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60¢

Remembering Fr. Max Sodja

Homily given by Bishop Edward Pevec at the Memorial Mass for Father Max Sodja in St. Mary's Church, Collinwood, Thursday, March 14.

This morning, as we come together to remember and pray, the Lord hushes our voices and asks us to listen. Through the memory of **Father Max Sodja**, He speaks to us of the mystery of vocation and mission, of the dignity of priesthood, and of the assurance of his ever-present love.

To the young and protesting prophet Jeremiah, the Lord said, "Say not, 'I am too young.' To whomever I send you, you shall go; whatever I command you, you shall speak... See, I place my word in your mouth."

April 23, 1935 was one of those extraordinary days in the lives of 23 young men who knelt before Bishop Joseph Schrembs. Frederick Mohan, John Padva, James Moran, Paul Lehner, Joseph Clesnik, Aloysius Baznik, Paul Haren, Michael Ivanko, Stephen Marjenin, Joseph Butler, Andrew Prokop, Max Sodja — these were among those 23. Eager, but over-awed by the mystery of priestly ordination. Names to remember. Lives to recall.

All of them had grown up in a world that was rocked by the first World War. Kaiser Wilhelm, General Pershing, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover were all a part of their young history, and heroes like Rickenbacker and Lindbergh fired their imagination. Growing up in northeastern Ohio was difficult because money and jobs were scarce.

Playing ball was a favorite pastime and heroes were made of those who could pitch a 14-inch softball with speed and accuracy. Max Sodja was one who could do that, and teams in the industrial softball league hoped they wouldn't have to be matched up against this tall and willowy young athlete who could put the ball where few could hit it. Max Sodja was a superb athlete and probably could have done well with his athletic ability.

God's plans for him were different, however. Max Sodja was one of those "taken from among men and made their representative before God to offer gifts and sacrifices for sin." Jesus had beckoned to him and now called him "friend" and no longer a slave.

The wonder of a vocation was mystifying. "You didn't

choose me; I chose you to go forth and bear fruit." On this Saturday morning in St. John's Cathedral in 1935, the fun-loving Max Sodja must have wondered what the future would bring and what the priesthood would entail.

He soon learned. Within a few weeks he was the youngest of three assistants at St. Vitus where Msgr. B. J. Ponikvar was pastor. Father Jager (later the pastor here at St. Mary's) and Father Andrey were his co-workers.



Rev. Max Sodja

Father Sodja was not like any of the priests we had known in our young days. This one played catch with the boys and turned the jumping rope for the girls. He was on the playground during recess, cracking jokes, teasing, having fun. Altar boys would hope he would have the Mass they were scheduled to serve because he never seemed to be grouchy or demanding in the morning. He always knew your name.

Those who crowded into the church on Sunday were amused at his humorous announcements of parish activities but impressed by his serious celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. Here was a priest who was human and one who let his priesthood shine clearly through his humanity for all to see. His theology was very much alive and those of us who came to know him were proud to be his friends.

Devout church-goers, antagonistic fallen-aways, the shuffling old, the bouncing young, the sophisticated students, the uncomplicated factory-workers — all took notice of this tall priest who lived and ministered in the real world they knew. He heard their confessions; he consoled their sick; he married their young; he buried their dead. He joined his laughter and his tears to theirs. He could joke; he could be serious; he could tease; he could be teased.

Few, if any, knew of his struggles, and all knew that this young priest marched to the beat of a drummer different from the one they were used to hearing. And wasn't

that refreshing?

The parish records of St. Vitus church show that Max F. Sodja was born on July 16, 1908, the son of John and Jennie Sodja. Three days later he was baptized. That marked the beginning of his commitment to the Lord.

Father Sodja spent 22 years in our diocese with parish assignments that included St. Vitus, Blessed sacrament, St. Lawrence, Annunciation in Akron, St. Anthony in Fairport Harbor, and St. Christine in Euclid.

He always maintained his interest in sports and remembered such wonderful incidents as the heavy-weight fight between Eddie Sims, a local boy, and Joe Louis. All excited, he attended the fight, rooting for Eddie, and then had to admit, "I blew my nose and missed the whole fight."

Even the strong and the mighty fall victim to ailments. A chronic arthritic back limited Father Sodja's mobility. The cold and dampness of this area proved disastrous to his health, and in 1957 He moved to Florida to carry on his priestly ministry. He remained in the archdiocese of Miami but always was a priest of this diocese. There he was treated most kindly by the archbishop and his brother priests, sharing his priesthood where he could, until retirement induced him to live with his brother and sister.

Joe and Max Sodja spent the last years of their lives alone at 9133 Hammock Lake Drive in Miami. When Joe, the famous banjo player died, Father Sodja remained in that house. Last year Archbishop Favalora helped to celebrate Father's 60th anniversary of ordination at Epiphany Church, and in these last few months, the priests and parishioners of Epiphany took wonderful care of him by bringing him Holy Communion, cleaning his house, and preparing his meals.

Early this year, Father Max fell and had to be taken to a nursing home. He grew weaker by the day, and on Thursday, February 16th, Father Max Sodja died at Parkway Hospital in Miami. He was the last of the 23 from the ordination class of 1935.

Probably only the older priests of our diocese remember Max Sodja, and maybe only the older parishioners of churches where he served can recall him. That would never disturb

(Continued on page 4)

Baraga Days slated for Toronto this year

The Bishop Frederic Baraga celebration will be held in Toronto, Canada over the Labor Day Weekend. Main celebrant will be Archbishop Aloysius Ambrozic. Homilist will be Rev. Tone Zrnec.

The events will take place on Saturday, August 31 at 6 p.m. during a Slovenian Mass at Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Church, 739 Brown's Line Rd. (south of Pearson International Airport and Queen Elizabeth Way on Hwy. 427).

A concert by Gallus will be followed by a Social in the Parish Hall.

On Sunday, Sept. 1 — a 3 p.m. English Mass will take place in St. Michael Cathedral, 200 Church St. Celebrant and Homilist will be Archbishop Aloysius Ambrozic.

A banquet and the Annual Meeting will follow at our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Parish Hall (social at 5:30, dinner at 6:00). Tickets are \$26.00 (Canadian), or \$19.50 (U.S.). Make checks payable to: C.O.R.E., Archdiocese of Toronto. Send to: Catholic Office of Religious Education, 35 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1Z8, Canada. Deadline is August 16.

Toronto group stages two plays in Lemont

The Toronto Dramatic Society will be making their annual visit to Chicago in just a few weeks. This time they will present two plays on successive days, April 13th and 14th on the stage of Slovenski dom, in Lemont.

Thus, the new facilities

Slovenia objects to Yugo debt action

Slovenian government reacted angrily last week to the threat of legal action by the rump state of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) aimed at halting its foreign debt deal with the so-called London Club of 400 commercial banks. It attacked the "irresponsible maneuvers of the Serbian banks" and said that it would proceed as planned.

Slovenia is in the final stages of implementing an agreement with Western banks which will extricate it from the problems of the debts amassed by former Yugoslavia and allow it to build an independent presence in international capital markets.

On Tuesday of last week the western banks received a letter from U.S. lawyers representing the National Bank of Yugoslavia and three Serbian banks warning them against accepting the Slovenian Bonds.

at the Slovenski dom in Lemont will be used for the first time for a dramatic presentation and the Slovenian Cultural Center is delighted to welcome it.

The first play will be presented on Saturday, April 13th, a three act comedy by Czech dramatist, Fr. KS Svoboda, directed by Vilko Cekuta. This play, translated into Slovenian by France Govekar, has been performed by the Toronto Dramatic Society five times in Canada and will be seen for the first time in Chicago. Curtain is 7:30 p.m.

On Sunday afternoon a one-act play suitable to the Easter season and of a serious nature, entitled, "Pilatova zena" has a 1:30 p.m. curtain.

The enjoyable weekend has another feature, a dance on Saturday evening after the play. Music will be by the Jolly Slovenians of Sheboygan, Wis. On Sunday, a delicious dinner will be available before the play.

Ticket prices reflect all these features, for Saturday night, \$15 and Sunday, \$10.

Anyone wishing to spend overnight in the Chicago area in order to take advantage of the "double feature" may contact the committee at (708) 243-0670.

2 Fondly recalling A Wonderful Human

1996 The recent announcement that Father Max Sodja, 88, had died on Feb. 16 in Florida brought back many memories dating back to the mid-1930s.

I recall when Rev. Max had his First Mass at St. Mary's (Collinwood) on April 28, 1935. Also two other Slovenian priests, the late Fathers Louis Baznik and Celesnik celebrated their First Mass at St. Vitus. Fr. Max's first assignment was assistant pastor of St. Vitus in Cleveland.

Father Sodja immediately became a popular figure with everyone. We youngsters enjoyed his joining us in the baseball games during our school recess time. I can still picture his large, powerful figure. He once smashed a baseball almost on top of the roof of the school. (The batter's box was at the corner of Norwood & Glass Avenues.) Needless to say we were all impressed with his powerful hitting.

Father Max was a sympathetic and compassionate confessor. Long lines of penitents attested to the fact

that Fr. Max Sodja was not too hard on all of us sinners.

In 1944 when the academy award winning film, "Going My Way" was viewed by parishioners, everyone agreed that Barry Fitzgerald as an old pastor and Bing Crosby as a young, sports-oriented assistant mirrored exactly the relationship between the late Msgr. B. J. Ponikvar and Fr. Max.

We all enjoyed his short sermons, while the other priests' homilies were more time-consuming. Fr. Max even once remarked that it was not easy to preach to people who were his friends.

His tenure at St. Vitus lasted until 1944 when he was appointed to serve at Blessed Sacrament church on the west side. We all were saddened by his leaving St. Vitus and tried to keep in touch with his reassessments. Because of health problems, Fr. Max retired to Florida in 1953. His many friends in Cleveland kept in constant communication with Fr. Max. We always welcomed any news about the wonderful human being, Fr.

Max Sodja.

On Saturday, June 10, Father Max Sodja, the last of his ordination class, observed 60 years in the priesthood at the Church of the Epiphany in Miami, Florida.

May he rest in peace.

—F.Z.

Donations

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

Frank and Justine Picman, Euclid, Ohio — \$10.00

Mrs. M. Dular, Cleveland — \$5.00

Jennie Zaman, Richmond Hts., O. — \$10.00

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stepec, Richmond Hts., O. — \$20.00

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Anton Vogel, Euclid, O. — \$6.00

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Anton Kozelj, Mayfield Village, O. — \$5.00

Pauline Burja, Euclid, O. — \$20.00

John Semen, Willoughby Hills, O. — \$6.25

Leo Pretnar, Cleveland — \$10.00

Strudel Sale

St. Casimir's Parish in Cleveland is sponsoring a Strudel Sale. Strudels are \$3.50 each or 3 for \$10.00.

To place an order, call Barb at 361-5082.

In Memory

While renewing her subscription Mary Pike of Willoughby Hills, Ohio sent in an additional \$25.00 donation in memory of Louis Pike.

Krofe Sale

St. Vitus Altar Society will hold a krofe sale on Saturday, March 23 at the usual time, 8 a.m. in the Social Room of St. Vitus Auditorium. Homemade noodles will also be available.

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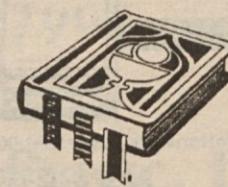
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WE LIVE THE SPIRIT OF LENT!

The American Slovene Congress Meeting March 2 at Columbia University in New York

The American Slovene Congress Council held its scheduled meeting March 2, 1996, starting at 11:00 a.m., at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University in the City of New York.

The meeting was attended by the officers of the American Slovene Council (ASC), representatives of the ASC membership from six states (New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Illinois, Virginia and New York), by Dr. Joseph Bernik, President of the World Slovene Congress, and by a number of guests and friends from New York. These included Mr. Matjaž Kovačič, Consul General of the Republic of Slovenia in New York, the Rev. Krizolog Cimerman of St. Cyril Church in New York (this Slovene American parish will be celebrating its 80th anniversary later this year), Dr. Mladen Solar, Mr. Bogdan Grom, and Dr. and Mrs. Zargaj of Boston. At one point during the session, Dr. John Micgiel, Director of the Institute on East Central Europe at Columbia University, also joined the group.

The focal point of the agenda of the ASC Council meeting was the reports of the officers on their duties and work during the last year. Reporting were: Dr. Sylvester Lango, Chairman; Dr. I. Hilary Rolih, Treasurer; Prof. Rado L. Lenček, Academic Advisor of the ASC. Paul Barbarich, Vice Chairman and President of the Indiana Branch, submitted a written report.

Among the most important subjects and problems discussed were: the ASC Council meeting in Indianapolis in April, 1995; the participation

of ASC members at the dedication of the Slovenian Cultural Center in Lemont, Ill., last November; the ASC membership drive, with letters to 70 members of Slovene American organizations; and the plans for electronic English communications of the ASC and the WSC in American and internationally available communication systems (Mr. Barbarich); the financial status of the ASC; the need of a new ASC membership drive; the attained tax-exempt status of the ASC; the appeal to ASC members to pay membership dues; the ASC's Ellis Island Archives research project to identify Slovene immigrants who entered America during the major waves of Slovene immigration to the USA (Dr. Rolih); and, finally, the difficulties of the four working plans of the ASC's Academic Group, here in particular of the plan aimed at the problems of the Slovene minority in today's Italy (Prof. Lenček).

Dr. Joseph Bernik, President of the WSC, reported on the activities of the Congress and the fourteen Conferences around the world. He also distributed the first issue of the *Glasilo* of the WSC, which was published last January. He reported on his discussions with the president of Slovenia and with the prime minister, during which he had the opportunity to clarify the positions of the WSC on various issues of particular importance to Slovenes outside Slovenia. Dr. Bernik thanked the ASC for the financial support offered to help communications between the two organizations.

After a period of friendly discussions, the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

I. Hilary Rolih

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Defends Domobranci

(Continued from last week)

The turn came to the village of Kompolje. The villagers were desperate and wanted to convince Italians that they were quiet people not "ribelli" but, because of Partisans, they didn't dare to go directly to the Italians. Then a ploy was used.

The women from the village went, unmolested by the partisans, in procession to the Holy Mass in the shrine of St. Anton's. After the Mass they spoke to the Italian commander. He promised to stop the artillery fire against the village proper except in "special cases of war tactics" as he said. He kept his word and during the next days the shells fell only around the village, in the camp, or in the woods.

That was the easy part of it. They started arresting women on their way home, hunting down all those who tried to hide within the village. They rounded up those arrested and brought them to the central place of the village. They showed special anger against three elderly women, suspected instigators in the case. At this moment an all-revealing fact occurred.

The menfolk of the village, warned of what was going on and fearing the worst, grabbed their axes, pitch-forks, rakes, hoes, hammers, scythes and other handy tools and stormed to the center of the village to fight it out, if necessary, with the Partisans. The Partisans yielded. The women were liberated from the "liberators."

It was high time. The Partisans had already determined the place of burial for the three marked women.

The women became bolder. Later, they paid a second visit to Italians begging for arms for their men, brothers or sons. The arms, old, long French rifles with three rounds were given and the village guard was consequently formed at Kompolje. As a side effect, the shelling of villages stopped completely.

In other places where the menace of Partisan reprisals was not so imminent there were, naturally, not women that traded with Italians for self-protection. I, nevertheless, believe that they were always the driving force behind their men, seeking the safety for their homes and families.

Frank Dejak, living here in Cleveland, one of the lucky escapees from the Kočevje stinkhole, the massacre place for Domobranci, told me about his mother. When in stealth, he returned home after his escape, wounded and beaten up, one of her first questions was whether he was mad at her. Because it was his mother who had asked him to join the Domobranci.

It is not necessary to outline the following chain of events. They were a mere outgrowth and radicalization of the

described animosities. With the variance that Germans superseded Italians and Domobranci, the White guard.

The episode above gives us, however, definite answers to the following questions:

What was the reason that White guards or Domobranci were formed?

Was Slovenian defense against Slovenian Partisans vernacular terror justified?

Who really had a popular root: Partisans coming from the outside, or the White guard?

Who was it that did collaborate — the Kompolje women with the Italian occupying forces or did the occupying forces collaborate with Kompolje women?

There remains one telling fact, however. A majority, or nearly so, of Domobranci were former Partisans. Shanghaied into Partisan force, they used their earliest opportunity to desert and join the Domobranci, voluntarily.

May I add here two significant present-day facts about Slovenia that is worth mentioning.

Vietnam is full of memorials honoring their liberation army. Slovenia is awash with those extolling the heroic fight of Partisans for Liberation and Resistance to Nazism.

Yet, in Slovenia, with the timid appearance of democracy, other memorials, mostly in black stone slabs have started emerging in cemeteries of the villages. They bear lists of their sons, mostly Domobranci, massacred by the Partisans. One just wonders whether all these memorials, put together, would be longer or shorter than the Vietnam War Memorial erected in Washington, D.C.

American Ingenuity

The ingenuity of Mr. Rucigay I mentioned before represents, of course, absolutely no charge against him. American ingenuity in good faith and intentions has always been abused at home and abroad. To accept this reality one has but to browse through the recent McNamara's confessions about the Vietnam War. He was our Secretary of Defense, at the time.

And:

- Did not the majority of American people in 1960 sincerely believe and support Fidel Castro's fight for "liberation" of Cuba?

- Is the present situation in Bosnia not in part, fruit of original American ingenuity about the ethnic microcosm and worship of hatred in former Yugoslavia?

- And why did the White House tarry so long in the recognition of Slovenia as an independent state?

Slovenian communists have always been absolute masters in abuse of American ingenuity. It is here in Cleveland that a superb example in this field

can be found. It certainly calls for admiration of their versatility.

It so happened that in 1987 the authorities of Catholic John Carroll University in Cleveland invited a Dr. Zdenko Roter at home a Professor of "Religious sociology" at Ljubljana's Kardelj University to speak about his specialty.

In the Catholic Universe Bulletin, unknown probably to the same authorities was the fact that Dr. Zdenko Roter was, as a cover-up, only moonlighting at the university. In reality, he was one of the highest officials in OZNA or UDBA secret police (Slovenian communist Gestapo). He had been entrusted by the regime with one of the most important tasks. His prime job was to persecute the Catholic Church, its priests and bishops and break them into submission.

He, of course, did not tell his audience about this clandestine privilege of his. Even as it would, without doubt, further enhance his notoriety. Prestige for his high expertise in treading so often on the "Common ground of Marxism and Christianity" as his address was called.

This episode is but one among the Slovenian communist masterpieces. They even coined a work — "ukana" for this kind of their exploits. Here, its merit is that it is an easily available showcase of mastery of Slovenian communist window dressing, apt to create sympathy for their cause and filling the gullible credulity of the world with their tales of Partisan fight for Liberation or Resistance to Nazism.

Such activity of theirs, coupled with the character assassination of Slovenian Domobranci, the unfortunate rebels against Partisan domestic terror, has been for nearly half-a century — mostly successful.

Concealing the Truth

Mr. Rucigay tells us how his six weeks spent in Croatia and Slovenia in 1944, he never observed or heard of any atrocities attributed to Partisans.

This sounds quite natural to me, as the communists, in representation of Partisans, have always been prone to conceal their mayhem whenever possible. The following story may offer a sufficient explanation of the lengths they were able to go in their endeavor.

(To Be Continued)

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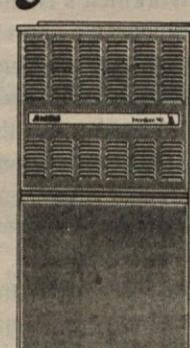
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Jadran Singing Society Notes

Exciting Year in Review

CLEVELAND - At their annual meeting on Dec. 6, 1995, the Jadran Singing Society had their election of officers. The 1996 slate consists of: President Betty Rotar, Vice President Don Gorjup, Treasurer Dorothy Gorjup, Recording and Corresponding Secretary Dolores Dobida.

The auditors are Clarence Rupar, Valerie Traska and Pat Nevar. Librarians are Florence Unetich and Josephine Kapla.

Our director for the past 32 years is Reginald Resnik, prior to that he was our piano accompanist for 17 years. That's quite a milestone for him. Our present accompanist is Thomas Rotar.

The year 1955 has been very gratifying and rewarding for the Jadran Singing Society. On March 19, Jadran was the honoree for the 1995 Men and Women of the Year for the Slovenian Workmen's Home. Again we thank the trustees for selecting us.

On November 11, we celebrated our 75th anniversary with a dinner, program and dancing to the Don Wojtila Orchestra. Our special guests were Dr. Karl Boutti, Honorary Consul for the Republic of Slovenia, who read a letter of congratulations from Milan Kocan, president of Slovenia and presented to Jadran a Certificate of Appreciation for the Preservation of our Cultural Heritage.

Tony Petkovsek gave congratulations on behalf of the WELW radio station and the Kollander World Travel staff. Tony also read a congratulatory letter received from Ohio Governor George Voinovich.

James Debevec, owner and publisher of the American Home newspaper, surprised us by presenting to Jadran a second grant of \$2,000 from the Frances and Jane S. Lausche Foundation in memory of Senator Frank J. Lausche. We thank the Foundation for their generous gift and to our guests for their presentations.

President Rotar recognized our long-time members who have retired from singing, but are still our staunch supporters: Stephanie (Jeff) Tolar, Joe Primc, Ann Kristoff, Alice Cech, Betty Resnik, Steve Schmitz, Frank Bittenc, Lou Prebevsek, lead accordionist, with the Button Boxers and is still active, Millie Bradac, a long time supporter and helps wherever needed. All these recipients and all singing members received a set of diamond etched crystal mugs.

At the Cleveland Style Polka Hall of Fame Awards Show on Nov. 25, Jadran won the award in the Cultural Category. This was quite an honor and we thank the

tions to Zarja Singing Society for receiving the Lifetime Achievement Award. They are certainly deserving of this honor. They will be celebrating their 80th anniversary this year. Also to *Mladinski Pevski Zbor* (Circle 3 of SNPJ), which was active for 50 years at the Slovenian Workmen's Home, won the Trustees' Honor Roll Award.

We appreciate all the letters and cards of congratulations received. Many thanks to our wonderful supporters for their monetary donations: Europa Travel Service, John and Alice Cech, Mary Kaferle, George Knaus, Ann Kristoff, Frank and Albina Bittenc, Joe and Celeste Frollo, Trustees of Slovenian Workmen's Home, our very generous anonymous donor, and to all who purchased an ad in our Program Book.

We appreciate all the support we receive from Tony Petkovsek, Denny Bucar and George Knaus on the radio, and the publications: American Home, Prosveta, News Herald, Euclid News Journal, Scoop, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the course of the year, we entertained the residents of the Slovene Home for the Aged by repeating our 2 concerts. On July 4th, the Trustees of the Slovenian Workmen's Home, honored us with a dinner at the SNPJ Farm, where we sang a few patriotic songs.

On September 3, Jadran traveled by bus to the SNPJ Campsite in Enon Valley. We were invited to put on a short concert for the SNPJ Scribes Banquet commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II. We were truly honored and thank the committee for inviting us.

Congratulations to Dorothy Gorjup, our treasurer, who has been selected the 1996 Woman of the Year for the Federation of Slovenian Homes. The banquet took place on March 17, at the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair. We also congratulate Ken Kleinhenz Sr., who is Man of the Year for the Slovenian Workmen's Home.

On a sad note, we express our very deepest sympathies to member Vida Zak and her family and friends, on the loss of her husband, Frank Zak, who was our supporting member. Zak as we knew him, will be greatly missed.

On Friday, March 22, the *Ribniski Oktet* of Ljubljana, Slovenia will present a concert at 7:30 p.m. at the Slovenian Workmen's Home.

This is being sponsored by the Slovenian Choruses of Cleveland. Refreshments and a social will follow the concert. Admission is \$8 for adults while children are

admitted free. Jadran is one of the sponsoring choruses and our contact person is Betty Rotar at 481-3187.

Hoping that Spring is just around the corner, Jadran members are in full swing rehearsing for their next program. You are all invited to attend our "Spring Fantasy" on April 13 with dinner, program and dance. This will be held at the Slovenian Workmen's Home. This year, we will be going back to our skit format.

Millie Krulc and her staff will be preparing a delicious dinner consisting of breaded chicken and roast beef with all the trimmings.

Music for your listening and dancing pleasure will be provided by the popular Fred Zwick and the International Sound Machine. Tickets will be \$16 and may be purchased from any member or by calling Dolores Dobida at 951-1694 or Dorothy Gorjup at 732-9231. They will also be available at the Polka Hall of Fame.

Mark your calendars now for our Fall Program which will be held on Nov. 9 with the Johnny Vadnal Orchestra.

I take this opportunity to thank all our wonderful friends for your support in the past and hopefully in the future. Without you we could not exist; with it we will keep on singing. I urge you to support all cultural organizations, when they have their events. Dolores Dobida

Slovenian Spiritual Mission

St. Mary's Parish (Holmes Ave., Collinwood) will sponsor a Slovenian Spiritual Mission conducted by P. Lojze Bratina, former Provincial of the Society of Jesus. It will be held from Tuesday, March 26 to Sunday, March 31.

P. Bratina will speak at daily Mass at 7:45 a.m. and conduct services each evening at 7 p.m. Theme of the Mission is "The Joy of Christian Life."

Father Kumse, pastor, asks that readers invite Slovenian speaking friends and relatives from other parishes to participate in this opportunity for spiritual enrichment.

St. Vitus Alumni Changes Meeting

April the 4th, the date for the St. Vitus General Meeting, falls on Holy Thursday. It is therefore re-scheduled for the following Thursday, April 11th at 7 p.m. in the St. Vitus Social Room.

Important discussions are on the agenda and your comments and suggestions are needed and appreciated. We need your participation to continue what we started and help us create a bigger and stronger St. Vitus Alumni.

Our membership is growing and only a few are still in arrears with their dues. Just heard that the St. Vitus class of 1946 will be celebrating their 50th reunion in September. My son, Joe, is one of them and will attend from Dayton, Ohio. He is also an alumni member.

--Fran Nemanich
Alumni Reporter

Lavrisha on WKTX

Paul Lavrisha can now be heard on WKTX Radio AM 830 on your dial.

He will broadcast on Sundays from 11:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. His program will be called "Slovenia." Paul can be reached at (216) 391-7225. His address is Lavrisha Construction, 6507 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103. Lavrisha was formerly with WMIH AM 1260.

WKTX Radio serves Cortland, Warren, Youngstown, Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Northeast Ohio and Western Pa.

SODJA, Max F.

(Continued from page 1)

Max Sodja. A long-life lessens the number of contemporaries. He was always convinced that no one here in Cleveland remembered him. The large crowd which gathered in this church on July 21st in 1985 for his Golden Jubilee celebration happily proved him wrong. Father Max Sodja was delightfully unforgettable.

There must be a special place for him in heaven. Max Sodja was never pretentious, never boastful, never snobbish, never complaining, and always accepting of whatever the Lord had in store for him — even his vocation to the priesthood. He was a good friend who never forgot his friends. He was a good priest who never forsook his priesthood.

Almost 61 years have passed since that ordination day in 1935. Death has stilled the hearts and voices of the ordaining bishop and the young priests he ordained that morning. This morning we have come to remember and to pray for one of those 23. He served his God and his fellow pilgrims so well with over six decades of priestly service.

May Father Max Sodja rest in peace with the God he served so well and may his memory always keep us grateful for the marvelous blessing of his priesthood.

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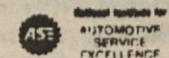
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Water That Strengthens Body And Soul

By Alenka Babič
and Ludvik Tončič

Tourism in the Dolenjska region is inseparably linked to the development of its two thermal health resorts, Dolenjske toplice and Šmarješke toplice.

With all respect to the humorous but sometimes quite biting comments of writer Janez Trdina about the gostilna tradition of Dolenjska, it is certainly true that the first genuine "tourists" came to Dolenjska's health spas.

At Dolenjske toplice they were at first only aristocratic guests, the nobility attracted by the fame of the Auersperg's healing water. On the other hand, soon after it opened to the public, Šmarješke toplice became popular with the local population, who came to the warm springs on their carts from everywhere in the summer and in their free time. They believed that the healing water "cleaned the blood and in general strengthened the body and the soul."

The flourishing of tourism in Dolenjska after the Second World War is also linked to these resorts. Thanks to the vision of the administration of Krka Pharmaceuticals, which took over the management of these facilities and invested significant funds in them, the buildings were renovated with great respect for tradition and the magnificent architecture of previous centuries has been preserved.

The most important factor is that they avoided the traps of modern mass tourism so that both resorts have preserved their hominess, intimacy, and personal contact with guests. Another significant factor is that they devote great attention to the protection of the environment, meticulously controlling their influence on the near and wider surroundings and behaving in an ecologically aware manner.

Dolenjske toplice, the Oldest Thermal Health Resort in Carniola

A folk legend says that a dog with a hurt leg discovered the healing value of the warm springs at Dolenjske toplice. The thermal water was first used by the local people, who fashioned stone seats for themselves, and women and girls came here to rinse their washing.

The two thermal springs used by the resort are certainly among the most important in Slovenia. Their greatest value is that they have temperatures close to the temperature of the human body (98 degrees, give or take a degree or three). This is of extreme importance, as it has been medically proven that the curative effect of thermal water is greatest when there is no need for extra cooling or warming.

The second great advantage of the thermal water at Dolenjske toplice is that bathing is possible directly above the springs. Again, tests have shown that thermal water loses

some of its curative value when pumped through pipes.

The first quite simple building was built by Count Janez Vajkard I of Auersperg in the middle of the 17th century, and its picture can be found in Valvasor's *Glory of the Duchy of Carniola*. Dolenjske toplice kept the character of a private bath for more than a hundred years, as only members of the Auersperg family came there to bathe.

The history of the resort actually starts in 1767, when Count Henrik Jožef Janez Auersperg ordered the present Kopališki dom built, opening it to the public the following year. After a major fire in 1895, the Zdraviliški dom was built opposite the Kopališki dom. Both of these buildings are still standing today, although of course they have been renovated and rebuilt many times.

The resort got its first permanent caretakers in 1773, its first bathing regulations in 1776, and its first permanent physician in 1865. Before the end of the 19th century, the site had a public water system and a telegraph office, and in 1894 a railway spur line was completed to Straža, four kilometers away.

Dr. Konstantin Konvalinka, a Czech by birth, owned the resort in the period between the two World Wars. His second wife Maša was the daughter of Slovene writer Janko Kersnik. Dr. Konvalinka completely renovated the resort, among other things installing electricity and central heating, which meant year-round operation.

Dr. Konvalinka was a very popular physician, as much with local people as with the guests. He was one of the first specialists in balneology at the time, and his knowledge of treating rheumatic disorders was especially profound.

The resort has experienced a real boom since the mid-1970's when Krka Pharmaceuticals took over its management. In the last twenty years, both resort buildings were again completely renovated, the new "Zavetje zdravja" building entirely devoted to therapeutic procedures was built, and many other facilities completed as well (tennis courts, picnic sites, a skiing center).

With all this, the aristocratic, turn of the century appearance of Dolenjske toplice was not disturbed; in fact, it was additionally emphasized by a characteristic spa rotunda in the newly-arranged central square of the resort that has made the entrance to the underground link between the buildings more attractive.

The reputation of the resort in the health field has been further reinforced in the last ten years, and today Dolenjske toplice is one of the top rehabilitation centers for treating rheumatic diseases and for rehabilitation after injuries and surgery to the locomotor system.

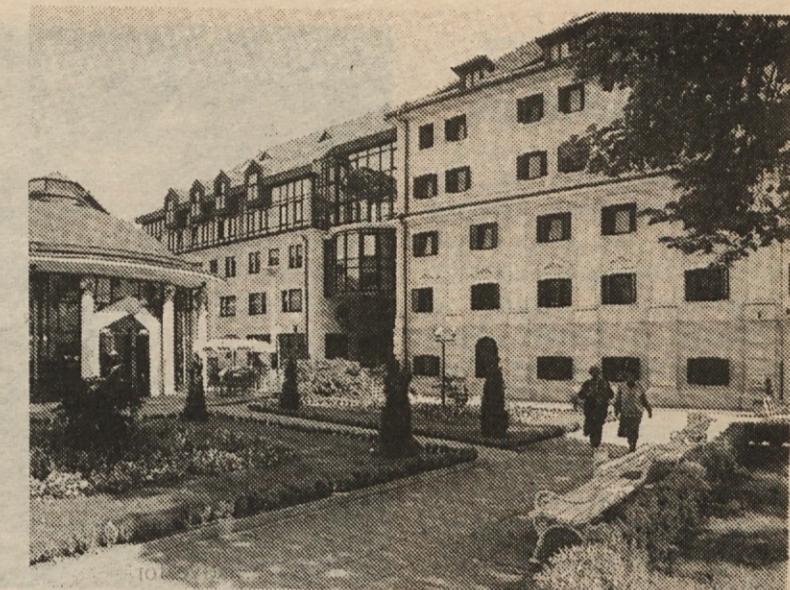
Treatment at Dolenjske toplice is based on the use of the natural healing powers of the thermal water, on the highly qualified staff, on modern medical equipment, and on a friendly and caring attitude toward the guests. Along with classic medical rehabilitation, the resort also provides programs for maintaining health and recreation.

Šmarješke toplice

Unlike Dolenjske toplice, Šmarješke toplice has a much less colorful past, as it was organized as a health spa relatively late. It is situated on a tectonic fault running from Dolenjske toplice toward Krapina in Croatia. The thermal water that springs up at several places is somewhat cooler than at Dolenjske toplice (around 95 degrees F) and has different curative qualities.

Franc Anton von Breckerfeld from nearby Stari grad first described the springs in 1792. In a booklet published then, Breckerfeld wrote: "In the vicinity of the Strlek Castle ruins below Orlek, there are springs of warm water in the middle of the marshy fields. The warm springs flow together into the creek that comes from Dule, where they are joined by the Dulenca and Hudinjek, all together forming Toplica Creek, which runs into a small lake below the old castle dairy." The springs were named after this lake, where the common people had been bathing for centuries. The current name Šmarješke toplice became recognized only after World War Two.

That Šmarješke toplice was little known for a long time is to be blamed on its early owners, the Margheris of Stari grad. They did arrange a simple wooden bath at the beginning of the 19th century, but only used it themselves. Lože Zajec from Bela cerkev bought the bath in 1913, but it was modernized only after 1924,



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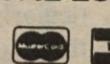
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See Tamburitzans

It's time again for the Eastern European musical fantasy of the year! Those fabulous Duquesne University Tamburitzans return to Cleveland on Sunday, April 21, at Euclid Senior High School for a big 3:00 p.m. concert production.

Tickets priced at \$9.00 and \$7.50 are now available at the Polka Hall of Fame, 291 E. 22nd Street and Pat's Deli, 5204 St. Clair Ave., according to the Tammies local sponsor these past 51 years, Zumberak Lodge 859 of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America.

Telephone orders can be made by calling 732-8453, 521-9963 or 732-8707. Committee for the local appearance consists of Chair: Goldie Malone, Anne and Mary Jelenic, Kay Salopek, and Peter E. Shimrak.

Each year the Tamburitzans present an entirely new concert portraying the culture of the East European peoples. Their professional credits extend throughout the world. Serving as goodwill ambassadors for the foreign government, the Tamburitzans have made extended tours of Europe, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Canada, Poland and the Soviet Union.

This group of highly talented folk artists dedicated to the preservation of East European folk culture take their name from the musical instrument they play — the "tamburitz." Using over 500 authentic costumes in each concert, the Tamburitzans sing in a dozen different European languages and do the dances of as many countries. This 59th edition of the Tamburitzans is an exciting spectacle of music, color and dance.

The 36 Tamburitzan performers are full-time students at Duquesne University and each receives scholarship aid in exchange for participating in the troupe. Candidates are chosen on the basis of



Performing the Ukrainian Hopak with the Duquesne University Tamburitzans are Andrij Cybik, Andrea Kalyta and Roman Lewkowicz.

academic achievement and proficiency as singers, dancers and/or instrumentalists.

Treat yourself to the folk

event of the year by attending the Tammies' concert, Sunday, April 21, at 3:00 p.m. at Euclid Senior High.

Best Ways to Fight a Cold

Hot, pungent foods such as chili peppers, curry, and horseradish may be just as effective as over-the-counter remedies in combating cold symptoms like sinus and chest congestion, according to Jean Carper, author of *Food — Your Miracle Medicine* (HarperCollins, 1993).

Because they contain "mucokinetic," or mucus-moving agents, fiery foods work by releasing waves of watery fluids, which thin out and move the lung's secretions away from air passages.

Just a Cold... or Worse?

Here are three signs that it's time to call the doctor:

- A fever that lasts more than a couple of days.
- A continued cough, particularly if you're bringing up thick or sticky mucus (you could have a bronchial infection).
- Pressure around sinus area (it could be a sinus infection).

Colds are spread by breathing in virus-containing droplets that an infected person has sneezed or coughed into the atmosphere. One sure

way to get infected is if someone sneezes or coughs directly on you.

Unfortunately, you can also catch a cold by handling something an infected person has touched and then rubbing your eyes, nose or mouth; in fact most colds are caught this way.

Careful hand washing with anti bacterial soap is important to avoid picking up the virus on your hands.

As for going out without bundling up, breathing in cold air can lead to a chilled respiratory tract, and thus less resistance to cold-containing germs.

If you're tired or depressed, your resistance might be down.

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Slovenian Cultural Garden Needs You

Recently, the Yugoslav Cultural Garden was rededicated as the Slovenian Cultural Garden. Efforts are underway to restore the garden and have it reflect the unique culture of the Slovenian people.

The garden, located in Cleveland's Rockefeller Park, is an important opportunity for ethnic communities to display their pride, their history, and their accomplishments. During warmer months, summer walks and festivals are sponsored throughout the entire park. Already, other ethnic communities have banded together to begin the restoration of this unique national landmark. This past December, the Slovenian Cultural Garden Association was formed in an effort to start the restoration of the Slovenian gardens.

There is a lot of work to be done. Time and neglect has taken its toll. The most difficult problem was caused by what appears to have been a leak in the garden's fountain on the top level of the garden which caused a stone retaining wall to collapse. The garden's plants have become overgrown and need trimming to be replaced. The residue from winter will also leave its toll.

Fundraising efforts are underway to repair the wall and the fountain, as well as purchase plants. An initial clean-up is scheduled for **March 22 thru the 24th**. People will be needed to help tend the garden throughout the summer months, watering the plants and keeping the garden clean.

The Slovenian community is looking for people to assist in bringing this garden to life. Any talents or resources you can offer will be invaluable. If you are able to help in this effort that will preserve the garden for future generations, please contact **The Slovenian Cultural Garden Association** at 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, OH 44110 or call Mary Ann Vogel at (216) 383-9307.

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DEATH NOTICES

EDWARD KOS

Edward Kos stood at the front lines in Europe during World War II with a smile on his face and an accordion in his arms.

While the enemy was so close they might have heard the music, Mr. Kos played music to keep up the spirits of the soldiers.

"All the pictures I see of him from that time show him smiling" said his son, Terry Kos. "There was all that war and blood around him, yet dad did his best to make people forget it."

Mr. Kos, 76, of Sheffield, Ohio, died Saturday, March 16 at the Anchor Lodge Nursing Home in Lorain.

In the 1960s and 1970s, he was best known as the leader of his seven children in the Kos Family band. They played polkas and Slovenian traditional folk songs.

"When I was born, the doctor handed me to my father and said, 'You've got your drummer,'" Terry Kos said. "Each of us was trained in one instrument very early, so we could perform in the band. It was a dream of his."

Terry Kos said he and his relatives have fond memories of those days when the family would spend most of the summer traveling around the Midwest performing at festivals, veterans centers and nursing homes.

"He did most of it for free," he said. "He just wanted to perform for the people who needed to hear him."

Mr. Kos had an affection for veterans because of the time he spent with the Army. He was in Eupen, Belgium, when the Allies broke through the German lines. He earned five Battle Stars, the European Theater Service Ribbon and the Good Conduct medal.

He met his wife, Jarmila, while performing in Czechoslovakia after the war.

When he returned to his home in Lorain he opened the Koss School of Music in Sheffield, where he taught for more than 40 years. Throughout the 1950s, he was the leader of the Eddie King Trio and performed throughout the area. But his plan was always to combine his love of music and the love of his family, which he did with his family band.

Surviving with his wife are two sons; Greg, of Avon, who played trumpet; Terry, of Sheffield Lake on the drums; five daughters; Marcia who played clarinet and Mary Ellen, the dancer, both of Houston; CARST-NAGY Memorials 15425 Waterloo Rd. 481-2237 "Serving the Slovenian Community."

Donna, of Clarksburg, Md., who played piano; Audrey, of Sheffield Lake, who played flute; and Carrie Ann, of North Olmsted, who played the marimba.

Also surviving are three sisters and eight grandchildren.

*Michael Sangiacomo
The Plain Dealer*

JULIA URANKAR

Julia Urankar (nee Pistotnik), 93, passed away in Altercare Greenlawn Nursing Home on Tuesday, March 12.

Julia was born in Smartno pri Kamnaku, Slovenia. She came to Cleveland in 1920. She was a resident of Euclid for 30 years.

Julia was a member of St. Joseph KSKJ Lodge No. 169. She was well known for her beautiful rose garden for which she won many prize ribbons.

Julia was employed at Fisher Body plant on Coit Road for 32 years. She retired in 1964.

Julia was the widow of Andrew; the mother of Mary Aycin, Frances Vidmar, Anna Skebe; grandmother of seven; great-grandmother of three; sister of Lucille Urankar, Katrina Homar, Rose Accetta and John, Lawrence, Frank, and Paul Pistotnik; all deceased.

Friends called at Zele Funeral Home, 452 E. 152 St. last Thursday, March 14 and Friday, March 15 where services were held Saturday at 8:45 a.m. and at St. Mary Church (Holmes Ave.) at 9:30 a.m. Burial in Calvary Cemetery.

Contributions to St. Mary Church or a charity of your choice in her memory would be appreciated by the family.

IRENE REIMAN

Services for Irene Reiman, 70, of Cleveland was held Monday, March 18 at 10 a.m. in St. Vitus Catholic Church, 6019 Glass Ave., Cleveland.

Mrs. Reiman died March 14, at her residence.

Born Sept. 1, 1925, in Cleveland, she was a lifelong Cleveland resident.

She was a member of P.S.W. No. 2; Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Vitus Mothers Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars No. 5275.

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Events

Friday, March 22

Ribniški Oktet concert, Slovenian Workmen's Home, Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, 7:30 p.m. Admission \$8.00. Sponsored by Slovenian Choruses of Cleveland. Contact Bob Klancher for further information (216) 289-1227.

Sat., March 30

Spring Polka Party Dance at Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair featuring Joe Toreskie and the Casuals and Lake Erie Button Box Ensemble, and a surprise group. Tickets \$6 available at SNH office 361-5115, Polka Hall of Fame 261-3263, or at the door. Doors open 6, dance at 7. Food and drinks available. Secured parking behind hall.

Sunday, March 31

Holmes Ave. Pensioners Club Dinner-Dance at the Collinwood Slovenian Home, 15810 Holmes Ave. Music by Dan Peters Orchestra. Donation \$12. For tickets call 943-3784 or 531-2088.

Sunday, March 31

St. Vitus Mother's Club Annual Palm Sunday Dinner featuring roast pork, sauerkraut, mashed potatoes, applesauce and cake. Tickets \$9 for adults, \$4.50 for children. For tickets call 431-1470 or 431-5290.

Saturday, April 13

Jadran Singing Society Spring Concert Dinner-Dance, Slovenian Workmen's Home. Dinner 5-6:30; Program 7 p.m.; Dancing following. Tickets call 481-3187.

Sunday, April 21

St. Clair Pensioners Annual Chicken & Pork Dinner at St. Clair Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave. Serving 1 p.m. Social until 5. For tickets call Stan 391-9761 or Ed at 486-0818.

Wednesday, May 1

St. Joseph Lodge No. 169 KSKJ special meeting to vote on possible sale of lodge picnic grounds. Meeting at Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave., Cleveland, 7 p.m.

Sunday, May 5

Slovenian American National Art Guild Annual Artists and Crafts Show & Sale at Slovenian Society Home, Recher Ave., Euclid, from 11-5 p.m.

Sunday, June 9

St. Mary's Slovenian School picnic at Slovenska Pristava in Harpersfield, OH. Mass at noon, followed by dinner and dancing.

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One-man art show in Lemont

Well-known Slovenian-American painter, Jozef Vodlan will exhibit his art work at the Slovenski Dom in Lemont beginning April 13.

Vodlan is a prolific artist with a style of expression that brings rise to many emotions that echo the artist's own feelings. His vast knowledge in art comes from his studies in Austria - particularly at the *Kunst Schule der Stadt Linz* - and with professor Herbert Dimmel - from where he graduated with honors. He also participated in uncovering and renovating 11th and 12th Century frescos in the museum in Linz.

Vodlan's technique has been perfected through years of work both in Europe and in the U.S.A. where he has lived since 1963. With well-known Slovenian sculptor France Gorse and painter Miro Zupancic, they founded the Art Club "LOK".

Although Vodlan now resides in Brodheadsville, Pa., where he has his own studio, he is well known in New York City where he lived for 30 years. There he

Butara for Sale

The traditional Slovenian bundle of greens used for the Palm Sunday Procession are being made and sold by St. Mary (Collinwood) Slovenian Language School. Cost is \$10.

Orders will be taken until March 22 by calling 692-0186.

created many art works in different media. His competence is in a modern, dynamic style of painting.

DID YOU KNOW

Slovénia...

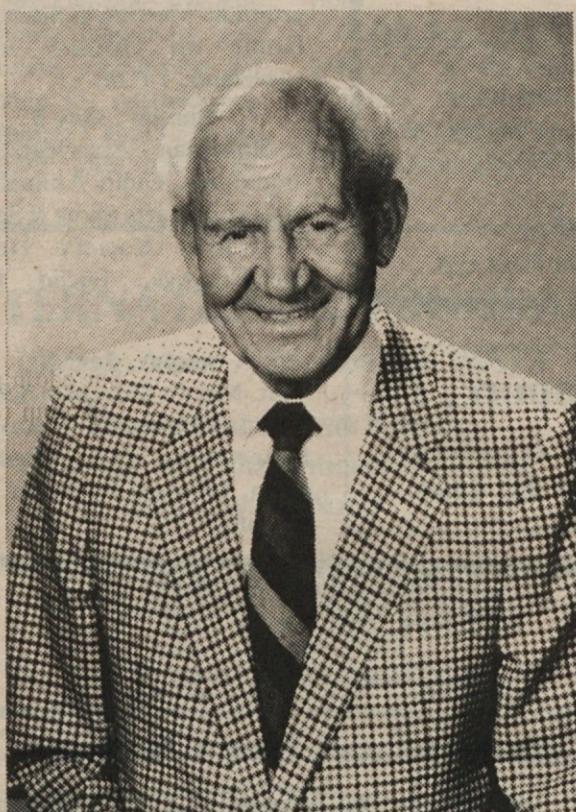
Joseph Zelle

In the French periodical, *Le Monde* of Paris has devoted a front page story on Pater Pavél Opéka. The pater is a 47-year old Lazarist missionary now living in Argentina. He started his missionary work on the Island of Madagascar. He has been a tireless worker helping the poor families and misfortunate and is highly praised in the *Le Monde* article.

President of the Slovenian Christian Democrats (SKD), Lojze Péterlé, the leader of the representative group of SKD in the state assembly, Nacé Polajnar, and the international secretary of SKD, Leon Marc received the Papal Nuncio to Slovénia, Msgr. Edmond Farhat. The Vatican nuncio expressed his satisfaction with the party's work. In particular he singled out its program of school legislation. He emphasized the SKD spirit of democracy in its political activities. Msgr. Farhat was also received by members of the LDS political party.

Around 7 PM last Thursday, March 7th, the southern wall of the elementary school in Zavrč collapsed. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time of the accident. In fact children had been dismissed the day before.

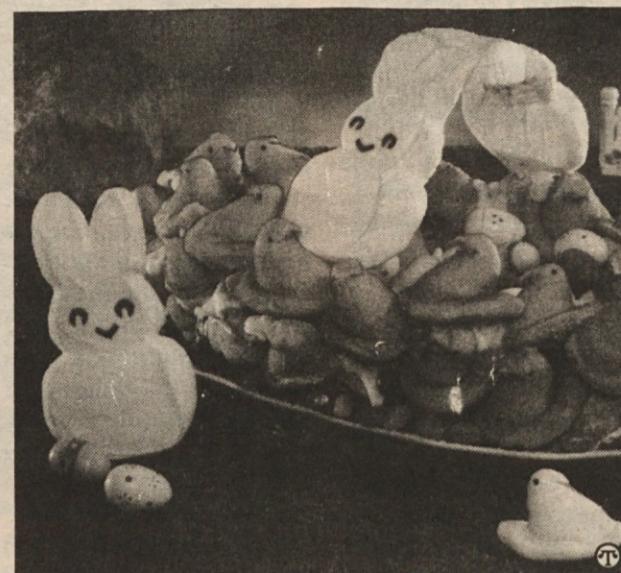
Thanks to The Federation of Slovenian National Homes



for bestowing upon me the prestigious honor of **THE SLOVENE MAN of the YEAR 1996**

--George Knaus

A Marshmallow Easter Basket



(NAPS)—It's Easter time, the children have dyed the eggs and are begging for something else to do—what do you do? How about creating an *Easter PEEPS. ter™ Basket*? JUST BORN, the country's largest producer of no-fat marshmallow specialties is home to the PEEPS® Factory where more than one million Marshmallow PEEPS® are made each day. This year, the PEEPS® Factory has created a great *Easter PEEPS. ter™ Basket*!

The Marshmallow Easter PEEPS. ter™ Basket

Ingredients: Approximately 20-30 (Yellow, Lavender, Pink, White) Marshmallow PEEPS®, 2 cups confectioner's sugar, 10 oz. bag jelly beans, one small bag shredded white coconut, and green food coloring:

• Take four Marshmallow PEEPS® still connected and flatten with palm of your hand to create bottom of the basket. Assemble still connected PEEPS® around the perimeter of the bottom of the basket (approximately 12-15 PEEPS®).

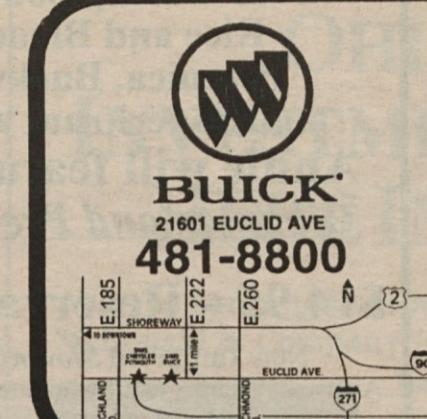
- In a small bowl mix 2 cups of confectioner's sugar with enough water to make a thick icing. Place the icing in a plastic sandwich bag and snip the end of the bag.

- To hold the sides to the bottom, squeeze the icing around the perimeter of the basket. For any gaps between the basket and bottom, simply place a jelly bean in the hole and squeeze icing around.

- Place basket in refrigerator until icing has hardened, about three hours.

- When icing has hardened, remove basket from the refrigerator. Mix drops of green food coloring with coconut to resemble grass and fill basket with coconut, Marshmallow PEEPS® and our delicious Just Born Jelly Beans (Assorted, Berry, Spicy, Licorice) and voilà!—an *Easter PEEPS. ter™ Basket*!

For more ideas on how to make this Easter special, please write or call: Rose T. Craig, Community Relations & Communications Manager, Just Born 1300 Steffko Blvd., Bethlehem, PA 18016-1158. Telephone: (800) 445-5787.



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In Memory

Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$25.00 in memory of my parents, John and Frances Grill.

In Loving Memory

Of the 13th Anniversary
Our Mother, Grandmother
and Great-Grandmother



**Antoinette
(Nettie)
Kalish
nee Grdina**

Passed away March 25,
1983

Sadly Missed by:

daughter Carmen and
son-in-law Lloyd McBrayer
Grandchildren:
Connie Rae Schreiber
Annette Tinter
Robert McBrayer
Janel McBrayer
Kimberle Gold
and 7 great-grandsons
Kevin, David, Michael,
Scott Tinter
David, Bryan Schreiber
Ryan McBrayer



VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Slovenija uradno zaprosila za članstvo v OECD — Predsednik Clinton podpira ameriško vojaško pomoč Sloveniji

Pretekli teden je bil premier dr. Janez Drnovšek na tridnevni obisku v Franciji. Pred svetom mednarodne in zelo vplivne Organizacije za gospodarsko sodelovanje in razvoj (OECD) je Drnovšek predstavil napredovanje Slovenije od prvih večstrankarskih volitev in razglasitve neodvisnosti. Generalnemu sekretarju OECD Jeanu-Claudu Payetu pa je Drnovšek izročil uradno prošnje Slovenije za članstvo in ob tej priložnosti tudi podpisal okvirni administrativni sporazum.

Med obiskom se je Drnovšek sešel s francoskim zunanjim ministrom Hervéjem de Charettom. Ta je nato povedal novinarjem, da gre za začetek novega obdobja v slovensko-francoskih stikih. Hervé de Charette je dodal, da Francija podpira slovensko prošnjo za pridružitveni sporazum z Evropsko zvezo. Slovenski veleposlanik v Franciji je dr. Andrej Capuder.

Pretekli teden, 11. marca, je Bela hiša objavila tekst memoranduma, ki ga je predsednik Bill Clinton poslal državnemu sekretarju Warrenu Christopherju. V tem dokumentu izjavlja predsednik, da Slovenija izpolnjuje pogoje za ameriško vojaško pomoč. Posledica te izjave je v tem, da omogoča Sloveniji nakup v ZDA narejenega blaga in

opreme za obrambo prek ameriškega sistema vojaške prodaje v tujino. Določba Združenim državam dovoljuje brezplačno vojaško pomoč in ne spreminja izvajanja postopnega odpravljanja embarga Združenih narodov za nakup orožja, ki ga vsebuje sklep prepovedi sveta OZN št. 1.021.

Upoštevajoč politiko ZDA o prenosu orožja za srednjo Evropo, se bodo Združene države posebej odločale o vsakem primeru prodaje orožja Sloveniji.

Pretekli četrtek je obrambni minister Jelko Kacin sprejel ameriškega veleposlanika Victorja Jackovicha in vojaškega atašega ZDA pri veleposlanosti, polkovnika Hollaha. Beseda je tekla o Clintonovem memorandumu. Pogovarjali so se tudi o poglobitvi konkretnega sodelovanja na obrambnem področju med ZDA in Slovenijo, pri tem tudi o napovedanem obisku ameriške vojaške ladje aprila letos.

Podjetje Videm papir prešlo v češke roke

Pretekli teden, 13. marca, je bila javna dražba, na kateri se je odločila usoda velikega podjetja Videm papirja. Podjetje je bilo v stečajnem postopku skoro tri leta, od 1. aprila 1993. Pojavila se je le ena dražitelj in to je podjetje ICEC, ki je ponudila 35,5 milijona mark. Minimalna oz. izključna cena dražbe je pač bila 35 milijonov mark. ICEC, d.o.o. podjetje je lastovano od ICEC Holding iz Ostrave na Češkem.

Težave v pripravah na obisk Janeza Pavla II. v Slovenijo se postopoma rešujejo

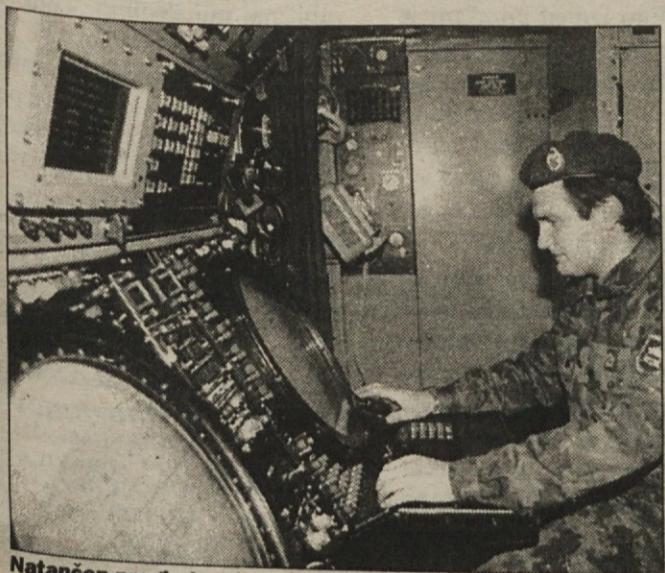
Minister za notranje zadeve Andrej Šter je 6. marca v okviru priprav na prihod papeža Janeza Pavla II. v Slovenijo obiskal Vatikan. Seznanil je predstavnike Vatikana s priprave na obisk in se z njimi o teh pripravah pogovarjal. V posebni avdienci je Šter sprejel sam papež in mu povedal, da se veseli obiska in da že razmislija o vsebini srečanj, ki jih bo imel s Slovenci.

Isti dan je papež sprejel v avdienci tudi msgr. Alojza Urana, ki je predsednik cerkvenega odbora za pripravo obiska ter hkrati ljubljanski pomožni škof, ter dr. Boruta Koširja, glavnega tajnika pripravljalnega odbora. Tudi škof Uran in dr. Košir sta se pogovarjala s predstavniki Vatikana, odgovornimi za pripravo posvečevnega obiska.



Slovenija ima zelo sodoben radarski sistem

Slovenska vojska že ima zelo sodoben radarski sistem, kupljen že leta 1992, ki se imenuje AN/TPS 70 in je izdelek ameriškega podjetja Westinghouse. Radar je premičen in lahko pokriva prostor do 300 milj in višino do skoraj 90 tisoč čevalj. Obrambno ministrstvo namerava postaviti še drugi sistemi, ki bo stal kakih 20 milijonov dolarjev. V delu javnosti se bojijo nevarnosti elektromagnetnega sevanja na živa bitja, nekateri pa menijo, da Slovenija ne potrebuje dveh takih sistemov.



Natančen pregled nad Slovenijo

Iz Clevelandu in okolice

Ribniški orkester zvečer

Koncert Ribniškega orkestra iz Ljubljane bo jutri, 22. marca, zvečer ob 7.30 v SDD na Waterloo Rd. Vstopnice boste lahko dobili pri vhodu. Sinoči je imel orkester koncert pri rojakih v Washingtonu, danes so v Steeltonu, Pa., jutri pa pridejo k nam. Spored koncerta in poročilo o koncertih v Kanadi sta na str. 11.

Primorski večer v soboto

Primorski klub vabi na svoj letni »Primorski večer«, ki bo to soboto zv. ob 7h v SND na St. Clairju. Za vstopnice (\$17), kličite 731-2778 ali 944-9049. Pevci Ribniškega orkestra bodo navzoči s krajšim nastopom.

Upokojenci Slov. pristave

Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave ima mesečno sejo v sredo, 27. marca, ob 1.30 pop., v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue. Članstvo lepo vabljeno.

Tabor DSPB vabi

Tabor DSPB prireja v soboto, 13. aprila, v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue družabni večer z večerjo in plesem. Vstopnice so po \$18 in jih dobite pri članih odbora oz. lahko pokličete tel. 851-4961 ali 731-0195. Prijazno vabljeni vsi!

Prof. Tine Vivod o SKD

Pretekli petek zvečer se je zbralokokrog 30 rojakov in rojakinj, v veliki večini članji SKD, ki so poslušali podpredsednika te stranke prof. Tineta Vivoda iz Argentine. Ta je govoril o programu stranke in je želel dobiti stališča do vrste vprašanj, ki bodo obravnavani na sestanku SKD to soboto v Sloveniji. Prof. Vivod je tudi obiskal našo tiskarno.

Novi grobovi

Frank W. Polzer

Umrl je 71 let stari Frank W. Polzer, mož Elle, roj. Brately, oče Cheryl, Ronald in Glorie, 2-krat stari oče, brat Rudolpha (že pok.). Pogreb bo iz Želetovega zavoda na E. 152 St. danes zjutraj ob 8.30, v cerkev Our Lady of Mt. Carmel ob 9.30, od tam pa na Vernih duš pokopališče.

Louis S. Turk

Umrl je Louis S. Turk, vдовec po Mary, oče Louisa in Marilyn Schroeder, 3-krat stari oče, brat Jean Gainar ter že pok. Johna, Josepha in Mitzi Sraj. Pogreb je bil 20. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Roberta in pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

Irene Reiman

Umrla je Irene Reiman, rojena Gorski, vdova po Robertu (dalje na str. 16)

Lilija vabi na predstavo

Dramatsko društvo Lilija vabi to nedeljo, 24. marca, v Slovenski dom na Holmes Ave. in sicer na uprizoritev veleloigre »Troyčki«. Predstava se bo pričela ob 3.30 pop.

Bogomir Čokel umrl

V sredo zjutraj je na svojem domu v Washingtonu, D.C., po daljši bolezni umrl Bogomir Čokel, v starosti 75 let. Pokojni je bil šef arhiva Svetovne banke v pokolu in predsednik društva KSKJ št. 257 Baraga. Zapušča ženo Maro in sina Mirka z družino. Pogreb bo to soboto v Washingtonu. R.I.P.

Slomškov sklad

V Slomškov sklad sta po \$20 darovala gdč. Štefka Cigale in g. Jože Sojer, oba v spomin pokojnega Jakoba Mejača. Odbor se obema darovalcem lepo zahvaljuje.

Č.g. Richard Evans odhaja

V buletinu župnije sv. Vida je bilo sporočeno, da bo z 18. junijem letos č.g. Richard Evans premeščen od Sv. Vida na drugo službeno mesto. S tem bo imela župnija le enega duhovnika, č.g. Jožeta Božnarja. Od vseh 208 župnij v škofiji jih ima kar 120 samo po enega duhovnika.

Zadnja možnost za butare

Tradicionalne slovenske butare za procesijo na cvetno nedeljo je pripravila Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti. Cena je \$10. Naročila pa sprejemajo le do jutri, 22. marca. Kličite 692-0186.

Napovedani obiski

V zadnji številki smo na tem mestu poročali o nekaterih obiskih, napovedanih iz Slovenije za marec in april. Nadaljujemo: Dne 26. aprila bo v Clevelandu guverner Banke Slovenije dr. France Arhar. Predvidoma zadnje dni aprila in v začetku maja bo tu delegacija Mestnega sveta Ljubljana, vodil jo bo predsednik sveta Dimitrij Kovačič, ki je sicer že bil v Clevelandu in je sedaj vodilni član SDSS. V začetku maja je tudi napovedan obisk dr. Janeza Drnovška, predsednika slovenske vlade. Podrobnejša poročila bodo objavljena, za pojasnila lahko pokličete častnega konzula R Slovenije dr. Karla B. Bonutija na 589-9220.

Lepo priznanje

Slovenska skupina iz New Yorka, ki organizira smučarske izlete, nam je poslala v zahvalo za objavljanje dopisov in sporočil \$100 za naš tiskovni sklad. Iskrene hvala.

Spominski dar

Rudolph Kristavcnik, Chesterland, O., je poklonil \$40 našemu listu v spomin na brata Tony Kristavcnika. Hvala.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

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JANEZ GRIL

Komentar

Podprimo papežev obisk

V zadnjih dveh tednih smo bili verni ljudje v javnosti zopet deležni svojevrstne »pozornosti«, ki je presegla meje dobrega okusa. Zdi se, da nekateri politiki nikakor ne morejo preboleti, da je bil z novo šolsko zakonodajo sprejet tudi obvezni izbirni predmet Verstva in etika. Ker so doživeli politični poraz, stresajo svojo jezo na Cerkev in verne ljudi. Drugi povod za različne obtožbe na račun vere in Cerkve pa je bila odločitev Slovenske škofovsko konferenco, da bo prisiljena prositi Sveti sedež za preložitev papeževega obiska, če država ne bo izpolnila danih obljud za finančno pomoč pri kritku stroškov.

Primer takšnega nesprejemljivega obravnavanja vere in Cerkve je bilo omizje Parlamentarna križpotja, ki ga je 26. februarja pripravila TV Slovenija. Argumenti, ki so jih uporabljali nekateri levi politiki, so še najbolj spominjali na nekdanje seje CK iz najbolj trdega obdobja komunističnega režima. Govorjenje o veri kot obremenitvi in o Cerkvi kot nevarnosti je ideološki nesmisel, za verne ljudi skrajno žaljiv ter v nasprotju z načeli parlamentarne demokracije, pluralne družbe in spoštovanja temeljnih človekovih pravic.

Posplošeni napadi na katoliško Cerkev so še toliko bolj nerazumljivi, ker se je njeno vodstvo javno omejilo od novega šolskega predmeta. V izjavi za javnost je Tiskovni urad SSK sicer izrazil zadovoljstvo, »da se slovenska šola v prihodnje ne bo več izogiba pojavu vernosti« in pozdravil bolj strpen odnos do vere. Hkrati pa je obžaloval, da »novi zakon prepoveduje konfesionalno dejavnost v šoli, ki je javen prostor«. Čeprav novi predmet »ne ustreza pričakovanjem katoliške Cerkve in ni... del njene vzgojne dejavnosti«, je Cerkev pripravljena sodelovati pri njegovem oblikovanju. Zasluži zaradi tega grajo?

Resnica je druga: za napadi na Cerkev se skrivajo strankarska obračunavanja slovenskih politikov. To velja tudi za najnovejše zaplete v zvezi z obiskom papeža Janeza Pavla II. in s plačilom stroškov, ki bodo pri tem nastali. Z najvišjih državnih mest je bilo cerkvenim predstavnikom večkrat zagotovljeno, da bo država plačala večji del stroškov, saj gre v papeževem primeru za najvišji državniški obisk, kakršnega v Sloveniji še ni bilo. Sredi februarja pa je bilo članom cerkvenega pripravljalnega odbora sporočeno, da mora Cerkev kot prireditelj treh množičnih srečanj s papežem v celoti poravnati stroške zanje. Izračun je pokazal, da gre za 450 milijonov SI. T. Ker ima Cerkev v zvezi z obiskom še veliko drugih stroškov, razen darov vernikov pa nobenih drugih rednih dohodkov, so škofje na svoji zadnji seji sprejeli znani sklep o preložitvi obiska, če država ne bo izpolnila svojih obljud.

Škofje so o tem obvestili predsednika države in ga prosili, naj posreduje, da bo država zagotovila obljuhljeno pomoč. Hkrati so ga prosili, naj zastavi svoj vpliv, da bodo prenehali napadi na Cerkev, in podpre cerkvena prizadevanja za postavitev nunciature v Ljubljani. Predsednik cerkvenega odbora se je z enako prošnjo za finančno pomoč obrnil tudi na predsednika vlade. O vsem, kar se je v zvezi s papeževim obiskom zadnje dni dogajalo v Sloveniji, je bil obveščen tudi Sveti sedež.

Kasnejši pogovori med cerkvenim in državnim odborom za pripravo papeževega obiska so pomagali osvetliti nekatere nejasnosti v zvezi s predvidenimi stroški in njihovem pokritju. Tako

Podaj mi roko...

CLEVELAND, O. - Smo že v sredini meseca marca in še vedno se držimo povečini doma. Hladno je, od časa do časa nalahno dežuje in tudi sneg naletava. Nestrpno gledamo skozi rosno okno, kdaj bo posjalo sonce.

V mesecu aprilu Tabor DSPB pripravlja družabni večer z okusno večerjo in plesem. Zelo bomo veseli, če nas boste obiskali ta večer. Od tega večera je tudi odvisno, da more ta organizacija obstojati, podpirate stare, bolne ljudi, in obveščati slovenske ljudi v Kanadi, Argentini in tu v Združenih državah Amerike. Naloga te organizacije je, da se pokaže prava resnica o pomorjenih domobrancih, ki so dali svoja mlada življenja za vero, dom in domovino.

Ako pogledamo nazaj, opazimo vedno pri naših ljudeh, da se povsod odzovejo in pomagajo, tako, da ni nikaka prošnja spregledana. Zato se obračamo na vas, da nas obišete ta večer in s tem podprete delo organizacije, da se v bočne res prikaže prava resnica o teh pokolih. Potrebujemo vašo pomoč. Vaša navzočnost bo pokazana s tem, da še nismo pozabili njih in da domovini damo vedeti, da smo združeni in tako vplivamo, da se prizna krivda, ki se dela že preko pet desetletij. Zato nam podajte roko....

Pridi, ne stoj ob strani. Dežela, v kateri živimo, nam je dala blagostanje. Spomnimo se naših padlih za domovino.

Na tem večeru bo snidenje nas vseh, oživljen bo spomin na preteklost. Torej, na svidenje 13. aprila v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue. Pridi, podaj nam roko....

Tabor DSPB - S.V.

Izpod zvona Sv. Marije Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. - Vsaka župnija po svoje prezivi postni čas. V naši okolici je več župnij, s katerimi smo v postnem času kar bolj povezani. Vsak ponedeljek zvečer ob sedmi uri je postni shod v eni teh cerkev. Prvič je bil pri cerkvi Sv. Rešenika (Holy Redeemer), drugič

ostaja upanje, da se bodo stvari končno le uredile. Ne samo finančne, temveč predvsem politične, ki so v ozadju napadov na Cerkev. Zdi se, da se nekateri papeževega obiska močno bojijo. To potrjuje tudi raziskava, ki so jo ob koncu lanskega leta po slovenskih župnijah izpeljali študentje Teološke fakultete. Z njo so zajeli prek 2000 ljudi, ki so blizu Cerkve. Eno izmed vprašanj je bilo, zakaj nekateri nasprotujejo papeževemu obisku. 30% vprašanih je odgovorilo, da zato, ker se ne strinjajo s papeževim učenjem. Dobra četrtina (26%) je videla vzrok v bojazni, da bo obisk zlorabil politika, slaba petina (19%) pa v strahu, da bo Cerkev po obisku dvignila glavo. Le 18% vprašanih je menilo, da je vzrok nasprotovanja v denarju, ki ga bo treba dati za obisk. Ne gre torej za denar, temveč za nasprotovanje Cerkvi in papežu.

Iz istih podatkov je tudi razvidno, da se bo več kot tretjina vprašanih udeležila srečanja s papežem, skoraj vsi ostali pa bodo papežev obisk spremljali po radiu in televiziji. Samo 5% vprašanih papežev obisk ne zanima. In prav zaradi ljudi, ki jim je veliko do tega, da bodo na slovenskih tleh lahko pozdravili Janeza Pavla II. moramo v Cerkvi in državi narediti vse, da bo obiska prišlo. Za verne bo pomenil potrditev v veri, za neverne zanimivo srečanje z osebnostjo svetovnega formata, za državo in Slovenijo pa veliko promocijo in večji mednarodni ugled.

Prva samostojna razstava v Slovenskem domu v Lemontu

Priznani slovensko-ameriški slikar Jože Vodlan bo razstavljal svoja dela v Slovenskem domu v Lemontu. Odprtje razstave bo v soboto, 13. aprila. Vodlan je plodovit umetnik, katerega izraznost vzbuja v gledalcih odmeve umetnikovih lastnih čustev. Umetnik si je pridobil svoje bogato znanje v Avstriji, posebno na Kunst Schule der Stadt, kjer je študiral in diplomiral z odliko pri profesorju Herbertu Dimmel. V muzeju v Linzu je sodeloval tudi pri odkrivanju in restavriranju fresk iz 11. in 12. stoletja. Vodlanova tehnika se je skozi leta izpopolnjevala. Umetnik živi v Ameriki od leta 1963. Z znamen slovenskim kiparjem Francem Goršetom in slikarjem Mirom Zupančičem so v New Yorku ustanovili umetniški klub »LOK«.

Čeprav Vodlan sedaj živi v Brodheadsville, Pa., kjer ima svoj atelje, je zelo poznan v New Yorku, kjer je živel 30 let. Tam je ustvaril veliko umetniških del v različnih medijih. Njegova dela kažejo moderen in dinamičen stil slikanja.

V Slovenskem kulturnem centru smo veseli, da bo Slovenski dom gostitelj te prve samostojne razstave. Prisrčno vas vabimo, da se udeležite odprtja razstave v soboto, 13. aprila zvečer ob 6.30, ko boste imeli priložnost, da se srečate tudi z umetnikom Odbor SKC

DRAMSKO DRUŠTVO IZ TORONTO PRIHAJA V SLOVENSKI DOM Z DVEMA PREDSTAVAMA

Dramsko društvo iz Toronto bo prišlo čez nekaj tednov na svoj letni obisk v Chicago. Tokrat bodo predstavili dve igri v dveh zaporednih dnevih, 13. in 14. aprila, na održ Slovenskega doma v Lemontu. Lep konec tedna se obeta vsem, ki imamo radi dobre gledališke predstave. In ta konec tedna bomo imeli kar DVE priložnosti. Tako bo novi Slovenski dom prvič gostil gledališko skupino, česar smo še prav posebej veseli.

Prva igra, »Zadnji tak mož«, bo na sporednu v soboto, 13. aprila. To je komedija v treh dejanjih češkega dramatika Fr. Ks. Svobode, ki jo postavlja na oder Vilko Čekuta. Igro v prevodu Franeta Govekarja so odigrali v Kanadi že pet krat, v Chicagu pa bo to prva predstava. Zavesa se dvigne ob 7.30 zvečer.

V nedeljo popoldne (14. aprila) bo na sporednu enodejanku, s svojo resno vsebino primerna za velikonočni čas. »Pilatova žena« je igra, ki jo je napisal znani slovenski publicist Alojz Rebula. Zavesa se dvigne ob 1.30.

Konec tedna bo popestril tudi ples v soboto zvečer po igri. Za ples bodo igrali Veseli Slovenci iz Sheboygana, Wis. V nedeljo pred igro pa bo na voljo slastno slovensko kosilo. Oboje je vštetno v ceno vstopnic, ki so za soboto zvečer 15 dolarjev, za nedeljo pa 10 dolarjev. Kdor želi preživeti sobotno noč v Chicagu, da bi se udeležil prireditev obeh dnevov, naj pokliče Slovenski dom na tel. štev. (708) 243-0670.

Pridite na eno ali obe prireditvi! Vsakdo je dobrodošel.

Naredili bomo vse, da bo to vesel dogodek za vas, ki se radi razveselite »po slovensko!«

Odbor SKC

v naši cerkvi Sv. Marije Vnebovzete, tretjič pri Sv. Mariji Pomočnici kristjanov (St. Mary of Perpetual Help). Četrtič bo pri Sv. Hieronimu (St. Jerome) in petič se bomo zopet zbrali v naši cerkvi. Vsakič je sv. maša s postnim govorom, nato pa se v šolski dvorani srečamo iz različnih župnij; le zadnjič bo spravna pobožnost s priliko za sv. spoved.

Prihodnji teden pride iz

Ljubljane duhovnik, jezuit Lojze Bratina, ki bo imel slovenski misijon. Pričetek te duhovne obnove bo v torek, 26. marca, in bo konec v nedeljo, 31. marca. Vsak dan bo pri jutranji maši ob 8.45 imel govor in prav tako tudi ob sedmi uri zvečer. V soboto zvečer bo govor namenjen predvsem mladini in mladim družinam. Govori se bodo nanašali na sv. pismo in zakramente; Marija, vzor krščanskega življenja; sv. maša - si tisti opazovalec ali navdušen udeleženec; kako ostati miren in se pripravljati na večnost kljub temu, da otroci zapuščajo vero.

Na različne načine nas Bog vabi, naj mu sledimo. Tudi ta sv. misijon je vabilo, da se ustavimo in premislimo našo pot. Ne prezrimo klica, pač pa povabimo še naše prijatelje, sorodnike, ter napolnimo našo lepo cerkev, saj nas Mati Marija tako željno čaka, da skupno počastimo Jezusa v tafernaku. PRIDITE!

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PRESCRIPTIONS

Družina, 10. marca 1996

Koncertni spored/Concert Program

Ribniški oktet — Ribniški Octet

— Friday, March 22, 1996 —

Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Road, Cleveland

1. Fran Venturini
2. Miroslav Vilhar
(prir. Vodušek)
3. Anton Förster
4. Matija Tomc
5. Slavko Mihelčič
6. Oskar Dev, Lojze Lebič
7. Karol Pahor
8. Danilo Švara
9. Peter Jereb

Odmor — Intermission

10. Dr. Gustav Ipavec
11. Ubald Vrabec
12. Rado Simoniti
13. Luka Kramole
14. Julijan Strajnar
(Ljudska iz Rezije)
15. Janez Bole
16. Pavle Kernjak
17. Fran Venturini
18. France Marolt

Oktet sestavlja — Members of the Octet:

1. tenor/1st tenor: Jože Kores, Miloš Genorio
2. tenor/2nd tenor: Stane Mancini, Janez Peček
- bariton/baritone: Marjan Kraševac, Jože Černe
- bas/bass: France Lesar, Dragiša Ognjanović
- umetniški vodja/artistic director: Jože Kores
- oktet spremlja harmonikar Stane Hudolin
- accompanist on the accordion: Stane Hudolin

Obisk Ribniškega okteta v Kanadi in ZDA

TORONTO, Ont. - Po dolgih mesecih sila mrzle zime je posvetilo sonce. Termometer je poskočil kar nad ničlo, ko so po posredovanju SVS prispeli v Toronto pevci Ribniškega oktetra.

Začetek okteta sega že v leto 1978, ko je sprožil njegovo ustanovitev znani slovenski pevec Tone Kozlevčar. Zanimalje zanj je bilo veliko. Pevci iz opernih in koncertnih odrov so se zbrali pri g. Janezu Pečku ter si izbrali ime Ribniški oktet po prljubljeni skladbi Franceta Marolta »Ribniška«. Oktet je doslej gostoval z velikim uspehom po Evropi, po Južni Ameriki in drugod. Njegov repertoar obsega različno skladbe s posebnim poudarkom na slovenski ljudski in umetni pesmi.

V Torontu je Ribniški oktet priredil koncert v dvorani Marije Pomagaj, ki se ga je udeležil tudi častni konzul s soprogo g. Mitja Štrukelj. Pred nastopom so se nam po maši predstavili v cerkvi s skladbo »Oce naš«. Petje so nadaljevali pri napolnjeni dvorani. Pesmi so nas prevzele in osvojile. Ribnčan Urban, Večerni Ave, Domovini, Bratci veseli vsi... Slišali smo tudi v Koresovi priredbi Osanova Slovenijo v svetu. Želi so glasno priznanje stoječega občinstva. Večer je kar prehitro minil.

V Cerkvi Brezmadežne nam je oktet zapel Gallusovo Ecce quomodo Moritur, potem pa so nadaljevali z drugim programom v povsem napolnjeni

OČE NAŠ
PO JEZERU BLIZ TRIGLAVA

VEĆERNI AVE
DVE BELOKRANJSKI
KJE SO TISTE STEZICE
SOČEJ MOJ SEL
PA SE SLIŠ' OD SV. VIDA ZVON
O LE MAMKA VI, VI
O KRESU

SLOVENEC SEM
BRATCI VESELI VSI
TRI REZIJANSKE
LASTOVKI V SLOVO
TA HORA, TA CANYNAWA
TRI NARODNE
MOJCEJ
NOCOJ PA OH NOCOJ
RIBNIŠKA

Zahvala Misijonske Znamkarske Akcije

CLEVELAND, O. - Ni še dolgo, kar je bila prošnja za udeležbo kosila Misijonske Znamkarske Akcije, pa je že potrebna zahvala po kosilu.

Druga nedelja v marcu je bila lepa, sončna, ne preveč hladna. Ko si stopil v svetovidsko šolsko dvorano, si bil vesel pomladnega vzdušja. Na stojnici ročnega dela si opazil vse mogoče domače izdelke in si izbral, kar si potreboval. Narej je vabil »maček v žaklu«, ki je imel zelo veliko odjemalcev, saj si komaj na vrsto prisel. Vsak je bil vesel, če je bila številka na listku. Tudi rože so vabile, največ je bilo rožmarina, roženkravta in vijolic. Kar lepa izbira. Zadnja stojnica pa so bile razne dobrote in domaći rezanci. Bilo je veliko izbire in tudi veliko kupcev, ki so vse pokupili.

Vsem vam, ki ste prinesli razno ročno delo ali dobitek za mačka, ali rožce, ali pecivo, vsem, ki ste to tudi pokupili, in vsem, ki ste s spremnostjo postregle, prav iskren: Bog povrni! To velja tudi sledičem:

Postrežba pri oknu z dobrim kosiom je bila zelo hitra. Vsem, ki ste nosili težo dneva v kuhinji. Treba je bilo pripraviti dvorano in jo tudi pospraviti. Vsem, ki ste pomagali. Vsem, ki ste se spomnili naših misijonarjev s posebnim darom. Cvetličarju Jimmyju Slapniku, ki nam vsako leto daruje cvetje za okras miz, nas je tudi letos razveselil s tem darom. Ameriški Domovini, ki je vse objavila, kar smo prosili. Prav tako tudi dr. Milanu Pavlovčiču, ge. Maruši Pogačnik in g. Pavletu Lavriša, ki ste po radijskih valovih vabili na koso.

Hvala vsem, ki ste kupili nakaznice, ki ste prišlo na koso, ki ste razumeli naše vabilo in prošnjo. Naj vsemogočni blagoslovi vse delo, ki je bilo narejeno iz ljubezni do Boga in bližnjega, iskreno želi

Odbor MZA - Cleveland

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Rojstni dan

Staniša Franceta so slovenski komunisti odločili smrt leta 1942. Bog pa je odločil drugač, 27. marca obhaja 94. rojstni dan. Iskrene častitke in še nekaj srečnih let.

Družina in prijatelji

MALI OGLAS

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TROJČKI

v nedeljo, 24. marca, ob 3.30 pop.

v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Avenue

Projekt »Habitat for Humanity« kmalu tudi v Sloveniji?

Zamisel o »hiškah« po precej nizki ceni

Ljubljana — Združenje iskalcev stanovanj deluje v Sloveniji že dve leti, žal pa se mu v tem času zaradi neustrezne zakonodaje še ni uspelo registrirati. Škoda, saj prav te dni gosti dva pomembna gosta iz organizacije Habitat for Humanity: Davida Gifforda in Iana Walkdena.

Na včerajšni (13. marca, op. ur. AD) tiskovni konferenci sta spregovorila o projektu graditve stanovanjskih hiš na donatorski podlagi. Naj povemo, da je ta projekt zaživel že v 50 državah po vsem svetu, najbolj pa je razširjen in prljubljen v Združenih državah Amerike. Kdaj bomo o prvi zgrajeni hiši na podlagi tega projekta govorili pri nas, je za zdaj še ne vemo: vse je odvisno od registracije tega združenja, to pa je očitno kar precej trd oreh.

Kakor koli že, celotna zamisel je zelo zanimiva, vprašanje pa je, ali je v naših dokaj trdih gospodarskih razmerah tudi izvedljiva. Predsednik združenja Helmut Frangeš načrtuje, da bi v enem letu po registraciji združenja že lahko pričakovali prve sadove. Zdaj je vse skupaj še precej v zametkih, pogovori z vlado, državnim stanovanjskim skladom, vodstvom mesta Ljubljana (v Tomačevem naj bi prvo takšno hišo zgradili), predstavniki Katoliške in Evangeličanske cerkve ter drugimi pa že potekajo, in kot je bilo slišati, jih vsi tudi podpirajo.

Helmut Frangeš je poudaril, da ta projekt ne zajema tistih plasti ljudi, ki želijo pridobiti socialna stanovanja, saj se z njihovo stisko ukvarja država. »Vrstne hiše v velikosti od 60 do 80 kvadratnih metrov bodo namenjene vsem tistim, ki imajo redne dohodke in bodo tako dolgoročno brezobrestno posojilo lahko odpadlevali. Ker pri graditvi ne gre za zaslu-

žek, pač pa za pomoč preprostejšim plastem prebivalstva, bodo stanovanja precej cenejša od tistih po tržnih cenah,« je še dejal.

Cena stanovanj naj bi bila za približno 30 odstotkov nižja; kvadratni meter do tretje faze zgrajenega objekta v Tomačevem naj bi se vrzel okrog 900 mark (tržna cena je 1600 mark).

Čeprav natančnih podatkov o tem, kolikšna naj bi bila najdaljša odplačilna posojilna doba (govori se o 20 letih), koliko bodo cene takšnih stanovanj in kdo se bo v ta projekt sploh lahko vključil, ni, naj povemo, da bo lastnik hiše v zameno moral pokazati nekaj dobre volje ter posvetiti tej skupnosti nekaj časa in moči.

To pomeni, da bo moral opraviti 500 ur prostovoljnega dela. Kot sta dejala gosta, te »žrtve« ni mogoče nadomestiti s plačilom, kdo bo določal dela, pa je odvisno od posamezne krajevne skupnosti. Ker združenje še ni ustrezno registrirano, tega do zdaj še ni storilo, prav tako pa niso določili drugih meril, nujnih, da takšen projekt normalno poteka.

Tanja Podobnik Zec
Slovenec, 14.3.1996

Ur. AD: Najbolj markantna osebnost v ZDA, ki je povezana s Habitat for Humanity, je bivši ameriški predsednik Jimmy Carter. Med drugimi organizacijami, ki projekt podpirajo, so bratske zavarovalniške organizacije, med njimi tudi slovenske, ki so povezane v Nacionalnem bratskem kongresu (National Fraternal Congress).

MALI OGLASI

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Sledi tekst slavnostnega govorja, ki ga je na letošnji Prešernovi proslavi v Cankarjevem domu v Ljubljani podal pisatelj Alojz Rebula.

Spoštovani,

zbrati se v imenu Prešerna lahko pomeni ljudem, ki jim je to ime kaj drugega kot konvencionalna šifra, zbrati se ob tem prazviru naše kulture za to, da ob njegovem vzoru izrečemo trojno pritrditev: pritrditev smislu, pritrditev slovenstvu, pritrditev kulturi.

Pritrditi smislu? To se pravi verjeti — prevladujočemu nihilizmu stoletja navkljub — v neki temeljni logos v vesolju, v zgodovini našega planeta, v zgodovini narodov in tudi v naši lastni osebni zgodovini. Če je v človeškem bitju kaj duhovno nagonskega, je prava vera v smisel vsega, kljub vsej objektivni tragičnosti, večkrat obupnosti našega bivanja.

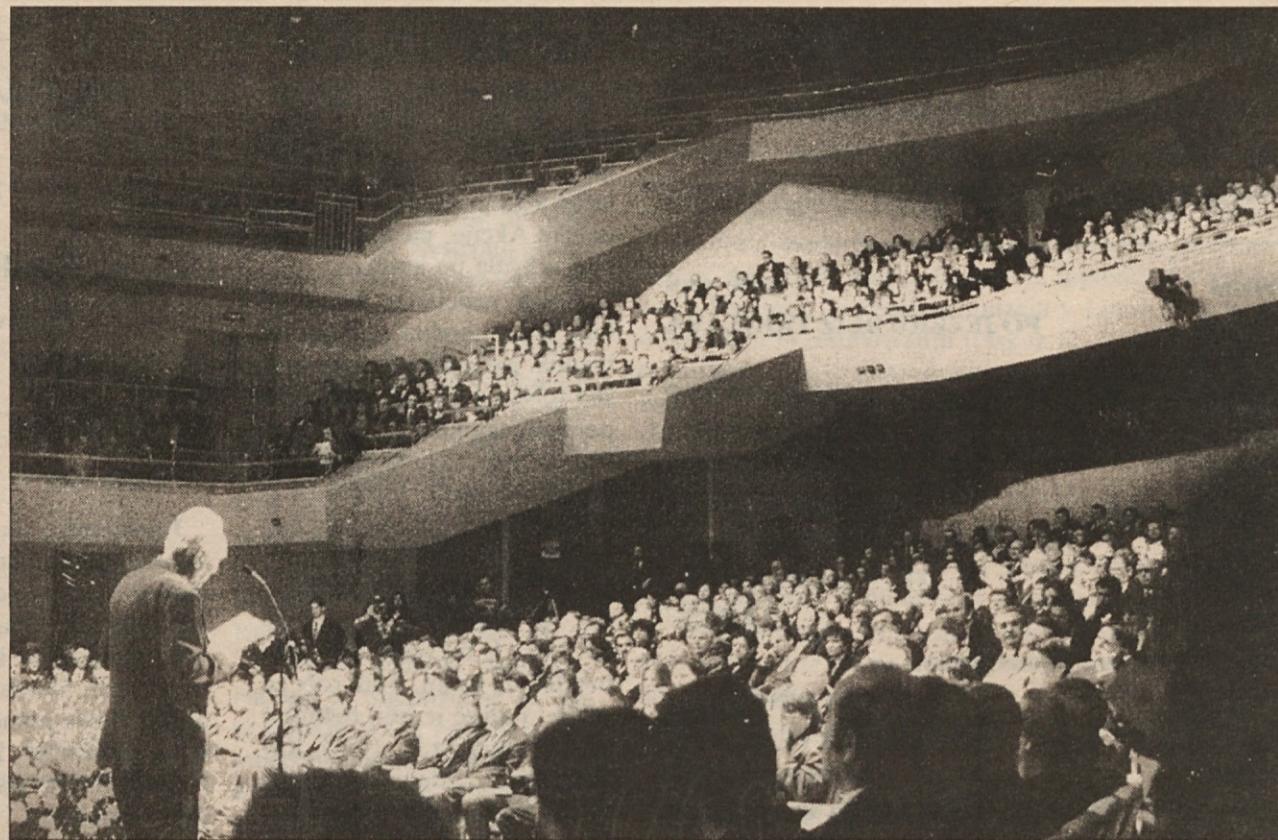
V kulturni zavesti Evropi se je ta vera prebila vse od Homerja tja do Goetheja in do velikih Rusov. Šele 20. stoletje, najbolj tragično v človeški zgodovini, stoletja Verduna in Stalingrada, Gulaga in Auschwitza, Hirošime in Bosne, Golega otoka in Kočevskega Roča je v človeški zavesti to vero izpodnjedlo v občutje absurdnosti vsega.

Demoni niča so v človeški zavesti zasedali čedalje širši prostor. Danes svojo vero v smisel, humanistični ali religiozni, kaže v ozaveščeni obliki samo manjšina v človeštvu. A ta vera je človeškemu bitju preveč potrebna, preveč mu je zrak in kri, da bi mogla biti včina povsem brez nje.

Pod videzom prevladujoče- ga cinizma ta vera v smisel živi naprej v vsakem človeškem bitju, ki vztraja pri življenju. Neovrgljivo jo dokazuje prav s tem, da vztraja, kaj šele, da piše, predava, ponuja svoj časopis po ulicah, kakor je na primer to počenjal — in s tem praktično zanikal svoj nihilizem — Jean Paul Sartre.

Knjigo svojega življenja pišemo namreč z dejanji: besede, te gredo v njene opombe pod črto.

In Prešeren? Je mogoče Prešernu človeku in kulturniku pripisati takšno vero v smisel?



Samo moralnega propada se nam je resnično batiti

Govor na Prešernovi proslavi ob slovenskem kulturnem prazniku 1996

V nekem trenutku njegovega življenja je ista roka, ki je zapisala vero v smisel vsega, v tisti *To pan*, ki bo na koncu vseh koncev vse izvrnil, segla po vrvi. Ta njegova vera v logos je torej doživljala tudi tragične nalome. A pri pesniku je tudi beseda dejanje: in njegova beseda, od njegove poezije do njegove korespondence, dejansko izzareva opcijo za smisel.

»Žive naj...«: tako se začne zadnja, tako rekoč kupolna kitica njegove *Zdravlje*: klic narodom, vsem narodom, k življenju, ki naj se jim odvija v neko sicer ne utopično — za utopije je bil Gorenjec Prešeren preveč realen duh —, ampak vendar smiseln, človeka in naroda vredno prihodnost.

Koliko je ta Prešernova opcija za logos, za smisel (morda bolj narodne usode kot lastne) do danes aktualna, nam dokazuje pogorišče vrednot, po katerem hodimo, v tem melanholičnem zatonu stoletja. Zakaj vera v smisel se izraža z vero v vrednoto. In vera v vrednoto je dokaz vere v smisel.

Dovolj znano je, da je v današnjem svetu smisel za resni-

co, ki je bila strast antike, srednjega veka in tudi včerajšnje moderne kulture, zamenjal smisel za neskončno manj žlahtno vrednoto, za uspešnost. Neko obdobje v slovenski zgodovini, ki je bilo bolj tragično kot epopejsko, je pokazalo, kam pripelje opcija za uspešnost brez resnice.

Toda danes slavimo pesnika, za katerega tista Muza z angleškim imenom, namreč *Efficiency*, ni obstajala. A ob Prešernu velja podčrtati neko drugo vrednoto, ki jo prav tako izriva moderni kaos vsečnosti: lepoto.

Da, lepoto. Vemo, v kaj se je danes iztekel tisti pranagon po lepem, ki je ustvaril Partenone in Chartrese, Poslednje sodbe in Eroiche. Niti ni potrebno, da se razgledamo nad sedanjo proizvodnjo umetniškega. Dovolj je, da beremo današnjo kritiko. V njej bomo našli vsakršno filozofiranje, vsakršno problematiziranje, a ne bomo našli same *raison d'être* umetniškega, žive vode duha: ne bomo namreč našli čuta za skrivnost, čuta za lepoto, za sijaj, za zmagoslavje in tolažbo lepega.

A če ima in bo imela svojo večjo aktualnost resnice, seveda ne položajna resnica, ne resnica režimov in modnih filozofij, ampak resnica sama na sebi, jo ima in jo bo imela tudi njena božanska dvojčica, lepoti. In če priznavamo neko objektivnost lepega v pojavih mrtve narave, od zemeljskega reliefsa do biosfere, kako bi jo mogli zanikati na področju umetniškega?

Ne bi bilo težko dokazati, kako je tudi atomsko-elektronski človek prav tako lačen lepote kot je lačen resnice.

To nujno predpostavlja tudi navezanost nek vrednostni hierarhiji, se pravi načelu izbirnosti in kvalitete.

Da je Prešeren opcijo za lepoto napravil v ključu čim višje kvalitete, dokazuje že sama tehnična plat njegove poezije, ki gre po svoja orodja v delavnice velikih kultur, od grškega zlatega veka do italijanskega Trecenta.

Možno je postaviti pod vprašaj Prešernovo vero v smisel osebne usode, nikakor pa ne njegove vere v smisel narodove usode.

Prešernova vera v slovenstvo! Če so v trenutku, ko se je Slovenija iz brezimnosti stoljetij povzpela do lastne samostojne države, kakšne slovenske kosti vzdrhle v podzemsko alelujo, so bile to v kranjskem grobu kosti Franceta Prešerna.

Njegovo vero v bistveni smisel sveta lahko morda najbolje izmerimo z njegovo opcijo za slovenstvo. Samo neka sočasnega druga opcija ji je enakovredna po svoji samozavesti: opcija Antona Martina Slomška.

A Slomšku, usidranem v Absolutnem, je morala biti lažja. Od človeka imanence, kakršen je bil Prešeren, je ne samo sprejetje te opcije, ampak predvsem vztrajanje v njej zahtevalo večji napor: lažji je namreč sprejeti neko opcijo, kot vztrajati v njej. Verjeti v slovensko usodo sredi zatohlega habsburškega zakotja, sredi bolj nemško kot slovensko govorečih trgov, v divji kulturni osamelosti, z možnostjo objav

v kmečko-rokodelskem lističu, ob možnosti, da boš prodal peščici duhovnikov, edinih bralcev, nekaj desetin svojih pesmi, obenem pa verjeti v samozavestni distanci do velikih tujih kultur (spomnimo se zadevnega zboldljaja na račun dragega, a profesorsko zkompleksanega Čopa) — takšna drža je bila objektivno junaška.

H komu naj gre naš več ali manj narodni, več ali manj ozdravljeni manjvrednostni kompleks po večjo lekcijo samozavesti in ponosa? To namreč ni bilo kakšno lahkonmo hejslovensko nastopaštvo, ampak drža kulturno ozaveščenega duha, ozaveščenega do take mere, da si je lahko mimogrede privoščil tudi nekaj ustvarjalne dvojezičnosti v Goethejevem jeziku.

H komu naj torej gre v šolo omenjeni manjvrednostni kompleksi? Če bi se komu zdelata beseda čezmerna, naj pomisi na angloitalomanijo, ki je obsenčila naše trgovsko reklamiranje; kar nikakor ne pomeni, naj bi se Slovenija šla neko civilizacijsko samozadostnost.

Pomisli naj na spovračajoča se etnogenetična šarlatanstva,

(dalje na str. 14)

**Umrla je
naša
Marija Borštnik, roj. Grum**

**Pokopana je bila
19. marca 1996,
na pokopališču
All Souls.**

“.. očem odprti novi so svetovi ..”

Vsi njeni.

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Mali Lipoglav, Slovenia.
21. marca, 1996.**

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KANADSKA DOMOVINA

Iz slovenskega Toronto...

Župnijska skavtska organizacija pri Mariji Brezmadežni v New Torontu je 27. januarja letos praznovala petintrideseto obletnico obstoja.

V letu 1961 je bila ustanovljena nova slovenska župnija v New Torontu. Od prve župnije Marije Pomagaj so se mnoge mlade družine začele seliti v nove dele razvijajočega Toronto. Pokojni župnik Janez Kopač in kapelan Franc Sodja sta spoznala potrebo po mlađinski organizaciji, ki bi poleg katoliških šol popolneje vzgajala mladino v značajne fante in dekleta.

V škavtizmu sta našla odgovor. S pomočjo zvestih župnijskih delavcev se je od leta 1961 razvijala skavtska organizacija in v letu 1970 dosegla višek, ko je postala najmočnejša skavtska skupina v okrožju West Toronto. Šestim začetnikom se je tekom devetih let pridružilo do 100 fantov in 76 deklet (od 6. do 20. leta starosti). Mnogi izmed njih so postali skavtski voditelji, zavedni krščanski možje in žene, poslovneži, ki so danes upoštevani in delavni člani slovenske newtorntske skupnosti.

Po geslu 'Bodi pripravljen', s katerim je lord Baden Powell okrog leta 1908 ustanovil skavtsko gibanje, se mladina vzgaja v verskem duhu, v dolžnosti do Boga, bližnjega, do samega sebe, da postanejo polnejši člani skupnosti, v spodbujanju narave in sveta okrog njih.

Skavtizem dosega te cilje z urejenim programom dela na sestankih, taborenjih, raznih skupinskih in dobrodelnih akcijah. Pomembna je vzgoja v samopomoči in pomoči bližnjemu.

Za uspešen razvoj skavtizma so pomembni voditelji, duhovni vodje in prostovoljci. Ob petintridesetem jubileju se spomnimo pokojnega župnika Janeza Kopača, prvega duhovnega voditelja Franca Sodje. Ustanovitelj newtorntske skavtske skupine pa je bil še danes nadaljnji Blaž Potočnik. Prvi predsednik skavtskega odbora je postal pokojni Franc Cerar. Njemu so sledili S. Tekavčič, Stane Kranjc, Luka Stajan, Tone Ferkulj in drugi. Dvanajst let je vodil mladino profesor Janez Slana, ki je v svojem pozdravu na skavtskem večeru, ob spominu na svoja vzornika Janeza Kopača in Francija Cerarja izjavil, da mu je mesto v kanadski in slovenski družbi pripravila skavtska vzgoja.

Iz vrst voditeljev in pomočnikov izstopajo še imena John in Kristina Vičič, Mara Tratnik Osredkar, ki je trinajst let šivala skavtske rute, Elsie Kranjc, prva voditeljica skavtske skupine v letu 1965, Darinka Blatnik, Marjan in

bratje Ulčar, John Bernik, Jaka Opresnik, Stane Ferkulj, Jože Marn, Janez Kus, Viktor Pirc, Toni Grošelj, John Pahulje, John Pleško - Mili Ulčar, Maggi Ferkulj, Ani Bartol, Betty Resnik, Doug in Diane Walsh, Doreen Mihelič.

Sedanji predsednik je John Genorio, ki s pomočjo duhovnega vodje lazarista Pavleta Novaka in pomočniki ohranja živo idejo skavtizma pri Brezmadežni.

Vse skavtske akcije in prireditve zadnjih dveh let pa so namenjene za letošnje skavtsko taborenje s slovenskimi skavti v Sloveniji. Program obiska domovine staršev je že izdelan in vsi se veselijo skorajšnjega srečanja.

V času, ko se rušijo na vseh področjih temelji zdrave krščanske družbe, velja naša najgloblja zahvala tem skavtskim delavcem in vsem pomočnikom, ki tu niso omenjeni, za njihovo nesebično delo za slovensko mladino. S skavtskim gesлом Bodí pripravljen vodijo mlajši rod na svetlo pot življenja, ki prinaša resnično svobodo, srečo in pravo ljubezen do Boga, bližnjega, samega sebe in narave.

3. februarja so v newtorntski dvorani člani pevskega zboru Fantje na vasi skupaj s pevci Majolka iz Hamiltona pripravili lep družabni večer. Obenem so počastili svojega pevovodjo Načeta Križmana za njegov osemdeseti rojstni dan. Večno mladi Nace živi za slovensko pesem. V dobrih in hudih časih prepeva s svojimi fanti, ki so danes kot on očetje in stari očetje. Pesem ohranja njihova srca mladeničko sveža in prešerna. Vsak njihov nastop je dobro obiskan, posebno če zapojejo s hamiltonskimi prijatelji. Včasih so z njimi gostovali še clevelandski Fantje na vasi.

Priljubljena pevska skupina je prvič nastopila na folklorni prireditvi Metro International Caravan - Ljubljana Pavilion v letu 1977. Slovenski paviljon je s svojim domaćim programom takrat privabljal obiskovalce od blizu in daleč. Fantje na vasi v narodnih nošnah oznanjajo s svojo pesmijo, da izhajajo iz male, sedaj svobodne dežele Slovenije. Prepevajo na poletnih srečanjih in raznih slovesnostih, spremljajo pokojne na zadnji poti in nas vsako leto enkrat s koncertom popeljejo iz dnevnih tegob v lepoto domače pesmi.

Sprva so Križmanovi fantje peli pod imenom Vrba kot odmev na Prešernovo pesem O Vrba, srečna, draga vas domača, kot pozdrav domovini, katero so pred krutim sovražnikom morali zapustiti, da si ohranijo življenje. Ljubezen do slovenske pesmi jih združuje

je vsa ta leta.

Skromna je naša zahvala za njihov kulturni dar. V imenu udeležencev slavnostnega večera, pevcev in odsotnih priateljev Fantov na vasi iz Clevelandu se je ga. Cveta Arhar zahvalila Nacetu in mu čestitala za visoki rojstni dan. Obenem se je spomnila dveh članov zborna, ki sta prerano odšla od nas, Franceta Arharja in Božota Cerarja. Pevci so zadarilo poklonili vozovnico v Slovenijo, clevelandski Fantje so naročili slovenski šopek, lovci iz Allistona po g. Mirotu Raku pa zlato uro.

Še dolgo čez polnoč, po dobrimi večerji in koncertu, je za ples igral orkester Matije Lebarja.

Kot v veliki družini, tako tudi v širši slovenski družini praznujemo različne jubileje in slovesnosti. Poleg župnijskih občestev obstajajo še svetna, kulturna društva in organizacije, kjer v medsebojni povezanosti in delu za skupne namene vlada občutek domačnosti in pripadnosti slovenskemu narodu.

Eno takih prvih društev v Torontu je Slovenski dom s sedežem na Pape Ave. v Torontu, ki letos praznuje 32-letnico obstoja. Združuje naše rojake iz širnega Toronto do Oshawa in čez. To obletnico je društvo praznovalo 10. februarja v cerkveni dvorani na Manning Ave. Orkester Triglav, ki je igral ta večer, sestavlja člani društva samega, predvsem družina Avgusta Konje.

Pravilo je, da v začetku leta pregledamo pretekloletno poslovanje. Na občnih zborih poslušajo člani poročila, volijo in potrjujejo nove odbore, pripravljajo nove programe. Tako je 11. februarja prva Slovenska hranilnica in posojilnica J.E. Kreka v Torontu zborovala na 43-tem letnem občnem zboru v dvorani na Manning Avenue. Na vodilna in upravna mesta prihajajo mlajši, v kanadskih šolah vzgojeni Slovenci, za nove poslovne zahteve in delovanje sposobni strokovnjaki, ki jim številno članstvo zaupa svoje finančno poslovanje.

25. februarja pa smo v Domu Lipa prisostvovali letnemu sestanku te naše dobrodelne ustanove, katere ideja je zaživelila že leta 1975 na prvem občnem zboru, ob navzočnosti Marijinih sester, ki so v Torontu prve začele zbirati darove in se pridružile takrat skupini laičnih Slovencov s skupnim namenom v bodočnosti pomagati ostarelim in pomoći potrebnim rojakom.

Ideja je po dolgem in težavnom delu postala resničnost. Dom Lipa že od leta 1987 nudi stanovanje in oskrbo. Danes, po pametnem in poštenem go-

— ODMEVI S PRERIJE —

LETHBRIDGE, Kan. - Obljubil sem, da se bom spet oglastil, ko se bo preria odtajala in mi tu predramili iz dolgih zimskih dni. Pepelnica nas je prebudila v mrzlo jutro — kar -41° mraz —, ki pa ni vzdržal dolgo, saj smo teden kasneje od vremenoslovcev zvedeli, da smo oz. je bilo naše mesto s +12 Celzija najtoplejši kraj Kanade. Pa je vreme muhasto in odtlej nam je nasulo v obrokih kar 17 cm bele odeje, tako, da so upi na skorajšnjo pomlad spet odloženi. Noč nad -20 C, dnevi pa malo nad ničlo. Pa prav danes nam nasmejano sonce in mehko čuteča odjuga (poznamo jo kot »chinook«) obeta spremembo...

Ko se je naš begunski val leta 1949 na velikonočno soboto ustavil v takrat 17 tisoč prebivalcev mestu Lethbridge in so nas okoliški farmerji po klicanih številkah in imenih zbrali in odpeljali na domačje, raztresene v okolici na delo sladkornopesnih polj, so bile bolj številne družine: Bohova, Dimnikova in Hribarjeva.

Prvi je vidno zaoral po prvi v novo okolje Hribarjev oče, ki je nekaj let igral na koru in spremljal domači pevski zbor v nogu dograjeni, edini katoliški cerkvi tiste dni. (In ta cerkev se je gradila pod nadzorstvom našega podjetnega zidarskega mojstra Franca Špenka). G. Jernej Hribar je moral z družino s trdne domačije v Zlatem polju nad Lukovico pred Nemci v neznani svet. Na poti je bil njim in drugače mislečim domačinom, bil je župan, organist, vplivna oseba...

Ko smo odbrekali delo na pesi se je slovenska srečna zbrala v Lethbridgu in različno zaposnila, moški večinoma v gradbenih podjetjih, ženske pa v katoliški bolnici, ki so jo vodile sestre sv. Marte iz Nove Škotske, tj. pokrajine v vzhodni Kanadi. Te so bile tudi učiteljice nekaterih naših otrok.

Nekaj let smo imeli tudi slovenski odbor, čigar odbornik je bil tudi Hribarjev oče, ki je tudi začel pevski zborček. Pa kot veste, jabolko ne pade dalje od drevesa, in sinova Stane in Ivan sta nam z očetom mu-

spodarstvu in upravi, je Dom Lipa uradno zgled starostnega doma za velemesto Toronto.

Člani ustanove Dom Lipa so vodilna mesta v sedanjem odboru zaupali mlajšim, tukaj izobraženim poklicnim Slovencem, kot so inž. Darko Medved, računovodja Mark Žižek, advokat Anton Klemenčič. Kot zavedni mladi Slovenci naj sprejmejo vso našo zahvalo in zaupanje.

Iz teh kratkih poročil se (dalje na str. 14)

zicirala na skromnih prireditvah, ki so nas zbrale na kak ples in prijetna srečanja. Smrt nam je vzela prekmalu Hribarjevega očeta, v krogu otrok pa je Hribarjeva mama dočakala kar zavidljivo starost let. Do zadnjega bistra je znala ducate voščil. Trdna gorenjska grča.

Po umrlem očetu je seveda sin Ivan »poverbal« zborček, ki ga zdaj vodi že več desetletij. Je še delaven, čeprav v upokojenskih letih in je te dni praznoval svoj 17. rojstni — ja, sedemnajsti — dan. In on je vzrok temu članku. Pa je še res mladenič in pol, čeprav ga je usoda oškodovala in more praznovati samo vsako četrteto leto!

Povabljeni smo se zbrali na njegovem lepem domu in v prijetnem srečanju prav po slovensko domače praznovali po slovenskem reku: »Jedli, pili smo, in peli« ter mu zaželeli mnogih zdravih in uspešnih let. Za slovo nam je pa zaigral pesem, ki jo bodo zbrani slovenski zbori zapeli sv. očetu, ko bo obiskal našo slovensko domačijo pod Triglavom.

Zime, kakršna je letošnja, se veseli prijatelji zimskih športov, saj so vsa smučarska središča skoro polno zasedena. Težave pa povzroča sneg v mestnem prometu in velecestah, zlasti še če vetrovi nanašajo sipine. Najteže pa je z divjadi, ki radi pomanjkanja hrane vdira na kmetije in se hrani s krmo, naloženo za hrano domačih živali.

Mnogo divjadi bo radi stradanja poginilo, letos gotovo več kot v bolj milih zimah, ko narava sama poskrbi, da bolj šibke živali poginejo, močan in zdrav rod pa preživi. Tudi farmerjem, ki vodijo zlasti čez zimo pitališča z več tisoč živali, začenja presti trda, ker pričenja primanjkovati sena.

Letos imamo tudi mi, ki imamo domove na obrobju mesta, veliko obiskov stradajoče divjadi, ki po naših vrtovih brska za hrano. Ta srujanje se sicer zadržuje v dolini ob reki, ki potuje ob mestu, zdaj pa se divjad pojavlja celo proti središču mesta. Živali in ljudje si želimo pomladni, ki se bo po koledarju začela v dobrih desetih dneh (ko to pišem), kako pa bo z vremenom pa le ugibamo...

Kmalu po začetku pomladni bo konec postne dobe, kaj brž bo tu cvetni teden, otročje veselje barvanja pirhov, in Velika noč.

Za vsake praznike se mi nabrenka velik kup prazničnih voščil, pravočasnih in zakasnih. Vam vsem, ki berete Odmeve, in da ne bo kje zamere, kar danes voščim

Zdravja, pirhov in potic
Vam želi kanadski stric

Pak

LOJZE ŽIŽEK**Miklós Kúzmič: Njegova vloga v zgodovini Prekmurja**

(nadaljevanje in konec)

Za györsko škofijo, katere sedež je bil daleč, ne moremo reči istega. Ta se je malo menila za svoj slovenski okraj in njegov verski, pozneje seveda tudi narodnostni položaj. Najbolj se je to pomanjkanje pokazalo v času rekatolizacije.

Vzporedno s katoliško cerkveno organizacijo se je v 16. stoletju, kot drugje na Ogrskem, tudi v Prekmurju pričel uveljavljati protestantizem, predvsem v obliki luteranstva ali evangeličanstva, manj pa v obliki kalvinizma ali reformirane izpovedi.

Prvi goreči razširjevalci novega verskega nauka v Slovenski okroglini, so bili zemljiški gospodje: Bánffyji iz Lendave, Szécsyji in Bátthanyi pri Gradu in Nadasdyji na Petanjcih. Vse te plemiške rodbine so si deloma prilastile cerkvena posestva, se povezale z drugimi protestantskimi rodbinami in na novo uredile gospodarstvo, ki je skoraj zamrlo po turški zmagi nad Madžari pri Mohacsu leta 1526.

Pri tem je treba pripisati dejstvo, da so plemiške rodbine sprejele novo vero, ne vedno iz verskih, ampak često iz povsem političnih in drugih nagibov, predvsem gospodarskih. Prav tako protestantsko gibanje v Prekmurju ni bilo izraz prekmurskega meščanstva, kot je bilo to pri večini drugih narodov, ker tega preprosto ni bilo.

Sprejemanje nove vere med ljudmi je bilo tesno povezano z versko pripadnostjo zemljiškega gospoda, prepričevalna sposobnost predikantov, domača govorica v bogoslužju, naglašanje sv. pisma, nekatere gospodarske koristi, zavest pripadnosti k nečemu novemu, nesigurnost radi turških napadov, ter drugih dejavnikov, je olajšalo prehod iz ene veroizpovedi v drugo, ki naj bi dajala upanje za bodočnost.

Utrditev protestantskega gibanja v Slovenski krajini, so pospešili pregnani predikanti in učitelji leta 1598, ko so morali zapustiti Štajersko, Kranjsko in Koroško ter se zatekali na gradove prekmurskih velikašev.

Viri povedo, da je grof Tomas Nadasdy pregnanim pastorjem odstopil stanovanja na Petanjcih in da so po letu 1600 prihajali kranjski, štajerski in celo koroški protestantski verniki, ki so ostali brez cerkva in duhovnikov v Ogrsko Slovensko krajino k pridigam in drugim verskim opravilom.

Zupnije s cerkvami Slovenske okrogline so v teh verskih zmedah prehajale do druge polovice 18. stoletja iz rok ene verske skupnosti v roke druge, kar je vplivalo ne le na versko, marveč tudi na splošno kulturno življenje. V tej dobi je ostalo 25.000 protestantskih vernikov, po večini evangeličani, do danes.

Katoliška obnova ali protireformacija se je v Prekmurju pojavila pozneje kot ostalih slovenskih pokrajinah, deloma zaradi protiavstrijskih teženj madžarskega plemstva ter zaradi gostoljubnosti petanjskih gospodov Nadasdyjev do prebeglih slovenskih protestantskih pridigarjev. (Sraka)

S prestopom lendavskega grofa Krištofa Bánffyja l. 1608 nazaj v katoliško vero, se je začel udarec za protestantsko gibanje v Prekmurju. Od tega časa se je reformacija omejila na severni del Prekmurja. Prava rekatolizacija celotne pokrajine se je začela šele z letom 1625. Z letom 1643 so prestopili v katoliško vero grofje Nadasdyji in leta 1647 Szécsyji. To so bila prelomna leta protestantizma v Prekmurju.

Leta 1681, na državnem zboru v Sopronu, je ogrski kralj Leopold I. sprejel zakon o tako imenovanih artikularnih krajih, kjer so protestantje lahko opravljali svobodno vse verske obrede in kamor so verniki nemoteno prihajali. Taki kraj za prekmurske evangeličane je bil kraj Nemes Csö, v železni županiji, za kalvincce pa Celdömölk.

Leta 1732 je bil izведен protireformacijski vojaški pohod na protestantske postojanke severovzhodnega Goričkega. Že prej, leta 1718, posebej še po tem dogodku, so se prekmurski luterani množično preseljevali v notranjost Madžarske v šomodijsko županijo, kjer so se ustalili v dvanajstih vaseh. V vasi »Surd« (ena vas od dvanajstih) je deloval, kot pastor, najpomembnejši prekmurski evangeličanski pisec Stefan

Kúzmič (1723-1799), do konca 18. stoletja naj bi se izselilo okoli 2000 prekmurskih evangeličanov.

Po izvedbi katoliške obnove je reformacija izgubila župnije, vendar so se marsikje ohranili protestantski učitelji, ki so se vsebinsko in označevalsko preusmerili. Luteranstvo so začeli oznanjati preko narodnih vrednot, ki so bile tesno povezane z branjem knjig v domačem jeziku.

Z letom 1781, ko je avstrijski cesar Jožef II. izdal »Tolerančni Edict«, so se na ozemlju med Muro in Rabo na novo začele oblikovati protestantske (evangeličanske) cerkvene občine, zname gmajne.

Z ustanovitvijo nove škofije v Sombotelu 1777. leta, je celotno prekmursko ozemlje prešlo pod njeni cerkveni upravo. Po novi razdelitvi je vpliv zagrebške škofije oslabel in duhovniki so pričeli pisati knjige v domačem jeziku.

Prvi škof na novo ustanovljeni škofiji v Sombotelu je postal Janos Szily, ki je z naklonjenostjo in razumevanjem omogočil nadarjenemu Miklóšu Kúzmiču pričetek slovstvenega dela tudi za katoličane in tako versko, izbrabzeno in narodnostno vzgojo v cerkvi, šoli in doma podprt s tiskanjem slovenskih knjig za katoličane.

Škof Szily je posvečal veliko pažnjo in skrb za duhovniške poklice v Slovenski okroglini. Podatek, da je od leta 1777 do 1804, ko je bil Kúzmič dekan, študiralo na gimnaziji v Köszegu 123 slovenskih dijakov, pove veliko o sodelovanju med škofom in dekanom, kot tudi o skrbi za večje število domačih izobražencev.

Dežela med Muro in Rabo je bila edina izmed slovenskih dežel, ki je morala 90 let prenašati turški jarem in sicer od padca Velike Kaniže l. 1600. Brez prestanka so turške tolpe napadale sosednje dežele, med njimi tudi Slovensko okroglico, ki je postala nezaščitenozemlje dvojne oblasti, cesarske in turške.

Znana je bitka s Turki pri Radmožancih in Dolgi Vasi pri Lendavi, 11. julija 1603, ko je padel kapetan Mihael Hadik, branitelj Lendave. Njegovo preparirano truplo je v kapeli Sv. Trojice na lendavskem hribu. Krvava je bila bitka pri Monoštru in Slovenski Vesi v Porabju, 1. avgusta 1664, in pozneje pri Dunaju 1683. leta. Po teh bitkah so se poražene, razbite turške horde vračale preko naših krajev, ropale, pobijale domačine in jih odvajale s seboj v sužnost. Teden so Turki požgali nešteto cerkva in hiš. Nekateri vasi, kot Križance, Hegonce, Obraččakove (Martjanska okolica), Mihalovce in Bratkove (Beltinska okolica) so v celoti razdejali in jih zbrisali z zemeljskega površja.

Po osvoboditvi Velike Kaniže izpod Turkov l. 1690, so v Prekmurje vdirali Kruci. Kruci so bili madžarski kmečki uporniki, ki so najprej pod vodstvom Imreja Thökölyja - Turki so mu dali častni naslov madžarski kralj - in potem pod vodstvom Feranca Rákócyja plenili do leta 1711.

V takšnih razmerah je zagledal luč sveta Miklós Kúzmič. Njegova Slovenska okroglica je še vedno treptala v strahu pred Turki, saj v eni od svojih pesmi pravi:

POVESELIVA SUKNO SE ŠE ENKRAT IZ SRCA,
MORDA TO ZADNJI PUST JE ZA OBA,
MEGLOVITO LETO JE, KUGO LAJKO PRIČAKUJEMO
ALI KRUTIM TURKOM V ROKE PRIDEMO

Tako je pisal Miklós Kúzmič okrog leta 1793 svojemu prijatelju in sosedu, martjanskemu župniku Mihaelu Gabru.

»INTER ARMA SILENT MUSAE«, pravi latinski pregovor. Ko je vojna, molčijo muze, se pravi, da v nemirnih vojnih časih ni leposlovnih del. To je tudi razlog, zakaj je prva doslej znana prekmurska knjiga izšla šele po letu 1711, ko so se končala ropanja Turkov in Krucev.

Prva do sedaj znana prekmurska knjiga je izšla v letu 1715. Njej je sledilo še šest, vse izpod peresa agilnih protestantov. Gotovo je bil prevod Novoga Zakona, po Štefanu Kúzmiču ki je z izredno voljo in marljivostjo ustvaril prekmurskim evangeličanom delo trajne veljave, dokončno spodbudil Miklóša Kúzmiča, da se je lotil izdaje knjig za katoličane Slovenske okrogline.

(dalje na str. 15)

Toronto

Slavnostni govor Alojza Rebule

(nadaljevanje s str. 12)

ko da bi bilo Slovencu nečastno biti Sloven.

Pomisli naj na cinično primjerjalno vničdevanje naše literature, ko da naš Murn ne bi na primer zaledel za Sapfo, naš Kosovel za Carduccija, naš Župančič za Saint-John Persa, naš Cankar za Sveva. Kar spet ne pomeni, naj bi v groteskni samozagledanosti začeli serijsko kuhati genije in velikane.

Pomisli naj na neponosne poskuse beračenja tuje slavice, kar spet ne pomeni ravnodušnosti do afirmacije slovenske veljave zunaj meja, od kulture do športa.

Pomisli naj na katastrofem tolikih dopisovalcev našim časopisom v slogu »Slovenija pred zlomom«, »Slovenščini bije zadnja ura« in podobno napovedovanje sodnega dne komaj rojeni državi, s čimer seveda ni nikakor rečeno, naj Slovenija brezskrbno zaspri na barki, s katero je začula v zgodovino.

Na kakšen skupni imenovalec se bistveno reducirajo omenjeni pojavi narodne patologije, je jasno: na bistveno nesprejetje slovenstva v njegovi dosedanji ponizani zgodovinski vlogi. Zadaj je pač prišepavanje iluzije, da so drugi

Iz Slov. Toronta...

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

ustvarja podoba in zgodba naše torontske skupnosti... Vsestransko je razgibana in zanimiva, polna življenja, uspehov in preskušenj, po vztajnem delu razveseljujoča, ker iz nje odseva zdrav slovenski duh, pridne roke in veselo zvesto srce...

Anica Resnik

***V blag spomin***

OB 47. OBLETNICI, ODKAR JE V GOSPODU PREMINUL NAŠ LJUBLJENI OČE IN STARI OČE

Louis Cimperman

Izdihnil je svojo plemenito dušo dne 22. marca 1949.

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

Žaluoči:

sin: Louis

hčerka Rose

snaha: Mary

vnučki in vnukinje

Cleveland, Ohio, 21. marca 1996.

zgodovinski položaji bistveno bolj privilegirani: ko da med bitji, rojenimi iz žene, more biti v kratkem loku med življnjem in smrtjo kakršna kolikor bistvena privilegiranost.

Samo v tej drži duha, ne v malikovanju tujega, je izhodišče za pravo univerzalnost; samo v njej je zmaga nad našim endemičnim provincializmom, tem priskutnejšim, če sklanja sam sebe v anglofrancoščini.

Gre torej za prešernovsko sprejetje slovenstva: za naravno, ljubeče, nepokupljivo, samoumevno sprejetje, kakor sprejemamo obzorje dreves in hribov pred lastno hišo. Sprejetje ne glede na to, ali je narod iz dveh milijard, iz dveh milijonov ali iz dvesto ljudi, se pravi onkraj vsake količinske ali prestižne preračunljivosti.

Ker je bil Prešeren, da povzamem Župančičev verz, preglobokih korenin, da bi se bal daljin, je lahko zrasel na našega prvega velikega svetovljana. In zrastel je prav iz te svoje lastne antejevske duhovne drže, ne pa iz kakšnega kulturno-štipendijsko-turističnega kozmopolitizma. V svojem življenju ni videl drugega kot Dunaj. A če ni videl Pariza in Oxforda, je videl nekaj večjega: videl je bistvene parametre človekove usode na zemlji.

Tudi provincializem ni toliko proizvod okolja, kolikor je drža duha.

Prešeren doživila svoje slovenstvo z nedvomno žalostjo.

— *Zemlja kranjska, draga mati, kdaj bo utihnil nainj jok?* — a vendar brez panico, brez tiste izginotne panico, ki danes prizadeva manjše narode, vključno z večisočletnim izraelskim narodom. Zakaj? Morda zato, ker ta civilno nepotešeni Metternichov podanik le ni bil priča tistim desnim in levim barbarstvom, s katerimi je človestvu postreglo stoletje za njim? Vsekakor takšne panike v njem ne najdemo.

Zdravljica vsa pretkana z vzpodbudnim, če že ne optimističnim »Bog živi«, ki ga kliče slovenskemu svetu, vsem dobrim, ne inteligentnim in spretnim — ljudem in vsem narodom. Prešeren v njej namasko verjame v prihodnost svojega naroda, »slovenščine cele«, v katero bi danes nedvomno vključil vse tri Slovenije, poleg matične še zamejsko in zdomsko, to morda najbolj slovensko od vseh.

Sliši se geslo, da je naša kultura zrela za opuščanje »prešernovske strukture«, kakor se glasi sintagma novega larparatizma. Ampak to bi praktično pomenilo opuščati strukturo racionalnosti in strukturo kvalitete, strukturo človeške in narodne usodnosti. Takšno geslo more izhajati le iz postmoderne impotence, iz posmanjkanja organa za to, kar daje človeku njegovo edinstveno presežnost, in to na dvojnih ravni, duha in srca.

(dalje na str. 15)

Slavnostni govor Alojza Rebule

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

Prešernov uvid, uvid »slovenčne cele« je v novi demokratični dobi povzela mogoče najvelikopoteznejša pobuda novega časa — Svetovni slovenski kongres: ideja, ki naj poveže v enotno kulturno zavest vso slovensko družino, da uporabim priljubljeno besedo velikega Slovenca.

Do te zavesti, do zavesti o čezmejni Sloveniji, o primorsko-koroško-porabski, kanadsko-argentinski-avstralski Sloveniji mora slovenska zavest še dozoret v svojo državno ozaveščenost, v srečo slovenske neodvisnosti. To je ideja o enotnosti v istem duhu, ki se prepozna v Brižinskih spomenikih, v Prešernu in Slomšku, v Cankarju in Plečniku, v slovenskih Alpah in rekah, v Vrbi in na Brezjah... Ideja, ki ne gleda v svet skozi liliuputsko lino tolarja ali strankarske značke, ampak skozi duha.

Globinski motor zgodovine je namreč duh in ne ekonomija, kakor nas je izučil nauk, ki je malikoval ekonomijo, a ga je prav ekonomija pokopala... — Če ne bi bilo tako, bi moral na primer slovensko zamejstvo danes cveteti, saj ni še nikdar živilo v tako ugodnih materialnih in razmeroma tudi političnih razmerah: dejansko pa se vse narodnemu pogledu zarisuje za mejo ena sama nekropska panorama, od Moštra do Trsta.

Prešeren, to je vera v slovenstvo, brez šovinizma odprto drugim narodom. Kako naj bi te vere ne povzel za njim Slovenec, zgodovinsko neizmerno srečnejši od njega, ko zastava njegove suverene države vihra pred palačo Združenih narodov, ko slovenski kul-



V BLAG SPOMIN

23. OBLETNICE SMRTI
NAŠEGA DRAGEGA OCETA
IN TASTA

Joseph Strancar

ki je v Gospodu zaspal
26. marca 1973.

Triindvajset let je že minilo,
odkar Te več med nami ni,
toda ljubeč spomin na Tebe dragi,,
ostal bo nam do konca naših dni.
Lahka naj Te zemlja krije,
spavaj mirno in sladko,
luč nebeška naj Ti sije,
mir in pokoj naj Ti bo.
Žalujoci:

Hčerka Mary z družino
ter ostalo sorodstvo.
Cleveland, Collinwood, O.,
21. marca 1996

turniki in športniki nosijo slovensko ime v svet?

Je omenjena panika s svojimi katastrofskimi napovedmi upravičena? Realen pogled na državo med Madžarsko in Jadrano takšnega malodusja ne sugerira.

Kar se zunanje imperialistične volje tiče, se je naša sosečina le morala od zgodovine nekaj naučiti. Kar pa se tiče notranje nedemokratične volje, ga menda ni Slovenc, ki bi se mogel predstavljati med Lendavo in Koprom neki levi ali desni avtoritarizem, kaj šele diktaturo. Kot kaže, se v Sloveniji tudi za ekonomsko preživetje ne bi bilo treba čezmerno batiti. Kulturi se ne bo treba batiti za svojo svobodo. Še več, lahko sme upati na novo renesanso, potem ko so spet stekli vanjo doslej zadušeni vrelci antične kulture, te matere humanizma, in potem ko je v njej živo prisoten zamejsko-zdomski drugačnostni moment.

Samo en stran je na mestu: ne kaj bomo jedli in kaj bomo pili in s čim se bomo oblačili, saj smo bolj pragmatični kot sanjarski narod, ampak, ali se ne bomo bali daru novih življenj v naše domove. Ali bomo znali vzdržati pred poplavno nečlovečnosti, s katero nam grozi novo tisočletje: pred poplavno materializma, cinizma in perverzije. Samo moralnega propadanja se nam je resnično batiti: vsega tistega, kar je moralna nekvaliteta življenja.

Tu bo imela kultura svojo nezamenljivo vlogo. Seveda kolikor bo zvesta svoji etimologiji, kolikor bo res kultura, kolikor bo pomenila teženje ne v nič, ampak v smisel. Kultura, ki ji ne bo prva skrb, kako importirati zadnji krik neke že dezevropozirane Evrope, ampak kako izraziti globljo bit svojega prostora in časa, v ljubeči sklonjenosti nad tradicijo, v ostrem posluhu za kvaliteto vsebine in oblike, v jasnem razločevanju med pristnim in nepristnim, med doživetim in preračunljivim, med vrednostnim in modnim, med umetniškim in pornografskim, med preroškim in manjaškim.

Naj zaključim to razišjanje, ki se je hotelo navdihnilo ob Prešernovem sporočilu: sporočilu smisla, slovenstva in kulture. Naj povzamem osrednji glagol njegove *Zdravlje*: glagol živeti. Naj torej živi Prešernov duh med nami. Naj živi Slovenija!

Povzeto od Družine
10. marca 1996

KOLENDAR

MAREC

22. — Koncert Ribniškega oktetata v SDD na Waterloo Rd. Pričetek ob 7.30 zv. Sponzorirajo slovenski pevski zbori v Clevelandu.

23. — Primorski klub priredi »Primorski večer« v SND na St. Clair Ave.

24. — Dram. društvo Lilija

M. Küzmič: Njegova vloga v zgodovini Prekmurja

(NADALJEVANJE S STR. 14)

SLOVSTVENO DELO MIKLÓŠA KÜZMIČA

Küzmič je podaril Slovenski okroglini sedem knjig.

Prva knjiga je bila »Sveti evangeliomi«, izdana v Sopronu leta 1780. Evangeliji so bili nadvse potrebni duhovnikom osebno, za potrebe bogoslužja, pa tudi kot šolska berila. Do leta 1920 je izšlo še 13 ponatisov. Küzmič je evangelije prevajal iz latinske predloge (Vulgata). Evangelije v prekmurščini so uporabljali vse do konca druge svetovne vojne, kar potrjuje izdaja iz leta 1939: »Nedelni i svetešnji evangeliomi«.

Naslednja knjiga je »Kratka suma velikoga katekizmusa«, ki je izšla prav tako v Sopronu leta 1780. Gre za prevod in priredbo katekizma v obliki vprašanj in odgovorov. Tudi ta katekizem je doživel do leta 1906 enajst ponatisov in je bil v rabi vse do Sakovičevega (1907) in Baševega (1909) katekizma.

Istega leta, 1780, in prav tako v Sopronu je izšla tretja knjiga: »Slovenski silabikar«. Omenjeni abecednik je Küzmič prevedel in priredil iz madžarsčine. Bil je nujno potreben, saj brez abecednika, iz katerega bi se naučili brati in pisati, ne bi mogli uporabljati ostalih knjig. Bil je ponatisnjen še enajstkrat.

Leta 1781 je izšla v Sopronu njegova četrta knjiga, in sicer prevod iz madžarsčine, molitvenik »Pomóč betežnih i mirajočih«; to je edina Küzmičeva knjiga, ki ni bila ponatisnjena.

Molitvenik »Knjiga molitvena« je izšla leta 1783 v Sopronu. Sestavil ga je Küzmič sam in je bil edini katoliški molitvenik v prekmurščini. V prvotni obliki je izšel do leta 1891 osemnajstkrat, nato pa popravljen (po J. Borovnjaku in J. Sakovicu) še devetkrat, skupaj 27-krat, kar je v Sloveniji rekord - največkrat natisnjena knjiga do sedaj. Pri tem bi opozorili, da žal ni našla mesta v sedanji Enciklopediji Slovenije.

Bila je brevir slovenskega ljudstva med Muro in Rabo, zares kot je napisal Küzmič »Na hasek slovenskega naroda«. Še sedaj nam zveni v ušehi izprševanje vesti naših starih mamic iz Knjige molitvene: »Na posteli ležec, si dobro premisli, da more biti gori ne staneš, nego se mrtev najdeš, kam pa duša? Den je premino, ka si dobreča včinu«. (K.M. 1783, str. 175-176).

Pesem »Amor meus« je Küzmič prevedel v Knjigi molitveni takole:

LUBAV MOJA I VSE DOBRO TI SI, JEZUŠ MOJ
KAJKOLI JE VES ETE SVEJT NE JE DRUGO NEGBO
VSE JE JALNO I NESTALNO, TI SI SAM MOJ PRAVI VOJ
ALI JAZ NEJ ZA VOL STRAHA I PEKLA BOJAZNOSTI
NEGOTELUM ZA VOLO, BOG TVOJE POPOLNOSTI
ZATO NAJ ME VÉZO, ŽGÉJO, NE BMO PRAVO
DOJDE ŽE
CE JEZERO KRIŽOV SPADNE NA ME I VSE NEVOULE
NAJ JEZERO SMRTI, TRPIM, NE BOM PRAVO
DOSTA JE
(K.M. 1783 str. 273)

Pomen Knjige molitvene ni le verski in pastoralni, ampak tudi kulturnozgodovinski, saj je bila čez 150 let glavna slovenska knjiga, ki so jo prekmurski katoličani brali. (Smej)

Leta 1790 je izšel v Budini drugi Katoliški abecednik za prekmurske katoličane. Abecednik je napisal Miklós Révai, prevedel ga je Küzmič in sicer tako, da je bilo slovensko besedilo na levi, madžarsko pa na desni strani. Dokaj drzna poteza za takratne razmere. Abecednik z naslo-

uprizori veseloigro »Troyčki« v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave. Pričetek ob 3.30 pop.

APRIL

6. do 16. — Slovenska skupina v New Yorku ima smučarski izlet v Breckinridge, Colo.

13. — Tabor DSPB ima spomladanski družabni večer z večerjo in plesom v Slov. domu na Holmes Ave.

13. — Pevski zbor Jadran ima spomladanski koncert v SDD na Waterloo Rd. Večerja od 5. do 6.30 zv., koncert ob 7h. Sledi ples.

21. — St. Clairski upoko-

jenci pirede kosilo v SND na St. Clair Ave. Serviranje se prične ob 1h pop., zabava traja do 5. pop.

27. — Pevski zbor Zarja ima spomladanski koncert v SDD na Recher Ave.

MAJ

4. — Slov. šola pri sv. Vidu priredi materinsko proslavo v farni dvorani. Pričetek ob 6.30 zv.

25. — Balincarski klub Slovenske pristave priredi piknik na SP.

26. — Društvo DSPB vabi na spominsko sv. mašo pri Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd.

Maša ob 12. uro opoldne.

JUNIJ

2. — Otvoritev Slovenske pristave.

9. — Slov. šola pri Mariji Vnebovzetji prireja piknik na Slovenski pristavi. Ob 12h maša, sledita kosilo in ples.

15. in 16. — Tabor DSPB ima spominsko proslavo pri Spominski kapelici na Slovenski pristavi. Maša ob 11h dop. 16. junija, v spomin na pomorjene domobrance in za žrtve v času revolucije.

30. — »Slovenski dan« na Slovenski pristavi.

vom »ABC knižica na narodni šoul hasek« je bila še enkrat natisnjena.

Küzmič si je nadvse želel, da bi njegovi rojaki dobili celotno Novo Zavezo v svojem jeziku, da bi pa še Staro Zavezo, na to ni niti upal pomisliti. Vseeno ga je gnala ideja tako daleč, da se je odločil za nekakšno srednjo pot. Prevedel je Janosa Molnarja delo z naslovom »Staroga i Nouvoga testamentoma svete historie kratka suma«. Delo je izšlo leta 1796 in bilo natisnjeno v Sombotelu. Knjiga je doživelila 7 ponatisov.

Sedem knjig. Danes se nam zdi to malo, toda pred dvesto leti je bilo veliko. Slovenska okrogлина je imela do Miklóša Küzmiča prav tako samo sedem knjig, pa še te niso vse prodile med ljudstvo, saj o dveh ne vemo niti naslova.

Kot pesnik, bi Küzmičevi verzi delali čast marsikateremu sodobnemu pesniku. Tako je na primer leta 1793 pisal svojemu prijatelju in pesniku Simonu Čergiču, župniku v Dolencih:

Pesnikjmo, Simon, še naprej vsi iz srca,
zakaj bi lezli gor na Pindos, bolje je doma.

Apolon nima oblasti v Slovenski okroglini,
srečno, guardinec, zapoveduj ti v svoji domovini.

Küzmičev pesem »Qui humanae legis vitae folium« - »ki si premišlava z žitka človeka«, je leta 1976 obravnavala celo Jagiellonska univerza v Krakovu, potem, ko je objavil dr. Jože Smej, mariborski pomožni škof, v »Muzi Miklóša Küzmiča« leta 1976. Jagiellonska univerza je ena izmed najstarejših v Evropi. Ustanovljena je bila l. 1364, leta dni pred Dunajsko univerzo. Na tej univerzi je l. 1938 študiral polonistiko in filozofijo Karol Wojtila, sedanji papež. Oceno Küzmičeve pesmi je bila podana v reviji Jezik in slovstvo. (Tone Pretnar)

Iz Küzmičeve pesniško, vezane besede veje visoka kultura njegovega duha, boj za resnico in pravico, skromnost, duhovitost in tudi šegavost, zlasti v izmenjavi veselih poslanic v verzih s svojim stanovskim prijateljem Čergičem. Vrsta bitij iz rimske mitologije, osebnosti in zgodovine v njegovih pesnitvah govore o mikavnem poznavalcu antike.

Duhovniško in splošno kulturno delovanje, predvsem pa njegovo slovstveno delo napisano v prekmurskem narečju slovenskega jezika, je opravilo veliko poslanstvo v boju za napredek ljudske kulture in izobrazbe v Slovenski okroglini.

Seme, ki sta ga zasejala oba Küzmiča in njuni učenci, Štefan na luteranski, Miklós na papinski strani, je padlo na rodovitna tla prebujenega ljudstva Slovenske okrogline. Ljudje so dobili solidno versko izobrazbo v cerkvi, šoli in doma. In kot naslednji dejavnik je razvjanje pismenosti najširših množic. Pri tem ne smemo pozabiti, da je to že obdobje razsvetlenstva. Tako tudi Prekmurje v tem ne zaostaja za časom.

Že v 18. in 19. stoletju je nastopilo lepo število mladih piscev, od Košiča, Avgustiča, do široko razgledanega Borovnjaka, do Ivanocijevega kroga z obema Klekloma, Bašom in drugimi. Trudili so se v bistvu za iste cilje, namreč dati ljudstvu knjigo v razumljivem jeziku, v domaćem jeziku, in tako prispetati k temu, da v krajinu med Muro in Rabo materni jezik, z njim človek slovenski, ni izumrl.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1124. Naše postne misijonske žrtve so najbolj

zgovoren dokaz naše ljubezni do Misijonske Cerkve, ki ji vsi pripadamo. Dandanes nekateri gredo za nekaj let osebno pomagati misijonarjem v misijone. Večini to ni dano. Vendar vsak lahko mimo molitve, ki ureja in poglablja naš osebni odnos do Boga; posta, ki poskrbi, da ohranjamo zdravo telesno težo za osebni dobrobit, doda še vsaj skromno ali celo znatno osebno ali družinsko žrtev v denarju iz rednih dohodkov ali prihrankov, za najrazličnejše potrebe in namene pri sodelovanju z Misijonsko Cerkvio na tenu, po celem božjem svetu.

Ta tretja zahteva svetega postnega časa ureja najbolj velikodušno naš odnos do ubogih, kot ga Cerkev priporoča. Izgovor, da moramo pomagati svojim domačim, onim v domovini ali v svoji okolici, je lahko upravičen, vendar dopušča vsakemu tudi možnost, da vse to storimo in prejšnjega ne opustimo.

MZA bogoslovka akcija ponuja veliko možnosti.

Mimo že podpiranih bogoslovcev v Afriki, Indiji, Čileju in Sloveniji, imamo trenutno nove prošnje za pet diakonov v Indiji, ki bodo posvečeni proti oncu tega leta 1996 ali v januarju 1997. S tristo dolarji (\$300) jim lahko olajšamo pot do mašniškega posvečenja in na pripravo za ta njihov veliki dan. Prav tako za Južni Vietnam.

V mnogih potrebah katoliške Slovenije, lahko priskočimo na pomoč ljubljanski, mariborski in koprski škofiji s prevezanjem novih bogoslovcev, ki so lani v oktobru vstopili in bi zanje potrebnovali pomoč šestih let študijev. Dva iz 1. letnika ljubljanskega semenišča so dosedaj naši dobrotniki že prevzeli.

Letna podpora \$300 bi bila dobrodošla, dasiravno zaradi

draginje teh časov priporočamo malo višjo letno pomoč, morda \$500; vendar prepričamo vsakemu v osebno odločitev, kolikor pač zmore in je pripravljen darovati. Za diacona v Čileju, ki bo v nekaj mesecih posvečen in je prejšnje študije končal v Parizu, smo letos darovali tisočak (\$1000).

Iz koprsko škofije v ljubljanskem semenišču študira letos 14, od teh 4 niso še podpirani.

Iz ljubljanske nadškofije jih študira v Ljubljani 46 in v Rimu trije: Roman Globokar, Peter Geč in Tone Česen, medtem, ko se je v 5. letniku vrnil iz Rima Kancijan Čižman.

Za goriško škofijo študira v Ljubljani Martin Marušič, za beograjsko nadškofijo Goran Avramov. Za cistercijance Krištof Čufer in Maksimiljan File ter Boštjan Nemančič za Križniški red. Ti zadnji so v tretjem, drugem in prvem letniku.

V Afriki nadaljujemo

podpiranje v Ruandi in Keniji v raznih škofijah, dokler vsi podpiranci ne bodo v mašnike posvečeni. Nanovo zaenkrat v prvih letnikih kandidatov ne sprejemamo. V glavnem zaradi potreb v svobodni Sloveniji, kjer MZA sodelujoči pomagajo 42-im v ljubljanskem semenišču za ljubljanske škofije kandidatom in desetim iz koprsko, ki študirajo istotam. V mariborskem semeni-

šču pa prav tako desetim. Škof dr. Kramberger je v zahvali za pomoč omenil, da imajo letos vseh slušateljev v končno celoten mariborskem bogoslovju 180. Od tega je veliko laikov, za duhovništvo pa jih študira 46. Tako je za podpiranje na razpolago še 36.

Ko najdem čas za temeljit

pregled dolgoletnega arhiva bogoslovke akcije za formiranje in vzgojo domače duhovščine v misijonih, bomo imeli celoten pregled vseh ordiniranih od leta 1952 naprej, ko je prvega kitajskega kandidata prevzel rajni Frank Starin, Trzinčan po rodu, v Bethlehemu, Pensylvanijo, predno se je vrnil v domovino in daroval Propagandi za širjenje vere v Brooklynu, NY, 300 delnic Bell U.S.A. Pol na razpolago njim in pol z željo, da bi preko mojega sodelovanja z njimi, odhajalo v čekih v pomoč slovenskim misijonarjem na teren. V glavnem sem dobival nekaj časa mašne intencije zanje, dokler ni vse utihnilo in je ostala vsa pomoč na razpolago Propagandi za širjenje vere v Brooklynu.

Najrazličnejši podvigi naših

misijonskih pionirjev na terenu potrebujejo naše žrtve in pomoč. Za lazarište na Madagaskarju stalno zbira Apostolski krožek v Torontu in ga Francés Ziernfeld v Torontu zbira pomoč za zambiskske jezuite. Vseeno je možno, da bi kdo želel podpreti načrte o. Rozmana, ali gg. Opeke in Lojzeta Letonje na Madagaskarju. Sicer pa ima vsak svoje načrte in potrebe in vedno lahko darujemo tistem, ki mu sami želimo pomagati. Isto velja za vse redovne sestre in laične misijonarje(-ke).

V Ruandi s. Bogdana Kavčič prosi za avto. Brat Jožko Kamar na Papui spet nanovo gradi, kot brat Ludvik Zabret v Indiji in g. Danilo Lisjak v Burundiju.

Sestra Marija-Andreja Subelj gradi novi »Regazo« za



Na fotografiji je g. Frank Starin. Slikan je z bratovim 10-letnim sinom v Slovenija 1965. leta, ko je imel g. Starin 78 let. Fantu je pač bil tisto leto birmanski boter. G. Starin je dolga leta živel v Bethlehemu, Pa., po upokojitvi pa se je vrnil v Slovenijo.

125 ubogih otrok iz razbitih družin in od neporočenih matjer.

Sicer pa ima vsak stalne nujne potrebe, ki jim je mogoče odpomoči samo, če pride denar pravočasno v misijonarjeve roke po dobroti darovalca ali darovalke.

Slovenija ta leta na prehodu

v novo demokracijo potrebuje vso pomoč, ki jo zmoremo ljubeči rojaki v emigraciji. Koliko zaleže hitra in znatna pomoč vsem trem slovenskim katoliškim gimnazijam: v Škofovih zavodih v Šentvidu, v Želimlju in Vipavi. Radio Ognjišče potrebuje nove člane za »Prijatelje Radia Ognjišča«, ki žrtvujejo \$60 na leto.

Karmeličanke v Sori veliko molijo za vse naše potrebe in sestra, ki je izdelovala krasne sveče - pravo umetnino - in s tem nekaj zaslužila, je zbolela in so od takrat tudi ta dohodek izgubile. Jih je pa 17 v samostanu.

Uršulinke pri Sv. Duhu pri Škofji Loki prezidavajo staro stavbo v Dom za duhovne vaje in jima vsaka pomoč pride zelo priv.

Kapucin o. Jože Reček pioniri in se trudi za zidavo nove cerkve v Štefanji vasi. Ko bi človek bil kontraktor, ko mnogi naši rojaki v Združenih državah in Kanadi, bi nabirklo med njimi napravil in mu poslal lep ček, da krepko zastavi. Kako krasen in trajen, korišten spomenik za življenje!

Mariborska škofija zida novo bogoslovje in popravlja Slomškovo rojstno hišo na Ponikvi pri Poljčanah.

»Nova slovenska zaveza« ima v načrtu nove spominske nagrobne plošče v Ljubljani, Novem mestu in okolici (Šentjernej, Stopiče itd.). Darujmo žrtve lastnega truda in življenga za daritev in v spomin toličnih, ki so nam bili tako dragi

in so bili uničeni v najlepši mladosti (1941-1945).

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NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

tu, mati Roberta, 2-krat stara mati, 1-krat prastara mati, sestra Donalda, Roberta ter že pok. Edmund, Eugene in Richarda. Pogreb je bil 18. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida in pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

Mary Zubukovec

Umrla je 101 leta stara Mary Zubukovec, rojena Gabrenya, vdova po Josephu, mati Joe-a in Helen Ponikvar, 11-krat stara mati, 5-krat prastara mati, sestra Johna, Anna Kramer, Ivane Martincic, Antonije Turk, Tonyja in Louis (vsi že pok.). Pogreb je bil 16. marca v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Jeroma in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Družina bo hvaležna za darove v pokojnini spomin Holy Family Cancer Home v Parma, Ohio.

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