisovec), 97, passed away on Nov. 24 in Geneva Memorial Hospital.

Angela was born in Straža, Slovenia. She came to the U.S. in 1920.

Angela was a member of AMLA No. 12 and the Macabees, Carniola lodge.

Angela was the widow of Joseph; mother of Alice (Mrs. Philip) Yan; grandmother of three: Donna (Michael), Philip Jr., and Joseph; and great-grandmother of two.

Visitation and funeral services were held Monday at Zele Funeral Home, Rev. John Kumse of St. Mary Church officiating. Burial was in All Souls Cemetery.

ANGELA D. RUTTER

Angela D. Rutter (nee DeAngelis), 77, died on Nov. 23 in Meridia Euclid Hospital. Angela was retired from Ameritech where she was employed as an account clerk.

Angela was the widow of Edward; sister of Florence Armstrong, Camille (Leo) Simon, Betty Jean (Gene) Smith and Thomas (dec.); aunt and great-aunt.

Visitation and funeral services were held at Zele Funeral Home. Burial was in Lake View Cemetery on Monday.

JULIA IPAVEC

Julia Ipavec, 75, passed away on Nov. 23rd in Hospice House.

Julia was born in Cleveland. She was retired from Sherwin Williams Co. where she was employed as a secretary.

Julia was the daughter of Andrew and Julia (nee Pernat) (both deceased); the sister of Andrew (dec.); sister-in-law of Dorothy.

Burial was in Lake View Cemetery. Donations in her memory to Hospice House, 300 E. 185 St., Cleveland 44119 would be appreciated.

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JOSEPH F. IVANCIC

Joseph F. Ivancic of Euclid died on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1995.

Mr. Ivancic was born Nov. 19, 1922 in Cleveland.

He was a long-time member of the Slovenian Men's Chorus "Slovan."

He was employed in Traffic Control for the City of Euclid.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; daughters Nancy Mathur (Kamlesh), Janet Burke (Kevin); granddaughter Megan; brothers Frank, Ed, and Rudy.

Deceased family members are brothers William and Stanley.

Funeral was Saturday, Nov. 25 in St. Christine's Church in Euclid at 9:30 a.m. with Rev. William Jerse officiating.

Friends were received at the Brickman & Sons Funeral Home on Friday. Cremation services.

PAULINE TOMSICH

Pauline Tomsich (nee Rolih), 89, died Tuesday, Nov. 28 in the Slovene Home for the Aged.

Pauline was born in Slovenia. She was a former employee of Addressograph Multigraph. Pauline was also a member of AMLA and PSWA.

Pauline was the widow of Rudolph; the mother of Rudy (wife, Anne), and Nady (husband, Stan) Allender; grandmother of Nycole Kostelac, Michael Tomsich (dec.), John Tomsich, and Jamie and Jodie Prince; sister of Antonia Nagodnik (dec.).

Friends may call at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St., Thursday, Nov. 30 from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m., where services will be held Friday at 9:15 a.m. and at St. Anselm Church in Chesterland at 10 a.m. Interment All Souls Cemetery.

Tickets are \$4 for adults; children are admitted free. Parents who wish to bring something for Saint Nicholas' sack may do so from 5:30 to 6:30 in the old church basement.

Everyone invited to St. Mary's Slovenian School Play

The children and teachers of St. Mary's Slovenian School invite you to attend the children's operetta "St. Nicholas is Coming" on Saturday, December 9 at 6:30 p.m. in the school auditorium.

This beloved tale includes the appearance of the good saint himself, along with a host of angels and even a few devils. But, not to fear, good always conquers evil.

The 3-act operetta was written in the mid 1930s by Dr. Jerko Grzincic and has been performed in Cleveland numerous times to the delight of young and old. Relive that magic moment when the gates of heaven open, and there stands the bearded bishop with his book of good works. Bring your children and grandchildren, or come yourself.

This year's production features the Slovenian school students, along with alumni, and cameo appearances by two well-known adults sure to surprise everyone. Of course, St. Nicholas will be distributing gifts from his sack to the good girls and boys.

Tickets are \$4 for adults; children are admitted free. Parents who wish to bring something for Saint Nicholas' sack may do so from 5:30 to 6:30 in the old church basement.



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Evening with Bishop Pevec

AMERISKA DOMOVINA, NOVEMBER 30, 1995

There is certainly no better way to prepare for the upcoming holidays and get into the Christmas spirit than participating with the Slovenian American Heritage Foundation's annual evening with Bishop Edward Pevec.

The event will take place at the Bishop's residence at The Center for Pastoral Leadership (Borromeo Seminary) on Friday, Dec. 1 at 7 p.m.

This traditional Mass with our beloved Bishop Pevec has become the most perfect beginning to the holiday season. The Glasbena Matica Chorus will lend their

beautiful voices, providing music for the Mass, as well as a concert of Christmas Carols. As in years past, the Mass will be celebrated in the Borromeo Chapel at 28700 Euclid Avenue in Wickliffe.

A reception will immediately follow the Mass in the Rappe Center, which is directly adjacent to the Chapel. This year, the Heritage Foundation will commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of the Honorable Frank J. Lausche with a special program. Frank Lausche was the Honorary Chairman of the Foundation and was its Hall of Fame Honoree in 1978.

Donations

Thanks to the following for their generous donations to the Amerisika Domovina:

Jean Rochon, Mentor, O. — \$5.00

Karl Valenchak, Euclid, O. — \$5.00

Alojz Horvat, Berwyn, IL — \$5.00

Joseph Klammer, Painesville, OH — \$10.00

Stanley Rus, Willoughby Hills, O. — \$20.00

Angela Ambrosic, Euclid, O. — \$10.00

Ivana Kopec, Cleveland — \$10.00

Vinko Vrhovnik, South Madison, O. — \$5.00

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Zorjan, Willoughby Hills, O. — \$10.00

Mrs. John Tushar, Gilbert, MN — \$5.00

Fr. Frank Perkovich, Gilbert, MN — \$20.00

Milan Zajec, Cleveland — \$5.00

Frank Gatroza, Cleveland — \$20.00

Jo M. Jamnik Gornik Painesville, O. — \$10.00

Ivan Celar, Ajax, Ont., Canada — \$5.00

Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Znidarsic, Euclid, O. — \$20.00

Slovenia Radio

Paul Lavrisha can be heard every Saturday morning from 8 to 9 on 1260 WMIH.

He plays an interesting amount of American-style polkas at the beginning, then goes into Slovenian-style music the second half. In between times he presents a bit of commentary on community events.

Slovenian Glass Artist in Pitts.

Andrej Kidric, Gallia Master Cutter and Engraver, direct from Slovenia, will be at the Kaufmann's Department Store in Downtown Pittsburgh on Monday, Dec. 4 to personalize your Gallia crystal glass purchase.

Circle 77 Christmas Concert

Circle 77 SNPJ Mladi Slovenici will present their 26th annual Christmas Concert on Sunday, Dec. 3 at the West Park Slovenian National Home, 4583 W. 130 St.

Doors open at 3 p.m. At 4, Joe Toriske and the Casuals will put you in a festive mood with good music.

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8 1,500 attend Cultural Center grand opening

The dreams of the Slovenian Cultural Center Grand Opening committee were realized Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 18-19 at the Grand Opening ceremonies for the new "Slovenski dom" at Lemont, Illinois.

This "dream" took five years to complete, and was done with the combined efforts of a large group of dedicated workers, some to build the structure, some to raise funds, some to arrange the events, and some to create the right atmosphere for welcoming visitors, now and in the future.

Leadership of the Slovenian Cultural Center has been in the hands of Martin Hozjan, who accepted the challenge at the first meeting of the Slovenian Cultural Center in 1990. A Board of Directors of 20 plus three representatives of the Slovenian Franciscan Fathers on whose property the Slovenski Dom is situated have coordinated all the efforts that resulted in the completion of the million dollar project.

Since groundbreaking in June of 1991, the construction of the building has been in the hands of Slovenian builders, masons and engineers. On the architectural design of a young Slovenian architect, Vesna Rebernak, and interior design by John W. Burjek, supervision of the building project was in the hands of Anton Bajuk, Kazi Krampac, Victor Lavrisa and Slavko Vuksinic. Site Engineer was Chris Lavoie.

Slovenian electrical company of TriTech (Zupancic), plumbing contractors Copper Plumbing (Kelenc), and Hozjan's industrial machinery company, MAH Machine contributed freely their labor and materials. Other donors gave thousands of hours of manual labor and in-kind donations that helped complete the construction in record time.

Workers were on the scene each and every day, and in some cases, entire families were at the site. Everything that could be done without a monetary drain on the limited funds was accomplished through the generosity of the builders and their families.

Almost daily there were visitors coming with food and refreshments for the men, and ladies were there, too, to clean-up and polish the new equipment and put into service the serviceable equipment that was donated.

When the time for the Grand Opening came near, everything shifted into high gear; many days and nights the lights burned until midnight and later.

The goal was reached just in time and the weekend before the Grand Opening over 60 people came to do the final spruce-up to make it ready.

In retrospect, what is remembered by the Grand Opening Committee, is the freedom by which they all functioned. Hundreds of volunteers of every walk of life and with every kind of talent functioned harmoniously to effect many special moments guests would enjoy during the weekend.

Of primary importance to all the committee members was to make sure each and every one felt welcome in the new Slovenski Dom.

To begin the Saturday event, a Press Conference was called for reporters and guests. It was conducted by Grand Opening Coordinator, Corinne Leskovar. Present were officials from Slovenia, the Directors and Committee heads.

Later, outdoors, near the entrance, the flags of the United States and the Republic of Slovenia were solemnly raised. About 250 persons braved the chilly and blustery weather and listened attentively to the remarks given by the S.C.C. Vice-President, Stan Markun and leaders of the local civic organizations.

(To Be Continued)



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Recipes

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TURKEY BREAST SLICES

Crunchy nut and a hint of basil flavor this delicious meat entree.

1 lb. skinless, boneless

turkey breast, partially frozen

1 cup fine dry breadcrumbs

3/4 cup ground walnuts

1 tsp. basil

1/4 tsp. salt

1/8 tsp. freshly ground

black pepper

1 egg, lightly beaten

1 tbsp. water

3 tbsp. butter

Slice partially frozen turkey

breast into 4 equal portions.

Flatten each slice between 2

sheets of waxed paper until

1/2 inch thick. In a shallow

dish combine breadcrumbs,

walnuts, basil, salt and pep-

per; mix well. In a second

shallow dish combine egg and

water; mix well. Dip turkey

breast slices in egg mixture,

then generously coat both

sides with breadcrumb mix-

ture. In a large skillet melt but-

ter. Add turkey slices; cook 2

to 3 minutes on each side or

until no longer pink inside.

Makes 4 servings.
Preparation time: 20 min's.
Cooking time: 5 minutes

Christmas in Croatia

Zivili: Dances and Music of the Southern Slavic Nations, is pleased to announce its holiday production, "Christmas in Croatia," will take place on Dec. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17 at 77 South High St., in downtown Columbus, O.

Prices are \$15 for adults, \$10 for seniors, children and students.

Tickets can be ordered by calling Ticketmaster at (614) 431-3600.

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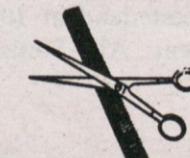
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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Mirovni sporazum o Bosni bodo podpisali

14. decembra v Parizu — Prvi ameriški vojaki že v Bosni — V Parizu tudi Slovenija

Sinoči je francoska vlada sporočila, da bo uradno podpisovanje mirovnega sporazuma o Bosni potekalo 14. decembra v Elizejski palači v Parizu. Poleg predsednikov treh osrednjih sprotih strani, Alije Izetbegovića, dr. Franja Tuđmana in Slobodana Miloševića, bodo navzoči številni drugi državniki, med njimi ameriški predsednik Bill Clinton. Kot ena naslednic nekdanje Jugoslavije bo imela delegacijo v Parizu tudi Slovenija. V Bosni so že prvi ameriški vojaki, sledilo naj bi jim še 20 tisoč, poleg teh bo angažiranih pod poveljstvom Nata še 40 tisoč vojakov iz raznih evropskih držav, tudi iz Rusije.

V zvezi s mirovnim sporazumom bodo v naslednjih tednih številna diplomatska srečanja. Tako se posvetujejo te dni predstavniki 16 sodelujočih držav glede podrobnosti Natove vojaške operacije v Bosni, 8. decembra bo v Londonu konferenca, na kateri bo po vsej verjetnosti imenovan bivši švedski premier Carl Bildt za civilnega predstavnika Evropske zveze v Bosni. Teden po podpisovanju v Parizu bo pa Nemčija sponzorirala konferenco v Bonnu, na kateri naj bi sodelvale vse države, izhajajoče iz nekdanje Jugoslavije, namen pa bo, kako kontrolirati oz. preprečiti pretirano oboroževanje teh držav.

Po podpisu mirovne pogodbe v Parizu je pričakovati, da se bodo pospešila prizadevanja za razreševanje drugih še odprtih zadev, povezanih z razpadom nekdanje Jugoslavije, posebej finančnih. Slovenija ni neposredno povezana z mirovnim sporazumom o Bosni, zelo pa je glede obveznosti do jugoslovanskega dolga, premoženja itd.

V prihajajočih mesecih ob razveljavitvi embarga zoper tkim. Zvezno republiko Jugoslavijo, se bo Slovenija zanimala za načine, kako naj bi zopet bili vzpostavljeni bolj ali manj normalni gospodarski in drugi odnosi z njo.

Po parafriranju mirovne pogodbe v

Daytonu je varnostni svet sprejel resolucijo o začasnom odpravljanju gospodarskih sankcij proti tkim. ZRJ in o odpravljanju zapore za uvoz orožja in vojaške opreme v nekdanjo Jugoslavijo. Prva je prizadela ZRJ, druga pa vse države nekdanje Jugoslavije.

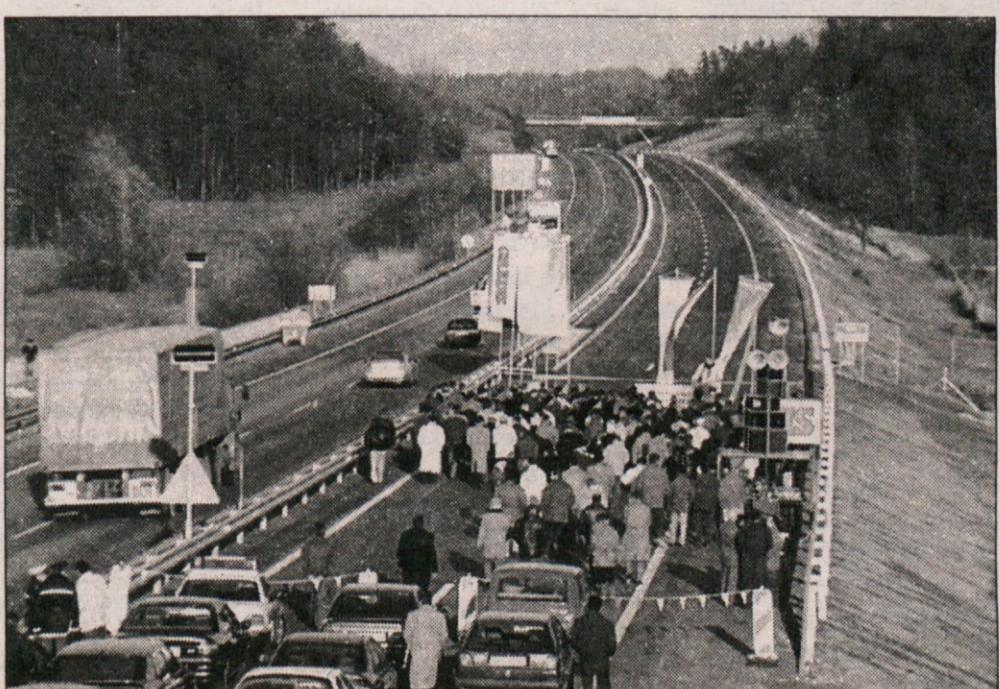
Na dogodek je reagiralo slovensko zunanje ministrstvo s posebnim sporočilom. Citiramo iz *Slovenca* pretekli petek: »Za Slovenijo je pomembno, je rečeno v sporočilu, da resolucija poudarja interes držav naslednic ter da ugotavlja, da je država z imenom SFRJ nehal obstajati. Resolucija prav tako predvideva, da ostane zamrznjeno vse premoženje v tujini, za katerega so bile vložene kakršne koli zahteve, in da ga države lahko odmrznejo le skladno z veljavno zakonodajo. Slovenska vlada bo skladno z resolucijo VSZN v naslednjih dneh predložila zakon, ki bo omogočil vnovično navezavo gospodarskega sodelovanja in trgovinskih stikov z ZRJ (Srbijo/Črno goro).

Resolucija, v katero VS odpravlja zaporo na uvoz orožja in vojaške opreme za nekdanjo Jugoslavijo, predvideva dvostopenjsko odpravo. Embargo bo odpravljen v 90 dneh po podpisu mirovnega sporazuma. Za težko orožje, mine ter vojaška letala in helikopterje pa bo veljal še naslednjih 90 dni.

Slovenija meni, da se časovni roki za odpravo zapore ne nanašajo na našo državo. Slovenija kot država, ki ni vpletena v konflikt in ni stran v mirovnem procesu, meni, da je zapora za izvoz orožja vanjo odpravljena, je še rečeno v sporočilu zunanjega ministrstva.«

Odvzem državljanstva bi bil neustaven

Pretekli teden je Vrhovno sodišče Slovenije odločilo, da je pobuda za zbiranje 40.000 podpisov za referendum, na katerem bi volilni upravičenci v Sloveniji glasovali, ali podpirajo odvzem državljanstva kakim 170 sodržavljanom, ki so njih državljanstvo dobili na podlagi 40. člena zakona o državljanstvu, protiustavna. Na podlagi te odločitve torej, referendum ne bo.



Poprejšnji torek, 21. novembra, je minister za promet in zveze Igor Umek izročil na menu drugi pas avtoceste od Hoče do Slovenske Bistrike. Odsek je dolg 11,6 kilometra, vsak kilometr pa je stal 7,5 milijona dolarjev. Umek je povedal, da bo v letu 1996 do grajenih 26 km drugega pasu avtoceste od Slovenskih Konjic do Arje vasi, l. 1997 pa še zadnji, 9-kilometrski odsek od Slovenske Bistrike do Slovenskih Konjic. Do leta 2004 je načrtovano, da bo Slovenija dobila 499 km novih sodobnih prometnic. Že prihodnji teden bo odprt avtocestni odsek Divača-Dane. Jože Brodnik, predsednik uprave Družbe za avtoceste je povedal, da bo v l. 1996 Družba dala v graditev še šest odsekov. Ti so: vzhodna mariborska obvoznica, obvoz v Ormožu, Šentjakob-Blagovica, Blagovica-Vransko, Selo-Vipava in Divača-Kozina. Glavni denarni vir je davek na bencin.

Iz Clevelandu in okolice

Sestanek nočoj—

Nočoj ob 7h bo v šolski dvorani pri Mariji Vnebovzeti sestanek, na katerem se bo razpravljalo o organizaciji odbora, ki bo skrbel za obnovitev Slovenskega kulturnega vrta. Vsi, ki se zanimajo, so lepo vabljeni na ta sestanek.

Miklavževanje—

Slov. šola pri Sv. Vidu vabi na svoje letno miklavževanje to nedeljo pop. ob 17h v farno dvorano. Vstopnina je \$4 za vse, ki so stari 14 let ali več. Naprodaj bodo krofi in sicer po vsaki maši in tudi na miklavževanju. Pridite!

Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti pa vabi na Grzinčičovo otroško opereto Miklavž prihaja in to v soboto, 9. dec., ob 6.30 zv. v šolski dvorani. Vstopnice za odrasle \$4 pri vratih, otroci pa imajo prost vstop. Starši se bodo lahko pogovorili s sv. Miklavžem pod staro cerkvijo ob 5.30 pop. Sv. Miklavž se v današnji številki pisemno pogovarja z nekaterimi učenci te šole.

Silvestrovjanje—

Pevski zbor Korotan vabi na svoje silvestrovjanje, ki bo v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Serviranje večerje ob 7h, po polnoči tudi zajtrk. Za več informacije in rezervacijo vstopnic (\$35), poklicite gd. Mimi Kozina na 531-4817.

Novi grobovi

Mary F. Petric

Dne 26. novembra je v St. Vincent Charity bolnišnici umrla 73 let stara Mary F. Petric, rojena Mlakar, vdova po Josephu, mati Josepha (tajnik-blagajnik Ameriške Dobrodelne Zveze) in JoAnn, sestra Alberte Brinsek, Pauline Vitolo, Lillian Pianecki in Amalie Yartz. Pogreb bo jutri, v petek, iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. zj. ob 8.45, v cerkev sv. Kristine ob 9.30 in od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Ure kropljenja bodo danes od 2. do 9. zvečer.

Pauline Tomsich

Dne 28. novembra je v Slovenskem domu za ostarele umrla 89 let stara Pauline Tomsich, rojena Rolih v Sloveniji, vdova po Rudolphu, mati Rudy in Nade Allender, 5-krat stara mati, sestra že pok. Antonije Jagodnik, do upokojitve zaposlena pri Addressograph Multigraph, članica ADZ št. 4 in PSA. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. jutri, v petek, zj. ob 9.15, v cerkev sv. Anselma v Chesterlandu ob 10. in od tam na Vernih duš pokopališče. Ure kropljenja bodo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

(dalje na str. 16)

Večer s škofom Pevcem—

Jutri, v petek, zvečer ob 7h ste vabljeni na že tradicionalno srečanje s škofom A. Edwardom Pevcem. To bo v Center for Pastoral Leadership oz. Borromeo semenišče na 28700 Euclid Ave. V kapeli bo škof Pevec daroval sv. mašo, pel bo zbor Glasbena Matica. Po maši bo sprejem v Rappe Center, ki je blizu kapele. Javnost vabljena.

Dram. društvo Lilija—

Dramatsko društvo Lilija ima svoj redni mesečni sestanek v ponedeljek, 4. decembra, ob pol osmih zvečer v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. Vsi člani lepo vabljeni!

Krofi in rezanci—

Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu bo imelo v soboto, 9. decembra, od 8h zj. dalje v društveni sobi prodajo krofov in rezancev. Naslednji dan pa bo seja in božičnica za članice, s pričetkom ob 1.30 pop. in sicer v Slovenski sobi.

Seja in božičnica—

Podr. št. 47 SŽZ ima to nedeljo letno sejo in božičnico. Pričetek bo ob 1h pop. v Slovenskem domu na Maple Hts. in so vse članice lepo vabljene.

Spominski dar—

Ga. Pavla Dolinar, Cleveland, O., je poklonila \$10 v podporo AD, v spomin na moža Milana. Hvala lepa.

Božična darova—

Stajerski klub je poklonil \$100 v podporo našemu listu.

Slovenska Pristava, Inc. pa je daroval \$50. Iskrena hvala!

V tiskovni sklad—

G. in ga. Paul Košir, Pako Inc. v Mentorju, sta darovala \$90 v naš tiskovni sklad.

Dr. Anthony Ravnik, Piedmont, Kalif., daroval \$50.

Ga. Cirila Strojnik, Tempe, Arizona, je poklonila \$30. Pred kratkim je preminul univerzitetni profesor dr. inž. Aleš Strojnik, mednarodno priznani fizik, ki je dolga leta predaval na univerzi Arizona State v Tempeju. Ge. Strojnikovi in družini izrekamo globoko sožalje ob težki izgubi.

Poizvedba—

Iz Begunj na Gorenjskem je pisala 18-letna Mojca Finžgar, ki išče stike s sorodniki v Clevelandu in okolici. Stiki so se izgubili, piše, že pred 20 leti, gre pa za družino Gogala, ki naj bi takrat živel na 824 London Rd. v Clevelandu. Družina Gogala je bila iz Dvorsk vasi-Begunje na Gorenjskem. Ako lahko pomagate gd. Mojci, je njen naslov: Mojca Finžgar, Begunje 128/b, 64275 Begunje na Gor., Slovenia, Europe. Pismo je prišlo prepozno za objavo danes, celoten tekst zato objavimo drugič.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

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GORICA, II.

Uveljavljanja grobega, v tujini že odpravljenega kapitalizma

Liberalne vrednote

Zgodba o uspešni državi in družbi, kakršno širita zlasti vodilna politična stranka LDS in njen predsednik Drnovšek med Slovenci in v tujini, ni prepričljiva.

»V naši državi je 100 tisoč privilegirancev z izjemnimi pravicami in svoboščinami, nekaj sto tisoč pa je tistih, ki žive v stiskah in v podrejenem položaju,« je te dni zapisal neki časnik.

Vladajoči režim izvaja in utemeljuje liberalne vrednote, kakršne so v razviti Evropi veljale v prejšnjem stoletju; njihov poglavitni cilj in merilo vsega je denar. Uveljavlja se t.i. kultura dobička, v okviru najbolj grobega kapitalizma, z vsemi posledicami, zlasti glede nepravične delitve dobrin in kršitve človekovih pravic, o čemer je sv. oče ponovno govoril tudi na nedavnem, jubilejnem zasedanju Organizacije za kmetijstvo in prehrano (FAO) v Rimu.

Prilaščanje in tatvine

Pravna država, kakršna naj bi bila tudi Slovenija, kot da ne opazi primerov tatvin, goljufij, izsiljevanj, podkupnin, provizij in drugih oblik prilaščanja dobrin in denarja, ki so jih ustvarili delavci in drugi pošteni državljeni na raznih področjih. Lastninsko izobrazbo, s katero bo odpravljeno t.i. družbeno premoženje, so posamezniki izkoristili za osebna prilaščanja in tatvine, saj obseg takih nezakonitih dejanj znaša kar okoli 90 milijard dollarjev.

Zanimanje in obsodbe javnosti povzročajo tudi novi primeri prilaščanja oz. tatvin premoženja. Pri lastninjenju nekdanje Državne založbe Slovenije so revizorji ugotovili, da

so posamezniki njeno imetje prenašali na zasebno družbo in si ga nato v legalni obliki razdeljevali med seboj. Okoriščali naj bi se zlasti nekateri vodilni uslužbenci DZS.

Nadalje je tu aféra, ki zadeva policijski čoln, ki ga je Mistrstvo za notranje zadeve kupilo pri nekem italijanskem podjetju. Kaže, da so bile pri poslu (vanj naj bi bila domnevno vključena tudi tržaška družba SAFTI) izplačane tudi podkupnine in provizije.

V zadevo so vpleteni razni poslovneži, a tudi bivša notranja ministra Igor Bavčar in Ivan Bizjak ter sedanji predstojnik tega resorja Andrej Šter. Kljub temu, da je nakup čolna veljal 3,3 milijona nemških mark, plovilo ne deluje, kot bi bilo potrebno oz. kot je trdil izdelovalec policijskega čolna.

Na letališču Brnik pa je izbruhnila aféra zaradi domnevne podkupovanja pri izbiri varnostnih služb. Direktor letališča Vinko Može (nekdanji policist) naj bi od direktorja nekega zasebnega letališča, ki je skrbelo za varnost letališča, prejemal 8.500 nemških mark podkupnine mesečno.

Na državni ravni pa bo očitno imel največje posledice primer ministra za gospodarske dejavnosti dr. Maksa Tajnikarja (v vladi predstavlja Združeno listo socialnih demokratov, to je nekdanje komuniste), ki naj bi bil zapleten v izplaševanje provizij nekemu ruskemu poslovnežu s sredstvi, ki jih je slovenska vlada dodelila za sanacijo nekdanje avtomobilske industrije TAM. Socialdemokratska stranka zahteva odstranitev ministra iz vlade; če pa se bo Drnovšek temu uprl, naj bi proti njemu vložili ustavno obtožbo.

Prof. dr. JANEZ A. ARNEŽ

Zdravko Novak in njegova kulturna dediščina

Bralci AD ste gotovo poznali Zdravka Novaka, ki je umrl v Clevelandu leta 1971, star kmaj 62 let. Znan je bil kot kulturni delavec, tako v domačih Vevčah kot v taborišču na Koroškem in v Clevelandu. Bil je velik ljubitelj knjig že od rane mladosti. V begunskem taborišču na Koroškem je sodeloval pri izdajanju taboriščnih razmnoženin. Tudi sam je pisal. Posebej je treba poudariti njegovo skrb, da bi ohranil vse, kar so v taboriščih izdali. Sam je zbiral vse slovenske razmnoženine, knjige, brošure in periodiko. To svojo zbirko je imenoval »Slovensko zamejsko knjižnico«. O tej knjižnici je objavil v AD leta 1963 sledeč članek:

»Na tretjo obletnico ustanovitve Slovenske zamejske knjižnice v Clevelandu, Ohio, prihjam s pričujočo okrožnico do vseh redakcij slovenskih periodičnih izdaj v zamejstvu.

SZK sem ustanovil iz zbranega slovenskega tiska: knjig, časopisov, revij in drugih publikacij, ki jih zbiram od meseca maja 1945 dalje.

V tej zbirki imamo skoro

Vlada se je, tako kaže, pričela zavedati tega, da afere predstavlja nevarnost zanj in za stranke koalicije, zlasti pred volitvami. Zato se vsaj formalno strinja z zahtevami, da je treba afere, ki so nastale s prilaščanjem denarja, raziskati in krvice kaznovati.

Toda ali je sedanje deformacije v slovenski državi in družbi sploh mogoče odpraviti, ko pa izhajajo iz načel in duha liberalne države, kakršne izvajajo in utemeljujejo pri nas. Pojav ima globoke razsežnosti. Časnik *Slovenec* je v uvodniku zapisal, da naj bi se minister dr. Maks Tajnikar in direktor t.i. Slada za razvoj Uroš Korže uvrščala med najbogatejše Slovence. Izvajanje načel in domnevnih vrednot liberalne države bo za Slovenijo lahko imelo pogubne posledice, kakršnih si nemara še ni mogoče predstavljati.

Med velika bremena državljanov spada tudi to, da bo moral povprečni davkoplačevalci v Sloveniji leta 1996 v državni proračun, občinske proračune in v razne državne skладe plačati skoraj 900 tisoč tolarjev. Tudi poslanci v državnem zboru naj bi bili zaradi visokih plač in drugih privilegijev, ki si jih po svoji volji dolčajo in spričo svoje neučinkovitosti nezaželeni in celo osovraženi. O tem pričajo stotine pisem bralcev, ki jih objavljajo časniki.

Plače posameznih poslancev naj bi v enem dnevu znašale več, kot pa je povprečna meseca plača v Sloveniji. Neki publicist se je v *Delu* spraševal, »ali imajo poslanci res ljudstvo za neumno in z njim tudi vseh 114 tisoč Slovencev z višjo oz. visoko izobrazbo«.

vse knjige, ki so kjerkoli izšle izven Slovenije v slovenskem jeziku po letu 1945, časopise in periodike sploh imam pa vse, ki sem jih mogel dobiti.

Namen SZK je zbiranje, urejanje in hranjenje vseh slovenskih tiskov izven mej Slovenije v študijske svrhe.

Večino naših zbranih tiskov, ki so izšli v teku 18 let po drugi svetovni vojni, sem sam nabavljal in financiral. Vendar moram takoj pripomniti, da mi nekatere redakcije že krajše ali daljše razdobje pošiljajo svoje izdaje gratis za SZK. Vsem tem na tem mestu moja globoka zahvala. Ko bo knjižnica do kraja organizirana, bo izdala poleg bibliografije tudi seznam dobrotnikov in redakcij, ki so gratis prispevale svoje izdaje.

Vsakdo si lahko predstavlja, kaj se pravi 18 let zbirati in iz svojih sredstev plačevati vse slovenske tiske. Ni pa to samo gmotna žrtev. Najtežje pri tem zbiranju je to, da je treba posamezne knjige in liste lovit, ker Slovenci izven domovine nimamo ustanove, kjer bi morale vse redakcije in založbe oddajati vsaj po en izvod svojih tiskov. Tako se večkrat dogaja, da izvem za kako izdajo časopisa, ko so prve številke že pošle. Vrednost in namen SZK pa je ravno v tem, da hrani vse slovenske tiske in da ničesar ne manjka.

S pričujočo okrožnico sedaj obveščam vse redakcije o obstoju in namenu SZK.

Trenutno izhaja izven mej Slovenije po svetu 92 slovenskih periodičnih tiskov in sicer v Argentini 24, Angliji 3, Avstraliji 7, Belgiji 2, Beneški Sloveniji 1, v Braziliji 1, v Goricu 4, v Indiji 2, v Kanadi 5, na Koroškem 10, v Nemčiji 1, v Venezueli 1, v Trstu 15 in v Združenih državah Amerike 16.«

Malo pred svojo smrtjo je objavil v *Zborniku Svobodne Slovenije* 1970, str. 253 članek: »Slovenska zdomska knjižnica«, iz katerega povzemamo sledeče odstavke:

»Ko smo prišli čez mejo na Koroško, sem takoj začel zbirati tiske, ki so izhajali v našem novem bivališču, ki smo ga pričeli kot begunci na vetrinjskem polju. Potem so nas razselili v štiri taborišča.

Leta so tekla. Zbiral sem razmnožene tiske, ki so jih naši izdajali po taboriščih. Pokupil sem vse, kar je prihajalo v taborišče. Priporočal sem se tudi za tiske, ki so izhajali v Nemčiji in Italiji. A od tam sem zbral le malo. Ni bilo niti poštne niti drugačne stalne zvezze.

Ko smo leta 1949 odhajali v Združene države Amerike, sem imel že dva velika zaboja knjig. Srečno sta z nami vredne preplavala Atlantski ocean.

...Pred desetimi leti (1960) pa sem vse zbrane tiske uredil po založbah in zbirki dal ime *Slovenska zdomska knjižnica*.

...Zbiranje, urejanje in o-

Ljubljana, Slovenija

hranjevanje pa sedaj že močno presega moči posameznika. Ker ni prostora, knjižnica ni urejena tako, da bi bila na razpolago za hitro dosego zaželenega gradiva; sredstva za nabavo tiskov presegajo zmožnosti ene same osebe in končno se tudi lahko zgodi, da bo s smrtjo zbiratelja zbirka uničena.

...Zbirka ni namenjena ljudem, ki radi berejo, da bi si izposojali knjige in brali. Knjižnica je namenjena študiju in bi lahko, ko bi bila do kraja urejena, vsako leto vsaj enkrat prinašala poročila o knjigah in periodikah, samo vsakoletni pregled izdanih knjig v tem pogledu ni zadosten.«

Novakova knjižna zapuščina je bila namenjena slovenskemu zavodu 'Slovenik' v Rimu. Letos sem šel tja, da bi pregledal Novakovo zapuščino. Bil sem razočaran. Nisem našel nobenih publikacij iz taborišč, ki jih je Novak imel, niti ne 92 periodičnih tiskov, ki so (1963) izhajali in so bili prav gotovo v Novakovih knjižnic.

V zbirki ni najti Novakovih taboriščnih del, niti ne del, ki jih je izdal v Clevelandu. Vse to obsežno in dragoceno gradivo je bilo očividno nekje zavrnjeno.

Novak je, kot to sam popisuje, gradivo prenašal iz taborišča v taborišče in pozneje ga prepeljal v Ameriko. Kupoval je iz svojih skromnih finančnih sredstev vse slovenske tiske, za katere je zvedel, da so izšli. In zgodilo se je prav to, česar se je bal. Najpomembnejši del njegove zbirke je zginil in je verjetno uničen.

Bilo je že par poskusov ohraniti slovensko kulturno dediščino, a so propadli. V Clevelandu je znan primer, ko se je Erazem Gorshe deset let trudil, skupno s svojimi prijatelji (Molkom, dr. J. Kernom...), da bi uredil slovenski izseljenški muzej. Vso zbirko so vrgli ven iz Slovenskega narodnega doma.

Na žalost, pri Slovencih ni razumevanja za kulturno dediščino. In zato smo sami krivi svojega lastnega kulturnega obubožanja; sami odstranjujemo gradivo za slovensko zgodovinopisje.

Bojim se, da bo ista usoda doletela tudi gradivo (60 ton), ki ga hrani raziskovalni inštitut Studia Slovenica, če ne bo prišlo do resnih sprememb v odnosu do narodne dediščine.

Podpirajmo Slovenijo!

**Anton M.
LAVRISHA**
Attorney-at-Law
(Odvetnik)
18975 Villaview Road
at Neff
692-1172
Complete Legal Services

Učenci sobotne Slovenske šole pri Mariji Vnebovzeti pisali sv. Miklavžu, on jim pa z veseljem odgovarja

Dragi sv. Miklavž!

Jaz rad hodim v Slovensko šolo. Sem priden in tudi poslušam mojega učitelja.

Ali bi mi lahko prinesel kitaro, smučje in čevlje, da se bom lahko smučal v Sloveniji? Prinesi mi tudi sestavljanco z dvesto kosi. Najlepša hvala!

— Joško Novak

Moj mali Joško!

Čestitam, ko si tako priden v šoli. Tvoj učitelj Gregor mi poroča, da znaš lepo govoriti slovensko. Ti ne bo žal, saj je veliko mladih, ki so veseli, da so hodili v slovensko šolo, čeprav jim ni bilo preveč všeč, ko so bili tvojih let. Zato se kar potрудi!

Star pregovor pravi: kolikor jezikov znaš, toliko veljaš. Meni dostikrat pridejo prav drugi jeziki, posebno ko berem pisma otrok iz celega sveta. Slovenski jezik je tako lep, in ti bo gotovo prav prišel, ko se boš v Sloveniji na Krvavcu ali Veliki Planini smučal.

Vidim, da imaš rad zimske snege in smučanje. To je zdrav šport. Z njim si boš lahko ogledal, kakšen lep zimski svet nam je Bog ustvaril. Sem že lani videl, da se učiš smučati, in bom pogledal, če bi se dalo kaj pri mojem čevljaju Krišpnu naročiti. Priden ostani!

— Sv. Miklavž

Dragi sv. Miklavž!

Star sem enajst let in hodim v šesti razred osnovne šole. V naši družini so širje člani: moji starši, jaz in mlajši brat. Rad hodim v šolo in k maši. Učim se igrati klarinet. Priljubljen mi je šport, saj poleti igram nogomet.

Pred nami je tvoj praznik, katerega se veselim, saj sem poskušal vse leto ubogati stare in jim pomagal pri različnih delih. Upam, da me boš obiskal in mi prinesel darilo. Pustil ti bom čiste čevlje pri vratih, ker tako naredim vsako leto, in zjutraj, ko vstanem, najdem tvoje darilo. Ta običaj so mi naučili starši, ki so prišli sem iz Slovenije.

Vem da je tvoje delo težko, ker obiščeš dosti otrok po celiem svetu, zato sprejmam darilo, kakršnega si ti sam izbral zame. Hvaležen sem ti za darila iz prejšnjih let in že tudi za darila letos. Lahko noč in dobrodošel med nas na tvoj god šestega januarja.

— Dennis Žalik

Predragi Dennis!

Kakšno lepo pismo si mi napisal! Sem ga z veseljem bral. Vesel sem, da se rad učiš, še bolj vesel pa, da rad hodiš k maši. Veš, Jezus ima otroke posebno rad.

S klarinetom pa kar pohiti, ker sem slišal, da v Clevelandu ljudje radi plešejo in da je dosti povpraševanja po slovenskih ansamljih. Mogoče se boš letos naučil kakšno lepo slovensko božično pesem.

Tudi nogometa se drži, da boš krepak ostal. Nezaposlene roke so hudičeve igrišče. Upam, da boš še naprej star-



lavo le-teh, ker je povpraševanja po njih.

Na svidenje 9. decembra v šolski dvorani pri Mariji Vnebovzeti!

— Sv. Miklavž

•

Dragi sv. Miklavž!

Moje ime je Jožko Štepec. Jaz imam sestro Kati in brata Janeza. Hodim v tretji razred pri Sv. Feliciti.

Imam rad živali. Upam, da bom enkrat lahko bil živalski fotograf. Upam, da ste vi zdravi, in bom vesel če slišim od Vas. Tvoj,

— Jožko Štepec

Moj dragi Jožko!

Hvala za pismo! Kako si že zrastel od lani! Tvoja sestrica in bratec sta zelo srečna, da imata takega bistrega brata kot si ti. Bodi priden v šoli in doma, da jima boš za zgled.

Vem da si poleti obiskal Slovenijo s staro mamo, in da si užival na farmi med živalmi. Mogoče boš kdaj fotografiral za revijo »National Geographic«.

Lepo se nauči božične pesmi, da me boš razveselil ko pridem. Pozdrave tudi Kati in Janezu!

— Sv. Miklavž

•

Dragi sv. Miklavž!

Jaz sem sedem let stara. Rada telovadim. Hvala za vse, kar si lani prinesel v moj čevlje, da te bom lahko nagradil.

— Sv. Miklavž

•

Dragi sv. Miklavž!

Moje ime je Robert. Star sem osem let in hodim v tretji razred. V moji družini smo širje, mama, ati, moj brat Dennis in jaz. Jaz rad pomagam staršem pri delu. Veliko berem, gledam televizijo in igram šport. Rad imam tudi šolo in družino.

Približuje se tvoj praznik, katerega se veselim in upam, da me boš obiskal. Želim si knjige in kocke (Lego). V spominu mi je leta v leto ostajaš še posebno, odkar hodim v slovensko šolo, ker nas obiščeš in nas tudi tam obdaril. Hvala za tvoj obisk in darila, ki si mi jih že dal in še boš.

— Robert Žalik

Preljubi Robert!

Tudi tvojega pisma sem bil zelo vesel. Z bratom sta res pridna dečka.

Vesel sem, da tako rad beresh. Ali kdaj bereš slovenske knjige? S knjigami lahko obhodiš celi svet. Tudi televizija ti lahko odpre svet, samo previdno izbiraj programe, kajti danes je več neumnih programov kot pametnih.

Kako si lahko srečen, da imaš tako lepo družino; le ceni jo! Koliko otrok mi piše, da si ne želijo drugega kot biti član ljubezni družine:

Tudi jaz se rad spomnim na prejšnje obiske med vami. Kako si že zrasel od takrat, ko sem te prvič poklical na oder. In kako veselo poslušam tvoje petje na odru, ko pridem. Prosil za Lego kocke. K sreči smo letos povečali oddelek za izde-

Sv. Miklavž:

Jaz sem bil priden v šoli in doma. Prosim te za igračo »Lego's Royal Knights«.

Yours truly,

— John A. Sabbath

Dragi John,

Hvala za pismo. Vesel sem,

(dalje na str. 12)

Jesensko razmišljanje

Neusmiljeno smrt opleta,
z rosno koso vsa razgreta,
kruta in naduta si vence spleta.
Kako naglo redčijo se naše vrste!
Joj, kdo bi mogel vse preštet' na prste?

Nič ni kaj izbirčna in ne varčna:
zbira mlade — na videz zdrave;
ne brani se odraslih, ker ni zahtevna;
sprejema kruljave in grintave.
Pisana je družba, a še vedno ni popolna.

Še včeraj polni hrepenenja do lepega življenja,
prekaljeni sredi dela in trpljenja,
v pričakovanju velikonočnega vstajenja.
Kako kratek in utrujen je življenjski dan,
ko čas zapira se očem ob prihodu v pristan!

Kdo bi razumel vse to početje?
Po človeško bi razmišljal in dejal:
saj to ni zgolj naključje;
tiho bi kričal, nato glasno trepetal:
prisotnost v odsotnosti — to trpko je spoznanje.

Ta sklepčna sodba je povsem človeška,
za slehernega zemljana res pretežka;
nič čudno, če nas včasih tud' tepežka.
On vse modro vidi, vodi in uravnava.
Ob slovesu je na voljo poslednja s p r a v a.

(LB)

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Slovenski maratonci v New Yorku

26. MARATON V NEW YORKU...

Velenje, Slovenija

Imenitna predstava Slovenije pred palačo Združenih narodov

»Danes ste vi ambasadorji miru in prijateljstva med narodi sveta,« je na slovesni otvoritvi 26. maratona v New Yorku poudaril belgijski predstavnik v OZN zbrani množici več kot 8.000 tekačev iz sto držav sveta. Zastave in napisi držav, med njimi napis Slovenije že kar petič, v pozdravu kar dva-krat omenjena Slovenija in dobrodošlica v slovenskem jeziku, v več tisočglavi množici pa skupina 30 Slovencev v lepih zelenobelih vetrovkah z všito slovensko trobojnico na prsih in napisom SLOVENIA na hrbtni strani...

Ta podoba se je letos ponovila že petič. In prav ta slovenska otvoritev maratona ostane neizbrisno zapisana v sričih udeležencev, ki se potem, ko slavnostni govorniki s preprostimi mislimi poudarjajo pomem tega največjega maratona na svetu, podajo na mednarodni tek prijateljstva od palače OZN do Centralnega parka.

Slovenska zastava je plapolala vso pot, dolgo 7 km po največjih avenijah New Yorka, na prvem mestu in Simon Gabršek, Drago Česnik in Marjan Korent so z zastavo tudi med prvimi pritekli na cilj mednarodnega teka prijateljstva.

Že naslednji dan pa se začne zares. Že zgodaj zjutraj je treba pohititi na avtobus in štartno mesto na Staten Islandu, kjer pa je letos 29.000 tekačev prezebal, prepohoval jih je veter »s sto na uro« (kot je dejal Igor Beuermann po uspešnem premaganem maratonu) in jih pozneje kar zanašal, ko je ne-pregledna reka tekačev stekla na 42 km in 196 m dolgo pot po vseh petih okrožjih New Yorka.

Veter ni prizanašal niti gledalcem (okrog 2 milijona se jih zgrne vzdolž avenij in ulic), ki pridejo ob progo in želijo videti in pozdraviti ter hrabriti tekače. Zanje je junak prav vsak, ne le zmagovalec in zmagovalka, katerima resnično televizija namenja največjo pozornost.

Tudi Slovenci smo letos dobili novega junaka. To je Sonja Bučan iz Nove Gorice, ki je sploh prva med Slovenci pritekla na cilj letošnjega maratona in s časom 3.04,02 dosegla več kot imenitno absolutno 33. mesto v ženski konkurenči in še bolj odlično 6. mesto v starostni kategoriji od 40 do 49 let. To je doslej za Marjano

Vidovič (leta 1993. na 20. mestu) druga najboljša slovenska uvrstitev med ženskami.

»Ne, ničesar nisem slišala, ničesar videla,« je pozneje dejala Sonja Bučan »navajašemu delu« slovenske odprave na newyorškem maratonu, ki so, mimogrede, poskrbeli, da je slovenska zastava nenehno vihrala pred ciljno TV kamero tega slovitega maratona.

Junakov iz Slovenije je bilo še več in vsak zase lahko izpove svojo zgodbo. Toda bilo bi krivično, če že sedaj izpustimo ime Helene Žigon, 67-letne Ljubljancanke, ki se je že pred tremi leti borila z rakom in po težki operaciji želodca ponovno pohitela na tekaške proge. V nedeljo, 12. novembra 1995, je pretekla maraton v New Yorku. Največji maraton na svetu, v najtežjih pogojih tega maratona doslej nasploh, je zmogla v času 4 ur in 36 minut. In bila seveda presrečna, ko je pritekla v cilj.

Resnici na ljubo je treba povediti, da je nekaj maratoncev tudi razočaranih. Vsi pač niso imeli sreče na »loteriji«, s katero so letos razdeljevali štartne številke tudi Slovencem. Toda takšna so pravila in ta veljajo za vse enako, pravijo prizadevni organizatorji newyorškega maratona. Več sreče naslednje leto, dodajajo.

P R A T I K A 1996 in kartice za božična voščila

CLEVELAND, O. - Slovenska pisarna sporoča, da je prejela od celovške Mohorjeve družbe Pratike za leto 1996. Knjiga vsebuje 157 strani poučnega branja, stane pa \$5.50 (za poštino dodajte \$1).

Na zalogi so že tudi kartice za božična voščila. Te kartice imajo slovensko besedilo in več vrst lepih nabožnih motivov. Posamezna kartica stane 70 centov. Pošljemo jih tudi po pošti, vendar morate dodata te za poštino.

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Ivana Vidmar

Slovenska skupina, ki je na maraton v New Yorku potovala v organizaciji Gorenja Turizem, je izpolnila svoje poslanstvo v največji možni meri. Predzadnji dan gostovanja v Ameriki so se podali še na izlet v Washington, kjer jih je v slovenski ambasadni pozdravil sekretar Miklavž Boršnik in obenem čestital za tako uspešno opravljeno promocijo Slovenije.

Eden izmed udeležencev letošnjega gostovanja v New Yorku je dejal: »Predvsem sem bil navdušen nad prireditvijo, na katero so prišli tudi Slovenci iz New Yorka - to je mednarodni tek prijateljstva od palače OZN do Centralnega parka. Tu smo v veliki meri izkoristili priložnost za promocijo države Slovenije. Vendar bi morali v bodoče na ta tek povabiti še več Slovencev v Ameriki, zlasti v New Yorku, kjer bi se nam pridružili...«

Tek prijateljstva je simbolični tek, ki ga lahko zmore vsak med nami, poleg tega pa bi morali vsi Slovenci teči v enakih oblekah, vetrovkah, v enakih kapah, vsak s slovensko zastavico v roki, z napisi in skupaj pred nami bi morala igrati slovenska skupina v narodni noši: vsaj en harmonikar, klarinetist, trobentač, basist.

Misljam, da bi prav tej skupini lahko pomagali Slovenci v New Yorku. Ta ista skupina bi lahko nastopila tudi naslednji dan pred prihodom maratonev na cilj maratona v Centralnem parku, kjer se zbere na tisoče in tisoče ljudi. Vprašujem vas, kje na svetu se hkrati zbere na tisoče športnikov iz okrog sto držav, kot prav v New Yorku? In to je torej tista priložnost, da nas spoznavajo znova in znova. Tu bi bila priložnost za promocijo slovenskih podjetij, bank in predstavnosti v New Yorku.

Gospodje, ki so bili letos z nami v družbi skupaj z gospodom dr. Langom, so bili presečeni, ker smo vse dobro pripravili - napisov, enakih vetrovk, zastav, bili smo vseskozi v skupini kot velika družina. Žal, še vedno pa se najde tudi nekaj individualistov, takšnih, ki si pač po svoje, mimo organizirane skupine, najdejo pot na maraton. Zanimivo pa je, da prav s skupino Gorenja vsako leto pride tudi nekaj tujih državljanov (lani Avstriji in Hrvati, letos Hrvati...).

New York 1995 je za nami. Veliko novih spoznanj je nemogoče strniti na ta kos papirja. Toda ostalo bo bistvo: BILISMO SREDI ŽARIŠČA.

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Dvoje pričevanj

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

Navaja tudi, da je ta »katoški« sistem privabil več slovenske mladine kot »starejši Tyršev sistem«. Z drugimi besedami, več slovenske mladine je bilo v ZFO, kot v Sokolu. Pa ne zaradi zastarelosti enega in prednosti drugega sistema, temveč iz enostavnega razloga, da sta se Orel in za njim ZFO, naslanjala na večinsko stranko, Sokol pa na manjšinsko. Kvaliteta telovadnega »sistema« ni imela pri tem nič opraviti.

Še bolj neroden je Grmek pri opisovanju dogodkov po letu 1941. Tako pravi, da je bil pakt z osjo Rim-Berlin-Tokio, podpisani že 21. marca 1941 in ne 25., kot govorijo vsi drugi viri. Preseneča tudi navedba, da je Sovjetska zveza nakazala »mladim oficirjem (jugoslovanske vojske) 200 tisoč dolarjev, da vržejo vlado«. Prav tako naj bi tudi Britanija poslala tem oficirjem visoko vso-to v isti namen. Ni čuda, da je puč uspel!

In potem piše o demonstracijah proti paktu ter pravi: »Po tednu dni demonstracij je vlada padla...«. Demonstracije so se pričele 26. marca, vlada naj bi torej - po njegovem - padla 2. aprila. Doslej pa je veljalo, da je padla 27. marca zjutraj, se pravi v manj kot 48 urah po podpisu pakta na Dunaju.

Nemčiji je naprtil glavno odgovornost za vsa ta dogajanja, pa tudi za uspeh Leninove revolucije v Rusiji. Lenin naj bi »z nemško pomočjo strmolglavil obstoječe državo«. Tako pa je obstoječe ruske države ni strmolglavil nihče. Socialdemokratska stranka pa je s svojimi zavezniki prisilila carja Nikolaja II., da je odstopil, potem pa za ministrskoga predsednika izvolila Aleksandra Kerenskega. Lenin je nastopil šele pol leta kasneje, se pravi v oktobra 1917.

Ko je leta 1941 Hitler napadel Sovjetsko zvezo, naj bi fronta segala od Severnega do Črnega morja. Nekam pesniško povedano, pogled na zemljevid pa bi pokazal, da je bilo to tudi zemljepisno nemogoče.

O samem Hitlerju pravi, da je »Kajzer« (predvidevati moramo, da je imel v mislih cesarja Viljema II.), izjavil, da je »naredil pogodbo s hudičem« in izročil mandat za sestavo nove nemške vlade Adolfu Hitlerju. Ta pa je januarja 1933 vendar prejel »oblast« iz rok senilnega maršala Hindenburga, medtem ko je »kajzer«, ki je odstopil že leta 1918, životlin nekje na Hollandskem.

Grmekove navedbe o njegovi službi v nemški vojski, o zatoči, v katero se je zapletel v Franciji, in o doživljajih na ruski fronti, so seveda osebne in jih je pač treba vzeti kot take.

Toda, ko se je iz Rusije vrnil na Gorenjsko, se je odločil, da se priključi četnikom. Slovensko četništvo je v tistem času (moralno je to biti spomladni 1944) delovalo v petih odredih: na Štajerskem - Melaherjev; na Dolenjskem - Marnov; na Notranjskem - Gorjanov Notranjski odred; na italijanski meji Primorski odred kapetana Debevcia; in na Gorenjskem - Gorenjski odred. Ta, najmanjši, pa je praktično prenehal obstajati po partizanskem napadu na domobransko postojanko v Lahovčah. Gorenjski odred je takrat padel partizanom v hrbet, rešil postojanko, potem pa se - razšel. Fantje so po večini vstopili v Gorenjsko domobranstvo.

Grmek se dotika tudi vprašanja ameriških letalcev, ki so jih četniki Notranjskega odreda o Božiču 1944 rešili v okolini Leskovca nad Višnjo goro, a so jih potem Nemci zajeli in odpeljali v taborišče v Avstrijo. Grmek pravi, da je pri zavjetju letalcev padlo nekaj četnikov, vse skupaj pa naj bi se zgodilo v začetku februarja 1945, kot v knjigi potrjuje tudi neka domobranska priča. Ena in drugo je zmotno. Padel ni nihče, letalci pa so bili zajeti že 17. januarja 1945.

Pripovedovanje o svojem četnikovanju je Grmek obogatil s ponatisom članka Jožeta Melaherja o četništvu na Štajerskem, iz Koledarja Svobodne Slovenije za leto 1965, opis dogodkov ob koncu vojne pa je tako kaotičen, kot je bil v resnici kaotičen položaj sam.

Grmekova knjiga bi bila lahko zelo učinkovito branje, če se avtorju le ne bi tako mudilo in bi dal rokopis navpogled nekomu, ki bi iz njega izločil vse očividne napake in spodrljaje. Tako pa vse skupaj izpade kot pripoved človeka, ki hoče čimprej povedati svojo zgodbo, ne da bi se ustavil in se vprašal, ali je res bilo tako. Nekdanje literarne ali, če hočete, propagandne konjunkture je pač konec in treba se je potruditi ter priti na dane preverjenimi teksti.

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ZNANSTVENO POROČILO**Ključne značilnosti slovenske politike v letih 1929-1955****V. nadaljevanje****Odnos političnih taborov in strank ter katoliške cerkve do okupacije in okupatorjev**

Tik pred napadom Nemčije in Italije na Jugoslavijo je vodstvo najmočnejšega političnega tabora - Slovenske ljudske stranke (JLZ) - sprejelo nekatere skele, ki naj bi usmerjali strankino delovanje v primeru okupacije Slovenije. Med nimi je bil sklep, da stranka z okupatorjem ne sme politično sodelovati; predvidelo pa je tudi taktično delovanje na različnih ravneh - v emigraciji, kamor je aprila 1941 odpotovalo nekaj voditeljev (dr. Miha Krek, Franc Snoj itd.), ter legalno in ilegalno v domovini.

Prizadevalo naj bi si tudi, da bi slovensko ozemlje prišlo pod enega samega okupatorja. V ta namen je SLS še pred napadom na Jugoslavijo stopila v stik z nemškim poslaništvo v Beogradu, tozadevni »program« pa je bil tudi eden od poglavitnih problemov, s katerim se je ubadal Narodni svet, ustanovljen 6. aprila 1941 pod vodstvom bana dr. Marka Natlačena. V njem so bili zastopniki legalnih političnih strank, zahteva po članstvu KPS pa je bila zavrnjena, češ da ni legalna stranka.

Narodni svet je po pretrganju zvez z osrednjimi jugoslovanskimi oblastmi v Sloveniji prevzel oblast, po razpadu jugoslovenske vojske pa si je prizadeval, da bi Slovenija v novo, okupacijsko stanje prišla s čim manjšimi človeškimi žrtvami in s čim manjšo gmotno škodo, predvsem pa kot nerazdeljena enota; v tem smislu gre razumeti Natlačenovo pot v Celje na pogovore s predstavniki nemškega rajha, ki je bila zaman.

Ko je postal jasno, da nemške oblasti odklanjajo stike s Slovinci kot nacionalnim subjektom, se je dejavnost Narodnega sveta omejila na sodelovanje z bolj »človeškimi« italijanskimi oblastmi v Ljubljani.

Ko je italijanski civilni komesar 17. aprila 1941 formalno prevzel oblast na italijanskem zasedbenem območju, je Narodni svet še nekaj časa deloval v ilegali. Natlačen in drugi slovenski politiki so prve tedne okupacije v pogostih stikih s civilnim oz. visokim komisarjem zagotavljaljo lojalnost Slovencev novi oblasti. Predstavniki političnega, kulturnega in zlasti gospodarskega življenja so vstopili tudi v sosvet ali konzulto, ki pa je živila le pol leta.

Vstop Slovencev v okupatorjev sosvet, zahvalne spomenice in poklonitve (npr. Benitu Mussoliniju v Rimu 8. 6. 1941) po protipravni priključitvi Ljubljanske pokrajine k Italiji in nekatera druga takratna dejanja lahko označimo za zmereno obliko upravne in politične kolaboracije, ki sicer ni škodi-

Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino**Slovenci v domovini naj bi vztrajali in kljub nacističnemu nasilju čakali na navodila.**

Nemški okupator je s svojega zasedbenega območja izgnal tudi veliko večino duhovščine, lavantinskega škofa dr. Ivana Jožefa Tomažiča pa tako rekoč konfiniral v Mariboru. Del gorenjske, štajerske in koroške duhovščine se je tudi iz izgnanstva v Hrvaški zatekel v Ljubljansko pokrajinu, kjer je italijanska oblast puščala avtonomijo verskega življenja in cerkvenega delovanja nedotaknjeno.

S tem se je dodatno izpostavil pomen vedenja vodstva ljubljanske škofije in posebej škofa dr. Gregorja Rožmana kot cerkvene in moralne autoritete. Tako po okupaciji je tudi škof sledil vzorcu vedenja slovenskih politikov z zahvalnimi izjavami Italiji in njenim oblastnikom.

Takšne izjave slovenskih politikov in škofa je okupator pred objavo že izmaličil, izmaličenost pa ni mogla biti nikjer pojasnjena. Preveč prijazen odnos slovenskih politikov in Cerkve do italijanskih okupacijskih oblasti je povzročil tudi proteste slovenske duhovščine

na Primorskem. Je pa duhovščina v Ljubljanski pokrajini skupaj z verniki obsojala nasilno nacistično politiko na Gorenjskem, Štajerskem in Koroškem.

Ko so italijanske oblasti kasneje pri zatiranju odporniške dejavnosti prekoračile običajne pravne in moralne okvire, med duhovščino in oblastmi »katoliške« Italije ni bilo več prejnjega soglasja. Škof Rožman po nasvetu Vatikana ni javno obsodil italijanske re-

presivne politike, ampak je npr. s prošnjami za pomilostitive ali dobrodelnimi akcijami učinke te politike skušal omiliti.

Tržaški škof dr. Antonio Santin in goriški nadškof dr. Carlo Margotti, po narodnosti Italijan, sta veljala za podpornika fašističnega režima, vendar sta v vojnem času pokazala tudi razumevanje za človeške stiske slovenskih vernikov.

Osvobodilna fronta slovenskega naroda

Ob napadu Nemčije in Italije na Jugoslavijo so si domljubne skupine prizadevale, da se vključijo v obrambo napadene domovine. Najvidnejši izraz te pripravljenosti je bilo prostovoljsko gibanje, ki pa glede na hiter zlom jugoslovenske vojske ni imelo pričakovane učinkov.

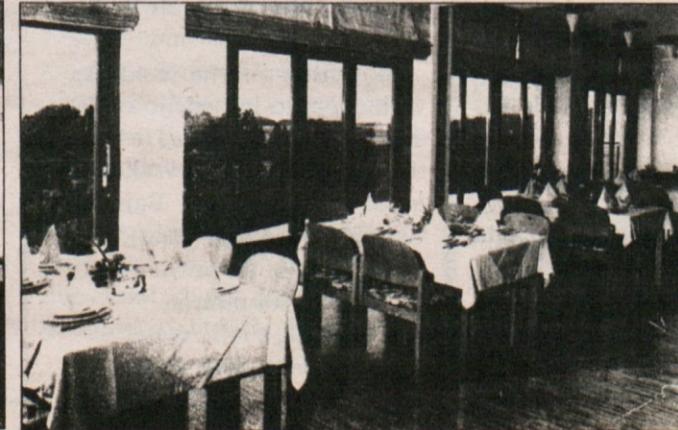
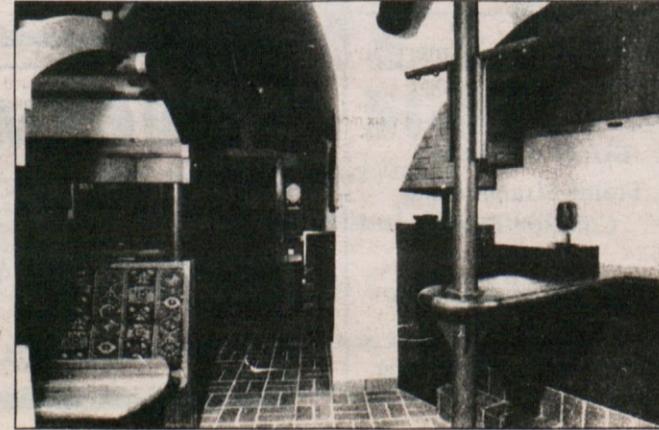
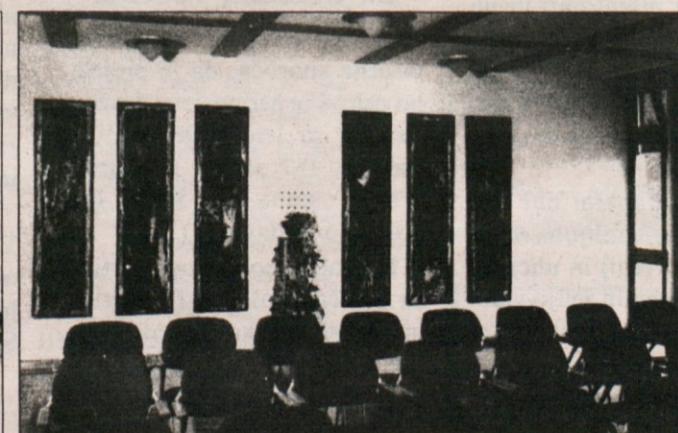
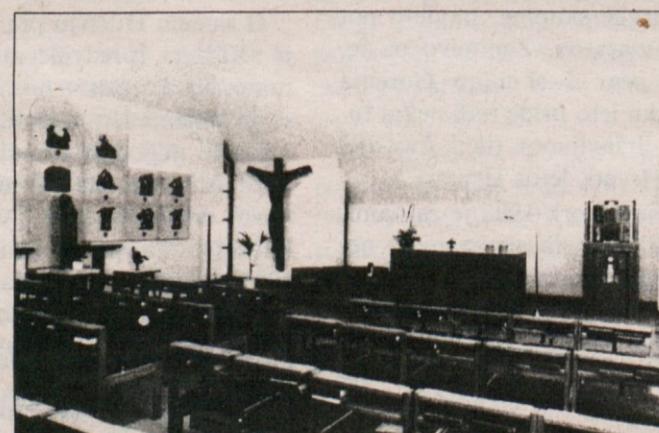
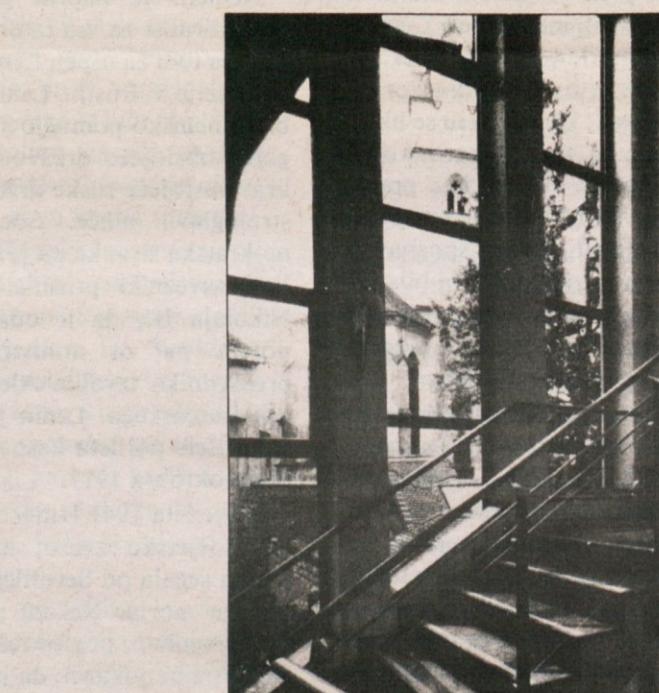
Kljud hudemu razočaranju nad hitrim zlomom vojske in določenim uspehom nacistične propagande, se je pri narodno zavednih Slovencih kmalu pojavila volja do odpora, o čemer pričajo tudi spontane odporniške akcije v prvih tednih okupacije. Ob spoznanju pravih ciljev okupacije, zlasti še ob hudih raznarodovalnih ukrepih nemškega in tudi maďarskega okupatorja, so rođoljubi pričakovali napotila za

odpor.

V takih razmerah je imel prednost tisti, ki je prvi začel organizirati prebivalstvo za odpor. To je bila **Protiimperialistična oziroma Osvobodilna fronta slovenskega naroda**, ustanovljena 26. aprila 1941 v Ljubljani na pobudo številčno skromne in ilegalne Komunistične partije Slovenije, ki pa je z železno disciplino tudi pod okupacijo ohranila organizacijsko celovitost.

Poleg edine organizirane stranke KPS so bili pri ustanovitvi zastopani krščanski socialisti, tisti del Sokola, ki se je uprl unitarizmu, in kulturni delavci (ustanovne skupine). Njim se je nato priključilo še okoli deset drugih skupin, medtem ko pogovori z nekate-

(dalje na str. 15)

KATOLIŠKI DOM PROSVETE SODALITAS V TINJAH NA KOROŠKEM

KLJUČNE ZNAČILNOSTI...

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

rimi skupinami za vključitev niso uspeli.

Predstavniki vseh skupin so tvorili **vrhovni plenum OF**, predstavniki ustanovnih skupin pa njegov **izvršni odbor** (IOOF). Do januarja 1943 je v IOOF deloval **sekretariat**, ki so ga tvorili predsednik Josip Rus in zastopnika komunistov in krščanskih socialistov, nato pa je bil predsednik IOOF ves čas predstavnik kulturnih delavcev Josip Vidmar.

Kljub okupacijskim mejam se je OF razmeroma hitro širila in se v organizacijskem pogledu na pokrajinski, okrožni in deloma tudi na okrajni ravni naslanjala na organizacijsko mrežo KPS. Postopoma (zачenši s štajerskim, ustanovljenim maj 1941) so se ustanovili pokrajinski, okrožni, rajonski (nato okrajni) in terenski (nato krajevni) odbori OF, v nekaterih mestih, zlasti v Ljubljani, po dejavnostih in ustanovah pa še matični odbori OF.

V odborih OF naj bi bile zastopane predvsem njene ustanovne skupine, vendar je to bilo predvsem v njenih višjih odborih in na območjih, kjer so predstavniki teh skupin bili. V nižje odbore in predvsem terenske odbore OF pa so se ljudje vključevali neposredno, mimo skupin, in je bila sestava teh odborov zelo različna in v glavnem podobna svetovnonazorski in politični opredelitvi Slovencev pred letom 1941.

V Osvobodilno fronto in osvobodilni boj se je predvsem zaradi okupatorjevega odnosa do Slovencev iz narodne zavesti vključilo razmeroma veliko število kulturnih delavcev. Vključilo se je tudi veliko mladine in žensk, oboji so imeli v okviru OF tudi svoji protifašistični organizaciji.

V prvih mesecih organiziranja OF med njenimi skupinami ni bilo nesoglasij in trenj in je veljalo načelo lojalnosti v medsebojnih odnosih, kar je pozneje prišlo tudi v program OF in posebno izjavo OF v zacetku leta 1942.

Prva nesoglasja so se pojavila po spopadu med partizani in četniki v Srbiji ter sta tedaj dve skupini izstopili iz OF (Stara in nova pravda ter Jugoslovanska ženska zveza) ali pa so ju iz nje izključili. Vse skupine so priznavale vodilno

vlogo KPS, in to zaradi njenega deleža pri organiziranju odporu in tudi števila komunistov v prvih partizanskih enotah (v Sloveniji leta 1941 npr. 39,02%, na Štajerskem pa okoli 80%).

Ob načelno priznani vodilni vlogi si je KPS že od začetka prilaščala nekatere pomembne službe in dejavnosti, in to tehniko, ki jo je obdržala še iz prejšnjega časa, Varnostno-obveščevalno službo OF, ki jo je avgusta 1941 ustanovil CK KPS, in v čedalje večji meri tudi partizansko vojsko, zlasti še njen politkomisarski kader.

Osvobodilna fronta si je še v letu 1941 ustvarila svoj **program**; nastajal je postopoma in dobil končno vsebino v **Temeljnih točkah OF** 1. novembra oz. 21. decembra 1941 in je bil kmalu objavljen v glavnih glasilih OF, t.j. v Slovenskem poročevalcu (izhajal je ves čas vojne in še po vojni) in Osvobodilni fronti (izhajala od novembra 1941 do junija 1942).

Ta program je na prvo mesto postavil neizprosen boj proti okupatorjem za osvoboditev in združitev Slovencev; tvorno sodelovanje v tem boju je bilo tudi pogoj za pripadnost OF. Osvobodilna fronta ni priznavala okupatorjevega razkosanja Jugoslavije in se zavzela za vzajemno sodelovanje njenih narodov v boju proti okupatorjem.

Glede notranje ureditve vojne Slovenije in njenih zunanjih odnosov je program zahvalil samoodločbo, pri čemer se je opiral na izjave vodilnih politikov protifašistične koalicije (Atlantska izjava itd.) in je predvideval, da bo po vojni oz. osvoboditvi prevzela oblast OF kot celota. V program je na predlog Edvarda Kocbeka bila sprejeta trditev, da OF spreminja slovenski narodni značaj in ustvarja nov lik aktivnega slovenstva.

Ker je zadnji del programa OF nastal šele po spopadu partizanov in četnikov v Srbiji in po naročilu podpredsednika

kraljevske vlade dr. Miha Kreka z dne 17. decembra 1941, objavljenem v Svobodni Sloveniji, da je treba uničiti »vsako partizanstvo«, je OF razglasila za edino legitimno »narodno vojsko na slovenskem ozemlju narodnoosvobodilne partizanske čete« in oktobra 1941 ustanovljeno Narodno zaščito - oboroženo krajevno formacijo za obrambo prebivalstva pred okupatorjevim nasiljem.

Še ostreje je IOOF to izrazil s komunikjem sredi januarja 1942, da so upravljeni in vojaški organi OF edina slovenska narodna vojska. »Vsak poskus, razdirati pod katerimkoli naslovom slovensko narodno enotnost, oblikovano in izraženo v OF, je treba preprečiti in zatrepi z brezobzirno odločnostjo.«

Z omenjenimi izjavami obeh strani je bil načelno one-mogočen vsak poskus organiziranja vzporednih odpornih organizacij. Svojega programa, ki ni razčlenil niti vseh bistvenih vprašanj glede povojne ureditve Slovenije in Jugoslavije (vodstvo KPS je javno nastopalo proti prezgodnjemu »načrtovanju«), OF ni spremenila do konca vojne, vendar ga je v praksi dopolnila in konkretizirala, vse vplivnejša KPS pa je usmerjala dogajanja tudi mimo programa OF.

Nasprotniki KPS in OF so še spomlad 1942 priznavali,

da je Osvobodilna fronta z radikalno agitacijo zoper okupatorjeve krepila pri ljudeh voljo do odpora, globila prepad med tujem in Slovenci, dvigala samozavest in voljo do osvoboditve, da so mnogi občudovali držnost in požrtvovalnost upornikov in ker »nobene druge organizacije niso videli, saj so se druge omejevale le na čakanje in na tiho pripravljanje,« so sodelovali z njo.

»Velika večina ljudi na tenu in tudi med izobraženci o iskrenosti narodne orientacije sploh ne dvomi. Slovenstvo je tako močno poudarjeno, da gre do samostojne državnosti; to imponira, a po realnosti take orientacije nihče ne vpraša ne v zunanjopolitičnem ne v notranjopolitičnem pogledu.« (iz poročila Slovenske zaveze, 20. 5. 1942)

Večina odporniških gibanj v Evropi v svojih programih ni predvidevala obnove predvojnih političnih, gospodarskih in socialnih razmer, ker razmere v večini držav niso bile demokratične. Proti »vrniti na staro« je bila tudi OF, KPS pa si je prizadevala za korenitejše družbene spremembe, ki so jih poimenovali z **revolucijo** z različnimi prilastki (demokratična, narodna, ljudska itd.), pri čemer tega pred sobojevniki v OF ni skrivala niti tega v javnosti posebej razglašala. Za dosego revolucionarnih ciljev si je KPS v okviru OF prizadevala za spremembo sestave o-

blasti in za to uporabila tudi veliko energije osvobodilnega gibanja.

Velja omeniti, da je čez nekaj mesecev (7. 5. 1942) tudi Slovenska zaveza v svojem programu zahtevala »temeljito gospodarsko in socialno prenovno, podružljivo vse za celoto važnih dobrin, proizvajalnih sredstev in podjetij,« temeljitejšo agrarno reformo, zatrje korupcije itd. ter pojmovala delo kot temeljno vrednotno.

Poleg komunistov se je v vodstvu OF z vprašanjem družbene preobrazbe ukvarjal Edvard Kocbek. On je pomen osvobodilnega boja videl tudi v ustvarjanju novih družbenih odnosov. Prepričan je bil, da je krščanstvo združljivo z načelom družbene revolucionarosti.

Ker sta KPS in OF videli v monarhiji in kraljevski vladi bistveno oviro korenitejšo spremembo družbenih razmer in tudi za prihodnjo federativno ureditev po zamislih KPJ (federacija petih narodov in ne treh), sta imeli do njiju odločno odklonilen odnos. S tem je bil zlasti po spopadu partizanov in četnikov v Srbiji povezan odnos KPS in OF do četništva.

Komunistična partija Slovenije je bila del KPJ in se je zato glede splošne usmeritve dogajanju morala ravnati po sklepih in navodilih njenih vodstev.

(dalje na str. 16)

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Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1109. Nadškof dr. Alojzij Šuštar 75-letnik.

14. novembra je dosedel dan, ko Cerkev pričakuje od škofov in župnikov, da zaprosijo za pokoj. Ljubljanski nadškof je to že storil pred nekaj meseci in od papeža zavisi, če bo prošnji ustregel ali ga prosil, da zaenkrat še na svojem mestu ostane. Posebej ob pravah na papežev obisk v Sloveniji v letu 1996.

Nadškofu dr. Šuštarju v imenu celotne MZA in vseh naših številnih sodelavcev želimo obilja milosti, da bi mogel še mnogo let s svojo dobroto in modrostjo izžarevati božjo ljubezen v mnogih okoliščinah in stikih, ki jih ima v domovini in v svetu. Vsako leto, ko je bil v Churu generalni vikar v tej nemško govoreči škofiji v Švici, je pošiljal svoj lep ček za naše misijonarje in pionirke in vedno priložil nekaj lepih nesrabljenih švicarskih znakov, do dneva, ko ga je božja Previdnost poklicala v Ljubljano. Šel je kot nadpastir v domovino v najtežjih časih in doživel padec komunizma in na obzorju lepše čase za slovenski narod.

16. novembra 1959 pa je umrl škof dr. Gregorij Rožman, pokopan v Lemontu na pokopališču slovenskih frančiškanov, kot o. Filip Inocenc Ferjan. Naj oba tam v miru čakata na vstajenje mesa in večno življenje v božjem objemu.

Razdelitev pomoči našim

misijonarjem(-kam) za leto 1995 je v pripravi. Vsem dragim rojakom priporočamo, da bi v letošnjem adventu žrtvali kak primeren lepsi dar za naše garače in za bogoslovke vzdrževalnine.

Vsem na Madagaskarju bomo pomoč te dneve odposlali po torontskem Apostolskem krožku, kot lansko leto. Zambijskim misijonarjem pa preko njihove zastopnice v Torontu, ge. Frances Ziernfeld.

Sestri Mariji-Andreji Šubelj v Santiago, Čile, smo že dali iz

različnih družin za delo s 125 deklacami od 1 do 10 let starosti kan. \$1000, dar misijonskega mecenca Štefana Novaka iz Scarborougha, in župniku Francetu Okornu v Angol, Čile, US \$500 iz MZA to leto zbranega za vse.

V semenišču lazarištu v Santiagu, Čile, bomo prevzeli zaenkrat vzdrževanje treh kandidatov: diakona Eduarda Caballero, ki je več let študiral v Parizu in se je ravno poleti vrnil v Santiago, kjer bo drugo leto posvečen.

Iz tretjega leta teologije pa Manuela Leal in Jorgeja Manrique. Ta dva bosta morala biti vzdrževana dve leti. Imajo trenutno 17 poklicev, od tega 15 v filozofiji in teologiji ter dva končujeta srednjo šolo. V Argentini pa imajo v noviciatu štiri kandidate.

Rast poklicev je posebnost in blagoslov zadnjih let. Rajni Andrej Prebil je provinci zelo pomagal na noge in s svojo iznajdljivostjo pomagal zgraditi centralno hišo in semenišče zadnja leta.

Darujmo v adventu velikodušno za misijone. Obresti darov bodo večne.

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Marsikdo je iz tega konca v emigracijo prišel in bi verjetno rad pomagal. Župnik takole prosi:

»Ko sem bil zadnjič pri vaši sestri g. Vidi, sem govoril po telefonu z Vami glede denarne pomoči za nakup cerkvenega zemljišča in gradnje nove cerkve v Stepanji vasi-Ljubljana. Omenili ste mi, naj Vam na

kratko napišem naše potrebe, da boste laže posredovali vam ljudem-dobrotnikom, naše želje oziroma pomoč. To zelo rad storim.

Župnija Sv. Štefana-Štepanja vas-Ljubljana, že nekaj let opravljam kapucini. Ta župnija je številčno zelo velika, saj šteje nekaj čez 11 tisoč ljudi. Ob navadnih nedeljah je tudi do 1200 ljudi pri maši, ob praznikih in slovesnostih pa neprimerno več. Hvala Bogu, imamo tudi precej mladine in otrok. Žal, cerkev pa je zelo majhna, zato mora veliko ljudi stati, med njimi tudi starejši, ker ni prostora za sedeže. Prostorsko stisko sedaj rešujemo tako, da kopičimo nedeljske maše.

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Za Vaše razumevanje se Vam najiskrene zahvaljujem in Vas lepo pozdravljam.«

Pismo je podpisal župnik p. Gabrijel Recek, prosi pa, da naj dobrotniki uporabljajo naslednje ime na čekih in naslov:

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KLJUČNE ZNAČILNOSTI...

(nadaljevanje s str. 15)

venih organov, za pripravo odpora zlasti po sklepih t.i. majskega posvetovanja KPJ v Zagrebu.

Prvo neposredno radijsko zvezo z izvršnim komitejem Komunistične internationale je CK KPS vzpostavil šele konec julija 1942 v Kočevskem Rogu, vendar je zaradi velike italijanske ofenzive trajala le do srede avgusta istega leta, za nekaj tednov jo je nato januarja 1943 obnovil v Polhograjskih Dolomitih. Ohranjene brzjavke pričajo, da je šlo bolj za poročila o dogajanju v Sloveniji kot pa za kakšne smernice Kominterne.

Razmere v Sloveniji so v marsičem zahtevale drugačno zasnova pri organiziranju protokupatorskega odpora kot v drugih jugoslovenskih pokrajjinah. Najvidnejši izraz posebnega razvoja je bila Osvobodilna fronta, ob njej pa še vrsta drugih ustanov in dejavnosti.

Vsaj v prvih letih NOB so vojne razmere oz. šibke povezave z jugoslovenskim centrom (do poletja 1943 le s kurirji) omogočale tudi precej avtonomno delovanje slovenskega vodstva NOB. Tudi nekatere oblike v graditvi oblasti in državnosti so bile avtonome.

mne, npr. ustanovitev Slovenskega narodnoosvobodilnega odbora (SNOO) septembra 1941, ki je bil do pomladi 1943 edini takšen organ v Jugoslaviji.

V Sloveniji niso uporabljali nekaterih predpisov jugoslovenskega vodstva (npr. t.i. fočanskih in driniških predpisov o NOO). Centralistične težnje jugoslovenskega vodstva pa so prihajale čedalje bolj do izraza na Slovenskem po 2. zasedanju AVNOJ. Izraz tega je bila tudi ustanovitev Oddelka za zaščito naroda (OZNA), ki je bil podrejen izključno jugoslovenskemu vojaškemu vodstvu.

Ukinitev VOS OF so namreč na prvem zasedanju Slovenskega narodnoosvobodilnega sveta (SNOS) v Črnomlju 19. in 20. februarja 1944 razglašali kot korak naprej v demokratizaciji narodnoosvobodilnega gibanja na Slovenskem. Zato je ustanovitev OZNA za slovensko narodnoosvobodilno gibanje pomenila velik korak nazaj. Zdaj se je še bolj kot prej pokazalo precenjevanje prisile in nasilja za doseganje ciljev. V tem pa se je še najbolj izražala boljševiška usmeritev vodstva KPS. (se nadaljuje)

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

Angela Post

Dne 24. novembra je v Geneva Memorial bolnišnici umrla 97 let stará Angela Post (Pust), rojena Tisovec v vasi Straža, Slovenija, v ZDA prišla leta 1920, vdova po Josephu, mati Alice Yan, staro mati Donne Sindrich, Philipa in Josepha, 2-krat staro mati, članica ADZ št. 12 in Macabees. Pogreb je bil 27. novembra v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda, kjer je pogrebne obrede opravil č.g. John Kumse, s pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

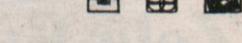
Joseph F. Ivancic

Dne 21. novembra, dva dni po svojem 73. rojstnem dnevu, je umrl Joseph F. Ivancic, rojen v Clevelandu, mož Dorothy, oče Nancy Mathur in Janet Burke, 1-krat stari oče, brat Franka, Ed-a, Rudyja in že pok. Williama in Stanleyja, dolgoletni član nekdajnega moškega pevskega zbora Slovan. Pogreb je bil 25. novembra v oskrbi Brickmanovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Kristine.

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