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Phone: (216) 431-0628

e-mail: ah@buckeyeweb.com

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HAT'S
PENING



What's happening at St. Vitus Adult Slovenian School? Dr. Zvone Žigon, Slovenian Consul, visited during our traditional Christmas party on Saturday, Dec. 17th. Pictured with him are the instructors Lillian Centa, left, and Marie Bugar.



Adult St. Vitus Slovenian School student Marion Bocian is in the festive Christmas mood on Dec. 17th.

Slovenian Opposition Slams Sending Army Officers to Iraq

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia — Slovene media and opposition leaders Friday slammed a government decision to deploy four army officers to Iraq to train security forces there. In an apparent shift in foreign policy, the government decided Thursday to send four soldiers to help prepare Iraq security troops on the outskirts of Baghdad.

Although Slovenian military officers have helped train Iraqi security personnel in neighboring Jordan, Ljubljana had previously said it would not participate in the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq itself unless it was sanctioned by the U.N.

In an editorial headlined

"Welcome to Baghdad" criticizing the move, the daily *Večer* warned that "the soldiers could return without an arm, leg or even in a body bag." One small political party held a rally at Ljubljana's main cemetery to protest the deployment.

Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel and Defense Minister Karl Erjavec maintained the government was not shifting its policy and stressed that Slovenian soldiers would not be involved in combat or military operations run by coalition forces.

This news came from Phil Hrvatin.

Last spring, 60 years after that terrible June of 1945, Cleveland chorus Korotan received an invitation from Ljubljana to participate at the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the "Tragedy of Vetrinj" and our exodus from Slovenia.

Korotan accepted the invitation and with joint efforts realized the idea. Almost all singers participated and together with many friends from Cleveland area provided for a suitable representation of the American Slovenians at the commemorative program.

In Ljubljana the chorus participated at all performances connected with the commemoration in Cankar Hall, at the Mass in Ljubljana cathedral, and honored the memory of victims of Vetrinj with independent concerts in Celje and Kranj. Their singing was well received and richly awarded with applause at all occasions. The participants also made the sad pilgrimages to visit the mass graves at Teharje and in Kočevski Rog.

The entire journey was carefully planned and executed and all the events made a deep lasting impression upon the public and singers themselves. All events were faithfully recorded by professional photographers and TV reporters.

The experience led those participating to provide for a suitable memorial presentation of their journey to those of us who were unable to participate and to provide one more document on Korotan's life and work among us, as well as a timely inspiration for the future generation of Slovenian singers in America.

The result of these efforts is a well organized and illustrated DVD entitled, "Our Blessed Land – On the Path of the Martyrs." The disk was realized by a Slovenian team: a famous journalist Jože Možina and videographer Jože Jagrič. Recorded are all Korotan performances: at the opening ceremony in Bishops Institute in Šentvid, in Teharje and Kočevski Rog, during the Mass in Ljubljana cathedral where Archbishop Alojzij Uran gave a memorable address;

New DVD by Korotan

Blessed Land – On the Path of Martyrs

at the central commemoration in Cankar Hall, with speaker Božo Fink of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and concert in Celje Abbot's Church of St. Daniel.

With the DVD is a well organized brochure in Slovenian and English. Introductory remarks were written by Pavle Borštnik, followed by a comprehensive review of wartime events in Slovenia during the communist revolution and then a description of mass graves in Teharje and Kočevski Rog. Included are the verses and English translations of two poems related to Vetrinj tragedy, written expressly for Korotan and performed in Ljubljana. These are "Our song" by the late Marjan Jakopič, set to music by the late Franček Gorenšek, longtime director of Korotan and "Our Blessed Land" by Pavle Borštnik, composed for the chorus and orchestra by Dr. Metod Milač, the founder and first director of Korotan. Jakopič's poem was translated into English by his daughter Bernardka Jakopič-Waid, while Borštnik's poem was translated by the author himself.

Also included is a short history of Korotan, listing its numerous performances outside Cleveland as well as all of its directors during the past 50 years; a photo of the chorus while performing in Celje and the list of participating members. The brochure and its quality photos

are an effective supplement to the disk.

These are cold data on this newest document of the Slovenian cultural activities outside the homeland. In reality though, we are dealing with much more than a mere document.

"We bring you our song, born of the love of our fathers and we don't intend to let it die on the lips of our children"... Korotan was singing.

"Who is to dry our tears?"... their song was pleading, evolving from this despair to a fervent prayer for "our land beyond the seas" that it may finally begin its "journey towards the new horizon..."

Concern for our heritage, at home and abroad, love for our land beyond the seas led them on their pilgrimage to the most hallowed corners of our land and filled them upon their return with a powerful desire to make sure that – also with the help of this document – this concern, this love goes forward in the hearts and minds of our youngsters, touched by our Slovenian heritage.

This is not just a modest historical document wrapped in a plastic cover; this is a solemn covenant that our song shall not die and our land shall not perish.

--Pavle Borštnik

This DVD can be procured by calling Cvetka Rihtar at (440) 286-5421 or in Slovenian at (216) 361-0300 or (216) 381-2602.

Even when opportunity knocks, a person must get off his seat to answer the door. —John Mercina

U.S. says Slovenia doesn't need aid

The United States wants the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to stop investing in Estonia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and five other nations. The EBRD, established in part with U.S. funding, was set up to help businesses in old Iron Curtain countries jump to capitalism. Eight of them have jumped so far they are now members of the European Union – but

still are getting EBRD money.

"We're ready to see the EU countries graduate," says a senior Treasury official who is pressing to have an exit policy in place in 2007.

U.S. wants Inter-American Development Bank to provide debt relief to poorest Latin American and Caribbean nations.

This news was provided by Phil Hrvatin.

The shoe that fits one person – pinches another —Bob Mills

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No. 3 January 19, 2006

Proud of be Slovenian

by RUDY FLIS

In *American Home* newspaper this past week, the front page had a great spread about Slovenska Pristava, its progress financially and its construction schedule. I was impressed, but not surprised. Many refugees from the forties and fifties with their children are involved in this project. It's hard work now, but when summer comes, what a reward as friends gather together for sun and fun and enjoy beautiful music and taste the good food, all for your contentment and pleasure.

I said I wasn't surprised at their determination, goal setting and accomplishments, because I have witnessed them before, if only just recently. "Slovenia 1945" had page after page of what the refugees faced on a daily basis and how they handled it. Schools to educate their children, churches to nourish their souls and maintain their Catholic faith and finally the governing of so many people into a cohesive operating unit to care for the physical needs as possible. What skill and organization, and they haven't lost any of it, have they?

It makes one proud to have parents who were Slovenian. Only years separated my mom and dad from these refugees of the forties and fifties. Their ethics, beliefs and optimism seem to me to be the same as those of my parents. I depend on memory for my comparison of the early and mid-century immigrants. My association with the mid-century immigrants have been recent. Their many accomplishment I keep up with as I read the "American Home."

I found it interesting that Slovenia gave many thousands of dollars to Pristava. If I were a refugee, mid-century immigrant to this country from Slovenia, I don't know how I would handle this. How much time is enough time? Can time heal such a great wound? God and only you know. Slovenia has extended a hand to the Slovenians at "Pristava," and perhaps to all in the community. What to do?

Isn't it unique that of all people Almighty God has created in this world, we are the only ones who have the word "LOVE" in the name that describes every one of us and our proud, beautiful heritage -- Slovenian.

Remember Wire Recorders?

by JOE GLINSEK

Sometime in the mid-40s Sears n' Roebuck introduced something new. In my early teens, I parted with most of my savings to buy their Silvertone wire recorder/player. It pre-dated tape recorders, which would soon do the same job better and easier.

Using virtually hair-thin wire as its recording medium, it required very careful handling. The wire kinked easily and often snapped when trying to smooth the damage. Wound on a heavy metal spool, it was fed through a magnetic head to another spool. The idea was much like future reel-to-reel tape decks, except that these spools were only three inches in diameter.

If the delicate wire snapped while running, it caused the remains to erupt into a tangled mess of steel wool. It was a nightmare to untangle. If you're familiar with old-style fishing reels – and have seen a back-lash – you'll appreciate the job on your hands. If you could untangle the wire and find the two ends, a simple square knot could restore the recording, but you lost whatever sound was in the knot. I was rarely able to salvage the entire bundle of fluffy wire from one of these snarls, and the only solution was to snip off the tangled blob and lose several minutes of the recording.

It's difficult to convey the magnitude of one of these all too frequent accidents: a can of worms would be a simple task by comparison. The only good news was that the knotted wire was still useable. As with tape, you could record something new over the repaired wire. With today's mini tape recorders and compact discs, it's hard to believe that wire recording was 'state of the art' at the time.

The novelty of 'wiring' my piano playing was great fun, though the quality of the sound was far from hi-fi. Even more fun, was surreptitiously recording a family group or party. This happened one evening in our dining room when it was my mother's turn to host a monthly gathering with five of her closest friends. Calling themselves a Sewing Circle, they brought their mending or embroidery. Knowing that this affair was just an opportunity for pleasant gossip, dessert and coffee, the men dubbed it Gab Night. The name actually stuck, and was even adopted by the ladies.

Having secreted the microphone, I 'wired' a half hour of their conversation before showing them my new toy. Rewinding the wire, I astonished them with a replay. Today, a video of their reaction would win a prize. Even an audio tape of their giggles and comments – as they listened to the replay – was a treasure.

Just a imagine. Never before had these women heard the recorded sound of their own voice. Each of them complained that the recording didn't sound like themselves. Yet they agreed that the others sounded "exactly like real life."

The old Silvertone had a second life. A friend of the family who had lost his voice to cancer, used it to practice with a new device that enabled him to make intelligible sounds and allowed him to communicate.

Keep in mind, this recorder was the size of a case of beer, and nearly as heavy. It operated only on A.C., and the complex innards were stuffed with old-fashioned vacuum tubes. The handsome cabinet was made of – as they say today – "real wood" and looked like a nice piece of furniture. At the time, it was the most expensive purchase I'd ever made. Today, it might be living a third life in a museum of outmoded equipment.

100 WORDS MORE OR LESS

by John Mercina

SLOVENIAN NATIONAL COSTUMES ON THE INTERNET

For those of you that have an interest in the Slovenian national costumes, get on the World Wide Net, to http://styling.over.net/narodna_nosa and you'll be in for a surprise. All the regional Slovenian national costumes are described in detail. You will learn that the following costumes are among the most frequent: Gorenjska (also known as Rateška); Notranjska; Noša v Rožu; Belokranjska or Poljanska; Noša in Kostelu; Prekmurska; Kozjanska; Noša in Istra; Tržaška; Dobropoljska; Noša in Litijem Posavju; Noša in Zilja. WOW! Yours truly thought there was only one. What a surprise. Additionally, you will learn the names of all the parts of the national costume, broken down by the costume for men and women. Listed below is the makeup of the national costume for women, with many names that only the oldest AD readers would have remembered:

Rokaſci, brhan, krilo na pas, untrc, nahtreki, furtof, pas, zabonc, kožuh, surka, avba, pregrinjača, naramnik, peča, šal, kolenke, opanjki, postoli na velafke, šulni, prtiček, robac, svitak. AND THE BIGGEST SURPRISE? In the Kostel area, the men wore one earring when they wore the national costume. If you are a male teenager reading this and wish to wear an earring, tell your parents that your great-grandfather wore one and you are trying to emulate him. It's worth a try, but don't get me in trouble by telling them that you read it in Mercina's column.

We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.
--Ray Mlakar

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Annual Baraga Celebration Takes Place in Lemont

The Chicagoans who believe fervently in the Cause for the Canonization of Bishop Frederic Baraga met on Sunday, Jan. 8th for their annual dinner. Over 150 persons attended the event held at the Slovenian Cultural Center in Lemont, Illinois.

Families who had attended the Mass earlier at the Slovenian Catholic Mission of Marija Pomagaj, added to the crowd of long-time members of the Bishop Baraga Association (BBA) who came from all over the Chicago area.

In his commentary at Mass, Deacon John Vidmar explained how important Baraga's work was as bishop in the Upper Peninsula. During the last half of the 19th century, there were 47 parishes in the United States served by Slovenian priests who came to America in-

spired by Baraga and in response to his encouragement.

After dinner, a short program was held on the life of Bishop Baraga. The audience heard the main events of his life on a delightful compact disc produced by *Franciski brat* in Ljubljana. The actors on this CD beautifully interpreted Baraga's life from his birth in 1797 until his death in 1868. Heartfelt thanks to all who helped make this year's Baraga Dinner such a success and to the Slovenian Cultural Center for underwriting all costs.

Tentative plans were announced for the Baraga Days pilgrimage in 2006 which will be held in September in Calumet, Michigan. The following year, 2007, it will be held in Marquette to coincide with the 150th anniversary of the diocese where Baraga became their first bishop.

—C.L.

Attending Religious Services May Be Good for Your Health

by Kevin Heliker
Wall Street Journal

The percentage of Americans who attend religious services at least once a week jumped nearly three points to 27.5% during the two years ended in 2004 according to University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center.

This leap could be good news for the nation's health. A growing body of scientific evidence shows that Americans who attend religious services at least once a week enjoy better-than-average health and lower rates of illness, including depression. Perhaps most important, the studies show that weekly attendance confers a significant reduction in mortality risk over a given period of time.

Religious services at churches, temples and mosques boast various features that can be beneficial to health — meditation, a social network, a set of values that discourage smoking, infidelity and other unhealthy behavior. Many of the studies have found that the health benefits of weekly attendance accrue more heavily to women than to men, perhaps because women make

greater use of religious social networks.

Of course, people who attend weekly religious services are by definition well enough to get out of the house regularly, suggesting that they may enjoy an inherent health advantage. Indeed, studies show no health advantage for people who watch religious services on television.

Not everyone is convinced that religious services account for the more robust health and survival documented in this article. The same health benefits could be derived from belonging to a bingo club or socializing at the local library, says Emilia Bagiella, a Columbia University assistant professor of biostatistics.

Dr. Lynda Powell, a professor of preventive medicine at Chicago's Rush University, was a non-churchgoer who was very suspicious of the benefits of religious attendance. Now, however, Dr. Powell says that a continuing study of hers is suggesting that the mechanism encouraged in nearly all religions, of turning to prayer or meditation in moments of anger and distress can diminish the harmful effects of negative emotion.



The smallest antelope, the dik-dik of eastern Africa, only measures about 15 inches high at the shoulder.

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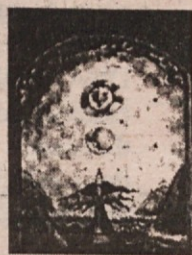
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DNA Helps Trace Slovenian Roots

by Amanda Garrett
The Plain Dealer

Carol Kovac proudly wrapped herself in her Slovenian heritage all her life.

She knows a bit of the language, her mom managed Sorn's restaurant for 33 years at East 61st and St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland, and even though she lives on the East Coast now, Kovac still longs for the flaky Slovenian pastry dough fried in fat and dusted in powdered sugar (flancete).

Yet this year she discovered her heritage is much broader, exotic even, with her ancient ancestors having traveled through Africa and the Middle East before they reached Europe.

Kovac, a top IBM executive, was among the first of hundreds of thousands of people expected to submit DNA to a five-year National

Geographic/IBM study tracing humankind's deepest roots.

Kovac, who grew up in Chardon, Ohio, said she was among the first "guinea pigs" of the study, which revealed that she carries genetic markers found in more than 40 percent of all women in Europe.

Her ancestors left Africa, traveled through the Middle East and into Europe, 35,000 to 40,000 years ago. When an ice age came, they retreated south, perhaps into Spain.

And ultimately, when the ice melted 12,000 years ago, Kovac's ancestors returned to Eastern Europe and thrived.

Researchers were able to piece together Kovac's family history by comparing her DNA to that of others, including indigenous peoples — thousands of groups around the world who live in isolation, speaking their own lan-

guage, immersed in their own culture.

Scientists have mapped out similar ancient paths for about 50 genetic groups, said Spencer Wells, the Genographic Project's director.

Kovac — named recently as one of the 50 most powerful women in business by Fortune magazine — has thrown her DNA results into the study's mix.

She still considers herself Slovenian. When she visits the Chardon farm she and her brother inherited, she still knows where in Cleveland to buy the best Slovenian sausage.

Yet she still wants to know what else the Genographic Project can tell her about her family when a land called Slovenia didn't even exist.

"This project celebrates diversity, yet it tells us that we're one planet, one people."

What's in a Name?

It was William the Conqueror with the clergy and advisors who developed the formula for determining the last names of people.

People's last names, or surnames, originate from only four categories: a place name, father's name or patronym, trade or occupation name, nick-name or characteristic.

A very simple formula to remember is 4W's + X = surname.

The first W — The place you came from.

The second W — who, your father's name.

The third W — what your trade or occupation was.

The fourth W — why, your nick-name or characteristic.

The X or + was also used for people who could not read or write. The X or + was also used as a holy promise to be kept and the cross was kissed before witnesses to make sure that the obligation sworn to, was official and binding.

Some examples:

Barbarich — Slovenian -- Occupational name for a barber who cut hair and shaved beards. He also practiced surgery and pulled teeth.

Baskovic — Slovenian -- A descendant of Basil (kingly). One who is both just and kind. Also one who places his stamp of approval on one's character, if the person is worthy.

Borovic — Slovenian — One who works with boric acid. A fighter — struggler — champion. One who works in a pine forest and makes things out of pine lumber.

Božnar — Divine. Godlike.

Bregant — Slovenian — One who lives on a hill or a slope or one who harbors a grudge. Also a place-name for a dweller near the edge of a stream or coast.

Breznik — Slovenian — One who is destitute or without resources or without work or rights. From "brez" (without).

Cekada — Slovenian A ducat. A gold piece. A sequin used as decoration for a dress.

Drenik — One who lives near a dog-wood forest. A nickname for a hard and severe man.

Erzen — Slovenian — A nickname for a stout-hearted or kind-hearted person. From the German "herz" (heart).

Flaynik — Slovenian — From the old German "flagel" a flail maker or user. A thresher. Also one who weaves flax and sells light yellow linens. A nickname for a light haired and light complexioned young man.

(To Be Continued)

Thanks to Eugene Kogovsek who submitted this information written by Franck A. Korosec.

Students Sought for Slovenia

The Student Organization of the University of Ljubljana (SOU) is organizing Summer visits to Slovenia in 2006. Participants should be between the ages of 20 and 27, and of Slovenian descent. The program will last around 12 days in July, 2006.

In previous years it was organized as a guided tour and covered some of the most famous cultural, historic, and natural attractions in Slovenia.

This year's program will be a bit different. As in previous years, SOU covers all the costs of accommodations, transportation in Slovenia and food for two weeks. Participants are responsible for paying their own airfare/transportation to Ljubljana, Slovenia, and personal incidental expenses while on the visit. All the extra activities in the program are optional and paid by participants on the spot. The difference will be in the program itself.

As SOU's priority is connecting our university with other universities around the world, we would like you to help us with establishing contacts with your universities. This means

that every participant should arrange useful contacts from his/her own university that could help University of Ljubljana in connecting with those universities. The final goal of this cooperation will be signing agreements about student exchange.

During the two week visit, all the participants will get to know all the important parts of our organization, our university. We will meet many students that are active in SOU, discuss possibilities of cooperation between our universities and, as in previous years, we will visit some of Slovenia's attraction. But most of the time we will be based in Ljubljana, getting to know our university and student organization of the University of Ljubljana.

Everyone who is interested in this summer's visit, please contact me at this email: souljubljana@yahoo.com

Regards from Slovenia,

Ziva Jezernik, Student organization of Ljubljana University.

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We invite all Certificate Holders and lodge representatives to attend.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Report of Slovenian Studies Convention

At its annual convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, from Nov. 3 – 6, the Society for Slovene Studies, under the auspices of the AAASS participated with four panels and one round table. Besides that, Slovene scientists and members of the Society participated in other groups as well within their specialization. Society for Slovene Studies has been affiliated with AAASS since 1975.

For better understanding of the scope of the annual AAASS convention let me state that for the year of 2005 some 715 lectures and collaborators were registered, each of whom, in accordance with the AAASS rules, could lecture only twice at the same convention. All lectures are limited to two hours: mornings from 8-10 and 10-12 and in the afternoon from 2-4 and 4-6. During each two hours presentation some 25 lectures or round tables take place. In Salt Lake City, for instance, there were 24 simultaneous lectures given on Friday during the first period from 8 to 10 in the morning. Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, however, are reserved for special gatherings, consultations and administrative affairs.

To illustrate individual panels, let me give some samples of Slovene participation. Each panel has (1) a chairperson, (2) three lecturers and (3) one or two commentators. The roll of Slovene panels and the names of the participants at this years convention are as follows:

The Protection of Autochthonous Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Ethnic Groups in New member States of EU: The Case of Slovenia.

Participants (1) Sabrina Petra Ramet, Norwegian U. of Science and Technology; (2) Jozef Figa, Hamilton College; Matjaz Klemencic, U. of Maribor; Jernej Zupancic, U. of Ljubljana; (3) A. Ross Johnson, RFE/RL/Hoover Institution.

Title: Slovenia in 1945: Sixty Years After.

Participants: (1) Metod M. Milac, Syracuse U; (2) Alex Gabric, Institute for Modern History, Slovenia; Tadeja Tominsek Rihtar, Institute for Modern History, Slovenia; Peter Vodopivec, U. of Ljubljana. (3) Benjamin Frommer, Northwestern U.; Rudolph Matt Susel, American Home Publishing Co.

Title: The New Research by Young Scholars in Slovene Studies: The Kozolec, the EMU and Clitic:

Participants: (1) Carole R. Rogel, Ohio State U.; (2) Bobby M. Applegate, U. of Tennessee; Peter Mikek, Wabash College; Sean

O'Rourke, Yale U; (3) Robert G. Minnich, U. of Bergen, Norway.

Title: So Close yet so Apart: Western Slavs Viewing Russia, 1809 – 1913.

Participants: (1) Timothy Pogacar, Bowling Green State U. (2) Irena Gantar – Godina, Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts; Raymond Harry Miller, Bowdoin College, Marie L. Nendorflora, Czech Academy of Science; (3) Carole R. Rogel, Ohio State U.

Round Table: Slovenia and Europe: The impact of NATO and EU Membership.

Participants: (1) Stefan J. Kapsch, Reed College; Charles J. Bukowski, Bradley U.; Joseph Derdzinski, U. of Denver; James Gow, Kings College, London; Samuel Zbogar, Slovene Ambassador in the US.

Past successes of the AAASS are evident from the fact that so many independent academic organizations dedicated to Slavic studies decided to gather under the auspices of the AAASS for the purpose of realization of their common goals. The AAASS today includes fully 29 affiliates with special interests, including Society for Slovene Studies, as well as some Bulgarian, Croatian, Austrian and other related groups. Another group contains seven organizations, representing certain regions as e.g., Mid-Western Slavic Conference. Also incorporated into AAASS are some 39 academic institutions, mostly universities, where there is active interest in Slavic studies.

The benefits of membership in AAASS are of exceptional significance. Besides of mutual familiarization, cooperation and exchange of information regarding the ongoing researches, AAASS assumes all organizational tasks of searching for locations for the forthcoming meetings, hotel reservations, registering, confirming and organizing of all panels, round tables and other programs for each annual convention, saving a lot of precious time and expenses for all individual participating organizations. This is one reason why the registration fees for participation at the annual convention are relatively high - \$85 in 2005 – and even slightly higher for non-members. And I must not forget to add that participation in these conventions represent a very appropriate opportunity to present to the participants the culture and the achievements of Slovenia and Slovenes on a wide international spectrum.

In Salt Lake City as in all

past annual conventions, the officer of the Society presented their reports on the activities in the past year as well as their proposed plans for the future. Attending this year's annual meeting was also Mag. Alenks Suhadolnik, Consul General of the Republic of Slovenia in New York. We are also pleased to ascertain that general interest in the Society for Slovene Studies grew considerably during the past few years thanks to our publication *Slovene Studies*, as well as the web site of our Society, timely publication of recent book reviews, and low membership fees (\$20 a year).

Thanks to Mary Molek and John Nielsen foundations as well and above all thanks to additional financial support by membership, the Society is able to publish *Slovene Studies* as well as semi-annual Newsletter. Each year the Society also conducts a competition for graduate students (Lancek Prize) as well as undergraduate (Velikonja Prize). The latter was awarded in 2005 to Andrea Barton, San Carlos, California, as well as to Darrell Kendall, Findland. The Lancek award was not awarded this year while in the past four years it went to Patrick Hyder Patterson, U. of Michigan; Mark J. Jones, Cambridge U; Maria K. Arko Klemenc U. of California, Berkeley, and Sean O'Rourke, Yale U.

Membership in the Society is open to everyone. Society for Slovene Studies is not an ethnic Slovene organization as it has also members of other nationalities, interested in Slovenia, its affairs, and culture. The Society also does not usurp the work of other Slovene organizations but only supplements it. Readers can obtain detailed information of the Society by contacting its website: <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ljubljana/ss.html>, where all the data on registration are available.

The next annual convention of the Society for Slovene Studies under the auspices of the AAASS will take place in Washington, DC, at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, November 16 – 19, 2006. Preparations are already underway.

--Metod M. Milac
December 14, 2005
(Translated from Slovene by Paul Borštnik)



The first "wild card" team to win the World Series was the Florida Marlins in 1997.

Easy Fudgy Mayo Brownies

Makes 16 servings. Prep time 15 minutes Cook time 35 minutes.

- ¾ cup all-purpose flour
- ½ tsp. baking powder
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 cup (6 oz.) semi-sweet chocolate chips, melted
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup Hellmann's Mayonnaise
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp. vanilla extract
- ½ cup chopped walnuts (optional)

1. – Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease 8-inch baking pan with nonstick cooking spray or line with aluminum foil; set aside.
2. – In small bowl, combine flour, baking powder and salt; set aside.
3. – In large bowl, combine melted chocolate chips, sugar, Mayonnaise, eggs and vanilla until smooth. Stir in flour mixture just until blended. Gently stir in walnuts. Spread into prepared pan.
4. – Bake 35 minutes or until toothpick inserted 1 inch from edge comes out clean. On wire rack, cool completely. To serve, cut into squares.

5-Minute Coleslaw

Makes 8 servings – Prep time 5 minutes

- 1 cup Hellmann's Real Mayonnaise
- 2 Tbsp. lemon juice
- 2 Tbsp. sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- 1 package (1 lb.) shredded coleslaw mix or 6 cups shredded cabbage

In large bowl, combine Mayonnaise, lemon juice, sugar and salt.

Add coleslaw mix; toss well. Serve chilled or at room temperature.

Come to Pristavska noč

Traditional Pristavska noč will be held on Saturday, January 28 in the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland. Starting time is 6 p.m., with dinner served at 7 p.m.

Entertainment for listening and dancing pleasure will be by *Veseli godci*.

For reservations call Elizabeta Zalik (216) 486-0660 or Metka Zalar at (440) 943-3844. Members and friends are cordially invited.

Attention KSKJ lodge 25 members

American Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ) St. Vitus Lodge No. 25 will be honoring their 50 year members with a dinner on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5 at 12 noon in St. Vitus Auditorium.

Members who wish to attend please make your reservations now by calling lodge secretary John Turek at (216) 531-0230.

Benefit Dance

There will be a benefit dance on Wednesday, Feb. 22 from 5 to 11 p.m. at Slovenian Society Home, Recher Avenue in Euclid, Ohio.

Proceeds will help with the enormous medical expenses incurred by Mrs. Jackie Zagger who is battling leukemia.

The fund-raiser is under the leadership of Bob Kravos and the Boys in the Band. Many local musicians will also be donating their musical talents. There will be door prizes and a 50/50 raffle.

Tickets are \$8 in advance and \$10 at the door. Tickets can be purchased at the Polka Hall of Fame on E. 222 St., Euclid, or call Bob or Beverly Kravos 440-943-3823.

Checks may be made out to Jake Zagger, and sent to Bob Kravos, 11665 Cherry Hollow Dr., Chardon, OH 44024.

If a man does his best, what else is there?

You cannot make a crab walk straight – Bob Hopkins

Show me a company, a country, or an organization that is doing well, and I'll show you a good leader.

--Phil Hrvatin

Coming Events...

Friday, Jan. 20

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Joey Tomsick, featuring the smooth musical styling of Phil Hrvatin on tenor sax.

Saturday, Jan. 21

Moonlight Bowling at Slovenian E. 80th Lanes, Newburgh at 6:30 p.m. @ \$25.00 per couple. Includes bowling, meal and prizes. Call Tony at 440-243-4062 or Anna Mae at 216 - 341-6136.

Sunday, Jan. 22

St. Mary's (Coll.) annual lunch in parish hall beginning at 11 a.m. Pork and chicken on menu. Prices \$12 adults, \$6 children. Take outs available.

Friday, Jan. 27

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Bob Kravos.

Jan. 27 - 29

Lemont, IL Slovenian Cultural Center ski trip to Mt. La Cross, Wis. at Days Inn Hotel & Conference Center. Call 708-243-3825 or e mail rhozjan@mahmachine.com

Saturday, Jan. 28

Pristavska Noč at SNH on St. Clair, Cleveland.

Friday, Feb. 3

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Wayne Tomsic.

Sunday, Feb. 5

French Toast Breakfast, 8 a.m. until 11:30 a.m. at Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine, 21281 Chardon Rd., Euclid, OH 44117. Donation \$5.

Friday, Feb. 10

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Fred Ziwich.

Feb. 17 - 25

Slovenian Ski Trip to Austria. \$1525 from Cleveland, \$1399 from New York. Res-

ervations call Ivan Kamin (718) 424-2711.

Friday, Feb. 17

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Ray Polantz.

Friday, Feb. 24

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Bob Kravos.

Friday, March 3

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Joey Tomsick.

Friday, March 10

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Ed Rodick.

Friday, March 17

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Wayne Tomsic.

March 19 - 26

Annual Slovenian ski trip to Steamboat, Colorado. Call John Kamin at (718) 424-2711, or weeknights at (212) 691-5551 or (518) 734-5515 weekends.

Friday, March 24

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Frank Moravick

Friday, March 31

Dance at West Park Slovenian Home, 4583 W. 130 St., Cleveland from 7:30 to 11:15 p.m., featuring Bob Kravos.

Saturday, April 29

Zarja Spring Frolic Concert at Slovenian Society Home in Euclid, Ohio.

Sept. 23-24

Baraga Days in Calumet, Michigan.

Sunday, Nov. 5

Zarja Singing Society celebrates 90th Anniversary at Slovenian Society Home in Euclid, Ohio.



Rev. Victor Cimperman, left, and Ken Tomsick share a laugh recently in St. Vitus Village. (Photo by PHIL HRVATIN)

Emma Pogacar Explains About 'Two Cows'

Democracy: You have two cows. Your neighbor has none. You feel guilty for being successful. Barbara Streisand sings for you.

Republicanism: You have two cows. Your neighbor has none. So?

Socialism: You have two cows. The government takes one and gives it to your neighbor. You form a cooperative to tell him how to manage his cow.

Communism: You have two cows. The government seizes both and provides you with milk. You wait in line for hours to get it. It is expensive and sour.

Capitalism, American Style: You have two cows. You sell one, buy a bull, and build a herd of cows.

Bureaucracy, American Style: You have two cows. Under the new farm program the government pays you to shoot one, milk the other, and then pour the milk down the drain.

American Corporation: You have two cows. You sell one, lease it back to yourself and do an IPO on the 2nd one. You force the two cows to produce the milk of four cows. You are surprised when one cow drops dead. You spin an announcement

to the analysts stating you have downsized and are reducing expenses. Your stock goes up.

French Corporation: You have two cows. You go on strike because you want three cows. You go to lunch and drink wine. Life is good.

Japanese Corporation: You have two cows. You redesign them so they are one-tenth the size of an ordinary cow and produce 20 times the milk.

German Corporation: You have two cows. You engineer them so they are all bond, drink lots of beer, give excellent quality milk, and run a hundred miles an hour. Unfortunately, they also demand 13 weeks of paid vacation a year.

Italian Corporation: You have two cows but you don't know where they are. While ambling around, you see a beautiful woman. You break for lunch. Life is good.

Russian Corporation: You have two cows. You have some vodka. You count them and learn you have five cows. You have some more vodka. You count them again and learn you have 42 cows. The Mafia shows up and takes over however many cows you really have.

Slovenian System: You have two cows. After milking the cows, you bake a potica and make some vino and sing all night long about the beauty of your country.

Taliban Corporation: You have all the cows in Afghanistan, which are two. You don't milk them because you cannot touch any creature's private parts. You get a \$40 million grant from the US government to find alternatives to milk production but use the money to buy and hide weapons of mass destruction.

Iraqi Corporation: You have two cows. They go into hiding. They send radio tapes of their mooing.

Florida Corporation: You have a black cow and a brown cow. Everyone votes for the best looking one. Some of the people who actually like the brown one best accidentally vote for the black one. Some people vote for both. Some people vote for neither. Some people can't figure out how to vote at all. Finally, a bunch of guys from out-of-state tell you which one you think is the best looking cow. Nobody believes them.

Right to Life March

St. Mary's (Holmes Ave.) Holy Name Society will sponsor a bus trip to Washington, D.C. for all those who wish to join in the Right to Life March.

The bus will leave St. Mary's on Sunday, Jan. 22 at 9 p.m., and return on Monday night, Jan. 23rd.

For more information or to reserve a seat on the bus, please contact Lou Koenig at 216 481-0800.

Tony's... Old World Plaza Barber Shop

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7:30 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Sat

We love the Slovenian people. We want more of them as our customers.

St. Mary's Slovenian School Annual Lunch

St. Mary's Slovenian School will host its annual lunch on Sunday, January 22nd at St. Mary's Parish Hall on Holmes Avenue in Collinwood.

The menu will include pork and chicken. Serving will start at 11 a.m. Prices are \$12 for adults and \$6 for children. Take out orders will be available.

Tickets can be purchased at the door or in advance from St. Mary's Slovenian students and faculty.

We who lived in concentration camps can remember the men who walked through the huts comforting others, giving away their last piece of bread. They may have been few in number, but they offer sufficient proof that everything can be taken from a man but one thing: the last of human freedoms - to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances - to choose one's own way.

-Viktor Frankl



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There is "love" and "venison" in Slovenian

Death Notices



ANTON ŽAKELJ

Anton Zakelj died peacefully in Cleveland on Friday, January 13, 2006 at the age of 98.

Mr. Žakelj was born in Žiri, Slovenia on June 13, 1907. His family and friends grieve his loss, including sons John (Bonnie), Tony (Jan), Joe (Polonca), and Marija, 9 grandchildren, and his brother Janez with his family in Slovenia. His sisters Julka and Mici and brothers Jože, Stanko, Vladimir, and Ciril are deceased.

He was a member of KSKJ #172, AMLA #14, and many other fraternal and community organizations. He left his childhood home in Slovenia in 1943 to escape from the communist partisans. He lived in various refugee camps almost 5 years.

In 1949 he came to America, lived in Willard, Wisconsin for six months, and then moved to Cleveland. He wrote about his experiences in numerous articles in the *American Home* including "Life in the Refugee Camps" and "Starting Over in America." Some of these articles are accessible on the Internet at www.zakeljdiary.s5.com. Many of these articles were also published in Slovenia in *Žirovski Občasnik*.

Visitation was on Monday, January 16 from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m. at the Zak Funeral Home on St. Clair. Mass of Christian Burial was on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 10 a.m. in St. Vitus Church. Burial in All Souls Cemetery.

The family recommends memorials to St. Vitus Village or the *American Home* newspaper.



Love never dies as long as there is someone who remembers.

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Large Donation In Memory

Thanks to Daniel Hrvatin of Willoughby Hills, OH who renewed his subscription and added a \$250.00 donation in memory of parents Joseph and Danica Hrvatin.

Paulich's Say Hello

Just a little note to let you know we are in Naples, Florida until June. We do miss Cleveland, but not the winter. We've been here since Sept. 20th and in time for the hurricane. We evacuated to Tampa for the week and were very lucky. Our condo building had a lot of damage, but our unit was okay.

We look forward to reading the news in the *American Home*. It is so nice to keep in touch with our roots.

We just had our 4th great-grandchild. Our Sylvia Paulich Jones was born on Jan. 4th in Denver, Colo. that makes it 3 great-granddaughters, and 1 great-grandson. Our family is expanding.

Wishing you a very Happy, Healthy, and Safe New Year 2006.

God Bless You,
Jo Ann and John Paulich

Donations

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

Joseph Sojer, Euclid, OH -- \$15.00

Anton and Marica Lavrish, Cleveland, OH -- \$5.00

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cenic, Euclid, OH -- \$5.00

Mary Coffelt, Milwaukee, WI -- \$10.00

John and Mary Zupancic, Wickliffe, OH -- \$15.00

Mary Zimperman, Cleveland, OH \$15.00

Anne O. Dlugo, Broadview Hts., OH -- \$15.00

Chris Schierbaum, Brook Park, OH -- \$5.00

Julia Samsa, Bemidji, MN -- \$5.00

Lojzka Rutar, Euclid, OH -- \$5.00

Jo Szigel, Euclid, OH -- \$15.00

Ted Horn, Monterey, CA -- \$15.00

Donald and Florence Krance, Euclid, OH -- \$10.00

Minka Kmetich, Richmond Hts., OH -- \$15.00

William Sterling, Willoughby Hills, OH -- \$5.00

Donations

Thanks to the following for their generous donations to the *American Home* newspaper:

Sergej Delak, Floral Park, NY -- \$15.00

Frank Kotze, Willoughby, OH -- \$15.00

Anthony Kaplan, Warrenton Hts., OH -- \$15.00

Frances Petrich, Eastlake, OH -- \$5.00

Maria Ferkul, Biwabik, MN -- \$5.00

Peter and Kathy Levstik, Kirtland, OH -- \$15.00

Anne and Ken Tomsick, Euclid, OH -- \$15.00

Dr. Virginia (Kennick) and Paul E. Emery, MD, Bow, NH -- \$15.00

John Radovic, Gates Mills, OH -- \$15.00

Margaret Rems, Joliet, IL -- \$15.00

Ana Cesar, Euclid, OH -- \$5.00

Marija Grabar, Rochester, NY \$5.00, plus paid for new subscription for her daughter!

Justina Vesel, Franklin, WI -- \$5.00

Mrs. Poldi Novak, Ocean-side, CA -- \$5.00

Edward Draksler, Morris, IL -- \$5.00

Rev. John M. Kumse, Cleveland, OH -- \$15.00

Mr. and Mrs. Matt J. Mlinar, Parma, OH -- \$15.00

Maria and Albert Frank, Wickliffe, OH -- \$10.00

Stanley Trajner, Waterford, WI -- \$10.00

Frank and Nada Stopar, Westminster, CA -- \$10.00

Metod Zerdin, Chicago, IL -- \$5.00

Margaret and Paul Znidarsic, Kirtland, OH -- \$15.00

Pro-Life Procession

The Roman Catholic 24th annual Pro-Life Rosary Procession in Reparation for the National Sin of Abortion will take place in Cleveland on Saturday, Jan. 21, starting at 1 p.m. at Cardinal Mindszenty Plaza, East 12th Street and Lakeside Ave. It will proceed to Public Square.

Everyone is welcome to attend.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC RADIO
WCPN 90.3 FM

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Willoughby Hills, Ohio 44092

Phone: 1-440-944-2538

e-mail: tony.ovsenik@sbcglobal.net



SATURDAYS 9-10PM

CONTRIBUTOR TO:
RADIO OGNJISCE-LJUBLJANA

Slovenia, Croatia Dispute Adriatic Bay Border

ZAGREB -- Croatia Friday sharply protested neighboring Slovenia's decision to declare its own fishing area in the whole of the bay of the two countries encircle.

Croatian government said the decision "could be seen as (Slovenia's) attempt to seize Croatian territory." It lodged a formal protest in Ljubljana and also reported it to the European Commission.

The dispute is another in a series between the two Balkan neighbors, which have wrangled over several disputed border points at land and sea in the past few years.

Most of the border was fixed when the two simultaneously seceded from the former Yugoslavia in 1991. But a few villages and the bay -- which Slovenia refers to as the Piran Bay and Croatia as the Savudrija Bay -- remain disputed, constantly raising tensions recently between the two previously good neighbors.

Slovenia claims its part of the bay goes through to international waters. Croatia

insists Slovenia's portion of the sea is smaller.

Croatian and Slovenian fishermen have argued at sea, with each claiming the other has entered their areas. Slovenia's decision to allow its fishermen to fish in the whole of the bay could trigger more trouble.

Croatian government said it considered Slovenia's decision "legally void and unacceptable."

"It is totally unacceptable of Slovenia to try to seize all the waters in the Savudrija Bay... and declare that Slovenia's waters go all through to the Croatian coast," the Croatian government said.

Slovenia joined the E.U. in 2004 and Croatia hopes to follow in 2009. The E.U., however, has urged Croatia to first resolve the border dispute.

Croatia recently suggested the two countries seek international arbitration over the border dispute, but Slovenia refused.

This news came from Phil Hrvatin.

Exercise at Work

Office work can be very stressful to city dwellers who have no time for outdoor exercise. Prevent burnout and injury.

Here are some exercises you can do 5 times each while standing or sitting at your desk:

Lower Backache & Pressure:

- Inhale and slowly bring your head toward your knees. Let your hands drop to your ankles. Hold for 5 seconds.

- Inhale and slowly unwind, return your head to its normal upright position.

- Exhale and stretch your arms toward the ceiling.

Upper Back and Shoulder Tension

- Lift your hands to your shoulders while keeping your elbows down and

pushing your shoulders back.

- Hold for 15 seconds.

Wrist Tension and Stiffness

- Put your palms together, chest high (as if in prayer).

- Slowly push your palms together while lifting your elbows slightly and hold for 5 seconds.

- Rotate your hands, fingertips pointing to the floor. Hold for 5 seconds and release.

Neck and Shoulder Tension

- Inhale. Slowly turn your head to the right. Feel the strain in your neck muscles. Hold for 5 seconds.

- Exhale and return your head to normal position.

- Repeat the same on your left side.

--Joe Sheliga

Acceptance of what happened is the first step to overcoming the consequence of any misfortune.

During their lifetime, oysters change their sex from male to female and back several times.

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Work Continues on Pristava's New Building



Slovenska Pristava carpenters finished for the day took time for a hot toddy. From left to right are Peter Domanko Sr., Peter Domanko Jr., Joe Znidarsic, Misa Radisek, Branko Perpar, Tom Znidarsic, Mike Percic, Stanley Rus, and iron worker.



View of the new building from the playground.



Despite the cold and snow, the roof of the new Slovenska Pristava building, goes up, even during winter, thanks to all the volunteer workers.



Carpenter Lou Lončar measures twice, cuts once.



In charge of the project is quality builder Tom Znidarsic.



Freezing weather doesn't prevent Mike Rus from using the nail gun on the frame of the roof.

Pristava volunteers display a winning "CAN DO" approach.

Donations for the new, larger, and improved gathering place at Slovenska Pristava can be sent to Slovenska Pristava, c/o Frank Zalar, 2886 Istra Lane, Willoughby Hills, OH 44092.



– VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE –

Premier Janez Janša pozitivno ocenil delovanje vladne koalicije v letu 2005

Ko so se pretekli teden zbrali predstavniki vladne koalicije, je predsednik vlada Janez Janša spregovoril o delovanju le-te v preteklem letu. Koalicija je po Janševem mnenju dobro upravljala z državo in da se je koalicijska pogodba uvajala skoro 100-odstotno. Vlada, ki ima v svojem mandatu skoraj še tri leta do naslednjih volitev, ima predse dve poglavitni nalogi, je nadaljeval premier. Prva so reforme, tu v prvi vrsti na gospodarskem področju, druga je pa slovensko predsedovanje celotni Evropski uniji. To funkcijo bo Slovenija prevzela v prvih šestih mesecih leta 2008 in bo prva s to odgovornostjo in hkrati častjo od vseh novo pristopnih članic EU.

Od vlade predlagane ekonomske reforme in tu predvsem davčne, so naletele na dokaj močno opozicijo, v prvi vrsti iz levičarskih strank, so pa tudi nekateri iz same koalicije tudi ne preveč zadovoljni, denimo v DeSUSU, Janša je pa povedal, da ni od svojih koalicijskih partnerskih strank še slišal nobenih predlogov za spremembo že predstavljenih reform. Dodal je, da ne misli na kakšne kadrovske spremembe v svoji ministrski ekipi.

Nadškof Rode kardinal morda že v februarju – Papež pripravlja konzistorij

Po poročilu v tedniku *Demokracija*, naj bi bil 22. februarja konzistorij, na katerem bo papež Benedikt XVI. imenoval novo skupino kardinalov. Splošno pričakovanje je, da bo takrat med novimi kardinali tudi bivši ljubljanski nadškof in metropolit Franc Rode. 71-letni Rode sedaj vodi eno od pomembnih kongregacij v Vatikanu.

Dalje je slišati, da naj bi papež letos ugodil prošnji slovenskih škofov za ustanovitev nekaj novih škofij. V tem slučaju pa

naj bi bila mariborska škofija postala nadškofija, škof Franc Kramberger pa nato postal drugi slovenski nadškof.

Večje angažiranje Slovenije v Iraku

Po vladnem soglasju na svoji redni četrtkovni seji je zunanji minister Dimitrij Rupel napovedal, da bo Slovenija v okviru misije zveze NATO za usposabljanje iraških varnostnih sil v Irak napotila štiri slovenske vojake. Ti bodo tako prvi, ki jih je Slovenija doslej imela v tej državi. Slovenija je namreč precej držala svoje roke proč od Iraka, čeprav ima že dalj časa misijo v sosednji kraljevini Jordaniji, kjer pomaga pri usposabljanju iraških policistov. NATO je slovensko odločitev pozdravila, predsednik Slovenije Janez Drnovšek je ukrep pozitivno ocenil, med opozicijskimi strankami je odločno proti LDS, pri Borut Pahovjevi SD pa menijo, da je poteza "vprašljiva", strankin "Mladi forum" pa da je "idiotska".

Trenutno ima Slovenija 58 vojakov v Afganistanu, 94 na Kosovu in 96 v Bosni in Hercegovini. Dva vojaška opazovalca sta v Siriji, dva častnika sta v predstavištvu NATO v ZDA, dva pa sta pomagala decembra v operaciji po potresu v Pakistanu.

Škofovsko posvečenje dr. Antona Jamnika

To se je zgodilo v nedeljo, 8. januarja, na nedeljo Jezusovega krsta. Posvetil ga je ljubljanski nadškof in metropolit Alojz Uran, sopsvečevalca pa sta bila prefekt, nadškof Franc Rode ter mariborski škof Franc Kramberger. Navzoči so bili vsi slovenski škofje ter več škofov gostov iz tujine ter več kot 200 duhovnikov.

Mesečnika za Slovence v izseljenstvu Slovenija.svet ne bo več – Nova publikacija naj bi se imenovala Moja domovina

Decembrska številka *Slovenija.svet* je bila zadnja. Več o tem v prihodnji številki AD.

Iz Clevelanda in okolice

Kosilo Slovenske šole—

Slovenska šola pri Mariji Vnebovzeti bo imela in vas vabi na letno kosilo, ki bo v nedeljo, 22. januarja, v farni dvorani pri M.V. Serviranje se bo pričelo ob 11. dop., cena kosilu je pa \$12 za odrasle in \$6 za otroke. Kosilo se bo tudi lahko vzelo domov. Nakaznice imajo učitelje(-ice), dobile se bodo tudi pri vходу na dan kosila.

Pristavska noč 2006—

Tradicionalni ples in zabava "Pristavska noč" bo letos 28. januarja v SND na St. Clairju. Pričetek bo ob 6h zv., večerja bo deljena ob 7h. Za ples in zabavo bodo poskrbeli Veseli godci. Za rezervacije, pokličite Elizabeto Zalik na 216-486-0660, ali pa Metko Zalar na 440-943-3844. Člani in prijatelji SP lepo vabljeni!

137. obletnica smrti—

Ravno na ta dan, 19. januarja, je pred 137 leti umrl misijonar in svetniški kandidat Friderik Baraga.

Procesija za življenje—

To soboto, 21. januarja, bo že 24. letna procesija za življenje, ki ga organizirajo v clevelandski škofiji. Pričetek bo ob 1h popoldne na Cardinal Mindszenty Plaza na E. 12 cesti in Lakeside Ave. Od tam bodo šli udeleženci do javnega trga oz. Public Square. Javnost je vabljen k udeležbi.

Izjemna podpora listu—

G. Daniel Hrvatin, Willoughby Hills, O., je poklonil \$250 v podporo našemu listu in to v spomin njegovih staršev, ki sta bila Joseph in Danica Hrvatin. Za tako lepo priznanje se mu najlepše zahvalimo.

Vsaki petek zvečer—

Odbor in prijatelji Slovenskega doma na 4583 W. 130 St. v jugozahodnem delu Clevelanda vabijo vsaki petek na ples in zabavo in sicer od 7.30 do 11.15 zv. Tako pomagajo vzdrževati to ustanovo, na kateri bo npr. maja letos redna konvencija AMLA. To soboto zvečer bo za ples igral Joey Tomsick orkester, 27. januarja pa Bob Kravos.

Darovi našemu listu—

Olga Kalar, Euclid, O., je darovala \$20, v spomin moža Ludvika. Dorothy Swank, Plano, Texas, je darovala \$20, v spomin staršev Frances in Louis Fortuna. Frank Lovšin, Euclid, je daroval \$20. Slovenski dom na West Parku je pa daroval ob božiču \$50. Najlepša hvala vsem!

Mary H. Champa

Umrta je Mary H. Champa, rojena Glivar, vdova po Louisu F., mati Louisa D., Donne Corwin in Donalda, 11-krat stara mati, 27-krat prastara mati, hčerka že pok. Johna in Anne (roj. Gregor), sestra (vsi so že pok.) Johna, Franka, Ann Kramer, Josephine Jaskolski, Mildred Rizzo in Josepha, članica Kluba upokojencev v Nevburgu-Maple Hts. in Slovenske ženske zveze. Pogreb je bil 16. januarja v oskrbi Fortunovega zavoda, pogrebni obredi so bili v Mt. Alvernia Home na State Rd. v Parmi s pokopom na Kalvarije pokopališču.

Novi grobovi

ANTON ŽAKELJ

Dne 13. januarja je v Clevelandu umrl 98 let star Anton Žakelj, rojen 13. junija 1907 v Stari vasi pri Žireh. Zanj žalujejo otroci Janez (Bonnie), Tony (Jan), Joe (Polonca) in Marija, 9 vnukov in vnukinj ter brat Janez z družino v Sloveniji. Sestri Julka in Mici ter bratje Jože, Stanko, Vladimir in Ciril so že pokojni. Bil je član KSKJ št. 172, AMLA št. 14 ter več drugih društev in ustanov. Pred vojno je služil kot knjigovodja čevljarske zadruge v Žireh. Svoj dom je moral zapustiti leta 1943, ko je ušel partizanom. Po vojni je živel v raznih begunskih taboriščih skoro pet let, v tem času se je tudi poročil s Cilko Gantar. V Ameriko je prišel leta 1949, živel 6 mesecev v Willardu, Wis., potem pa v Clevelandu.

Svoja doživetja je opisal v angleščini v *Ameriški domovini* in v slovenščini v *Žirovskem občasniku* pod naslovom "Life in the Refugee Camps", "Starting Over in America", objavil je tudi druge opise. Nekateri teh so dosegljivi na spletni strani www.zakeljdiary.s5.dom.

Pogreb je bil 17. januarja v oskrbi Zak zavoda na St. Clairju s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Vida in pokopom na Vernih duš pokopališču. Družina priporoča darove v pokojnikov spomin St. Vitus Village ali *Ameriški domovini*.



PREDSEDNIK PARLAMENTA SPREJEL KOLEDNIKE – Predsednik državnega zbora France Cukjati je 4. januarja sprejel kolednike iz Kamnika. Pozdravil jih je v hiši, ki po njegovih besedah ni navadna hiša, je posebna, tako kot so posebni Sveti trije kralji. Koledovanje je star običaj, po katerem koledniki hodijo od hiše do hiše, zlasti med 25. decembrom in 6. januarjem, in s petjem ali igranjem zaželi srečo v novem letu.

Škodljivo podcenjevanje slovenskih dosežkov

V prvi številki letošnje-
ga tednika "Demokracija"
(5. jan. 2006) je bil ob-
javljen naslednji članek
izpod peresa dr. Edija
Gobca in to v tedenski
rubriki "Odzivi in mne-
nja". Posredovan je v ce-
loti. Ur. AD



Na misel mi prihaja, kako si tudi še danes večkrat zaslužimo Prešer-
nov očitek: "Kar ni tuje, zaničuješ, bratov tvojih ni ti mar." In izrek: Kdor zaničuje se sam, podlaga je tujčevi peti.

Tudi nekatera pisma, ki sem jih kot Slovenec, sociolog in ravnatelj Slovenskega ameriškega raziskovalnega središča od časa do časa pošiljal uredništvom slovenskih listov, je težko izbrisati iz spomina. Naj tu navedem le tistega, ki sem ga 6. julija 1978 poslal *Delu* v odgovor na vrsto krivičnih poniževanj ameriških Slovencev.

Po navedbah Delovega poročevalca naj bi bili rojaki v Ameriki na tako nizki kulturni ravni, da ni mogel verjeti, da bi sploh bilo med njimi kdaj mogoče "poslanstvo lepega duha, razsvetljevanje ali postopno dviganje".

Kot profesor, ko sem na raznih univerzah s posebnim veseljem poučeval tudi socialno psihologijo, sem bil seveda trdno prepričan, da je dviganje in izboljševanje mogoče celo med najbolj primitivnimi plemeni, zakaj bi potem ne bilo nemogoče med Slovenci v Ameriki.

Vendar, kot sem podčrtal v svojem nikdar objavljenem odgovoru, so naši zavedni rojaki že zdavnaj iz svoje lastne moči in kulturne zavzetosti zmogli ne le sprejemati, ampak v več svojih dramskih društvih (npr. Verovšek, Cankarjeva ustanova in Lilija) tudi uprizorjati Kralja na Betajnovi.

V dokaz sem priložil nekaj programov, v besedilu dopisa pa navedel še strani iz ene svojih angleških knjig (muzikolog akademik Dragotin Cvetko je v ugodni oceni zaman priporočal njen prevod v slovenščino), kjer navajam podatke o številnih operah in ope-

retah, ki so jih ameriški Slovenci uprizorili ne le v svojih narodnih domovih, ampak tudi v ameriških koncertnih dvoranah in želi laskava priznanja poklicnih glasbenih kritikov.

Žal so bili vsi moji dokazi bob ob steno in ostati smo morali nebogljenе kulturne sirote, ki se ne bodo nikdar mogle dvigniti nad raven polk, kranjskih klobas in potic (čeprav nas tudi slednje pomagajo povezovati in ohranjati).

Res me zanima, ali so se razmere do danes že toliko spremenile, da bo pismo brez črtanja in smiselnih sprememb o podcenjevanju slovenskih dosežkov objavljeno.

Pri sedanjem podcenjevanju se spet lahko dotaknem le enega izmed številnih primerov, ki kar kličejo po osvetlitvi iz drugega zornega kota. Gre za dokaj pogosto spodkopavanje pomembnosti obreda ustoličevanja karantanskih knezov, in kot 17. avgusta piše Aleš Gabrič v *Književnih listih*, za potrebno "odpravljanje slovenskih mitskih predstav o pomembnosti ustoličevanja za zahodno demokracijo, ki nam jo je 'prodajal' tudi Bill Clinton na obisku v Ljubljani".

Kdo vse je še poleg predsednika Clintona "prodajal", razlagal ali poudarjal pomen obreda ustoličenja karantanskih knezov? Gotovo je to storila vrsta uglednih zgodovinarjev v Sloveniji, med njimi večkrat akademika Milko Kos in Bogo Grafenauer, slednji npr. tudi v *Zgodovini Slovencev* (1979), kjer nas že na ovitku pozdravi umetniški prikaz starodavnega karantanskega ustoličevanja (Gojmir Kos).

Iz vrste razprav in knjig, ki so izšle na tujem, naj omenim iz leta

1576 v Parizu izdano delo *Les six livres de la republique* (Šest knjig o republiki) še vedno mednarodno znanega avtorja Jeana Bodina; ali za slovito Univerzo v Cambridgeu napisano in po njej sprejeto doktorsko disertacijo Alojzija Kuharja, ki je pod naslovom *Slovene Medieval History* leta 1962 izšla v založbi Studia Slovenica; pa razpravo v Ameriki delujočega profesorja dr. Jožeta Felicijana, ki je leta 1967 izšla pod naslovom *The Genesis of the Contractual Theory and the Installation of the Dukes of Carinthia* (Geneza pogodbenе teorije in ustoličevanje karantanskih vojvod).

Mislim, da gre za resne študije in ne za tendenčne mitske predstave, kakršnih je vse preveč zlasti v prikazovanju novejših slovenske zgodovine in se jim upajo oporekati le redki najpogumnejši sodobni zgodovinarji in novinarji.

Kot je že v 16. stoletju zapisal svetovno znani mislec Bodin, je obred karantanskega ustoličevanja edinstven. V svoji

zmerni, delno tudi kritični oceni Felicijanove knjige pa je vodilni zgodovinar harvardske univerze Crane Brinton leta 1969 zapisal, da je "ta slikoviti slovenski obred, kot Felicijan zlahka dokaže, bil dobro znan političnim filozofom in prek Bodina tudi Thomasu Jeffersonu. Gre za njegov manjši, a resnični delež v sklopu idej, ki so se udeležile v razvoju modernih zahodnih demokratičnih ustanov".

Zakaj bi po vsem tem pljuvali v lastno skledo bodisi s podcenjevanjem slovenskih izseljencev, bodisi z zmanjševanjem pomena karantanskega ustoličevanja?

Pametneje se mi zdi raziskovati, prepričljivo dokumentirati in objavljati slovenske dosežke, majhne in velike, v zgodovini in sedanjosti, brez občutka manjvrednosti ali večvrednosti in zavzeto, pošteno in samozvestno dvigati slovenski ugled ter graditi lepšo demokratično prihodnost slovenskega naroda.

Dr. Edi Gobec,
Cleveland



Ob vsakem slovenskem prazniku sta na njegovem vrtu zaplapolali ameriška in slovenska zastava: od leve Tone Natlačen, Iga Velikonja, Marko Natlačen.

set dni pa se srečno vrnil domov, obut v sijajne škornje.

Leta 1941 poleti, prvo poletje okupacije, so Marko, Brane Lenšćak in Aleksander Bajt na kolesih prepotovali Dolomite, obiskali Benetke in brskali po Primorskem, kar omenja tudi Bajt v svoji knjigi.

Marko je bil član akademskega kluba Straža. Po izbruhu partizanskih izgrediv in vosovskih umorov se je umaknil v Italijo. Na čigavo pobudo se je odločil za ta korak, ne vem. Najprej je našel zavetje v Meranu pri redovnicah, pri katerih je takrat že bival bivši ljubljanski župan Jure Adlešič. Marko nam je večkrat pravil, kako sijajen gospod je bil to. Kmalu so se mu pridružili Lenšćak in skupaj sta se pripravljala na izpite. V Ljubljano sta se vračala samo takrat, kadar sta jih šla polagat.

Med počitnicami leta 1942 sta se začela približevati švicarski meji. Nastanila sta se v visoko ležeči vasi Macugnaga pod Monte Rosso in navezala stike s tamkajšnjimi tihotapci, ki so redno prehajali čez mejo.

Nekaj dni pred očetovim umorom se je bil vrnil v Ljubljano. Kako je bilo takrat, sem že pravil in ste o tem pisali.

Po pogrebu je odšel in se ni več vrnil. Ob italijanskem razsulu sta se leta 1943 z Lenšćakom odločila za pot v Švico. Pridružil se jima je Ljubo Sirc, ki je njihovo romanje opisal v svoji knjigi "Med Hitlerjem in Titom".

(DALJE na str. 11)

† MARKO NATLAČEN 1921 – 2005

(Ponatis in obe fotografiji iz "Informativne priloge Zaveze" št. 59 – 2005.



V Concordu blizu Bostona je septembra lani umrl pravnik Marko Natlačen, najstarejši sin leta 1942 umorjenega bivšega bana Dravske banovine dr. Marka Natlačena. Srečanje z atentatorjem bi skoraj postalo usodno tudi zanj, pa je na srečo revolver, ki ga je ta nameril vanj, odpovedal.

Markova življenjska zgodba je poučna in zanimiva, tudi zaradi ljudi, s katerimi je imel stike v življenju. Pripoveduje sam o nemirnih časih in nevarnih poteh, predvsem pa o vztrajnosti in iznajd-



MARKO NATLAČEN

ljivosti slovenskega človeka, pahnjenega v brezbržni svet, kjer se mora znajti, kakor ve in zna.

Kratko zgodbo njegovega življenja je napisal njegov brat dipl. ing. Tone Natlačen:

"Marko se je rodil 22. oktobra 1921 v Ljubljani. Maturiral je leta 1940 na klasični gimnaziji. Njegovi sošolci, kolikor se spominjam, so bili Zdenko Osana, ki živi tukaj v Montrealu, Mija Velikonja, ki živi v Brjah v Vipavski dolini, in seveda "oče naroda" Janez Stanovnik.

Po maturi se je vpisal na pravno fakulteto v Ljubljani. Ob nemškem in italijanskem napadu na Jugoslavijo se je prijavil kot prostovoljec, čez de-



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Slovenska zgodovinarica HELENA JAKLITSCH ...

– Drama 20. stoletja –

Spregovoriti želim nekaj besed o slovenski duhovni in politični drami v drugi polovici 20. stoletja, o času in razmerah od konca druge svetovne vojne pa do razglasitve samostojne Slovenije, čeprav je obdobje preširoka, da bi ga lahko podrobneje predstavila.

Govoriti verodostojno, nepristransko o dogodkih, ki so tako blizu našemu času, je težko, če pa to hočemo narediti z zgodovinsko kritičnostjo, še toliko težje. Zgodovinski spomin namreč zahteva časovno razdaljo, ki omogoča, da se zgodovinski dogodki precejajo tako skozi sito resničnosti in pravičnosti kot tudi skozi sito čustvene osvobodjenosti določenega zgodovinskega trenutka.

Mnogi pa, ki so ustvarjali čas, o katerem se danes pogovarjamo in ki je zaznamoval in preoblikoval slovenski narod, so še živi. Zadnja leta pred nastankom samostojne Slovenije so celo del njihovih spominov.

Vedno, ko se pogovarjam o tem, kako je bilo, "ko smo se osamosvajali", se zavedam, kako subjektiven je pri tem moj pogled, vpet v takratno doživljanje zračnih alarmov ter tankov, ki so se peljali pod našim hribom.

Prav zaradi te izkušnje tudi vem, da so spomini, ki so nam jih vsa ta desetletja vsiljevali t. i. zmagovalci, zgolj njihovi spomini. Res je sicer, da so bili presejani skozi sito, toda ne skozi sito resničnosti, pravičnosti in časovne razdalje. To šele počasi dela čas, ki pa jim ni milosten. Mnoge "legendarne bitke naših partizanov" se danes razkrivajo v dobesednem pomenu naziva, ki so jim ga sami dali: "legende".

Pri tem se seveda postavlja vprašanje, kako naj potem sploh verjamejo, karkoli so kdaj rekli in zapisali, če se vsaka njihova "resnica" sprevrta v lastno nasprotje. Tako OF ni bila ne demokratična ne pluralna organizacija, kot so trdili, temveč je pomenila totalitarizem in monopol KP, formalno od leta 1943, dejansko pa že od vsega začetka.

V Dražgošah ni padlo tisoč partizanov, temveč 27, med katerimi so bili mnogi taki, ki se jih je

želelo partizansko vodstvo znebiti, ker niso bili dovolj ali sploh ne predani ideji komunizma.

Mnogim Slovencem, ki so jih med vojno pobili, ker naj bi bili izdajalci slovenskega naroda (Ehrlich, Natlačen, Kikelj ...), že takrat niso mogli dokazati nobene krivde, danes pa je njihova nedolžnost še toliko bolj očitna.

Tudi izjava lojalnosti škofa Rožmana italijanskim oblastem, ki so jo dolga desetletja zmagovito kazali slovenskemu narodu kot dokaz izdaje Katoliške cerkve, se je izkazala za ponarejeno, kar so pravzaprav vedeli že keta 1945, pa so molčali ... Takih primerov je še in še.

Vloga vrednot

V čem je potem sploh smisel govoriti o obdobju, ki ste ga mnogi sami doživljali in ga še ne moremo imeti za del naše zgodovine, če so v ospredju še vedno vaši spomini?

Zagotovo je eden glavnih razlogov to, da se prav prek takih soočanj postopno kristalizirajo in razčiščujejo posamezni pretekli dogodki, ki tako postajajo del zgodovine.

Drugič, dejstvo je, da je čas od druge svetovne vojne pa do naše osamosvojitve, prek kontinuitete pa vse do danes grobo posegel v naš narod. Tako se je s pobjem desetisočih med vojno in predvsem po njej kot tu-

di z izgonom praktično celotne gospodarske, politične, kulturne in intelektualne elite popolnoma spremenila struktura slovenske družbe.

Ta je tako dobila "novo elito", sestavljeno iz ljudi, ki so prišli iz vrst partizanskega in predvojnega revolucionarnega gibanja in so bili večinoma iz nižjih slojev ter pomanjkljivo izobraženi.

Med vojno je bil izprazen tudi celoten kočevski otok, kjer so stoletja živeli Kočevarji, zaradi česar je bilo mogoče, da je prav tu nastalo prvo osvobodjeno ozemlje, in kako ironično, eno največjih slovenskih taborišč.

Čas, o katerem govorimo, je tudi na glavo postavil hierarhijo vrednot, saj so umor, laž, ustrahovanje, izsiljevanje dobili osrednje mesto. S temi sredstvi si je komunistična partija prisvojila oblast in na teh "vrednotah" jo je vsa desetletja obdržala.

Revolucija

Naj torej bežno preletim nekatere dogodke, ki so po mojem mnenju najbolj zaznamovali razvoj slovenskega naroda v drugi polovici 20. stoletja in nanj vplivali.

Že prej sem omenila medvojne, predvsem pa povojne umore, ki jih je izvajala komunistična partija, da bi si pridobila tako želeno politično oblast, prek katere bi lahko izvedla komunistično revolucijo, za katero je vedela, da ji ne bo uspelo pridobiti zaupanja Slovencev.

Zato je izkoristila in izrabila t. i. narodnoosvobodilni boj, s tem pa tudi željo Slovencev, da se obranijo okupatorja, ter jim obljubljala svobodo, ki naj bi jo zagotovila le Osvobodilna fronta oz. komunistična partija.

Toda konec vojne ni Sloveniji ni prinesel tako zaželenih in obljubljenih svobode in avtonomije. Prva povojna ustava ji je sicer zagotavljala status federalne republike, vendar je njena avtonomija nihala ves čas obstoja države.

Jugoslovanski sistem je bil centralističen, že ob koncu vojne pa se je



Zgodovinarica HELENA JAKLITSCH

Slovenija morala odpovedati tudi nekaterim atributom državnosti, sprva lastin vojski, nato pa je sledila še centralizacija na političnem, gospodarskem in kulturnem področju.

11. novembra 1945 so bile po vsej Jugoslaviji izvedene volitve v ustavodajno skupščino. Opozi-

cija zaradi ovir, ki jih je bila deležna, ni sodelovala, kot nadomestek za vse tiste, ki niso hoteli glasovati za listo ljudske fronte, pa so postavili črne skrinjice.

Zmaga Osvobodilne fronte na volitvah se je kazala z dvojnimi obrazom: "prijateljsko mirodajno skupščino. Opozi-

(dalje na str. 12)

MARKO NATLAČEN

(NADALJEVANJE S STR. 10)

Pri kraljevi jugoslovanski ambasadi sta dobila štipendijo, se vpisala na pravno fakulteto in redno diplomirala. Ves čas sta prebivala v majhnem stanovanju in ostala vsa leta dobra prijatelja. Marko je imel iz tistega časa lepe spomine na dr. Vladimirja Misleja, ki je kmalu nato, leta 1994, (?) umrl v Ženevi za rakom.

Ne vem, kako mu je uspelo, da se je po končanem študiju zaposlil pri Mednarodnem vojaškem sodišču v Nuerenbergu. Vključili so ga v ameriško delegacijo, v kateri je deloval kot raziskovalni analitik za Balkan.

Ko so se procesi končali, se je zaposlil pri Mednarodni begunski organizaciji (IRO) kot sprejemni častnik za francosko okupacijsko cono v Nemčiji. V tem času se je navezal na Anemarie, ki je delala v njegovi pisarni v Innsbrücku. Leta 1949 ju je v Trisachu pri Lienzu poročil dr. Jože Jagodic, tam blizu je namreč prebivala naša mama. Mislim, da je bil na poroki prisoten tudi dr. Joža Basaj.

Podobno kot številni drugi se je tudi Marko odločil za življenje v novem svetu. Z ženo sta

prispela v Montreal, kjer smo se že bili ustalili trije Natlačenovi, jaz in dve sestri.

Najprej je delal kot trgovski zastopnik in potnik, nato pa se je zaposlil pri letalski družbi na pravnem oddelku. Ustvaril si je dom in družino. Hčerko je krstil škof dr. Gregorij Rožman, ki je ravno takrat prišel v Montreal za misijon.

Marko je imel službene stike s podobno družbo v ZDA, sprejel ponudbo njene uprave in se preselil v predmestje Bostona. Čez nekaj let je predsedal v Smithsonian Institution in delal na astrofizičnem oddelku. Omenjeni inštitut nadzira državne observatorije in postaje po vsem svetu. Skrbni za satelite, ki krožijo okrog zemlje.

Komaj petdeset let je bil star, ko se je začelo oglašati srce. Večkrat je moral na operacijo in vsakič nas je bilo strah, da ga bomo izgubili. Predčasno se je upokojil. S trdno voljo, dobrimi zdravniki in skrbno ženo je kljub vsemu dočakal visoko starost. Na koncu se je težavam s srcem pridružil rak na pljučih. Račune z Bogom in cesarjem je poravnal in 8. septembra 2005 ob strani svoje žene spokojno izdihnil.

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– DRAMA 20. STOLETJA –

(NADALJEVANJE S STR. 11)

ljubnim za tiste, ki so podpirali oblast, in z obrazom državljanske vojne za tiste, ki jih je oblast imela za sovražnika. Kdo pa je njen sovražnik, je tedanja komunistična oblast določala sama.

Kocbek je tako v svojem govoru, ki ga je imel v CK KP Slovenije 4. oktobra 1946, dejal: "Komunistična stranka ima v rokah vso državno oblast, zakonodajno in izvršilno, ima odločujoč vpliv na sodišča, vojsko, v njenih rokah je tajna politična policija, ona vodi oficielno politično organizacijo, postavlja sekretarje vseh OF odborov, ki dejansko odločajo v vseh krajih, okrajih in okrožjih.

Partija ima v rokah vse množične organizacije, tako OF, AFŽ in ZSMS. V rokah ima ves tisk, kar ga je. S posebno vnamo se posveča šolstvu in vzgoji. Izven partije ne obstaja niti ena samostojna in od nje neodvisna organizacija. Oblast partije je torej totalna."

Kljub temu se je komunistična partija zavedala, da se njena oblast konča pred vrati zakristije, zato se je vsa deset-

letja tudi zaganjala v Cerkv.

Totalitarizem

Po koncu vojne je bilo brez sodnega procesa ubitih okoli 13.000 domobrancev, mnogi so bili zaprti v razna taborišča, za katera še danes ni popolnoma jasno, kdaj naj bi jih pravzaprav ukinili in kaj so storili s tistimi, ki so bili menda še dolga leta po vojni tam zaprti. Glede na to, da se mnogi niso vrnili domov, lahko mirno sklepamo, da jih smemo prišteti k številu pobitih.

Po vojni so sledili tudi različni sodni procesi, ki jih je komunistična partija uporabljala za utrditev z revolucijo pridobljene politične oblasti, na katerih je bilo v celotnem totalitarnem obdobju obravnavanih od 23 do 25.000 ljudi. Zadnji je bil proces proti četverici, ki je spodbudil Slovence, da so se po štiridesetih letih ustrahovanja vendarle tudi jasno, predvsem pa množično kot narod uprli.

Podlaga za procese je bila največkrat politična, precejšen del procesov, vsaj v prvem obdobju, je potekal po hitrem postopku pred izrednimi sodišči. Zanimiva so bila t. i. sodišča narodne časti, ki naj bi predvsem "moralno čistila" slovenski narod, dejansko pa so bila zgolj izgovor za prilaščanje premoženja z zaplembami.

Zelo odmevni so bili dachavski procesi, s katerimi se je partija znebila tudi nasprotnikov v svojih vrstah. Na Nago-detovem procesu avgusta 1947 je bilo zaradi poskusa ustanovitve legalne opozicije, ki je bila sicer po ustavi zagotovljena, obsojenih petnajst ljudi.

Na tak način je takrat oblast hotela dati vedeti,

da ne bo dopuščala nobenega ugovaranja ali nasprotovanja politični oblasti. Ljudje so kmalu ugotovili, da lahko že vsaka izrečena beseda pomeni razlog za privedbo pred sodišče oz. v zapor.

S pomočjo VOS oz. kasneje Udbe so dosegli, da se je med Slovence naselil strah in hkrati nezaupanje do soljudi, ker niso nikoli vedeli, kdo je tvoj sogovornik. Imena takratnih sodnikov in porotnikov ostajajo zaradi zakona o varstvu osebnih podatkov skrita, čeprav so bile te sodbe izrečene javno v imenu ljudstva.

Vedoč, da za vzdrževanje monopolne politične in totalitarne oblasti potrebuješ tudi finančno in gospodarsko podporo, je tedanja oblast v ta namen temeljito v treh fazah izvedla nacionalizacijo in številne zaplembe premoženja.

Tako je sprva zajela zasebna gospodarska podjetja, ki so bila razglašena za podjetja splošno-državnega in republiškega pomena, poddržavljeni so bili celotna industrija, trgovina, bančništvo, zavarovalništvo.

V tretji nacionalizaciji so zasegli še zasebne sta-



Cerkev je bila po vojni prvi cilj za revolucionarje. Skof Gregorij Rožman je bil obsojen na monitiranem procesu. Sramotna sodba še vedno velja.



Posledice zažiga škofa Antona Vovka

novanjske hiše, stanovanja, poslovne prostore. Ljudje so praktično čez noč ostali brez vsega.

Prevzem gospodarskega prostora je oblast razlagala s tem, da je država oz. družba, s tem je mislila KPS, tista, ki najbolj skrbi za svoje gospodarstvo, s tem pa tudi za prebivalstvo, čeprav je jasno, da pri družbeni lastnini ni osebne odgovornosti, pridnost in delavnost se ne obrestujeta, ker se ne nagrajujeta, pomembna je bila le rdeča knjižica. To seveda ne more ravno spodbuditi gospodarskega razvoja.

Vloga spomina

Krivic, ki jih je z odvzemom in nacionalizacijo povzročila komunistična oblast, so skušali v času po osamosvojitvi popraviti z zakonom o denacionalizaciji. Ta je imel (in ima) ostre nasprotnike prav pri tistih, ki so bili del tedanje oblasti, in v kontinuiteti, ki pod prevezo poudarjanja novih krivic, ki naj bi jih denacionalizacija povzročala, poskuša obdržati gospodarske privilegije, pridobljene z nacionalizacijo po drugi svetovni vojni, in s krajo v procesu tranzicije.

V petdesetih in šestdesetih letih so se razmere postopno umirile, vsaj kar zadeva neposredno nasilje nad ljudmi in njihovim premoženjem. Država se je vrnila v stanje "nevojne", kot pravi v okrožnici Centesimus annus (CA 18) Janez Pavel II. To je omogočilo pospešeno industrializacijo in gospodarski razvoj, vendar Sloveniji ni uspelo doseči blaginje zahodnih držav, čeprav so bile leta 1918 gospodarske razmere podobne kot na primer v Avstriji.

Ljudje se danes sicer radi spominjajo, kako je bilo v času socializma

poskrbljeno za enakopraven položaj vseh, ko ni bilo izstopanja in ne delitve na bogate in revne, kot se vedno bolj dogaja v današnjem času, pri tem pa pozabljajo, da so bile tudi takrat razlike, a se o njih ni govorilo.

Tako so borci že takrat uživali številne privilegije, do katerih drugi niso bili upravičeni in ki jim ostajajo tudi danes oz. se celo prenašajo na njihove potomce.

Ljudje v svojih spominih tudi pozabljajo, da je bilo v trgovini mogoče dobiti samo eno vrsto kruha, samo eno vrsto jogurta, da so se marsikdaj v trgovini skoraj stepli za zadnji liter mleka, da so se s svojimi avtomobili morali voziti na parne oziroma neparne dneve, da je bilo treba kavo, obleko ... "švercati" iz Italije in Avstrije.

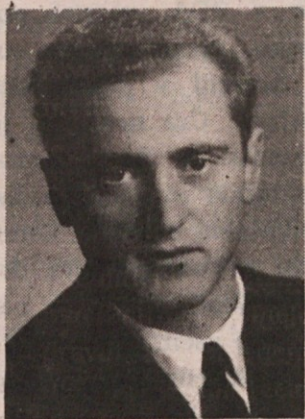
Mnogi se spominjajo, kako preprosto je bilo v socializmu sezidati hišo, pri tem pa ne pomislijo, da se je zaradi ohranjanja socialnega miru država zadolževala v tujini in da bo morala Slovenija nekoč odplačati tudi ta del našega dolga.

Vloga režima

Politično angažiranje je bilo strogo omejeno s pravili komunistične partije, ki je šla celo tako daleč, da merilo za pridobivanje delovnih mest ni bila strokovnost, temveč "moralno politične kvalitete" (kaj je to pomenilo, vemo vsi) in članstvo v partiji. Ti so imeli prednost na vseh področjih, medtem ko so se drugi, med njimi katoličani, lahko udejstvovali predvsem na kulturnem, znanstvenem in športnem področju, ki ni bilo tako močno pod nadzorom komunistične oblasti.

(dalje na str. 13)

V ljubeč in nepozaben spomin Ob 32. obletnici



IVAN CUGELJ

Umrli 21. januarja 1974

Na nebu noč zvezde prižge,
v vetru vrhovi smrek zašume,
v grobu temačnem naš Ati
leži,
v srcih pa naših zanj lučka
gori.

Vечно samo Tvoji žalujoči:

Žena Minka Cugelj
rojena Blatnik
Sin Ivan in žena Debbie
Hčerka Marija z družino
V Sloveniji bratje in sestre
ter ostalo sorodstvo.

Cleveland, Ohio, 19. januarja 2006.

V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob šestnajsti obletnici smrti
naše ljubljene žene,
mame in sestre



MARY ŠEMEN

ki je umrla 24. jan. 1990.

Preteklo šestnajst let je že,
ko hladna zemlja krije Te.
Sedaj vse prazno je pri nas,
Tvoj se več ne sliši glas.

Oh, grenko je spoznanje to,
da Te med nami več ne bo;
čeprav v hladnem grobu spiš,
v srcih naših še živiš.

Žalujoči:

Janez, mož
Dori in Janez Tominc,
Maria in Barbara, hčerke
Janez sin; Maryann, snaha
Vinko, brat,
ter ostalo sorodstvo
v Clevelandu in Sloveniji

Joseph L. FORTUNA

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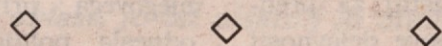
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CENE NIZKE
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Ogroženi v lastni domovini?

GREGOR DRNOVŠEK

V Sloveniji živi natančno 2,001.319 prebivalcev. Pogledali smo v nacionalno strukturo prebivalstva in nekatere probleme, ki jih imajo območja z večjim deležem neslovenskega prebivalstva.



Ljubljana – Leta 2002 se je narodnostno opredelilo 89,97 odstotka prebivalstva. Zanimivo je, da je bilo tega leta v Sloveniji 1.964.036 prebivalcev. To pomeni da se je njihovo število v treh letih povečalo za približno 37 tisoč. Vendar to ni posledica večje natalitete v Sloveniji, ampak predvsem priseljevanja tuje delovne sile v našo državo. Še vedno največ priseljencev prihaja z območij nekdanje Jugoslavije.

Problemi na lokalni ravni

Leta 2002 se je za Slovence opredelilo 83 odstotkov prebivalstva, obe pri nas priznani manjšini pa sta imeli komaj omembe vredne deleže; za Italijane se je opredelilo 0,11, za Madžare pa 0,32 odstotka vseh prebivalcev.

Visoke deleže imajo predvsem narodnosti z območja nekdanje Jugoslavije. Tako se je za Bošnjake opredelilo 1,1 odstotka, za Hrvate 1,81, Srbe 1,98 in Rome 0,17 odstotka prebivalstva.

Številke same po sebi niso več posebnega, kaj pomenijo, pa vidimo, ko pogledamo poseljenosti teh narodnosti po različnih delih Slovenije.

Jesenice so mesto, kjer živi največji delež neslovenskega prebivalstva. Po podatkih iz popisa je imelo mesto 21.600 prebivalcev, za Slovence pa se jih je opredelilo le 60 odstotkov. Med drugimi imajo največji delež Bošnjaki z 12 odstotki, Srbi, Hrvati, Makedonci, Albanci in Črnogorci si razdelijo 15 odstotkov, 13 odstotkov pa svoje narodnosti ni hotelo opredeliti. Mesta, kjer je skoncentriranega več neslovenskega prebivalstva, so navadno bolj industrijska, kar gotovo velja tudi za Jesenice, kjer veliko delavcev dela predvsem v Acroniju.

Tudi izobrazna struktura je nižja kot drugje, pozitivni trend dosega le demografski prirastek, saj imajo te narodnostne

skupine precej večjo nataliteto, kot je slovensko povprečje.

Na daljši rok in tudi glede na precej staro demografsko strukturo Slovencev to lahko pomeni, da bodo Jesenice v srednjeročnem obdobju postale nekakšna enklava v Sloveniji. To se deloma čuti že sedaj, saj je denimo obiskovanost gostinskih lokalov vezana skoraj izključno na nacionalno pripadnost.

Ob takšni zaprtosti posameznih etničnih skupin obstaja nevarnost razvijanja vrednot le v skladu z njihovo kulturo, ki pa se močno razlikuje od slovenske, kar seveda od časa do časa izbruhne v najrazličnejše, na srečo manjše napetosti med različnimi etničnimi skupinami in Slovenci.

Na Jesenicah je izjemno močna tudi islamska skupnost, ki ima svoje prostore z molilnico, njihov predstavnik Ahmed Pašić pa je že opozoril, da so interesi etničnih skupnosti na lokalni in državni ravni premalo zastopani.

Za to sicer krivi svojo skupnost, češ da se ne vključuje dovolj v politično in družbeno življenje na Jesenicah. Tudi to je lahko pomemben podatek za nadaljnji razvoj Jesenic. Znané so tudi težnje islamske skupnosti po postavitvi džamije na območju Ljubljane.

Romsko vprašanje

Posebno poglavje predstavljajo tudi Romi. V zadnjih letih imamo v Sloveniji s to populacijo največ težav. Medtem ko so prekmurski Romi postali zgled dobrega sodelovanja tako na lokalni kot državni ravni, pa z dolenjskimi in belokranjskimi Romi še zdaleč ni tako.

Pri njih prevladujeta agresivnost in objestnost. Znan je primer osnovne šole Bršljin pri Novem mestu, kjer je moral v reševanje napete situacije med slovenskimi in romskimi otroki, predvsem

pa njihovimi starši, poseči celo minister za šolstvo in šport Milan Zver. Napetosti med Romi in drugim prebivalstvom so večkrat prerasle tudi v hujše obračune, ki so se končali celo s smrtjo.

Problem Romov na tem območju je v tem, da ne priznavajo slovenskih zakonov in avtoritet, zaradi česar mislijo, da se lahko povzpnejo nad zakon. Predvsem je problematična njihova popolna nepripravljenost na socializacijo in sprejemanje slovenskih navad.

Trend njihove natalitete je seveda pozitiven. Zato se lahko čez nekaj let, če se stvari ne bodo uredile in se Romi ne bodo pripravljali konstruktivno vključiti v širšo družbo, razmere na teh območjih še bolj zaostrijo.

Rome bi bilo treba vključiti v družbo in jih navaditi na to, da tudi v njihovih vaseh in zaselkih veljajo slovenski zakoni, hkrati pa jim je treba omogočiti ustrezno ureditev infrastrukture, ki jo potrebujejo za življenje.

Rešitev je dvig rodnosti

Podatki torej kažejo, da se slovensko prebivalstvo stara, da pa v Slovenijo prihajajo mlajše generacije iz drugih držav, ki imajo praviloma več otrok. V nekaterih večjih mestih že sedaj ne veš, ali si še v Sloveniji ali si na izletu v kakšni republiki nekdanje Jugosla-

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Sprememba naslova

Ko se selite, trajno ali začasno, ste lepo naprošeni, da naši pisarni posredujete tako Vaš novi naslov kakor sedanji oz. stari. To omogoča, da boste brez prekinitve dobivali naš list.

Nov naslov

Datum začetka: _____

Vaše ime: _____

Naslov: _____

Star (dosedanji) naslov

Tedanja oblast ni dovoljevala nobene kritike na svoj račun, in da bi preprečila vsakršno opozicijo, je uvedla strog nadzor tako nad javnim kot zasebnim življenjem vsakega posameznika. V ta namen je ustanovila tudi fakulteto za sociologijo, politične vede in novinarstvo oziroma današnjo FDV, kjer so vzgajali "preverjene kadre" za ustvarjanje, manipuliranje in vzdrževanje javnega mnenja.

Močno razvejena Udba, ki naj bi imela v najboljših časih celo okoli 150 tisoč svojih špicljev – ostaja vprašanje, kako je prišlo do te številke –, je s svojo nevidno navzočnostjo tako ustrahovala ljudi, da se je večina zaradi lastne varnosti in varnosti svojih družin odpovedala vsakemu javnemu izražanju mnenja. S tem je partija dosegla cilj.

Vse do konca 80. formalna opozicija ni bila dovoljena, proti oblastem so nastopale posamezne intelektualne skupine, ki so se zbirale okoli kulturniških in filozofskih revij, ter občasno študenti.

vije. Mladina čedalje pogostejše govori srbsko ali hrvaško. Po statističnih podatkih med temi mladimi narašča tudi število nasilnih kaznivih dejanj.

Rešitev teh problemov je dokaj preprosta. Najprej je to ustrezna kazenska zakonodaja, ki bi v primeru storitve kaznivih dejanj omogočala tudi izselitev takih ljudi iz Slovenije, na daljši rok pa

(DALJE na str. 14)

(NADALJEVANJE s str. 12)

Od 50. let dalje je oblast dejavnost intelektualnih opozicijskih skupin tiho dopuščala, vendar je sama določala mejo strpnosti. Tako je občasno posegla v delovanje skupine ali posameznika z obsodbo, administrativnimi ovirami (prepoved revije, odpuščanje z dela, odvzem ali nepodaljševanje potnih listov, aretacije posameznikov – spominimo se primera Jožeta Pučnika ...).

Vloga Cerkve

Edini prostor svobode ter svobodnega in kritičnega govora je tako bila Katoliška cerkev, zato jo je komunistična oblast poskušala uničiti. Sprva z zapiranjem duhovnikov, s prepovedjo verskega tiska, preprečevanjem vsakega oglašanja s strani Cerkve, kasneje, ko so se s podpisom protokola z Vatikanom leta 1966, s katerim je vlada priznala jurisdikcijo Vatikana, Vatikan pa jugoslovansko oblast, razmere vsaj navidezno umirile, pa z velikim, vendar fizično marsikdaj neotipljivim pritiskom na vernike in duhovnike. To je trajalo do osamosvojitve, do neke mere še vse do danes.

Pri zadnjem popisu prebivalstva se je tako 58 odstotkov vseh Slovencev opredelilo za katoličane, pa tej večini kljub temu ne uspe doseči nekaterih temeljnih zahtev. Delno je krivda zagotovo tudi na naši strani, ker se marsikdaj kot katoličani ne upamo izpostaviti.

Kljub temu je bila prav Katoliška cerkev tista, ki je v ključnem trenutku spodbudila in s svojo udeležbo podprla idejo o samostojni Sloveniji. Še pomembneje pa je, da je bila Katoliška cerkev tista, ki je prispevala množico, ki je bila potrebna, da se je ideja tudi uresničila.

S tem bi svojo vsebinsko omejeno razmišljanje končala. Dejstvo je, da bo zgodovina pokazala, kateri trenutki in dogodki so bili pomembni za duhovni in politični razvoj slovenskega naroda in kateri bodo ostali le del naših spominov.

(KONEC)

Demokracija

Ljubljana, 24. nov. 2005

IVAN ŠUŠTERŠIČ - Ali ga bodo zgodovinarji kdaj vrnili na svoje zasluženno pravo mesto?

Glavarjevo prekletstvo

Dr. Andrej Rahten

Ljubljana – V razpravah o slovenski zgodovini smo v letu 2005 doživeli nekaj prijetnih osvežitv. Po eni strani smo bili priče spoštljivim zaznamovanjem nekaterih pomembnih dogodkov iz slovenske zgodovine 20. stoletja – od vrnitve Primorske matični domovini pa vse do Maistrovega podviga pri obrambi slovenske meje na Štajerskem.

Res je bil skrajni čas, da opozorimo na nekatere dogodke, ki bi si glede na svoj pomen zaslužili več prostora v slovenskem zgodovinskem spominu. Po drugi strani smo se v letu 2005 ob razpravah o knežjem kamnu resno soočili s problemom mitologizacije narodne zgodovine.

Kritično soočenje z lastno preteklostjo je eden najpomembnejših dokazov zrelosti nacije. Žal pa moramo ugotoviti, da nekateri še vedno nočejo sprejeti nekaterih resnic

in se radi skrivajo za udobnimi poenostavitvami.

Enemu takšnih primerov smo bili priče nedavno, ko je bil organiziran simpozij ob 80. obletnici smrti zadnjega kranjskega deželnega glavarja dr. Ivana Šušteršiča. Znanstveno zborovanje z ugodno mednarodno udeležbo, do katerega je prišlo na skupno pobudo slovenskih in avstrijskih zgodovinarjev, je namreč ostalo v slovenskem medijskem svetu povsem brez odmeva.

Ob pregledu bogatega življenja in dela "nekronanega vojvode kranjskega" nas to dejstvo na prvi pogled lahko samo preseneča. A samo na prvi pogled.

Šušteršič, ki je od preloma stoletja do prve svetovne vojne vodil slovenske (in pogosto tudi hrvaške in druge slovenske) poslance v dunajskem parlamentu, je bil edini slovenski politik v

habsburški monarhiji, ki so mu celo nemški nacionalni nasprotniki priznavali državniški značaj.

Kdor se želi sam pripričati o njegovih sposobnostih, mora vzeti v roke zapisnike dunajskega parlamenta in avstroogrskih delegacij v letih 1896-1914. V njih bo našel vrsto govorov, ki pričajo o tem, da je slovenska politika v avstrijskem državnem zboru s Šušteršičem pridobila izvrstnega govornika, spretnega taktika in avtoritativnega voditelja v eni osebi.

Še zlasti nas pritegnejo govori, v katerih je Šušteršič samozavestno vrednotil poteze zunanje politike habsburške monarhije, predvsem na območju Balkana.

Prav gotovo noben resen poznavalec srednjeevropske zgodovine ne more iti mimo Šušteršičevih zaslug v boju za uvedbo splošne in enake volilne pravice, ki je bila za avstrijski državni zbor sprejeta v letih 1906-7.

Sploh lahko ugotovimo, da je prav Šušteršičeva odločna in uspešna politika na Dunaju pomembno vplivala na samozavest naroda v obdobju

vse agresivnejših nacionalizmov, ki so takrat obkrožali slovenstvo.

A ko se danes omeni ime tega pomembnega slovenskega državnika iz obdobja habsburške monarhije, se očitno le redkim medijem zdi vredno okroglo obletnico njegove smrti izkoristiti za predstavitev njegove dejavnosti širši javnosti.

Mar je res nezanimivo dejstvo, da je Šušteršič oktobra in novembra 1918 kot prvi javno predlagal, da se prostor Srednje Evrope preoblikuje v zvezo podonavskih držav, ki bi bila del širše evropske skupnosti? Ali niso vredna spomina njegova opozorila iz istega časa, da se bodo Slovenci v jugoslovanskem državnem okviru znašli v primežu velikosrbskih in unitarističnih sil?

Šušteršič je zaradi takšnih opozoril ob prevratu 1918 moral bežati iz Ljubljane, saj so menda

za voditeljem "avstrijkanov" že oprezali vročerkneži, ki so ga v imenu jugoslovanske ideje želeli obesti.

Umaknil se je v Avstrijo in Švico, zato ga lahko označimo za prvega slovenskega političnega emigranta. Marsikaterega njegovega privrženca je odnesla politična čistka; izvedli so jo privrženci novega režima, ki so ga povečini sestavljali Šušteršičevi nekdanji politični sopotniki, po prevratu seveda že zvesti častilci dinastije Karađorđević.

Zgodovinopisje in publicistika sta že v kraljevi Jugoslaviji demonizirala Šušteršičevo osebnost, nič bolje pa se mu ni godilo v komunističnem obdobju. A niti v demokratični Sloveniji nimamo ulice, ki bi nosila ime po njem. Prekletstvo "nekronanega vojvode kranjskega" se očitno nadaljuje.

Demokracija
22. decembra 2005

Kot hrana je krompir zdravilen

Krompir vsebuje veliko vitamina C, zelo je nasiten, povrh pa še zdravilen: uravnava srčni utrip, žene na vodo in odpravlja škodljive presnovke iz telesa. Ugodno vpliva na tvorbo drobnih por na koži. Od njega so odvisne lasne korenine, pospešuje rast las. Celo naša zmožnost pomnjenja je odvisna od njega.

Krompirjev sok. Boleče krče želodca in pekočo zgago lahko s sokom nekalečega krompirja odpravimo ali pa vsaj znatno omilimo. Na dan ga popijmo kvečjemu tri jedilne žlice.

Krompirjeva kaša ali zmečkan krompir je

zdravilna dietna jed za bolne na želodcu. Če ga pripravimo z malce šolj ali še bolje kar neslanega in ga začnimo le s prahom iz žajbljevih listov in majaronom v enakih delih, bomo s tem razbremenili želodec odvečne kisline.

Krompirjeva kuha se je zelo obnesla pri kronični zapeki, povezani z bolečimi krči: zjutraj pojedimo nekaj pečenih krompirjev in spijemo mlečno kavo, opoldne in zvečer pa kakšno drugo krompirjevo jed.

Iz telesa odpravlja krompir tudi nakopičeno vodo, ne da bi pri tem obremenjevali srce. V njem je namreč precej kalija, ki vpliva na odvajanje vode iz organizma.

Če trpimo zavoljo preobremenjenega srca, bo utrip kmalu spet normalen, če bomo nekaj časa jedli neslane krompirjeve jedi.

Pražen narezan krompir. Potrebujemo krompir in ustrezno količino masčobe, soli in kumine.

Ko se kuhan krompir ohladi, ga olupimo, narežemo in stresemo v ponev z vročo masčobo, nekoliko osolimo in začnimo z zelišči ter potresemo še s ščepecem kumi- (DALJE na str. 15)

OGROŽENI...

(nadaljevanje s str. 13)

je rešitev predvsem dvig natalitete slovenskega prebivalstva.

Mladim je treba omogočiti boljše stanovanjske in zaposlitvene razmere, in ko bodo vedeli, da lahko to vprašanje zadovoljivo rešijo, se bodo laže odločali za večje družine. Na dolgi rok bo to koristilo predvsem Slovencem.

Demokracija
29. december 2005

DRUŽINA MAVSAR



J O Z E F
22.2.1891 † 27.12.1942



T E R E Z I J A
2.12.1893 † 27.12.1942



P A V E L
1924 † 1945



D O L F I
16.1.22 † 2.5.43



M I C I
7.5.26 † 27.12.42



V I L K O
15.6.30 † 23.3.43



D A R K O
6.1.21 † 27.12.42



C I R I L
11.2.25 † 27.12.42



P E T E R
11.1.29 † 27.12.42



S T A N K O
17.10.33 † 27.12.42



J O S E P H
17.10.19 † 21.3.2002

*Eternal rest grant unto them, oh Lord. May they rest in peace.
May their souls and all the souls of the faithful departed,
through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.*

Narte Velikonja – Prostor za moža iz zanke

piše ALENKA PUHAR

"Konec novembra je Slovenska matica pripravila dopoldan, posvečen Narteju Velikonji. Mož, ki je leta 1945 končal življenje pred strelskim vodom, v mogočnem "čiščenju", ki se ga je lotila nova revolucionarna oblast, je bil pisatelj in uradnik (v različnih uradih banovine). Njegova dela so bila usmrčena hkrati z avtorjem, se pravi prepovedana, mnoga uničena. Po padcu komunizma je bilo marsikaj ponatisnjeno, a vprašanje je, koliko se je prijelo."



NARTE VELIKONJA – Pisatelj in pravnik; njegova življenjska pot je bila zgodba o sposobnem fantu s podeželja, ki se je povzpela med elito, nato pa se je junija 1945 pred strelskim vodom prelomila v tragedijo.

Tudi mnogi Velikonjeve novele se ukvarjajo z zločini, sumi, nevarnostjo, slabo vestjo. Za nameček so v glavnem napisane večje, z izrazitim psihološkim darom in s spoštovanjem do bralcev. Ne podcenjujejo njihove bistrosti in ne žalijo jih s propagando. V izrazu je Velikonja skop in nič ne dvomi, da bodo znali sami sklepati, umevati in doumeti, kaj se dogaja. Novela *Zanka*, ki govori o atentatu oziroma slutnji, da se bliža uboj, izveden po seznamu v neki beležnici, se zdi Helgi Glušič odlična upodobitev moreče vojne atmosfere. Takole, v sinkopiranem ritmu se začne:

"Nenadoma je planil pokonci in zastrmel v temo. Nič. Vsenaokoli mir. Niti koraka ni čul na ulici. A vendar. Saj je vse videl, kakor bi gledal skozi okno. In potem je bil nenadoma v sobi. Saj je govoril z njim, saj ga

je pahnil skozi vrata in vrata zaloputnil, saj mu je oni zagrozil, saj ga je oni sunil, saj se mu je zarežal. Nič, nikjer nič."

Potem je še močno drugačen Velikonja. Tisti, ki je rad pisal humorne črtice, ljubeznive vinjete in ki je zbiral anekdote. S tem se je baje ukvarjal zato, da je kaj zaslužil – a morda so te ocene krivi literarni kritiki, ki pri nas po tradiciji omalovažujejo vse, kar ni s tragiko zaznamovan.

Tako je ob srečanju z Abrahamom zapisal: "Ne vem, ali si je že kdo čestital k petdesetletnici sam?", za uvod pa dodal: "Vse stvari o petdesetletnici sem napisal, ker so prišli k meni, naj jim napišem. Potem pa prostora niso imeli. Bog jim povečaj prostor."

Kasnejše pomanjkanje prostora je seveda drugačnega izvora – Velikonja je bil izrazit antikomunist, kar je razločno izpovedoval v radijskih predavanjih, ki so potem izšla kot *Malikovanje zločina* (1944).

V zadnjih petnajstih letih so mu ponatisnili *Višarska polena*, *Humoreske in satire* ter zbirko novel *Ljudje in zanke*. Pisatelji so ga rehabilitirali po svoje. Ob odkritju spominske plošče na rojstni hiši v Dolu/Predmeji mu je Dane Zajc na oni svet poslal glas:

"Pisatelj Narte Velikonja, sprejemamo te nazaj v deželo, ki je tvoja dežela. V tisto deželo, iz katere si bil izgnan in izbrisan. V deželo, ki ji z

upanjem in zaupanjem zarisujemo meje in obrise. Zapisujemo te v samostojno Slovenijo. Niso ti več potrebne državljanske in lastninske pravice. Nič niso pomagale tistim, ki so ti jih vzeli. Nič jim ni pomagalo hudo delsko sodišče, ki te je obsodilo na smrt."

Delo, 7. dec. 2005

KROMPIR...

(nadaljevanje s str. 14)

ne. Prepražimo ga in medtem večkrat pomešamo. Na mizo ga denemo vročega. Zraven pijemo pinjenec ali kislo mleko.

Pražen zmečkan krompir. V otroških letih nam je mati pogosto postregla z njim in smo ga radi jedli.

Skuhan krompir olupimo, osolimo, popopravimo in zmečkam. V ponvi medtem segrejemo maščobo in pražimo narezano čebulo, dokler ne porjavi, nato pa stresemo vanjo krompir in ga večkrat pomešamo.

Tako pripravljen krompir je zelo sočen. Zraven se priležejo kisle kumarice. Moja mati ni pozabila tudi na pogrete ocvirke. Ko sem imel krompir na krožniku, sem ga poravnal z žlico, potresel z ocvirki ter ga zajemal od roba proti sredini.

Okusna krompirjeva juha z zelišči. Po svojem okusu pripravimo sok iz korenčka, zelene in čebule, prilijemo sok kislega zelja in pristavimo k ognju. Dodamo nastrgan presen krompir in na malem ognju kuhamo približno pol ure. Nato dodamo zelišča po svojem okusu ter osolimo in popopravimo.

Topel krompir s skutom. Jed je zelo preprosta. Krompir skuhamo, ga olupimo, dodamo skuto, kislo smetano, potresemo s kumino ali drobnjakom, nekoliko posolimo in dobro pomešamo. Zajemamo ga lahko kar iz skledice.

G.-J. Weidinger

F. Vogeltnik

Mesečna priloga Naša družina
DRUŽINA, 1. jan. 2006



Leta 1937 je nadškof dr. Anton Jeglič na Brezjah zbral svoje sorodstvo in tako so se ovekovečile družine Jeglič, Velikonja in Stanovnik. Narte Velikonja sedi drugi v drugi vrsti, njegova žena Ivanka Jeglič Velikonja stoji druga v tretji vrsti, njuni otroci pa so tu in tam, večina jih sedi na tleh v prvi vrsti.



Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

1587. Misijonski sestanek MZA preteklo

nedeljo je bil lepo obiskan. G. Ivan Hauptman nam je najprej podal oris življenja dr. Janeza Janeža, kar je povzel iz knjige Toneta Ciglarja *Dr. Janez Janež - utrinek božje dobrote*. Sledil je videotrak o dr. Janeževem delu. Veliko so nastopili zdravnikovi sodelavci na Tajvanu, ki pa so govorili kitajsko in ni bilo nič prevedeno, ne v slovenščino in ne v angleščino. G. Hauptman se je opravičil in obžaloval, da niso še videli potrebe za to.

Lepo smo se spomnili zdravnik-misijonarjeve 15. obletnice odhoda v večna bivališča. Naj mu bo Bog dober plačnik za vso njegovo dobroto, je bilo naše skupno mnenje ob koncu. Nato je bilo ob čaju in sladkih dobrotah še malo pogovora. Hvala, g. Hauptman, za vso skrb in pripravo tega predvajanja. Hvala tudi vam vsem, ki ste se odzvali vabilu in prišli v Slovensko sobo pri Mariji Vnebovzeti v Clevelandu.

Oglasila se je karmeličanka s. Emanuela iz Sore: "Draga gospa! Božični prazniki nas med seboj povezujejo in utrjujejo, da mislimo drug na drugega z željo, da bi čim globlje došli in doživeli skrivnost rojstva Božje ljubezni. Želim Vam lepo prijateljevanje z betlehemsko družinico, ki nas uči, da ni sreča v stvarih, ampak v nas samih v spoznanju, da je Bog ljubezen in da to ljubezen delimo med seboj. Želim Vam lepo praznovanje božičnih praznikov. V novem letu pa novih milosti, božjega varstva, blagoslova in predvsem zdravja. Pogosto mislim na Vas in molim za vas vse. Naj bo z vami vsak trenutek božja moč, pomoč in tolažba.

Pri nas v samostanu smo ponavadi, le te dni v adventu. Sprejeli bomo novo članico. Vstopilo bo dekle, ki ima Jezusa zelo rada in je zanj že veliko pretrpela - njeni starši niso verni. Bog izvoli, kogar hoče. Vesele smo, da nas bo več molivk (19) in da bo pri nas Jezus moljen in ljubljen. Drugače pa imamo zimo, ki nam je hude zobe pokazala. Zaenkrat smo zdrave in na toplem - Bogu hvala! Pa tudi Vam!

Želim Vam obilo božičnega veselja in pri jaslicah bom mislila na Vas. V molitvi ste vedno z nami. Lep pozdrav! Vaša hvaležna s. Emanuela Frančiška."

Ga. Barbara Perkins iz Londona je poslala ček v znesku angleških 225 funtov, kar je \$368.36, in sicer za Rev. Petra Opeka, katerega je lansko leto obiskala na Madagaskarju. V novembru je imeli rojstni dan - 70. - in je ob tej priliki vse povabljene goste, naj darujejo za našega misijonarja, ki rešuje revščino, kar je lepo rešila. Hvala Vam, ga. Perkins."

Bog nam prihaja naproti na različne načine. Velikokrat se tega niti ne zavedamo in mislimo, da je bil le slučaj. Ko bomo prag življenja prestopili, se nam bo veliko razodelo, kar mislimo, da je slučajno.

Vsak dan je odhod mnogih duš in med temi so tudi naši znanci in prijatelji, sodelavci na različnih

organizacijah. Tako je odšel skrbni Tone Žakelj, ki je veliko pomagal naši misijonarki Bogdani Kavčič, ki deluje v Ruandiju. Ohranili Vas bomo v lepem spominu, Tone. Molili bomo za pokoj njegove duše, ki je verjetno odhitela k Nebeškemu Očetu, saj se je zelo prizadeval za skromno, mirno življenje v duhu evangelija. Počivajte v božjem miru!

Marica Lavriša
1004 Dillewood Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44119

p. dr. VENDELIN ŠPENDOV

LEMONTSKI ODMEVI

Srečno, zdravo in blagoslovljeno "Novo leto 2006", naročnikom *Ave Marije*, rojakom in prijateljem slovenskih frančiskanov na lemontskem gričku ne daleč od Chicaga. Pri tem pa vam vsem veljajo besede naše pesmi:

"Da srečno novo leto bo, / le sveto vsi živimo! / Podpiraj Jezus nas z močjo, / da vredno ga častimo. / Naj vse nam odpusti Gospod / in varuje nas novih zmot, / pristrčno ga prosimo!"

Novo leto, osmina božičnega praznika, je to leto v nedeljo, ko obenem obhajamo Marijin praznik: "Marija, sveta božja Mati".

Vsako leto papež spomni na "Molitveno osmino za zedinjenje kristjanov", ki je od 18. do 25. januarja, od nekdanjega praznika Sedeža sv. Petra v Rimu, do Spreobrnjenja apostola Pavla".

Sedanji papež Benedikt XVI. je prosil, naj bi v vsej katoliški Cerkvi te dni goreče molili za zedinjenje vseh krščanskih Cerkva. Drugi vatičanski koncil je izdal poseben odlok o ekumenizmu, to je prizadevanju za edinost vseh kršćan-

skih Cerkva in skupnosti. Na prvem mestu je omenjen duhovni ekumenizem: spreobrnjenje srca in svetost življenja z zasebnimi in javnimi molitvami za edinost kristjanov. "Te molitve pridružene molitvam Jezusa Kristusa samega so del največjega in najnujnejšega apostolata v našem času."

Naša revija *Ave Maria* stopa bliže in bliže številki 100, sto let neprekinjenega izhajanja. Upamo, da bo Bog dal še vnaprej zdravje našemu uredniku, p. Bernardinu Sušniku, OFM, naročnikom pa zvestobo - morda še kaj novih - kar Bog daj, po priprošnji Marije Pomagaj, saj jo je ustanovitelj in prvi urednik, p. Kazimir Zakrajšek, OFM, njej izročil ob ustanovitvi.

Veliko revij in listov različnih narodnosti je že prenehalo, morda zmanjšalo število izdaj na leto, ali pa zapustilo domačo besedo. *Ave Maria* je po vseh letih še vedno mesečnik z bogato versko in kulturno vsebino v slovenskem jeziku. Tudi list *Ameriška domovina* lepo nadaljuje svojo tradicijo. Naj Bog blagoslovja uredništvo in vse sodelavce.

Sobratje umrli januarja: p. Marko Hochevar (4. jan. 1977); p. Lovrenc Grom (12. jan. 1992); br. Akurzij Somrak (14. jan. 1960); br. Izidor Stergar (16. jan. 1929); p. Gracijan Heric (16. jan. 1957); p. Bonaventura Borgola (19. jan. 1996); p. Kazimir Zakrajšek (27. jan. 1958). Naj počivajo v božji Luči!

V novembru smo vsak dan opravili sv. maše po namenih, ki ste nam jih poslali za "Novembrske maše in molitve"; tudi v skupnih in osebnih molitvah smo se jih spominjali; milosti od sv. maš so pa deležni tudi tisti,

ki so za maše in molitve zaprosili.

Deset let je preteklo od blagoslova in odprtja Slovenskega kulturnega centra v Lemontu. Slavje 10-obltnice je bila v nedeljo, 13. novembra. Zahvalno sv. mašo je daroval p. David Šrumpf, OFM, ki je bil za to pri-liko posebej povabljen.

Somaševali so p. Blaž Chemazar, p. Metod Ogorc, p. Peter Lah, SJ.

Slovesnost je povzdignilo petje cerkvenega zbora Marije Pomagaj. P. David je iz Slovenije prinesel in po maši prebral in predsedniku centra izročil pismo s čestitkami višjega predstojnika slovenskih frančiskanov, p. dr. Viktorja Papeža, OFM.

Pripravljalni odbor je po banketu pripravil lep, a dolg program s petjem, recitacijami in govori. Predsednik Kulturnega centra Martin Hozjan je po težki bolezni še okrevaval, pa je le pozdravil navzoče in kratko popisal delovanje centra v teh letih. Naj Bog blagoslovja delo Slovenskega kulturnega centra še vnaprej, da bo res slovenski in kulturni.

Dr. Edi Gobec je v listu *Ameriška domovina* strokovno in znanstveno predstavil doprinos Slovencev na verskem, kulturnem in znanstvenem polju (da omenimo samo nekatere) v Ameriki in sploh po svetu. Zaklad njegovega dolgoletnega in skrbnega raziskavanja se bogato obrestuje in smo veseli in počaščeni, da imamo takega znanstvenika in neutrudnega raziskovalca. Bog Vam daj zdravje še vnaprej, dr. Edi, in Vas ohrani!

Drugo polovico novembra nas je večkrat prenetil precejšen mraz. Sneg se je samo nekajkrat pokazal in pobelil travo, obstal pa ni. Vsi, ki živite vzhodno od "Velikih jezer" ste ga pa dobili precejšnjo mero.

Naše hraste in ostala drevesa je pa veter obiral in končno obral, pri tem pa nam je za pol dne vzel elektriko. Hvala Bogu, da ni bilo hujšega, kakor smo slišali od drugod, koliko so morali na mnogih krajih pretrpeti. Bog jim pomagaj!

AVE MARIJA
JANUAR 2006

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