



Dr. Alojzij Ambrožič imenovan za koadjutorja torontske nadškofije s pravico nasledstva

Papež Janez Pavel II. je ta teden imenoval torontskega pomožnega škofa, 56 let starega slovenskega rojaka dr. Alojzija Ambrožiča, za koadjutorja velike torontske nadškofije s pravico nasledstva. Marca prihodnega leta bo namreč sedanji torontski nadškof, Gerald Emmett kardinal Carter dopolnil 75 let. Takrat bo poslal sv. očetu pismo, v katerem prosi za upokojitev. Ako bo papež sicer obvezni prošnji ugodil, bo postal škof Ambrožič torontski nadškof in kot tak kardinal Carterjev naslednik.

Ker običajno vodi torontsko nadškofijo kardinal, smemo pričakovati, da bo sedanji škof Alojzij Ambrožič tekom časa postal tudi kardinal.

Ko smo za imenovanje slišali, je J. Debevec poklical torontsko nadškofijo, kjer so bili začudeni, da je vest že v Clevelandu znana. Potrdili so, da je vest resnična. Ob tem poročanju nimamo dosti drugih podatkov, bomo pa seveda obširneje poročali pozneje.

Biografski podatki

Nadškof dr. Alojzij Ambrožič je bil rojen 27. januarja 1930 v vasi Gabrje, župnija Dobrova pri Ljubljani kot prvi sin Lojzeta in Helene rojene Pečar; za njim so še sledili sinovi Tone, Matija, Janez, Jernej, od hčera je bila prvojenka Helena, poročena Golob, pozneje še Francka, poročena Cerar.

Ljudsko šolo je Alojzij obiskoval na Dobrovi in nato od leta 1941 do 1945 klasično gimnazijo v Ljubljani. Že kot otrok je prišel v stik z Italijani in Nemci ter se v šoli učil italijanščine in nemščine. Ob razpadu druge svetovne vojne se je cela družina izselila iz Slovenije in je šla preko Ljubelja na begunsko pot.

Najprej se je družina naselila na Vetrinjskem polju pri Celovcu, nato je bila poslana v taborišče Peggez na Tirolskem in nazadnje v taborišče Spittal na Koroškem. Alojzij Ambrožič je v Peggezu in nato v Spitalu nadaljeval in dovršil srednjo šolo. Obenem je kot do-raščajoč fant okusil vse težave begunskega življenja v stiku s slovenskimi begunci in begunci raznih drugih narodnosti.

V septembru 1948. leta je Ambrožičeva družina imigrirala v Kanado in se naselila na kmetiji blizu Toronta. Alojzij Ambrožič je še isto jesen stopil v torontsko semenišče Sv. Avguština, kjer je študiral filozofijo in teologijo. V mašnika je bil posvečen 4. junija 1955; novo mašo pa je zapel v cerkvi Marije Pomagaj v Torontu, ki je bila po letu prej dograjena



DR. ALOJZIJ AMBROŽIČ

in blagoslovljena. To je bila prva nova maša v tej cerkvi. S posvečenjem je postal Alojzij Ambrožič prvi slovenski duhovnik, ki ga je dala Kanadi in Cerkvi slovenska povojna imigracija v Kanadi.

Po novi maši je bil g. Ambrožič poslan za kaplana v Port Colborne k cerkvi Sv. Terezije. Tako je mladi duhovnik od blizu dušnopastirsko delo po kanadskih župnijah in si je pridobil dušnopastirsko prakso. Po dveh letih kaplanovanja ga je takratni torontski kardinal McGuigan imenoval za profesorja latinščine v semenišču sv. Avguština; a že takoj tisto leto jeseni ga je poslal v Rim, kjer je nadaljeval teološke študije na Angelicu in sveto pismo na Papeškem bibličnem institutu.

Leta 1960 se je vrnil v Toronto in bil v semenišču Sv. Avguština profesor svetega pisma. April 1967. je bil poslan v Nemčijo na univerzo v Würzburgu, kjer je leta 1970 doktoriral iz svetega pisma in je branil tezo: Božje kraljestvo v evangeliju sv. Marka. Po povratku v Toronto je bil spet profesor sv. pisma v semenišču sv. Avguština.

V letih 1971-75 je bil tudi član duhovniškega senata torontske nadškofije. Tekom teh let se je dobro seznanil z vsemi dušnopastirskimi problemi te nadškofije, zlasti pa še s problemi etničnih skupin. Ker je sam izšel iz begunske in izseljenjske družine, dobro razume probleme torontskih imigrantov in še posebej probleme v Kanadi rojene mladine.

(Podatki vzeti iz članka č.g. Janeza Kopača v kanadski »Božji besedi« ob dr. Ambrožičevem imenovanju za škofa leta 1976. Ur.)

Papež Pavel VI. je imenoval g. Alojzija Ambrožiča za pomožnega škofa torontske nadškofije 31. marca 1976. Tako je bil na tem mestu nekaj več kot deset let. Sedaj pa je postal koadjutor v Torontu in vse kaže, da bomo slej ko prej slišali tudi o njegovem povišanju v kardinala. Kot je napisala Ameriška domovina pred 10 leti, ko je zaključila poročilo o imenovanju g. Alojzija Ambrožiča za škofa, tako danes ponovimo: Ascende superius!

KRATKE VESTI

Amman, Jor. - Sirijski predsednik Hafez Assad se zanima za osebno srečanje z iraškim voditeljem Saddam Husseinom. Assad ni več Irancem naklonjen. Preobrat bi utegnil imeti pomembne posledice v arabskem svetu. Zaenkrat se Hussein ne zanima za srečanje.

Halifax, Kan. — Zunanji ministri NATO držav zasedajo v tem mestu. Evropski zavezniki ZDA so zaskrbljeni nad pripravljenostjo Reaganove vlade, da ne bo več upoštevala omejitev v strateškem orožju, ki jih je določila sicer nikoli ratificirana SALT-II pogodba.

Moskva, ZSSR — Dr. Robert Gale, ameriški zdravnik, ki pomaga žrtvam černobilske nesreče, je rekel, da je doslej umrlo 23 oseb, 55 drugih pa je v resnem zdravstvenem stanju. Sedaj priznavajo sovjetski viri, da je bilo v nesreči zdravstveno prizadetih do 100 oseb.

Tripoli, Libija - Libijska poročevalna agencija trdi, da sedaj branijo libijska pristanišča 4 sovjetske bojne ladje. Te ladje naj bi kljubovale ponovnemu ameriškemu napadu.

Iz Clevelanda

Otvoritev Slove

To nedeljo bo uradna otvoritev Slovenske pristave za letošnjo poletno sezono. Ob 11.30 dop. bo sv. maša pri kapelici, takoj po maši bo kosilo. Po kosilu bo za ples in zabavo igral orkester Veseli Slovenci. Pridite!

V čast Materi božji—

Slomškov krožek v Clevelandu bo priredil v soboto, 31. maja, romanje k Lurški Materi božji na Chardon Rd. Obenem bodo počastili deseto obletnico Slovenske evharistične obljube v Filadelfiji.

Potovanja ne bo—

Bralce obvestimo, da je Slomškov krožek v Clevelandu zaradi nepredvidenih razmer v Evropi odpovedal nameravano potovanje v Evropo.

Novi grobovi

HAROLD J. LAUSCHE

V četrtek, 29. maja, je v Cleveland Clinic po dolgi bolezni umrl 78 let stari Harold J. Lausche, mož Antonije M., roj. Medved, oče Franka H. (že pok.), brat Josephine Lausche Welf, sen. Franka J., Frances Urankar (Port Charlotte, Fla.) ter že pok. dr. Williama J., Charlesa J., Louisa in Alberta, bratranec Anthonyja Kramer (poročen s Francis) in Jane (Honey) Kramer, stric in prastric, starša Louis in Frances (roj. Milavec) Lausche sta že pokojna. Pokojni je služil od l. 1959 do 1968 kot Director of Public Properties za mesto Cleveland, pred tem pa kot Parks Commissioner. Bil je član ADZ št. 17, društva sv. Vida št. 25 KSKJ in FOE št. 2221. Pomagal je organizirati in voditi pevski zbor »Sextet«, sestavljen od mestnih odbornikov in bivših mestnih odbornikov. Bil je tudi vnet igralec golfa. Pogreb bo iz Grdinovega pogrebnega zavoda na Lake Shore Blvd. v ponedeljek, 2. junija, v cerkev sv. Vida dop. ob 10., od tam na Kalvarijo. Na mrtvaškem odru bo jutri, v soboto, zvečer od 7. do 9. ter v nedeljo od 2. do 9. zvečer.

Frank Turk

V torek, 27. maja, je v Hillcrest bolnišnici po dolgi bolezni umrl 69 let stari Frank Turk z E. 200 St. v Euclidu, rojen v Mononogah, W. Va., od koder je prišel v Cleveland l. 1928, mož Agnes, roj. Shega, oče Karen Tomsic in Barbare Elersich, 5-krat stari oče, brat Angele Cestaric, Jean Bryan ter že pok. Josepha, Mary Potsch, Tonyja in Ann Truden, zaposlen kot mesar pri Euclid Provision 22 let, do svoje upokojitve l. 1981, član SNPJ št. 5. Pogreb bo iz Želetovega pogrebnega zavoda na E. 152 St. danes dop. ob 10.30

(dalje na str. 2)

i festival—

Nedeljo od 8. ter jutri popoldne ob dveh in zvečer ob osmih bodo v State Theatre v Clevelandu nastopi folklornih skupin 5 lokalnih narodnosti. Med nastopajočimi bo tudi Slovenski folklorni inštitut.

Skupno sv. obhajilo—

Oltarno društvo sv. Vida ima skupno sv. obhajilo to nedeljo pri osmi sv. maši, ob 1.30 pa sestanek v društveni sobi.

Oltarno društvo Marije Vnebovzete tudi ima skupno sv. obhajilo to nedeljo pri osmi sv. maši, ob 1.30 bodo molitve, nato zadnji sestanek do oktobra. Pridite!

Seji—

Podr. št. 14 SZZ ima redno sejo v torek, 3. junija, ob 7. zv. v SDD na Recher Ave.

Društvo št. 6 ADZ ima sejo v četrtek, 5. junija, ob 7.30 zv. v SDD na Recher Ave.

Odbojka—

V torek, 10. junija, ob 6. zv. se bodo pričele vaje za zunanjo odbojko in sicer na 18010 Nottingham Rd. Tisti, ki obiskujejo »high school« ali starejše, ki se resno zanimajo za odbojko, so vabljeni. Za več informacije, lahko pokličete Polonco ali Jožeta Žakelj na 486-5378.

Pozdrav iz St. Louisa—

Iz St. Louisa, Mo., kjer so na obisku, pozdravljajo vse bralce in še posebej člane Belokranjskega kluba, Danica Chemas, Cirila Kermavner in Olga Mauser.

Obletnica poroke—

Dne 24. maja sta praznovala 66. obletnico poroke g. in ga. Vincent Simončič z W. 65 St. Preteklo nedeljo je bila zahvalna sv. maša v cerkvi sv. Bonifacija. G. Simončič pa žal ni mogel biti navzoč, ker se nahaja v bolnišnici. Želimo mu hitrega okrevanja.

Spominski dar—

Ga. Josephine Kovač, E. 62 St., Cleveland, je darovala \$10 v naš tiskovni sklad v spomin 30. obletnice smrti njenega moža Josepha. Iskrena hvala!

Stejk večerja—

St. Clair lovsko društvo vabi na stejk večerjo, ki bo v nedeljo, 8. junija, na Lovski farmi, 6599 Ravenna Rd. Listke za večerjo imajo člani kluba.

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Ali Rusi, ali Sovjeti?

Ko so se leta 1917 v Rusiji polastili oblast marksisti-leninisti, je bilo dotedanje Rusije konec. Pokopali so jo, zapeli komunistične bilje na njenem grobu, ustanovili pa novo državo z imenom Zveza (Sojuz) sovjetskih socialističnih republik (SSSR). Čudovito imperialno prestolico Petrograd ob Vzhodnem morju so prekrstili v Leningrad in sedež oblasti prenesli v Moskvo. Staroslavne carske Rusije ni bilo več, začela se je v krvi in moriji sedanja Sovjetska zveza, kakor to teritorialno največjo državo na svetu na splošno imenujemo.

Novi oblastniki so zavrgli ime države, zavrgli pa tudi ime naroda Rusov, ki so bili nosilci nacionalne identitete naroda, ki je vladal nad ogromnim teritorijem raznih ljudstev in plemen na azijskem prostoru. V smislu Marxove ideologije so ustrahovali in deloma pobili vodilno plast naroda in uvedli vlado proletariata, brez imena, brez zgodovine in brez tradicije. Rusov v novi državi ni bilo nič več, postali so samo sovjetski podaniki in kot taki ostali do današnjega dne. Nosilci oblasti niso Rusi, marveč Sovjeti, javne ustanove niso ruske ali ukrajinske ali kakršne koli druge narodnosti, marveč sovjetska. Vse to je uradno.

Marksistična doktrina o človeški družbi namreč izključuje narod in narodnost v dokončni »socialistični« izgradnji te družbe, uveljavlja pa njen razredni značaj. Logično torej vodilne osebnosti v komunistični družbi na Ruskem niso in ne morejo biti vodilni Rusi, ampak Sovjeti. Ko bi za ilustracijo tega dejstva šli po razlago v Jugoslavijo ali še bliže: v Slovenijo, bi našli podobno sliko, le s to razliko, da Titu za novo, komunistično državno tvorbo ni bilo treba po sovjetskem zgledu iskati novega imena. Kajti Jugoslavija ne nosi imena nobenega naroda, je pa ideološko trdno komunistična in se kot takšna ostro bori zoper narodno uveljavljanje recimo Slovencev ali Slovencev in to imenuje nacionalni šovinizem. Kar v matuški Rusiji predstavlja sovjetskega človeka najdemo v Jugoslaviji pod pojmom Jugoslovana marksistične smeri in prepričanja. Na vodilnih položajih komunistične diktature ne sedijo Srbi ali Slovenci ali Hrvatje, marveč Jugoslovani. To pomeni isto kot v Rusiji Sovjeti. V tem smislu kakega Mitjo Ribičiča ali Staneta Dolanca ne moremo imeti za Slovence, dokler se v sedanji borbi za narodno identiteto Slovencev odločno ne pridružita obrambi slovenskih narodnih svetinj.

Kaj me je nagnilo, da pišem ta članek? Po nesreči, ki je zadela Sovjetsko zvezo z eksplozijo jedrskega reaktorja v Černobilu v Ukrajini, in vse obsodbe vrednem ravnanju sovjetski oblasti glede skoraj dvodnevnega prikrivanja pred svetovno javnostjo katastrofalnega dogodka, se v časopisu veliko piše o Sovjetski zvezi in o Sovjetih. Dokler pisci različnih poročil in razprav uporabljajo pravilne izraze za sedanjo največjo slovansko državo in njen režim, in slednjega v superlativih grajajo in obsojajo, naj jim bo. Grajo režim na vsaki način zasluži, ker je dal prednost koristim komunističnega sistema pred skrbjo in odgovornostjo za človeška življenja. Spet se je izkazalo, da marksizem za protekcijo partije

Mirko Javornik bo živel

GORICA, It. - »Neomajno in dejavno hodim po poti, ki sem jo spoznal za pravo pred 60 leti ter za to zvestobo, poleg izgube domovine, preстал in še prestajam dosti hudega, celo, da mi še to doslednost zdaj osporavajo,« mi je je pisal v svojem poslednjem, štiri strani dolgem pismu (10. in 13. marca 1986) iz Washingtona. Pazljivo je pač bral naš zamejski tisk...

V maju 1945 je bil eden med tisoči Slovencev, ki so se umaknili čez Karavanke ter se iz begunskih taborišč počasi razšli po svetu. Po bistrini duha, navezanosti na slovenstvo, izklesanosti značaja in publicistični dejavnosti skoraj ni imel sebi enakega v slovenski emigraciji. Nešteta osebna po-

Spominska proslava na Slovenski pristavi

CLEVELAND, O. - Ko se bomo letos v teh dneh ponovno poklonili žrtvam nasilja in obnovili zvestobo idealom, za katere so dali svoja življenja naši slovenski domobranci in naš slovenski general Leon Rupnik, se bomo s ponosom spominjali, da so bili domobranci s svojim generalom naš najmočnejši in spontan izraz upora proti tistim, ki so nas hoteli uničiti. Njihov boj pa je bil obenem tudi prepričljiv dokaz življenjske sile in volje slovenskega naroda, da hoče živeti kot svoboden narod.

Zato pridimo v čim večjem številu 14. in 15. junija na Slovensko pristavo! Vsi, ki imate narodne noše, oblecite se jih in se nam pridružite!

Podrobna navodila bomo objavili v Ameriški domovini, lahko jih boste pa tudi slišali na radijskih oddajah dr. Milana Pavlovčiča.

-OP-

znanstva, sijajen spomin, znanje jezikov in pa kritično oko za življenje narodov, idej, ustanov, listov in posameznikov so dajali njegovi živi besedi kot tudi peresu svežino in prepričljivost. Bil je v enaki meri sprva pripovednik in potopisec, a kasneje časnikar in polemik, proti koncu dragocen sodelavec treh zdomskih listov: Sija slovenske svobode, Ameriške domovine in buenosaireške Vestnika.

Nikdar ni tožil nad svojo usodo, tudi oktobra 1960, ko se je z ženo — sestro pesnika Boža Voduška — in s tremi otroki vnovič odpravil na pot, tokrat iz Trsta, ter dokončno zapustil Evropo. Sam se je nekajkrat še vrnil na obisk prijateljev in znancev, med katerimi je 1979 praznoval tudi sedemdesetletnico in pričakal izid knjige Pero in čas II, ki je odličen izbor njegovega literarnega ustvarjanja.

Kot je znal sam vse prenesti, da bi lahko ostal zvest svoji resnici, tako je tudi od drugih političnih emigrantov terjal pokončnost in načelnost. Saj ga je vsak umik, odklon, koristoljubni stik z režimom v domovini zbolel kot oslabitev fronte, ki je morala vendar nadaljevati boj za srečnejšo in častivrednejšo Slovenijo — tudi v imenu pobitih domobrancev. Presojajoč vedenje in ravnanje vidnih emigrantov se je dal kdaj voditi čustvu ogorčenja; to mu je prineslo seveda nekaj zamer. Zadelo pa tudi kako ponižanje. Dvoličnost, farizejstvo, iskanje samega sebe, hinavščina — do teh človeških lastnosti je bil neprizanesljiv.

»Sem veren človek,« se je izpovedal v omenjenem marčnem pismu, »z leti vse bolj, a ne iz strahu pred koncem, temveč iz končnega spoznanja, da

mirno žrtvuje množico človeških bitij. Obsodba svetovnega javnega mnenja je torej pravilna in umestna.

Ni pa pravilno in umestno označevati sedanjo vladajočo vrhno plast sovjetskega režima z Rusi in ne naprtiti odgovornost za nečloveško ravnanje oblasti ruskemu narodu kot Rusom. Tako pa so napravili mnogi dopisniki in njihovi listi, ki so prišli v moje roke, in med njimi ne na zadnjem mestu stalni esejist pri *New York Timesu*, znani bivši Nixonov »speechwriter« William Safire, katerega imam sicer v čislju. Dvomim, da je enačil Sovjete z Rusi zgolj kar tako, je preveč bister. Vidim tendenco mazanja ruskega naroda, kar je obsodbe vredno. Med drugim pravi na enem mestu: »Tako po svetovno najhujši jedrski nesreči so pač Rusi ravnali kot Rusi«.

Nekoliko naprej potem nadaljuje: »To so isti Rusi, ki neusmiljeno morijo deset tisoče upornih Afganistancev in ne priznajo žrtev na nobeni strani, ki sestrelijo na tla letalo ko zabrede čez njihovo mejo, ..., ki osamijo in mučijo oporečnika v Gorkiju (Andrej Saharov) itd.«

Ali ni pri takšni strahotni obtožbi ruskega naroda kot Rusov upravičeno vprašanje: Ali to delajo Rusi ali komunistični Sovjeti? Ali narod, ali ideološki sistem?

Vprašanje in odgovor veljata tudi za našo Slovenijo.

L. P.

(Dovolim se dodati kratko pripombo. Lanska jesen, ko sem se udeležil posvetovanja v State Departmentu, se je po poslušanju nekaj visokih funkcionarjev uporabljati besedi Rusijo oziroma Ruse dvignila neka Rusinja, aktivna v newyorški ruski skupnosti. Pritožila se je zoper uporabo izrazov kot so »Rus«, »Rusija«, »ruski« itd., ko v resnici gre za Sovjetsko zvezo. Dejala je, da pod sovjetskim režimom dejansko trpi tudi ruski narod. Seveda so se funkcionarji takoj opravičili in trdili, da pač niso imeli v mislih Rusov in Rusije, mislili so na Sovjete in Sovjetsko zvezo. Ur.)

je vera največji čudež, ki ga je človek deležen od Boga. — Te vere in po njej pogojene etike ne izpričujem z banderom, temveč si... prizadevam izpolnjevati nekaj načel. Eno je, da zavestno ne delam krivice nikomur, drugo, da ne sovražim nikogar, temveč le njegova zla dejanja, zlasti duhovno in zunanjo silo nad bližnjim. — Ne maram biti v veri ne apostol, ne prerok, ne heretik za poveljevanje sebe.«

Javornikova moč je bilo od začetka do konca pero. Njegova slovenščina je do zadnjega ostala naravna, čista, sočna, bogata, medtem ko se danes še celo kak ugleden pisatelj ne zna ali ne mara več izražati brez tujk. Ali pa ni ljubezen do jezika in skrb zanj najlepši dokaz ljubezni do naroda, ki ta jezik govori, dokaz skrbi za blaginjo in srečo tega naroda?

Čas prinaša pozabo, a pero ohranja spomin. Človek takega peresa, kot je bilo Javornikovo, umre lahko samo telesno.

Vinko Beličič
(Kat. glas, 22.5.1986)

Slovenska pisarna sporoča:

CLEVELAND, O. - Opozarjamo vse naročnike knjig Mohorjeve družbe v Celovcu, da vsaj do konca junija poravnajo naročnino \$23.-, sicer ne bodo navedeni v seznamu naročnikov, ki ga priobčijo v vsakoletnem Koledarju.

Na zalogi imamo še nekaj novejših knjig:

Medjugorje - \$10;

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dr. Marko Kremžar: Obrisi družbene preosnove - \$6.- broširana, \$9.- vezana;

Andrej Kobal: Svetovni potnik pripoveduje I. in II. del, vsak po \$8.-;

Bela knjiga - poimenski seznam žrtev slovenskega protikomunističnega odpora - \$10.-;

dr. Ignacij Lenček: Rast v resnici in ljubezni - vez. \$13.-, broš. \$10.

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Seveda je na zalogi še mnogo več knjig. Knjižnica je vsak dan na ogled od 10. do 12. ure.

Naročila sprejema Slovenska pisarna, 6304 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44103, tel. (216) 881-9617.

J. M.

NOVI GROBOVI

(Nadaljevanje s str. 1)

na pokopališče Vernih duš. Družina priporoča darove v pokojnikov spomin Slovenskemu domu za ostarele.

Joseph Ribic

Dne 27. maja je umrl Joseph Ribic, mož Anne, roj. Jakopic, brat že pok. Johna, Valentinca, Georgea, Frances, Antonie in Stevena. Pogreb bo iz Brickmanovega zavoda na 21900 Euclid Ave. v soboto, 31. maja, v cerkev sv. Križa dop. ob 10. in od tam na pokopališče Vernih duš. Na mrtvaškem odru bo danes pop. od 2. do 4. in zv. od 7. do 9.

Vabljeni ste na:

OTVORITEV

SLOVENSKE PRISTAVE

nedelja, 1. junija 1986

OB 11.30 SV. MAŠA — PRI KAPELICI
PO MAŠI — KOSILOPopoldne bodo za zabavo in ples igrali
Dušan Maršičevi »VESELI SLOVENCİ«

Maksimilijan Milanez:

Ob koncertu »Slovenske pesmi« v Chicagu

Uvod

Slovenskim zdomcem je gmotni obstanek in napredek na ameriških tleh docela rešen, ker so skromni, delavni in disciplinirani. Prinesli so pridne roke, nekaj znanja in trdno voljo, ter prazen možniček, ki pa bodo omenjene vrline sčasoma oblikovale do gotove bohotnosti.

Prinesli so tudi svoje srce, ki pa ima druge zahteve. Ono nas opozarja, da smo iz dveh sestavin, a prišli smo negovati samo eno, otipljivo. Ker se ta zavest neogibno širi na vse prišedše, se je pri naših ljudeh kaj hitro razvil duševni nagon za združevanje: V cerkvi, šoli, športu in glasbi.

Slednja ima med Slovenci poseben pomen, saj zajema staro in mlado: Od pastirčka, ki si žvižga ob čredi, do folklornega in celo opernega pevcu, ki z odra oznanja harmonično lepoto, združevanje sluha z duševnostjo. Tudi najpreprostejši naš rojak čuti ugodje ob glasbi. V gostilni rad prisede k pojočim; v vlakcu se rad priripetjem. V cerkvi najrajši zasedo zadnje klopi. Mašnik si morda razlaga to z njihovo »bogaboječnostjo«; v resnici jih ušesa zadržijo pod korom.

Domala vsakemu človeku sta že pred rojstvom vgrajena dva glasbena kalčka. Eden v uho, da bi to umetnost dojemal in nadziral, drugi v grlo, ki naj bi se razvilo v ustvarjalni instrument. Število glasilk

V blag in nepozaben spomin

ob šesti obletnici smrti naše ljube, pokojne mame in stare mame



Lojzke Trpin

ki je izdihnila svojo dušo
dne 31. maja 1980.

Že 6 let te črna zemlja krije,
ko v Bogu mirno nam zaspala si.

Srce blago Ti več ne bije,
in Tebe več med nami nil!

Mirno počivaj, ljuba mama,
in Bog Ti večni pokoj daj.
Združili bomo spet se s Teboj
nad zvezdami na vekomajl!

Žaljuči:

Sin - Vili Dreu z družino!
30. maja 1986.

Trije Srbi: Regiment
Trije Hrvatje: Parlament
Trije Slovenci: Pevski zbor
(Star jugoslovanski izrek)

je seveda omejeno in neenako. Nekdo bo »brenkal« le po nižjih, drugi po višjih »strunah«, z določenim razponom. Iz takšne razdelitve izhaja zakon vzajemnosti, sodelovanja, prilagajanja, da bi se zbral ves zvočni razpon in se harmonija izpolnila v celoto.

Veščina sestavljanja enotnih komponent v harmonično celoto je Slovincem prirojena. To pomaga pri njihovem združevanju in medsebojnem zblizjevanju ter oplemenjuje tovarištvo z željo za sodelovanje v prid družabnosti. Odtod ubrano petje, kot izraz afinitete in rahlega tekmovalnosti.

Ko pravimo, da so to kalčki, mislimo na njihovo fiziološko nujnost, naj se razvijejo; sicer zamro spričo obilice drugih kvalitet, ki terjajo izpopolnjevanje. Nasprotno, pazljiva nega razvije te kalčke v glasbila, ki si jih lahko privoščijo tudi največji revež. Grlo je namreč osnovni, najpripravljeniji glasbeni instrument, ki je že mnoge dvignil do neumrle slave.

Hote ali nehoti, se Slovenci tega zavedamo in so naša združevanja uspešna. Cerkev so polne pevcev, prav tako tudi zabavišča, izletniške aktivnosti ipd. Obstojajo seveda tudi trajnejše enote, kot so npr. pevska društva, ki ne samo ohranjajo in vzdržujejo glasbeno muzo, ampak jo dvigajo.

Pogoji

Organizacija združevanja ni malenkostna potreba, temveč terja notranje in zunanje vezi. Preveč smo razsejani in obremenjeni s perečo bitko za obstanek. Časovne rezerve se kolidirajo, kar se upira sestajanju.

Te ovire premaguje naš neprekinjeni glasbeni vzgon, z izdatno podporo uspešnega vodstva. Pri *Slovenski pesmi* se to opaža zlasti zadnjih pet let. Slabotnejša pevska društva so odmrli, razen »Prešerna« (ta zbor je tudi aktiven v chikaški okolici, vendar sestavljen predvsem s pevci iz »naprednega« dela skupnosti, op. ur.), a pevci so se zedinili v novi zbor.

Že prvemu predsedniku dr. Lojzetu, iz pojoče družine Arko, se je posrečilo uresničiti nepisana pravila nesebičnega združevanja, kajti požrtvovalne je lažje posnemati. Drugi predsednik, dr. Janez Vidmar, je iste hoje in na neviden način povezuje ali premošča individualne razlike v pisanem članstvu, največ z zgledom (Exemplum trahunt!). Vidimo ga pri vsakem delu in ob vsakem problemu. Kmalu se bodo delile note tudi njegovim malčkom!

Nadaljnji združevalni pogoj rešuje zanesljiva taktirka p. dr. Vendelina Špendova, ki zna vabiti, učiti in nagrajevati. Njegova vloga se ne more prav opisati, saj vse niti vodijo skozi njegovo duševnost. V njem so nakopičene le ustvarjalne lastnosti: V spovednici in na prižnici, med pevci in godbeniki, ter prav gotovo tudi v lastni čumnati, kjer snuje naše bodoče programe.

V takih pogojih je čikaškim Slovincem zagotovljen glasbeni obstoj in razvoj, kajti članstvo občuti prijateljsko povezavo s svojim vodstvom in razume prizadevanja. Dragoce na je tudi usluga častitih očetov frančiškanov v Lemontu, ki nudijo streho in je gotovo ne odrečejo, dokler ne bo imelo društvo svoj lasten dom.

Zunanje sodelovanje

Spomladanski koncerti Slovenske pesmi so čedalje uspešnejši, saj obe veji, vokalna in instrumentalna, nevzdržno napredujejo. Za publiko je letošnja uprizoritev pomenila preizkušnjo. Datum (10. maja) je bil izredno rizičen: V predvečerje Materinskega dne, ko vzporedne prireditve odcepljajo poslušalce, a uvidevni soprogi vabijo svoje družine ven, na praznično večerjo. Vedelo se je, da bo le nadpovprečna vneza pritegnila zvestejšo čredo poslušalcev.

Cerkev sv. Pavla se je pokazala kot razkošna in slovesno-prikladna, četudi manj akustična. Ta »nevtralni« prostor je bil izbran ne samo zaradi ugodja, ampak zaradi spodbude gostujočim prijateljem iz Milwaukeeja, ki naj čutijo, da

vzporedno, enakomerno želimo podajati ugodje občinstvu.

Ker je spored vseh treh skupin slonel na cerkveni glasbi, je s koncertom naglašeno, da ta umetniška zvrst utrjuje podlago etniškim tradicijam in bo vselej lajšala skupno nastopanje. To se je pokazalo najbolj v finalu, ki je neprikrajšano delil zanos s slušatelji.

Drugi namen sodelovanja je hkrati njegov pomen: Stopnjevanje izbora, v širino, in nenehno oplemenjevanje z rastočo kvaliteto. V tem pogledu sta se nedvomno izkazala oba gostujoča zbora, s Slovensko pesmijo vred. Ge. Mitzi Bregant se lahko bere z obraza in iz vsake kretnje, da jo žene prodoren namen, izvabiti iz pevcu največji učinek, z vso duhovnostjo, ritmom in barvo.

Navdušenje druge vrste nas je zajela, ko smo videli člane njenega zbora, z go. Bregantovo vred, prispevati k skladnemu izvajanju zbora Gallusa, pod vodstvom prof. Leona Muškatevca. Takšno združevanje, brez prestižnih hib, je izrecno pomembno za našo kulturno integriteto. Ravno v tej luči gledamo na letošnji koncert kot na javno skupno vajo v prid zblizjevanju. Občinstvo je vneto pritrdilo tej potezi širokosrčne simbioze, a Gallus lahko ta večer zaslužen prišteje k svojim najuspešnejšim nastopom.

Spored

Organizatorji koncerta so očitno imeli namen ugoditi širšim želam poslušalcev. Predsednik dr. Vidmar je to naglasil v svojem pozdravu, v obeh jezikih, in dodal, da naša skupna prizadevanja stremijo za tem, da ne bi nikdar prišlo do vrzeli v podajanju umetniškega blaga iz rok naših prednikov v dediščino tistim, ki nam sledijo.

Pričenši z mlajšimi udeleženci, je nastop razodel, da glasba vzgaja in sicer tem uspešneje, čim mlajši se je lotimo. V teh letih se kvaliteta stopnjuje hitreje, a obenem se mašijo pri mladini tiste vrzeli, ki bi jo vabile na stranpota. Zato naša mladina skoraj ne pozna pohajanja.

Primerjava letošnjega igranja z lanskim in predlanskim kaže dopadljiv napredek. Bojazljivost se umika pred samozavestjo, zlasti ko gre za ponovljene skladbe. Brez dvoma je »Žvrgolenje slavčkov« zahtevalo več truda, kot je to »Na planincih«, tako tudi Haydnov »Moderato«. Presenetili so »Mladi vojaki«, ker zahtevajo več tonskih barv in dinamike; tudi tukaj je sproščenost že na vidiku.

P. dr. Vendelin je lahko

upravičeno ponosen na učinek, ki ga izvabi iz mladine, pri obstoječih pičlih možnostih, tj. v času, ko so dijaki pod hudim pritiskom zaključnih šolskih obvez.

Naglasiti se mora, seveda, tudi druga plat, oziroma vloga vodje, ki vlaga neprimerno mnogo truda v pripravo takega, na videz skromnejšega nastopa. Notalna dokumentacija se mora prilagoditi kvaliteti izvajalcev, kar terja poenostavitve za šibkejšo, figurativna dopolnila pa za urnejše godbenike. S tem vodja vzgaja in stimulira soliste, ki jih je, kot kaže, čedalje več. Temu sledi še skrb za transponiranje ključa glede na razlike med glasbili »C«, »B« in »F« osnove itd. Šele takrat je partitura prirejena.

Cerkveni zbor sv. Janeza Evangelista, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ta zbor nam je znan iz prejšnjih sodelovanj v Milwaukeeju. Prijateljske vezi se utrjujejo in smo iskreno veseli njihovega tukajšnjega uspeha. Seznanjajo nas s svojim napredkom ob že znanih in neznanih pesmih. V vsaki najdemo nekaj toplega, kar sv. mašo obogati s čustvi približevanja človeškemu bitju; spravi ga tudi na kolena in ni pretirano reči, da taka pesem pomeni dvojno molitev.

»Bele sveče so prižgane« je ena izmed takih, kot je obhajljiva; torej vabi prednika pred oltar, na gostijo iz keliha. »Češčena Marija« je mehko nadaljevanje, a prav tako tudi tretja pesem »Večerni zvon«, ki od nekdaj prija vernikom. Za četrto skladbo »Regina Coeli Laetare« se lahko reče, da človeku nudi odpuščanje in ga dviga spet v pokončno lego, z vrnjenim dostojanstvom. Da mu vedeti, da je sprejet v občestvo pogoščenih.

Poslednjo pesem, »Ave Maria«, se zdi kot rekapitulacija zbujenosti in navdiha, ki se neopazno prelije na ljudstvo in mu ponazori spoznanje, da je majniška pesem Materi božji pravzaprav neka povezava dveh na videz nasprotujočih si komponent, skesanosti in znanosti.

Publika je ginjeno občutila ta prenos, z odra na ladjo, in je z daljšim ploskanjem priznala pevcem kvaliteto. Leti so navdušenost razumeli kot svoj dolg in so zapeli še »Jezus premagavec groba« od Lojzeta Mava. Pri tem se je občutila že njihova razigranost, ob veličastnem prepletanju Aleluje. Pomnili jih bomo kot ugledne in trdne prijatelje, zveste našim skupnim idealom.

(Konec prihodnji petek)

Zdravnikovi nasveti

Zdravljenje visokega krvnega pritiska

Hypertonia (hypertension) je vsak krvni pritisk, ki brez pravega razloga presega normalne meje. Visok krvni pritisk pomeni povečano možnost za kap, koronarno bolezen srca, infarkt in bolezni ledvic. Višji pritisk, višji riziko. Ker pa postaja vse bolj jasno, da je dejavnikov, ki povzročajo visok krvni pritisk več, je vsako iskanje enega samega načina zdravljenja nesmiselno. To dokazuje velika večina bolnikov z visokim krvnim pritiskom, pri katerih pravega ali otipljivega razloga oz. vzroka za visok pritisk ne vemo. Njihovo zdravljenje mora zaradi tega sloneti na zniževanju pritiska v arterijah z zdravim načinom življenja in zdravlili. Znano je, da zniževanje zvišanega krvnega pritiska zmanjšuje število kapi, srčnih napadov in maligne hipertoniije. Podobnega zmanjšanja ni pa opaziti pri koronarni srčni bolezni. Nasprotno, nekatera poročila kažejo celo, da se po zdravljenju hipertoniije število miokardnih infarktov lahko poveča. Kot vzrok tega navajajo, da nekatera zdravila, ki sicer zbijajo visok krvni pritisk, poslabšajo ali celo povzročajo koronarno bolezen srca. Zadnje čase pa je tudi glede tega precej boljše. Z uvedbo beta adrenergičnih blokatorjev se je pokazala zmanjšana umrljivost tudi za miokardnim infarktom.

Najvažnejši način za preprečevanje in zdravljenje zvišanega krvnega pritiska je zdrav način življenja. To je zares učinkovit ukrep, ki v lažjih primerih povsem zadošča za uspešno zdravljenje. Z bolnikom, ki ima zvišan krvni pritisk, se je treba najprej pogovoriti, mu prikazati pomen osnovnih ukrepov, ki jih bo izvajal sam in sebi v korist. Povedati mu je treba, da mora sodelovati pri zdravljenju, da zdravljenje zvišanega krvnega pritiska ni redno jemanje zdravil, ampak zdrav način življenja. Zdravila so le pomoč in dopolnilo k prvemu.

Med splošne ukrepe zdravljenja zvišanega krvnega pritiska sodijo:

— Počitek —

Najvažnejši je počitek, zato moramo počitku odmeriti tolikšen del dneva, da bomo imeli čas za spanje, sprostitve in rekreacijo. Zdrav odrasel človek potrebuje 6-7 ur spanja, od pol do ene ure za sprostitve in uro za rekreacijo. Bolniki z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom morajo pri vseh treh oblikah počitka upoštevati zgornje meje. Spati morajo v mirnem in svežem prostoru, samo tako se bodo zjutraj prebujali sveži in spočiti.

Čas, ki je namenjen sprostitvi, naj si porazdelijo tako, da bo del tega vključen v odmor med delom, preostali del pa po končani dnevni zaposlitvi. Sprostitve je oblika počitka, ki se je moramo šele privaditi. Izvedemo jo najlažje v udobnem, ležečem položaju, z zaprtimi očmi. Celotni postopek je do neke mere podoben uspanju, ker prehajamo prek počasnega, globokega dihanja na popolno sproščeno posameznih mišičnih skupin, nazadnje pa prekinemo tudi razmišljanje. Ko se docela privadimo sprostitvi, se nekako zalotimo, da smo v polnu doživeli osve-

žitev ali za krajši čas celo zaspi in se pravočasno zbudili spočiti.

Rekreacija pa pomeni osvežitev v naravi, s starosti in bolezni ustrezno aktivnostjo na svežem zraku. Najenostavnejša oblika rekreacije je hoja, pri kateri spreminjamo histro. Ker telesna obremenitev že pri zdravem človeku zvišuje krvni pritisk, je treba bolnikom z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom pravilno odmeriti obremenitve, da ne bodo pretiravali in tako dosegali ravno obratne učinke, kot si jih želimo. Pravilni učinek telesne aktivnosti na srčno žilni sistem se pokaže v tem, da sčasoma opazamo pri enako težki obremenitvi manjši porast števila srčnih utripov, pa tudi manjše zvišanje krvnega pritiska.

— Letni dopust —

Med ureditvijo načina življenja spada tudi redni letni dopust. Bolniki naj delijo letni dopust na dva dela, na poletni in zimski del. Tako bodo imeli vsakega pol leta obdobje, v katerem se bodo še lažje posvetili skrbi za svoje zdravje.

Opozorimo naj, da je prazen na soncu škodljivo in nevarno.

Škodljive navade in razvade

Drugi splošni ukrep za zdravljenje zvišanega krvnega pritiska je opustitev škodljivih navad in razvad, pri čemer mislimo predvsem na čezmerno prehrano, opustitev kajenja, pitja prave kave in rednega jemanja tablet, ki zmanjšujejo različne bolečine. Semkaj lahko uvrstimo tudi telesno neaktivnost. Počitek, poseda in poležavanje so v živem nasprotju z zdravim načinom življenja.

Mnogi bolniki z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom so debelušni, zato je ena prvih nalog, da shujšajo z omejevanjem uživanja maščob in sladkorja ter se

držijo načela, da je z jedjo treba prenehati, kadar najbolj prija. Hujšati je treba počasi, ker ima vsako hitro hujšanje preveč subjektivnih in objektivnih sopojavov. Ob shujševalni kuri se moramo redno tati.

Prav tako je škodljivo kajenje. Pri kajenju se pokažejo očitne spremembe na srcu in ožilju, hitrost srčnega utripa se pospeši, zviša se krvni pritisk, zmanjša se prekrvavitev udov in toplota kože. Pri hujših kadilcih je obolenje za arteriosklerozo za 100% višje kot pri nekadilcih.

Pitje prave kave, zlasti večkrat dnevno, škoduje bolnikom z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom zato, ker kofein, ki je v pravi kavi, samo po sebi zvišuje krvni pritisk. Pretirana uporaba zdravil, zlasti tablet proti bolečinam, je prav tako nevarna bolnikom z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom. V teh zdravilih je fenacitin, ki lahko ledvice toliko okvari, da se vzporedno z ledvično boleznijo pojavi tudi zvišan krvni pritisk. V tej zvezi moramo opozoriti na možnost, da krvni pritisk zvišajo tudi tablete, ki jih uživajo ženske proti zanositvi.

— Dieta —

Preostane nam samo še nekaj nasvetov o dieti, ki naj se je držijo bolniki z zvišanim krvnim pritiskom. Kuhinjska sol je eden najpomembnejših krivcev za nastajanje zvišanega krvnega pritiska. Znano je namreč, da skupine ljudi, ki soli ne poznajo, skoraj ne obolenjajo za zvišanim krvnim pritiskom. Hrana naj vsebuje beljakovine, sladkorje in manjše količine maščob v obliki olja; priporočajo mnogo sadja in zelenjave. Hrana naj bo mešana, pestra. Hrana naj bo neslana ali malo slana.

Mladika (Trst)
1986 — štev. 4

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Bishop Ambrozic named successor in Toronto⁵

by James V. Debevec

A bishop from Canada, in the near future, could very well become the highest rank-

Deaths

HAROLD J. LAUSCHE



Harold J. Lausche, 78, died early Thursday morning, May 29 at the Cleveland Clinic after suffering from a lengthy illness.

He was the husband of Antonia M. (nee Medved), the father of Frank H. (dec.), the brother of Josephine Lausche Welf, Sen. Frank J. Lausche, Frances Urankar of Port Charlotte, Florida, and the following deceased: Dr. William J., Attorney Charles J., Louis and Albert Lausche, and the cousin of Anthony (and wife Frances) Kramer and Jane (Honey) Kramer. He was the uncle and great uncle of many. His parents, Louis and Frances (nee Milavec) Lausche, are both deceased.

From 1959 to 1969 Mr. Lausche served as the Director of Public Properties for the City of Cleveland. Prior to that, he had been the Parks Commissioner. He was a member of St. Vitus Lodge No. 25 KSKJ, AMLA Lodge No. 17, and the F.O.E. No. 2221.

He was an avid golfer and had helped to organize and direct the "Sextet," a singing club for councilmen and ex-councilmen from the City of Cleveland.

The Funeral Mass will be Monday, June 2 at St. Vitus Church at 10 a.m. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

Friends may call at the Grdina Funeral Home, 17010 Lake Shore Blvd. on Saturday from 7-9 and Sunday from 2-9 p.m.

MATTHEW S. BEROS

Matthew S. Beros, 88, died Friday, May 9th in New Orleans. His wife preceded him in death six years ago.

Mr. Beros was the owner of the Beros photography studio which was located across the street from the American Home some years ago. The studio was the official St. Vitus parish photographer. First Communion and graduation group photos were all expertly done by Beros.

The photography studio was formerly Jablonski Photography at the turn of the century. It was modernized with a brick and stone front in the early 1940s.

About 1950 the Beros' moved to New Orleans and their studio was closed and rented to an industrial sales organization. The building was purchased by the Zakelj family.

ing Slovenian in the history of the Catholic Church — a cardinal.

The Most Reverend Bishop Aloysius Matthew Ambrozic, Auxiliary Bishop of Toronto has been appointed Coadjutor of Toronto with Right of Succession.

The announcement came from the Vatican on Wednesday and it was confirmed yesterday by an official spokesperson with the Archdiocese of Toronto. Official announcement will be forthcoming soon.

The current Archbishop of Toronto, The Most Reverend Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter will announce his retirement next March upon reaching his 75th birthday. At that time he will submit his resignation of his post to the Vatican. When the Vatican accepts the resignation, Bishop Ambrozic will then be named Archbishop of Toronto.

The diocese of Toronto is the largest English-speaking see in Canada and usually the head of it is eventually made a Cardinal, the second highest ranking office in the Catholic Church next to Pope.

Bishop Ambrozic will now take on the duties of Assistant to the Cardinal in Toronto.

Rev. Joseph Boznar, pastor of St. Vitus Parish in Cleveland said this will make Bishop Ambrozic the highest ranking Slovenian prelate outside of Slovenia. When Ambrozic becomes Cardinal, it will make him tops. Fr. Boznar, from Canada, was truly ecstatic with the news.

Rev. Victor N. Tomc, pastor of St. Mary parish in Collinwood said the Slovenian people everywhere are proud of the new Archbishop and honored to have one of their own nationality achieve such a lofty position in the church. He was truly basking in happiness at the favorable news.

Cleveland Auxiliary Bishop Edward Pevec said although he did not know Bishop Ambrozic personally, he was delighted with his promotion.

This writer remembers the Ambrozic family of Toronto and had stayed with them in the company of his father, Jack Debevec and brother Edward. The bishop remembers incidents that happened at the time that even we forgot.

Joseph Melaher, Slovenian editor for the KSKJ newspaper *Glasilo* recalls how active the

bishop's father was in the refugee camps after World War II.

Bishop Ambrozic was born on Jan. 27, 1930 in Dobrova near Ljubljana to the parents of Lojze and Helena. There were two daughters and four sons in the family.

He attended primary school in Dobrova and high school in Ljubljana.

After the communist takeover in Slovenia in May of 1945 the entire Ambrozic family, along with thousands of other Slovenians, became refugees in Austrian refugee camps for displaced persons.

Ambrozic continued his studies in Peggez and Spittal in Austria. In 1948 the Ambrozic family immigrated to Canada and settled on a farm near Toronto.

There young Aloysius entered the Toronto St. Augustine Seminary in the Fall of 1948 and upon completion of studies was ordained a priest on June 4, 1955, and had his first Mass in the newly constructed Slovenian church of Marija Pomagaj in Toronto.

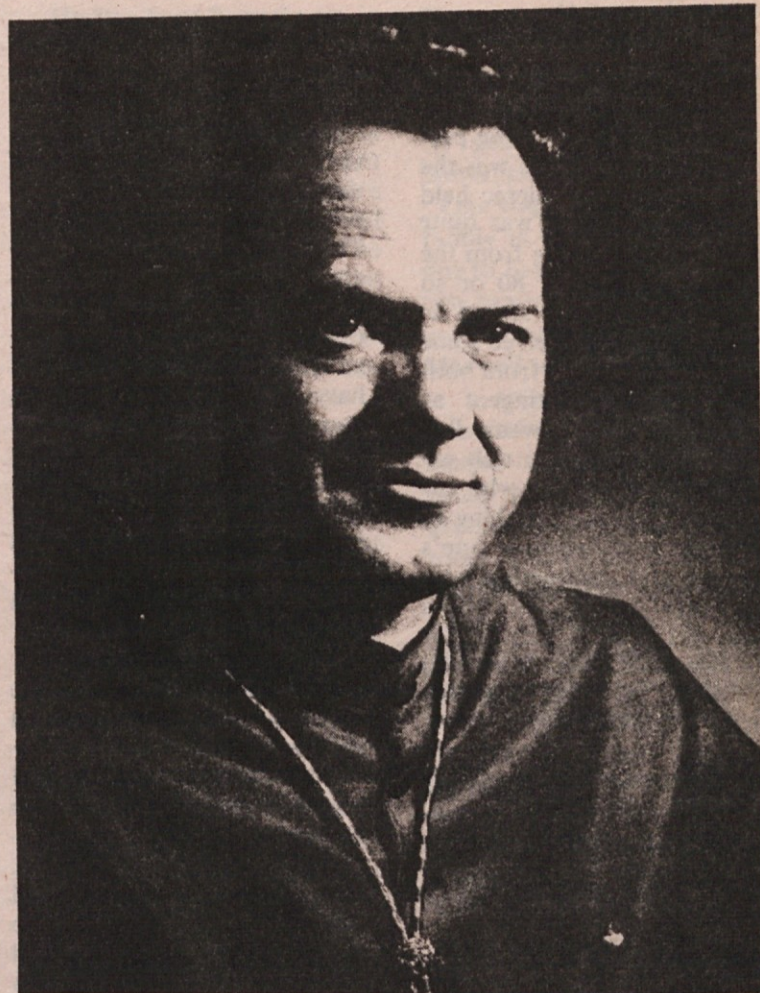
His first assignment was for two years at a parish then he was appointed Professor of Latin language in St. Augustine Seminary. A year later he was sent to Rome to study Scriptures at the Papal Institute for Biblical Studies.

He returned to Toronto in 1960 as Professor of Sacred Scripture at St. Augustine Seminary.

The future cardinal returned to Wurzburg, Germany in 1967 where he received his doctorate in Sacred Scriptures in 1970. Upon returning to Toronto he continued to teach Sacred Scriptures until 1976 when he was appointed auxiliary bishop of Toronto with responsibility for diverse groups of Catholic immigrants in Toronto.

He speaks six or more languages, writes for theological and Slovenian journals on a variety of subjects.

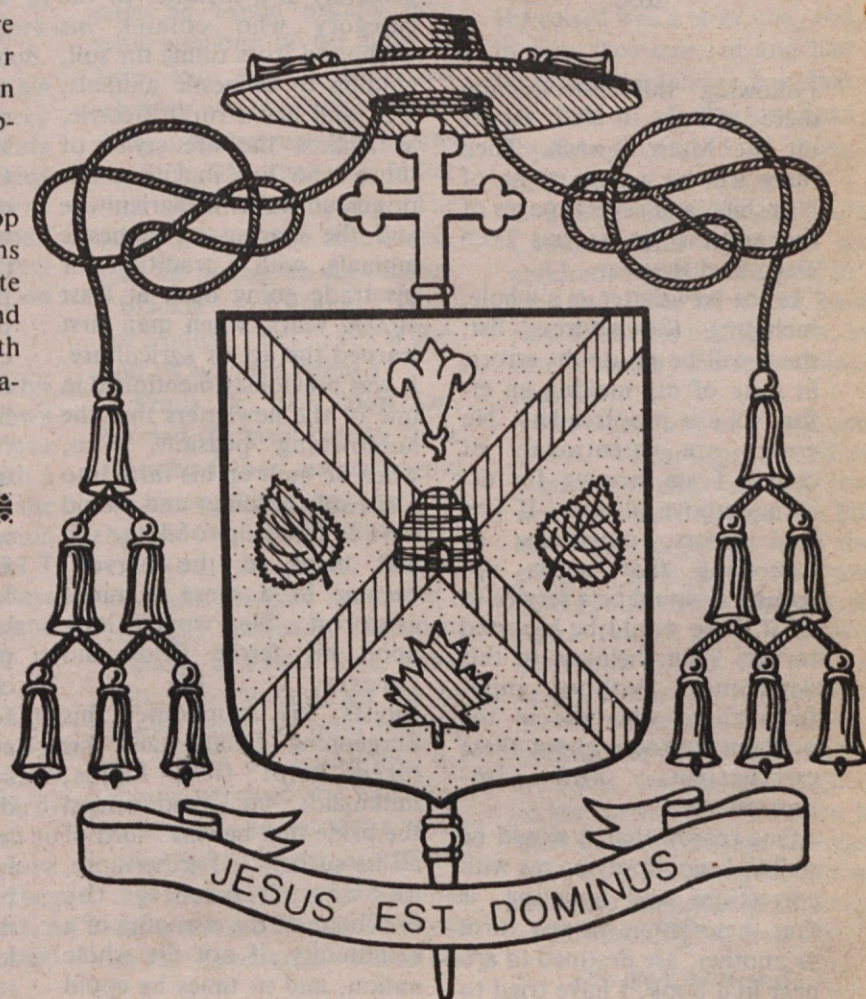
Congratulations to Bishop Ambrozic. The Slovenians throughout the world salute your noble achievements and all look forward to being with you at your time of installation.



The Most Rev. Aloysius Matthew Ambrozic



Bishop Ambrozic, right, greets newly installed Bishop Edward Pevec in Cleveland at St. John Cathedral (left) while (center) Cleveland Bishop Anthony Pilla looks on with approval.



Bishop Ambrozic's Coat of Arms

The shield is divided by a cross in the form of the Greek Chi, the initial of Christ in that language. The field of the shield is gold and the tincture of the cross is red, the colors of red for the humanity and gold for the divinity of Our Lord.

The beehive represents the name of Saint Ambrose, from which the surname Ambrozic is derived, and the lily represents Saint Aloysius.

The two linden leaves betoken Slovenia, where the Bishop was born, and the maple leaf represents Canada.

The motto "Jesus is Lord" is an early Christian profession of faith in the resurrection of Jesus and His universal dominion.

6 The Rojškova family comes to America

By John Nielsen
INTRODUCTION

The major event of the past year for the Rojsheks was the 350th anniversary picnic held at Škofja Loka. It was quite an affair, 18 coming from the States, and another 80 or so from Slovenia that served as the hosts. I have received some very pleasant letters from both the American contingent as well as from the Slovenia Rojsheks describing the rich experience had by all who attended. There is something to finding out about one's heritage and discovering how congenial long unknown relatives can be on meeting for the first time. Also it seemed to open up pathways for future visits both ways.

Pauline Burya has written a fine report of the three-day festivity, which report appeared in the Ameriška Domovina in its entirety, to my surprise, along with some fine photos.

Since we seem to have something on this Rojshek heritage, and because there was no doubt a rich and rewarding experience for all who attended, young and old, I am going to venture to set dates for anniversary get-togethers every five years in Škofja Loka up to the 400th anniversary. I, of course will not be attending many of them, if any at all, but there are those living today that will be around in the year 2035. Nor can I be certain that there always will be someone to pick up on making the arrangements.

But let us be optimistic, and so here goes:

- 350th anniversary--July 5, 1985
- 355th anniversary--July 7, 1990
- 360th anniversary--July 1, 1995
- 365th anniversary--July 1, 2000
- 370th anniversary--July 2, 2005
- 375th anniversary--July 3rd, 2010
- 400th anniversary--July 7th, 2035

Following this introduction there will be a full report on the Marn Branch. Then there will be a page or so of Newsbits, and several pages of the address list as has been assembled thus far.

In the Newsletter as a whole, including the address list, there will be no doubt errors, in spite of my making an effort to use proofreaders. No errors are intentional, of course--I am striving for accuracy above all else. If you find errors, omissions, or something that needs updating, it would be a service to all if these would be reported to me. I am helpless in this department without input from those who are in the position to know about these corrections and improvements.

One reason that it would be well to keep supplying me with corrections and updating, is that these letters in one form or another, are destined to appear in a book. I have tried to

be somewhat professional in this enterprise, although, I am not a professional genealogist.

I might add that I have taken the liberty to send copies of these newsletters to about 20 people who are not Rojsheks. They are mostly people who are interested in Slovenian-immigration history one way or another. People have learned about the newsletter, and I have been approached by a number of them to put them on the distribution list. Some have commented to me that this Rojshek saga as it is being revealed in the Newsletters will be of importance to Slovenians in general. If so, I am pleased.

THE MARN BRANCH

Although this issue is on the Marn branch, it will begin with a discussion on the concept of peasant stock. But I hasten to make two disclaimers. There is no intention of singling out Frank Marn Sr. as a peasant. All Slovenian immigrants who converged on the mines and industrial centers in America at the turn of the century were of peasant background, including Jože Plevnik, the first of the American Rojsheks, the pioneer. The second disclaimer is regarding the connotation of "stock". The term stock is generally applied to domestic animals being bred for certain attributes, such as Guernsey cows for milking, and a certain type of sheep for its wool. These attributes of good-for-milking, or good-for-their-wool, are genetically imbedded in every cell of an organism of some particular subspecies, so that they are passed on as inheritable traits. There is nothing of this nature in peasant "stock". The peasant class, as against nobility, is purely a cultural distinction. An infant of a peasant family can be switched with one of a noble family, and what differences emerge in their respective behavior on reaching adulthood will reflect the up-bringing process of each.

So then what is a peasant? He generally is a member of the category who obtains his livelihood from tilling the soil, tending to domestic animals, etc., and has a rural lifestyle, as against the life styles of those who live in cities. His principal trade is agriculture and the rearing of domestic animals, with a tradition for his trade going back at least 10,000 years, when man first learned the art of agriculture. It was previously mentioned in one of the newsletters that the landowning peasant, who, when he built up his farm into a sizeable holding, and would have to hire help to till the soil and bring in the harvest, became in a sense a minor aristocrat. He would look upon his fertile fields and forests, his farmhouses, his burgeoning family, and his hired help: field hands, milkmaids, etc., and sensed the pride that he was "lord of all he surveys". Furthermore, he was frequently the backbone of the economy of a community, if not the whole nation, and at times he could

be counted on to play his role as a soldier in defending his people when attacked.

Despite all this, the rural worker was frequently the butt of jokes in the urban centers. Even the nomads, who make their living following the wanderings of animal herds seeking grazing food thought it was fun to come roaring on horse into a peasant village and making off with stored grain and an occasional young maiden as booty. Bronowski in his "Ascent of Man" book describes a horseman sport of such Nomads who divided themselves into two sides. A goat would be taken from some peasant or be used as a prize to be captured by the opposing side, with the goat becoming a carcass as the game progressed. Part of the delight of the onlookers was to watch the poor victimized peasant making a futile attempt to recover his goat. In general, the peasant was made sport of in the urban centers where he was considered a rube, the hayseed, and easy picking for the street-smart swains and damsels.

The peasant was also the unfortunate product of a rigid class system, which probably began back in the Egyptian era when a hierarchical echelon was established, with the pharaoh at the top, considered divine, and the priests scribes and other royal court attendants as a class of nobility extending down from the pharaoh. The peasant, the tiller of the soils near the bottom of the echelon, paid the taxes to support the comfortable and at times lavish living of the upper classes. The real bottom of the class system were the slaves, many of whom had been captured in warfares of one kind or another. This class system was apparently an evolutionary step in the building up of the societal aspects of man in his rise in civilization. It carried on into the Grecian and Roman periods, although some semblance of republic and democratic forms of government began to emerge. The Romans legalized the status of the peasant by requiring him to stay on his land, and to some degree they required also that artisan with a trade also had to stay with his trade. There were even requirements that the sons had to follow the occupations of the father. This was to preserve the labor force to protect the economy. On the collapse of the Roman Empire the Roman laws were adopted by new governments that were formed by the military vestiges of the Romans and thus a feudal system emerged, whereby the peasant became for the most part a tenant farmer on land owned by the local nobleman. The custom of indentured farm laborers continued, as were indentured female servants, milkmaids, etc. In its worst form the institution of serfdom developed. This class system was doomed to failure but only slowly as it was some time before peasant revolts manifested themselves, leading on to the modern revolutions.

In this feudal Europe the Slovenian in the 17th, and on to the beginnings of the present century, was a subject of the Hapsburg Empire and he could not own land until the peasant revolt in Slovenia in 1848, after which he could become a gruntar, or landowner. The Slovenian language brought to this country by the Slovenian immigrants abounds with the glossary of the feudal period: kmet (peasant farmer), hlapec (indentured field hand), dekleta (female servant), pastir (tender of cows and goats), kochar and bajter (cottager), and grof (a count who lived in a castle and had family ties with nobility). The trades associated with farming were: kovach, voznik, tishlar, milnar, etc. for blacksmith, coachman, carpenter, miller, etc. "Krave past" was to tend to cows while they were grazing. It is interesting that the church records, which can be easily found and examined, document the class of a peasant: gruntar, tenant farmer, cottager, etc. in making entries of marriages, births, and deaths.

[The hlapec was the lowest level of the peasant -- a field hand who took care of the stable, plowed the fields, mowed the hay with a scythe, and in general labored in weeding and watering the farmer's land, to which he was indentured, and of course he did the harvesting. He got no pay, but he got his keep, including clothing, and his weekly ration of wine. He slept in a loft in the barn and fed in the yard in the summer, and in the kitchen in the winter. He generally had no schooling and thus could not read or write. He tended to remain a bachelor, but if he did get married, he could not marry anyone above that of a servant girl or milkmaid. Actually the lowest level was the pastir, usually a young lad of some 10-14 years of age, "hired out" by his cottager father, who, with a large family, that was difficult to support on his meager income. The cottager lived in a small house built on the land of the landowning peasant farmer, and it was expected that he also hired out his young daughters as house servants for the landowner kmet. His children did tend to marry, but again rarely outside of the cottager class. The župnik (parish priest), the župan (village mayor), and perhaps the gostilnar (tavern keeper), the wealthiest man in the village, would gather together of a Sunday at the local gostilna and rule on questions as to who may marry whom, etc. Then there were the negotiations between parents of the would-be bride and groom on such things as dowry, and where the couple would be living after getting married.

In the late 1880's every village in Slovenia had two or three gruntars, land-owning peasants, dedicated to parlaying their land holdings to ever larger ones, partly by outright purchases, and partly by acquisition via marriages of one of the children into families

also owning land.

This landowning peasant was the "gospodar" of the homestead until he died or until he turned over the farm to his eldest son when he could no longer cope being the gospodar. From as far back as the Grecian times the authority of the gospodar father was never questioned. Patriarchism was the accepted rule. On Saturdays the Slovenian gospodar was wont to go to the local pub to pass the time with his fellow gospodars (where he sat in the pub was important) and to drink wine through the evening. On coming home, frequently quite inebriated, he could cast fear throughout the household. This was his right. Occasionally there was a wife beating--and if there was the slightest justification (suspicion of wife infidelity) the beating would be accepted by the community, and in a way, even by the wife. And the children cowered where they could in such situations. The father, of course, operated on the double standard. He could play around with another female, not exactly approved by the community, as it was against religious rules, but he could get away with it, much more so than the wife. The father regarded the daughters only at arm's length, dealing with them mostly through the mother.

The pride of the gospodar was at times expressed in the financing of an elaborate wedding for a daughter, if the marriage involved getting into an equally wealthy family, such as a large landowning family, a gostilnar, or the family of the village mayor. Then there would be quite a wedding, in which the entire hamlet participated. There would be much gossip about the trade-off of dowry and land or property that the groom brought to the marriage. This patriarchal philosophy gave the kmet a stature, and even a dignity with a bit of aristocratic overtones. The noble Slav concept could be discerned. At times one sensed a signalling of a "dynasty" in the making in the village.

The above was the social fabric of the Slovenians in the late 1800's under the benevolent Hapsburg Emperor, Franz Joseph. (We see here the source of so many "Franks" and "Josephs" in the children's names of that time.)

What was the reason for the extensive emigration of the Slovenians to America? It was not fashionable to emigrate if one lived in the cities of Ljubljana, Celovec, Maribor, or Trieste. One notes in reading Cankar, who wrote marvelous stories of that time, that going to America was a sellout of the Slovenian heritage for the paltry dollars earned with undignified labor. An emigrant who returned for a visit, or to stay, was not envied, even with his display of green dollars. Cankar never described these returnees in flattering terms, what with the showy clothes and loud manners.

(Continued on page 7)

The Rojškova family comes to America

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA, MAY 30, 1986

(Continued from last page)

No, the exodus was from the villages. Primogeniture was one important reason: only the eldest son was in line for inheriting his father's farm, and the younger sons were obliged to work for him when he took over, to be sure at a higher level than the indentured hlapeces. However, it was difficult for them to acknowledge a brother as the new "gospodar". Then there were the cyclic economic crises brought about by the occasional crop failures, which tended to be continent wide. Then there were the rumblings of wars continually on the horizon. Europe had been for centuries, ever since the Roman collapse, a hot bed for wars—first because of the vestiges of militarists of the Roman collapse, then the ambitions of the coming kings in Europe, then the religious wars and the Napoleonic and Turkish wars, and the rise of the Prussian militarists. And furthermore in the 1800's, the Slovenian was not fighting for Austria, Slovenia but for Austria, which rankled deeply.

And so there was the lure of jobs in factories and mines in America for the loosely-held young men to their homelands in Europe, and Slovenia was no exception. The industrial revolution in America was real, very real, and stories came back that sounded most attractive, if not sensational.

The travel agents advertised in the Slovenian newspapers. They knew that there was work available in the mines and factories in the U.S. and they capitalized on this to the hilt—filling all the ships that could be mustered for immigration at the French ports. Many a Slovenian-American tavern keeper also helped out, becoming a kind of godfather. He would put up the newly arrived immigrant in some tight quarters upstairs in his tavern and then help him out until he got himself a job. Indeed, he frequently helped him get a job. A foreman doing the hiring might be a patron of the saloon, and thus the saloon keeper helped out by introducing to him prospective workers among the immigrants staying with him. And then in turn the immigrant could be counted on as becoming a good customer for the saloon. Gatherings of the hard working peasants at the local pub was a tradition back home that could be counted on.

Thus Frank Marn of Novo Mesto, a village somewhat south of Ljubljana in Slovenia, was simply one of the millions coming to the States in that epic immigration wave. Somehow he managed to get to that French port, Le Havre, with enough money for passage on a ship to New York—a three-week voyage. Not the best of accommodations, steerage, in fact, but he was young and so what? He could put up with the hardships of that trip. Eventually the ship did arrive in the New York harbor, past the Statue of Liberty, which had little meaning for Frank. He was not seeking freedom, just a job to be paid in green dollars. He was no doubt processed

through Ellis Island with dispatch and pointed to a train that would take him to Cleveland. Arriving in Cleveland he would be greeted by well wishers, who would steer him to the local tavern keeper godfather. The particular address that Frank had tucked away in his knapsack got him to a relative, who received him with a most hearty welcome. It was not long before Frank located a place to stay, and a job for his keep at the Mocilnikar grocery store at 4110 St. Clair Avenue. The ambitious Johanna Mocilnikar, in addition to assisting in running the grocery store, and rearing a family, also took in boarders.

Roza Plevnik, aged 14-15, the eldest of the Rojshek daughters still at home in Kashelj (Johanna had two-three years earlier left for America), lost her beloved father, Janez Plevnik, who was then only 45. The Rojshek homestead was the largest in the village—indeed the pride of the village—its land holdings being so extensive and of such fine quality. Janez was also the mayor of the six hamlets comprising the Devici Maria v Polje parish, which six hamlets comprised the village called Zalog, and proprietor of the major gostilna in the area, with a side business of meat cutting. The land had been originally acquired from Grof (Count) Ostreverhar, who had the mansion (a small castle) on top of the hill just across the Ljubanica River that ran by the Rojshek homestead. Back in 1848 the dukes and counts were obliged to sell their vast land holdings to the tenant farmers, and Kleshnik, the tenant farmer occupying the Rojshek homestead, bought out enough to make him a one-half gruntar, 15 hectares (about 37 acres). But now the entire Rojshek holdings were in the hands of the Plevniks. (It might be mentioned in passing that the count who occupied the castle atop the hill in Ljubljana proper was Grof Spanaheim. Nobility of that time were mostly Austrians, and thus the German names of the counts.) Also, it might be mentioned that when socialism was adopted by the Yugoslav government, it freed all the indentured field hands, the hlapeces and the housemaids, and where possible, with documentation by the land-owning kmet, the years of past employment were fully accepted as credit toward retirement pension rights paid by the state.

The death of Janez Plevnik had of course a profound effect on the future prospects of the Rojshek homestead. Nina, Janez's wife, was a strong-willed person and she was not about to give up the homestead by remarrying. There was no one good enough for her in the village. Jozhe Plevnik, the youngest brother of Janez might have taken over, but he had left for America some years before. The eldest son of Janez, Ivan, a bright young man, heading for a profession in photography, was still a bit too young, and Albin the

youngest son was still an infant, so Nina heaved to, to hang on until Ivan was old enough. But it was not to be. Ivan died in WWI (a real tragic loss, in many ways, according to my mother). So Nina held on until Albin became of age, but more on this story later in another newsletter, as it was some 20 years before this transition took place.

There were now three daughters left in the Rojshek younger, and Franška, the youngest. Nina, the mother loved Ivan and the baby boy, Albin. She had to "hire out" Roza as a domestic to her eldest daughter, Johanna, now in America, leaving only two more daughters to dispose of eventually. So Roza arrived at the doorstep of Johanna in Cleveland in the year of 1906.

Within a year Roza married Frank Marn, one of the boarders, and in due course their first child came, Frank, Jr., born October 24th, 1907. It is a bit uncertain where the newlyweds moved to from 4110 St. Clair Avenue, but by the start of WWI, they were living on Stanard Avenue, between 53rd and 55th streets, close by St. Clair. (Apparently Frank Sr. had served his stint in the Austrian Army, before leaving for America, and thus he was not obliged to enter the American armed forces.) The family grew fairly rapidly: first Martin, the second son, named after Uncle Martin, who had come with Frank, Sr. to America, followed by Phillip, William, Rose, and finally Albin, the last named apparently for the youngest Rojshek, Albin Plevnik, still left in Kashelj. Uncle Martin, Frank Sr.'s brother, worked mostly as a bartender in the various saloons owned by Nace Cerne, Jože Plevnik, and Frank Mocilnikar, on up to prohibition, in 1919. In 1919 also, the New York Central Railroad experienced a serious strike called by its workers, a strike that was to last at least three years. Frank Marn, now a boiler maker in the Collinwood New York Central yards, lost his job. Frank, harking back on his training in the grocery business for the Mocilnikars when he first arrived, decided to go into this business, and he and Roza bought out a small delicatessen, across the street from the Hodge school, on East 74 St (now closed).

Soon after, this business was sold and, down the street, a bigger store was bought, a grocery store with a meat market. Frank, from the income of this business, could now afford to buy a model T Ford, the vogue in those days for the young immigrant, and this permitted the family to move to the outskirts of Cleveland on East 157th Street, near the Central National Bank building. Business was good for the hard-working Marn couple, and so now they bought a new grocery store near where they lived, 640 East 136th Street, a store that was then to be held

by the family for 46 years.

Having been brought up in Slovenia with a peasant background, what kind of father was Frank, Sr. to his young family being raised in America? His background left him with the philosophy that a father was a symbol of authority. His sons were to learn their trades from him and they were his son apprentices to be taught, with harsh discipline if necessary. His wife and daughter were to serve the males in the family. A sign of well being for the father was to have a large family, and that in turn his sons and daughter were also to have large families.

Frank and Roza also brought with them the Slovenian culture, the only culture they knew, embedded in the Catholic faith, with certain prescribed rituals for wedding ceremonies, christening customs, etc. They brought with them tuneful Slovenian country songs, which they continued to sing in the new country. Frank Marn had a beautiful bass voice and he could be frequently seen joining in the singing on a Saturday night or Sunday afternoon when the store was closed, in some social gathering of Slovenes. He was a fairly heavy wine drinker on these occasions. Well laden with wine he would come home and practice his sternness on his family. He could glower at his children and make them scurry for cover. He was never really vicious, but in his sternness he let it be known that he was to be obeyed. And even when sober, he had this authoritative command. However, it must be said that Frank, Sr. himself set a high standard for his children. He would be up every morning by 4a.m. to pull out his truck and drive downtown to the wholesale district, where he loaded up with the vegetables, fruit, a carcass of beef, maybe a pig or two, and some chickens. Carving was done when he got home. On these trips he would usually take with him one of the boys to help out, and it behooved whoever was to go with him on these morning runs that he was ready by the time the father took off in the morning. (The boys, it might be mentioned, had all picked up nicknames: "Blackie", for Frank, "Tip", for Phillip, "Eek", for Willie, and "Ow", for Albin.)

Frank Jr., the eldest son, learned the meat cutting trade from his father. not only could he carve meat, but he also learned to make Slovenian smoked sausages, blood sausages, smoked ham, and a cold-cut delicacy, želopec, popular at Easter time. What with the standard set up by Senior, and the boys obeying the voice of authority, the family survived the hardships of learning to get along in the new country, right through the depression. Indeed, there was never a sense of want for food, or for the necessary winter and

summer clothes. From 1920 on there was always at least one car in the yard, together with a truck or two. Certainly, food was ample and of good quality, generally of the hearty Slovenian cuisine.

One tragedy occurred in the family in the twenties. It was due to Frank senior's predilection to wine drinking. On driving along with his children in a Maxwell touring car he ran into a tree along Lake Shore Boulevard. Willie and Martin landed in the hospital. Willie could hear the moans of his brother Martin in a nearby room. One of the posts of the touring car roof had struck Martin in the head. He was to die three days later. William was required to wear a wooden cross attached to his back for six weeks.

Many years later, when son Albin came home on a furlough (he had become a fighter plane pilot for the Navy—landing his planes on those Navy flat tops). Frank, Sr., so proud of his son in uniform, took him to his favorite tavern to show him off. Sitting at the bar one day, Albin ventured to ask his father why he had been such a harsh father. Frank, Sr. did not answer right away, just stared ahead for a bit, until tears welled into his eyes. He turned to Albin and said that he loved dearly each and every one of his children, but that he brought them up in the best way that he knew how—to teach his children the work ethic of Slovenians, and he explained that the severity of discipline was the custom for a master of a trade in Europe to use on his apprentices.

Roza, the mother, in her humbleness, (but not too obsequious, after all she worked as a partner in the grocery business) was a hard worker, dedicated to her family. She was not inclined to care too much for stylish clothes, usually working in the kitchen with an apron, and other utilitarian clothes. The family she raised was a large one, and in turn they married and had large families, so much so that one-third of all the American Rojsheks, some 75 of them, are Marns.

Frank, Jr. married Grace Calhoun, and they had six children, five of them still living, and three of whom have raised families of their own, as can be seen by the accompanying chart.

The eldest son of Frank and Grace, William, graduated as a chemical engineer and now works at General Electric. Bill has raised a family, and the children, now grown up, have entered various professions, of which Frank, Jr. would have been most proud. Bill's oldest daughter Kathy is married to a Steve Croche and they are expecting their first child shortly. Jane, the second daughter in the family has a degree in biology from Hiram College. Bill, Jr. is following his father, studying chemical engineering at Edinborough University.

(To Be Continued)

'Big Annie' and the Slovenes in Calumet

Editor:

Enclosed please find payment for the renewal of our subscription and a hundred dollar gift for the printing press, the donation from the Slovene Lemont Franciscans. As my predecessor, Fr. Athanasius, once wrote to you on a similar occasion, we also publish a magazine, as you know, and realize the difficulties and expenses of publishing and printing.

While attending a meeting in the Detroit area I met a young Franciscan priest of the Cincinnati province. To my surprise, he told me he was partly of Slovene descent and had visited his relatives in Slovenia last year. He is Father Daniel Havron, and his mother was a Mocilnikar from home, as they say in this part of the country.

The Mocilnikars are related to Dr. John Nielsen. When I told him about the gathering of that family in Slovenia, which I read about in the Domovina, and the fact that Dr. Nielsen has traced family

roots many, many generations, he expressed an interest in this family history.

Enclosed is an article which may be of interest to your readers. In the American Heritage magazine for April-May 1986 Michael Wendland writes an article about the strike in Calumet, Michigan in 1913, titled "The Calumet Tragedy." In the article he writes about Big Annie Clemenec, calls her Austrian married to a Croatian, and sounds as if he had interviewed her brother, Klobuchar. He also tells how she divorced or left her husband and eloped with a Slovenian, named Shavs. In Mr. Molek's book, which I read in the public library, I found the following items about this woman. I enclose pages from Molek's book.

Sincerely,

Fr. Blase Chemazar, OFM
We Get a New Daily

In the middle of summer 1913 Frank Shavs came to Chicago from the West to assume editorship of Proletarec. He

did not have editorial aptitude, and he attacked his new job with enthusiasm and a certain pathological exaggeration. He sat behind the editor's desk barefooted, dressed in overalls. By this, in his naivete, he wanted to demonstrate that he was really a workers' proletarian editor!

Within a few weeks he made a visit to Calumet (Mich.). A general miners' strike had broken out in the Copper Country, the first and only strike in those parts, and led by the union of the Western Federation of Miners. Our Slovene miners wrote, requesting a leader who was a good speaker, having none who could fulfill that function. We sent Shavs, who claimed to be capable of doing the job.

Frank Shavs remained in the Copper Country until the winter. Inasmuch as my Calumet friends related to me later, he had become more interested in Ana Klemenc than in the strike. Ana, wife of my friend, Joseph Klemenc, had

become famous throughout America during the strike as "Big Annie." Daily she carried the flag at the head of the miner's parades in the streets.

She was a tall thin, and attractive brunette; and her picture carrying the flag, was reproduced in all the larger American newspapers and magazines. Publicists of sensationalism named "Big Annie" a "miners' heroine", as a "miners' maid of Orleans," and otherwise exaggerated her virtues. This so possessed our Shavs that, enraptured by Ana, he marched beside her at the head of the strikers' street parade.

A number of angry letters came from Calumet, saying Shavs had brought them only shame, not honor. Instead of his leading the strikers, he was being led by "Big Annie" in a scandalous way. Instead of harmony he brought dissension!

We tried to minimize the matter, to put personal matters into the background during critical times, not to make a horse out of a mosquito.

As the bitter Michigan winter approached, Frank Shavs took to his heels back to Chicago, and "Big Annie" soon followed him. (After the wedding) they took up quarters in my home, with Petrich as their boarder. Shavs continued editing Proletarec and soon afterward also took over the manager's office.

The miners' strike in the Copper Country had failed after eight months. With that, every progressive movement among Slovenes in Calumet came to an end. All Slovene strike-sympathizers and participant miners were black-listed, and none could find employment there any longer.

They were forced to move. The majority went to Milwaukee and Detroit; others went to Minnesota. Leo Junko and some others went to Arizona via Chicago, and from there back to Kansas.

St. Vitus Christian Mothers Club

Our last meeting of the year is our Installation Dinner which will be held on Wednesday, June 4 in the St. Vitus Auditorium at 7:00 p.m. Our cook will be Mrs. Zalar. On the menu will be California fruit cup, breaded pork chops, roast chicken, salad, vegetable medley, home fries, and banana split cake. Cost of the dinner is \$6.50. Reservations must be made by calling Mrs. Lena Siewiorek 391-2801 or Mrs. Mary Jo Rom, 881-0442 no later than Wednesday, May 28. Remember to call and cancel your reservation if for some reason you cannot make it or else you will be charged for your meal. We will play "Name-o."

New Officers

New officers for 1986-1987 are President Mrs. Andrea Borstnik, 1st Vice President Mrs. Mary Jo Rom, 2nd Vice President Mrs. Florence Jaksic Corres. Sec. Mrs. Pat Talani, Rec. Sec. Mrs. Margo Repka, Treasurer Mrs. Pat Kucharski. Congratulations!

We want to thank all the members for all their time and help they have given throughout the year, for without their help we could not have a successful year. Thanks again, ladies!

Congratulations to the eighth graders who will be graduating on Sunday, June 8 at noon Mass. Best wishes for a healthy and prosperous future.

Have a happy and safe summer with your children and grandchildren. See you in September.

Mrs. Andrea Borstnik
Publicity Chmn.

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Vines and Wines

by Tony Arko
VI.

"Tears" that form on the inside of a glass of wine when a glass is left exposed to the air, was a name coined first by a British engineer and physicist by the name of James Thomson around 1855. The full expression coined by Thomson was "tears of strong wine." The attribute strong gives a clue to the nature of this phenomenon.

Usually a strong wine is one that is high in alcohol content. Indeed, alcohol does play an important role in the nature of this phenomenon. In fact it is found that the presence of "tears" is not limited to wine but is indeed a phenomenon found in other beverages that contain a sufficient amount of alcohol, for example in a glass of gin.

The full explanation of these "tears" would require a significant foray into the field of hydrodynamics. For the present we will limit our explanation to a more lay version of the same phenomenon.

The first fact that we should mention is that all liquids tend to adhere to surfaces in greater or lesser fashion depending upon the combination of liquid and the surface it is in contact with. Technically this adhesion is known as surface tension.

For example if we have a glass of water and pour this water out of the glass, one finds that droplets of water adhere to the inside of the glass, in fact also to the outside if we allowed the water to flow on the outside surface as well.

The strength of this adherence tends to vary with the chemical composition of the liquid. It is found that when one adds alcohol to water the strength of adherence is decreased. Hence wine would adhere less strongly than pure water. When exposed to air, wine continuously loses volatile alcohol as it evaporates. However, alcohol evaporates mainly from the surface layer of the wine in the glass. In other words the top of the liquid wine is more watery than the rest of the contents. Being more watery this top layer then takes on the characteristics of a more dilute solution of water and alcohol than that of the rest of the wine sitting below in the glass.

Since water adheres more strongly to surfaces than wine, then this top layer adheres more to the surface of the glass than the rest of the wine.

This greater adhesion of the top layer is strong enough to actually pull some of the wine with it. In other words some of the wine begins to move up the walls of the glass. This surface film of moving wine also loses alcohol to the evaporation and adhesion increases even more, thereby pulling up more wine from the liquid in the glass. As the alcohol evaporates and the adhesion increases, the liquid begins to contract into small drops, the "tears."

The process, however, does not stop here. On the contrary, more watery wine gets pulled up, more alcohol evaporates and the drops get larger and larger. At a certain point the weight of the "tear" becomes too large and the

drop falls back into the wine, and the cycle is repeated over and over. At any point in time there will be found a certain minimum number of drops which are continuously formed and continually dropping back into the wine. In other words, the top of the wine in the glass is in a continuous motion. That is the reason for the reference to hydrodynamics.

Liquids creeping up the wall of the container are in fact fairly common. One of these is a form of liquid helium which will literally creep right out of the container, not just the surface layer but all of it, right down to the bottom. In order to contain it, the vessel must be covered.

Biochemical Reactions

To distinguish biochemical reactions from ordinary chemical reactions we must point out that biochemical reactions require enzymes to proceed. Enzymes play a central role in the growth of the vine as well as in the maturing of the grapes. They are also very important in the growth of yeast cells and fermentation. When fermentation is nearly complete, however, the wine contains considerable amounts of ethyl alcohol and other substances which denature the wine. This denaturation includes the precipitation of proteins which includes the enzymes in solution.

Hence, the reactions from this point on are no longer biochemical in nature but are more of the ordinary chemical type. However, it is known that many chemical reactions may not take place unless a catalyst of some sort is present in sufficient amounts. For all practical purposes, wine is a mixture of weak acids and hence contains an ever present hydrogen ion which is nothing more than a single proton stripped of its equally single electron. It is the hydrogen ion which acts as a catalyst for the chemical reactions taking place in the wine.

It is well known that green plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and generate sugar in their leaves through photosynthesis, the photo- part meaning the sunlight. This sugar is in the form of sucrose. Grapevines function in an identical manner. The sucrose is subsequently transported to the grape berries where it is transformed into equal proportions of sucrose and fructose.

A grape berry is known for its ability to concentrate large amounts of sugar. In this it resembles a fig or a date and differs from other common fruits. The sugars, fructose and sucrose, are generated through hydrolysis and dehydration, although it is not known with any great precision how much each process contributes to the final sugar content which may reach up to 20%.



(To Be Continued)

Steve Shimits Ponderings

In 1881, Otto von Bismark of Germany arranged for the government to provide workers with a pension, up to one-half of their wages, at age 65. The purpose in founding the first known social security for the German worker was not to offer a sense of security because it was to stave off socialism — which was spreading among the workers.

Bismark knew that at the time, very few German workers lived to age 65.

May we share the contents of a letter written recently by a young lady, as follows:

"Dear Henry:

I deeply regret having broken our engagement. I have not

been able to eat or sleep since that unhappy day. Won't you forgive and forget? I love you dearly.

Your adoring Susan
P.S. — Congratulations on winning \$10 million in the lottery."

Malaria is caused by mosquitos, but the name comes from "Mala aria," bad air, because it was thought evil spirits, which traveled at night, brought disease into the body through inhaling of night air.

Galen, noted second century Greek physician, believed bleeding or purging would rid the body of "corrupt humors" (tumors?). It only served to

weaken a body further and hastened death. Since Galen's ideas were followed by the wealthy, who had doctors, poor people who could not afford them had a better chance for recovery.

Other remedies suggested: In the 13th century a churchman advocated that the patients urine be mixed with flour, made into dough and formed into 27 small cakes, which were then taken to an anthill before sunrise and thrown in. As soon as the insects ate the cakes, the fever would vanish.

A Spanish cure involved the patient drinking a glass of brandy spiked with 3 drops of blood from a cat and a touch of pepper.

** ST. VITUS SUMMER FESTIVAL **
** NEWS RELEASE UPDATE **
** MAY 23, 1986 **

WHAT : ST VITUS ANNUAL SUMMER FESTIVAL.

WHEN : JULY 11, 12, AND 13, 1986.
TIME : JULY 11 -- 4:30 P.M. THRU 11:30 P.M.
JULY 12 -- 4:30 P.M. THRU 12:30 P.M.
JULY 13 -- 11:00 A.M. THRU 11:00 P.M.

WHERE: ON PARISH GROUNDS. LOCATED OFF EAST 61 ST AND ST. CLAIR AVENUE.

THEME: MELODY OF MUSIC.

ADMISSION: \$2.00 ADULT/\$1.00 CHILD. ADULT ADMISSION INCLUDES .50¢ IN TICKET MONEY. NO CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS OLD ADMITTED WITHOUT AN ADULT.

WHAT (TO EXPECT): LIVE ENTERTAINMENT. DINNERS SERVED DAILY. ETHNIC FOOD. STANDS. REFRESHMENTS. CONTEST. ART DISPLAY. AND MUCH MORE. BANG-A-CAR.

SPECIFICS: DINNERS - JULY 11, 1986 (FRIDAY): FRESH FISH AND/OR SARMA (STUFFED CABBAGE)
***** (\$5.00)
*CHILDREN'S *
*PORTION HALF- * JULY 12, 1986 (SATURD): SPECIAL SLOVENIAN DINNER DISH. FRESH/ SMOKED SAUSAGE. HOME FRIED POTATOES. SLOVENIAN PASTRY.
*PRICE OF DINNER. * (\$5.00)

JULY 13, 1986 (SUNDAY): ROAST BEEF AND/OR CHICKEN. (\$6.00)

*** ENTERTAINMENT SCHEDULE ***

- JULY 11 (FRI.): MAPLE HEIGHTS BUTTON BOX. SHOWCASE BAND.
- JULY 12 (SAT.): KRES (SLOVENIAN) FOLKLORE DANCE GROUP. HAPPY SLOVENIANS (VESELI SLOVENCJI). BAND W/ DUKE MARSIC.
- JULY 13 (SUN.): TRAVNICA (SLOVAK) DANCE GROUP. LORAIN BUTTON BOX. HOCEVAR BUTTON BOX. LIP SYNC CONTEST. EUCLID SENIOR ROCKETTES. MLADI HARMONJIKARJI (YOUNG ACCORDIAN PLAYERS). HARRY HERSEY ORCHESTRA.

*** SPECIAL EVENTS ***

- JULY 11 (FRI) YOUTH DAY
 - JULY 12 (SAT) GREATER CLEVELAND SLOVENIAN DAY INCLUDES SLOVENIAN-ENGLISH MASS SERVICE AT 5:00 P.M. HONORING SLOVENIAN PATRONESS "MARIJA BREZJE" (MARY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS) SLOVENIAN SINGING GROUPS TO PROVIDE CHOIR MUSIC. ALSO INCLUDES ART DISPLAY INSIDE ST. VITUS AUDITORIUM. PLUS SPECIALTY PASTRY AND SIDE FOODS.
 - JULY 13 (SUN) SWING IS KING DAY. FEATURING BIG BAND MUSIC, WITH THE HARRY HERSEY ORCHESTRA.
- ALSO INCLUDES RAFFLE: \$4,500 IN CASH AND \$1,500 IN PRIZES. PRIZES INCLUDE STEREO SYSTEM, COLOR TV, VCR, 15 SPEED BIKE, AND GAS BARBACUE GRILL. \$1.00 PER TICKET/6 TICKETS FOR \$5.00.

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Memo from Madeline

John Telich Sr. in Reserve Hall of Fame

BY MADELINE D. DEBEVEC

John R. Telich, Sr. was inducted into the Case Western Reserve University Hall of Fame recently. The 111th annual installation was held at Adelbert Gym on the school's campus. An artist Dick Dugan original was presented Telich by the Case Western Reserve Athletic Club for his year of service as president of the 550 member organization.

The Case Reserve Athletic Club is a student and alumni group dedicated to preserve and promote the Athletic Department's traditions of past, present and future Case Western Reserve athletes and to support the Case Western Reserve Athletic Department with financial support and needed items beyond its budget.

The event attended by 535 enthusiastic alumni and friends also saw honored current all-Americans from football, soccer and track as well as varsity team captains for all sports at the university. In attendance were many former coaches including Lenny Brickman and Mike "Mo" Scarry, former Cleveland Ram and Cleveland Browns Center who coached football and basketball at the University in the late 40s.

Telich's son, John Jr., Cleveland TV channel 8 sportscaster, was the Master of Ceremonies.

* * *

Turk Named to Zoning Board
Attorney Edmund J. Turk has been appointed to the City of Cleveland's Zoning Board of Appeals by Mayor George V. Voinovich.

Turk, a Slovenian, has previously held a number of public posts. A former City Councilman from old Ward 23, he was Council President before George L. Forbes held that post. He has also served on the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), the City's Civil Service Commission, and as a judge in Cleveland Municipal Court.

He practices law at 6311 St. Clair Ave., and lives in the Nottingham area of the city.

The Board of Zoning Appeals consists of five members, appointed by the Mayor to serve staggered, five-year terms. Turk's term expires in

1990. Members are paid \$6,800 a year to meet one day a week to hear and decide all cases for variances from the City Zoning Code.

* * *

Slogar Named Manager of City Greenhouse

Donald E. Slogar, a city employee for the past 11 years, has been named Manager of the City of Cleveland Rockefeller Greenhouse by Mayor George V. Voinovich.

Slogar, 49, has held various positions in Parks, Public Utilities and Shade Trees before being named to his current position. The Greenhouse is part of the Division of Urban Forestry, in the Department of Parks, Recreation and Properties.

A Slovenian and avid accordion player, Slogar lives in the Waterloo area on the city's East Side. He is studying computers at Cuyahoga Community College.

The city Greenhouse stands on 3.5 acres of land at 750 E. 88th St., just north of St. Clair Avenue. It is open seven days a week, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and has 10 full-time employees.

Admission is free.

* * *

Sabol-Perme Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sabol of Maple Heights announce the engagement of their daughter, Sandra A. to Philip L. Perme, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Perme, 925 E. 223rd St., Euclid.

The bride-to-be is a graduate of Maple Heights High School and Cleveland State University. She is a member of the American Society for Personnel Administration and is employed by Fisher Foods in Solon. Her fiancé is a graduate of Euclid High School and Cleveland State and is employed by Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Northern Ohio in Cleveland.

* * *

Mark and Marie (Vidmar) Graf of 300 E. 210 St., Euclid, announce the birth of a daughter, **Adrian Marie** on March 9th. She weighed in at 8 lbs. and 2 oz. Adrian's playmates will include 6 year old **Philip** and three year old **John**.

Proud grandparents are **Stan and Ivanka Vidmar** and **Katherine Graf** of Euclid.

Marie is Regional Marketing Manager of the DeBartolo Corp.

* * *

The **West Park Slovene Home Booster Club** will sponsor a dance at the Home at 4583 W. 130 St., on Sunday, June 8 from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Al Markic Orchestra and the West Park Button Box club and the West Park Diatonic Accordionists will provide live music.

Booster members donation is \$4.00, others \$5.50.

Ah, memories

Editor:

With great pleasure I read the article in the American Home, "Are you a real old-timer?"

Made a couple of copies to send to friends of mine from the old neighborhood.

I remember my mother asked me, "What is paperex?" because that is how it sounded to her when the Paper Rag Man called down the street.

I have been following all the articles about the old customs but never have I seen a referent to "Jajce Sekat" the cracking of eggs against a wall with coins. The winner picked up all the coins when he pierced an egg and the penny stuck.

How about the fortune telling man with a parrot or a monkey? Sledding in the streets because there were no cars or rather not many. We hopped on the ice wagon to gather broken ice.

Emily Hulka
Hiram, Ohio



John R. Telich, Sr., left, and wife, Jan, are shown with John R. Telich, Jr., his wife, Jane, following the 11th Annual Case Western Reserve Hall of Fame Installation held at Adelbert Gym on the Case Western Reserve Campus. The Dick Dugan original was presented Telich Sr. by the Case Western Reserve Athletic Club for his year of service as president of the 550 member organization.



Don Slogar



Mayor Voinovich (left) swears in Edmund J. Turk to the Board of Zoning Appeals. Watching are Turk's daughter, Beth, and wife, Sue. (Photo by Tibor Gasparik, Chief Photographer, Cleveland.)

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Fans answer call to 'Citizens Night' at Stadium

by James V. Debevec

Congratulations to Cleveland Mayor George V. Voinovich on promoting a very successful "Citizens Night" at Municipal Stadium where the largest crowd in baseball so far this season, 61,340, showed up to cheer the Indians to victory. It was heartwarming and encouraging to see so many persons who are interested in keeping major league baseball in Cleveland.

We have stayed in other cities which do not have a major league baseball team and their sports pages headline such items as European soccer and tennis matches. The sports sections of the major papers are so bland the nation's number one sport ends up on the back pages with the capsule reports of two or three games from different teams each day. Baseball is not only good for a city economically, it is a social topic second to none.

Cleveland is indeed fortunate to have major league baseball here and the mayor and the citizens of northern Ohio realize this and want to support it.

The day after one of Cleveland's greatest moments when the fans from Cleveland

showed up en masse at the stadium, a sports writer for the city's only daily newspaper called the gathering of sports enthusiasts "Blackmail Night." The gentleman of the press is not only completely wrong and sarcastic, he is frightening.

It is that type of statement which can sway those easily led by the nose to take a stand back position which can only hurt the city.

Thank God for the honesty and straight-forward reporting of Bob Dolgan on that paper. He is truly a man who should be honored by the Slovenian community for his exemplary writing skills and intrinsic insight into the sports world.

Inside the mail pouch

Last week we wrote about Charlie Tercek of Euclid already enjoying lettuce in his home garden. Not to be outdone, this week we received a communication from John Gliha of Cleveland and his wife, Mary, who tasted their first sweet lettuce this year on May 15th. He adds that he harvests garlic every September which goes great with the lettuce.

The couple were married 57 years on May 29th. They have

one son and three daughters, 12 grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Congratulations to our alert subscribers for this welcome information.

Slomšek Tour Cancelled

Because of the confused situation in Europe, the Slomšek Circle of Cleveland has cancelled its trip to Austria and Slovenia which was scheduled for August of this year. No special tour is planned for the near future.

—Joseph Zelle

American Home Vacation

The American Home Publishing Co. will be on vacation from noon, June 20 to Wednesday, July 2.

There will be no paper printed on June 24, 27 nor July 1.

The Friday, July 4th edition will be printed on Thursday, July 3rd. Thereafter we resume normal printing schedule.

Meeting

The American Slovene Club will meet on Monday, June 2 at Broadview Savings on E. 260th St. Installation of new officers will be by Eleanor Pavey. Come early and participate in plans for a summer program.

The club is continuing the collectors sale; more treasures will add to the Fund. Hostesses for the meeting are Esther Rossman and Frances Lausche.



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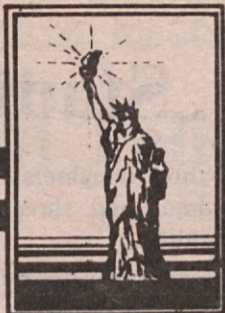
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Was Bishop Rožman a Slovenian Traitor?

by Joseph Zelle

It seems that the portrait of our Bishop Gregory Rožman, late of the Ljubljana Diocese, sponsored by the Slomšek Circle in Cleveland last year, provoked quite a reaction in Slovenia.

Recently a series of articles by some dyed-in-the-wool veteran of the post-war revolution has been featured in a Ljubljana newspaper. In effect, Bishop Rožman, a Catholic Bishop, is considered a Slovenian traitor.

A great deal has been written in the Slovenian immigrant newspapers in answer to the false and biased accusations to the article.

The Church does not fear the truth!

Druzina (Family), a religious weekly published in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in its March 16 issue on page 8, published an excerpt from Archbishop Alojzij Šuštar's homily. It was delivered at the Mass in observance of the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of the theological faculty in Ljubljana.

"As we observe the 400th anniversary of the death of Primož Trubar, who has a great significance for Slovenian culture as well as theology, a question was put to me publicly, whether the church during the investigation and presentation of those times and circumstances, feared historical truth.

"With conviction I replied, that the Church did not fear historical truth, even if it was unpleasant and painful for her. So much the more it pains us and so much the more we deplore that in recent times, in the central Slovenian daily, the personality and work of the late professor of the theological faculty and Ljubljana Bishop Gregory Rožman is presented in such a manner. In these articles there is so much bias, so many half-truths, arbitrary explanations (interpretations) and ill-meaning hintings and insinuations, that we decisively reject it and justifiably ask ourselves, to what purpose is this and what is the intention of such writing today.

"We have already emphasized many times, that the Church in Slovenia is not afraid of the full historical truth, even not about our recent past. Moreover, many times and on various occasions

we have likewise deplored the injustices, which have occurred wherever in the name of the faith and the Church, as

we must deplore every animosity and wrongful violence, and let whoever commit it."

Coming Events

Fri., Sat., May 30, 31

Slovene Folklore Institute will be performing in the State Theater at the Five Nations Folk Dance Festival. Tickets available at The Playhouse Square downtown 241-6000.

Saturday, May 31

Slovenians pay tribute to Our Lady of Brezje at the shrine on Chardon Rd., Euclid beginning at 7:30 p.m. The American Slovenian Catholic Union will participate and all lodges and members are urged to attend. The club Slomšek Krožek is the original sponsor.

Saturday, May 31

Fantje na vasi concert at Slovenian National Home, 5050 Stanley Ave., Maple Hts. Dancing with Slogar Ensemble featuring Ed Kenik. Admission \$5.00. For tickets call 662-9731.

Sunday, June 1

Slovenska Pristava Opening Day celebration with Mass, dinner, and dedication of new dance pavilion.

Sunday, June 1

AMLA Annual Golf Tournament at Rolling Green Golf Course in Huntsburg, Ohio.

Sunday, June 8

St. Clair Hunting & Rifle Club Steak Dinner at Club's farm at 6599 Ravenna Road.

Sunday, June 8

West Park Slovene Home Booster Club Dance, 4583 W. 130 St. from 4 to 9 p.m. with Al Markic Orch., West Park Button Box Club, West Park Diatonic Accordionists.

Saturday, June 21

American Home Publishing goes on vacation.

Saturday, June 21

Chicken Barbecue dinner, 4 to 6 p.m. at AMLA Recreation Center. Dance music by Joey Tomsick Orchestra. For tickets see any lodge secretary or AMLA Office 531-1900.

Sunday, June 29

KSKJ Picnic on White Road St. Joseph Picnic Grounds from 1 p.m. until 9 p.m. with plenty of refreshments and music. Everyone invited.

Wednesday, July 2

American Home Publishing returns from vacation.

July 11, 12, 13

St. Vitus Summer Festival.

Fri., Sat., Sun., July 11 - 13

Three days of Slovenian musical entertainment at SNPJ Recreation Center, Boro of SNPJ Pa.

Wednesday, July 16

Slovenian Pensioners Club of Euclid annual picnic at SNPJ Farm on Heath Road from 1 p.m. until 7 p.m. Music, refreshments, cash prizes. Everyone welcome.

Sat., Sun., July 19-20

St. Clair Rifle Club — and Hunting Clubs from Toronto sponsor joint competition in clay pigeon shooting at farm on Ravenna Rd.

Sunday, July 27

St. Ann Lodge No. 150 KSKJ Annual Feast Day Mass at St. Lawrence Church at 11:00 a.m. Dinner follows for all members at St. Lawrence Church Hall.

Friday, Sat., Aug. 1, 2

Dedication to Slovenian Miners and Laborers at Iron World, Chisholm, Minnesota.

Sunday, Aug. 24

Holmes Ave. Slovenian Home will honor Ed Bucar as Musician of the Year at the annual Home Coming with parade and activities outdoors and inside from 1 p.m. on.

Saturday, Sept. 6

Annual AMLA Clam & Steak Bake at AMLA Recreation Center, Leroy, Ohio.

Friday, Sept. 12

Card Party sponsored by Slovene Home for the Aged Auxiliary at St. Mary School Auditorium on Holmes Ave.

Sunday, Sept. 28

St. Clair Rifle Club Clam-bake at farm on Ravenna Rd.

Sunday, Sept. 28

St. Vitus Altar Society, Chicken or Roast Beef Dinner in St. Vitus Auditorium.

Saturday, Oct. 4

P.S.W.A. Circle Three 50th Anniversary dinner dance at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave.

Saturday, Oct. 18

Glasbena Matica Dinner Dance and Concert. Don Slogar Orchestra plays music for dancing.

Sunday, Nov. 2

Slovenian Symphony Orchestra tentatively performs in Shore Center Euclid Civic Center.

Saturday, Nov. 8

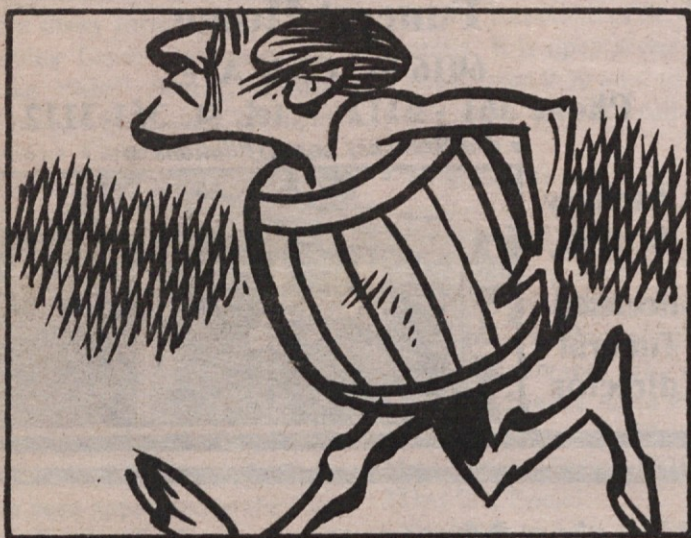
Jadran Singing Society Concert-Dinner-Dance at Waterloo Hall.

Sunday, Nov. 9

Fall Program sponsored by Circle No. 2, SNPJ.

Thursday, Nov. 27

Tony Petkovsek's 25th polka show featuring 25 bands at St. Joseph High School on E. 18th and Lake Shore Blvd.



THAT'S THE LAST TIME I'LL PLAY KENIG-RUFIN WITH TONY NEMEC.

Five Nation Folklore Groups Dance Downtown

DANCECLEVELAND is presenting the inaugural Five Nation Folk Dance Festival May 30-31 at the State Theatre, Playhouse Square Center. The Festival will feature performances from local dance companies representing the following nationalities: Slovenian, Hungarian, Scottish, Ukrainian and Japanese.

The companies have gained renown in Cleveland and throughout the country. The Hungarian Scout Folk Ensemble, the Slovene Folklore Institute and the Cleveland Kiltie Band and Highland Dancers have performed throughout the United States and Canada, the "Kashtan" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble has performed throughout the eastern United States and the Sho-Jo-Ji Dancers have performed in Cleveland for over 30 years.

Cleveland Mayor George V. Voinovich endorsed the DANCECLEVELAND Five

National Folk Dance Festival by saying, "The Five Nation Folk Dance Festival is a tribute to Cleveland's rich cultural heritage. We are fortunate to have such talented multi-national performers in our community."

Performances will be Friday, May 30 at 8 p.m. and Saturday, May 31 at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Tickets are \$10, \$12 and \$14 and may be purchased at the Playhouse Square Center Box Office, 1519 Euclid Avenue, or by calling 241-6000. Discounts will be given to senior citizens, students and groups.

DANCECLEVELAND, a non-profit organization (formerly the Cleveland Modern Dance Association) which has presented major, international dance groups in Cleveland for 30 years, is presenting the Five Nation Folk Dance Festival to showcase the unique diversity of Cleveland's multi-national character.

Meeting

Slovenski Dom No. 6 lodge of AMLA will hold a meeting on June 5th at 7:30 p.m. at the Slovenian Society Home on Recher Ave.

Birthday Greetings

Rikk Jenko will celebrate his 22nd birthday on June 1st. Best Wishes from mom, friends and relatives.

Happy Birthday to Robert Novak on May 31. Congratulations from the gals at Emilee's Beauty Salon and Bella Donne Creations.

Thanks

Frank Chukayne, Executive Director of the City of Euclid, donated \$25.00 towards the American Home printing press.

Frank, Sustarsic Families Observances

June is the month of celebrations for the Frank and Sustarsic families.

June 1st is Jim Frey's birthday. Great grandma Mary Frank will be 95 years young on the 10th. Mary Ann Frey's day is the 12th. Sharing that will be Helen and Martin Frank on their 49th anniversary. June Turner (Elyria) has a birthday coming up on the 13th. Terry and Gary Turner (Solon) 15th anniversary is on the 19th; and winding up the month with a June 28 birthday is Gary Turner.

Congratulations and best wishes to all the celebrants. May the Good Lord bless you, every day, in every way.