

*Let Not The Light
Of Freedom
Be Extinguished!*

American Home
over 100 years
of
serving
American-
Slovenians

Vol. 103, No. 39



USPS 024100

Serving over 200,000 American Slovenians

AMERIC

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

MILAN KRAVANJA
1301 COURTHOUSE RD APT 1710
ARLINGTON VA 22201-2537

Charles Ipavec is speaker at Heritage Gathering

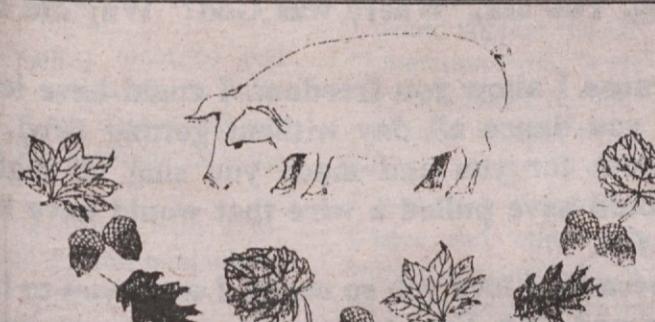
The Slovenian American Heritage Foundation invites all to attend the sixth talk in their 2001 lecture series. The foundation is extremely pleased that Charles F. Ipavec, a founder of the Federation of Slovenian National Homes, will discuss the history, development, and future of the Slovenian National Homes.

The event, which is free and open to the public, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 10 at 7 p.m. in the Lower Hall of the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Avenue in Euclid. A coffee and strudel social will follow the lecture.

There is no doubt, that the Slovenian National Homes have been the heart of Slovenian social and cultural activities in the Cleveland area for almost a century. These institutions served as the focus for community life in their respective neighborhoods offering a venue for

performances, meetings, weddings, dances and balinka. In his presentation, Charles Ipavec will present this uniquely Slovenian tendency of building "National Homes" wherever they live. He will also focus on the history of the National Homes in the Cleveland area and discuss their current status and future.

Charles Ipavec, a member of the Slovenian American Heritage Foundation, has long been active in Slovenian organizations in the Cleveland area. He was a founding member of the Federation of Slovenian National Homes and has served as their Executive Director and Legal Counsel. He is also a director of the St. Clair Slovenian National Home and was named Slovenian Man of the Year in 1973. Mr. Ipavec is an attorney in private practice specializing in labor arbitration law.



'KOLINE' are back again!

The Slovenska Pristava Pensioners Club (SPPC) will once again hold its annual fall event 'Koline' on Sunday, October 14. It is a traditional Slovenian custom to make homemade rice and blood sausage (krvave klobase) at this time of year.

Serving will begin at 12:30 p.m. and continue until 3 p.m. Included in the dinner will be one big rice or blood sausage and one link of fresh garlic sausage (pečenica) with sauerkraut fried potatoes, strudel and coffee.

The proceeds will go towards the financial support for both Slovenian

Saturday Schools of St. Mary's and St. Vitus parishes, as well as many other numerous causes and community projects.

Every year we have more and more people attending this annual event. This must be a true sign that the sausages personally made by some of the members of (SPPC) are really good!

So we invite everyone to come and enjoy a delicious homemade dinner, among friends in the beautiful autumn atmosphere at Slovenska Pristava.

Frank Urankar

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, OCTOBER 4, 2001

ISSN Number 0164-68X

60¢



Bishop Baraga Celebration September 22 and 23 was held at Lansing, MI. This picture is of the Cleveland pilgrims taken on the front steps of St. Mary's Cathedral.

(Photo by FRANK SEGA)

Kres Welcomes New Members

Folklorna skupina Kres would like to invite anyone interested, who is at least a freshman in high school, to join us for a meeting on Sunday, Oct. 14 at St. Mary's Collinwood in the old gym at 7 p.m.

For more information or if you have any questions please feel free to contact Lisa (440) 944-2538.



Frank Urankar presents the donations from the Cleveland organizations to Rev. Alex Sample III at the annual Bishop Baraga Association meeting in Lansing.

(Photo by FRANK SEGA)

Waterloo Celebrates 75 Years

Waterloo Slovenian Home will be celebrating its 75th Anniversary on Saturday, October 20. Doors open at 4:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at 5:30 p.m.

A delicious dinner will be prepared by Julie Zalar, as only she knows how.

Dancing from 7:30 to 11:30 to the delightful tunes of the Jeff Pecon Orchestra.

Ticket price is \$20 and can be reserved by calling Dorothy Gorjup at 732-9231 or any SWH Board member. Deadline for tickets is Sunday, Oct. 14th.

Come and help celebrate another milestone in one of our Slovenian Homes in the Cleveland area.

West Park resumes Friday dances

I would like to remind all of you that the W.P.S.N.H. (West Park Slovenian National Home), 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, has started Friday night dances and will continue until Friday, Dec. 14, with the best polka bands from around Cleveland.

I wish we could hire all of you, but we can hire only so many, hoping to get others for the spring schedule. In addition to Fridays we will have our 3rd W. P. Sunday

reunion on Oct. 7 starting at 3 p.m. with Happy Timers BBC. They will be followed by the Ed Zalar Orchestra and Northern Ohio BBC from 7:30 on, hoping to have a jam session.

Ed Zalar and his mom are working hard to make this Sunday dance a success. Food and refreshments will be available and we have extra parking across the street.

--Marie Pivik

American Home on Web

You can e-mail notices, articles, information directly to the American Home newspaper at ah@buckeyeweb.com

2 Mlakar's Walk Down Memory Lane



AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, OCTOBER 4, 2001

News flash. Ray is staying off his soap box for this Memory Walk. Well, I got to wait for my new supply of jokes. So I will take the time to write a few outstanding sayings that are worthwhile to remember:

"Shoot for the moon – even if you miss, you'll be among the stars."

"Reverence for the past is important, but so is regard for the future."

"People who know the least always seem to know the loudest."

"An egotist is someone who is never in doubt, but often in error."

Well, during the school years and summer breaks, it was hard to find jobs, period. Either they felt you were too young, or perhaps at an age where you would be drafted soon into the service. I did land a couple of jobs that I guess the everyday person would not accept. One of the part time jobs I had while at John Marshall working after school, and during vacation, was at a west side funeral home.

No use mentioning the name of the funeral home for they are all gone now. Even "Father Time" has called them home. You name it, I did it. I was a glorified "Go-Fur", you know... go for this, go for that. Cut grass, wash windows, shine brass rails along the steps leading to the funeral home.

Cutting grass back then was with a push mower with no motor. Also aided in loaning out chairs to individuals for their various functions. Washing a fleet of cars and they had cars from ambulances to limos to the hearse as well as the so-called "pick-up wagon." They all had to be washed, waxed on a regular basis.

Working five days after school for three hours and all day Saturday got me \$7.00 a week plus 50 cent tip... whoopie. The last of the big spenders, but back then in the 1940s \$7.50 was good money.

One summer I worked for a casket company on St. Clair Avenue. No use mentioning their name although they, too, were big in their day for there was never a lay-off or slow up. People were dying to get their products. When I first went for the job, the foreman asked what I would like to do. I said, "Hey, I'd like to have that job there, handling a light drill, drilling holes in the casket and putting handles on them." He said, "No, that job is only for the older guys." So he started me off

putting the fiber in the bottom of the caskets and gluing the satin to the inside lid. Needless to say tacking down the fiber in the bed of the casket did not make it a posture-pedic job by no means.

"Not bad," but then he said, "Now you can put the finishing touches on each casket and put the wide hemmed overlap around the casket." This had to be tacked in place with small tacks. Here he said, "I'll show you. You put a whole bunch of these tacks in your mouth, swish them around so the flat head of the tack is headed out and use the tack hammer, it is magnetized. Odd dam, me and the tacks in the mouth just wasn't working. When he was not watching, I would take the tack in my mouth and push it into the fabric with my hand, and then pound it in. He caught me a couple of times and said, "Put the tacks in your mouth. You will never finish a casket pushing each tack into place with your fingers."

I tried, he came to me and slapped me on the back and fortunately none of the tacks went down my throat. I said, "That is enough; I quit!" I'll do anything, but no more tacks in my mouth. So that was the end of that job.

By that time I was old enough to drive and had my own driver's license and so I went back to the funeral home that I had worked for some years previously. Oh yeah, I got to drive, but not the kind of driving I wanted. I got ambulance runs, I even go to go after quite a few of the bodies in homes, morgues and hospitals.

During funerals I always got stuck running out with the flowers to the grave and get there before the real funeral procession showed up. If the funeral was at a church, I had plenty of time to get the flowers to the cemetery, but if the services were held at the funeral home, it was a rush job. Unfortunately I did not have police or funeral escort like the procession and I had to stop for each traffic light. There were times when the funeral procession was taking the scenic route to the cemetery to give me time to unload the flower van and hang flowers from the tent and by the vault lid.

Unfortunately, they had a young son, younger than me and he got to work at the funeral home, but I would not call what he did work. On Saturdays he would use the Limo for weddings and

when he came back he'd say, "Ray vacuum the limo, get rid of the rice, confetti, decorating ribbons. We have to use this limousine for an afternoon funeral service." Then he would tell me with a grin that the groom had

given him a five dollar tip. That did it.

I had a talk with the owner and said the son gets all the weddings, limo rentals and I get the death call pickups. There was never a dead guy in the back that

gave me a tip when I got his body to the funeral home. I said I am giving you two weeks notice; I am leaving for a fairer job.

That was the end of the funeral business for me.

Share Your Life With Me

by RUDY FLIS

My daughter Monica gave my wife, Therese, a book. Its title is "Mom, Share Your Life With Me." I also received a book from Monica – "Dad Share Your Life With Me."

First page is January 1 and the last page is December 31. Under the date is a question or request. For example: Jan 1 – "What was your day and date of birth?" Get the idea?

Well, Monica likes to check up on her investments. So, when she is over for a visit, she pages through our books to see if we are filling in our entries. Monica is upset with her mom not because her mother isn't filling in her book, but because of her mother's brevity.

For July 13, there is a question. It is "Do you remember having a favorite candy? How much did it cost?" Answer: Chocolate, 5 cents. That's all she wrote. My wife Therese is not a woman of a few words. But you

would never know that if you read her entries in the book.

Now in my book, Sept. 28, (which is my Dad's birthday) poses a simple question. "Did you ever have a good friend who did something mean to you?" Man, how am I going to remember something like that? So I put in my book these words, "Therese Bruening was my best friend in high school, – Then she married me!" I think I wrote that bit of humor for my kids benefit.

Well, that page was shown to my most beautiful and dearest wife. Big mistake, it should not have been shown to her.

I ate supper with my wife tonight. All seems to be well, although I think I shall sleep with one eye open for a night or two.

Do you think my kid showed my wife that page to get her dad in trouble? And, do you think it was payback time for me for all the commotion the kids made when I started to eat my food before they had a chance to say grace?

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS

by John Mercina

WHERE WAS GOD?

(Received via e-mail)

"I know you're mad at me right now. That's all right. People have been mad at me before and will be again. Being mad is part of being human. My son got mad, too. It's all right to be mad sometimes at injustice or the lack of charity."

"You probably think I am unjust and uncharitable when an airplane goes down like that. All those people lost. The children gone. It doesn't seem right; it can't be loving. You ask, 'Where was God?' Why did he allow that to happen?"

"I allowed it to happen because I allow you freedom. I could have left you on a string and made you dance all day without getting tired. I could have moved your mouth for you and made you sing all night without growing hoarse. I could have pulled a wire that would have let you soar skyward and never fall."

"I could have, but I didn't because I love you so much. I want you to be free to decide when to dance and sing. Free to determine when you will come to me in faith and hope. Because you are free, some of you choose not to dance or sing. Some of you select hatred over love, revenge over forgiveness, bombs over a helping hand. As you choose, I watch. I do not disappear. I listen to both, the songs and the bombs. And I remember."

"Where was God?" you wonder... I was there. I whispered in the ear of a little girl, 'Don't be afraid, I am with you.' I held the hand of a business woman as tightly as she clutched mine. I cradled a pilot against my shoulder as if he were a baby again."

"Amid the paralyzing fear, I was there, as I was there with my son in the garden. Amid the unbearable pain, I was there, as I was with him as he was whipped. Amid the terrible realization that life was ending too soon, I was there, with him as he hung on the cross and asked, like you, 'My God, why have you forsaken me?'

"I had not forsaken him. I did not forsake them. I was there as they fell and as they rose to eternal joy. I listened to their anger, answered their questions and showed them why they had been created. Not to end that way, but to live with me forever."

"In an instant, they came into existence, as you did. In an instant, they left this world, as you will. But beyond that last instant, I kept my promise... A little girl dances, a business woman sings, and a pilot keeps his wings forever."

Escape from Communism

by ANTON ZAKELJ,
translated and edited
by JOHN ZAKELJ (2001)

(Continued from last week)

Sunday, Nov. 21, 1943

I slept about 4 hours. From 1 - 5 a.m., I was up trying to figure out how to divide 25 kilos of butter among 2,000 people. I figured it would come out to about 2 dekagrams (almost one ounce) per family.

At 7 a.m., there were about 100 people in the church, and then more at Mass at 11 a.m. At 4 p.m., Cilka and I went back to church again, and then to her home for dinner. At 7 p.m., a partisan knocked on the door, asking directions to a certain house. The partisans are becoming more active everywhere. They're looking for men they can draft into their army. I hear they will be coming for me before too long.

When I returned home, my family told me that Anze and Max Zajc had been looking for me, but nobody knew where I was. I usually let them know where I was going, but this time I forgot.

(Later I learned they were looking for me because they had decided I was right and they were assembling a delegation to go to General Rupnik in Ljubljana. When I talked with Max later, he accused me of hiding so I wouldn't have to go. I asked him why it was so important that I go, to which he replied: "You're less important, and we can afford to lose you." I never heard exactly who went and what they accomplished.)

Tonight I went to bed armed - with a rosary and a pistol. I am determined not to let the partisans take me alive.

Being armed with a rosary and a pistol reminds me of a story that my father told us about old man Mlinar. He used to stay out late at night, and a couple of boys decided to teach him a lesson. The boys waited at night along the path that Mlinar usually took to get home. One of them climbed up on the other's shoulders and they covered themselves with a big sheet. But when Mlinar saw the "ghost" he was not afraid. He calmly pulled a

rosary from one pocket and a knife from the other and he threatened the ghost: "If you are the devil, I'll get you with the rosary and if you're something else, I'll get you with my knife!" In a moment the ghost collapsed and the two boys ran away.

Monday, Nov. 22, 1943

I slept very little last night, and my father didn't sleep at all. We heard some men marching by, but otherwise it was quiet.

At the dairy this morning, I rationed out the butter: 2 dekagrams (almost one ounce) per family. I had expected many people to show up, but there were only a few.

Tony Gantar finally returned home last night after being gone for a week. The Germans took him with them and made him carry munitions.

About 400 Germans marched through our village today on their way to Idrija. Finally, we have some protection from the partisans. The Germans brought the first newspapers that we've seen in a month. The partisans issue their own newspaper, but it's so biased, it's not trustworthy.

The Germans promised that, if the partisans stay out of Ziri, we will get ration cards which we can trade in for food at Skofja Loka (about 17 miles away).

Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1943

People found a number of dead partisans not far from our village. Among them was Albin Čadez, who was one of the local leaders. He was the first partisan who tried to determine how much I would support the OF (the "Liberation Front.") He was very ambitious, but the other partisans wouldn't let him advance. About 14 days ago, I was at a meeting where Čadez and other villagers were discussing who would be in charge of which area in the new government. Čadez and two others all wanted to be in charge of supplying the partisans, but they decided Čadez should be in charge of commerce and traffic, since he is a metalworker and knows how to fix wagon wheels. The man who was put in charge of supplying the partisans is a crook. (I learned later that he took food, raw materials and other

supplies from the local people and kept much of it for himself. After the war, people found many valuables in his house.)

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1943

I worked in the dairy's office this afternoon and reconciled the accounting for October. Machine guns were firing again in a nearby village. Warplanes flew overhead, but I don't think they found their targets in the fog.

(To Be Continued)

Altar Society Dinner

St. Mary's (Holmes Ave.) Altar Society will sponsor a benefit dinner on Sunday, Oct. 7 in the school cafeteria. Serving of roast pork and chicken dinner will be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Donation is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children under 12. Tickets may be purchased in the rectory office or from Altar Society members.

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APPLE NUT CAKE

Blend together:

3 eggs
1 3/4 c. sugar
1 c. oil
1 tsp. vanilla

Sift together and add to above:

2 c. flour
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. baking soda

Add: 2 c. sliced fresh apples

1 c. chopped nuts.

Bake 45 min. at 350° in 9x13" pan. When cool, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Microwave Zucchini Bread

3 eggs
2 C. sugar
1 C. oil
2 C. raw grated zucchini
2 C. flour
1 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. baking powder
1 1/2 tsp. baking soda
1 T. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. ground cloves
1 C. chopped nuts
2 tsp. vanilla

In large mixing bowl, blend eggs and sugar. Combine with oil and zucchini. Stir in remaining ingredients. Pour into 12-cup microwave bundt pan or two 6 cup baking rings. (A 2 qt. casserole with glass in the center may also be used.) Microwave (high) 8-10 minutes, rotating 1/4 turn halfway through cooking. Bread looks dry and begins to pull away from side when cooked.

Cool 10 minutes in pan. Invert onto serving platter. Frost with favorite frosting when cool. Makes 1 large or 2 small loaves.

Note: This bread won't brown but when it's frosted no one will ever know. Freezes well. If cooking in a 6-cup ring-microwave 4-6 minutes each, rotate halfway through cooking.

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Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 7:30am-5pm. Window: 9am-4pm. Lobby: Fri. 7:30am-6pm. Window: 9am-6pm. Lobby: Sat. 7:30am-12pm. Window: 9am-12pm. Lobby:

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4 Lost in the Jungle for 8 Days

by ANTON TOMAZIC

(Continued from last week)

AN IMPOSSIBLE JUMP

Now totally exhausted and full of pain, I felt myself sinking into apathy. Lower down in the canyon I came across another steep drop that looked completely impassable. I had only one choice – to simply jump six meters down. Ahead of me was a sheer drop that had once been carved out by a waterfall, with round rocks strewn about beneath. I decided to jump even though I was by this time barefooted. I knew that in the best case I would break a leg but I hoped to survive.

I stood on the edge as if preparing myself to dive into a swimming pool. I decided to jump down to an area relatively clear of rocks so as to minimize my injuries. Perhaps this was suicide? To do this had never crossed my mind. Nobody but God has the right to take a human life. What if there was another way out? Then I noticed what could be a solution. There was a large round rock trapped between two walls of the canyon, a meter-and-a-half apart. It was smooth but I thought there was a chance to do what I'd only seen on television. I squeezed the fist of my right hand between the wall and the rock and hung on it. What a person can do if he has to. I moved my other hand and left leg to touch the other wall and, with the right leg, made a counter-pressure. When I freed my right hand I could slowly make my way down by pushing on my two feet against opposite walls at the same time. I said a quick

prayer of thanks that I didn't jump.

THE LAST NIGHT

When at 6 p.m. I prepared myself for sleep (shivering), I again anticipated a long night, made particularly uncomfortable by the fact I was no longer in my den but on an exposed rock. When would my suffering end? My skin burned and all my muscles ached. Then I was taken by surprise.

It was a full moon that lighted up the whole canyon. Instead of a night of shivering, I decided to keep moving. I plucked up my courage and will when eventually I found the first signs of civilization – a reservoir. I used my hands to grip the larger rocks to ease my aching feet. Then I found safer ground again but had to stand up again to gather my strength. To keep my spirits up, I whispered "Marjanca," my daughter's name, "I must see you again."

RESCUE

My night's endeavors were successful. I found more parts of a water reservoir and knew I was near civilization. The full moon enabled me to see the main obstacles on my way and avoid them. I could have twisted an ankle or broke a leg at any step. And so at 6 a.m. (on the 8th of March) I reached level ground and heard the first sounds of civilization – ships, cars, barking dogs and the crowing of cocks.

At 7 a.m., after eight days of being alone, I reached the road of the first settlement, Barnes Ghaut. My strength left me and I sank to the grass. I shouted a few times, "Help!" I heard a faltering step and before me appeared rough farmer's boots. "Good man, water, water!" I



Anton Tomazic

hoarsely whispered.

I was in luck, 70-year-old farmer George Smitten, had water with him. My Good Samaritan recognized me at once, "You are the one they are all looking for," he said. I felt so fortunate at getting something to drink, I immediately took off my watch (my wife would not mind me giving up my birthday present for turning 50) and offered it to him.

Smitten rushed off to the village to get Jack Junior with his jeep and I was soon on my way to Alexandra Hospital. In the hospital they showed me a poster that had been distributed and hung all over the island with my picture on it, offering 10,000 Caribbean dollars (about \$3,500 American) from my wife and Slovenian rescuers for any information leading to my rescue. This reward was paid in full the day I left the hospital and the event was shown on local television. (To Be Continued)

Lake Performing Arts Features the Youth

Lake Performing Arts Center started as a dream of Dan Schulz and slowly after much hard work became a reality on Feb. 26, 1999. Its brand new location became one of the best sources of family entertainment and live theater in Northern Ohio. It is presently located at 229430 Lake Shore Blvd., Shoregate Shopping Center, Willowick, Ohio.

The theater covering nearly 20,000 square feet, is on the entry level, with a large lobby, offices, reception area and the box office. Second floor houses classrooms, music room, rehearsal areas, technical shop, laundry room and storage areas.

It was moved from their previous location at Wickliffe's Borromeo Seminary to expand the children's theater and to offer a wider variety of classes and productions.

Massive renovation took place changing the old Shoregate Cinema into the new Lake Performing Arts Center. The original budget of \$300,000 was exceeded by \$50,000. So grants, donations and sponsorships were sought – the needs still exist.

The volunteers work very hard to put on first class productions and to give a venue for children to exhibit their crafts in a very positive way. To attend one of their per-

formances leaves one with a feeling of renewal of a simpler life and hope for a great future.

BLITHE SPIRIT is the next production running October 5 - 21, followed by HELLO DOLLY running Nov. 9 - Dec. 2. A LITTLE CHRISTMAS will end this year Dec. 14-15.

A large number of our local citizens and dignitaries are seen attending many performances because family members, children and grandchildren are in the cast. There are quite a few groups who meet for dinner and attend the play together.

If you feel the acting bug coming on, call for an audition, or come and sew costumes, help build sets, help with the different fundraising projects, buy season tickets, or last but not least, donate or become a sponsor. Call 440-944-2520 or visit the Lake Performing Arts Center at Shoregate. The new 2002 program is just off the presses along with new classes for toddlers, teens and adult dance classes. Come and get involved.

Producer Dan Schulz is the son of Connie and Bob Schulz of Willowick, and the grandson of the late Josephine and Emil Trunk. The entire family is active in the KSKJ fraternal and are involved in the Slovenian community.



Lake Performing Arts Center

Presents
Noel Coward's

Blithe Spirit

Produced by Dan Schulz, Executive Director
Directed by Larry Nehring

	Fri 8 p.m.	Sat 8 p.m.	Sun 3 p.m.
October	5*	6	7
	12	13	14
	19	20	21

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1924 GRAPE FESTIVAL TROUPE — Members of the original 1924 Grape Festival group in native Slovenian costumes pose in front of the Slovenski Dom following their first appearance. Women dancers are, front row, from left, Molly Taucher (now Mrs. Stanley Butan of San Bernardino, Calif.); Louise Shuster (Mrs. Rudy Anselmi of Rock Springs and Cheyenne); Celia Galicich (Mrs. B.E. Chapman, Rock Springs); Rose Polochnik (later Sister Alvernia, deceased); Mary Galicich (Mrs. John Mrak, deceased); and Mary Taucher (Mrs. Austin Gillmaria, Aurora, Colo.); middle row, Katie Taucher, Rock Springs; Mary Demshar (Mrs. Val Homec, Rock Springs); Dorothy Taucher (Mrs. Joseph

Pivik, Rock Springs); Frances Gosar (Mrs. Grant Neilson, Honolulu, Hawaii) and Angela Bozner (Mrs. Cyril Yenko, Rock Springs); and men, standing, far left, Frank Starman, deceased; Val Subic, deceased; Cyril Yenko, Rock Springs, Max Kershishnik, deceased; Joe Kudar, deceased; Nick Yenko, deceased; Tony Mrak, Homedale, Idaho, and standing far right, Tom Machek, deceased; Molly, Dorothy and Mary Taucher are sisters. A similar group will re-enact the Grape Festival Dance drama this Saturday, Sept. 29, at 8:30 p.m. at the Slovenski Dom. Traditional Potica and Kranjske Klobase will be served. This photo is the property of Mary Lou Ungurean, daughter of Mrs. Rudy Anselmi.



SAINTS CYRIL AND METHODIUS Catholic Church was built in 1925 over a cornerstone that was laid in 1912. The early parishioners were predominately Slovenian and various Slavic languages were used by the priests. On the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the church, the beloved Father Gnedovic said three masses—one in Slovak, one in Slovenian and one in Croatian. As in many other towns in America, there was discord between the Irish Catholics and other ethnic groups. For this reason SCM was built between Rock Springs the North and Southside Catholic Churches."

The Slovenians of Rock Springs

by RUDY PIVIK

A Mr. Germ wrote about a U.S. flyer who was shot down over Veherse, Slovenia that is between Rovte and Idrija. My wife, Maria, was an 8-year-old girl in 1944 and remembers that very well. A couple of days after the plane crash she saw and visited the site. The very sad part of that is when one of the farmers would not tell much about the missing parachutist pilot, the Partisans took their 18-year-old daughter away. She was never seen nor heard from after that. Marie knew the girl and said she was very beautiful, a nice girl. That story would break a lot of hearts, but a civil war among our (Slovenian) people was a sad, sad mess.

We Slovenians living outside of Slovenia settled in Cleveland areas. Then some settled in Pittsburgh and southwestern Pennsylvania. Then there are some scattered from the Iron Range of Minnesota to our friends John and Linda Turk in Key West Florida.

If you have traveled out west on Route 80 in the southwest corner of Wyoming there is a big town by the name of Rock Springs. It is an old Slovenian town like Leadville, CO. In 1915 they had over 59 Slovenian and Croatian families.

In 1912 they started to build Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church and on the same streets, Pilot and Butte Avenue, in 1913 they began to build the Slovenski Dom (Slovenian Home).

In 1922 the late Mrs. Val Marcinia from Cleveland rounded up some persons interested in holding a Vin-ska Trgatav. In 1924 they held their first play. And they still have the dances

yearly, but had to change the location to a different area because they needed a bigger parking lot. It is now called the Rocky Mountain Polka Festival and it is held at Sweetwater County Fairgrounds.

In 1980 when Frank Yankovic was popular, they had very large crowds and Yankovic was there a couple of times. They still get Cleveland bands to play for their polka festivals.

In 1869 when they were building the transcontinental railroad, the railroad scouts found water and springs among the rocks, and that is how they got the name. The railroad was built mostly by Scandinavian, Irish, and Chinese workers. Rock Springs then became a boom town. At that time locomotives were wood-burning boilers.

Before 1880 coal was discovered around Rock Springs and the start-up mines needed workers. The Chinese were brought in from SFO (San Francisco) which had a large population of Chinese to work in the mines for less money. Other workers wanted to start unions, and in 1880 there was a riot among the miners. Thirty-four Chinese were killed. The Government sent the Army to Rock Springs. Then the government put a ban on Chinese immigration which lasted for the next 30 years.

Coal mines needed workers badly, so agents were sent to the Austrian Empire to recruit workers. Here is the story of my family.

Grandfather Jaka Mivsek came to Rock Springs in 1906 and worked in the mines for two years. He went back home to Rovte, Vrhnička and spent his money there. In 1908 with his oldest son Jaka, he returned to

Rock Springs. Within the next five years his four children Mitska, Johanna, Frank, and Martin were in Rock Springs. Soon World War I began and grandmother Agata and youngest son Jerry were forced to wait until 1921.

Around 1917 near the end of the war, the river water that ran underground started to flood the mines. The mines began to close. There was no work so families started to move away. Our family moved to Nokomis, IL, and dad's friends the Vehars, Kenrs, Kereshisnik's Hobe's, Pyke's, and Kerzi's went to Cleveland.

Grandpa Jaka Mivsek died in 1927 and is buried in Rock Springs, Wyoming.

I have a little interest in button box music and out of four uncles, three of them can play a tune or two. Yes, we had many good button box players here around Cleveland, but I was surprised that they did have a button box club back in the early days of Wyoming. I do not know what year the accompanying picture was taken, but the old timers can tell by their clothing. Uncle Jerry is in the picture and all the information was given to me by cousin Tony Rudolph and the family of Rock Springs. Tony is 90-years-old and has a 4-row Mervar (button box accordion) that is a gem and he bought it for \$40. Yes he still plays it.

Uncle Jack and Uncle Frank both left Rock Springs and moved to Waukegan, IL. That is another well-known Slovenian town with a Slovenian church and Slovenian hall on the same street. Most Slovenians in Waukegan were originally from the same area of Vrhnička, Rovte, and Logatec.

--Marie and Rudy Pivik

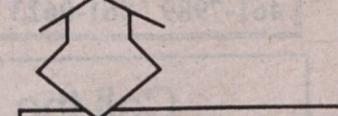


In the Cherokee tradition, the color red is associated with the east and success. Blue is associated with the north and trouble.

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6 Land of Our Ancestors – Slovenia

(Continued from last week)

by STANE KUHAR

After meeting with the three Slovenian government officials I bid a farewell to my host and guide during my stay in the province of Carinthia and the first day in the Republic of Slovenia, Bernard Sadovnik. Without his assistance none of my visits or meetings with others would have been possible. I had to admire his courage to help maintain a sense of community and identity for the Slovenian minority in Carinthia while at the same time work with the new Slovenian government. For someone with a young family (wife and two children) and being in public service, this is not an easy calling in life.

I waited outside the office in downtown Ljubljana where my cousin, Nada, was going to pick me up. As I sat down, a gentleman sat next to me. We greeted one another in Slovenian. As we engaged in conversation he inquired about my background. He immediately asked if I knew of the Zakelj (Anton and Cilka) (Starting over in America) family now living in the Cleveland area. When I answered in the affirmative, we continued to discuss what was occurring in Slovenia as well as in the USA.

By the time our conversation ended, Nada and her husband, Dani, arrived. It was nearly 20 years since I had last seen my relatives in Slovenia. At that time I still had one uncle and three aunts living. Now only one aunt, Nada's mother, Cilka, is still alive.

The Kuhar side of our family is from the Upper Gorenjska region by the city of Kamnik. The area is better known as "Krompe" capital letter as this word in Slovenian means potato. If a person lives in or around Kamnik that is what you mostly see on the road signs, "Kromper in sadje" (potatoes and vegetables available.) Kamnik is in an area where the land is extremely fertile for farming, and almost each person, even in the center of town, has some small piece of land that is used for gardening.

Once again I met my Teta Cilka. She is a real lady. Humble. Self-sufficient. Kind hearted. Friendly. Religious. All the qualities of real Slovenians that appear to have become a bit more distant with the new generation as materialism and decades of socialistic and communistic thinking have pervaded all levels of society in Slovenia.

But here with Cilka and Nada I see and found out how Slovenians actually felt and thought about their own country. And about the good-hearted nature and kindness which still remains a good part of Slovenian society.

Nada is a sewing and seamstress instructor for "secondary" or a technical type of school in Slovenia. In the United States it would be a trade type school with other academic courses taught: Slovenian, plus a second language (English is now being the most sought after second language), history, etc., along with the "trade." But her school, the only such remaining school left in Slovenia, will soon be closing its doors due to "other alternatives available." What this means is that the Slovenian government would not fund the school any more since the alternative was cheap (and less skilled) labor in former Yugoslavia, as well as Bosnia, Albania, etc. This was the new economic reality in Slovenia. The work force is changing and it is currently causing havoc on a number of its ordinary citizens in Slovenia.

Nada has fortunately a small but growing client base that requires her skills for specific styles.

As I entered the Kuhar household Cilka was already at work preparing to make home-made bread. She makes most of the food,

from vinegar to pastry to fruits. The back of the Kuhar household is a gardener's paradise. It is in size similar to the size of the courtyard of St. Vitus Rectory, but filled with plants, veggies, fruit trees, and almost everything possible that grows.

The dinner Cilka prepared was simple but elegant: home-made chicken soup and noodles along with a large salad, home-grown potatoes, bread, and cooked beef from a nearby farmer. Dessert was home-made fruits topped by Cilka's own home-made whipped cream. It was a real family dinner with lots of good conversation and time with family members.

This area in Kamnik is quiet even though it is close to the center of the city. There is a nearby cash exchange station which was a great help to convert currency to the Slovenian tolar. Even more important, there was not the standard "extra service charge" by this station, but a simple and honest fee to handle the transaction.

As mid-day led to late evening, we made plans to visit the home of my mom in Spod, Brnik, only about 15-20 miles away, as well as the rest of the "old" Kuhar homestead in a small and remote village about 25 miles from Kamnik known as "Bela Peč."

Next: Slovenia's Scandal – How the Elderly Are Treated.

(To Be Continued)

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Consulate General of Slovenia Responds to Kuhar Statement

Editor,

All public notices and invitations received by the Office of the Consulate General from official Slovene sources, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Slovene Emigrant Society, and the Office for Slovenes Abroad, are forwarded immediately to Slovene-American news outlets with the request that they be published or broadcast.

The American Home, among other publications, has been most helpful in delivering these communications to readers in a timely fashion, especially when application deadlines are involved.

These announcements have included Slovenia-based language workshops, courses for Slovene School instructors, art symposia, cultural heritage seminars, and Slovene editorial conferences. As a result, over the past three years, more than 30 U.S. teachers, artists, journalists and students have been accepted into these programs, with the Republic of Slovenia covering all housing and fees, as well as high percentage of travel expenses.

In regard to the request for proposals by the Office for Slovenes Abroad for funding of cultural heritage projects outside of Slovenia, I am pleased to tell that each proposal submitted from the states represented by the Cleveland Consulate General was approved for funding. None was for the full amount requested, but an amount of funding was granted to each. Your insinuation, Mr. Kuhar, that the Cleveland Consulate obstructs such communications is false and mean-spirited. Had you inquired, we would have been happy to explain the proposal form that appeared in the American Home.

—Tony Gogala
Consul General,
Republic of Slovenia

Genealogy Society Meets

The Slovenian Genealogy Society International's Ohio Chapter will hold its third quarter meetings in the Greater Cleveland area the third week of October.

The West Side Group will meet on Monday, October 15 at 7 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Parma Regional Library, 7335 Ridge Road, Parma, Ohio. Two topics will be presented: (1) Virginia Pinkava will present "Sharing the Search," her experiences of learning about her family heritage both here in America and in Slovenia. (2) Rose Marie Jisa will give a synopsis of the information that was shared and the events that were held at the first bi-annual international SGSI

We invite all those interested in learning how to research their Slovenian Heritage to join us at either of these meetings. Please call Rose Marie at (440) 230-2954 if you have any questions.

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Eulogy for My Dad, Joe Jerse

by ED JERSE

He was the fastest kid in the second grade at St. Vitus School. Then Joe Jerse was struck with a mysterious bone disease that put him in the hospital for more than a year. They didn't have children's rooms in the 1920s and he spent those months as a boy in a ward filled with men with all types of afflictions. The experience left him with a fused hip, an inability to run, and a character like a rock. It was on that rock that our family was built.

Yet, growing up on Bayliss Avenue, my father lived more like a Dead End Kid than a saint. Over the years, he told us of crap games, pool hall fights, and wandering home so late that he met his father heading off for work. When I asked him if he ever smoked, he said he had only bought one pack of cigarettes in his life. He was shooting dice in an alley and when the police raided the game, he ducked through a door that led into a pharmacy. Standing embarrassed before the druggist, he ordered that pack of cigarettes.

My Dad left that all behind when he met my Mom

at Addressograph-Multigraph (Corporation in Euclid, Ohio) in the early 1950s. They met, according to my Mom, because his boss thought he had a big mouth and exiled him to my Mom's department. Like him, she was near 30, having taken care of her sick parents. They loved the movie "Marty," where the Ernest Borgnine character leaves his bachelor buddies behind to marry a quiet librarian.

My Dad wasn't good at outward displays of affection, but his love for us showed in different ways. He went to work every day, to a job he didn't love, and he came home every night. He pushed us to study and achieve and, because he lived simply, his four children enjoyed college and graduate schools and became professionals.

He taught us character and faith by his example. In my 43 years, I never once heard him swear or saw him cheat anyone. Like a schoolboy, he said his prayers every morning and every night until he died. When he could no longer remember the Lord's Prayer, my mother recited it with him each night before bed.

When I was a boy, on beautiful summer evenings, we would walk along the Marginal (road) and watch the cars go by on the Freeway. I knew that if we reached a certain block, he would buy me an ice cream bar at Lawson's and, as we approached that block, he would tease me and suggest that we turn back.

I will remember him hitting baseballs to us at Kirtland Park, the night softball games with a box of popcorn, and the sledding trips to Manakiki. I will remember his intelligence, his laugh, his interest in the world and other people, and, above all, his integrity. I loved the fact that, as he could not with his own children, he readily told his grandchildren that he loved them.

My Dad died on the 21st Anniversary of my sister Mary Ann's wedding, a day when he walked her up the aisle of this church. On Thursday evening, about 6:30, Mary Ann walked him down the aisle in heaven. He was the fastest kid in the second grade and he became one of the finest men I will ever know.

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4. – **Broccoli.** – Lots of vitamin C, carotenoids, and folic acid.
5. – **Sweet potatoes** – A nutritional All-Star. – One of the most nutritious vegetables you can eat. They are loaded with carotenoids, vitamin C, potassium, and fiber.
6. – **Watermelon** – Excellent source of vitamin C and carotenoids – and it tastes great.
7. – **Beans** – Inexpensive, low in fat, and rich in protein, iron, folic acid, and fiber. Choose garbanzo, pinto, black, Navy, kidney, or lentils.
8. – **Salmon or other fatty fish.** – The omega-3 fats in fish, especially fatty fish like salmon, sardines, and rainbow trout, can reduce the risk of sudden-death heart attacks.
9. – **Kellogg's All-Bran or Post 100% Bran.** – A half-cup serving of these cereals provides about one-third of the fiber you need for an entire day – to reduce the risk of cancer and heart disease.
10. – **Spinach & Kale.** – Loaded with vitamin C, carotenoids, calcium, and fiber.

In Loving Memory of Our Dearly Beloved Sister



Frances Ambrosic

who was called to her eternal home on October 8, 1993

*Silent thoughts of years together
Hold treasured memories that last forever.
Unseen, unheard, you are always near.
Still loved, still missed and ever dear.*

Sadly missed by:
Sisters: Angela and Josephine
Brother: Frank (Olga, deceased, nee Simonic)
Brother: Joseph (deceased), (Josephine, nee Orazem)
Nephews and Nieces

In Loving Memory of



EDWARD KAIFESH

Ninth Anniversary of the passing
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*Nothing can ever take away,
The love a heart holds dear.
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Jo Ann, wife,

Ken, Kevin, Larry, Jimmy, and Kim Ann
sons and daughter; and families

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Growing Up in Collinwood

Sauerkraut and Turnips

(Or, how to make *ribezen* in your Slovenian workshop)

by JOE GLINSEK

Along with the more pleasant aspects of living like an ethnic farm boy in the big city, there were also responsibilities. As with any farm family, there were jobs requiring the help of young and old. Providing winter supplies, especially the staples of a Slovenian diet, was a major annual chore. As a member of the family, even though a very young one, becoming familiar with the preparation techniques was simply a fact of life. Instead of "making" me help with the tasks, the family cleverly "allowed" me to pitch in and work with the adults. It fostered a sense of pride for a job well done and made me feel like a grownup.

Sauerkraut (*zele*) and pickled turnips (*repa*) were part of every Slovenian immigrant's basic food group. Putting up these pickled winter provisions was one of these whole family jobs. The late summer chore started with a trip to the Farmer's Market, where Grandpa haggled and selected bushels of cabbage and turnips that would be pickled in 20-gallon crocks.

The five-legged oaken table in the cellar was pulled out under a light bulb hanging by its cord. This is where the work would be done, and the first job was to scrub down the table as if for major medical surgery. Big crocks, round oak discs and large heavy stones were also washed just as thoroughly. Large knives to halve or quarter cabbage were sharpened and then meticulously washed. The preparation and cleansing of equipment kept the family busy for most of a day, and we had yet to cut our first slice of cabbage or turnip.

(For the DI Yourselfer) a "ribezen" made by a local craftsman was the primary slicing tool, and its carbon steel blade also needed sharpening. The device was made from a hardwood

board varying in width from three to 10 inches, and in length from 12 to 20 inches, depending on its intended use.

The main board was cut diagonally (30 degrees give or take) in half. One piece was fastened between the end of a pair of side rails (1½" x length of main board) that would secure the two halves of the main board while providing a raised lip that kept your cabbage or turnip from sliding sideways off its intended path.

A steel cutting blade was set into (this requires thought and talent) the top of the flat diagonal edge of the main board, the reverse of which had been beveled back for clearance. The other half of the board aligned its diagonal edge with the steel cutting blade, and was fitted between its side rails using a thin screw or threaded rod that was long enough to span the entire width inside a hole that is centered and drilled through the rails and the thickness of the main board. (Drilling this cross-hole was tricky with hand tools). This permitted adjusting the thickness of the slice by allowing this half to pivot up or down in relation to the cutting blade before locking it in place with a wing-nut.

This was the preamble to several annual autumn chores that made it the busiest season of the year. There was lard to render, sausage to make and smoke, and grapes to press for wine. The smelliest job was making laundry soap, but that was on our spring calendar.

quartered cabbage on the *ribezen* while reminding each other to watch out for their fingers by repeating the annual joke: "We don't want any *red* cabbage!" The *repa* was cut into thin square strips like shoestring potatoes. This was done on a *ribezen* with tiny vertical blades embedded in the board ahead of the slicing blade.

Grandpa added "pickling" liquid as the sliced vegetables were packed into a crock. The recipe was in his head and all the measurements were done by hand, eye, and experience. The full crocks were placed on a platform in the fruit cellar, its contents kept submerged in the pickling brine with an oak disk topped by a heavy stone the size of my head. Some weeks later, Grandpa declared the process "done" and we could start eating the winter supply.

This was the preamble to several annual autumn chores that made it the busiest season of the year. There was lard to render, sausage to make and smoke, and grapes to press for wine. The smelliest job was making laundry soap, but that was on our spring calendar.

Glinsek "Grew up Slovenian" in Collinwood (Cleveland) and now lives in Sarasota, Fla. This article is excerpted from a book he hopes to have published.

The job of preparing cabbage or turnips for pickling started by washing, inspecting and trimming the vegetables before cutting them in half or quarters prior to slicing. Removing the cores from the quartered cabbage was my job. The triangular tidbits tasted like a tangy white carrot, so I snacked on the job.

The adults sliced the



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Annual Shrine Festival

The Trinitarian Sisters at the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes on Chardon Rd., Euclid, Ohio announce their Annual Fall Festival and Bazaar on Sunday, Oct. 7.

Morning Masses are 8 a.m., in the chapel, 9:30 and 11 a.m. at the Grotto, weather permitting. Stations of the Cross at 3 p.m., and Candlelight Procession at 4 followed by Benediction.

St. Ann Dining Room (restaurant) will be open after 9:30 a.m. Mass to 3:30. Fast food, sandwiches, pizza,

beverages will be available throughout the day at outdoor stands.

Home baked delicacies will be available after the 9:30 Mass.

The bazaar area is located in the lower level of the convent - Entrance #4.

Special request to the young and those who can walk: Please park on the hill off Chardon Rd. so the handicapped and elderly can find spaces in the lower lot.

Everyone welcome.

Coming Events...

Friday, Oct. 5

Dance West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., featuring JTO Joey Tomsick.

Sunday, Oct. 7

Annual West Park reunion beginning at 3 p.m. with Happy Timers BBC, followed by Ed Zalar orchestra, Northern Ohio BBC at 7:30. Food, refreshments.

Sunday, Oct. 7

St. Mary's (Holmes Ave.) Altar Society Benefit Dinner in the school cafeteria. Serving of roast pork and chicken dinner will be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Donation is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children under 12. Tickets at rectory or from Altar Society members.

Sunday, Oct. 7

Wojtila Family will be honored at Recher Hall, starting at 3 p.m. Music by Tony Fortuna, Airport Polka-Kateers, Zeke & Charlie. Donation \$6.

Sunday, Oct. 7

St. Clair Rifle Club Clam Bake at club grounds, 6599 Ravenna Rd., Concord, OH, serving 1 - 4 p.m. Tickets call 942-4025.

Wednesday, Oct. 10

Slovenian American Heritage Foundation sponsors lecture featuring attorney Charles F. Ipavec, 7 p.m., Slovenian Society Home, lower hall, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, OH. Topic is "The Slovenian National Homes."

Friday, Oct. 12

Dance West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., featuring Fred Ziwich.

Sunday, Oct. 14

Koline dinner (Retirees of Slovenska Pristava.) Serving begins at 12:30 and continues until 3 p.m. Homemade rice and blood sausage (krvave klobase). Benefit Slovenian Saturday Slovenian Schools of St. Marys and St. Vitus parishes.

Friday, Oct. 19

Dance West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., featuring Ed Zalar.

Saturday, Oct. 20

Fantje na Vasi Concert, Slovenian National Home, St. Clair Ave., Cleveland beginning at 7 p.m., featuring patriotic American songs and Slovenian folk and classical music. Veseli Godci plays dance music. For reserved seating call 440-944-6997. General admission at the door -- \$10, children 13 and under admitted free.

Saturday, Oct. 20

Waterloo Slovenian Home celebrates 75th anniversary. Dinner 5:30 p.m., by Julie Zalar. Dancing from 7:30 to 11:30 with Jeff Pecon Orchestra. Ticket \$20. Call 732-9231.

Wednesday, Oct. 24

Progressive Slovene Women's Circle #7 Fall Card Party, 1 p.m., Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland. Donation \$3.

Friday, Oct. 26

Dance West Park Slovenian Hall, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., featuring Wayne Tomsic.

Saturday, Oct. 27

Slovenian Singing Society Zarja celebrates 85th anniversary with concert at Slovenian Society Home, Euclid, Ohio. Dinner 5 to 6:30, program at 7 followed by dancing to Ray Polanz Orchestra. Tickets \$18, call Vicki (216) 531-5542, or Barbara (440) 257-2540, or Marilyn (440) 953-8167.

Saturday, Oct. 27

Stajerski - Prekmurski Klub Dance, 6:30 p.m., Slovenian National Home, St. Clair, Cleveland. Stane Mejac Band. Family style serving.

Sunday, Oct. 28

St. Vitus Alumni Honoree Day. Noon Mass followed by reception in school auditorium.

Sunday, Nov. 4

Collinwood Slovenian Home Night at the Races, Post time 3 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 11

St. Vitus Altar Society Dinner.

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Zdravstveno stanje predsednika vlade, 51-letnega Janeza Drnovška, negotovo

Včerajšnji *Delo fax*: "Sporočilo za javnost o poročilu zdravniškega konzilia sem dal v javnost le nekaj ur po tem, ko sem dobil izvid o svojem zdravstvenem stanju. V zadnjih dveh tednih sem imel namreč nekaj pregledov, to pa je sprožilo nemalo govoric, nekih informacij. Novinarji so tudi vsak dan spraševali moj urad, o tem se je že pisalo," je v torek dejal predsednik vlade, ko je pojasnjeval svoje zdravje.

"Prej te izjave nisem mogel dati, ker preiskave niso bile dokončne. Tudi ta sedanja ni dokončna. Zdravniki so na podlagi preiskav izpostavili sum, da je prišlo do nekih sprememb, vendar dokončne potrditve o tem, kaj se dogaja, tudi zdaj, po teh preiskavah, ne morejo dati. Zdravniki so se odločili, da bodo izvajali bolj intenzivno opazovanje, zato bom imel čez dva meseca nov pregled. Takrat bodo morda lahko dali dokončno oceno," je rekel Drnovšek, ki je dodal, da bo vlada v tem času normalno delovala in da bo tudi pazil, da bo tako.

Strokovni direktor Kliničnega centra dr. Zoran M. Arnež je v torek izjavil: "Predsednik vlade lahko normalno opravlja svoje delo. Njegovo zdravstveno stanje je stabilno in se mu v kratkem času ne bo poslabšalo. Nič drugega vam ne morem povedati, saj moram v prvi vrsti ščititi pacienta in njegove pravice."

Nato je poročilo v *Delo fax-u* včeraj nadaljevalo o Drnovšku in njegovi bolezni takole: "Pri odstranitvi ledvice in žolčnika pred dvema letoma so redni trimesečni, v zadnjem času pa šestmesečni pregledi kazali normalno stanje, tokratni pregled pa je nakazal sum razvoja bolezni na pljučih. Dopolnilni pregledi niso dokončno potrdili te indikacije, zato je zdravniški konzilij predlagal, naj pride Drnovšek znova na pregled te čez dva meseca. Takrat naj bi se odločili, ali po potrebna operacija.

Sporočilo o sumu razvoja bolezni na pljučih je v javnosti spet vzbudilo izjemno zaskrbljenost za zdravje 51-letnega Drnovška, predvsem pa se pojavlja vprašanje, kdo bo vodil vlado, če bo predsednik zaradi bolezni dlje časa odsoten. Ko je bil zaradi operacije pred dvema letoma odsoten mesec in pol, ga je nadomeščal takratni podpredsednik vlade Marjan Podobnik. Z novo zakona o vladi, ki je pričela veljati decembra lani, se je določilo o nadomeščanju spremenilo, in sicer izbere po tej novi svojega namestnika izmed ministrov predsednik vlade s posebno odločbo. V njej je Drnovšek zapisal, da ga bo v primeru odštenosti nadomeščal Tone Rop (gl. foto spodaj), če ni njega, Igor Bavčar, kot tretji pa Pavle Gantar (vsi so člani LDS)."

Nedavno odkritje grobišča žrtev povojnih pobojev v Zgornji Bistrici vzbuja vedno več pozornosti – Odkritih že 231 žrtev

V torkovem poročilu Slovenske tiskovne agencije je citirana izjava slovenske generalne državne tožilke Zdenke Cerarjeve, ki je grobišče (gl. str. 15 za že malce zastarelo poročilo in foto) ogledala: "Naša zaveza je, da najdemo krivce pobojev med živimi in da mrtvim omogočimo, da bodo počivali v miru." Nato se nadaljuje poročilo STA:

"Ko je govorila o iskanju krivcev, je Cerarjeva dejala, da je kriv tisti, ki je zločin ukazal, pa tudi tisti, ki ga je izvršil. Izrazila je prepričanje, da bodo ljudje, še zlasti domačini, sodelovali v preiskavi in povedali, kar vedo. V preiskavo bodo vključili tudi strokovnjaka zgodovinarske stroke, ki bi naj podrobnejše osvetlil tedanje razmere, da bi lažje odkrili storilce. Napovedala je še, da bodo v medijih objavili tudi fotografijo prstana in nekaterih drugih predmetov, ki so jih našli na grobišču, da bi morda na ta način ob pomoči občanov lažje identificirali žrtev." V drugih poročilih pa poudarjajo, da domačini nikakor nočejo pri zadevi kaj sodelovati. Več prihodnjic.



Slovenski premier dr. Janez Drnovšek je vodil sejo vlade 21. septembra na Brdu pri Kranju, ko je vlada imela odločilno proračunsko sejo. Ta teden je Drnovšek javnosti govoril o napredovanju nevarne bolezni, s katero se bojuje že nekaj let. Na premierovi levi je minister za finance Tone Rop.

(Foto: *Delo*, 22. sept. 2001)

Iz Cleveland in okolice

Kosilo to nedeljo—

To nedeljo vas vabi Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete na letno kosilo, ki bo v šolski dvorani od 11. dop. do 1. pop. Postregli bodo s pečenimi piščanci in svinjsko pečenko. Dar za kosilo je \$10 za odrasle in \$5 za otroke pod 12. letom. Nakaznice boste dobili pri vhodu v dvorano. Pridite!

Krofi in rezanci—

Oltarno društvo fare sv. Vida ima to soboto prodajo krofov in rezancev, kot običajno v društveni sobi avditorija ob običajnem času. Pridite in pokupite!

Koline—

Pristavski upokojenci lepo vabijo na koline v nedeljo, 14. oktobra, na Slovenski pristavi. Serviranje se bo začelo ob 12.30 pop. do 3. pop. Vsi lepo vabljeni. Dopis na str. 10.

Mož in žena leta 2002—

Federacija slovenskih narodnih domov, ki bo imela svoj letni banket 16. marca 2002, je izbrala za moža leta Johna Telicha, za ženo leta pa Jean Krizman. Tuji vsak narodni dom, včlanjen v Federaciji, bo izbral moža ali ženo leta. Banket prihodnje leto bo že 43. v zgodovini Federacije. John Telich je dolgoletni dobrtnik našega lista in oče športnega novinarja Johna Telicha ml. na postaji št. 8.

Izredna podora—

G. Hilarij Rolih, Syosset, N.Y., je daroval \$100 v podporo našemu listu. Za naklonjenost najlepša hvala!

Novi grobovi

Adolph Kotnik

Umrl je Adolph Kotnik, vdovec po Frances, r. Petkovsek, oče Edwarda in Franklina, 5-krat stari oče, 3-krat prastari oče, brat Henryja ter že pok. Williama, Amelije Kikel in Ann Arko. Pogreb bo danes v oskrbi Zak zavoda ob 8.30 zj., v cerkev sv. Vida ob 9. uri, od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš.

Alice A. Laurich

Umrла je 88 let stara Alice A. Laurich, roj. Sračkar, vdova po Anthonyju, mati Beverly Sokolowski, 4-krat stara mati, 7-krat prastara mati, sestra še bratov in sester, ki so vsi že pok. Pogreb je bil 2. oktobra v oskrbi Železovega zavoda s sv. mašo v cerkvi Marije Vnebovzete in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču.

Campbell in Pierce—

Na mestnih primarnih volitvah v torek sta za župansko mesto bila izbrana Jane Campbell in Raymond Pierce. Ta dva se bosta pomerila na splošne volitve 6. novembra. Campbellova bi postala prva ženska, ki bi bila izvoljena za županjo Cleveland. Med kandidati za to mesto, ki so izpadli, sta bivša kongresnica Mary Rose Oakar (tretja) in okrajni komisener Tim McCormack (četrta).

O narodnih domovih—

Prihodnjo sredo, 10. oktobra zv. ob 7h, bo o zgodovini, sedanjosti in prihodnosti slovenskih narodnih domov govoril Charles F. Ipavec, to v spodnji dvorani SDD na 20713 Recher Ave. v Euclidu. Govoril bo v sklopu serije predavanj, ki jih organizira Slovenian American Heritage Foundation. Javnost vabljeni, vstopnine ni, po govoru in debati bo prosta zabava.

Fantje na vasi vabijo—

Koncert Fantov na vasi bo v soboto, 20. oktobra, v SDD na St. Clair Ave in z začetkom ob 7h zv. Za rezervirane sedeže oz. mize, poklicite Marka Jakomina na 440-944-6997. Vstopnice (\$10) bodo na voljo tudi pri vhodu v dvorano, na večer koncerta, za otroke do 13. leta starosti pa vstopnine ni.

75. obletnica—

Slovenski delavski dom na 15335 Waterloo Rd. bo praznoval svojo 75. obletnico v soboto, 20. oktobra, z večerjo in plesom. Večerja bodo začeli deliti ob 5.30, ples bo od 7.30 do 11.30, igral bo Jeff Pecon orkester. Za nakaznice, poklicite 732-9231.

Martinovanje—

Štajersko-prekmurski klub vabi na svoje martinovanje, ki bo v soboto, 27. oktobra, v SND na St. Clairju s pričetkom ob 6.30. zv. Igral bo Stan Mejač orkester. Glejte oglas na str. 11.

Pevski zbor Zarja vabi—

Letos praznuje ta zbor 85-letnico in sicer v soboto, 27. oktobra, s koncertnim nastopom v SDD na Recherjevi. Večerja bo servirana od 5. do 6.30, sledil bo koncert, nato na prosta zabava, za katero bo igral Ray Polantz orkester. Za vstopnice (\$18) in več informacij, poklicite: 216-531-5542 ali 440-257-2540 oz. 440-953-8167.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103-1692
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October 4, 2001

ANDREJ BRATUŽ

Komentar

SVET JE ONEMEL

So stvari, ki v loku zgodovinskega dogajanja označujejo tok časa. To so velike, dobre ali slabe silnice, ki jih moramo pa beležiti. To se je zgodilo tudi 11. septembra, ko je v New Yorku prišlo do apokaliptične tragedije. Šlo je za pravi poskus globalnega terorizma in to brez dvoma na najvišji ravni. Kdo ni gledal dramatičnih scen in z žalostjo ugotavljal našo skupno nemoč? Ko so se v prah zrušile stolpnice, se je verjetno tudi v nas samih nekaj zrušilo. Kaj?

Ne bomo tu ponavljali opisa te strahotne tragedije, ki verjetno nima primera v zgodovini, in to ne samo moderni. Vsi smo vse to že videli in onemeli ob teh neverjetnih dogodkih. Tu naj le zapišemo nekaj misli ob vsem tem.

Sodobni nemški filozof Karel Jaspers, eksistencialist in protinacist, je moral med najhujšo Hitlerjevo strahovlado iz Nemčije v Švico. V svoji Filozofski avtoobiografiji je nemški mislec med drugim zapisal v zvezi s Hitlerjevimi zločini, da so se v tem času zgodile najstrahotnejše možne stvari, ki si jih lahko človeški um sploh zamisli. In če je to gotovo veljalo za takratni nemški in še kak drug režim, je to gotovo treba zapisati ob današnjih tragičnih dogodkih v ZDA. Vsa strahotna preteklost se lahko zrcali v današnjih dneh. Marsikdo je pri vsem tem tudi spomnil na japonski napad na Pearl Harbor v času druge svetovne vojne, kar pa drži lahko do neke mere. Prav tako recimo Sarajevo leta 1914. Pa še veliko drugih primerjav bi lahko tu navedli. Vse to nam seveda nudi veliko argumentov za razmišljanje. Včeraj in danes smo bili priča raznim vojnim grozotam v bivši Jugoslaviji od Bosne tja do Kosova. Današnji trenutek je gotovo v nekem smislu še hujši, saj predstavlja velikansko potenciranje hudobije in zločinstva v mednarodnem okviru. Človeštvo samo je prišlo pod vprašaj. Ali bolje: je zlo danes živo v velikem merilu, ki ga prej nismo zasledili? Te zločinske geste pa so spet hotele zaustaviti tok zgodovine. Zato še nekaj misli s tem v zvezi.

Planetarna katastrofa je zaenkrat za nami. Že dolgo so nam zlasti ameriški filmi katastrofalnega žanra prikazovali napade na ameriška velemesta, zlasti New York, in to s strani nebesnih teles, zlasti asteroidov; nato pa raznih fantastičnih pošasti, ki naj bi že ele uničiti človeštvo. Delno se je, na žalost, prav sedaj

uresničilo, a ne s strani fantomatičnih pošasti, temveč s strani človeka samega.

Pred kakimi petimi stoletji je angleški filozof Thomas Hobbes govoril o nastanku družbe in države ter pri tem omenjal še divje stanje človeštva, ko je človek človeku volk (*homo homini lupus*). Ob vsem tem pa se nam porodi problem zla. O njem so v vseh časih globoko razmišljali filozofi in teologi, danes še sociologi itd. Zlasti pomembna so razmišljanja od sv. Avguština dalje vse tja do Leibnitza in drugih modernih mislecev. In prav ob teh strašnih dogodkih, ki so prejšnje dni pretresli ZDA in ves svet, so taka vprašanja kar se da na mestu. Če vse to merimo z Leibnitzovi merili, kako bi ocenili sedanje zlo? Nemški filozof 18. stoletja je namreč ločil metafizično, fizično in moralno zlo. Če bi na prvi pogled zgedalo sedanje zlo morda kot fizično, je pa lahko tudi metafizično zlo, v kolikor izvira iz omejenosti in s tem nepopolnosti sveta.

Vsekakor pa ima vsaj za krivce tudi in še kakšen moralni pomen!

Take in podobne misli so se porodili ob zadnjih tragičnih dogodkih. In to ne samo za ZDA, ampak za vse človeštvo. Danes in jutri.

NOVI GLAS

Gorica/Trst, 20. sept. 2001

Pristavski upokojenci vabijo na "KOLINE"

CLEVELAND, O. – Ne vem, če je res treba vabiti na koline pristavskih upokojencev. Vsako leto pride vedon več ljudi na naše koline in to je znamenje, da naredimo res dobre klobase in da dobro postrežemo našim gostom. V nedeljo, 14. oktobra, bomo začeli servirati že ob 12.30 in nadaljevali do 3h pop. Kakor vsako leto bo vsak dobil kravico ali riževo klobaso, eno pečenico z kislim zeljem in jabolčnim zavitkom. Tudi za pijačo in ples po kosilu bo preskrbljeno.

S kolinami je veliko dela. Nekateri člani in članice kluba so kar štiri ali trdi dni upreženi v naporno delo. A vsi z veseljem zagrabičjo za to delo. Pri tem obujamo lepe spomine na našo mladost, kako lepo je bilo doma, ko so bile koline kar domač praznik.

Vsi se staramo, a v naš klub prihajajo vsako leto mlajši upokojenci. Kmalu nas bo več kot 200. Naši mesečni ses tanki so vedno dobro obiskani, še posebno naša božičnica. Kadar je treba pomladni in v jeseni očistiti Pristavo, z veseljem to storimo. Pomladni, še posebno pa v jeseni, je Pristava tako lepa.

Letos smo imeli že dva izleta. Enega v Amish deželo, enega pa v Lansing, Michigan, na Baragove dneve. 24. in 25. oktobra gremo pa še na Niagarske slapove in k Fatimski Mariji tam blizu. Na avtobusu za ta izlet je še nekaj prostih sedežev in se še lahko prijavite pri naši tajnici Martini Štepec.

Upamo, da se veseli in zdravi vidimo na naših kolinalih v nedeljo, 24. oktobra, na Slovenski pristavi.

Za odbor: U. F.

Izpod zvona sv. Marije Vnebovzete

CLEVELAND, O. – Smo že v oktobru, mesecu, ko iskreno molimo rožni venec in prosimo našo nebeško Mater Marijo njenega varstva na naši življenjski poti. Udeležujmo se te pobožnosti, saj Marija nas skrbno varuje, če se ji le prepustimo voditi.

To je tudi mesec, ko naše Oltarno društvo pravi kosilo, ki bo to nedeljo, 7. oktobra, v šolski dvorani, to takoj po deseti sv. maši do 1. ure popoldne. Kosilo bo obsegalo svinjsko in kurjo pečenko, prikuhe, solato, kavo in pe-

civo, kar bo v ceni \$10 za odraslo osebo in \$5 za otroka. Kosilo lahko odnesete tudi domov.

V tem mesecu oktobru tudi praznuje naše Oltarno društvo 85 let delovanja. Veliko žena in deklet je bilo vključenih v to društvo in so že odšle po svoje plačilo v večnost. Naj bo vsem Nebeški Oče dober plačnik za njihovo delo.

Naša farna patrona sv. Marija Vnebovzeta, ki nas vsak dan sprejema in gleda z oltarja, naj nam pomaga, da bomo prav vodile to naše društvo in z veseljem sprejemale nove priglašenke.

Lavriševa

Z AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO
STE VEDNO NA TEKOČEM

Baragovi dnevi v Lansingu

V soboto 22. in nedeljo 23. septembra so bili letosjni Baragovi dnevi v Lansingu, mestu, ki leži v južnem delu Michigana, se pravi nekdanje Baragove dežele. V tem kraju je danes ena od večjih škofij, ki so nastale v dvajsetem stoletju. Vsako leto se teh dni udeležijo tudi, ali predvsem, slovenski romarji iz vseh večjih ameriških in kanadskih centrov, kjer so slovenske župnije. Tako so prišli avtobusi iz Toronto, Cleveland in Chicaga. Gostitelj je bil škof Carl F. Mengeling v Lansingu, ki je tudi vodil slovesno mašo v nedeljo popoldan v tamkajšnji stolnici.

Iz domovine se je Baragovih dni udeležil ljubljanski pomožni škof msgr. Andrej Glavan, ki je vodil somaševanje v soboto popoldan pri maši, ki je namenjena predvsem slovenskim romarjem. V svoji pridigi je poudaril, da je bil Baraga človek, ki je imel en sam namen, prinesi evangelij Indijancem in drugim naseljencem na tem ozemlju. In če želimo živeti po njegovem vzgledu je potrebna predvsem vera nam in priprošnja Bogu po Baragi. Ne potrebuje Baraga nas, ampak mi njega, je bila misel, s katero je škof želel vzpodbuditi slovenske vernike, naj se priporočijo Baragi v vseh življenjskih situacijah.

Pri slovenski maši so somaševali tudi škof iz Marquette, enajsti Baragov naslednik, in upokojeni škof iz Lansinga, msgr. Povich, ki je velik Baragov častilec.

Navzoč je bil tudi domaći ordinarij. Ta je v nedeljo vodil koncelebracijo, h kateri so se pridružili še pomožni škof iz Detroita, upokojena škofa iz Kalamaزو in Marquette. Domači škof je v izredno sproščeni in dinamični pridigi Baragovo delo osvetil predvsem skozi besede apostola Pavla Timoteju: "Zaradi tega sem bil jaz postavljen za glasnika in apostola - resnico govorim, ne lažem - za učitelja poganov v veri in resnici" (2,7).

V soboto zvečer je Baragov odbor pripravil kulturni nastop češke folklorne skupine, v nedeljo pa so se s svojimi plesi in življenjskimi zgodbami predstavili Indijanci.

Baragovi dnevi se običajno zaključijo z banketom, na katerem odgovorni za pospeševanje procesa za beatifikacijo, poročajo o delu. Tako je bil razveseljiv podatek, da se je število članov Baragove zveze povečalo iz manj kot dva tisoč na štiri tisoč članov.

(dalje na str. 11)

Štajersko-Prekmurski klub vas vabi na veselo**Martinovanje v soboto, 27. oktobra,****v Slovenski narodni dom na St. Clair Ave.****Igra ansambel Staneta Mejača – Nastopajo tudi "Mladi Planinci" in "Vigred"****Vstopnice in informacije dobite, če pokličete:
Tonico na 440-256-6716 ali Mimi na 216-486-1851****Zopet letos možnosti za financiranje kulturnih dejavnosti**

Kar sledi, nam je po e-mailu posredoval Boštjan Kocmür, predsednik Izseljenskega društva Slovenija v svetu. Ur. AD.

Spoštovani!

Sporočam vam, da v prvi polovici oktobra 2001 je možnost predložiti vse predloge za programe na področju kulture. Vse vloge nam jih lahko pošljete po e-mailu ali po pošti na naslov: Slovenija v svetu, Štula 23, 1210 Ljubljana, Slovenija. Z razliko prejšnjega leta vam tokrat ne bo treba izpolniti kakšno posebno vlogo, te bomo izpolnili v naši pisarni. Potrebujemo pa naslednje podatke:

1. – naslov in vrsta programa (glasbena, folklorna, likovna...)
2. – predvideni datum izvedbe
3. – vrsta (bivanje, najem prostorov, vabilia, materialni stroški) in višina stroškov
4. – predviden način financiranja programa (sredstva lokalne skupnosti in pričakovana sredstva Ministrstva za kulturo).

Lepo prosimo, da na kratko opišete program in njegovo pomembnost za Slovence v vaši skupnosti.

Prisrčne pozdrave**Boštjan Kocmür**

Izseljensko društvo Slovenija v svetu

<http://www.drustvo-svs.si>**Radio Ognjišče: Oddaja Slovencem po svetu in domovini**

Urednik te oddaje, g. Matjaž Merljak, nam je med drugim po e-mail poslal tekst, ki sledi. Ur. AD

Oddaja Slovencem po svetu in domovini je namenjena informiranju rojakov po svetu in Slovencev v domovini. Sestavljena je iz telesnega pregleda domačih dogodkov "Od petka do petka" in poročil naših sodelavcev iz sveta: iz Evrope, Združenih držav Amerike, Argentine, Avstralije in Afrike. Ti pišejo o življenju rojakov, o dogodkih znotraj slovenskih župnij, skupnosti in društv. Če menite, da iz dela sveta, kjer živate Vi, ni novic, ste povabljeni, da nam jih posredujete.

Oddaja je po novem, to je od 7. oktobra 2001, na sporednu vsako nedeljo od 17h do 18.30 in v ponovitvi od 22h do 23.30.

Za sodelavce in dopisnike smo pripravili nov informacijski servis. Za enkrat deluje testno, kasneje bo vstop nanj možen le z vstopnim gesлом. Naslov je: <http://dopisniki.ognjisce.si>

Javno dostopna stran oddaje Slovencem po svetu in domovni je:

<http://www.ognjisce.si/iradio/slovenci.htm>

Želimo si, da bi bili zadovoljni uporabniki naših novosti ter da bi tako poglobili ali pa šele vzpostavili medsebojne vezi.

Zbogom!**Matjaž Merljak**

Radio Ognjišče

<http://www.ognjisce.si>**Baragovi dnevi v Lansingu**

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

Pravtako je predsedujoči Baragove zveze povedal, da je zgodovinska pozicija bila v Rimu pregledana in sprejeta. Sedaj se čaka na teološko komisijo, da bo pregleдалa Baragove spise pod doktrinalnim vidikom.

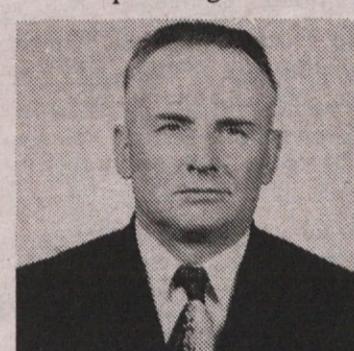
Ostaja pa seveda odprto vprašanje čudeža, s katerim bi lahko, glede na vsa sodobna medicinska spoznanja, potrdili, da je šlo za nadnaravno pomoč in na Baragovo priprošnjo. Zato je bil tudi izrecen apel vsem prisotnim, naj skrbno spremljajo vse pojave, ki bi lahko prišli v obravnavo in jih tudi sporočijo pristojnim za Baragovo beatifikacijo.

Na banketu dobrotniki izročijo svoje darove Baragovi zvezi, tako so se izkazale vse tri slovenske skupine in domači škof ter Kolumbovi vitezi. Letošnja mož in žena leta pa sta postala frančiškanski pater dr. Vendelin Špendov, ki vsa leta med drugim skrbi za glasbeni del Baragovih dñi, in ga Frančiška Kramar iz Toronto.

Baraga tako ostaja živo navzoč v škofijah, ki so nastale iz njegovega nekdanjega obsežnega misijonskega področja. Vprašanje pa seveda je, kako bo v prihodnje z Baragovimi dnevi in procesom za beatifikacijo, saj se število Slovencev v bližini njegove dežele manjša, Indijancev katoličanov je danes tudi zanemarlivo malo, ostali priseljenci pa razumljivo v Baragi težje odkrijejo svojega misijonarja.

Brez podpisa**Z AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO STE VEDNO NA TEKOČEM****V BLAG SPOMIN**

15. OBLETNICE SMRTI
našega soproga, očeta,
starega očeta
in prastarega očeta

**MAKS JERIN**

ki je umrl 2. oktobra 1986

Petnajst let je že minilo,
ko Tebe več med nami ni.
Le pri Bogu mirno zdaj počivaj
in sveti raj uživaj.

Žalujoči ostali:

Agnes Jerin, žena
Hčerke z družinami
Družina že pokojnega sina
ter ostalo sorodstvo
v Ameriki in Sloveniji

Generalni konzul RSlovenije v Clevelandu Tone Gogala pojasni in odgovarja

Ur. AD: G. Tone Gogala je zaprosil za objavo njegovega odgovora in pojasnila v verskem tedniku Družina v zvezi s člankom izpod peresa dr. Ivana Štuhca ("St. Clair Avenue"), ki je bil objavljen v omenjenem tedniku 16. septembra, v AD pa pretekli četrtek, 27. septembra 2001. Zato je prosil, da bi bil njegov odgovor objavljen tudi v AD. Omenjeni članek je bil dr. Štuhec namreč neposredno posredoval po faxu tudi nam. Dalje, g. Gogala je prosil za objavo v slovenskem delu AD njegovo pojasnilo oz. pripombo na članek, prav tako objavljen pretekli teden v AD, a v angleškem delu, izpod peresa g. Staneta Kuharja. Konzulovo pojasnilo se nanaša delno tudi na slovenski del. Obe pojasnili torej sledita:

V Clevelandu, 28. septembra 2001

Spoštovani,

prosim, da v vašem cenjenem časopisu objavite moj odgovor in pojasnilo k članku dr. Ivana Štuhca: St. Clair Avenue, ki je bil natisnjen v Družini 16. septembra 2001 in ponatisnjen v Ameriški Domovini 27. septembra 2001.

1. – Generalni konzulat v Clevelandu pokriva območje od Pensylvanije do Colorado. Deset držav. Ogromno je slovenskih društev in prireditev. V širiletnem mandatu sem si zadal nalog, da obiščem njihove prireditve in sem prisoten pri njihovih obletnicah, vsaj enkrat v tem času. Nastop plesalcev folklornega društva Kres sem si pa v preteklosti ogledal že dvakrat. In ne dogaja se vse samo v Clevelandu.

2. – Mesec avgust je pač čas dopustov v Diplomatsko-konzularnih predstavninstvih. Letos sem ga izkoristil v domovini. Ni res, kar pišete, gospod doktor, da ni bilo konzularnega predstavnika na predstavi Kresa. Kot predstavnica Generalnega konzulata si je predstavo ogledala Patricija Čičmir – pogodbena administrativna sodelavka. Pri vhodu jo je sprejela ena od organizatorjev tega večera, gospodična Mary Ann Vogel.

3. – Gospodična Mary Ann Vogel pa je tudi predsednica odbora Slovenian Cultural Garden, ki je prevzel skrb za vrt leta 1995. Takoj po mojem prihodu v Cleveland leta 1999 me je seznanila s težavami tega odbora pri urejanju vrta, ki je bil do leta 1992 Jugoslovanski, do leta 1995 pa zanj ni nihče skrbel. Lastnik parka je mesto Cleveland, ki mora poskrbeti za kanalizacijo, meteorne vode, tlakovanie, stopnišče, ograde itn... Odbor po poskrbel, ko bodo končana sanacijska dela v vrednosti \$300,000 (na račun mesta), za zelenico, rože, drevesa in spomenike. Kot pomoč za urejanje vrta je Republika Slovenija nakazala sredstva v višini \$50,000 že leta 1999. Kmalu po mojem prihodu v Cleveland me je sprejel tudi župan g. Michael White. Na koncu najinega pogovora sem mu omenil željo odbora Slovenian Cultural Garden, da bi se sanacija vrta čim hitreje končala. Takrat je dejal, da bo ta problem uvrstil na dnevni red Mestnega sveta že naslednji teden, kar je tudi storil.

4. – Tudi zamisel g. Lojzeta Peterleta o postavitvi spomenika generalu Rudolfu Maistru, ki bo verjetno postavljen, po sporočilu gospe Julianne Marini iz pisarne župana Whitea, v tem parku, poteka proti koncu.

5. – Kako deluje odbor Slovenian Cultural Garden in kje so s pripravljalnimi deli za dokončno podobo vrta, pa Vam bo verjetno odgovorila predsednica odbora, ker sem jo opozoril na Vaš članek in netočnosti.

6. – Rad bi dodal, gospod doktor, da lahko na Generalnem konzulatu v Clevelandu dobite marsikatero pojasnilo in bi Vam priporočil, da to izkoristite, da ne bi prihalo do netočnih navedb in zavajanja bralcev cenjenih časopisov Družina in Ameriška Domovina.

Lep pozdrav**Tone Gogala, l.r.****Generalni konzul RS v Clevelandu**

Sedaj pa pojasnilo-pripomba g. Gogala k članku g. Kuharja:

Spoštovani gospod urednik (tj. AD),
prosim, če lahko objavite moje pojasnilo oziroma pripombo k članku Staneta Kuharja: Land of Our Ancestors
na str. 12

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Pesmi in Melodije
iz Naše Lepe Slovenije
Radijska Družina Cleveland

p. dr. Vendelin Špendov

Lemont, Ill.

LEMONTSKI ODMEVI

Slovesni praznik sv. Frančiška Asiškega obhajamo 4. oktobra. Sv. Frančišek je ustanovil tri redove, ki nosijo njegovo ime: prvi red (frančiškani, kapucini, minoriti); drugi red: klarise; tretji red: poleg rednovnic, ki nosijo Frančiškovo ime, še Svetni Frančiškov red (treteredniki), za katerega se je v Sloveniji udomačilo ime Frančiškova družina, ki uspešno pritegne tudi mlade.

Oktober je rožnovenski mesec: praznik sv. rožnega venca je 17. oktobra. Ne bomo pozabili na dnevno molitev rožnega venca, če že ne celega, pa vsaj kake desetke po lastni izbiri. Spomnimo se, kako ga je Marja priporočala ob svojih prikazovanjih v Lurdru in Fatimi.

Angelov varuhov se v bogoslužju spominjam 2. oktobra. Starši so nas naučili: "Sveti angel, varuh moj, bodi vedno ti z menoj, stoj mi noč in dan ob strani, vsega hudega me brani; prav prisrčno prosim te, varuj me in vodi me. Amen." Naj bi tudi današnji starši tako učili.

Rojstni dnevi sobratov: p. Vendelin Špendov, 1. okt. 1921, in p. Atanazij Lovrenčič, 3. okt. 1922 (ki poleg drugega dela lepo skrbi za bolna sobrata p. Benota in p. Kalista, pa tudi drugim rad priskoči na pomoč).

Godovi: p. Kalist Langerholz, 14. oktobra; p. Vendelin Špendov, 20. oktobra.

Sobratje umrli oktobra: p. Janez Viannej Trinko, 10. okt. 1969; p. Avguštin Sveti, 16. okt. 1979; p. Bernard Ambrožič, 23. okt. 1973; p. Odilo Hanjšek, 30. okt. 1971.

Novega lemontskega gvardijana p. Metoda Ogorevca, OFM, pričakujemo ta mesec. Pater bo tudi vodil slovensko župnijo v Lemontu (Slovenian Catholic Mis-

sion). Zadnjih pet let je oskrboval slovenske izseljence v Melbournu v Avstraliji. Naj Bog blagoslavlja njegov prihod in delovanje med nami.

P. Davidu Šrumpfu, do sedanjemu voditelju slovenske župnije med nami, želimo obilo božjega blagoslova na njegovem novem mestu, ko bo upravljal župnijo Marije Vnebovzete na Kostanjevici pri Gorici v Sloveniji. Cerkev domačini imenujejo "Kapela".

Vsako leto z veseljem pričakujemo romarice Oltarnih društev iz Clevelandu. V soboto, 11. avgusta, jih je avtobus pripeljal 52, nekaj pa jih je prišlo še z avtomobili. Ker je pravo romanje tudi duhovna obnova, zato je bila najprej sv. spoved. Sledil je križev pot ob Baragovem parku. Po večerji in oddihu je bila ob pol osemih sv. maša v cerkvi, ki jo je daroval p. Atanazij; sledile so pete litanijske Matere Božje.

Naslednji dan, v nedeljo, je bila romarska maša ob 7h zjutraj, po zajtrku pa tradicionalna pobožnost v rožnovenski dolinici – rožni venec 7 Marijinih skrivnosti. Za rožnovensko dolinico, za sedem postaj in kip fatimske Matere Božje, imajo največ zaslug prav članice Oltarnih društev iz Clevelandu. Zato je ob njihovem romanju tudi posebna pobožnost, ko pri petju napovedi sedmerih skrivnosti, poklonijo Mariji nageljne.

Tokrat so jih prinesle: Blažena Rihtar, Pepca Manfreda, Mary Frank, Ani Nemeč, Nežka Tominec, Štefka Cigale in Joži Šenčun. Fatimsko Marijo je kronala Marija Lunder. V sprevodu na pokopališče je nosila križ Helena Perčič ob spremstvu Pepce Manfreda in Blažene Rihtar. P. Vendelin je na kratko razložil smisel te vsakoletne spominske pobožnosti na

grobu škofa Gregorija Rožmana in rajnih frančiškanov, ki so skozi desetletja vodili romanja.

Ob enajskih je sledila romarska maša (za Oltarna društva tretja). Po popoldanskih petih litanijah je bilo "slovo od Marije" s prošnjo za srečno pot domov. Predsednica Zveze Oltarnih društev je Julka Smole, predsednica društva pri Mariji Vnebovzeti (Collinwood) je Ani Nemeč, Sv. Vida pa Ivanka Matič, ki je imela na skrbi organizacijo in avtobusno vožnjo. V imenu Zveze so darovale cerkvi Mariji Pomagaj \$200. Bog plačaj za dar, posebej pa še za zgled vernega kristjana ob vsakoletnem romanju.

V nedeljo, 12. avgusta, so se jim pri dopoldanski romarski maši pridružili člani in članice Slovenskega kulturnega centra v Lemontu. Po maši se je na gričku razvil letni piknik. Poleg tega je bilo žrebanje precejsnjih vsot. Med drugimi je žreb izbral dr. Jožeta Bernika, ki je od dobitka podaril \$250 za vzdrževanje lista "Ave Marija". Bog plačaj!

Za vse darove "pomoč listu", ki sta nam jih poslali obenem z naročnino, iskrena hvala. Res so nam v veliko pomoč, saj nam ni treba dvigovati naročnine, pa tudi tistim, ki ne morejo plačati, lahko pošljamo AM zastonj. Bog naj darovalce blagoslavlja po Marijini priprošnji. Za žive in rajne naročnike in dobrotelike se vsak mesec daruje sv. maša. Vsak dan se vseh teh tudi spominjam v skupnih in zasebnih molitvah.

Zadnje romanje k Mariji Pomagaj v letu 2001 je bilo, kakor vsako leto, zadnjo nedeljo v avgustu, ko obhajamo obenem lemontsko Baragovo nedeljo in Medeni piknik. Pri romarski sv. maši, ki jo je daroval p. Blaž Chemazar, je bil lep obisk. Kosilo je bilo v Kulturnem centru. Večernice: pete litanijske in blagoslov z Najsvetejšim so bile popoldne ob pol treh v cerkvi. Na hribčku je bilo živahno, zlasti ob žrebanju denarnih dobitkov.

Žreb je izbral naslednje: #1: \$500 – Mary Miklavčič iz Euclida, O.; #2: \$250 – Brittnay Bokus, La Salle, Ill.; #3: \$100 – Valeria Guvo, Hickory Hills, Ill.; #4: \$100 – Ignac Graj, Lemont, Ill.; #5: \$100 – John Tushar, Gilbert, Minn.; #6: \$50 – Ernestine Jevec, Eastlake, O.; #7: \$50 – Valeria Guvo; #8: \$50 – Nandi Puc, Westmont, Ill.; #9: \$50 – Valeria Guvo; #10: \$50 – Frank Lovšin, Euclid, O. Čestitamo! Tisti, ki niso bili navzoči, bodo prejeli dobitek po pošti. Hvala

Konzul Tone Gogala: Pojasnilo

(nadaljevanje s str. 11)

Slovenia, ki je bil objavljen v American Home-Ameriška Domovina, v angleškem delu, dne 27. septembra 2001.

1. – Ko dobim kakršenkoli razpis ali vabilo Ministrstva za kulturo, Ministrstva za zunanje zadeve, Ministrstva za šolstvo, Urada za Slovence v zamejstvu in po svetu, Izseljenske matice in drugih, ga takoj pošljem Ameriški Domovini, KSKJ Voice in Prosveti in prosim za njihovo objavo, da bi bili bralci in društva čim hitreje seznanjeni in imeli čim več časa, da bi se prijavili. Uredniki so bili še vedno zelo ljubezni in sporočila so bila takoj natisnjena. V treh letih se je tako udeležilo raznih tečajev slovenskega jezika, tečaja učiteljev slovenskega jezika, slikarskih kolonij, seminarjev urednikov-novinarjev, seminarja kulturne dediščine itn. preko trideset učencev, študentov, umetnikov, urednikov, novinarjev itn., za katere je RS krila stroške bivanja in seminarjev ter v veliki meri povrnila stroške vložnice.

2. – Tudi v vaši trditvi v oklepaju (I did inquire...) Vam moram povedati, da ste slabo "inquiral". Vsem, ki so se prijavili na razpis Urada za Slovence v zamejstvu in po svetu, ki je bil objavljen tudi v AD na slovenski strani, iz ZDA, ki ga pokriva Generalni konzulat v Clevelandu, so bila sredstva odobrena. Ne v polni meri, ampak so bila. Podtikanje, da ne posredujem pisem dalje, pa je podalo.

3. – Rad bi dodal, da je Generalni konzulat RS odprt za vse in vsakogar, za vsa pojasnila in informacije, ki bi pripomogla k boljši in točni obveščenosti. Priporočam, da to izkoristite, da ne bi prihajalo do napačnih navedb, ki nehote postavljajo pod vprašaj vse, kar sem Vašega doslej prebral.

Lep pozdrav

Tone Gogala, l.r.

Generalni konzul RS v Clevelandu
Cleveland, 2. oktobra 2001

Valeriji Guvo, ki je vse tri dobitke darovala cerkvi in samostanu. Za "male dobitke" so skrbele: Fran Morrison, Dolores Puhek in Genevieve Buol.

Kosilo v centru sta pravila Frances in Edi Fritz, pomagali pa so: Meta Hanzlik, Valeria Guvo, Joe Kular, Jean D. Zeleznikar in Nancy in Lado Grah. Servirale so: Mojca in Millie Magajne, Marija Sovan, Martin Novak, Kristina Novak, Andreja Novak in Gregor Posega.

V prihodnji številki bomo poročali o pecivu in prostovoljcih, ki so pomagali, za kar se lemontski gvardijan p. Blaž iskreno zahvaljuje.

Ave Maria
Oktober 2001

Hkrati se je začelo študijsko leto tudi za študente višjih strokovnih šol. Teh je skupno približno 5000, od tega dve tretjini brucev. Takšno razmerje je posledica izredno nagle širitev tega dela terciarnega izobraževanja.

Študentski novinci so na svoj prvi študijski dan dobili predvsem veliko informacij. Večina šol se je z informiranjem letos potrudila še bolj kot prejšnja leta, pri tem pa so vodstvom šol pomagali tudi študenti višjih letnikov.

Na medicinski fakulteti v Ljubljani so brucem najprej predstavili študij in fakulteto, nato pa so spoznali tudi delovanje strokovnih študentskih združenj in bogate možnosti obštudijskega delovanja – študentje te fakultete že tradicionalno veljajo za izredno dejavne na vseh področjih.

Precej slabše kot na študijskem je za novice poskrbljeno na drugih področjih, saj so tudi letos dolge vrste čakajočih na prosta mesta v študentskih domovih. Poleg tega pa je vlada letos znižala subvencije za bivanje pri zasebnikih. Trajnejša rešitev naj bi prinesla šele uresničitev vladnega projekta pridobitve 4500 študentskih ležišč do srede tega desetletja.

Jasna Kontler Salamon
Delo fax, 2. okt. 2001

Misijonska Znamkarska Akcija (MZA)

Catholic Mission Aid (CMA)

je javna, nepridobitna, dobrodelna misijonska organizacija. Ustanovil jo je Fr. Charles A. Wolbang, CM.

Registrirana je v mestu Columbus, Ohio, ZDA.

Za pomoč slovenskim misijonarjem zbira finančno pomoč za njih delo med ubogimi v misijonskih deželah ter za vzdrževanje bogoslovcev za domači misijon.

Hvaležni bomo za vsak dar, ki ga boste darovali v ta namen.

Spomnite se misijonarjev in ubogih v svojih oporokah.

Za vse prejete darove izdamo potrdilo za "Income tax".

Uradni naslov:

MZA – CMA

17826 Brian Ave., Cleveland, OH 44119

Glavni odbor MZA-CMA, Cleveland

V Sloveniji se je začelo novo akademsko leto

Ljubljana – V ponедeljek so opazno oživelja vsa visokošolska študijska središča Slovenije. Napolnilo jih je približno 47.000 rednih študentov skupaj z izrednimi študenti pa naj bi jih bilo v novem študijskem letu že okrog 70.000. Najbolj si bodo prvi študijski dan vti snili v spomin vsi bruci, ki naj bi jih bilo, sodeč po razpisu, več kot 22.000 – natančno število bo znano šele sredi meseca, ko se bo iztekel zadnji vpisni rok.

BRALCI

AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE
Priporočajte naš list!

Kanadska Domovina

Štiridesetletnica župnije Brezmadežne s čudodelno svetinjo v Torontu

ANICA RESNIK

TORONTO, Ont. — V nedeljo, 16. septembra, je torontska slovenska skupnost praznovala 40 let duhovnega in kulturnega življenja v župniji Brezmadežne. Ob desetih dopoldne je ljubljanski škof Andrej Glavan ob asistenci župnika Ivana Plazarja in kaplana Romana Travarja daroval slovensko sv. mašo. V pridigi se je zahvalil pionirjem, živim in že pokojnim, ki so sredi novega sveta ustanovili krščansko skupnost, ki se veseli vsake duše, ki išče in najde Boga.

Okrog štiristo ljudi je pri konsili v župnijski dvorani spremljajo slavnostni program, ki ga je vodil Darko Medved. Predsednik cerkvenega odbora Florjan Markun je pozdravil navzoče. Pri maši in v dvorani je prepeval mladinski zbor Novi rod (voditeljici Mojca Končan Dimperio in Carol Stajan Laplane) in združeni pevci obeh župnij. Nasopila je še folklorna skupina Mladi glas (Nevenka Stajan).

Marjan Smolej je po župnijski kroniki in raznih zapisih sestavil zanimivo poročilo in ga skupaj z Marjanom Ulčarjem in Andrejem Pahuljem ob spremljavi skloptičnih slik predstavil navzočim.

Sledi nekaj glavnih podatkov iz tega poročila:

— Ideja nove slovenske župnije ima izvor že leta 1958 v prvi slovenski župniji v Kanadi, pri Mariji

Pomagaj. V tem času so se mnoge mlade družine začele naseljevati v novem, zahodnem delu Toronta.

Skupina pionirjev z župnikom dr. Jakobom Kolaričem — Stane Ulčar, Lojze Petrič, Ludvik Stajan — so začeli z organizacijo sestankov za novo cerkev in nedeljskih maš v kanadski cerkvi Kristusa Kralja na Lakeshore Blvd. 80 mladih družin je tam začelo z rednim cerkvenim življenjem in poukom svojih otrok.

— V letu 1959 so od Toneta Ferkulja kupili zemljo za bodočo cerkev. 1. septembra 1960 je torontski kardinal James C. McGuigan uradno ustanovil župnijo Brezmadežne.

— Jože Kastelic je Janezu Kopáču in Francu Sodji kupil hišo na Browns Line št. 747 za župnišče in slovensko šolo. Z gradnjo dvorane in cerkve so takoj začeli. Takrat je gradbeni odbor vodil Tine Tekavčič, gradbena dela pa je prevzel John Tratnik. Župljani so zbrali vsa potrebna finančna sredstva in s prostovoljnimi delom dosegli, da je bila v februarju 1961 dvorana pripravljena za prvo sv. mašo in blagoslovitev. V nedeljo, 28. maja, pa je v novi cerkvi bila prva sv. daritev. Načrte za cerkev je izdelala družba arhitektov Fisher in Tedman. Notranjščino moderne cerkve krasijo dela kiparja Franceta Goršeta (križev pot, božične jaslice, kipa Marije in sv. Vincencija).

— V letu 1963 je bilo k cerkvi dozidano župnišče, v l. 1974 razširjena dvorana s kuhinjo in novimi prostori za šolo in organizacije v drugem nadstropju. V letu 1967 so prišle k Brezmadežni Marijine sestre iz Slovenije in se l. 1977 vselile v lastno hišo na Lunness Rd. Sprva je bil njihov namen skrbeti za bolne in ostarele, kar je sedaj poleg skrbi za cerkev njihovo poglavito delo v Domu Lipa.

— Leta 1982 so podjetni Slovenci postavili še eno stavbo na Lunness Rd. — Misijonsko hišo, kjer se ustavijo slovenski misjonarji in duhovniki na svojih potovanjih.

Župnija Brezmadežne s čudodelno svetinjo je duša in srce slovenske srenej. V štiridesetih letih se je razvilo bogato duhovno in kulturno življenje. Župnijska cerkev je dom, odprt vsakemu, ki išče Boga, Njegovo ljubezen in mir, je postaja, kjer se ustavi trudni popotnik, da si nabere moči za življenje in prisluhne molitvam in melodijam verrega ljudstva. Tu se sreča z Bogom v zakramentih in postane Njegova priča v svetu. Domača cerkev nas spremlja od rojstva do smrti.

V cerkvi Brezmadežne so darovali prvo sv. mašo duhovniki: l. 1964 Jože Plevnik, jezuit, sedaj profesor teologije in sv. pisma na torontski in ljubljanski univerzi; l. 1970 Jože Božnar, sedaj župnik pri Sv. Vidu v Clevelandu; l. 1973 Stanko Rozman, jezuit, sedaj misijonar v Zambiji; l. 1979 Marko Lavrenčič, župnik v torontski nadškofiji; l. 1980 Valentin Batič, sedaj župnik pri Mariji Pomagaj v Torontu; l. 2000 Janez Likozar, duhovnik torontske nadškofije.

Žal, ni ženskih poklicev. Priljubljena s. Miranda Kavčič je umrla l. 1996. K Sionskim sestrám je vstopila s. Marija Babič, ki je od zgodnjih mladih let bila aktivna v cerkvenih organizacijah. Hvala Bogu!

Pri Brezmadežni smo l. 1976 počastili našega rojaka Alojzija Ambrožiča ob imenovanju za škofa, l. 1986 ob posvečenju za škofa koadjutorja torontske škofije, kot nadškofa v l. 1990 in v l. 1998 ob papeževem imenovanju za kardinala

Zaslужna slavljenka, kanadska rojakinja Anica Resnik

TORONTO, Ont. — Anica Resnik je znana Slovenka, Kanadčanka, ki poleg številnih dejavnosti tudi zvesto zapisuje kroniko slovenskega življa v Torontu od prvih beguncev do kasnejših priseljencev. Ne sili se v ospredje, zato je prav, da jo ob visokem slavju pobliže spoznamo.

Anica je bila rojena 24. julija 1921 v Stožicah pri Ljubljani v družini Jakoba in Ivane Naglič. Življenje je delila še z dvema bratoma in sestro. Z ljubezni se spominja življenja svoje globoko verne družine, ki jo je vodilo k skupnemu delu in veselju za vzvišene ideale vere in kulture.

Po osnovni šoli na Ježici je obiskovala uršulinsko gimnazijo v Ljubljani. Njena tiha želja je bila študij slavistike in zgodovine. Vojna ji je preprečila doseči cilj. Na trgovski akademiji, kjer je diplomirala, je profesor dr. Anton Slodnjak spoznal njen talent in jo spodbujal k pisjanju.

Maja, usodnega leta 1945, se je Anica pridružila beguncem pred morilci ki so ji grozili s smrtjo. Preko Vetrinja, St. Vida ob Glini,

Kellerberga in Spittala je 1948. leta dosegla z ladjo obalo Kanade, in z vlakom končni cilj — Toronto. Po dveh letih se je poročila z Rudijem Resnikom. Skupno sta vzorno vzgojila šest otrok.

Anica še danes živi v Torontu in je aktivna v vseh področjih kulture, povezane s Slovencinov Kanadi, zlasti v Torontu. Poznamo njene neštete pisne strani: za pripravljalni odbor Doma Lipa, za Slovensko letovišče, za Katoliško žensko ligo pri Mariji Pomagaj, pa tudi dopise v Božji besedi, v Slovenski državi, v Ameriški domovini, v Družini in Glasilu kanadskih Slovencev.

Poudarja: "Pripovedujem o načrtih, delu in uspehih slovenskega ljudstva, o idealnih posameznikih, ki ohrajanajo našo kulturo in narodno zavest v modernem, multikulturalnem svetu, tem je namenjena sleherna moja pisna beseda."

Vse blagoslove rojakinji pesnika Silvina Sardenka! Anica Resnik — Tvoja dela bi obogatila dvakratno število Tvojih let! Čestitamo!

S.Z.S.

katoliške Cerkve.

Janez Kopač je vse do upokojitve v l. 1988 bil vzoren vodnik. Umrl je na Veliko nedeljo 1994. Sedanjí župnik Ivan Plazar s Tonetom Zrnecem in Romanom Travarjem varuje luč vere in se trudi, da ta zasiye mnogim, ki tavojo v moderni temi in zmedi in posveti na pot v domačo cerkev.

Pri tem delu mu pomagajo poleg duhovnikov kaplanov zvesti župljani, predvsem člani župnijskega sveta. Tudi Katoliška ženska liga od začetka župnije (prva predsednica je bila Mara Osredkar Tratnik 8 let s presledki, Marija Šteblaj 12 let s presledki, sedanja predsednica je Maksa Žagar). Še: Župnijska dekanija za obiske bolnih in osamljenih (predsednik Jože Češnik), in Misijonski krožek — letna tombola za Madagaskar, Molitvena skupina.

Leta 1960 je g. Franc Sodja ustanovil cerkveni pevski zbor. Prvi organist je bil Nace Križman, ki še danes vodi cerkveno petje, organist je Andrej Pahulje.

Tekom let so prepevali dekliški in mladinski zbori

Kristal (Marija Babič) z orkestrom Matije Lebarja, Odmev Slovenije (g. Tomaž Mavrič, Andrej Pahulje), otroški zbori Slovenske šole (Blaž Potočnik, Andrej Pahulje, pok. Jože Osana), otroški kotiček (Mili Ulčar in Marinka Jereb Lahay), Fantje na vasi (Nace Križman).

Sedaj že dve leti prepeva mladinski zbor Novi rod (Mojca Končan Dimperio in Carol Stajan Laplane).

V župniji že od l. 1959 obstaja Slovenska šola; Franc Cerar je bil ravnatelj od l. 1962 do 1983. Sedanjí ravnatelj Blaž Potočnik vodi še dodatni tečaj za odrasle.

Skavti so v župniji od l. 1963 in skavtinje od leta 1965. Prvi voditelji so bili Franc Cerar in Blaž Potočnik, Elsie Kranjc, Cvetka Jereb Andrejaš in Marija Tratnik Osredkar.

Leta 1965 ustanovlji Mladinski klub g. Sodja, prvi predsednik je Marjan Ulčar in potem sestri Mili in Vanda Koščak.

V poznejših letih organizira g. Tomaž Mavrič Slovenski domovini (dalje na str. 14)

Sprememba naslova

Ko se selite, trajno ali začasno, ste lepo naprošeni, da naši pisarni posredujete pravočasno tako Vaš nov naslov kakor sedanji. To omogoča, da boste brez prekinitve dobivali naš list, prihranili boste pa pisarni strošek 60 centov, ki jih računa pošta za vsak povrjen ozioroma ne dostavljen izvod lista. Uporabljajte ta obrazec za posredovanje potrebnih informacij.

Nov naslov

Ime _____

Naslov _____

Mesto, Država, Zip _____

Star naslov

Star naslov _____

Mesto, država, zip _____

Nova odkritja o naselitvi Slovanov na Slovenskem

Slovenska konferenca Svetovnega slovenskega kongresa je na nedavnem simpoziju v okviru svojega cikla Korenine slovenskega naroda v mednarodni zasedbi pripravila razpravo o poreklu Slovencev pod naslovom Veneti v etnogenezi srednjeevropskega prebivalstva.

Zborovanje zagovornikov avtohtonističnih idej o poreklu Slovencev (bili smo že Iliri, Etruščani, zdaj so aktualni Veneti) je priložnost, da ponovno opozorim na nova pomembna arheološka odkritja v zvezi s slovansko naselitvijo na Slovenskem. Mimogrede pa tudi začudenje nad vztrajnostjo uveljavljanja nekaterih novih državnih simbolov kot so na primer multiplikirani venetski konj ali (venetski?) možicliji z vaške situle v novi osebni izkaznici in potnem listu.

O Kogojevi prodajni uspešnici venetskega konja slovenski državi sem pred leti v *Delu* že povedal svoje mnenje, pa naj ob tej priliki zadošča ponovitev vprašanja: Zakaj ni država ob Ženevskem jezeru postavila slovenskega konja, Krpanove kobilice ali vsaj Lipicanca iz domačih logov, če je že res moral biti konj? Z imenom venetski smo v "nerazsvetljeni Švici, Izraelu in še kje" naredili le promocijsko uslugo deželi Veneto v Italiji.

O motivih t. i. situlske umetnosti starejše železne dobe je treba reči, da gre za likovno sliko v stilu naine, pripovednega likovnega izraza o takratni družbi v enem ali več nižih na kovinskih vedricah – situlah, pasnih sponah ipd. Včasih pa samo za golo dekoracijo s podobami živali.

Situlski umetnost je nastala v svojem pripovednem izrazu in ikonografiji na prostoru med Bologno in Padovo pod vplivom raztejših mediteranskih in orientalskih civilizacij.

Konec 7. stol. pr. n. št. se razširi tovrstno upodabljanje prizorov iz vsakodnevnega življenja v vzhodne Alpe in še posebej na Dolenjsko, kjer je eno najboljtejših najdišč na Slovenskem s to likovno zvrstjo prav Novo mesto, ne zaostajajo pa tudi Magdelenška gora pri Šmarju in same Vače z enim najlepših primerkov okrašene situle na Slovenskem.

Dolgoletna uporaba očesu dopadljive vprege s situle z Vač v logotipu Narodnega muzeja Slovenije je upravljena, saj gre za enega njenih najdragocenjših muzejskih eksponatov. Vendar ali se s tem motivom lahko identificiramo prebivalci Slo-

venije? Prazgodovinski strip v naših najpomembnejših dokumentih na žalost ni ravno doprinos k identiteti sodobne Slovenije, izpričuje bolj otroško dobo slovenske državnosti (in nekaterih državnikov).

Predvidevam, da bosta konferenca in zbornik dobila tudi komentar strok, ki se z več kot stoletno tradicijo reson ukvarjajo z zgodovinsko, arheološko, jezikoslovno etnogenezo Slovencev in prebivalstva na Slovenskem, pa tudi s tistimi Veneti, ki so povezani na slovansko deblo.

Sam dogodek pa je vzbudila, da ponovno seznam slovensko javnost z nekaterimi novejšimi arheološkimi odkritji prve poselitev naših prednikov na ozemlje Slovenije in sosednjih dežel konec 6. in v začetku 7. stol.

Pomagala je avtocesta

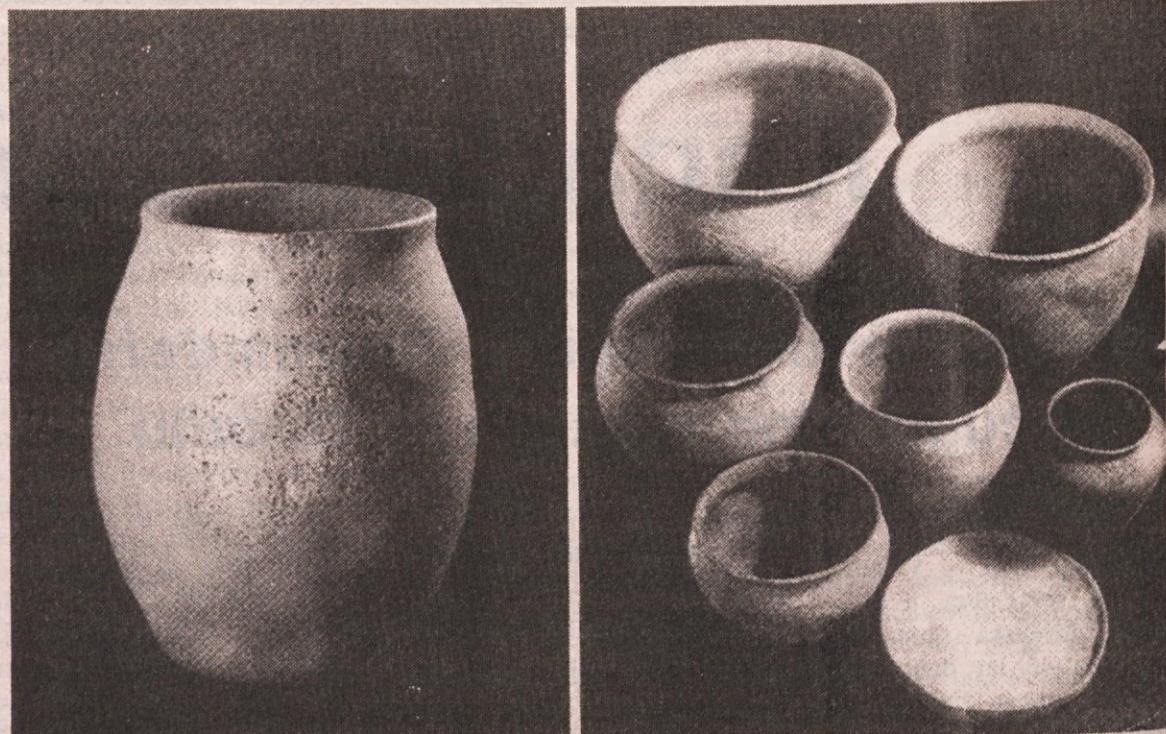
Zgodovinsko izpričan prihod Slovanov na bodoče slovensko ozemlje sega nazaj v 6. stol., vsekakor po letu 568, ko se Langobardi odselijo v Italijo. Prvi naselitveni val je v zgodovinskih migracijah izredno težko dokumentirati z materialnimi ostanki, zato so se najdbe tega časa začele pojavljati po zaslugu gradnje avtocestnega križa, ki je sprožila raziskave na obsežnih površinah nekaj hektarjev v plodnih ravninah ob Dravi in Muri.

Tako so bile z arheološko metodo odkriti naselbinski ostanki prvih slovanskih priseljencev najprej pri Hočah in Spodnji Slivnici v Podravju in v izrednem obsegu na odseku bodoče avtoceste, ki poteka slab kilometr južno pod Mursko Soboto.

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NAJSTAREJŠA STAROSLOVANSKA KERAMIKA S KONCA 6. IN ZAČETKA 7. STOLETJA NAŠEGA ŠTETJA, KI SO JO DOSLEJ NAŠLI NA SLOVENSKEM.
NAJDISČE: NOVA TABLA PRI MURSKI SOBOTI.

V letu 1999 je bilo pri Soboškem jezeru vsekakor najpomembnejše arheološko odkritje vrsta zgodnjesrednjeveških naselbinskih objektov: zemljank in številnih sočasnih jam. Objekti so močno poškodovani z oranjem, vendar zemljanke ovalne oblike, velike 6 x 3 m segajo nekatere še zmeraj 1,30 m globoko pod površino. Najbolje ohranjena ima ob daljši stranici polkrožno niso z ognjiščem velikih prodnikov, nad katrimi je plast rdeče ožgane gline.

Pred ognjiščem je z ognjenimi drobci zapolnjena jama, ki je, kot kaže, služila za čiščenja ognjišča. Zemljanke in manjši objekti vsebujejo kar lepo količino lončenine, živalski kosti in tam tudi kakšen želen predmet.

Zemljanke predstavljajo v 1. tisočletju razširjen stavni tip. Pri manjših gre za shrambe in delovne prostore, večje so osnovni bivanjski objekti. Razne v zemljo

vkopane Jame so sestavni del lesene stojke - nosilci strešne konstrukcije ali pa tudi nizkih sten iz prepleta, ometanih z ilovico.

Zemljanke so precej razširjene in jih glede na ovalno, pravokotno tlorisno obliko ni mogoče etnično opredeliti, kot so to trdili nekateri raziskovalci in posamezno obliko pripisovali germanskim oziroma slovanskim prebivalcem. Gre za poenostavljanje, saj najdemo različne oblike zastopane tudi v avarske, frankovske in bavarske zgodnjesrednjeveških naselbinah.

Za razumevanje zgodnjesrednjeveških naselbinskih ostankov 6.-8. stol. v Pomurju, Podravju pa tudi v Dragomilju na savski terasi, so pomembne naselbine z zemljankami, na primer v Sommereinu in Mannersdorfu na Nižjem Avstrijskem, v St. Ruprecht na Rabi (C14 datacija 650-770 in 780-1000), Kombergu (C14 datacija med 680-860) in Enzelsdorfu na avstrijskem Štajerskem. Avstrijski raziskovalci jih pripisujejo zgodnjim Slovanom na podlagi značilne lončenine, radiokarbonske datacije in primerjave s sosednjimi pokrajinami, predvsem dobro raziskano Slovaško.

Podoba poselitve kakršno danes spoznavamo predvsem v severovzhodni Sloveniji je del skupne civilizacijske kulture, ki jo lahko sledimo do Poljske proti severu in Ukrajine proti vzhodu, pa tudi proti jugovzhodu na Hrvaškem in v Bosni poznamo naselbine s podobnimi arhitekturnimi tipi in lončenino.

Za podrobnejšo opredelitve pa naj navedemo tudi primer analize ognjišča. V slovanskih zemljankah, od vzhodnega dela srednje Evrope do Ukrajine, ima ognjišče centralno lego v sredini objekta ali pa je postavljeno v enem izmed vo-

galov; včasih tudi v posebnem prostoru zunaj objekta.

Zemljanke s posebno nišo za ognjišče ob vzdolžni steni, kakršen je naš primer iz Nove table pri Murski Soboti, najdemo predvsem na področju karpatske Ukraine in jih lahko glede na obliko in lego ognjišča še najbolje primerjamo s podobnimi objekti slovanske Penkovske skupine v Orosjevo in Čepa v okraju Vinogradovo.

Tudi značilni lončeni pekači

Arheološko delo temelji predvsem na ostankih lončenine, ki je nekako najbolj trajen relikt v vseh časih. Najstarejša lončenina iz zemljank delujejo zelo homogeno, saj je izredno enotna v oblikah, njihovi porozni fakturi in ročni izdelavi, ozki spekter oblik sestavljajo sicer številni odlomki pekačev in loncev različnih oblik.

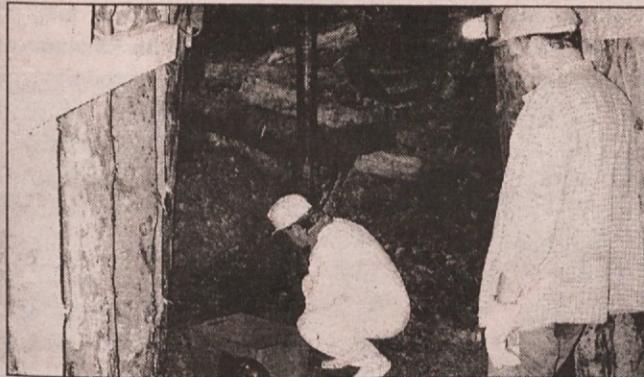
Med inventarjem najstarejših naselbinskih objektov najdemo pekače, ene najpogostejših keramičnih oblik med slovanskim gradivom. Pekač (creulja, crepna, podnica) za peko kruha je Boško Babić že pred desetletji opredelil kot eno najznačilnejših posod vzhodnih Slovanov zgodnjega srednjega veka med 6. in 9. stol., ki imajo tudi kasneje v srednjem in celo novem veku prav na osrednjem Balkanu dolgo tradicijo.

Med lunci so praviloma zelo široke, odprte oblike z izvihanim ustjem. Izstopa pa glinast lonec z razmeroma ozkim dnem in širokim ustjem, ki ga odlikuje z vrezi okrašen, razbrzdan rob, ki je med zgodnjesrednjeveško lončenino 6.-7. stol. kar pogost pojavi. Lonec ima na obodu nameščena, pred žganjem, vrezane dve-tri prekrivane črte v obliki križa. "Kot krščanski (dalje na str. 16)

POVOJNI POBOJI

V zaklonišču doslej odkopali 131 trupel

Doslej je veljalo, da so pod gozdičem Bobek na Zgornji Bistrici v podzemnem rovu januarja 1946 pobili okrog 80 ljudi



Slovenska Bistrica – Na Zgornji Bistrici, pod vznožjem gozdiča Bobek, kjer so med drugo svetovno vojno zgradili tovarniško protiletno zaklonišče, najverjetneje pa januarja 1946 v rovu kruto usmrtili večjo skupino ljudi, nadaljujejo odkopavanje rova. Borut Štefanič, dr. med., sodelavec ljubljanskega Inštituta za sodno medicino, je povedal, da so do včeraj (*ur. AD* – do 19. sept.) v njem odkrili okostja 131 pobitih ljudi, vse pa kaže, da delaše ne bodo kmalu končali.

Kruti pobar se je najbolj verjetno zgodil sredi januarja leta 1946, čeprav nekateri Bistričani menijo, da so tod ubijali že kmalu po vojni. Še vedno ni znano, kdo so bili pobiti, doslej pa je veljalo, da so v zaklonišču omorili okoli 80 ljudi.

Borut Štefanič pravi, da je imela večina umorjenih zvezane roke z žico za hrbotom, ugotavlja pa tudi, da so bili nekateri ustreljeni iz neposredne bližine. Med žrtvami je tudi večje število žensk, po Štefaničevih besedah pa okostij otrok doslej niso našli.

Pri sedanji stopnji odkrivanja seveda ni mogoče ugotoviti identitete umrlih, določeni znaki pa kažejo, da so bili pobiti na podoben način kot žrtve na mariborskem Teznu.

Ivan Zapušek, ki vodi dela na Zgornji Bistrici, je povedal, da so doslej izkopali 30 metrov rova, dela pa seveda tečejo zelo počasi, ker so zdaj sloji zemlje prepolni okostij.

Sedanji rov kopljejo po spominu nekaterih domačinov, saj se načrti za gradit-

Danilo Utenkar

Delo, 20. sept. 2001

Tudi preko e-maila—

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O slovenstvu, katolicizmu in celo o Karlu Marxu

Nedelja, 9. septembra, je bila v Odrancih več kot nedeljska. Zbrala se je vsa domača in okoliška srenja, poleg nje pa stari in mlađi prekmurski veljaki. Stavili so namreč svojega rojaka Viktorja Antolina (1922–1984), ki mu je bilo 19 let, ko je zadnjič videl rodno vas in domače, v tujini pa potem izkusil obilo begunskih bridkosti, vendar končno tudi časti, saj je dosegel doktorat iz prava. Večino življenga je predaval na kanadskih in ameriških univerzah, potem ko se je sam izobrazil na italijanskih in španskih.

JANEZ POVŠE

Povejmo na glas

NIKAR MAŠČEVANJA

TRST/GORICA – Nepopisno tesnobni so občutki, ki nas navdajajo ob terorističnem napadu na New York. Dogodek je srljiv po zamisli, srljiv po izvedbi in srljiv po posledicah, ki jim ne vemo obseg. Toliko bolj je dogodek srljiv zaradi preštevilnih nedolžnih žrtev in zato lahko z obžalovanjem ugotovimo, da je bil to črn dan človekove zgodovine in verjetno tudi zaključek nekega obdobja. Res ni besed za tovrstno dejanje, za apokalipso, ki se je kot grozljive sanje odvijala dobeseđno pred našimi očmi. Svet je očitno krutejši, kot se nam je zdelo, ljudje so bolj zlovešči, kot smo sicer verjeli. Uničevanje na ravni vrtoglavi razsežnosti je torej močno, saj se je nepreklicno zgodilo, in to načrtno ter zavestno. Toda dogodek še ni zaključen, sledil mu bo takšen ali drugačen odgovor. Dogodka samega ni mogoče spremeniti, odgovor nanj pa je docela odprt in prav s tem odgovorom se bo odločila naša bližnja prihodnost oziroma prihodnost sveta v celoti.

Kaj storiti ob pogledu na ruševine, kaj storiti v misli na žrteve, ki so morale plačati s svojim življenjem, kaj storiti, da bo bolečina manjša? Razumljivo je, da nam pridejo na misel povračilni ukrepi. Prizadet je nacionalni ponos, muka ob izgubah se meša z besom na vse tiste, ki so nezaslišano dejanje storili. In tako se nam postavijo pred oči povračilni ukrepi, vrniti je treba milo za drago, najti in kaznovati storilce, napasti celo vrsto držav, ki so tem storilcem dajale in dajejo zavetje. Resnica je, da je misel na takojšnje povračilne ukrepe stokrat in tisočkrat utemeljena, toda prav ta misel jeista, ki jo je tudi treba stokrat in tisočkrat premisliti. Povračilni ukrepi nas nameč izenačujejo s storilci, tovrsten odgovor na dogodek hočeš nočeš sam dogodek podvoji in ga poveča. Povračilna dejanja utegnejo zato podaljšati senco narušenega velemesta na ves svet, na ves svet se torej lahko prenese groza rušilnih podob in nemoč, ker nismo tragedije preprečili.

Sunkoviti povračilni ukrepi zato ne morejo biti edina rešitev, edini odgovor, razviti svet ni obvezan, da se v tem trenutku preda starozavezni logiki, ki ji pravi zob za zob, za vsako mojo žrtev vsaj ena tvoja žrtev. Razviti svet ima na razpolago tudi novozavezno etiko, ki seveda ni kakšno omahujoče odpuščanje, ampak je globok in tehten premislek. Premislek namreč, da bi doumeli razloge za zlo, da se ne bi sami spustili na pritlehno raven tega istega zla in da bi dokazali svojo moč s tem, ker prinašamo in ohranjamo mir in to za vsako ceno. Od našega odgovora je še kako odvisna podoba sveta v prihodnosti, sveta, ki je zares en sam prostor, v katerem vsako dejanje vpliva na vse. V tem hipu nas torej vse vodi v ostre povračilne ukrepe, toda v tem hipu tudi obstaja upanje, da kljub strašnemu udarcu slepo maščevanje zavrnemo in postanemo še jasnejši smerokaz za vse. Smerokaz miru, ki edini lahko zlo in nasilje premaga in ga enkrat za vselej obvladá.

NOVI GLAS, 20. sept. 2001

Misli in ideje (Studia slovenica, 2001, 249 str.) je zbirka esejev, ki obsegajo štiri tematske sklope: Slovenstvo, Kulturo in politiko, Komunizem in Prigodni članki. Izšli so v času od 1946 do 1984 v najrazličnejših publikacijah, ki so jih izdajali slovenski razsejenci – Naša doba, Glas SKA, Zbornik Svobodne Slovenije, Ameriška domovina ipd. Ponatisnjen pa je tudi obsežen felton, ki je izhajal v Slovencu leta 1944 in ki pod naslovom Kulturni boljševizem osvetljuje prodor tendenčne, politično angažirane umetnosti. In končno je tu še nekaj člankov, ki so izšli v Revista de Filosofia.

Gre le za izbor, ki pa je dovolj reprezentativen, da podaja njegov intelektualni profil. Zanje je bilo značilno dvoje: "Katoliška načelnost in neomahljiva zavzetost za ohranjanje vrednot slovenstva".

Janez Arnež je za uvod napisal življenjepis, kjer se z naklonjenostjo spominja prijatelja Antolina:

"Bi je duhovit sogovernik in predavatelj. Človek bi si ga z veseljem predstavljal kot profesorja pravne filozofije ali profesorja zgodovine političnih teorij. Na žalost do tega viška ni prišel. Bil je že velik uspeh v tem, da je kot emigrant in oče številne družine ob vseh številnih težavah prišel do eminentno intelektualnega poklica."

Politično-organizacijsko delo ga ni privlačilo. Teoretično razpravljanje o slovenski politiki in njenih ciljih mu je pa zelo ležalo. Na tem področju je našel živahne in celo razborite teoretkike in sogovornike, kot so n. pr. bili France Dolinar v Rimu, Mirko Javornik v Washingtonu in Ruda Jurčec v Buenos Airesu.

Srečanja med prijatelji in – v glavnih političnih potenzah tudi somišljeniki – so bila zaradi velikih razdalj in poklicnih obveznosti skoraj izključena; razpravljalci so lahko le po pismih. Antolin in tertet njegovih ožijih somišljenikov so zelo odločno zastopali idejo neodvisne slovenske države in čimprejšen slovenski umik iz balkanskega neslovenskega orbita. Na žalost nihče od te četverice ni dočakal velikega slovenskega dne."

Slovenski državljanji pa so dočakali dan, ko si lahko preberejo, kako zgleda Marx, kadar o njem razmisli Slovenec iz Madrida.

Alenka Puhar

Književni listi,
DELO, 19. sept. 2001

BRALCI
AMERIŠKE DOMOVINE
Priporočajte naš Jist!

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1396. Dopis o misijonarju Tomažu Mavriču v Duhovnem življenju (nadaljevanje od MSIP 1395).

G. Stane Snoj se je pogovarjal z misijonarjem in stavljal nekaj vprašanj:

Kdaj si se odločil za misijone?

V misijone sem si želel od majhnega, ko so prihajali v Baragovo misijonične misijonarje, ko sem o njih bral ali so mi pripovedovali o njihovem delu. Tako je Bog dal, da sem pred štirimi leti (1997) lahko odpotoval v Rusijo.

Ali si se že prej učil ruščino?

Ko sem šel tja, še nisem znal ruskega jezika. Šele po prihodu v Nižnji Tagil sem se ga začel učiti s pomočjo učiteljice, ki je znala angleško. Zdaj se lahko pogovarjam z ljudmi o preprostih vsakdanjih stvareh, pisati pa še ne znam, a se bom moral naučiti tudi geta.

Pred štirimi leti si prišel na župnijo v družbi poljskega sobrata. Ali je krajevni tisk kaj registriral vajin prihod?

Ne, mislim, da niso o tem nič pisali. Midva sva prišla v Nižnji Tagil dva meseca kasneje kot so veliki tovornjaki s prikolico pripeljali sem cerkev. To pa je bila zanje senzacija. Nižnji Tagil je bil prej namreč zaprto mesto, to je, da tujci niso imeli dostopa vanj brez posebnega dovoljenja. Ko pa je bila cerkev postavljena, pa so poročali, da jo je prišel škof posvetit. Zanje je bila zanimivost tudi prihod treh sester usmiljenk, saj uniformiranih redovnic prej še niso nikoli videli.

Kako ste prišli do te cerkve, kdo jo je plačal?

Za to cerkev nam je denarno pomagala nemška katoliška organizacija Renovabis. Zgradili so jo pa prostovoljci druge nemške organizacije, ki se imenuje Kirche für Osten. Takih cerkva je v Rusiji danes že čez trideset. Naša cerkev stoji na zapuščenem pokopališču, ki nam ga je dedila občina. Teren je slab, močvirnat. Zato so morali narediti močno bazo in zabiti dva metra globoko v zemljo betonske oporne stebre, predno so začeli nanje graditi cerkev. V globini dveh metrov je namreč zemlja vedno zmrzljena in služi za temelje zgradb. Tako je tam možno graditi kljub močvirju.

Ali si imel opravke po ruskih uradih in morda prišel v stik z mestnimi funkcionarji?

Srečal sem se že z mestnim županom in tudi podžupanom. Z oblastjo imamo normalne odnose. So prijazni in ne morem reči, da bi nas trenutno ovirali pri našem delu. Tudi v Rusiji imajo do tujev posebno spoštovanje. Ko poveš, da si katoliški duhovnik, se zgodi, da kdo ne pozna katoliške Cerkve. Če pa omeniš ime papeža Janeza Pavla II., takoj vedo, za kaj gre, njega pa vsi poznajo. V začetku sem imel tolmača, domaćina z župnije, ki me je spremjal. To je bilo potrebno ne samo zaradi mojega neznanja ruščine, ampak tudi zato, ker je dobro poznal ruski sistem, njihovo mišljenje in način poslovanja. Tako smo hitreje dosegli, kar smo že leli, drugače bi nas marsikaj "vrtili".

Kaj je zdaj tvoja glavna naloga v Nižnjem Tagilu?

Najprej hočemo utrditi tukajšnjo katoliško skupnost. To pomeni marsikaj. K nedeljskim mašam hodijo predvsem starejši ljudje. Najbolj oddaljeni imajo 29 km daleč do cerkve. K maši se sicer peljejo lahko z avtobusom, ki pa se včasih pokvari in ustavi. Drugič je spet hud mraz, ko starci ne morejo dolgo čakati na vozilo, ne da bi se prehladili. Zato, da smo oddaljenim oljašali pot v cerkev, smo oskrbeli kombi, ki jih gre čakati na določene točke v mestu. Drugo, kar imamo tudi v načrtu, je, da zgradimo za cerkvijo malo večjo sobo za naša srečanja ter napeljemo vodovod. Nekateri ljudje prihajajo od daleč in bi jim radi ponudili možnost, da se malo ustavijo in kaj popijejo. Edini prostor, ki ga imamo zdaj na razpolago za vse in ga rabimo tudi za naša srečanja, je cerkev. Ker je cerkev za naše vernike tako svet prostor, je nočemo uporabljati za obednico, da bi v njej tudi jedli. Radi bi tudi uredili prostor okrog cerkve, da bo prijaznejši. Zdaj je tam že polno zapuščenih starih nagrobnih spomenikov, ki ne služijo več svojemu namenu. Če Bog da, bomo namesto mnogih zapuščenih nagrobnikov postavili enega samega skupnega. Poleg omejenega pa je naša stalna naloga iskati in odkrivati katoličane na našem področju, da pridejo po letih in desetletjih spet v stik z duhovnikom in po njem z zakramentalnim življenjem. Teritorij naše katoliške skupnosti je zelo velik. Poleg Nižnjega Tagila so na njem raztresena še druga mesta in kraji.

Kje prihajate v stik z zapuščenimi otroki?

Sodelujemo z rusko šolo, ki je zraven cerkve. Naše sestre učijo otroke ročnih del. Na ta način skušamo pomagati in se srečavati enkrat ali dvakrat na teden s 50 otroki. To delo je dolgoročno. Na prvem mestu hočemo dosegči, da se otroci ne bi počutili zapuščeni, ampak bi občuti, da jih ima nekdo rad in se zanima zanje. Temu se po-

svečata predvsem dve naši sestri, ki imata za to svojo karizmo. Moramo pa biti pri tem previdni. Direktorica šole nas je že nekajkrat opozorila: "Nič verskega!" In mi to spoštujemo. Tretja redovnica – usmiljenka – pa se posveča starejšim in bolnikom.

Kdo vas finančno podpira? Ali ni vaših vernikov premalo in so preveč revni, da bi to zmogli?

Pomagajo mi darovalci iz Slovenije, iz Kanade in iz ZDA. Kadar zidamo, se obračamo na nemški organizaciji Renovabis in Kirche für Osten. Kljub temu, da so naši verniki revni, jih skušamo navajati, da prispevajo, kar morejo. Na mesec naj bi vsakdaroval po tri četrt dolarja ali 70 centov za vzdrževanje cerkve. Še to je za marsikoga pretežko. Od vernih, ki hodijo k maši, ni nobeden bogat. Verski tisk jim delimo zastonj, a jih tudi navajamo, da bi prispevali vsaj en rubelj na mesec (30 rubljev = dolar). Podobno je z mašnimi intencijami: 1 rubelj za vsako ime, za katerega se daruje sveta maša.

Pa starost vaših vernikov?

Prvo polovico sestavljajo starejši od 70 let navzgor, drugo polovico pa mlajši, srednje starosti. Nato sta še dve ali tri mlajše družine, njihovi otroci in nekaj mladih.

Blizu tvojega misijona deluje še drug slovenski misijonar?

150 km od nas proti severu misijonari slovenski lazarist, Lojze Letonja, ki je bil prej na Madagaskarju. Tudi on ni sam in deluje, enako kot jaz, skupaj z lazaristom poljskega rodu.

Kaj meniš o prihodnosti ruskega naroda?

Po krivdi komunizma, ki je gnjavil ta narod več kot 70 let, je v takšni krizi kot še nikoli. Mi poznamo Rusijo po izrednih talentih, po umetnikih in športnikih, koliko pa je tega, o čemer se ne govori! V Rusiji je pet milijonov zapuščenih otrok! Zavodi so se iz otroških vrtcev spremnili v sirotišnice. V normalnih ruskih družinah je eden, največ dva otroka. Premnogi Rusi obeh spolov se v obupu in revščini vdajajo pijači. "Novi" Rusi, razni funkcionarji in mafija, pa imajo denar, si gradijo luksuzne hiše, si privoščijo najdražje avtomobile itd., ker bogatijo na nepošten način. Molimo, da bi se Bog usmilil ruskega naroda in ga rešil pred verskim, moralnim in družbenim propadom!

S. Milena Zadravec, ki je delovala v Libanonu, je premeščena v Jeruzalem in prosi za molitev. Vključimo jo v naših vsakdanjih molitvah, da jo Bog ohrani pri zdravju in vodi skozi razne preizkušnje, katerih gotovo ne bo manjkalo.

Zopet je bilo nekaj dobrotnikov, ki so se spomnili in poslali svoj dar za naše misijonarje:

N. Tomc (za s. M. Pavličič) \$100; F. Šega (za Rev. F. Pavlič v Boliviji) \$50; F. Kumar (za Rev. L. Letonja \$20, dve sv. maši za +Karla in Alojzijo Kumar \$20, za Rev. T. Mavrič \$20, dve sv. maši za Vladimirja Kumar \$20) \$80; N.N. (za gimnazijo Želimlje) \$200; J. Zorc (za Rev. Letonja) \$100; iz zapuščine +Angele Zapušek \$5,000; G. Pfeifer (za Rev. Mavrič) \$100; M. Križman (za Rev. F. Pavlič) \$105; F. Merela (za Rev. Pavlič) \$100; F.T. Urankar (v spomin Angie Lužar in Angeli Mladenovič) \$50.

Izkrena hvala vsem, ki ste razumeli in dodali še svoj prispevek, da se je povečala številka, kar bomo v prihodnjih dneh pričeli razdeljevati našim misijonarjem. Bog Vam vsem povrni s svojim blagoslovom!

Iskren misijonski pozdrav od vseh sodelavcev!

Marica Lavriša

1004 Dilleywood Rd.
Cleveland, OH 44119

O naselitvi Slovanov...

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

simbol" je po mnenju romunskega arheologa Teodora značilnost Penkovske skupine.

Neokrašeno lončenino z izrazito grobo, neravno površino kot posledico ročne izdelave pri Murski Soboti s pomočjo datacije podobne keramike zgodnjih slovanskih horizontov od Slovaške do področja Penkovske skupine v Moldaviji upravičeno uvrščamo med najzgodnejše slovanske najdbe na Slovenskem v konec 6. stol., najkasneje v prvo polovico 7. stol., kar potrjuje tudi

naravoslovne datacije ostankov oglja s pomočjo radio-karbonske datacije (C14 580-730).

Z razvojem se v 7. in predvsem v 8. stol. pojavi že na ročnem vretenu dodelana lončenina z bogatim metličastim okrasom razen pri Murski Soboti tudi v Spodnji Slivnici, Hočah, Dragomlu in tudi na Tinju pri Loki pri Žusmu, ki s primerjavami s sorodnimi najdbami na avstrijskem Štajerskem in v zahodni Hrvaški kaže razvitejšo razvojno stopnjo.

Stik Slovanov s staroselci poznorimskega obdobja

Za etnično opredelitev

zgodnjesrednjeveških prebivalcev pri Murski Soboti staroslovanskim prebivalcem govoril najprej sama lega naselbine v ravnici ob vodotoku in arhitekturni detajli kot so tip zemljank o-valne oblike brez nosilnih stojk za strešno konstrukcijo, ognjišče v niši ob daljši stranici in karakter grobega, porognega ročno izdelanega in predvsem neokrašenega keramičnega gradiva.

Naštete značilnosti s primerjavami tako v bližnji Slovaški kot daljni Ukrajini, govore za zgodnjo fazo slovanske poselitve, ki je preko Moravskih vrat potekala konec 6. in v začetku 7. stol. v Prekmurje in Podravje.

Med slabo ohranjenimi živalskimi kostnimi ostanki je moč nekaj odlomkov pripisati domačemu govedu, domači oz. divji svinji in domači ovci ali kozi. Na večini kosti so dobro vidni sledovi sekanja in rezanja. Maloštevilni kostni ostanki omogočajo le površno sodo bo o tedanjih ekonomskih razmerah; o velikosti posameznih vrst in reji ni mogče izreči ničesar. Kljub temu nekateri odlomki kosti goveda napeljujejo na to, da je bilo govedo (vkljukov ne gre za bika) nekako v povprečju rimskega goveda. Vsekakor večje od zgodnjesrednjeveškega, kakšnega poznamo v naslednjih stoletjih.

Zivalske kosti govore za tip rimskega in ne kasnejšega zgodnjesrednjeveškega goveda in skupaj z morebitnim krščanskim simbolom na eni izmed posod smemo v tem morda videti stik pravtrega slovanskega prebivalstva z maloštevilnimi staroselci starokrščanskega poznorimskega obdobja. In tu je tisti prostor, kjer moramo iskati vez o prenosu prazgodovinskih in rimskeih tradicij v staroslovansko izročilo poznejšim Slovencem.

Mitja Gustin
Rubrika "Znanost"
Delo, 19. sept. 2001

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