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Slovene Prime Minister Janez Drnovšek Visits Cleveland

Dr. Janez Drnovšek, Slovenia's prime minister, made his first visit to Cleveland last Thursday afternoon, a day after meeting with President Bill Clinton in the White House. He was accompanied by Slovenia's foreign minister Boris Frlec and several other high-ranking officials, and by Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, Slovenia's Ambassador to the United States. Drnovšek's visit coincided with the presence in Cleveland of a 20-member trade mission from Slovenia, sponsored by the Ohio Department of Development. The Slovene businessmen met with a number of American businessmen, the idea being to promote more U.S. investment in Slovenia and trade with that country.

A small group of Slovene Americans met with Dr. Drnovšek and his colleagues on Thursday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in downtown Cleveland. This meeting preceded a much larger reception in the same hotel. At the meeting, in response to a question from Cleveland businessman Robert Tomsich, Dr. Drnovšek confirmed that Slovenia would raise the present Honorary Consulate to a regular diplomatic office. This action is in progress, but as the person who will serve as consul-general has not yet received formal approval from the United States (Dr. Rupel said this was a matter at most of a few weeks), they did not wish to give the person's name.

This meeting was followed by a broader reception, attended by more than one hundred invited members of the Greater Cleveland Slovene American community. Dr. Drnovšek greeted the guests cordially, but then left for a brief trip to Chicago. The atmosphere at the reception was cordial. Aside from meeting with several of Slovenia's top governmental leaders, it was an opportunity for many local Slovene Americans who don't see each other that often to renew acquaintances and exchange news. Cleveland Plain Dealer reporter William F. Miller gave a good summary of the reception for Drnovšek in last Friday's issue of that newspaper.

Rudolph M. Susel



Glasbena Matica Chorus held a dazzling concert on Saturday, November 7 to a full hall in the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland. The program was under the excellent direction of Thomas F. Weiss. Featured were classical songs such as Tales From Hoffman by Offenbach, The Wandering Minstrel by Felix Mendelssohn, and the Beautiful Blue Danube by Johann Strauss. The grand finale was a tribute to Frank Sinatra. Preceding the concert was an absolutely delicious dinner prepared by Anna Leben of Annie's Slovenian Restaurant in Chesterland. Dinner music was by Fred Ziwich who played a number of good old-time Slovenian favorites. His orchestra also provided excellent music for dancing. Pictured above are Glasbena Matica soloists, back row, left to right, Cecilia Dolgan and Dolores Mihelich. Front row, left to right, are Eileen Ivancic and Ivanka Yuko. Eileen Ivancic's "Villia" by Franz Lehár was a showstopper.

(PHOTO BY TONY GRDINA)

The Life of Bishop Anton Martin Slomšek

This biographical sketch is dedicated to the many persons who admire and esteem the great Slovenian bishop Anton Martin Slomšek. It is they who have been contrib-

uting most to the progress of the Cause for his beatification through their prayers and their generosity.

This article was submitted by Frank Urankar to whom it was given by Rev. Joseph Varga of St. Lawrence Parish in Cleveland.

Stukelj is 100

Leon Stukelj, of Slovenia, the world's oldest Olympic Gold Medal winner, celebrates his 100th birthday today, Nov. 12. Congratulations, Leon!



I. - EARLY LIFE

There was great excitement on the night of November 26, 1800 in the village of Ponikva, Slovenia. The people observed a strange light hovering like a cloud above the home of Mark and Mary Slom. They wondered what this could mean. The next morning the explanation came. Mary had borne a son. They named him Anton.

The people of the village speculated on the significance of the event. "He will

probably become a saint," some said. Their conjectures were may eventually be vilified. He became a light and a leader among the Slovenian people. Now the Church is trying to determine whether or not he also led a life of heroic sanctity.

The Slomšek parents were good to their eight children. They did their best to raise them in the love and service of God, and were proud of them. But the rod was not spared when words proved insufficient. Two of the children died young while the other five grew up to establish families of their own. Their great pride and joy, however, was their firstborn son, Anton.

From his father, the boy inherited a love of work and the habits of punctuality and order. Anton loved and re-

Martin Slomšek

spected him. The greatest influence, however, came from his mother whom he recalled with love and affection throughout life. He would often mention her in his sermons, both as a priest and as bishop, acknowledging that he owed it to her prayer that he received God's call to the priesthood.

Mary Slomšek began to mold her son's character while still nursing him. She would sing to him and talk to him about the Father in Heaven. During his early childhood she sowed in his heart the seeds of faith, piety, and cheerfulness. He would listen to her stories with rapt attention. But they were not fairy tales. The heroes of her narratives were the saints and the characters of the Bible. Since she died at the early age of 36, she

never came to realize that, by telling her son these stories, she was laying for him the foundation on which his oratorical powers were to develop for enlightening minds and moving hearts. From earliest childhood he acquired from her a love of poetry and song. It was quite natural, then, that he should become a poet, an orator, and an author in his own right.

The mother's great ambition in life was to lead her son to fear sin even more than death. She hoped that some day Anton would become a priest. One Sunday she led him to the pulpit after Holy Mass. On one side was a relief depicting the death of an unrepentant sinner. "See, my son, what a terrible end is in store for us

(Continued on page 3)

Jim's Journal

By Jim DeBevec



Last Sunday we were looking out the back window admiring all the beautiful golden leaves still clinging to the trees. This was before the big wind came on Tuesday, which knocked most of the remaining leaves hither and yon.

It was as if Rapunzel had weaved a wonderful yellow landscape as far as you could see. When all of a sudden, a small part of the scenery began to move. Astounded, Madeline and I looked closely and realized that a doe and her young off-spring were a part of the picture. They moseyed through our back-yard, pawing the ground, looking for some apples to eat. It was grand to see nature at its best.

However, reading the paper a few weeks ago, I discovered another aspect of nature has taken a turn for the worse. In Western Alaska, it seems that all of a sudden one of my favorite ocean creatures, the sea otter, has become the dinner delicacy of killer whales.

Last Summer, Madeline and I watched, fascinated, as sea otters literally frolicked in the waters off the coast of Monterey in California. We delighted in seeing the sea otters so much, we became members of the Save the Sea Otters.

Usually whales and sea otters live harmoniously.

But over-fishing and the decline in sea lions or seals which killer whales usually feed on, has caused them to

turn to the hapless sea otters. The otters, in turn, feed on kelp, the result of which the waters are becoming polluted with too much seaweed.

So there you have it. Tell the killer whales to go feed on something else and leave the poor sea otters alone. Since 1990 the killer whales have knocked off 1/4th the sea otter population. To anyone who has seen the sea otters frolic in the sea, you know, indeed, that this is also one of nature's most magnificent sights. The likes of which should be preserved for anyone who wishes, to see.

In a similar vein, a few weeks ago we visited the Cleveland Zoo. This is also truly a wonderful place. We saw an animal called the tree kangaroo. There aren't too many of them around and it was the first time we had seen them. One, as a matter of fact, had a baby in her pouch and was left alone in isolation because she was still a bit testy to people.

Anyhow, the tree kangaroo, as the name implies, likes to climb the branches of trees. To me they looked like cuddly koala bears.

Madeline was feeding celery to one of them, and it was charming to watch them grab the food, then scamper up the tree to munch it.

We also saw some ferocious bears. They were rapacious, like humans, at meal time. At 4:30 it was time for them to have dinner, but they were outside their cage where the visitors could watch them scampering around. When their stomachs signaled it was time to eat, they began to pound on their steel doors, demanding to be let in. I mean, they made a RACKET! It was so loud, I thought someone had dropped a bomb on the place. You couldn't hear yourself think. But to the handlers, it was just another day at the zoo.

Another animal we enjoyed was a mimicking parrot. It can imitate various sounds. So we were standing outside the bird cage saying such clever things to it like, "Hello."

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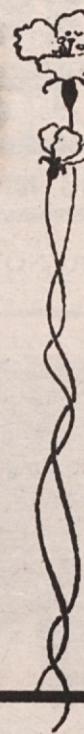


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100 WORDS MORE OR LESS

by John Mercina



If those of you who read this column every week would send just one card addressed to above during the coming holidays, it may be the only card some of the residents will get this whole year. **THEY WILL BE MUCH HAPPIER AND SO WILL YOU!**

RESIDENT

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But while talking to the zoo-keeper, a call came in on her walkie-talkie (two-way radio). It clicked on and emitted a loud stream of static for a couple of seconds. Immediately, the bird repeated the static sound. Truly -- Amazing.

Visiting the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo is an interesting experience. They are in a midst of building a new children's area called "Australian Adventure." It will be open next Fall. If you take your children or grandchildren there and you get a little tired, take a break and sit down on one of the park benches. If you glance at the name on the back, you may be very pleased to see it is dedicated in the name of our first Slovenian United States Senator, Frank J. Lausche.

Nature is truly beautiful. We only need to take the time to notice.

"The danger is not what nature will do with man, but what man will do with nature."

We make our friends, we make our enemies, but God makes nature.

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

What do you get when you cross a turkey with an octopus?

Enough drumsticks for everybody.

Helpful Wife

"I'll need to see your license and registration," says the highway patrolman after stopping a middle-aged couple. "You were speeding."

"But officer," says the husband, "I was way under the speed limit."

"Sir, you were doing 63 in a 55 zone."

"I was not speeding!" insisted the man. "Your radar gun must be broken."

At this point the wife leans over and says, "It's no use arguing with him, officer. He always gets this stubborn when he's drunk."

--St. Mary's Alumni

not member nations of this agreement."

I have mentioned to you in past articles when our orders came down, half of us (60) were sent to Europe, the unlucky half -- to Korea.

This Armistice Day, Nov. 11, I'll pray for all fallen U.S. Servicemen, as I know you will. But what I really wanted to do for them, how I really wanted them to know I truly appreciated their total sacrifice, I did on Nov. 3. I entered the voting booth and cast my vote, a privilege and a right, bought and paid for, not with a Visa or Master Card, but with much grief, much sorrow and blood.

I loved the article John Mercina had last week, "From the other side -- the untold tale of the Vietnam Memorial," by Patrick Cumunes.

It caused me to remember some of my basic training buddies, especially that one December evening when we stood in formation after chow (supper). Fox Co. was about 198 strong. We stood at attention, and it was a solemn time.

Why we were all there, we all knew. What we didn't know was -- who and where.

Then it started: Pvt. A, Pvt. B, Pvt. C, and then Pvt. Flis -- and on and on. At the 112th name they stopped. We were told "at ease." (feet apart, hands in small of back). The men not called were sent back to the barracks, which was right behind us. All stood in somber silence, as we heard the words, "Men, you are going to Korea. -- As we call your name, come up and get your Geneva Convention Card."

As I pen this note, I hold this card in my hand. The joke about this card is, as I stood in formation, looking at my new possession, we were told, "If you are taken prisoner, this card is supposed to ease your treatment, as a prisoner of war -- Now I must tell you, Communist China and North Korea are

I cannot ever not vote on Election Day. I know voting is my privilege and voting is my right as an American. On Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day, as I enjoy the blessings of our land, the warmth of my family, I will enjoy it most, knowing just a few weeks earlier on Nov. 3, I entered the voting booth, you know, our small shrine to freedom, and I did my duty as an American.

Lucky me, who was sent to Germany, has voted again. I voted for the USA and for my buddies who can't enter our small shrine of freedom. At least 30 of those who went to Korea never came back. Maybe the last lever they ever pulled for freedom was the trigger of their M1 rifle.

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Life of Bishop Anton Martin Slomšek

(Continued from page 1)
if we do not avoid sin." He never forgot the lesson.

To reach the priesthood Anton would have to be educated. But there was no school in Ponikva. Father Jacob Prasnikar, the pastor, loved children so he would gather them under a large oak tree in the village square to teach them. In winter he would take them to the old tower where he lived. Though the Slom homestead was a half hour's walk away, Tony never missed a class if he could help it. For two-and-a-half years he studied the catechism and learned to read and write. But he also had to tend to his father's herd of cattle. His father wanted him to become a farmer like himself and hated the very sight of a book. Whenever the mother noticed that a storm was about to brew she would pacify her enraged husband so that Tony could continue to study.

Anton learned his prayers diligently and soon became an altar boy. His own secret ambition was to take Father Prasnikar's place at the altar some day. Occasionally he would watch the grazing cows for a while after school, then slip off to the entrance of the church from where he could preach to his companions. They listened to him respectfully and at times were deeply touched. They also sang songs and played games under his direction. Though he preferred solitude, he gladly joined his friends in their games.

When the pastor was told by his altar boy that he would like to become a priest, he advised him to pray. Then he spoke to the boy's father about it. He praised Anton and said that he was the best pupil he ever had. He also said that God had bestowed extraordinary gifts on him. Since Anton

was already 13-years-old, it was time to enroll him in a secondary school. After a lengthy debate Father Prasnikar finally convinced the father and it was agreed that the following spring Anton would leave for Celje to continue his education. The happiness of the mother and the joy of the boy can well be imagined. As he left the house that evening, Father Prasnikar made the prophetic statement: "Believe me, my dear parents, some day your son will become a famous man."

II. - PREPARATORY TRAINING

The next spring Anton did indeed bid farewell to his parents, brothers and sisters, and left for Celje. There he had to spend an extra year in preparation for his enrollment in the secondary school, or the Gymnasium, as it was called.

It proved to be a difficult year because the curriculum comprised 18 subjects. The most difficult challenge was the German language, but he soon mastered it. His homesickness, too, caused him many a struggle, but this he overcame through prayer and study. At the end of the year he received a certificate which stated that Anton Slomšek had finished all his courses with distinction and that he could be promoted to the Gymnasium.

He attended this institution from 1814 to 1819 and was always among the top students of his class. He graduated "magna cum laude" and first in rank.

However, God also enrolled him in the school of the Cross during those years. After spending his Christmas recess at home with his family, Anton returned to Celje. He had left his dear ones in perfect health. On January 2, 1816, his mother died in childbirth, though the infant survived. A week later Father Prasnikar brought

him the sad news. It was quite a shock. The pastor consoled him and added that it was his mother's dying request that he personally take an interest in him. After solemnly promising to do so, the mother said: "Now I can die happy." And those were her last words.

From that day on Father Prasnikar did indeed keep his word and took his mother's place. Anton needed him very much. He was left in a quandary because his father now wanted him to come home. "I can't support you any longer," was his excuse. Once again Father Prasnikar induced him to change his mind.

To make matters worse, Anton became an orphan in his own home. His father remarried and his stepmother did not like to see him spend his vacation with the family. In fact she let him know that he was unwelcome. So, after staying at home for a few days he would usually go to stay with his friend Father Prasnikar. The pastor himself was quite poor but somehow he always managed. Those were days of joy and happiness for both of them. In the fall Anton returned to Celje refreshed in body and mind.

Those years of study in the Gymnasium were "lean years" for Anton. As long as his mother was alive she regularly sent him food packages, but now they stopped. Father Prasnikar had to deny himself even bare necessities in order to keep his protégé in school, but that was not enough. The boy often went hungry and he never ate breakfast. His lunch would consist of bread and water.

After a time, however, he began to fare better. He took up tutoring students who were afraid of failing in their examinations. They and their parents took a liking to their instructor, so he would often be invited to dinner. He even became the tutor of several sons of nobility. Gradually, toward the end, Anton became self-supporting.

In 1820 Anton enrolled at the lyceum in Ljubljana to take up the study of philosophy. He finished the first semester with distinction. Then he learned that in Senj, on the Dalmatian coast, he could finish his course within a year instead of the two years that it would take him in Ljubljana. Since he was anxious to enter the seminary as soon as possible, he transferred to that school. There he passed all his examinations with flying colors. (To Be Continued)

BEATIFICATION OF BISHOP SLOMSEK

His Holiness, POPE JOHN PAUL II,
will visit Maribor, Slovenia, this summer
for the beatification of
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Jadran Chorus Presents

Winter Holiday in Slovenia

On Saturday, November 14th, the Jadran Singing Society will present its Annual Fall Concert/Dinner/Dance at the Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Road. Dinner will be served from 5 to 6:30 p.m. It will consist of chicken dumpling soup, breaded chicken, roast pork, home-fried potatoes, vegetable, salad, as well as rolls, coffee and dessert. All of the above will be prepared by the capable Carla Klemencic and her staff.

Although our program, "Winter Holiday in Slovenia" will be interspersed with songs that will remind you of cold weather, you needn't worry. The warmth that will radiate from the stage with all the fun and gaiety is sure to get your toes to tapping and your hands to clapping.

The chorus, under the direction of Florence Unetich, will entertain with "Huda Zima" as well as

"Srebrne Smucine," "Na Zdravje Vsem" and "Kamnik Polka," while the Ladies Chorus will sing "Smucarska."

Our program will also include a tribute to the late Frankie Yankovic. Jadran Songbirds will delight you with "Na Smucarskem Tocaju" and "Zimska Smola," and we also have a "surprise" in store for you. So do come out and join us for a great evening.

Following the program, there will be dancing to the Fred Ziwich Orchestra. All this for a mere \$18 which includes a complete evening of food, entertainment and dancing.

For reservations contact either Dolores Dobida at (440) 951-1694 or Betty Rotar (216) 481-3187. Tickets may also be purchased from any Jadran member or from the Polka Hall of Fame at E. 222nd St. and Babbitt Roads.

Local boy with a dream

While shopping for a Halloween costume in a Joanne Fabrics store, you surely saw the face of a local 7th grade honor student who is aspiring to become a professional actor. Joshua Cook modeled for two different adult Halloween costumes and both were selected by David and Lee Modeling Agency to be on the front of the packages containing those particular costumes. They are now being grabbed off the shelves by perspective "Draculas" and "Pumpkins" in over 600 Joanne Fabric stores nationwide. This national coverage could be Joshua's dream come true.

Joshua is the son of two lifetime Willoughby residents, Curt and Kathy Cook. His mother is formerly Kathy Mauser, a South High graduate and mile record holder in track. His father, also a South High graduate who excelled in sports, has been serving Willoughby for 14 years in the fire department. They know that their son wants to become a professional actor and support his efforts, though unfamiliar with the interest in it, (both coming from strictly a sports background.)

After performing in 14 local plays, mostly at Willoughby Fine Arts, under the direction of Dan Call, Joshua decided to do what a lot of the movie stars have done, and that is connect himself with a modeling agency. On his own, he wrote a letter to David and Lee Modeling Agency, combined it with a resume of his acting experiences and pictures of

himself. One week later, he received a call and an appointment was set for an interview. After the interview was completed, Joshua was asked to do a short monologue and he was hired that day. Soon after being hired, he was called by David and Lee with work. This work has paid this young, motivated 7th grader \$60.00 per hour. So far, he has been called for 2 voice commercials and 2 modeling jobs, one for Nordstroms Department stores and the other with the Joanne Fabric stores, giving him a taste of national coverage.

Joshua is a good example of a young person who knows that it takes work and effort to reach his dreams. What he also knows and has already experienced is that positive results can, and often will, come from these efforts. This is what gives Joshua the motivation and enthusiasm to continue to pursue!

Joshua is the grandson of Don and Mickey Mauser of Willoughby Hills, Ohio.



Joshua Cook

4 The Present Context of Russian Politics

(Continued From Last Week)

Russia is most probably not yet a democracy even though it has democratic freedoms, e.g., freedom of speech, of assembly, etc. General Lebed has recently said, "There is no democracy in Russia." Many attributes of democracy are either still lacking or are very weak or in danger of being limited, freedom of religion, for example. There is little respect for law in Russian culture; Russian law has tended to be authoritarian and unjust. Likewise, there is little respect for politicians — much less than there is in the U.S. And the present legal system is incapable of checking government. (Mercifully, government is checked by its own incompetence.)

Several observers have said that both Russian government and its democratization lack popular legitimacy. Indeed, much of the population is anti-democratic and certainly illiberal. (For example, a very high percentage of Russians would like homosexuals "eliminated," though only about six percent would like alcoholics eliminated.)

There are few democrats among the politicians. Even the reformers such as Yeltsin are not democrats. And the democrats who do exist are

unwilling to cooperate with one another or with Yeltsin. The President has received more support from the communists and Zhirinovsky's odd-ball authoritarians than he has from Yavlinsky, the darling of some westerners who see him as the chief Russian democrat. Russian politicians are too "macho" to cooperate. Crucially lacking is a clear governmental role for the parliament, either the Duma or the Federation Council. The parliament is a powerless true "talking shop."

Although Yeltsin has sometimes been willing to compromise with the Duma, it has never been able to stop him from doing something or having an ongoing definite political role, partly because of the "presidential" or "super-Gaullist" constitution Yeltsin was able to introduce with apparent popular support in 1993.

Of course, the Duma is dominated by communists and other authoritarians and might well be even harder on democracy than Yeltsin has been — a real dilemma for the prospect for democracy in Russia. Clearly, and perhaps uniquely, the idea of democracy has arrived in Russia before a definite basis for it firmly exists. As the

historian of Russia James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, says, "The sad fact is that Russia's ambitious project of democratization still lacks popular legitimacy..."

It could even be argued with justification that the national unity required for democracy is still lacking. And also missing is the good economy a democracy needs to survive. No wonder there is so much writing about "Weimar Russia." Property rights are weak. There is very little private property in land even now. It has only just been introduced in only a few provinces, and may not "take" there.

Political parties, in the organized sense, also do not exist, except for the main communist party. It, however, may soon split into "diehards" and social democrats. It is even claimed by some that Russia has only a facade of democracy, behind which "corrupt chieftains — a cliques of clever and ruthless bankers... distribute patronage, fix elections and kill off their challengers while paying lip service to law and progress.

Certainly, Russian big business gives nothing back to society, not even investment. A Russian is more likely to invest in Cyprus or South Africa, or, of course, the United States than in his own country. And with good reason. Taxes are high, the bureaucracy is corrupt and overbearing as always in Russia and the political future is uncertain. Without democracy the future is most unclear for people of property and commerce. No wonder about two billion dollars a month is leaving Russia. Due to the low investment there is little renovation and modernization of industry or the maintenance of a welfare safety net. Most of the economy "remains not just outside the real market, but largely insulated against it."

The agricultural and industrial sectors still exist in a Soviet-type "nearly self-contained system that operates without market prices

and almost without money. This seems a bit similar to the American economy of the 1790s. Given such major limitations and restrictions, Russian democracy is still stuck in the formative stage. It is "frozen" or "unconsolidated" or limited" democracy. It has even been labeled "neo-communism." The best term for it has not yet been invented.

Given the situation as outlined above, it would be difficult to deny that Russia is still a unique place — neither European nor Asian, neither democracy nor dictatorship, neither success nor failure.

What keeps Russia going despite this difficult situation, an intolerable one to many Americans or West Europeans? First, it may not be intolerable to Russians. Life has never been easy or even "normal" for many there. I remember the film director in Moscow, a friend of a friend of a friend, who in 1991 was using a vacation to chip his way by hand through the concrete floor of his first-floor apartment — so he could get to use a space under the building to store potatoes and thus survive. We ate almost nothing but peppers, prepared several different ways, during the three days I stayed there.

Every square centimeter of land around Russians' dachas is used for growing food, and there are no grass or weeds. Every garden has its little plastic-covered hot-house — absolutely necessary to make tomatoes ripen in Russia. This is an impressive but necessary attention to detail. Clearly Russians can make do, and effectively, when they have to work for themselves.

Other factors that make life livable are: the continuing low level of rent and the near inability of government to collect taxes. Life is still semi-subsidized for many. And people insist on working, or pretending to work, as they did before — even without being paid on time. If one person in the family is working that may be enough to feed the rest of the family.

Half the economy is off the books — the "shadow economy" and the adroitness and cleverness force-learned under communism can be applied to material advantage. It could be the situation of many people has actually improved. A recent Russian visitor showed me photos of him and his wife on vacation in several countries, including England. In other words, as often in Russia, many just get by somehow, accept it philosophically and survive. Expectations in Russia have

never been high. Of course, some unfortunate few do not survive.

Politics Itself

There are two fundamental points to make here. One, the Soviet Union cannot be recreated. It is dead and gone, though certain after-effects of its once powerful existence survive and will live on for some time, even decades, but at an ever-diminishing intensity. Second, although all the polls show a great nostalgia for the Soviet past and significant electoral support for the communists and other authoritarian parties, when the chips were down in the past several years, as in October, 1993, December, 1993

and July, 1996 the public supported Yeltsin and further change. As in the U.S., people are often for two different parties and candidates at the same time — until forced to choose. So far Russians have chosen, when they had to, to go forward through more painful changes and toward democracy. This reform has some features of a reform from below, a new thing in Russia's history. A culture of complaint may exist, but the few and small demonstrations suggest that the present situation is not actually intolerable.

As for the political process itself, the fundamental fact is that a sort of semi-stalemate exists. The executive branch pushes for westernization, but from a weak position and with a chief executive, Yeltsin, who may not understand what is required and who tends to act only in crises, impeded always by most of the members of the Duma and perhaps even by his appointees.

Neither the President nor the Duma can prevail. The French call this "immobilisme." Accordingly, reform and democratization come very slowly. Russia is a huge vessel without an adequate steering mechanism — and many fear that any steering machine that would work would create a new authoritarianism. The prime minister who can make Russia steer a new democratic course has

probably not yet been found. Hence there is great fascination with General Lebed, "the man who looks like his own bodyguard" and who talks in the tones of a mafia hit-man. Politics in today's Russia is more antagonism and recrimination than it is cooperation and consequential action.

(To Be Continued)



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Calling All Friends to Celebrate Circle 2's Big 60th Anniversary

Calling all friends, fans, and former members of Circle 2 SNPJ. The Circle is going like 60, after 60 years of existence, and you are invited to join in the celebration.

COME to the Gala Reunion Concert on Sunday, Nov. 15 at 3 p.m. in Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, Ohio.

WATCH the youngest generation of American Slovenians carry on the heritage.

EXPERIENCE the aroma of a visit to the Slovenian Home with savory roast beef simmering in a rich gravy, smoked sausages, and fresh donuts (krofe) sprinkled with powdered sugar.

MEET the young adults who were part of the Slovenian scene as kids, such as Joey Tomsick, whose orchestra will play for the dance.

VISIT the photo display in the annex, illustrating Circle 2's accomplishments through the years.

SEE if you can locate yourself on the many photographs of concerts and Button Box Bashes.

SAY HELLO to founding members Mary Zalar Sterle and Ann Cebul Adams, who are still Circle 2 boosters, since 1938, and actively help at each concert.

ADMISSION is \$10 which includes a free sandwich. That's the cost of an afternoon of music by the 35 members of the Slovenian Junior Chorus, guest appearances by alumni performers, dance and social, and the sandwich. The program is under the direction of Cecilia Dolgan. Accompanist is Mildred Wojtila.

TICKETS are available from members, by calling Agnes at 216-531-7168 or at the Polka Hall of Fame, E. 222nd St., Euclid.

CIRCLE 2 and its Slovenian Junior Chorus has introduced Slovenian music and culture to more than 400 members in the past 43 years. The 60th Anniversary concert is planned as a grand reunion of past and present members.

Alumni performers, so far, include Ray Strumbly Jr., Tony Hiti, Jeanette Hiti-Weber, Christine Mihelich Hibbs, Tony Mihelich Jr., and Joey Tomsick.



St. Clair Pensioners News

"Time marches on." That phrase sound familiar? Where have I heard it? Oh, yes, I remember. Many moons ago, there was a radio program with that theme. Time marches on, and it seems that as one marches down the road of life, and dwells in the senior years, more often our memories reach back, and further back, along those golden years of our youth and childhood, and the more vivid early days of school.

For instance, I remember my first days of school back in Pennsylvania. At that time, at home we spoke only Slovenian, as did most of our friends living there. So our knowledge of English was practically zero. My sister Hedvika (the teacher called her Hazel) and so that name Hazel became official in school. Hazel was a little older than I, and was already into English. School was new and strange to me. Luckily some of the teachers had some knowledge of some of the greenhorn languages and helped us in the beginning. It was the custom to bring some of the beginners together in one of the classrooms occasionally. Possibly to help them to get better acquainted. To this day, I am not sure of the purpose.

The desks in the rooms were two seaters. We were marched in and filled the aisles, a pupil at a desk; the teacher gave the signal to sit down. The desks, being two seaters, therefore the pupils, one from either side, plopped into a seat. As I sat down, I glanced to see who was sitting next to me, and imagine my shock when I saw that it was a GIRL! I froze in that seat, not daring to move, looking straight ahead throughout the whole time, not knowing what else

to do. The girl was probably in the same predicament, I think. And so we sat throughout the entire period, neither of us looking left or right.

I did not say a word of this incident when I got home. Too embarrassed. It remained a secret until now.

Years later, when I learned that girls don't scratch or bite I sometimes wondered what she looked like. Was she pretty? What color was her hair? Or did she have hair? That was my first encounter with a girl, other than my sister.

How did I get on to that subject? I don't know. Let's get on to the business of the pensioners.

We are in the month of November and that is the month of our election of officers for the year 1999. Letters were mailed to all of our members and we expect to see a bunch of you there that day. Elections are important to a club, and it is essential and vital to an organization's future. Please do make an effort to attend this important meeting.

One day, several weeks ago, as I sat in my cardiologist's waiting room, I heard a voice say, "Imagine seeing you here. What are you doing here?" I recognized the voice and looked up to see Josephine Siewiorek. Josephine, after a stretch of health problems, beginning with a five-by-pass surgery, is back home, but still under the doctor's care. She, like me, was in for a checkup.

Did not have much opportunity to talk because my turn was next. Josie seemed to be in good spirits. We hope to see her back at our meetings soon. Maybe this month?

I talked to Margaret Kaus recently. For a long time, her husband Tony was able to do much to help Marge in her

needs. Truly a dedicated husband, to be admired. Then back in September, he suffered a stroke, and was hospitalized, then moved to a nursing home for therapy. With some improvement, he was then transferred to the Gateway Nursing Home for further therapy. He is still there. Marge told me he has regained a fair amount of his speech. I am sure that he would welcome visitors. Do drop in if you are in the area.

I was not able to go on the Amish Tour in October, but the reports that I received indicates that all went well and that a good time was enjoyed by all. They also had a gorgeous day.

As is our normal custom, we do *not* have a meeting in December. Instead we will enjoy a Christmas Dinner and Social on Thursday, December 10th. We expect to see a nice group on that day of celebration and good cheer. This is for members only, and you *must* have a ticket. Tickets will be available at our next meeting. You must purchase them at the latest by December 3rd.

We still have the Thanksgiving Day holiday this month. As you celebrate on that day, add a little prayer for those poor in health and also the less fortunate.

Remember our coming meeting... Thursday, Nov. 19th in the Kenik Room. Meeting will begin at 1 p.m. See you there.

--Stanley J. Frank

Get Well

Best wishes for a speedy recovery to Faye Starman of Newbury, Ohio who is recuperating at her home. She would appreciate hearing from her friends.

Send her a card; it will cheer her up. Her address is 18313 Ravenna Rd., Newbury, Ohio 44065.

Benefit Dinner for Katie Shimko

Katie Shimko is 14-years-old and will not be able to attend her first year of high school or anything that other kids her age will be doing. Katie is waiting for a double lung transplant.

Katie is the granddaughter of Filip and Ida Oreh of Wickliffe, Ohio.

The Wickliffe Eagles are trying to raise money to help her parents with the astronomical costs that are involved with such surgery and treatment. Cash donations may be sent to any Key Bank: Wickliffe Eagles / Katie Shimko Trust Fund acct. #350343003777.

Also there will be a Katie Shimko Reverse Raffle Benefit with a grand prize of \$2,000 on Saturday, November 21 at the Patrician Party Center, 33150 Lakeland Blvd., Eastlake, Ohio. Included will be a buffet dinner, open bar, music. Doors open from 6 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Single tickets are \$40, couples \$60, or dinner only for couple is \$50. All proceeds go to the Katie Shimko Trust Fund. For tickets call Ron Hennies weekdays after 4 p.m. or weekends any time: 440-946-4312.

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Recalling the Purple Days

By Ray Mlakar

Before I start, I imagine that maybe some of the old-timers will say, "I remember him, they owned the Old Candy Store on W. 130th." Wrong. They had the candy, I owned nothing. There was Frank and Rose Mlakar who owned that candy store and then there was "Ray."

Speaking of Frank and Rose they had their nephew "Frankie" come all the way from Yugoslavia to live with them. Frankie was seven when he came here and did not know a word of English, but he learned quickly and Frankie and I in later years, went to John Marshall High School. It goes without saying that Frankie was a fast learner, compared to me.

Over the past year or so I have been reading the American Home and took particular delight in reading both Jim's column and Rudy Flis' and over the past months have been writing to Rudy off and on recalling some of the "old days" and I guess in some of the things I wrote had Rudy laughing in the isles and he said, "Ray, why not share those memories with the American Home readers. So here I am.

I was telling Rudy that way back when... holy cow I must have been 11 or 12 at the time, I worked at

Kozely's Winery. They used to press grapes. At first, the job was light, easy and stain free. All I had to do was empty eight half bushel baskets of grapes into the hopper and up they would go into a conveyor belt to be ground up into pulp

If I could have just done that I would still be "white" and the nuns at Annunciation would have accepted me. As time went on, soon one of the workers had his turn at going into the kitchen for supper. Well, the presses still had to roll and so "Billy" said to me, "Ray take Frankie's place... hop up on the box and help spread the grape pulp over the square holding the wine press cloth. Better wear Frank's rubber gloves, so your hands won't get stained."

No problem, on went the gloves. They must have been made for a giant. They were huge, came up to the elbow. Well at the first push of the pulp, the gloves came off into the pulp and you had to work fast to cover the pulp with the wine cloth and put a wooden rack on top in order to start the next layer.

Billy Kozely hadn't noticed that I was now working without the gloves. Before long my hands were as blue and purple as the grapes. Soon Frank came back from his supper break to take over

for me and he said in Slovenia, "Where are my rubber gloves?" Oh my goodness, forgive us our trespasses.

"Frank," I said, "I wore them and they came off into the pulp, they are about five layers down." He called me some names but none of them was Ray. That night he told me to stay late when the pressing is finished and we were going to take apart the racks and find the gloves. Well, it took some time because the grapes really came out in flat dry pulp. They were hard to spot because the rubber gloves were black and blended in with the grapes. After a few prayers, they finally showed up.

But it was not the end of the story. I tried washing my hands. I said, "Ma, what should I use?" She said to try bleach. That was not a smart answer, but some stain did come off, but mostly I was still purple. The next day at school Sister Bernadette spotted me and said, "It is not nice for boys to stand around with their hands in their pockets up to their elbows." However, when I took my hands out, I thought she would have a fit. She thought I had contacted some sort of disease.

I tried to tell her it was grape juice. She did not believe me so she called down to Kozely's and asked to speak to "Billy." Billy assured her it was grape juice and in due time it would wear away. Then when Billy told her about the gloves, she flipped. She said that sounds just like Raymond.

What can I say? When God was passing out brains, I thought he said "rains" and ran home for an umbrella. The nuns got together and were asking each other what I could use to get the stain out. They finally said, Ray, go home and tell your mother to buy some lemons and use the juice to get the purple stains out of your hands, arms, and elbows.

I came home and relayed the message. Ma said, "Do you know how much lemons cost? The only time I buy lemons is for Christmas and Easter to make potica."

Well, it goes without saying that I reported to school for some time with purple hands. The girls stayed away from me. I said I only have stained hands; I do not smell.

In closing if I had brought a smile to your face, I have succeeded even though Sister Bernadette may be frowning from up above. In the meantime, may the dear lord bless and watch over all of you.

Coming Events

Saturday, Nov. 14

Jadran Concert, "Winter Holiday in Slovenia," in Waterloo Hall, Cleveland. Chicken and roast pork dinner from 5 to 6:30 p.m. After concert dance to Fred Zwick Orchestra. Tickets \$18. Call 216-481-3187 or 440-951-1694.

Sunday, Nov. 15

Slovenian Junior Chorus 60th Anniversary Concert, 3 p.m. in Slovenian Society Home. Music by Joey Tomcick Orchestra.

Monday, Nov. 16

Annual Meeting of Slovenian Cultural Garden Association at St. Mary's Collinwood School Meeting Room, 15519 Holmes Ave., Cleveland at 7 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 20

Turkey dinner (5:30 to 8 p.m.) with all trimmings and dessert at Newburgh Slovenian National Home, 3563 E.

80 St., Cleveland. Donation \$7.00

Saturday, Nov. 21
Collinwood Slovenian Home, Night at the Races.

Sunday, Nov. 22

25th Anniversary Slovenian National Art Guild Show, Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio. Show hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 25

Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave., Annual Thanksgiving Eve Jam Session. Doors open 7 p.m. Admission \$2. All musicians welcome.

Thursday, Nov. 26

Tony Petkovsek's Thanksgiving Day Polka Party, beginning at 4 p.m. in Marriott Hotel at Key Center, 127 Public Square, Cleveland. Donation \$12.

Friday, Nov. 27

Tony's Friday Polka Party, 4 p.m., until ?

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St. Vitus to Host 2-Day Program Concerning Senior Housing

St. Vitus Parish in Cleveland in conjunction with the architectural firm of Lipaj-Tomsic will host a two-day program in regards to a proposed parish initiative for independent senior housing.

Saturday, Nov. 21

Visit Nason Center at Breckenridge Village in Willoughby, Ohio. Departure from St. Vitus (6019 Glass Ave.) at 1:30 p.m. Transportation will be provided by the parish. A limited number of seats will be available. All interested persons MUST make reservations no later than Nov. 19. Contact the parish rectory at (216) 361-1444.

Sunday, Nov. 22

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Presentation and information meeting in lower St. Vitus Church Hall beginning at 11:45 a.m. Coffee and light pastry will be provided. Messrs. Thomas and Michael Tomsik will present a general overview of ONE possible direction of housing for seniors. Everyone welcome. No reservations are required.

The primary four concerns to be addressed will be:

- 1.) Level of genuine interest of seniors in the parish
- 2.) Financing
- 3.) Suitability of parish property for housing of seniors.
- 4.) Diocesan process for housing seniors.

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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Premier dr. Janez Drnovšek povabil opozicijske stranke, naj se pridružijo vladni koaliciji – Odgovori odklonilni

V ponedeljek je predsednik vlade dr. Janez Drnovšek ponudil opozicijskim strankam, naj postanejo del vladne koalicije. Dejal je, da "imajo vse politične stranke v državi, ki so pripravljene tvočno sodelovati pri projektih priključevanja Slovenije v Evropsko unijo, izvedbi davčne in pokojinske reforme ter pri reševanju odprtih vprašanj s Hrvaško, odprta vrata za vstop v vladno koalicijo".

Odgovori s strani opozicijskih strank so bili hitri in tudi odklonilni. Janez Janša, predsednik SDS, je dejal, da "ni v tem, da bi bila ta koalicija premajhna ali da v parlamentu ne bi imela zadostne večine, ko gre za glasovanje, ampak je problem v njeni neenotnosti in programske različnosti". Lojze Peterle, ki vodi SKD, je dejal: "Prepričani smo, da se sedanjih razmer ne da rešiti s širitevijo koalicije, ampak je treba zamenjati vlado." Za Združeno listo je pa Borut Pahor dejal, da ta stranka ni pripravljena vstopiti v vlado pred novimi volitvami: "To smo pripravljeni storiti le v primeru nevarnosti politične krize, če bi ta ogrozila temeljne nacionalne interese. In še to bi storili pod pogojem, da bi imeli na novo vlado pomemben in odločilen pomen."

V svojem dopisu v včerajnjem *Delu* je Grega Repovž pisal, da je neuradno zvedel, da se v koaliciji še vedno pogovarjajo, kdaj naj bi glasovali o predlogu za novega generalnega državnega tožilca. Pri SLS, ki vztraja pri Barbari Brezigar, menda zagovarjajo stališče, da naj bi vladala ne sprejela odločitve o tem pred lokalnimi volitvami (22. nov.). Pri Drnovškovi LDS pa vztrajajo na ravno nasprotno stališče, da naj bi vlada o tem glasovala pred volitvami oziroma celo še ta teden. Mnenje nekaterih komentatorjev je, da ta spor resno ogroža obstoj koalicije.



Pretekli teden se je na dvodnevni obisk v Sloveniji mudil angleški prestolonaslednik princ Charles. V Slovenijo ga je bil povabil predsednik Slovenije Milan Kučan. Med drugim si je gost ogledal Triglavski narodni park, Bled z otokom, in Ljubljano. Na fotografiji je na Tromostovju, na njegovi levi je ljubljanska županja Viktorija Potočnik, na njegovi desni pa dr. Peter Krečič, direktor Arhitekturnega muzeja, ki je konec septembra sodeloval na sekcijski o arhitektu Jožetu Plečniku na zborovanju Družbe za slovenske študije v Boca Ratonu na Floridi. Povsed je bil princ Charles toplo sprejet in je baje odpotoval naprej v Romunijo z lepimi vtisi o Sloveniji, z njim je bilo menda vsega skupaj 28 angleških novinarjev. Princ se precej zanima za arhitekturo, to nedeljo bo pa praznoval svoj 50. rojstni dan.

Slovenska Cerkev se približuje ustanovitvi novih škofij – Edino vprašanje: koliko jih bo in kdaj

V torek se je v Ljubljani sestala 9-članska posvetovalna komisija za ustanovitev novih škofij v Sloveniji. Kot poroča včerajšnji *Delo* (Boris Šuligoj), bo komisija še ta teden predložila Slovenski škofovski konferenci svoje podrobno stališče do predlagane delitve treh sedanjih škofij na predvidoma osem manjših.

Kot kaže, so edini pomisleki v škofiji Koper, ki pokriva celotno območje Primorske. Koprsko škofijo je bistveno manjša od ljubljanske in mariborske, saj pokriva le 260 tisoč prebivalcev. Drugi dve slovenski škofiji sta pa tudi po evropskih merilih med večjimi.

"Med predlogi za nove škofije," piše Šuligoj, "sta najbolj resna Celje in Novo mesto, v drugem krogu pa Kranj, Murska Sobota in Nova Gorica." Med argumenti za več škofij so, da bo škofovska konferenca številčnejša in bo tako laže sodelovala na mednarodnih srečanjih ali drugih oblikah škofovskega sodelovanja med državami, škofje bodo bliže svoji pastirski službi itd. Proti-argumenti menijo, da je sedanje stanje urejeno in da primanjkuje duhovnikov.

Če bi bila koprsko škofija deljena na dva, bi severna (Nova Gorica) pokrila 127 tisoč prebivalcev, južna (Koper) pa 133 tisoč. V novogoriški bi bilo aktivnih 79 duhovnikov, v koprski le 46.

Šuligoj omenja še en argument v prid več škofij: več škofov in škofij bi po vsej verjetnosti pripomoglo k temu, da bi Slovenija eventuelno dobila kardinala.

Začetek konkretnih pogajanj o vstopu v Evropsko unijo

Pretekli torek je bil v Bruslju začetek konkretnih pogajanj za eventuelen vstop v EU za 6 držav-kandidatik, med njimi je tudi Slovenija. Pogajanja, tudi če bodo uspešna, bodo trajala štiri ali več let.

Iz Clevelandu in okolice

Martinovanje

V soboto zvečer prireja Belokranjski klub svoje tradicionalno martinovanje v SND na St. Clairju. Za več informacij, poklicite 216-481-3308 oz. 440-449-1843.

Ob 39. obletnici smrti

To nedeljo ob 10. uri dop. bo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete maša za škofa dr. Gregorija Rožmana ob 39. obletnici njegove smrti. Tabor DSPB prijazno vabi, da se te maše udeležite.

Krofi in rezanci

To soboto vabi Oltarno društvo fare Sv. Vida na prodajo krofov in rezancev. Pričetek bo ob 8h zj., v družbeni sobi avditorija. Pridite!

Izredna podpora

Dr. Valentin Meršol, M.D., Chagrin Falls, O., je poklonil \$150 v podporo našemu listu. Za izredno naklonjenost se mu najlepše zahvalimo.

Novi grobovi

Anton J. Papez

Umrl je 78 let stari Anton J. Papez, vdovec po Dorothy, roj. Wezlok, oče Jeffreya, brat Franka, s. Josephine Marie, Rosemarie Matyaszek, Josephine Vidovic ter že pok. Johna, Josepha in Frances Papez, stric. Pogreb je bil 10. novembra.

John Mivec

Umrl je 75 let stari John Mivec, brat Anne Mivec ter že pok. Mary Kaucnik in Franka Grdanca, stric in prastric. Pogreb je bil 10. novembra s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Elizabeth J. Simcic

Umrla je Elizabeth J. Simcic, rojena Stanko, vdova po Josephu, mati Josepha, Roberta, Williama, Cynthie Slattman, Carol Rehmer, Johna in Richarda, 24-krat stara mati, 1-krat prastara mati, sestra Dolores Mehalic in Ed-a. Pogreb je bil 10. novembra.

Lisa A. Stelmach

Umrla je 33 let stara Lisa A. Stelmach s Chester Twp., zena Dale-a, hčerka Mary Ann (r. Serschen) in Ronaldia Szadkowski, sestra Lynn Varcho, Roberta, Cindy Giorgi, Denissa in Alana, snaha Dorothy in William Grmek. Pogreb je bil 7. novembra s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Anzelma in pokop

(daije na str. 16)

Slovenski kulturni vrt

Širša javnost je lepo vabljena na letni sestanek ali občni zbor ustanove, ki si je zadala nalogu obnoviti in vzdrževati Slovenski kulturni vrt v Rockefellerjevem parku. Ta sestanek bo v ponedeljek, 16. novembra, ob 7. uri zvečer, v šolskem avditoriju pri Mariji Vnebovzeti. Letna članarina je samo \$5.

WCSB Radiothon

Na clevelandski univeritetni postaji WCSB se vrši letosnjna nabirka študentov - Radiothon do 15. novembra. Med slovensko oddajo "Pesmi in melodije iz naše lepe Slovenije" bo to nedeljo Radijska družina sprejemala telefonske klice z Vašimi ponudbami prispevkov. Posebna tel. št. je (216) 687-6900. Ček s svojim prispevkom naslavljajte na WCSB/Radiothon, in ga pošljite na naslov: WCSB/Radiothon, Room 956, Rhodes Tower CSU, Cleveland, OH 44115. Za vsak Vaš dar se Vam že v naprej lepo zahvaljuje Radijska družina.

Obisk dr. Drnovška

Pretekli četrtek je bil na obisku v Clevelandu dr. Janez Drnovšek, predsednik slovenske vlade. O obisku poročamo tako v angleškem kot slovenskem delu (str. 10).

Jesenski festival

V nedeljo, 22. novembra, bo župnija Marija Vnebovzeta priredila svoj letni jesenski festival in sicer od 2. do 9. zvečer. Skozi ves dan bo žrebanje puranov, enega za drugim, in razne igre na srečo. Tudi hrane in tekočih okrepčil ne bo manjkalo. Festival je pomemben vir dohodkov za župnijo, pridite tudi vi!

Spominski darovi

Ga. Pavla Pustotnik, Geneva, O., je darovala \$20 v podporo našemu listu, v spomin na Lojzeta Bajca. Ga. Justine Prhne, Euclid, O., je darovala \$10, v spomin sestre Cecelije M. Wolf ob 4. obletnici njene smrti. Ga. Amelia Gregorc, Richmond Hts., O., je poklonila \$21, v spomin na moža Antonia G. ga. Anton Vogel, Euclid, O., sta darovala \$13.50, v spomin pokojnih članov družin Stefancic in Vogel. Clevelandski mestni svetnik Michael D. Polensek je daroval \$30, v spomin njegovih pok. starih staršev, Franke in Antonije Polensem in Andrewu in Christine Kist. Hvala lepa vsem!

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November 12, 1998

ANDREJ BRATUŽ

Sposojeni komentar

Quo vadis, Slovenija?

Starokrščansko vprašanje Kam gres, Gospod, so parafrazirali že mnogi. Znan je Sienkiewicz roman s podobnim naslovom, ki govorji o prvih kristjanih. Lahko pa ga tudi uporabimo za kratko razmišlanje o sodobnih problemih republike Slovenije, naše matične domovine. Skrbijo nas razni dogodki in premiki, ki kažejo na veliko politično nestabilnost slovenske države. Samostojna Slovenija je še mlada, zato pa so verjetno tovrstne krize pogostejše.

Pred nami so zlasti v zadnjem času razni odstopi, dejanski ali pa le zahtevani, v vladni sestavi sami, pa tudi drugje. Če nekoliko pogledamo na vzroke le-teh, se nam marsikdaj zdijo banalni in malo politični. Pred kratkim je odstopil minister za obrambo, ki so ga dolžili, da si je vzel neprimerno luksuzno stanovanje. Ministra za šolstvo pa drugi obtožujejo, da je kriv v neki v resnici banalni šolski oz. maturitetni aferi. V vsem tem ne manjka niti sam predsednik vlade, katerega so spet drugi zatožili na ustavnem sodišču v zadevi tajnega slovensko-izraelskega sporazuma. Manjkajo samo še vrhovi parlamenta in predsednik države... Pri vsem tem ne bomo šli meritorno v posamezne slučaje, ostali bi le pri splošnem razmišljanju.

Zaustavimo se ob vprašanju odstopa obrambnega ministra. Seveda moramo še posebej podčrtati, da je obrambno ministrstvo gotovo zelo delikaten in pomemben resor za vsako državo, saj mora prav to čuvati nad vojno in mirom. Ima pa tudi močno zunanjopolitično obarvanost, saj gre tu za nujno zvezo z drugimi državami ali danes blokom držav. In zato je še zlasti za republiko Slovenijo izredno važna vloga obrambnega ministra in to v času, ko skuša naša matična država vstopiti v vojaško zvezo NATO in v evropske institucije. Zato je odstop zaradi nakupa stanovanja spet banalen. Ministri namreč odstopajo zaradi političnih napak, ne pa zaradi osebnih logističnih razlogov! Ne pozabimo, da je to že drugi slovenski obrambni minister, ki odstopa v tem letu. Pred njim je njegov predhodnik (iste vladne stranke) /SLS, op. ur. AD/ prav tako odstopil po neki skoraj smešni aferi tajnih služb.

Prav zato morajo imeti vlade na takih ključnih položajih bolj stabilne ministre, ki lahko postanejo tudi v zunanjih odnosih nekak porok kontinuitete v vladni politiki lastne države. Zato je razumljivo nujno, da pride takoj do zamenjave na tem resorju, ne da bi čakali tri mesece, kot dopušča zakon za zamenjavo. To bi bilo morda najbolj modro zadržanje odgovornih dejavnikov.

Poleg ministrov sedi na zatožni klopi tudi generalni javni tožilec republike. Njemu pa očitajo neke izjave z letošnje

3. obletnica dograditve Slovenskega kulturnega centra

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Kramp in lopato smo odložili, vendar dela v našem slovenskem domu s tem še ni konec. Odslej bomo gradili našega duha in našo kulturo!" S temi besedami je predsednik Slovenskega kulturnega društva v Lemontu g. Martin Hozjan povzel program in načrt slovenske dejavnosti v širši okolici Chicaga. Predsednikovo poročilo in kulturni program sta navzoče prepričala, da to niso prazne besede.

Preko 350 Slovencev in njihovih priateljev iz okolice Chicaga se je v nedeljo, 8. novembra, zbral na proslavo 3. obletnice dograditve Slovenskega kulturnega centra v Lemontu. Veliko in lično zgradbo so po nekajletnih pripravah zgradili v bližini frančiškanskega samostana, ki že mnoga desetletja zagotavlja navzočnost slovenskih duhovnikov v tem kraju. Po besedah glavnega maševelca p. Christiana Gostečnika bodo frančiškani tudi v bodoče ostali na tem kraju: s Slovenci in zanje.

Glavna gradbena dela so bila končana pred tremi leti, letos pa so zaključili še z urejanjem okolice. Novi Slovenski kulturni center, sad požrtvovalnosti in velikodušnosti slovenske skupnosti, je dom za mnogovrstno dejavnost slovenskih rojakov v tem delu Združenih držav. Pod njegovo streho je našla svoje mesto knjižnica, Slomškovo slovensko šolo obiskuje okoli 50 učencev različnih starosti. Enkrat na mesec se v njem po maši zberejo Slovenci na kosilo, prav tako mesečno so v njem nedeljske kulturne ure. Svoje gostoljubje nudi raznim skupinam in društvom. Naj naštejemo samo nekatere:

plesna skupina, pevski zbor, športni in balinarski klub, slovensko-ameriški radijski klub, prekmurski klub, katoliška liga, društvo Sv. Križa in druge skupine. Slikarka Erika Marija Bajuk pa skrbi za likovno podobo doma. Na tokratni proslavi so otvorili razstavo akvarelov priznane slikarke slovenskega rodu Lucije Dragovan, ki v svoja dela pogosto vpleta motive iz slovenskega izročila. Kulturni program je z narodnim plesom poživila in zaokrožila številna gruča otrok v slovenskih narodnih nošah.

Praznovanja tretje obletnice Slovenskega kulturnega centra v Lemontu se je prvič v zgodovini udeležil tudi slovenski kulturni ataše v New Yorku g. Tomaž Šalamun, pozdrave z besedami spodbude in občudovanja za doseženo delo pa jim je v imenu Svetovnega slovenskega kongresa poslal dr. Jože Bernik, ki se slovesnosti ni mogel udeležiti.

Peter Lah S.J.

Č. g. Peter Lah S.J. je prišel iz Slovenije na program študija in živi ta čas v Chicagu, ZDA. Naročil se je na AD in se odzval na povabilo, da od časa do časa za list tudi poroča, za sem mu kot urednik, gotovo pa tudi bralci, iskreno hvaležen. Dr. Rudolph M. Susek

Obisk dr. Drnovška v Clevelandu

CLEVELAND, O. — Pretekli četrtek je vendarle bil uresničen že dolgo napovedan obisk dr. Janeza Drnovška, predsednika slovenske vlade, v Clevelandu. Prve dni preteklega tedna je bil dr. Drnovšek na uradnem delovnem obisku v ZDA, med katerim se je dobil prvič tudi s predsednikom Clintonom. Na fotografiji, ki je bila v Delu objavljena pretekli četrtek, je bil videti Clinton veselo razpoložen, vendar bi se dalo sklepati, da bolj zaradi izidov kon-

gresnih volitev 3. novembra, na katerih so demokrati dosegli zanje nepričakovano pozitivne rezultate, z njimi tudi sam Clinton, kajti je bilo že takoj jasno, da o njegovem predčasnem odpoklicu oz. "impeachment" ne bo nič, kot pa zaradi pogovora z Drnovškom.

Slovenskega Drnovškovega javnega nastopa v Clevelandu ni bilo. Prišel je v mestu skupaj z zunanjim ministrom Borisom Frlecom in ministrom za ekonomski razvoj dr. Marjanom Senjur-

Drage. Spet ne gremo v zadevo samo, vendar je to vprašanje sodstva v širšem okviru. Je pa vseeno pokazatelj nestabilnosti tudi sodne oblasti in njene neodvisnosti.

"Narodi se učijo z izkušnjo; "znajo" pa samo, ko je prepozno za ukrepanje." Te besede je zapisal nekdanji ameriški državni tajnik Henry Kissinger, znan politolog našega časa. Verjetno bi lahko veljale tudi za politike (vključno ministre). Želeti je vsekakor, da bi tudi slovenski politiki danes imeli zadostno mero odgovornosti do svoje države in bi se prav na poti v Evropo ne lahkomiselnno igrali z ognjem in tako tudi navzven dali izkrivljeno podobo mlade republike Slovenije.

Novi glas, 29. okt. 1998

jem. V delegaciji so bili med drugimi še veleposlanik Slovenije v ZDA dr. Dimitrij Rupel, generalni konzul v New Yorku Vojislav Šuc in državna sekretarka Vojka Raubar. Tudi tokrat je precej pomembno gostiteljsko vlogo odigral tukajšnji poslovnež Robert Tomsich z njegovim sinom. Njih letalo je namreč pripeljalo delegacijo v Cleveland, nato še naprej na krajši obisk v Chicago. V četrtek zvečer je g. Tomsich tudi priredil večerjo za goste.

Ob 1. uri popoldne so se dr. Drnovšek in kolegi srečali z manjšo skupino tukajšnjih rojakov v sobi v hotelu Ritz-Carlton v ožjem mestnem središču. Če se prav spomnim, nas je bilo devet ali deset. Srečanje je trajalo le trideset minut. Ob krajih predstavitevah in nagonovih, je bilo podanih nekaj vprašanj. G. Tomsich je vprašal v zvezi z obljudenim povišanjem sedanjega častnega konzulata v Clevelandu v redno diplomatsko predstavninstvo. Dr. Drnovšek je odgovoril, da je zadeva v proceduri, tako Boris Frlec kot veleposlanik Rupel sta dodala nekaj podatkov. Stvar je s slovenske strani rešena, ameriška vlada mora sedaj dati uradno privoljenje za odprtje rednega konzulata, kar je pričakovati, prav tako je Slovenija že imenovala prvega konzula.

Dr. Rupel je rekel, da bo po njegovem proceduri trajala le še par tednov in da ni zapletov ne z ameriške in ne s slovenske strani. Slučajno je podpisani včeraj govoril po telefonu s slovenskim veleposlanikom k Sv. sedežu in bivšim častnim konzulom v Clevelandu dr. Karlu Bonutijem, ki je med drugim omenil, da se je bodoči konzul v Clevelandu pri njem že oglasil in da sta govorila precej obširno o razmerah in osebnostih, aktivnih v slovenski skupnosti v tem mestu. Ime prihajajočega konzula je seveda mnogim že znan, objavili ga bomo potem, ko bo imenovanje uradno in javno potrjeno. Važno in potencialno zelo koristno za tukajšnjo skupnost je to, da bo imela Slovenija rednega diplomatskega predstavnika stalno v Clevelandu in še to, da se bo le-ta gotovo še posebno zanimal za kulturne dejavnosti.

Drugo vprašanje, postavila ga je Cecilia Dolgan, je bilo, kateri so glavni cilji slovenske zunanje politike, s tem kako bi mogli ameriški Slovenci Sloveniji pomagati. Dr. Drnovšek je strnil svoj odgovor na dva poglavitna cilja: prvi, da Slovenija se vedno vztraja pri polnopravnem članstvu v NATO, drugi pa je prizadevanje za prav tako polnopravno članstvo v Evropski uniji. Za ameriške Slovence je Drnovšek

(dalje na str. 12)

Opazovanja slovenskih izseljenskih družabnosti

So stvari, o katerih je včasih težko govoriti. So stvari, ki motijo, o katerih se šušlja, pa nikoli ne pridejo na dnevne rede velikih meddržavnih srečanj, niti na dnevni red kakega izseljenskega društva v Severni Ameriki ali drugod.

So stvari, ki prav zato, ker se o njih ne spregovori, vendarle kalijo odnose, puščajo grenkobo, občutek, da je nekdo potegnil krajši konec, da je skupina ljudi opeharjena.

So tudi stvari, o katerih vseeno ne gre molčati: ne zato, da bi s prstom kazali na kogarkoli, ne zato, da bi obtoževali. Samo z name-

kažujejo mesta in znamenitosti, jih hranijo, jim na široko odpirajo vrata svojih domov, nato pa jih še druže obdarijo.

In ravno o tem želim spregovoriti. Ponavljam: nikakor ne z namenom, da bi kogar koli prizadela, užalila, zmanjšala veljavno tega ali onega dejanja. Preprosto zato, ker mi kot opazovalki, tej, ko bi ji v bistvu moral biti vseeno, kako in kaj, padejo v oči malenkosti, ki po mojem mnenju spodkopavajo marsikatere napore, načenjajo vezi, ki so vendarle zelo trdne, morda pa še posebej dobro voljo, še naprej garati za nekaj, kar ne obrne vedno v željeno smer.

Amerike, tako zelo obljubljene, tako zelo "darežljive", tu nikomur nihče ni prinesel na pladnju. Pogosto dvojna služba, ali delo v težkih pogojih, hrupu, prahu, izpostavljenosti nevarnim snovem: pristajanje na pogojje delodajalcev, saj je brezposelnost velika in mora biti pri hiši vsaj ena plača, če je kdo od zakoncev morda brez navdušenja vpletten v sindikalna dogajanja, v prisilno "nedelo".

Saj vemo, Slovenci smo delovni: zato da malo posedimo pred počitniško kočico (ponavadi prostoron hišo z vsem udobjem), smo se najprej dobro nagarali. Za to na veselicah može pomodrujejo in se ženske malec potožijo druga drugi oobilici dela in neprestanem tekanju in neprestanih skrbeh, je bilo najprej treba oddelati po dvanaest ali več ur na dan, doma opletiti vrt, pokositi travo, pospraviti hišo.

V tem okolju ni lahko ostati Slovenec, po vrednotah, v uporabi jezika: jezik postaja mešanica, podobno kot je bilo v njegovi naravi že tudi "doma", kjer so se bohotili razni "peglezni" in "šporheti", tako kot tukaj "kare za rentat"; vrednote se zdijo nehote bolj "družinske", bolj tradicionalne.

Zenske so tiste, ki bodo pripravljale hrano na veselicah, moški bodo morda vreteli raženj in prodajali pičaco. Navajenost na tisto, kar je ustaljeno, kar je že bilo, prihaja na plano tudi v oblikah "kulturnega udejstvovanja": izseljenska društva tako postajajo poseben tržišče za tisto, kar se zdi najbolj primerno, za "alpsko tradicijo", ki jo je zadnje

čase treba popestriti z malo bolj "moderno" glasbo iz popevkarskega sveta.

"Žeja", hrepenevanje izseljencev po "domačem", "našem", je menda od tam, iz Slovenije, videti zelo velika in se zato obiskovalcem zdi samo po sebi umevno, da jih tu sprejemajo kraljevsko, z veliko samoodrekanja. Skoraj samoumevno, da bo ob polnih mizah, neprestani srkbi zanje, udobnih posteljah, prevažanju z veselice na veselico, kanilo tudi nekaj okroglih dolarjev.

Lakomnost, pravijo, je objezi in nevednosti ena najmočnejših ovir za zadovoljstvo: nevednost o tem, koliko naporov je potrebnih, da se obiskovalci tu počutijo skoraj bolje kot doma, jeza tistih, ki si trgajo morda ne neposredno od ust, ampak od težko prigaranega udobja, ki se počutijo opeharjene ob pripombah, da bi honorar morda lahko bil še višji, saj je dvorana polna in ljudje zadovoljni...

Tistem, ki sprejemajo obiskovalce, seveda nihče ne povrne stroškov za gostoljubnost; vzdrževanje dvoran, kjer obiskovalci nastopajo nastopajo, je drago in država ne prizanaša, ko terja dajatve.

Da se je na pristavah mogoče namečiti v bazenih in uživati pod krošnjami borovcev, je bilo treba neštevilnih ur "prostovoljnega dela", samo zato, da nas ne pogoltne tukajšnja kultura, da nas popolnoma ne preplavi angleščina, da ostaneamo povezani, da otrokom pripravimo nekaj, kar bi jih morda pritegnilo, jih ohranilo v našem okolju.

Ampak ko na te pristave in v te dvorane pride še kdo drug razen harmonikarjev in tistih, ki navadno spremljajo, ko recimo zazveni žlahtna pesem, morda tudi v latinščini, je dovolj pogledati po občinstvu in posolzah v očeh, po nasmehih na licih, po tistem svojskem žaru, ki je odraz notranje zapolnitve.

Dovolj je videti vse to in nato zatrdiriti, da vseh teh "naših" ljudi ne preveva samo hrepenevanje po "sproščujoči zabavi", po tistem, česar so bili najbolj navajeni. Dovolj je nato videti poslušalce v dvoranah, ki navdušeno vstanejo in ne nehajo ploskati, slišati besede "nezabavo, enkratno", da se v glasbeno-mladinski aktivisti

Faranom župnije Sv. Vida v Clevelandu

Dragi farani!

To je obvestilo vsem faranom, ki se resno zanimajo za stanovanje v domu, ki naj bi ga fara zgradila za starejše farane na svojem zemljišču na Glass Avenue.

Župnija Sv. Vida se bo morala kmalu odločiti o gradnji doma, vendar le pod slednjimi pogoji: 1) da bo župnija imela zagotovljena denarna sredstva; 2) da se bo zadostno število naših faranov obvezalo živeti v takem domu PRED sámo gradnjo. Brez teh pogojev se župnija ne bo upala spuščat v ta podvig.

V ta namen župnijski gospodarski svet sponzorira dva zelo važna sestanka, ki naj bi se jih vsi, ki se zanimajo za to zadevo, udeležili.

PRVI SESTANEK: v soboto, 21. novembra, ob 2h pop. pri Sv. Vidu. Udeleženci se bodo napotili na ogled Breckenridge Retirement Village v mestu Willoughby. Tu si bodo ogledali stanovanja, v katerih živojo upokojenci. PRED tem pa moramo vedeti, koliko oseb želi iti na ogled, da pripravimo prevoz tja in nazaj. Do 19. novembra moramo vedeti za število oseb. Poklicite župnijsko tajnico na (216) 361-1444.

DRUGI SESTANEK: se bo vršil naslednji dan, v nedeljo, 22. novembra, ob 11:30 dop., v cerkveni dvorani. Ta sestanek bo odločilen. Člani Gospodarskega sveta in arhitekti bodo na voljo za nadaljnje razpravljanje in odgovarjanje na vprašanja. Ako bo ob TEJ PRILIKI razvidno, da je dovolj resnega zanimanja za to zamisel, bo župnijski gospodarski svet načrte razvijal naprej. Če ne, bo ta svet zaključil zamisel in pričel drugače načrtovati z tozadavnim zemljiščem na Glass Avenue.

Zelo priporočamo, da župljani, ki se zanimajo za to zadevo, še enkrat preberejo farno oznanilo z dne 8. novembra pod naslovom "Ta mesec bomo odločili".

In: Bogu priporočamo to skrb, da se bo župnija pravilno odločila. Lep pozdrav,

župnik Jože Božnar
in
Gospodarski svet

in nasprotni kulturni animatorki, kar bom najbrž vedno ostala, utrdi prepričanje o tem, da je mogoče v tukajnjih razmerah delovati še drugače kakor po začaranih in utečenih krogih.

Trdno verjamem, da bomo lahko skupaj sedli: tisti, ki jim "domovina ostaja sveta", pa z grenkobo opazajo, da jih domača dežela jemlje skoraj za dolžnike, ki da se morajo odkupiti za to, da so odšli na tuje in tam "uspeli"; pa tudi tisti, ki se jim zdi, da opravljajo posebno poslanstvo, ko morada združujejo prijetne počitnice v tujini s "kulturno" dejavnostjo. Skupaj sedli in se pogovorili, kaj pravzaprav vsi skupaj želimo ohraniti, kaj želimo doseči, kaj želimo oblikovati. Kakšno vzdusje, kakšne odnose, kakšno prijateljstvo in kakšno sodelovanje?

RODNA GRUDA
št. 10 - 1998

Letala Adria Airways v živih barvah slovenskega turizma

Slovenska letalska družba Adria Airways je na svojih letalih napisu Adria dodala osrednje znamenje celostne grafične podobe slovenskega turizma - to je napis Slovenija z rožicami v štirih barvah (bela, rumena, zelena in rdeča). S tem bo letalska družba znatno prispevala k promociji Slovenije in njenih

turističnih možnosti ter tako tudi k večji vidnosti in prepoznavnosti imena države Slovenije v mednarodnem okolju. Letos so turistične agencije po svetu namreč že pokazale precejšnje zanimanje za slovensko turistično ponudbo.

Letalska družba je občutno izboljšala svoje poslovanje, tako da ima dobček. S svojimi letali zdaj povezuje Slovenijo s sedemajstimi območji v Evropi, odpira pa zmeraj nove proge, s katerimi omogoča enostavnejši prihod evropskih turistov in drugih potnikov v Slovenijo. Spričo take usmeritve se je število tujih turistov, ki so v Slovenijo prispeli z letali slovenskega letalskega prevoznika, letos v primerjavi z lanskim letom povečalo za sedem odstotkov. To pomeni, da je v prvih osmih mesecih tega leta z Adriinimi letali v Slovenijo prišlo 43.500 turistov. Največ jih je priletelo iz Nemčije, sledili pa so obiskovalci iz Velike Britanije, Rusije, Izraela, Danske, Nizozemske, Švice, Španije in Turčije. M.

Novi glas, 29.10.98

MALI OGLASI

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Z AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO
STE VEDNO NA TEKOČEM

Vladimir M. Rus Attorney - Odvetnik

6411 St. Clair (Slovenian National Home)

391-4000

(FX)

Drugačna predstavitev najnovejše slovenske zgodovine, od 1945 do 1990

Izziv "s temne strani meseca"

Tik pred lansko pomladjo se je v Sobotni prilogi Dela razvila polemika, ki jo je sprožila objava mnenja Draga Jančarja ob 10-letnici Nove revije. V kontekstu članka o odrevenelosti slovenske družbe, ki si zatiska oči in ušesa pred lastno preteklostjo, je vzel za primer stalno razstavo Slovenci v 20. stoletju, postavljeno v Muzeju novejše zgodovine v Ljubljani, in na njen račun napisal nekaj precej kritičnih besed. Med drugim, da je to razstava, "ki prikriva temno stran slovenske zgodovine in lakira totalitarni sistem". Avtorji omenjene razstave so mu potem takoj in popolnoma resno ponudili, da naj v Cekinovem gradu postavi svojo vizijo alternativne razstave novejše slovenske zgodovine.

Drago Jančar je vrženo rokovico pobral, za sodelovanje pa takoj prosil Jero Vodušek Starič in Vaska Simonitija, oba zgodovinarja in univerzitetna profesorja, ki sta nemudoma pristala. Kmalu je našel še precej sodelavcev, predvsem zgodovinarjev in publicistov, ki imajo do tega časovnega obdobja določen odnos – nekateri zato, ker so bili sami prizadeti, drugi pa se s tem področjem strokovno ukvarjajo.

Na vprašanje, če ne gre pri oblikovanju razstave **Temna stran meseca** za projekt kroga okoli Nove revije, je Jančar odgovoril, da je Nova revija pri vsej zadevi vpletena le kot založnica zbornika z istim naslovom, ki naj bi izšel kot drugi, povsem samostojni del projekta.

Razstava bo zajela obdobje med 8. majem 1945 in primi demokratičnimi volitvami. "O obdobju, v katerem smo živeli, o resnicu, ki je bila zamolčana ali potisnjena v pozabo, bo razstava spregovorila na poljuden in ilustrativen način," je povedal Jančar. Prepričan je, da ločnica med totalitarizmom in demokracijo še zmeraj nijasna, da v glavah ostaja zbrisana. "In navsezadnje, kdo naj bo poklican k res-

nici tega obdobja, če ne mi, ki smo rojeni po vojni, ki smo vsi nekako 'otroci socializma,' se sprašuje v predgovoru v katalogu k razstavi.

Z razstavo naj bi torej osvetlili "temno stran meseca", se pravi zamolčane in pozabljeni teme novejše zgodovine. Meni namreč, da bi morali ljudem poleg že prikazanega na razstavi *Slovenci v XX. stoletju* predstaviti tudi zasliševalske celice ali delovna taborišča za ženske, politične obsojenke, teharsko taborišče, roške jame, poleg kipov Kardelja, Tita in Mačka tudi obsojence z dachavskih procesov. ... Pripravili so razstavo, ki naj bi spregovorila o "vsem tistem, kar si je treba jasno in brez hipokrizije, kakršni smo danes povsod nemočne priče, priklicati v zavest, če hočemo živeti v moderni demokratični družbi".

"Čas, ki ga je zaznamoval totalitarni režim, je bil svojevrsten parazitski sistem, ki je sam sebe nagradil z vsemi privilegiji prejšnje družbene elite, medtem ko je množiči obljudbljal onostranstvo na zemlji," je prepričan Vasko Simoniti. "Razstava naj bi pokazala, da je bil to lažen projekt, ki je ljudi pretirano ogoljufal. Soočenje s tistim časom pa po svoje

pomeni tudi kritiko sodobnosti..."

Povedal je še, da bo razstava na 28 velikih panojih in v vitrinah obravnavala različna področja slovenskega življenja v socializmu, od prevzema oblasti, povojskih pobojev in političnih procesov, prek vzdušja in oblik totalitarnega pritiska v teh letih, od ideoološkega boja v kulturi, znanosti in šolstvu.

Razstava bo temeljila na dokumentarnem pisnem gradivu, saj so predmete pridobilni z veliko težavo. Nekateri izmed njih bodo vseeno na ogled – na primer mikrofon, ki so ga otroci Edvarda Kocbekova med barvanjem stanovanja našli v steni; na razstavi bo predstavljen skupaj s Kocbekovo pesmijo *Mikrofon v steni*.

Avtorja sta poudarila, da so z vsemi institucijami zelo dobro sodelovali, tako z Nukom, Arhivom, Sovom kot tudi z muzeji in posamezniki. Ministrstvo za kulturo je z dobrimi širimi milijoni podprlo sam razstavni projekt, ki vključuje tudi izdajo kataloga z nekaterimi povzetki tekstov – ti bodo kasneje v celoti objavljeni v zborniku – in njegovo angleško inačico.

Zbornik *Temna stran meseca, Kratka zgodovina totalitarizma v Sloveniji 1945-1990* pa bo na več kot 800 straneh predstavljal zajetno dokumentarno gradivo, ki ga "avtorji in založba Nova revija posvečajo vsem žrtvam totalitarnega sistema v Sloveniji, imenovanim in neimenovanim, znanim in neznanim, v čast živim in v spomin mrtvim".

V zborniku, ki je nastajal v redakciji Marjana Drnovška, Franceta M. Dolinarja, Iva Jevnikarja, Milka Mikole, Jožeta Pučnika, Alenke

Puhar, Aleksandra Zorna in omenjenih treh avtorjev, bo moč najti še bistveno več gradiva, kakor na sami razstavi. "Kulturna provokacija" (Jančar) je torej tik pred izstrelitvijo. Ali je bo res sledil konstruktiven pogovor, kot upajo avtorji?

• Poleg eksponatov in dokumentov si bodo obiskovalci lahko ogledali tudi manj znano filmsko gradivo, dokumentarne filme in odломke iz umetniške produkcije in avdio posnetke (pričevanja nekoga, ki se je rešil iz Roga, pričevanje Ange Javornik, ki je bila v ženskem zaporu ipd.). V Kinoteki pa se bo 7. decembra začela retrospektiva slovenskih igranih filmov, ki so že v času socializma reflektirale probleme (Rdeče klasje, Rdeči boogie idr.). J.S.A.

DELO, 10. novembra 1998

Drnovškov obisk

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

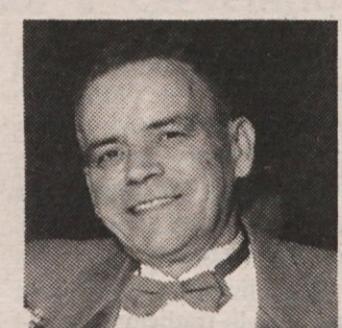
sek seveda poudaril prvi cilj in se pri tem zahvalil Slovencem v ZDA za njih pomoč tako pri ameriškem priznanju neodvisne Slovenije in za prizadevanja rojakov tu v sicer neuspeli kampanji, da bi bila Slovenija povabljena v prvi krog širitev NATO.

Drnovšek je omenil tudi svoje zadovoljstvo z vsebino svojih pogovorov tako s predsednikom Clintonom kot drugimi visokimi predstavniki tako vlade kot zveznega kongresa.

Po tem srečanju smo vsi šli nadstropje nižje v večji

V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob drugi obletnici smrti ljubega moža, očeta, starega očeta in strica



Lojze Jurkovič

Umrl dne 13. novembra 1996

Dve leti Te zemlja krije,
v temnem grobu mirno spiš;
srce Tvoje več ne bije,
bolečin več ne trpiš.

Nam pa žalost srca trga,
rosijo solze nam oči;
dom je prazen in otožen,
odkar Te več med nami ni.
Žalujoči:

žena, Pepca

Paul, sin, in snaha Joy

Lidija, hčerka, in zet Garry

Barbara, hčerka

Ryan in Robby, vnuka

Lindsay, vnučinja

in ostalo sorodstvo v Ameriki,

Sloveniji in v Nemčiji

Euclid, Ohio, 12. novembra 1998.

prostor, kjer je bil sprejem za širši krog tukajšnjih rojakov. Združenje se je, da je moralno biti za ti dve urki navzočih do 150 povabljenih gostov. Drnovšek, Frlec in drugi so se vladljivo srečali z vsakim gostom ter si izmenjali nekaj prijaznih besed. Za veliko večino gostov je to bilo prvo srečanje tako z Drnovškom kot Frlecem, veleposlanik Rupel in minister Senjur sta pa bila že stara znanca od prejšnjih srečanj. Proti koncu sprejema so Drnovšek, Frlec in Rupel odšli na krajši obisk Chicaga, zopet po zaslugu g. Tomsicha in njegovega letala.

Po sprejemu smo le nekateri ostali v hotelu za napovedano srečanje (med 4. in 6. zv.) slovenskih in ameriških poslovnežev. Nekateri iz slovenske delegacije so pojasnili poslovne in ekonomske razmere v Sloveniji. Tu so med drugimi govorili minister Senjur, predsednik Gospodarske zbornice Slovenije Jožko Čuk in ga. Vojka Rauber.

Bilo je navzočih še nekaj predstavnikov slovenskih podjetij, prav tako so se srečanja udeležili predstavniki nekaterih ameriških podjetij. Po nagovorih je bilo sicer začuda malo vprašanj s strani ameriških poslovnežev, morda so bile še druge oblike srečanja in navezovanja stikov, kot na srečanju samem.

Zanimiva kot so srečanja s predstavniki javnega življenja v Sloveniji, sprejemi, povezani z njimi, so zanimivi v prejšnjem meri tudi kot priložnosti za srečanja med tukajšnjimi rojaki samimi. Še vedno je v veljavi, da so mnogi aktivni člani in članice v skupnosti aktivni v le enem delu le-te in jih zato ni kaj pogosto videti, ko imajo svoje prireditve organizacije, ki pripadajo drugemu delu te skupnosti. In tako je bilo tudi pretekli četrtek.

Ker je bil dr. Drnovšek na obisku v ZDA uradno, so ga spremljali pripadniki ameriškega Secret Service. Eden od teh varnostnikov je bil med tistimi, ki so pred leti spremljali predsednika Milana Kučana.

Teža in stroški organiziranja sprejema in drugih podrobnosti so bili menda v rokah veleposlaništva v Washingtonu in uslužbenk konzulata tu v mestu. Nehvaležno delo, ki je bilo – v kolikor je bilo mogoče opaziti in občutiti – kar dobro opravljeno.

Rudolph M. Susel

V ljubeč in blag spomin pokojnih Maroltovih

9. obletnice moža in ata ŠTEFANA



ki je v Gospodu zaspal
11. novembra 1989

14. obletnice sina in brata ANDREJA



ki je v Gospodu zaspal
16. oktobra 1984

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

12. obletnice snahe in svakinje OLGE



ki je v Gospodu zaspala
19. junija 1986

Žalujoči:

Žena in mama — Marija

Hčerki in sestri — Marija Umek in Lojzka Sever

Sinova in brata — Janez in Štefan

ter ostalo sorodstvo tu in v Sloveniji

Cleveland, Ohio, 12. novembra 1998.

MALI OGLASI

FOR RENT

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off Neff Rd. Phone: 216-531-
5754 or 440-951-3087. (x)

Ob 25-letnici ameriške Družbe za slovenske študije

Med slovenskimi in tujimi znanstveniki na programu letosnjega Slovenskega festivala znanosti z mednarodno udeležbo Slovenske znanstvene fondacije (SZF) v Ljubljani (od 6. do 10. oktobra 1998), je ob 25-letnem jubileju ustanovitev ameriške Družbe za slovenske študije (Society for Slovene Studies), prof. Rado L. Lenček slovenski javnosti v domovini predstavil poslanstvo in delovanje ameriških in slovenskih slovenistov v angloameriškem svetu. Iz njegove predstavitve pričašamo nekaj osrednjih misli.

Letos je minilo petindvajset let, kar je bila v New Yorku ustanovljena Družba za slovenske študije (odslej: DSS), Society for Slovene Studies, ameriška znanstvenoraziskovalna ustanova namenjena tesnemu sodelovanju znanstvenikov slovenističnih študij - ved o slovenskem jeziku in književnosti, narodopisu in zgodovini slovenskega izseljenstva.

Točnejši datum ustanovitve: 18. aprila 1973. Mesec dni kasneje je bilo izdano prvo poročilo o njenem članstvu:

33 akademskih učiteljev iz Združenih držav in evropske slovenske kulturne skupnosti.

Deset let kasneje - 1983 - je DSS imela 156 članov znanstvenikov in 57 institucionalnih prejemnikov revije *Slovene Studies: Journal of the Society for Slovene Studies*: 31 ameriških knjižnic, 2 kanadski, 24 evropskih, od teh 6 slovenskih in eno hrvatsko knjižnico.

V imenu članov za leto 1997 so imena treh častnih članov DSS: preminulega založnika dr. Rudolfa Trofeneika iz Münchna, izvoljenega 1983; preminulega Janka Lavrina, profesorja "Slavonic Studies" na Nottingham univerzi v Veliki Britaniji, izvoljenega leta 1985; in dr. Franceta Bernika, predsednika Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti v Ljubljani, izvoljenega l. 1997; -- in podatki 328 rednih, osebnih članov DSS.

Število inštitucij, ki sedaj dobivajo revijo *Slovene Studies*, nam v tem trenutku ni dosegljivo; iz seznama naslovov rednih članov DSS pa razberemo, da je med 328 naslovi - 40 slovenskih znanstvenikov iz Republike Slovenije; od njih vsaj polovica sodeluje s članki in znanstvenimi prispevki v *Slovene Studies - Journal of the Society for Slovene Studies*.

Jasno je, da so angleška slovenistična znanstvena poročila v reviji *Slovene Studies* z nastopom na mednarodnih zborovanjih vseameriških profesionalnih organizacij, predvsem na konferencah AAASS (American Assn. for the Advancement of Slavic Studies), in AATSEEL (American Assn. of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages), in onih na samosvojih zborovanjih in simpozijih DSS.

V obeh teh funkcijah - z na novo izvirnim objavljanjem rezultatov slovenistike v svetu in z informativnim seznanjanjem sveta z rezultati slovenistike doma - so ameriški slovenisti vrsto let sodelovali na slovenskih slavističnih konferencah v Ljubljani in s svojimi objavami v slovenskem jeziku.

Popolnoma novo fazo v življenju in delovanju DSS je mogoče odkriti že na predvečer rojstva Republike Slovenije, v jesenskih im pomladnih mesecih akademškega leta 1988-89. V mislih imam sodelovanje univerzitetnega profesorja dr. Dimitrija Rupla, enega najvidnejših gostov iz Slovenije, doktorja filozofije iz univerze Brandeis, tedaj izrednega profesorja za sociologijo na Univerzi v Ljubljani, danes veleposlanika Slovenije v ZDA, in njegove skupine govornikov sekcijs na dvajseti letni konferenci AAASS (19. novembra 1988 v Honolulu, Havajih), posvečene temi: Problemi in perspektive etnične identifikacije: Odmiranje ali ponovna uveljavitev, Slovenski primer. Sodelovali z dr. Ruplom so še dr. Peter Vodopivec iz Ljubljane, Andrej Moritsch z Dunaja, Irene Birsa iz Avstralije, in Tom Priestley, z University of Alberta, Kanada.

V informaciji o DSS, ki jo je po konferenci za Naše

razgledje v Ljubljani 24. marca 1989 napisal dr. Rupel, je poudarek na sledeči misli:

"Sodelovanje med Society for Slovene Studies in Ljubljano sodi v projekt skupnega slovenskega kulturnega prostora in še posebej tkm. Tretje slovenske univerze. Člani DSS naj bi obiskovali slovenske univerzitetne ustanove, oziroma, na njih po možnosti tudi predaval in sodelovali pri naših raziskovalnih projektih, kakor naj bi naši domači slovenski strokovnjaki obiskovali ustreerne ustanove v ZDA in se udeleževali znanstvenih srečanj v tjini, posebej pa še kongresov AAASS, ki imajo v ameriški znanstveni javnosti velik ugled.

Revija *Slovene Studies* je že doslej objavljala dela eminentnih slovenskih strokovnjakov, kar naj bi se nadaljevalo in omogočalo informiranje ameriške-svetovne strokovne javnosti o slovenskih problemih in dosežkih."

R.L.L.

Še pet kilometrov bliže morju do l. 2000

Hrpelje - S podpisom treh pogodb za izvedbo pravljjalnih cestno-gradbenih del na odseku Kozina-Klanc v jesenskih im pomladnih mesecih akademškega leta 1988-89. V mislih imam sodelovanje univerzitetnega profesorja dr. Dimitrija Rupla, enega najvidnejših gostov iz Slovenije, doktorja filozofije iz univerze Brandeis, tedaj izrednega profesorja za sociologijo na Univerzi v Ljubljani, danes veleposlanika Slovenije v ZDA, in njegove skupine govornikov sekcijs na dvajseti letni konferenci AAASS (19. novembra 1988 v Honolulu, Havajih), posvečene temi: Problemi in perspektive etnične identifikacije: Odmiranje ali ponovna uveljavitev, Slovenski primer. Sodelovali z dr. Ruplom so še dr. Peter Vodopivec iz Ljubljane, Andrej Moritsch z Dunaja, Irene Birsa iz Avstralije, in Tom Priestley, z University of Alberta, Kanada.

Ob podpisu je dejal Jože Brodnik, predsednik uprave DARS, da je le-ta v četrttem letu izvedbe državnega avtocestnega programa (po novem namesto prvotnih 320 km na 528 km avtocest ter 35 km priključnih in razbremenilnih cest), ki naj bi se končal leta 2004, nekje na pol poti - 140 km avtocest je zgrajenih, več kot 80 km pa jih je v gradnji. Ob tem je Brodar še posebej izrazil željo, da se zadnji, petnajstkilometrski odsek proti Kopru s skupnimi naporom, močmi in modrostjo sprejme na vladni ravni v obliki lokacijskega načrta na pomlad prihodnjega leta.

To bi pomenilo, da bi v drugi polovici leta 1999 lahko začeli izvajati projekt. Proti Vipavski dolini čaka na delo samo še odsek prek Rebernic.

Vse drugo v Sloveniji, kar zadeva pomemben peti koridor, se že gradi (odseki od Šentjakoba prek Blagovice do Vranskega, prihodnje leto bodo začeli graditi most prek Mure in avtocesto mimo Murske Sobote) in dvomov o izvedbi programa ne more biti.

SEMINAR

TORONTO, Ont. - V nedeljo, 6. decembra, ob 4. uri popoldne bo v cerkveni dvorani na 611 Manning Ave., Toronto, seminar s sledečim programom:

Dr. Branka Lapajne:

Zanimivosti v slovenski zgodovini

Dr. Tone Štukelj:

Problemi Slovenije

Debato bo vodil **dr. Peter Klopčič**

Vsi vladljudo vabljeni!

Slovensko-kanadski svet

New York Mateja in Narcise

LJUBLJANA - Dopisnica POPtv iz New Yorka Zdenka Konda in njen še iz študentskih let vedno prijazni dopisnik Dela z druge strani Atlantika Veso Stojanov zibata - sina Jakoba in sta nadvse srečna.

Trenutno je v New Yorku velika glasbena atrakcija slovenski klarinetist Mate Bekavec (21), ki po magisteriju v Salzburgu pripravlja doktorat na glasbeni akademiji Juilliard (deluje v okviru proslavljenega Lincolnvega centra), kjer je bila od slovenskih glasbenikov dosležje Dubravka Tomšič Srebontnjak.

Mate, ki z lahkoto osvaja srca in ušesa glasbenih strokovnjakov, je našel prijazen dom pri slovenskem patru v New Yorku Krizologu Cimermanu, njegova največja oboževalka pa je Damjana Simončič, ki je pri newyorskem Metropolitanu operi akreditirana kot predstavnica slovenske nacionalne RTV Hiše.

Damjano pozna ljubitelji resne glasbe kot komentatorko in prevajalko ob neposrednih prenosih iz Metropolitanske, drugače pa glasbeno kultivirana dama živi pri svojem očetu Louisu Simončiču, ki je bil pred drugo svetovno vojno trgovec v Ljubljani (trgovino so imeli pri Karloškem mostu), po njej pa se je pohlepnu nacionalizacije umaknil v Ameriko in do upokojitve uspešno delal v newyorskem trgovskem verigi Bloomingdale.

Ravno zdaj je v New Yorku tudi najstarejši slovenski študent Ivan Silič, ki pri devetdesetih (dopolnil jih je aprila letos) opravlja magisterij iz umetnostne zgodovine na ljubljanski univerzi in se po vsakem uspešno opravljenem izpitu na poti proti Novi Gorici ustavi pri gostilničarki Katji Kavčič na dvorcu Zemono in dobro oceno zalije s kozarčkom temnega vina.

V New Yorku ima hčerko Neveno, ki je včasih bila balerina, zdaj pa je poročena z dovolj znamenit ameriškim pesnikom Stewartom Diamondom, cigar verzi so preveden tudi v slovenski jezik. Ivan Silič je tudi stric znamenite Nelide Nemec, ki

se po odhodu iz Hita ukvarja s svojim pravim poklicem (kot stric Ivan); umetnostno zgodovino in organiziranjem slikarskih razstav.

Je pa prava prihajajoča poslovna zvezda nekdanja slovenska smučarska reprezentantka Narcisa Šehovič (odlična veleslalomistka, nastopila je na svetovnem prvenstvu v Saalbachu), ki je v Denverju v Coloradu (v Vail in Beaver Creeku v Coloradu bo leta 1999 svetovno smučarsko prvenstvo) doštudirala finančni marketing.

Tako je dobila službo pri francoski bančni in poslovni multinacionalki Société Générale, ki ima prostore v Rockefellerjevem centru v New Yorku. Narcisa trenutno dela pri projektu združevanja uspešnih podjetij.

Za svoj živiljenjski cilj je kariero bančnice zastavila tudi druga nekdanja smučarska reprezentantka Katra Zajc in kot izvrstna pravnica že nekaj let deluje v Novi LB. Katra je hčerka nekdanjega predsednika Smučarske zveze Slovenije Janeza Zajca, ki je bolj zradi funkcije kot zaslug za smučanje nosil slovensko zastavo na zimskih olimpijskih igrah v Albertvillu, ki so za državo Slovenijo pomenila pomemben samostojni nastop.

Zanimivo, da nekdanji smučarji in smučarke uspešno stopajo v poslovni svet (seveda je mnogim vzor spet Bojan Križaj, ki je v poslu tako neponovljiv kot v športu), saj je tudi Tomaz Čižman (nosilec kolajne s svetovnega prvenstva v superveleslalomu v Vailu in nekaj časa fant do zdaj nedosegljive Mateje Svet) v Novem mestu uspešen trgovec s športno opremo.

NEDELO

Nedelja, 1. nov. 1998

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Gorazd Bajc

TRST/GORICA, It. - Ko sem se v četrtek, 15. oktobra, odpravil na predavanje o kominformu prof. Jožeta Pirjevca, ki ga je v mali dvorani gledališča France Prešeren priedilo istoimensko kulturno društvo, sem si, bolj od zgodovinskega podajanja enega najboljših poznavalcev spora med Titom in Stalinom, nadejal, da bi videl reakcije poslušalcev in dognal, ali ima dediščina informbirojskega spora še vedno svoj vpliv. Večer v Boljuncu me je prepričal, da sta še vedno prisotna tista nestrnost in odlanjanje drugače mislečega.

Kam vodi vse to? Ali je še vedno tako hladno, kot da bi ledena burja kominforma še vedno tulila in premetavala vsevprek naše zamejstvo? Dobil sem potrdilo - in ne samo zaradi posledic kominforma - da nekaj v našem zamejstvu ne gre in da je zato naša usoda vse bolj na nitki.

Nič novega, boste rekli, saj je med nami preveč govor in pisarjenja, da nekaj ne gre; tokrat pa bi rad izpostavil nekaj ključnih problemov, ki so na četrtkovem večeru močno prišli do izraza.

Pojdimo kar po vrsti. Prvič: zanimivemu in izčrpnevu prikazu prof. Pirjevca, ki je jasno prikazal vzroke takratnega spora, je sledila živahna diskusija, ki je že takoj pokazala eno od številnih slabosti našega zamejstva. Prof. Pirjevec je posredoval na koncu predavanja

tudi tale zanimivi podatek: ko je leta 1953 grozil poseg jugoslovanske vojske na meji med obema conama, je imel Vittorio vidali že pripravljene oborožene ljudi, s katerimi je italijanska vlada tudi računala.

Na tale podatek je bil odziv negativen, češ da je to laž. Pri tem se sprašujem naslednje: če niti zgodovinarju ne verjamemo, ker nam pač vedno ne uga-ja, kar reče, komu naj verjamemo glede naše preteklosti? Bomo ostali za vedno zaverovani v lastno "resnico", kljub temu da nam bodo strokovnjaki na strokovnem način dokazali, da ni bilo prav tako, kot si mi predstavljamo in želimo?

Obstaja seveda tudi možnost nepristransnosti strokovnjaka; v tem primeru pa imamo dve možnosti: prvo, naj se od strokovnjaka zah-teva, naj navede, od kod je črpal podatek; drugo, kdor se ne strinja, naj sam pove, kar je bilo v podajanju strokovnjaka laživo, in nato dokumentirano navede pravo resnico. V drugačnem primeru je obtoževanje strokovnjaka brezpredmetno.

Druugič: v zamejstvu je bila 50-letnica informbirojskega spora le bežno omenjena; pohvala naj gre zato KD France Prešeren, ker je organiziralo večer. Pri tem pa me sploh ne zanima, ali je organizator "rus", "napol-rus", "uod ta belih" ali pa neopredeljen! Neštetokrat je bil in je še vedno v zamejstvu ideoleski bojkot zanimivih in pohvale vrednih preditev, predavanj, razprav, itd. Zakaj ne v Peterlinovo

dvorano v ulici Donizetti ali pa v Gregorčičevu na ulici sv. Frančiška ali pa na proslavo tega ali onega društva, na Drago itd? Koliko zanimivih in poučnih večerov je bilo zapravljenih v imenu ideoleskih pregrad? Je "kominformski" duh (misljen seveda kot simbol odklanjanja drugega) še vedno najmočnejši?

Tretjič: v zamejstvu večkrat manjkajo najosnovnejše informacije o preteklosti in o sedanjem stanju; krivdi ideoleskih predstodkov pa se pridružuje tudi krivda vodilnih elit.

Zakaj ni govora oziroma odprtrega soočanja o naših najaktualnejših problemih? Tako težko pričakovani zaščitni zakon ni npr. še ustvaril javne debate med zamejci! Zakaj ne preveriti impulza Slovencev o tem, kar sploh oni menijo? Razen nekaterih časopisnih informacij ni prišlo do nobenega skupnega javnega soočanja med našimi političnimi predstavniki. Ali ne bi lahko bila letošnja Draga eden od možnih forumov? Končno bi se srečala širša zamejska mavrica skupaj in bi vsaj nekaj ur govorila, poslušala in soustvarjala debato o naši skupni zamejski usodi.

Na zgoraj navedene kritike dobim klasičen odgovor: saj se že veliko dela, več kot toliko ni moč narediti in povrhu tega je premalo zanimanja.

Res je, da je, še posebno med mladimi, zaskrbljajoča apatija in da zato trud organizatorjev rodi premalo sadov. Na četrtkovem večeru pa smo bili priča, da ni vedno tako: prvič, je že sam moderator večera gospod Vojko Slavec na začetku poudaril, da so pripravili večer na željo mladih v društvu, ki bi se radi seznanili s tem, kaj je bil pravzaprav kominform (naslov večera je bil namreč "Kominform, kaj je to?"); drugič, med dolgo debato je bilo edino vprašanje, ki se je konkretno vezalo na Pirjevecovo predavanje in je odražalo konkretno zanimanje obogativne lastnega vedenja o polpreteklosti, prišlo iz vrst mladih!

(dalje na str. 15)

Dr. Jože Velikonja o letošnji Dragi

V najnovejši številki tržaško-goriškega MLADIKE je objavljen tekst pisma, ki ga je bil dr. Jože Velikonja iz Seattla naslovil na predsednika Društva slovenskih izobražencev. To društvo namreč organizira vsakoletne Študijske dneve Draga in je v svojem pismu dr. Velikonja izrazil svoje mnenje in tudi pomisleke skupno s priporočili glede bodočih teh pomembnih srečanj. Tekst je posredovan v celoti iz Mladike, št. 8, 1998.

Ur. AD

Ko se je podiral stari sistem, so bili vsi ti govorniki dobrošli oznanjevalci novega veta, danes ne vžgejo več, posebno če ponavljajo govor, ki so jih dan ali dva prej imeli pred svojimi sodelavci v stranki. Voditelji razprave ste pa mnogo preveč dobrohotni, ko dovolite, da se pet-minutne pripombe razvlečejo v polurne govor. Na tem koncu sveta smo navajeni, da vodja debate govornika po petih minutah prekine. Prav tako prekine govorca, če se oddalji od predmeta debate. Morali bi razmisli, kako nekaj takega izvesti.

Zaradi dolgih govorov marsikdo, ki bi lahko kaj prispeval k razpravi, ni mogel do besede. S tem Draga izgublja bistveno pestrost, ki se je zgodovinsko kazala v različnosti mnenj in pogledov.

Težko je tudi kontrolirati, kako reagira poslušalstvo. Nisem bil začuden, kako je s sarkazmom komentiralo Pirjevec odgovor na Pučnikov napad na zgodovinarje.

Pirjevec je imel vsekakor prav, da se je oglasil in bi moral njegove pripombe vzeti kar resno.

Pučnik je imel prav, da je opozoril na formulacijo, ki so jo podpisali zgodovinarji. Pirjevec pa prav tako, da ne bi smeli cele stroke metati v en koš. Zgodovinarji niso "naši" ali "njihovi". Ločiti bi morali med dobrimi in slabimi zgodovinarji. Posebno pozorni bi morali biti do zgodovinarjev, ki pišejo kaj drugače, kot bi si mi želeti. Pučnik je na to opozoril in dejansko je to Pirjevec potrdil. Griesser-Pečarjeva, ki menda velja za "našo zgodovinarjo" je na tem polju komaj začetnik, kot je pokazala s svojo knjigo o Rožmanovem procesu.

Le delno sem ujel razpravo, pri kateri je sodeloval minister Rop. Po njegovih pripombah res ni čudno, da ima Slovenija gospodarske težave. Opozjam na dve stvari: minister, odgovoren za ta resor, res ne bi smel govoriti, kaj naj bi Slovenija napravila, ampak to, kar v resnici dela pod njegovim vodstvom.

Drugo pa, da Draga in Općine niso na ozemlju republike Slovenije in je zato vse govorjenje o načrtih tam za ljudi zunaj le zanimivo pripovedovanje. Ali so bili mladi poslušalci predsem prišleki z one strani meje?

Morda bi bilo koristno v bodoče obesiti nekje zemljovid slovenskega ozemlja in na njem narisati meje republike, potem pa predavatelje prositi, naj povedo, o kom ali čem govorijo. Tod ni govor o slovenskem kulturnem

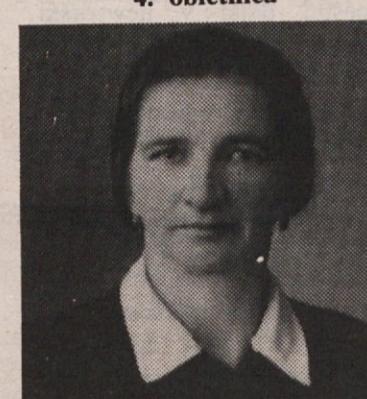
(dalje na str. 15)

V NEPOZABEN SPOMIN STANISLAV IN MARIJA MRVA

16. obletnica



umrl 19. nov. 1982



umrla 23. okt. 1994

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

Zalujoči:

Stane in Tone Mrva z družinama, sinova Marinka Tominc z družino, hčerka ter ostalo sorodstvo.

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Močno deževje po Sloveniji povzročilo veliko težav – Najhuje na Celjskem

Sredi preteklega tedna je prišlo do katastrofalnih poplav po več slovenskih krajih, predvsem na Celjskem. Fotografija je sicer iz Vipave, kjer je reka Vipava poplavila 35 hiš in nekaj ulic v središču mesta. Na Celjskem so poplava največ škode naredile v občinah Nazarje, Žalec, Celje in Laško. Voda je zalila mnoge tovarne in hiše, poškodovanih je več km cest. V bližini naselja Zgornji Log pri Litiji npr. je zemeljski plaz v nedeljo zvečer zasul magistralno cesto. Gre za glavno cestno povezavo med Litijo in Ljubljano, odstraniti bo treba kar sedem tisoč kubičnih metrov zemlje; zato bo cesta zaprta za tri tedne. V zadnjem mesecu in pol so bila številna hujša neurja po Sloveniji, povročena škoda je ocenjena za več kot 20 milijard tolarjev.



Arheološke najdbe na novomeškem Marofu

Grobovi, polni jantarja

Če bi hoteli narediti kopije najdenih steklenih jagod, bi bilo to nekajkrat dražje, kot če bi jih izdelali iz zlata

Na letošnjem štirimesečnem arheološkem izkopavanju na Kapiteljskih njivah na Marofu nad Novim mestom so odkrili 41 grobov iz 4. do 1. stoletja pred našim štetjem, torej iz mlajše železne dobe oziroma latena. V tem predu bodo morali arheologi Dolenjskega muzeja iz Novega mesta pod vodstvom dipl. arheologa Boruta Križa kopati še dve do tri leta, da bodo raziskali doslej znano območje grobišč.

Na Kapiteljskih njivah je že leta 1984 začel izkopavanji danes že pokojni kustos Dolenjskega muzeja Tone Knez, ki je bil pred obsežnim delom.

"Celotna doslej znana površina grobišč meri 22 tisoč kvadratnih metrov, te je bilo treba ročno odkopati, vse raziskati, posneti, narisati in nato najdeno restavrirati. V minulih petih letih intenzivno delamo, ker gre za zavarovalno izkopavanje. Letos smo odkopali in raziskali 1800 kvadratnih metrov, čaka pa nas še od dva do tri tisoč kvadratnih metrov. Sveda, če se ne bo pojavilo še kaj novega – kot se je letos naselje," je povedal vodja raziskovanja Borut Križ.

Izkopavanja na Kapiteljskih njivih so nujna, če želimo ohraniti izredno pomemben del zgodovinske dediščine tega prostora. Tega se zavajajo tudi v občini Novo mesto, ki skupaj z ministrstvom za kulturo financira raziskovanje. Zakaj nujna? Borut Križ je pojasnil:

"Najdišče je na vrhu hriba, zato se spira zemlja, tako je njen sloj nad grobovi vse tanjši. Gre za polja in travnike, kjer orjejo, in pri tem zaradi tenke plasti zemlje sežejo do najdišča. Tako so že poškodovali številne predmete. Pri kovinskih opravi svoje tudi dolenska kraška zemlja, ki je kisla, zdaj pa pada še kisla dež. Nekaj dodajo kemija z gnojili in škropljenjem, pa mehanske poškodbe in končno zmrzal."

Letos so pri izkopavanju pomagali delavci, najeti prek javnih del, in številni restavatorji. Tudi številni študentje so prosili, da bi smeli sodelovati pri izkopavanju. Prišli so študentje arheologije z Dunaja in Zagreba, pa tudi številni iz drugih fakultet v Avstriji in Italiji. Najdbe na Kapiteljskih njivih so namreč v evropskem merilu senzacionalne in najdeno vsako leto vzbudi posebno pozornost v svetu. Zato ne čudi zanimanje tujih študentov in strokovnjakov.

Doslej so na Kapiteljskih njivih izkopali 630 grobov iz

Jože Velikonja

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

nem delu v Sloveniji brez vsiljenih meja, pogosto je bil govor o administrativnih ukrepih upravnih organov sosednje države.

Draga mora paziti, da ostane vseslovenska, enako odprta vsem, obenem pa pozorna, da ne postane politična tribuna. Na to sem že nekajkrat opozarjal in opozorilo ponavljam. Pridružujem se tudi nasvetu, ki ga je napisal Jurij Paljk v Novem glasu, naj bi privabili na Općine več ljudi iz zamejstva – marsikoga sem zaman iskal med obiskovalci, posebno sem pogrešal Korošce – nikakor pa ne bi smela pozabiti na nas po svetu, ki nam je morda Draga še najbolj dragocena.

Vam in vsem znancem želim mnogo uspehov in korajže za Vaše prizadevanje.

Jože Velikonja

latenske dobe. To ni le največje najdišče v Sloveniji, temveč je tu več kot polovica vseh pri nas najdenih latenskih grobov, saj jih je iz te dobe drugod po državi 600. Letos arheologi niso našli situl, ki jih je bilo tu več kot druge na svetu, vendar so bile najdbe zelo lepe.

"Letošnje najdbe so spet krasne in raziskovanje je obetavno. Čeprav v grobovih nismo našli zlata kot v minulih letih, bilo je pa zelo veliko jantarnih izdelkov," je povedal tehnični risar Frenk Božič, ki je risal in upodobil najdeno.

Jantarja je v grobovih na Kapiteljskih njivah izredno veliko, kar kaže, da so bili prebivalci, ki so jih tam pokopavali, zelo bogati. Jantar je bil namreč takrat izredno dragoceno, celo bolj kot zlato, ki so ga izpirali v bližnjih zlatonosnih rekah (na primer Dravi), medtem ko je moral jantar priti po jantarni poti z Baltika. Ta pa je vodila preko Slovenije.

Kako so si lahko ljudje kupoval jantar? "Tukajšnji prebivalci so bili izredno bogati. Imeli so železo. V grobovih – številni so bili že izropani, vendar so še vedno ostali dokaj polni, da ne govorimo o nedotaknjenih – so bili številni dolgi železni meči, sulice, ščiti, noži, sekire ... Tukajšnji prebivalci so imeli na voljo dovolj železa, ki je bilo takrat izredno pomembno, znali so ga izvrstno obdelovati in za izdelke so lahko dobili kar koli," je pojasnil Borut Križ.

Ob najdenem železu pa se mu zastavlja vprašanje: "Je bilo morda tu v resnici doma svetovno znano norisko železo? Vsi vemo, da območje Novega mesta v rimskih časih seveda ni so-

dilo pod provinco Norik, ki je bila severnejša, temveč k Panoniji, vendar bogate najdbe kažejo, da so morda tudi izdelke naših krajev zradi kakovosti železa in izdelanega šteli k noriškim?"

V ženskih grobovih so tudi letos našli veliko železnih in bronastih sponk (fibul), bronastih zapestnic in steklenega okrasja. Slednje, naj gre za jagode ali druge izdelke, je bilo narejeno po postopku, ki ga danes ne poznamo in ne obvladamo.

V Dolenjskem muzeju so že zeleni turistom ponuditi steklene kopije najdenega. Zato so se obrnili na več steklarni pri nas in po Evropi, vendar so dobili odgovor, da to ni mogoče ali da bi bilo neizmerno drag. Iz ene so odgovorili, da najdajo raje narediti steklene jagode iz zlata, pa bodo nekajkrat cenejše.

V izropanem grobu so letos naleteli na srebrni prstan, ki je bil pomešan med žganino in so ga roparji očitno prezrli. Vprašanje je, kaj vse je bilo v grobu, saj je bil večji kot drugi in po načinu pokopa je kazal, da je bila pokojna pomembna. Ni bilo še razlikovanja, da

Hladen veter

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

Četrtek, med sicer vedno zanimivimi osebnimi pričevanjemi, ki so še kako obogatila debato, a so večkrat prešla v medsebojna obtoževanja in povezovanja s sedanjoščjo, je gospod Anton Korsič direktno vprašal prof. Pirjevec, kdaj bodo zamejski Slovenci enotni. Odgovor je bil: ne bomo enotni, dokler ne bomo presegli takšnih lokalističnih delitev in dokler ne bomo dosegli skupnih interesov.

Na četrtkovem večeru je tako spet prišla na dan kruta zamejska resnica, ki negativno spremlja in pogovjuje našo usodo: očitno med nami zamejci ni, ne glede na versko ali ideološko prepričanje, skupnega cilja. ■

NOVI GLAS
22. oktobra 1998

bi pomembne pokopavali posebej, stran od drugih, vendar se je že videla razlika.

Kateremu ljudstvu pripadajo odkopani grobovi? "Mi jim rečemo keltski, ker so v njih dolgi železni meči v nožnicah, kar je bilo značilno za Kelte, vendar dvomišimo, da so bili na Kapiteljskih njivah pokopani pripadniki tega ljudstva. Očitno so tu staroselci, ki so prevzeli nekatere keltske značilnosti."

So to Iliri? "Mi Ilirom vedno rečemo sorodno prebivalstvo, saj staroselci verjetno niso bili niti Iliri niti Kelti. Prebivalstva, ki je tu živel, ne znamo opredeliti etnično, saj je bilo tu pred Iliri," je povedal Borut Križ.

Milovan Dimitrič
Delo, 28. avgusta 1998

Pianistka Dubravka Tomšič-Srebotnjak gostuje po ZDA

New York – Z drugim klavirskim koncertom Saint-Sensa v Grace Rainey Rogers avditoriju newyorskega Metropolitanskega muzeja umetnosti je 31. oktobra zvezča znana slovenska pianistka Dubravka Tomšič-Srebotnjak začela svojo najnovješo turnejo po ZDA. Poleg dveh nastopov v New Yorku, bo koncertirala še v Rochesteru v severnem delu države New York in v Atlanti v Georgiji, kjer pa se bo predstavila s 3. Beethovenovim klavirskim koncertom.

NOVI GROBOVI

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

pom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Edward G. Pryatel

Dne 1. novembra je umrl 74 let stari Edward G. Pryatel, mož Verne, roj. Sokol, oče Nancy Klingshirn, 3-krat stari oče, sin Louisa in Mary Pryatel (oba že pok.), brat Roberta. Pogreb je bil 4. novembra s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Viljema in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1255. Vsi veliki misijonarji so iskali in

iščijo pomoč za oznanjevanje evangelija in vztrajnost pri delu pri Njem, ki je rekel: "Prosite z vero, in kar hočete boste prejeli". Dragi misijonski sodelavec, draga sestra, dragi brat, koliko pa mi storimo za oznanjevanje svoje vere? Sv. Janez Krizostom, pridigar, je rekel: "Ne morem verjeti, da bi bil nekdo zveličan, če se ni trudil za zveličanje svojega bližnjega."

Oglasil se je misijonar Lojze Letonja CM. Vsem priateljem in dobrotnikom pošilja iskrene pozdrave in prosi za molitve, ki naj spremljajo njegovo delo. On se tudi v molitvi spominja vseh dobrotnikov, in vseh, ki jih je imel priložnost srečati v Clevelandu, Torontu ali pa tudi v Sloveniji. Njegov naslov: Ul. Gorkogo 100, 630099 Novosibirsk, Rusija.

Naslov misijonarja Mavriča: Rev. Tomač Mavrič CM, 622084, Sverdlovskaja Oblast 3435 Nižni Tagil, Ul. Kalinina D 95, KB 49, AR 2172 Rusija.

Gotovo bosta misijonarja zelo vesela, če bosta prejela od kogarkoli kakšen domač pozdrav. Od misijonarja Janeza Severja pa še pričakujemo naslov.

Naslov misijonarja Jožefa Kramarja SDB naj bi bil Don Bosco-Boroko III, P.O. Box 7579 - NCD, Papua New Guinea. Zahvaljuje se za lanski božični dar, kateri mu je zelo prav prišel v težki nesreči, ki je prizadela tamkajšnje prebivalstvo. Priporoča se v molitv. Sicer pravi, da ga zdravje še kar služi, le oči mu pešajo.

Iz Večnega mesta se je oglasil msgr. Jezernik, ki med drugim piše: "Za nami je letošnji simpozij o škofu Tomažu Hrenu, a pred sabo imamo še načrte za prihodnjega, ki bo o Petru Pavlu Glavarju.

Večno mesto se pripravlja na tisočletni jubilej. Vse bazilike obnavljajo, kot tudi druge cerkve. Slovenik ne zaostaja in v letošnjem letu smo posodobili in obnovili vse razen zadnjega nadstropja, ki bo prišlo na vrsto drugo leto.

Takšen je približno okvir, v katerem teče letošnja priprava za božič in sveto leto. Spremlja nas misel na Slomška, in na trenutek njegove beatifikacije."

Prav vsem pa naroča lepe pozdrave iz Rima.

Rektor mariborskega semenišča dr. Marjan Turnšek se je oglasil 25. oktobra tudi na naše pismo v maju, ko smo pričakovali, da nam pošlje fotografijo letošnjih novomašnikov:

"Prisrčen pozdrav iz Mariborskega bogoslovja, kjer smo že utirili letošnje življenne v ustaljen dnevni red. Hvala za prijazno pismo, ki diha vašo pripravljenost za žrtvovanje za nas oz. za naše bogoslovje, in gorečnost za misijonsko poslanstvo. Pozdrav in zahvala vsem članom-sodelavcem MZA. Z veseljem prilagam nov seznam letošnjih bogoslovcev, še posebej zato, ker se je v prvi letnik prijavilo kar 13 novih bogoslovcev.

Prav danes (25. okt.) pooldne odhajamo v Turnišče v Prekmurju, kjer bodo posvečeni letošnji diakoni, osem po številu. Ti so: Vladimir Bizjak (vzdržuje ga Katoliška ženska liga župnije Brezmadežne v Toronto); Boštjan Čeh (Antonija Gregorin); Damjan Kejzar (Rev. Franc Šeškar); Jože Prah (gospa vdove župnije Brezmadežne v Toronto); Jožef Rogač (Anita Beaulieu, New Jersey); Matija Tratnjek (Polde in Ivanka Pretnar); Branko Umek (v spomin Karla Wolbanga); Janez Wagner (Milena Stropnik).



Mašniško posvečenje v Mariboru, 29. junija 1998, v mariborski stolnici. Na fotografiji so štirje redovniki, šest škofijskih novomašnikov in vodstvo bogoslovja.

Semenišče je zapustil Janez Oblonšek, ki je bil lani v petem letniku.

V naši škofiji namreč letos še ni bilo diakonskega posvečenja. V Ljubljani in Kopru so jih posvetili že avgusta, ker so to povezali s praznovanjem Stiškega cistercijanskega samostana, saj so tudi cistercijani letos imeli diakona. Zato bom tudi priložil sliko z današnjega posvečenja in junijskoga posvečenja novomašnikov.

Letošnji novomašniki, posvečeni v mariborski škofiji: Matej Jakopič (vzdrževan od V. in Minke Kmetič); Anton Kmet (Stane in Frieda Gerdin); Jože Lipovšek; Simon Potnik (Mari Celestina); Davorin Vreča (Tone in Marica Lavriša); Janko Babič; Srečko Fras (Štefan in Ana Novak).

Upam, da ste vsi dobrotniki imeli pismene stike in jih še nadaljujete. Molitev vaših so pa vsi potrebni na odgovornih službah. Dobrotinja, ki se je lansko leto odločila za podpiranje bogoslovca iz njenega rojstnega kraja Saša Popijala pošilja svojo letno vzdrževalnino direktno v semenišče in je v rednih pismenih stikih.

Iz tretjega letnika sta izstopila dva bogoslovca zaradi bolezni.

Za lažje razumevanje in predstavljanje, kje in kako uporabimo vaše oz. dobrotnikove darove, vam naj sporočim, da tudi letošnji izračun škofije o stroških za redno vzdrževanje enega bogoslovca na mesec: letos to znese okoli 39.000 SIT.

Bog Vam povrni za vso vašo pomoč in vsakemu dobrotniku posebej. Mi se vas vseh redno spominjam v molitvi. Jaz vsako nedeljo v ta namen darujem sv. mašo.

Naj vas vse in vse dobrotnike sprembla pripršnja Roženvenske Matere božje in č. A.M. Slomška.

Lep pozdrav v Gospodu, Marjan Turnšek, rektor semenišča v Mariboru"

Misijonska nabirka na misijonski nedelji v Gilbertu, Minn., s strani ge. Anice Tushar, bo objavljena v naslednjem dopisu MSIP.

Za bogoslovke vzdrževalnine od nabirka MZA Lethbridge, ga. Cveta Mahnič, in MZA Windsor, ga. Mimi Martinčič za dva bogoslovca kan. \$1000 (že oddoljeno ljubljanskemu semenišču). Za bogoslovca v Sunyani, Gana, ga. Maksa Žagar \$500. Neimenovani za misijonarja Cukaleta v spomin na g. Wolbanga \$500, za lačne in potrebne \$500, za maše \$400, za bogoslovce v Afriki \$500, za poštnino \$100, skupaj \$2000.

Vsem dobrotnikom tisočeri Bog plačaj za njih posebno velikodusno žrtev.

Vsem dobrotnikom zagotavljam, da ste vsak dan v naših skromnih molitvah. Iskren in hvaležen misijonski pozdrav prav vsem.

Za MZA,

Sonja Ferjan
79 Lunness Road
Toronto, Ont.
Kanada M8W 4M7
(416) 255-2519

KOLEDAR

društvenih prireditev

NOVEMBER

14. – Pevski zbor Jadran ima koncert v SDD na Waterloo Rd.

14. – Belokranjski klub priredi martinovanje, v SND na St. Clair Ave. Pričetek ob 6.30 zv. Igra Stan Mejač orkester.

15. – Mladinski pevski zbor kr. št. 2 SNPJ ima koncert ob 60. obljetnici ustanovitve, v SDD na Recherjevi ulici.

DECEMBER

4. – Slovensko ameriški kulturni svet priredi Srečanje s škofom Pevcem na Borromeo s sv. mašo ob 7h zvečer.

5. – Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti priredi Miklavževanje v šolski dvorani. Pričetek ob 6.30 zv.

6. – Slovenska šola pri Sv. Vidu priredi miklavževanje, v farni dvorani. Pričetek ob 3. uri pop.

6. – SKD Triglav, Milwaukee, ima miklavževanje na Triglavskem parku.

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