

*Let Not The Light
Of Freedom
Be Extinguished!*



AMERICAN HOME

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER



Serving in Ohio and nationwide over 150,000 American Slovenians

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15 years of song - Fantje na Vasi

A mix of the visual arts plus song rounded off a well performed concert at the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland by the men's Slovenian singing group known as Fantje na Vasi (Men from the Village) on October 3.

Directed by John Sršen, the 18 singers performed a mixture of Slovenian, American, Latin songs for over a 50 minute period.

Starting with the "Slovenec Sem" in conjunction with a slide presentation Fantje na Vasi continued the program with their rendition of "Triglav."

The group expressed thanks to a packed hall for the support received over the past 15 years and also provided a brief description of their first set of concerts in their native homeland this past summer.

A new member Tony Mihelich was introduced to the audience.

The program continued with additional songs including the choral rendition of "Angelus Domini - Ave Maria," sung in its original Latin format.

The selection of songs was a composite of songs sung in Slovenia in July 1992 plus arrangements over the past 15 years. These included "Marko



Janez Tominc welcomes everyone.

Skače" (Marko Is Running), "Oče, Mati" (Fathers and Mothers), and "Venček veselih Koroških" (Narodnih referred to as "Mi smo Mi," (a collection of short songs from the Carinthia region in various melodies.)

Accompanying Fantje Na Vasi was the Alpine Sextet for three songs and who played for the dance proceeding the concert.

Again, age and experience have shown that Fantje Na Vasi is improving and gave perhaps their best performance. The mix of songs and interplay with the audience was the essence of Fantje Na

Vasi: culture with the heart and souls of the Slovenian culture.

Perhaps the most emotional and moving part of the program was the songs sung in memory of those innocent persons who were killed in Slovenia due to their religious and/or political beliefs contrary to the Slovenian Communist Party. The songs remind all that much still is needed to reconcile the past and have a just and fair conclusion to events that to today continue to effect Slovenia; and our own respective communities in the USA.

—Stan J. Kuhar

ed with a birthday cake presented to her by Edward Kenik, president of the hall. She just turned 95 the day before. Another unexpected surprise was seeing her grandson and his wife, John and Karen Zalokar who came in from Chicago for the occasion.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the entertainment portion of the program was changed. Dolores Mihelich and her daughter Christine Mihelich Hibbs entertained us with their beautiful singing. This was followed by Edward Kenik singing several songs. These were some of the musical numbers he selected for his tour in Slovenia. The singers were accompanied by the Don Slogar Ensemble. To top off the program the Cleveland Lake Erie Button Box group played a variety of toe-tapping tunes.

Favorable comments were heard from people as they were leaving the Brunch saying how much they enjoyed it. In fact, a lady who had never come to one before told me she was so impressed she would make it a point to attend future brunches.

The Board of Directors would like to thank all of the volunteers for their help and a special thank you to all of our "friends" and guests for attending the brunch.

—Sylvia Plymesser

On Sunday, September 27, "Friends of the Slovenian National Home Inc." sponsored their annual Fall Brunch at the St. Clair Slovenian National Home. What a grand sight to see so many of our "friends" attending and enjoying this wonderful brunch in the beautiful renovated hall.

The attendance was splendid. Several of our Life Members were also present. Incidentally, a new Life Member Ann Budan Hocevar was added to our present growing Life Membership. We thank you,

Ann. It is greatly appreciated. After everyone was served, June Price opened the program with a warm welcome to all. She gave a brief report on the membership. Mention was made of our present big project, which is replacement of the stage curtains. They are to be completed in the very near future. It was further announced that the project for 1993 would be the restoration of the Gaspari curtain.

One of our "friends" and a staunch supporter, Frances Legat, was pleasantly surpris-

Iz Cleveland in okolice

»Koline« to nedeljo—

Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave vabi na koline to nedeljo na SP. Servirali bodo krvavice in riževe klobase s pečenicami in drugimi prilogami in sicer med 1. in 5. pop. Pridružite se tej prireditvi v lepi naravi!

Sestanek—

Slovensko ameriški svet vabi članstvo društev in ustanov, ki so v njem povezana, svoje podpornike, prijatelje in somišljenike v petek, 16. oktobra 1992, ob 7.30 zvečer v šolsko dvorano pri Mariji Vnebovzeti na razgovor o političnem položaju v Sloveniji, ko se tam pripravljajo na parlamentarne in predsedniške volitve, določene za 6. in 20. decembra letos.

Krofi—

Oltarno društvo pri Sv. Vidu ima prodajo krofov to soboto, 10. okt., od 8. zjutraj dalje, v društveni sobi avditorija. Pridite!

Kosilo—

Oltarno društvo pri Mariji Vnebovzeti vabi na kosilo, ki bo v nedeljo, 18. oktobra, od 11. do 1. pop., v šolski dvorani. Cena kosilu je \$10. Nakaznice dobite v župnišču ali pa lahko pokličete 531-8855 oziroma 481-3768.

Seja preložena—

Seja podružnice št. 25 SŽZ, ki naj bi bila ta torek, je bila preložena na torek, 10. novembra.

Zadušnica—

V petek, 9. oktobra, ob 7. uri zvečer, se bo v cerkvi sv. Kristine v Euclidu brala sv. maša zadušnica za pok. Josepha Strazisarja, v spomin 20. obletnice njegove smrti.

»Špageti« kosilo—

Slovenski dom na Holmes Ave. vabi na »špageti« kosilo, ki bo v nedeljo, 1. novembra, v spodnji dvorani. Serviranje bo od 1. do 4. pop. in se bo lahko kosilo vzelo domov. Cena kosilu je \$6, za otroke \$3, nakaznice so že v predprodaji in se dobre, ako pokličete 681-6649.

Seja—

Društvo Ribnica št. 12 ADZ ima sejo v nedeljo, 18. okt., ob 2. pop., na domu predsednika Louisa Šilca na 30417 Oakdale Rd. v Willowicku. Članstvo vladivo vabljen.

Cenejši ogrev hiše—

Okrajni avditor Tim McCormack sporoča, da je zopet čas za prijavo prošenj za popuste pri ogrevanju hiše ali stanovanju za prihajajočo zimo. Gre za program HEAP. Morda ste upravičeni do te ugodnosti. Urad g. McCormicka pokličite na 443-7050.

Koncert odlično uspel—

Koncert, ki so ga podali preteklo soboto zvečer v SND na St. Clairju Fantje na vasi, je zelo krasno uspel. Fantje so s koncertom praznovali svojo 15-letnico in jim želimo še veliko let uspeha v ohranjevanju slovenske pesmi in kulture med nami. Ocena koncerta za slovenski del AD je obljudljena za prihodnji teden.

Potovanje v Slovenijo—

Gradivo za naslednjo številko lista (slov. del) mora doseči urednika najkasneje do prihodnjega ponedeljka, kajti odpoteje na obisk Slovenije v sredo in mora pred odhodom zaključiti naslednjo AD, nekaj strani za številko 22. oktobra, in še Glas ADZ. Vrnili se bo 28. oktobra, AD bo izšla v petek, 30. okt., namesto 29. okt. Manjkoče slovenske strani iz 22. okt. bomo skušali nadomestiti z več stranmi v novembrskih številkah.

Uspešno predsednikovanje—

Ta konec tedna ima svoje letno zborovanje Ohijski bratski kongres, ki povezuje v Ohiu poslujoče bratske zavovalinske organizacije, med slovenskimi ADZ, KSKJ in SNPJ. To soboto zaključuje predsedniško mandatno dobo tega kongresa Anna Mae Mannion, Nevburčanka, ki je hkrati prva podpredsednica ADZ. Za uspešno opravljeno delo ge. Mannionovi čestitamo.

Spominski darovi—

Jean Samsa, Cleveland, O., je darovala \$25 v podporo našemu listu, v spomin na njeno vnukinja Shawna M. Donis s Pensacola, Fla., ki je v septembru umrla na posledicah avtomobilske nesreče.

Mary Wolf, Richmond Hts., O., je darovala \$20, v spomin Rudyja Schmoltza in Franka Wolfa.

Mary Strazisar, Cleveland, O., je pa darovala \$10, v spomin moža Josepha.

Darovalkam iskrena hvala!

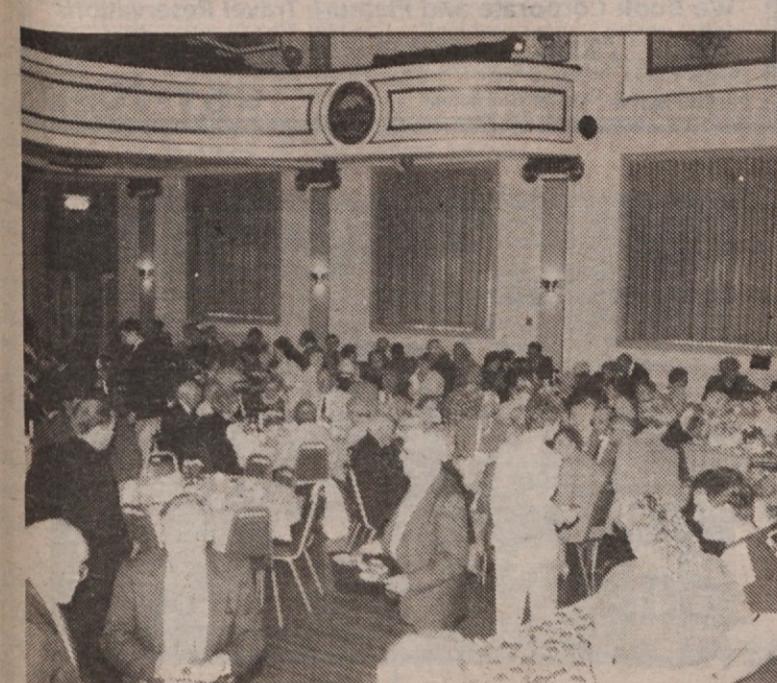
Takošnja dostava—

Naš fax št. (216) 361-4088 in nudi takojšnjo dostavo dopisov in obvestil.

Martinovanje—

Štajersko in prekmursko martinovanje bo v soboto, 24. oktobra. Za vstopnice in več informacije, telefonirajte ali 731-5826 ali 261-5277.

Belokranjsko martinovanje bo pa v soboto, 14. novembra. Tudi pri Belokranjcih so vstopnice že v predprodaji. Za rezervacijo in več informacije, pokličite 481-3308 ali go. Vido Rupnik, tajnico kluba, na 289-0843.



Fantje: Fantastic!

by James V. Debevec

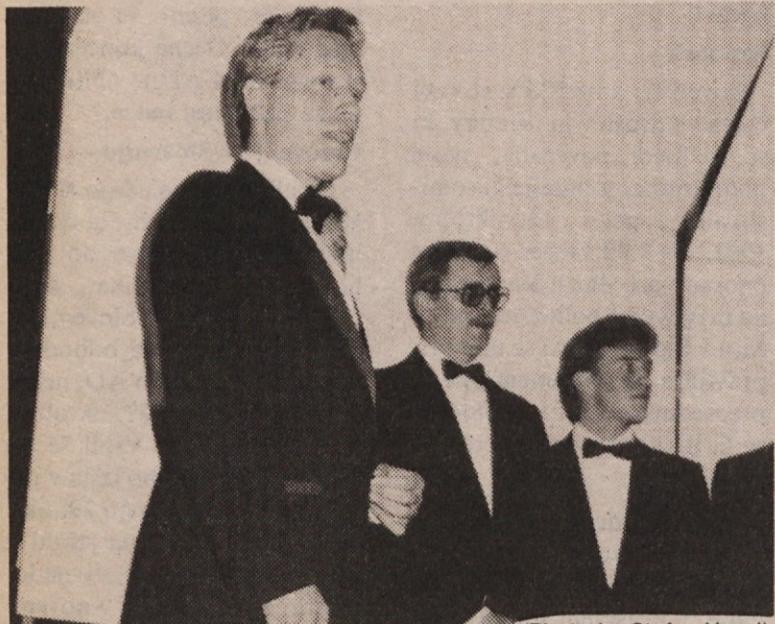
There were over 700 witnesses to a metamorphosis at the Slovenian National Home last Saturday evening. We had all gathered to see and hear the Fantje na Vasi (Young Fellows from the Village), but what emerged was something quite different.

They were mostly the same people who had begun singing together 15 years ago. As Mojca Slak pointed out last week, they had physically aged somewhat. Indeed, but everyone in attendance was astounded to discover that these young men had matured dramatically into a disciplined, well-honed, perfectly blended musical unit. For the most part, they sang without musical accompaniment. But that is a misnomer because they provided their own melody through their trained voices.

Fifteen years ago I saw a "bunch of rough and ready guys," who liked to sing. Last Saturday I heard a masterful fine-tuned choral group singing with perfect harmony.

It was so beautiful, those who witnessed it were actually stunned by the magnificent concert they had just heard.

Congratulations to the Fantje na Vasi members for their dedicated commitment to Slovenian culture through their singing, and to their director John Srsen who has whipped them into the splendid choral ensemble they have become.



(Photo by Stefan Vesel)

Director John Srsen, left, Janez Žakelj and new member Tony Mihelich sing at the Fantje na Vasi concert last Saturday.

The Fantje na Vasi through determination and talent and leadership, has transformed themselves into a choral group of the first magnitude. They have become masters of song. It is time for them to be recognized worldwide. We can help by encouraging them to enter international competition such as the Saltzberg Festival in Austria. The world should be made aware what the Slovenians have come to realize: the Fantje na Vasi is a polished ensemble of dedicated Slovenians banded together to produce unsurpassed choral music.

* * *

It was good to see American Mutual Life Association (AMLA) president Stanley Ziherl seated in the front row singing along and clapping for the young chorus. Joseph Hocevar, regional director of American Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ) was also there as usual; this time, however, he brought along two sales leaders from Steelton, Pa., Lou Gornik and Tony Flaynik. Mary Podlogar from the Collinwood Slovenian Home was very excited and said she always comes to hear Fantje na Vasi because their concerts are one of the better ones during the year.

Zarja's fall concert set

Preparations for the fall concert season are underway; Zarja's target date is Saturday, October 24, at Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid, Ohio.

A tantalizing sit-down dinner, served from 5 - 6:30 p.m., in the lower hall (doors open to the public at 4:45 p.m.) is the first step to pleasure, always expected from our cook Julie Zalar and her crew.

Donation is \$15 for adults, and \$5 for children 12 and under (dance included). Menu consists of breaded chicken, roast pork, veggies, dessert and coffee, enough to satisfy everyone.

Purchasing tickets in advance will assure a seating; pre-payment is advised, giving us a better knowledge when ordering dinners. Tickets can be purchased from Zarja members, or by calling Barbara Elersich at 382-2258; Vicki Kozel at 531-5542; or Sophie Elersich at 531-8402. Please send remittance to: Barbara Elersich, 988 Chelston Rd., South Euclid, Ohio 44121.

Starting at 7 p.m., the concert selections are a variety blend, to lend pleasures to our listeners. Our Director is Doug Elersich; accompanists are Ed Polsak, piano; Steve Valencic and Jim Kozel, accordionists; Ed Ozanich, audio and stage. With many willing hands to clear the auditorium for dancing, the Ray Polantz Orchestra

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- BREAD (1 SLICE) - 80 CAL, 1 GM FAT, 150 MG SODIUM
- POTICA (1 SLICE) - 240 CALORIES, 15 GM FAT, 160 MG SODIUM

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Donna, Pat or Sandy at Euclid Travel, 261-1050, to plan your Mexican Fiesta.



Mass of thanksgiving

There will be a Slovenian Mass of Thanksgiving in St. John Cathedral, downtown Cleveland on November 8 at 2 p.m. to celebrate Slovenia's independence.

Bishop A. Edward Pevec will be the main celebrant.

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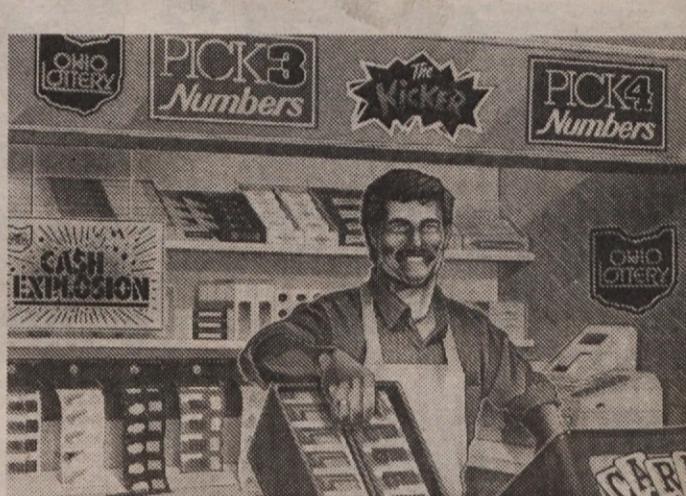
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St. Clair Pensioners News

To quote a familiar saying, "When it rains, it pours." I imagine the opposite of that could be, "When it's dry, it's dry," or something like that. The above quotes could very well be applied in describing other situations. For instance, in preparing to write my monthly report, if my basket of notes is loaded with news items, it is much easier to fill two or three pages of strictly Pensioners.

On the other hand, when the basket is only partially full (or partially empty) and in order not to disappoint? editor Jim Debevec, or the readers of the American Home... ha, ha, I scratch my head... reach into my secondary basket and pick out some other tidbit of interest. This time, on my first pick, I came up with the phone call I had this past week, from my daughter Teresa, in Michigan. Here it is for what it is worth.

After covering the main reason for the call, Teresa, or Terry as she is called by many, said, "Dad, since you like to cook, do you know how to change a pot of chicken soup into a pot of gold?" What a thought. Who would want to eat a pot of gold? Well, I was stumped and told her so. Her answer was, "Well all you do is add 14 carrots to the pot. Ugh. Enough of that. Let's get on with the Pensioners news.

In my last article, I reported that Frances Karnak would announce the details for our Amish tour, at the September meeting. Of course by now we all know and take it for granted that there will be an Amish tour each year. We have not been disappointed yet. This year, on October 14, we will be on our way to Amish country. The bus will be leaving at 8 a.m. How quickly the reservations were snatched up. Regrettably, all desiring to go, could not be accommodated.

Incidentally, this is our last scheduled tour for the season. However, there is a possibility that arrangements will be made to see a show at the Carousel in November. Interested? Then come to our meeting on October 15th.

I want to alert all members. Our annual election of officers for the year 1993 will be held at the November meeting, Thursday, November 19th. Please mark your calendars as a reminder. Anyone wishing to be a candidate can submit his or her name to Rose Godic, our president, or to me.

Last month's report was already in print when news reached us of the death of member Dora Grubich. Back in July of this year, I reported that Dora had suffered a slight stroke, was hospitalized, and then temporarily transferred to a nursing home. Further testing diagnosed problems of a more serious nature. She was again hospitalized, and on September 2nd her life here on earth came to an end. Dora was an active member, and especially enjoyed our tours. I would venture to say that she did not miss any. She will be missed by those of us who knew her. May she rest in peace.

On September 29th, Mary Batis underwent surgery at University Hospital. Although she may not be home as yet, I

would suggest that your cards be sent to her home address. I am sure that she will appreciate hearing from you. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Recently, Marge and Tony Kaus traveled to Pennsylvania to attend the funeral of Marge's sister. Our condolences to Marge on the loss of her sister.

As I reach into my basket of notes, I find that it is empty. That could only mean that our ailing members are on the road to recovery. That is good news. In the other basket, I find only a note on the Brunch of the "Friends of the Slovenian National Home." Since I am sure that a report is forthcoming, I will only say that... it was a success. The food was good and plenty, and the entertainment was EXCELLENT.

Just a reminder to those who are scheduled to go on the Amish tour. Be On Time! The bus will leave at 8 a.m. sharp.

Also a reminder of our coming meeting date, Thursday, October 15 at 1 p.m. See you there.

—Stanley J. Frank

Post card from Slovenia

We received the following post card from the summit of Mt. Triglav in Slovenia. "I bet you thought I would forget you. Things are very good here in Slovenia. Very busy. Everything seems good. Having a great time. — John Pestotnik."

Card party

The ladies of Maximilian Court 2268 Catholic Order of Foresters will hold their 21st card party on Sunday, October 11 in the St. Vitus auditorium, 6104 Glass Ave., starting at 2 p.m.

Besides table prizes there will be beautiful door prizes. There will also be four grand-prizes: \$100, \$50, and two \$50 cash prizes.

Donation is \$2.
Everyone is invited.

On November 3 ELECT ARTHUR P. LAMBROS

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Dr. Rupel in Australia

Slovenian Minister for external Affairs, Dr. Dimitrij Rupel paid an official visit to Australia last May. His visit made quite a stir among Australian Slovenians, particularly in Canberra.

During the welcoming speech by Tsvetko Falezh, Falezh enumerated a series of questions which Dr. Rupel chose not to answer. At the same time the minister's replies did not seem to sound convincing. So reported the magazine *Misli* (thoughts) which is published mainly for Slovenians living in Australia since World War Two.

Falezh, president of the Slovenian Society in Canberra, included the following questions in his address:

1. — Who broke up the political party Demos and why?

2. — Why didn't the ministers of Peterle's government accept responsibility for their activity but rather blamed only the president for incompetence?

3. — Why should not the ministers, too, of that government bear the responsibility for the discord in the government? (Dr. Rupel was continually on the back of President Peterle.)

4. — Who and why would not accept the measures which the government proposed for the protection of Slovenian economy and why can the directors still quietly continue to rob the wealth of their enterprises?

5. — Why weren't the shares distributed among the workers as the government had proposed?

6. — Why hasn't privatization of establishments begun so that it would offer protection against rising unemployment?

7. — Who and why is protecting the monopoly of former Communists in economics, finances, communications, and now even in the government?

8. — Why is the Slovenian faithful being attacked with abuse since they organized their own party and also want

all the rights for a voice in politics?

9. — Is it true that in the Ministry of External Affairs mostly former Yugoslav diplomats are employed? Why?

10. — Who and why is delaying the adoption of the election law and is hindering the people from voting?

11. — How did a new government take over without elections?

12. — How can they support the government when a recently known Communist is still leading it?

13. — And if all of this is true, how can they expect the support and confidence of foreign capital?

As mentioned previously, the talk stirred up a lot of dust. Moreover, Dr. Rupel did not have an answer and in fact chose to ignore expected responses.

—Joseph Zelle

Flu Shots

The St. Clair Health Center, located at 6407 St. Clair Ave., will be offering FLU SHOTS to anyone interested for \$12 payable at the time of visit. We are open from 8:30 until 4:30 Monday thru Friday. We look forward to meeting you.

Speedy Recovery

Get well quick wishes to Ann Opeka and Mary Batis, both confined at University Hospital in Cleveland.

New Bishop of Marquette

Regis Walling, editor of the Baraga Bulletin called Wednesday to notify American Home readers that Bishop James Garland, present Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati has been appointed to be the new Bishop of the Diocese of Marquette, Michigan effective November 11. He will be installed at St. Peter's Cathedral in Marquette.

Bishop Garland was consecrated to the priesthood in St. Peter in Chains Church in Cincinnati, Ohio the same church where Bishop Frederick Baraga's consecration took place.

St. Mary's Reunion

St. Mary's (Collinwood) second annual school reunion will be held on Sunday, Oct. 11 beginning with 12 noon Mass in the church, 15519 Holmes Avenue, Cleveland.

A dinner will follow at 1:30 p.m. in the Collinwood Slovenian National Home. Tickets for dinner are \$15.00.

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Death Notices

SHAWNA M. DONIS

Pensacola, Fla. — Shawna Jean Mills Donis, 27, formerly of Norfolk, died Sept. 5.

Mrs. Donis was born in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Survivors include her husband, David Donis; her parents, Laura and Robert Mills, and a sister, Kristan Mills, all of Taylors, S.C.; and maternal grandmother Jean Samsa of Cleveland.

A funeral Mass was at 4 p.m. Thursday at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Memorial donations may be made to St. Mary's Infant Home, 317 Chapel St., Norfolk, VA 23504.

A four-car chain-reaction car accident late Saturday, Sept. 5 killed Shawna after the car in which she was riding was rear-ended in Pensacola. The cars were waiting at a traffic light on Davis Highway.

TONY F. LOGAR

Tony F. Logar, 66, beloved son of Anton (dec.) and Frances.

Mr. Logar's funeral was held privately.

Arrangements made by Zak Funeral Home, 6016 St. Clair Avenue.

WALTER SOUCHIK

Walter "Lefty" Souchik, 82, a resident of Euclid, died at his home on Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Lefty was born in Russia. He was a sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Corp. in WWII. He was retired from Continental Lithograph where he was employed as a lithographer.

He was a member of the Euclid Pensioners, Holmes Avenue Pensioners and Disabled Veterans of America.

Walter was the husband of Sophie "Jo" (nee Ivansek); father of Greg (Bradford, Pa.), and Patricia Stock of Germany; grandfather of two; and brother of Peter Souchik (dec.), Nicholas and Philip Stelmashuk.

Visitation was at Zele Funeral Home. Funeral services were at St. William Church on Saturday, October 3.

In Memory

Jean Samsa of Cleveland, Ohio donated \$25.00 to the American Home in memory of her granddaughter Shawna M. Donis of Pensacola, Florida who was killed in an automobile accident.

Jean Samsa said she would like to thank all her relatives and friends who expressed sympathy verbally and through cards.

Thanks

The East 60-St. Clair branch of Society National Bank wishes to express its thanks to those donors for the "Operation Andrew" hurricane victims in Florida.

The East 60-St. Clair branch collected \$576 over a two-week period.

CARST-NAGY

Memorials

15425 Waterloo Rd.

481-2237

"Serving the
Slovenian Community."

Last week in Slovenia

Dr. Drnovšek Travels to Zagreb Wednesday

Presidents of the Slovenian and Croatian governments agreed to postpone their scheduled meeting until Wednesday to give their experts time to coordinate some issues under dispute. These include navigation in the Gulf of Piran, a border agreement, and the agreement on economic cooperation.

Incomplete Electoral Legislation

The Parliament has passed seven out of nine electoral laws: the law on election to the State Chamber, to the State Council, to the Presidency; on electoral units for voting deputies and counselors, on records of elective franchise and on deputies.

But it seems there will be no law on political parties, nor a law on the electoral campaign.

According to the latest news, elections will be held on December 6. As regards the law on parties, no consent has been reached upon the property of the former political organizations, while the draft law on the electoral campaign still hasn't defined the mode of publishing electoral messages.

Discord Among Non-Government Political Parties

Non-government political parties did not sign the agreement on post-electoral cooperation and on forming a new government in case they gain the majority at elections. They took another week to reflect, as required by Christian Democrats who have the strongest doubts on the logic of such an agreement.

Wed., Sept. 30

After over four hours of discussion, missions of both republics of Croatia and Slovenia reached a "minimum of consent." The Croatian government promised to prepare a new draft agreement on economic cooperation in one month; it was agreed that a commission for border questions will be set up which will present its solutions to the government by the end of November; and finally, the Slovenian mission admitted that the construction of the Šentilj-Zagreb highway is in Slovenia's interests. Janez Drnovšek has pointed out that the later conclusion still has to be passed through the Parliament.

Government Hasn't Done Enough

Leaders of the Economic Chamber say the Slovenian government hasn't done enough to prevent the lowest level of Slovenian economic solvency ever. Inflation is still too high and taxes were never as large.

Real Tolars

The Bank of Slovenia has put the real Slovenian tolars into circulation. For now only banknotes of 100, 500 and 1,000 tolars have been released.

By the end of the year, there will be banknotes for 10, 20, 50 and 200 tolars and coins while early next year a 5,000 tolar note will be prepared.

Refugees Expenses High

The President of Red Cross Slovenia said the reconstruction of refugee shelters which are preparing for winter, will be completed in time. International assistance was very poor until now. There was some more aid in food, clothing and equipment. There are 17,500 school-aged refugee children in Slovenia.

The Red Cross expects new waves of refugees on the Slovenian borders before winter.

Korean says world will end Oct. 28

The Wall Street Journal

SEOUL, South Korea — Government prosecutors here doubt that Lee Jang-Lim practices what he preaches.

Mr. Lee, the minister at Dami Missionary Church here, says the world will end at midnight, Oct. 28, with the return of Jesus Christ. Thousands of Koreans who believe him have quit their jobs, sold their homes and turned over \$4.2 million of assets to the church in preparation for the fateful day.

But authorities allege that the 46-year-old Mr. Lee is deviously, not divinely, inspired. They claim to have found \$628,000 in bank checks and bonds hidden in his house and \$26,711 in U.S. currency. The clincher: He also was allegedly holding bank certificates of deposit that mature in May 1993, long after the end of the world he predicts.

"The government has got to think about what will happen after Oct. 28 when nothing happens," says Lee Seung-Eun, the head of a group of alleged doomsday victims. Like others, she worries about mass suicides. Her son has left college to hide in the mountains with other doomsdayers to prepare for the seven-year-war between good and evil that will follow the return of Jesus, as foretold in the bible. "He is learning kickboxing to fight the Antichrist," she says tearfully.

Al Koporc, Jr.

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The Slovene Business Directory 1992

In an attempt to promote business within our Slovene community, we have assembled the "SLOVENE BUSINESS DIRECTORY 1992." The directory includes over 41 pages of listings on local, national and international Slovene businesses, plus advertising. For your copy, please send \$5.00 to Kathy Tepesh, 110 E. 84 St., New York, NY 10028.

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Monumental discovery of old Slovanic language

These articles were published in newspaper "Slovenec" on August 8, 1982, written by Ivan Tomažič and Florijan Bevec, respectively.

For Ameriška Domovina translated and prepared by Josef Lah. Some sentences do not correlate with Slovenian originals, but profoundness of the articles is what is significant, and intact!

The author of the historical core of this article is American Slovenian from Washington, D.C. and one of the scientists who worked with the Lunar Project. His quote about the Lunar Project, "We used all available technologies and did not discover anything extraordinary," well we did take one remarkable step for mankind. Yet your discovery opens the door wide and sheds light on ancient European history.

Some theories presented will seem to certain people preposterous, however, facts about discoveries seem to be simply phenomenal.

Let us pause for one moment, and bring into focus the "Ice Man" found frozen into "his time" on the Alpine glacier circa 5,300 years ago (yes, five thousand, three hundred). At that time if we exclude basques, by all historical probability the first nation in Europe was just forming. Until a couple of decades ago it was believed these people were primeval Iliria.

Now by all latest discoveries, these people were none other than Veneti (not, I repeat, NOT Medieval merchant Venetians) or in general referred to as Old Slovanic or prehistoric Slavs (again please NOT old Slavonic Ž the word is Old Slovanic).

Let me present one parallel illustration. The history of ancient Israelites began with Patriarch Abraham and that was approximately 1,400 years after our ancient from Alpine Glacier in Tyrolean Alps on the border between today's Austria and Italy. What is so astounding about the iceman is the state of preservation of his body, clothing, his life sustaining clothing, by which history and life at that time can be conclusively studied.

In the booklet, "Der Man Aus Dem Eist Verlag Orac, München" (Munich Germany) Friedrich Graude writes, "The man from Tyrolean Glacier is neither south nor northern Tyrolean, he was and is a Venet. Veneti were the prehistoric inhabitants of the Eastern Alps. In the ancient times they spread from Central and Eastern Europe to the Balkans and beyond the Black Sea. Veneti, by all accounts and latest discoveries were predecessors and original people from which Slavic nations, especially Slovenians evolve.

In connection with the Iceman, scientific findings show farming as well as shepherd activities 1,000 years

before.

By inference to prehistoric findings, we conclude our Slovenian ancient ancestors were permanent residents tied to their land, and not some kind of nomadic herders as it was perceived for centuries by incompetent historians. Permanent prehistoric settlements of Slavic people approximately 7,000 years ago is evident in Hungarian museums.

Hungarian archeologists unearthed on the western end of Blatno Jezero (Lake Balaton), on the area of about 215 square KM., permanent settlements continued from stone age into modern history.

Who were these first creators of European life culture, if not these self-sacrificing farming Veneti, who were later in history known as Panonski Sloveni. They lived there until Atila the Hun and Asian nomad Mongols and later nomad Magyars thundered in on their ponies. It was the land entrenched Sloveni who stopped nomad Hagyars and taught them how to live and work on land. Ironically, they stayed, and thus forever cut off Slovenians from the rest of the Slavic people.

Astounding are discoveries about literacy of these ancient people, otherwise also known as Etruscans — their writings are up to this point the oldest in Europe. In my previous publications I mentioned important discoveries by Dr. Radivoje Pešč who found in the excavations near the Danube River full alphabet of the Etruscan writings, which precedes the alphabet of the Phoenicians by approximately 3,500 years, which is considered the beginning of communicative writing.

And now, consider the following in Kronenzeit Steierkrone on the 6-13-92: It was reported archeologists found in Slavic Makedonija most probably the OLDEST inscription on earth etched in stone. It resembles Phoenician and Etruscan writing which is approximately 6,800 years old. When it is scientifically proven to be "that old" then Phoenicians will be kind of late students of Veneti — Slovani!

In all those findings we could establish solid connections between Slovenian and Basque language, for the latter the linguists do not even consider it as a Indo-European language. For Basque language to disappear now would be a historic tragedy.

Let me present a few similarities:

Slovenian

Bilka
Hirati
Hosta
Reka
Stikati
Goreti
Jezikati
Mrmranje
Meso

Basque

Belka
Hiratu
Hosta
Ereka
Estekatu
Goritu
Izikatu
Marmar
Maza

Opora
Jezik

We can proudly say that finding of the "Ice Man" our famous ancestor from 5,300 years ago and Slovenian language as that of Veneti's writings is truly monumental discovery which will change today's comprehension about European prehistoric life.

Those Slovenians who ridicule these latest findings will someday look as dense and stupid as the individuals who proclaim that most of Slovenian history and traditions were absorbed from surrounding nations. Let me pose just a couple of questions to that particular group of Slovenians who are forever mesmerized by our northern neighbors (I have some in my family—J.L.)! Who are Austrians?

Well, at best they are a bunch of halfbreeds. So called Slavic - Bavarian - Hungarian Poturicas. There is no such thing as historical Austrian nationality — Austria is an entity artificially created by Feudalistic Middleages machinations and tyranny, and finally cemented into permanent being by big powers at the end of World War I.

Austrians? They do not even have their own language. And we could have inherited something from them? Nonsense! One could write a book and present some serious

lectures to these myopic individuals who cannot rid themselves of this subservient idiosyncracy. "Please tell me, were Ukrainians any better off by living 1,000 years under Russian Czars (Q. by J.L.)?"

Slovenians Wake Up!

For the first time on display in Slovenia were original, so called, Brižinski Spomeniki' (Brizinski scrolls). After they were found it was impossible to decipher them because Germans would not admit that the Slovenian language could substantiate such historical existence. Besides the Brižinski (scrolls) Spomeniki, presentation of old Slovanic books and writings would be necessary for better understanding of our linguistic history. Slovenian grammar has quality and history which has been proven to be older than Latin.

Our researchers from Slovensko Primorje uncovered Slovenian authenticity in Europe and as far east as Asia Minor. Furthermore, they were even involved with defense of ancient Troy.

Tyrolea Glacier ejected a 5,300-year-old man's frozen body which was in unbelievably good shape. Respected Austrian writer Dr. Günter Nennig undeniably puts this "Ice Man" as an an-

(Continued on page 6)

Events...

Saturday, Oct. 10

St. Vitus Altar Society krofe sale in St. Vitus social room, 8 a.m. on.

Friday, Oct. 9

P.S.W.A. Circle 7 Fall Card Party, Waterloo Workmen's Hall, 1 to 4 p.m. Tickets \$2.50. Door prizes & refreshments.

Sunday, Oct. 11

St. Mary's School Alumni, 2nd Reunion. For tickets write Bea Jerkic, 414 E. 274 St., Euclid, OH 44132 and enclose a self-addressed envelope and check for \$15 made out to St. Mary's School Alumni.

Sunday, Oct. 11

Newburgh-Maple Hts. Pensioner Club dinner and dance. Serving at 2 p.m., music 3 to 7 at Slovenian National Home on E. 80th St. Donation \$13.

Sunday, Oct. 11

Annual Card Party and Raffle of Maximilian Court 2268 Catholic Order of Foresters in St. Vitus auditorium, 2 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 17

"Man of Year" dinner dance in Maple Heights Slovenian Home, 5050 Stanley Avenue, recognizing Lud Hrovat. Doors open 6:30, serving "family style" 7 - 8:30. Music for dancing 8 to midnight. Donation \$12. Call 661-9191, 439-8888, or 439-2696.

Sunday, October 18

Annual Artists and crafts Show and Sale sponsored by Slovenian American National Art Guild at the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Avenue, Euclid, Ohio.

Sunday, Oct. 18

Sunday afternoon dance, 4 to 8 p.m. at the West Park Slovenian Club, 4583 West 130 St., Cleveland. Music by Joey Tomsick.

Saturday, Oct. 24

Zarja Fall Concert beginning with sit-down dinner served 5 - 6:30 p.m., concert at 7 p.m., followed by dancing to Ray Polantz Orch. Tickets \$15 call 382-2258, 531-5542, or 531-8402.

Sunday, Oct. 25

St. Vitus Alumni Fifth Annual Honoree Day with noon Mass followed by family-style dinner in auditorium at 1:30. Reservations \$15 to Mr. F. Raymond Gobec, 10762 Wilson Mills Rd., Chardon, OH 44024. Call 431-3590 or 383-0701.

Sunday, Nov. 8

Slovenian Mass of thanksgiving to celebrate Slovenia's independence at St. John Cathedral, downtown Cleveland at 2 p.m. Bishop A. Edward Pevec is the main celebrant.

Sunday, Nov. 15

St. Vitus Centennial Novemberfest.

Nov. 14

Jadran Singing Society presents "Na sončni strani alp" at Slovenian Workmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo Rd. Dinner 5 to 6:30 p.m., program 7 to 8, dancing 8:30 to 12:30 a.m. Donation \$15.

Sunday, Nov. 15

Sunday afternoon dance at West Park Slovenian Club, 4583 West 130th St., Cleveland. Music by Al Markic.

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"Service To Render A More Perfect Tribute"

6 Slovenian Ice Man

(Continued from page 5)
cient part of old Slovenic people.

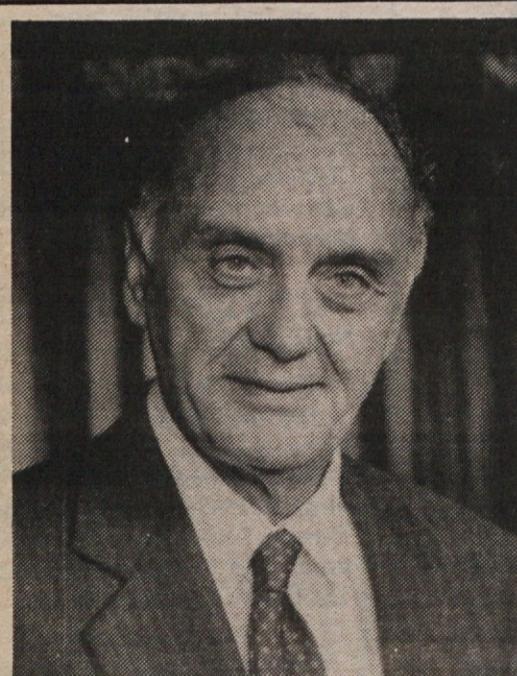
In an American book, "Western Civilization" and in similar publications with a thousand pages or more, Slovenians are given better review of evolution than in German, Italian, French or British publications. They all repeatedly claim — like they really know — that Slavic people migrated to Europe from some Asian marshlands, yet nobody is willing to proclaim any scientific conclusions. Linguists - Slovenian as well as others had a disdainful view of Veneti writings and they scorned at the possibility of deciphering Veneti's and Etruscan writings by studying old Slovenic languages — even the ministries of cultural history were criticizing and belittling Slovenian discoveries.

International borderline Slovenians — one Matej Bor from Primorsko noticed Slovenian language in Veneti writings. Matej Bor suddenly started reading these thousands of years old writings as if he recited his own poems. Joško Šavl is explaining the names with Slovenian origin all over Europe.

Ivan Tomažič put together a booklet which is easy to understand and presents obvious historical facts to the world at large. These enthusiasts are publishing in German and Italian, books where skillful and undeniable presentation of evidence about ancient Slovenic or Old Slovenic culture is an uncontested fact.

After a few minutes, one learns Veneti's alphabet, with the beauty of Slovenian language and expressions which appear on monuments over three thousand years old. What an astonishing discovery. One can feel overwhelming pride about the history that was denied to Slovenians. Suddenly you believe and feel like St. Thomas when he put his finger on Christ's palms. For those who understand Slovenian, the proof of "autochton" Slovenian existence, in all of central and eastern Europe is absolutely undeniable.

The books written about ancient history will have to be rewritten. Slovenians and all Slavic people can be proud of their historical roots to which nobody in Europe, but Basque people can compare.



Judge Nahra Re-Election Committee, Lee C. Weingart, Treasurer,
22035 Chagrin Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44122

When looking at writing on tablets, one determines immediately that our Slovenian ancestors wrote phonetically with letters that give base to our writing today — meaning our Slovenian, not English. Today's writing is updated somewhat, which means very little change in 4,000 years. When Egyptians still did their "picture writing" our forbears already used alphabet and they knew what grammar was.

Without hesitation a commission from all Slavic nations should be established to start a wide range of study about the old Slovenic language. Seminars and publications about these facts should be established.

On the Veneti's tablets it is surprising how the word Cry (ekati - jekati - today's form vekati) is still in use with similar spellings. To all verbs Veneti added "o" on the end. Today in Dolenjsko they still add that same "o" — žalujejo, trpijo, jokajo, morijo, etc.

Everyday greetings "Osti jarej" has 4,000 years of history. For those who know Slovenian should remember, "Jare gospode," "Jare Pšenice," and "jarega ječmena" as they call it in Dolenjsko, for "ostj" it is no different now. On tablets, the "toti" from Štajersko is found.

That awesome discovery cannot be explained in one short article. Information on the subject is available, please look for it. You should look at your roots with pride.

One would expect a worldwide flurry of intellectual activity, especially among Slavic scholars. You would expect them to be rummaging through Slovenian and Italian museums.

Assistance of any kind should be given to verify these claims made by amateur historians from Primorsko. In Slovenian schools some serious interest is expected for these three Slovenian heroes. Can you imagine what would happen if these writings were in Hebrew? Do you remember the Dead Sea Scrolls? The scrolls did not reveal anything new, while this monumental discovery opens new history of ancient Europe in connection with the Slovenian history.

This discovery not only fills us with national pride, it returns our dignity that was stolen from us during the last 1,000 years. To the three great Slovenian men — we are glad this discovery happened in our lifetime. Please keep up the good work. — Josef Lah

Arline Krizan sings in Euclid concert

The Euclid Civic Chorus will present its Fall Concert on Sunday, Oct. 18 at 3 p.m. in the auditorium of Forest Park Middle School in Euclid. The program will feature the music of Andrew Lloyd Webber.

Special guest performers will include Arline Debelak-Krizan and the St. Vitus Children's Choir.

Ms Debelak-Krizan will be singing "Memory" from the musical "Cats." She will also lead the combined choruses in a sing-a-long of old favorites.

The St. Vitus children will sing selections from Walt Disney's "Beauty and the Beast." The Euclid Civic Chorus will be featured in selections from Webber's "Phantom of the Opera" and "The Music Man" by Meredith Willson.

Arline Debelak-Krizan is the newly appointed director of music at St. Robert Bellarmine parish in Euclid and regular guest performer at St. Vitus church in Cleveland.

The Euclid Civic Chorus is under the direction of David W. Krizan. He is also director of music at St. Vitus church and director of the St. Vitus Children's Choir.

Forest Park Middle School is at 27000 Elinore Ave. Elinore is the first traffic light north of the freeway exit at E. 260th St. Turn right and the school is at the end of the street. There will be an admission charge of \$3 per person.

APPLE DELIGHT

3 whole eggs
1-3/4 c. granulated sugar
1 c. cooking oil
2 c. unsifted flour
3/4 c. chopped walnuts
1 t. (level) salt
1 level t. baking soda
1 level t. cinnamon
6 medium pared and sliced apples (as for pie)

In large mixing bowl put 3 eggs and sugar and beat for 2 minutes on medium speed. Then add the cooking oil, flour, baking soda, salt and cinnamon. Beat on high speed for 3 minutes.

With a wooden spoon mix in sliced apples and walnuts. Batter will be thick.

Bake in a well greased and floured 13 x 9 x 2" pan for 45 to 50 minutes in a 350 degree oven. Cool in pan on rack. When completely cool then sprinkle or sift on powdered sugar, slice in squares and serve.

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Judge Nahra — Served as a Probate Court Judge for 3 years.
Judge Nahra — Is presently a Judge of the Court of Appeals.
Judge Nahra — Practiced Law for 16 years.
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X JOSEPH J. NAHRA

Slovenian Artists and Crafts Show

The Slovenian American National Art Guild holds its annual Artists and Crafts Show and Sale on Sunday, October 18 at the Slovenian Society Home, 20713 Recher Ave., Euclid. Hours are 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. and there is no charge for admission.

Featured will be original art work, quality crafts, demonstrations, food and refreshments. A pastry table will have sweets for every taste.

This is a golden opportunity to spend time with talented persons who take pride in their art creations and crafts, and some 30 members have signed up for booth space.

Much worldwide attention is focused on Slovenia and

here is an opportunity to select a rendition of famous Lake Bled or possibly dancers in nationality costume. Of course, there are many other paintings and items from which to choose.

Ongoing demonstrations will be highlighted throughout the afternoon. A "free" drawing will be held on the half-hour for those in attendance.

Next year is the 20th year for the Art Guild, which marks a history of community involvement, commitment and support, providing the 3rd dimension in culture, art and heritage. Membership continues to be available to interested persons in this unique, one-of-a-kind organization.

—Doris Sadar



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VESTI IZ SLOVENIJE

Negativne ocene o bodočnosti držav, izišlih iz bivše Jugoslavije: Slovenija edina pozitivna izjema — Veče angažiranje ZDA?

Komentarji v vodilnih ameriških časopisih in revijah zadnje tedne poudarjajo v svojih zaključkih predvsem to, da čaka države, ki so nastale iz bivše Jugoslavije, nič dobra prihodnost. Pisci izražajo dvome predvsem o tem, ali imajo te države sploh kakšno realno možnost, da obstajajo in omogočajo svojemu prebivalstvu dostojno, sodobno življeno v družbeno-ekonomskem smislu. Pri vsem tem razmišljaju so pa pisci enotni glede bodočnosti ene teh novih držav in sicer Slovenije. Soglašajo, da ima Slovenija največjo možnost za uspešno uveljavljanje kot država in družba. Najbolj pesimistični menijo največ, da od vseh bivših jugoslovanskih republik, je Slovenija na daleč najboljšem mestu.

Najnovejši primer takega razmišljanja je bil daljši članek, ki je izšel v *Wall Street Journalu* pretekelo sredo. Novinarja Roger Thurow in Tony Horwitz poročata iz bosansko-hercegovskega mesta Mostarja o sovraštih, ki jih izpričujejo tako Srbi in Hrvati kakor Muslimani, eden proti drugim. Navajata številne primere zločinov, ki jih zagrešujejo eni proti drugim. Srbi držijo prvo mesto, vendar niso edini. Novinarja citirata zločine Hrvatov zoper Srbe, ki še živijo v Hrvaski itd. Primerjajo nastajajoči položaj v BiH, delih Hrvake, v bodoče pa gotovo še na Kosovu in celo Makedoniji s tistim, ki ga je svet priča na Srednjem vzhodu. Iste nacionalne in verske mržnje — z isto dolgoročno posledico: vojna, ubijanje, zločinstvo, gospodarsko ter tudi družbeno in politično zaostajanje za ostalim svetom.

Pri vsej izredno zanimivi analizi pa novinarja posvečata samo del enega stavka Sloveniji, v njem pa dopuščata, da je le Slovenija »možna« izjema črni sliki o prihajajoči bodočnosti, ki jo podajata za ostale bivše republike SFRJ. Krajši oris za Slovenijo v ločenem članku poudarja, da je Slovenija najbolj zahodnoevropsko orientirana od vseh republik bivše SFRJ, da je povprečni letni dohodek na prebivalca 7 tisoč dolarjev, kar je pa desetkrat več od dohodka prebivalca nekaterih južnih predelov bivše SFRJ.

Sestanek delegacij slovenske in hrvaške vlade potrdil različno gledanje na številne zadeve medsebojnega interesa

V sredo, 30. septembra, sta se v vili Prekriže v Zagrebu sestali slovenski in hrvaški vladni delegaciji. Slovensko delegacijo je vodil predsednik vlade dr. Janez Drnovšek, hrvaško pa hrvaški predsednik vlade Hrvoje Šarinić. Slovensko delegacijo so poleg Drnovška sestavili vladna podpredsednika dr. Jože Pučnik in Herman Rigelnik ter ministri dr. Dimitrij Rupel, Mitja Gaspari, Igor Bavcar in Marjan Kranjc.

Pretekli četrtek je dnevnik *Slovenec* takole poročal o sestanku: »Po pogovorih sta premiera izjavila, da je srečanje potekalo v ozračju razumevanja in da so bili pogovori odprtji, zahtevni in koristni.

Predsednik hrvaške vlade inženir Hrvoje Šarinić je na novinarski konferenci po srečanju rezultate pogovorov označil kot minimum razumevanja, dodal je tudi, da so bili pogovori težki. Dr. Drnovšek je pa dejal, da je bilo srečanje pomembno, ker je prekinilo obdobje zastoja v stikih med državama, koristno pa je bilo tudi zato, ker so se razgovori spustili na realna tla.

Hrvaška vlada je slovensko obvestila, da sabor ne bo ratificiral sporazuma o go-

spodarskem sodelovanju, ki ga je slovenski parlament že ratificiral. V 30 dneh bo Hrvaška pripravila nov osnutek sporazuma, ki bo temelj za gospodarsko sodelovanje med državama. Delegaciji sta se namreč dogovorili, da bodo pripravili nov gospodarski sporazum, ki bo upošteval sedanje stanje.«

Pretekli potek sta v Slovencu izšla dva komentarja, ki sta bila dokaj kritična do dr. Drnovška, kar je za opozicijski list sicer razumljivo. Branka Lekovac je predsednika slovenske vlade garala predvsem zato, ker naj bi bil Drnovšek popustil glede hrvaških želja za prednost gradnje ceste med Šentiljem in Zagrebom, ki jo Hrvatje smatrajo za skoro živiljenjskega pomena zaradi povezave z Zahodno Evropo. Slovenija vidi večjo prednost v gradnji cestne povezave med Madžarsko in Italijo, seveda standstotno preko slovenskega ozemlja. O tem in drugih obstoječih razlikah v gledanjih slovenske in hrvaške strani je v komentarju »Kjer se prepričata dva,...« razmišljaj Davor Gjenero, pri tem pa ponudil zanimiv kontekst sedanjemu stanju odnosov med Slovenijo in Hrvaško:

»Odnosi med Hrvaško in Slovenijo so bili med njunim osamosvajanjem dobrni. V hrvaški javnosti je imela Slovenija, pa tudi njeni politiki, poseben status. Trezni analitički se tedaj z emocionalnimi izbruhi 'o zgodovinski ljubezni' niso strinjali, ampak so govorili, da gre za interesno zavezništvo. Obe državi sta imeli skupnega nasprotnika - velikosrbski beografski režim in boljevistično armado. Ko se je začela vojna v Sloveniji, je hrvaška javnost svoji oblasti zelo zamerila, ker Hrvaška ni stopila na slovensko stran.

Začetek samostojnega življenja obeh držav je hitro izničil 'zgodovinsko ljubezen', naraščati pa je začela nestrpnost. Hrvaška je bila presenečena, da je Slovenija slovensko-hrvaško mejo razumela resno. Hrvaška politika, ki nima občutka za taktilko, je 'pripravila' nekaj incidentov z ribiči v Piranskem zalivu. Odgovor slovenskega ministra Rupla je bil enako 'taktičen', ko je zagrozil, da bo Slovenija internacionalizirala spor glede morske meje, in ko je sosednjo državo označil za sokrivca za vojno v Bosni. Spori zaradi meje ne prikrivajo bistva, Hrvaška in Slovenija si želita svoj razvoj zasnovati na položaju med Zahodom in Vzhodom. Radi bi prevzeli prometni tok iz srednje Evrope proti Jadranu in se uveljavili kot hrbtenica prenosa znanja in tehnologije proti vzhodni Evropi in Bližnjem vzhodu (v ZDA: srednji vzhod). Hrvaška se čuti ogroženo, ker Slovenija razvija cestno povezavo od madžarske meje proti Kopru in Trstu, promet od Maribora proti Zagrebu in Reki pa se očitno zmanjšuje. V nekdanji jugoslovanski državi je bila Istra dejansko del slovenskega gospodarskega prostora, ki je bila z vso infrastrukturno oprta na slovensko zaledje. Izguba bogatega in turistično privlačnega področja je za Slovenijo resnična izguba in suvereni državi morata zanj poiskati nadomestilo.

Problemi so resni, vendar si morata državi prizadavati, da jih bosta rešili sami. Če bi morala v sporih razsojati mednarodna arbitraža, bi to resno ogrožilo ugled obeh držav. To pa bi bila voda na mlin skupnim sprotnikom, tistim, ki bi Hrvaško in Slovenijo želeli spet videti v mejah nekakšne nove Jugoslavije.«

Prihodnjič: Pretekli teden je Slovenija začela dobivati nove, prave tolarje. O tem bomo prihodnjič podrobnejše poročali, skupaj s posnetkom tisočtolarskega bankovca. Iz Avstralije se je vrnil Lojze Peterle. Tudi o tem obisku bomo poročali.

Veleposlaništvo Republike Slovenije
1300 19th Street, N.W. Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20036
tel: (202) 828-1650
(202) 828-1653

Obvestilo o možnosti volitev po pošti

1. — V skladu z Zakonom o volitvah v državnem zbor, ki ga je sprejel slovenski parlament (Uradni list R.Slovenije, leta II, št. 44/92), bodo lahko volili po pošti slovenski državljanji, ki v tujini prebivajo začasno ali stalno. Volitve bodo 6. decembra 1992.

Veleposlaništvo Republike Slovenije v Washingtonu je preverilo pri ustreznih ameriških organih, da je mogoče voliti po pošti in da to nima negativnih posledic na dvojno državljanstvo. ZDA tolerirajo, da dvojni državljan volijo v tuji državi, nikakor pa tega ne pospešujejo in pri izvedbi samih volitev z ničemer ne želijo sodelovati.

2. — Slovenski državljan, ki želi glasovati po pošti, mora to svojo odločitev sporočiti sam (ne preko Veleposlaništva) pisno ali po faxu najkasneje do 6. novembra (30 dni pred dnem glasovanja) na naslov:

Republiška volilna komisija
Resljeva 14
61000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA

Fax: (iz ZDA) — 011-38-61-131-269

Republiški volilni komisiji je treba slovensko državljanstvo dokazati s tem, da se v prošnji navede številka slovenskega potnega lista (če ga imate), ali tako, da se prošnji priloži fotokopija potrdila o slovenskem državljanstvu, fotokopija odločbe o sprejetju v slovensko državljanstvo, ali fotokopija izpisa iz rojstne matične knjige, v katerem je izrecno vpisano slovensko državljanstvo.

Zaradi določitve volilne enote, je treba v prošnji Republiški volilni komisiji navesti Vaš naslov v Sloveniji. Če tega nimate, potem je potrebno navesti Vaše zadnje prebivališče v Sloveniji ali mesto oziroma kraj, v katerem želite voliti.

Prošnjo je treba podpisati in v njej navesti natančen naslov, na katerega Vam bo Republiška volilna komisija dostavila volilni karton in glasovalnico.

3. — Ko bodo v Parlamentu Republike Slovenije sprejeti izvedbeni predpisi glede volitev, in ko bomo od Republiške volilne komisije prejeli ustrezna natančna navodila, bo Veleposlaništvo o tem, kako bo potekalo overjanje volilnih kartonov, ponovno obvestilo naše državljanje v ZDA.

Informacijo o volitvah se lahko dobi na Veleposlaništvu, za zvezne države New York, New Jersey in države Nove Anglije pa tudi na Generalnem konzulatu Republike Slovenije v New Yorku, tel. (212) 702-4884.

Washington, D.C., 5. oktober 1992.

Bralcem sporočamo, da več informacije o tem pri nas nimamo, bomo pa seveda objavljali vsa morebitna bodoča pojasnila, ki jih bo posredovalo Veleposlaništvo R Slovenia v ZDA.

Koledar društvenih prireditev

OKTOBER

11. — Klub upokojencev Slovenske pristave priredi koline na SP.

11. — Klub upokojencev v Nevburgu-Maple Hts. priredi kosilo in ples. Kosilo ob 2h, ples od 3. do 7., v SND na E. 80 St.

18. — Oltarno društvo fare Marije Vnebovzete priredi kosilo, v šolski dvorani.

18. — Občni zbor Slovenske pristave.

24. — Štajerski klub priredi vsakoletno martinovanje v SND na St. Clairju. Igra Tone Klepec orkester.

25. — Klub graduantov sve-

vidske šole priredi kosilo v farnem avditoriju. Sv. maša opoldne, kosilo ob 1.30.

NOVEMBER

8. — Slovenska zahvalna sv. maša v stolnici sv. Janeza, za neodvisno Republiko Slovenijo. Ob 2. pop. Glavni celebrant škof A. Edward Pevec.

14. — Pevski zbor Jadran priredi jesenski koncert v SDD na Waterloo Rd.

14. — Belokranjski klub priredi martinovanje, v SND na St. Clair Ave. Igra Tone Klepec orkester.

15. — Novemberfest pri Sv. Vidu.

DECEMBER

4. — Slovensko ameriški kulturni svet priredi »Večer s škofom Pevcem«, na Borromeu. (dalje na str. 11)

Organizacije vabimo, da nam sporočajo datume njihovih prireditev, načrtovanih za leto 1993.

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Nadškof dr. ALOJZIJ ŠUŠTAR:

ETIKA PREHODNEGA ČASA

I. del

Kar so se začele velike spremembe v vzhodni in srednji Evropi in tudi pri nas v Sloveniji, se čedalje bolj zavedamo, da živimo v nekem prehodnem času. Preteklost se je hitreje, kakor smo mislili, zrušila, a veliko stvari iz te preteklosti je še ostalo in sedanjost je zato izredno negotova in nejasna; predvsem pa je polno vprašanj, kakšna bo naša prihodnost.

Zavest tega prehodnega časa je močna pri vseh, ki se zanimajo za dogajanje v Evropi in pri nas. Še dolgo bo treba govoriti o preteklosti in jo razčesci. Zelo trezno bo treba presojati sedanjost v duhovni, ideološki in politični zmedri in zelo potrebljivo bo treba iskati pot v prihodnosti.

Morda so za ta prehodni čas značilna predvsem tri razočaranja. Prvo je razočaranje nad preteklostjo, posebno pri tistih, ki so vse zdali na ideologiji komunizma in realnega socializma ter obetali velike uspehe na vseh področjih, posebno tudi na gospodarskem. Zdaj pa doživljajo polom, po nekaterih deželah še veliko hujši kakor v Sloveniji.

Drugo je razočaranje nad uspehi sprememb. Ne gre vse tako hitro, kakor so si nekateri predstavljal. Mislili so, če le spremenimo imena, programe in načrte, se bodo spremenili tudi ljudje in razmere in vse bo postalo drugačno. Zdaj se je pokazalo, da to nikakor ni mogoče in da so težave čedalje večje.

Tretje razočaranje pa je razočaranje nad tistimi, ki so nam obljudljali rešitev z novimi predlogi, bodisi s tržnim gospodarstvom ali z demokracijo ali s pomočjo iz zahodne Evrope. Vsi ti pomočniki niso bili tako uspešni, kakor so mislili sami, in predvsem ne tako,

kakor smo pričakovali tudi mi.

Prehodni čas ima svoje posebne nevarnosti. Zaradi razočaranj nad preteklostjo in nad sedanostjo, zaradi negotovosti o prihodnosti obstaja nevarnost, da bi zavračali vse preteklo, kot da bi bilo vse samo slabo. Preteklost obsojam brez vsakega razločevanja. Treba je izredno veliko čuta za razločevanje, pa tudi čuta za pravičnost, da ne bi zavračali vsega v preteklosti kot slabo, temveč da bi videli, kaj je bilo tudi dobrega. Seveda je treba pri tem upoštevati ceno, za katero je bilo mogoče uresničiti to dobro, in se vprašati, kaj vse bi bilo mogoče uresničiti, ko bi ne bili pod tako močnim pritiskom ideologije.

Ker so neuspehi tako očitni in ker jih doživljamo tudi ob današnjem novem iskanju in novih oblikah, se veliko ljudi polaščata malodušnost in obupanost. Nekateri tožijo, da postaja vse še veliko slabše in prav hrepenijo po starih časih, ko je bilo vsaj nekaj jasno, kjer so lahko samo ubogali, sprejemali navodila od zgoraj in sami zavračali odgovornost na druge ter se pri tem čutili popolnoma neodgovorne za razmere.

Velika nevarnost pa obstaja v tem, da je po mnenju nekaterih mogoče najti pot v prihodnost s staro miselnostjo in s staro etiko oziroma pomanjkanjem etike, bodisi kar zadeva delo, odgovornost, zavzetost, poštenost, resnicoljubnost in spoštovanje tistih temeljnih pravnih ureditev, brez katerih ni mogoče živeti v družbi. Danes čedalje bolj odkrivamo, kaj vse se je dogajalo v nekdajni družbi in kaj se nadaljuje še danes. Sebičnost je vedno velika skušnjava, posebno za tiste, ki imajo oblast.

Da so se v preteklosti tisti, ki so bili na oblasti, bodisi v gospodarstvu ali političnem življenu, sebično in nepošteno okoristili, ni nikakršna skrivnost.

Zaradi trdoživosti pretekle miselnosti doživljamo neke vrste ohromelost v iskanju novih oblik. Manjka iniciativnosti in pripravljenosti, da bi iskali nove poti, nove delovne načine, nove oblike in tudi tveganja. Nedvomno imamo veliko poskusov v tržnem gospodarstvu in raznih zasebnih agencijah, pa naj gre za turizem ali za založbe ali za izobraževalne ponudbe. Nekatere stvari so tako malo premisljene in utemeljene, da že po kratkem času doživijo popoln neuspeh. Treba se je učiti iz izkušenj pri nas, pa tudi v tujini, da bi na pravi način našli pravilne oblike, ki so uspešne na novi podlagi poštenosti in medsebojnega zaupanja v resnično demokratični družbi.

Najlažji izgovor za vse težave je seveda zvrčanje krivde na druge. Pod prejšnjo vlado so nekateri vso krivdo zvrčali na predsednika vlade. Kdor zvrča vso krivdo samo na druge in nikdar noče priznati svojih napak, pokaže, da mu ni mar skupna blaginja naroda in države, temveč sledi samo svoji sebičnosti ter uveljavljanju svojih koristi in oblasti na račun drugih.

Nenehno doživljamo zahteve, naj drugi naredijo to in to. Malo pa je tistih, ki so pripravljeni zastaviti svoje moči, pa naj gre za gospodarstvo, šolstvo, zdravstvo, javna občina, za medsebojno zaupanje ali za medsebojno pomoč na socialnem področju. Šele takrat, ko bo vsak pripravljen zastaviti svoje moči in bodo tudi stranke in skupine pokazale, da s poštenim delom prispevajo k blaginji slovenskega naroda, smemo upati, da se bo kaj spremenilo.

Etika prehodnega časa pomeni za vse, ki se zanimajo za javno življenje, in zlasti za kristjane, posebne izzive. Prvi tak izliv je, da skušamo čim jasneje spoznati dejansko stanje in trezno ugotoviti, kako je pri nas, tudi na podlagi socio-loških raziskav. Zavedamo se, da raziskave in ugotovitve javnega mnenja nikdar ne pokazejo popolne resnice. Nevarnost pospoljevanja je zelo velika. Vendar se moramo skušati čim bolj spogledati z dejanskim stanjem, ne zapirati oči pred negativnimi pojavi, slabimi stvarmi, ne napihovati uspehov, na drugi strani pa tudi ne zamolčevati dobrega, kolikor ga je bilo mogoče uresničiti v preteklih časih in kolikor se dogaja danes.

S samim vzduhovanjem, kako je hudo in slabo, ne bomo dosegli ničesar. Dokler bomo le tarnali in obtoževali drug drugega in zavračali krivdo na druge, se ne bo nič spremenilo. Treba se je odločiti, da nekaj naredimo sami. Bolje je narediti nekaj malega, vendar res dobro, kakor pa samo vzduhovati nad slabim.

Nujno so nam potrebni na... (dalje na str. 10)

Za obnovo v Žužemberku požgane cerkve

Že smo bili objavili dopis o nabiralni akciji za obnovo od partizanov požgane cerkve v Žužemberku. Sledi krajši dopis č.g. Franca Povirk, župnika in dekana v Žužemberku, ki nam ga je posredoval njegov v Euclidu, O. živeči brat Janez:

Od nekaterih bralcev Ameriške domovine sem bil vprašan, če tudi jaz sprejemam prispevke za požgano cerkev v Žužemberku. Seveda to rad delam in sem z veseljem vsem povedal, da me je moj brat France prosil, da bi tudi jaz pomagal, s sledečimi besedami:

»Janez, prosim te, pomagaj mi! Prišel sem zopet izpod strehe pod kap! Po dekreту ljubljanskega metropolita nadškofa dr. Alojzija Šuštarja, sem zapustil 15. avgusta t.l. mojo Krko, in veliko mojih prijateljev in dobrih faranov, in šel pomagat celiti najbolj skelečo rano, staro 47 let, ki je bila kraju zadana med drugo svetovno vojno. Res je, da na tej Kalvariji nisem sam, kot je bil Jezus na veliki petek, ko so stali ob njem samo mati Marija, Magdalena in sv. Janez. Kot ste čitali nedavno v Družini, se je 6. septembra gori zbrala velika množica vernikov na tem opustošenem kraju. Molili smo seveda kot Slovenci, tudi lepo peli, to z eno mislijo in vročo željo v srcu, da tu, v Suhi krajini, spet odstranimo trnje in grmovje in najdemo s pametnim dialogom spet studenec sedmerih milosti. Za vse vaše žrtve, kar mi boste mogli gmotno pomagati, se vas bom rad spominjal pri sv. mašah.

Župnik in dekan v Žužemberku, Franc Povirk«

Vaše darove lahko pošljete torej na sledeči naslov: Janez Povirk, 1834 Kapel Dr., Euclid, OH 44117, tel. 486-0713.



Na posnetku sta brata č.g. Franc Povirk in g. Janez Povirk.

(Foto: Ivanka Povirk, 1977)

Novi župnik za cerkev sv. Križa v Fairfieldu, »Vinska trgatev« v soboto, 24. oktobra

FAIRFIELD, Conn. - Z velikim veseljem sporočamo, da imamo pri fari sv. Križa novoča slovenskega duhovnika, č.g. Milana Dimiča, ki je prišel avgusta letos iz Slovenije. Veliko je bilo govoric in prošenj, da bi dobili zopet slovenskega duhovnika — in sedaj ga imamo! Zopet je slovenska sv. maša in so tudi drugi obredi v slovenščini. Č.g. Dimič je s tem velika pomoč farnemu župniku g. Georgu, ki je itak tako navdušen, da se ohranijo slovenski običaji pri cerkvi in pri slovenski skupnosti. Gospod Milan je prav zato prišel med nas, kajti ima zanimanje za delo med nami Slovenci in Slovenkami.

Res je pa, celo odločilno, da zavisi od nas glede ohranjanja slovenskosti, moramo pač skupaj delati in drug drugemu pomagati ter spodbujati. Sv. Križ v Fairfieldu je namreč nača edino zbirališče-center-vodja itd. Če želimo ostati skupnost, jo moramo podpirati in ohraniti.

Vinska trgatev — V soboto, 24. oktobra, bomo imeli vsakoletno prireditev s plesom pri Sv. Križu, katerega naslov je 750 Tahmore Drive, Fairfield, Conn. Pričela se bo ob osmih zvečer. Za ples bo igral ansambel Kristali iz New Yorka. Na raz-

polago bo domača hrana, in tudi za pijačo bo preskrbljeno. Naša »vinska trgatev« bo torej zopet lepa prilika za snidenje starih znancev in prijateljev. Ta prireditev je pri nas že postala tradicionalna, saj traja že čez 30 let, z redkimi izjemami je sedaj tudi še edina slovenska zabava pri Sv. Križu.

Naj bo vinska trgatev 24. oktobra prva prilika, da izkažemo g. Milantu, da imamo tudi zabavne in kulturne prireditve, s tem pa da tudi poudarjam našo željo, da bi tako delali tudi v bodoče.

Pridite na zabavo vsi, ki se veselite v slovenski družbi. Pripeljite tudi mladino, saj bo zabave za vse.

Za več informacije, poklici g. Jožeta Višinskija na 377-4902, zvečer pa 452-5341.

Anton Malenšek

Cenejši telefonski poklici v Slovenijo

Prejšnji teden smo omenili, da je telefonska družba AT&T začenši z 28. septembrom znižala ceno za poklice v Slovenijo oziroma da je podaljšala za dve uri čas zjutraj, ko lahko svojce, prijatelje ali pa poslovno pokličete po telefonu v Slovenijo. Sledi tekst — začuda v slovenščini — iz AT&T.

»AT&T je naznani, da bo ... (dalje na str. 9)

Intervju s prof. Vinkom Lipovcem

(nadaljevanje in konec)

• Kam po vašem mnenju pluje Slovenija?

Kakorkoli človek gleda, prek časopisja sledi dogodkom, ima občutek, da je duh te dobe oziroma vpliv polstoljetne indoktrinacije še tako močan, da se večina ljudi tega niti ne zaveda. Pogovarjam se, poslušam in slišim ponavljanje starih marksističnih fraz. Sicer sta pretekli le dve leti od vzpostavitev demokracije, a je očitno, da novi čas še ni pognal globokih korenin. Kljub dobrji volji neštetih ljudi, med njimi tudi vašega lista Slovence, vse kaže, da bo treba čakati še veliko let, da bo tu zavladala prava demokracija.

Vrednote bodo morale dobiti svoje mesto v družbi. Vse preveč je potrošniške miselnosti, duhovna plat življenja še ni dobila mesta, ki ji gre. Moč naroda se kaže v tem, da točno vemo, kaj in kam hočemo. Brez resnične moralne osnove ne more živeti in uspevati noben narod. To nam kaže zgodovina vse od starih Grkov, Babiloncev, prek srednjega veka do danes.

Slovenija je dejansko potrebna duhovne obnove. Če nekatere moti krščanska etika, je to čudno, saj sta stari Rim in Grčija temeljila tudi na taki etiki, ki je v bistvu enaka naši. Komunisti so veliko govorili o humanizmu s človeško podobo. Vendar, ko se s temi ljudmi pogovarjam, beremo in poslušamo njihove izjave, resno dvomimo v humanizem ljudi, ki so šli skozi režimske sole.

• Če vas prav razumem: ni dovolj demokracijo zgolj razglasiti, potrebna je notranja preobrazba človeka, ki bo privedla tudi do ekonomskega napredka. Saj je na tem zrasla tudi Amerika?

• Ste ameriški državljan. Ali bi zaprosili oziroma so vam ponudili slovenski potni list?



FANTJE NA VASI OB PETNAJSTLETNICI.

Preteklo soboto zvečer je clevelandski moški pevski zbor Fantje na vasi praznoval svojo petnajstletnico s koncertom v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clairju. Dvorana je bila izre-

dno lepo zasedena, z za razliko od drugih prireditv zelo veliko mladih in mlajših. Tiskan koncertni spored je vseboval 21 pesmi. Dopis o koncertu hoste našli v angleškem delu. Na posnetku vidite »Fante« med krasno uspelim koncertom.

šnim namenom je bilo ustavljeno?

Ko sem bral izjavo, sem bil zaprapaden, da se lahko izobrazen človek, univerzitetni profesor, tako izrazi. Nerazumljivo je, da tak človek ostaja v demokratični vladi. Če bi pri nas minister izjavil kaj takega, bi mu v naslednjem trenutku rekli hvala lepa. In potem Ljubljana sklene, da bodo istega ministra poslali v Kanado in Ameriko na pogovore s predstavniki politične emigracije. To je absolutni nesmisel. Politična emigracija se s takimi ljudmi ni pripravljena pogovarjati. Pogovarjati se je pripravljena z vsemi dobratmernimi ljudmi, ne pa z ljudmi s tako miselnostjo. Res je, da se je dr. Prunk kasneje opravičil, ampak s tem besednim opravičilom ni mogel izbrisati vtisa, ki ga je naredil. Izjava je izraz njegove miselnosti ali miselnosti vlade, katere član je.

• Je pospeševanje demokracije vaš osnovni namen?

Da, kar zadeva Slovenijo. Drugače je naše delo osredotočeno tudi na organiziranje Slovencev v Ameriki in ohranjanju slovenske zavesti in slovenstva nasploh.

• Ste ameriški državljan. Ali bi zaprosili oziroma so vam ponudili slovenski potni list?

Slovenskega potnega lista nisem iskal, ker se mi zdi, da

ga ne potrebujem. Na notranjem ministrstvu so izjavili, da me kot slovenskega državljanega niso nikoli črtali, ampak da nisem v spisku slovenskih državljanov, ker me ni bilo v Sloveniji. Povedali so, da je vse, kar je potrebno storiti, da prijavim mojo prisotnost in predložim poročni list. Ta bi dokazal, da je tudi moja žena, ki je po rodu iz Stražišča pri Kranju, slovenska državljanica.

• Nekateri pa so imeli več težav.

Veliko ljudi, ki so bili pri domobrancih, misli, da jim je Slovenija vzela državljanstvo in da će ga hočejo spet pridobiti, morajo zanj prositi. Ljudem to ni pogodu in se sprašujejo, čemu naj bi prosili za nekaj, kar je njihovo že po rojstvu. V maju in juniju, ko je potekal rok za prijavo, je bilo veliko slabe volje. Ta se je pomirila šele takrat, ko je vlada

C E N E J Š I

(nadaljevanje s str. 8)

naročnikom, ki kličejo Slovenijo, ponudil vsaki dan dve dodatni uri za uporabo pri 40% znižanih standardnih cenah.

Z 28. septembrom naročniki, ki direktno pokličejo številke v Sloveniji, lahko uporabijo podaljšani AT&T cenejši čas, veljaven od polnoči do 7. zjutraj — dve uri več od doseganjega. Cena pogovora je \$1.33 za prvo minuto in 75 centov za vsako naslednjo.

“AT&T podaljšuje čas znižane tarife za pogovore, da bi potrošnikom omogočil lažji doseg njihovih prijateljev in ljubljenih v Sloveniji”, je rekel Dennis McLynn, AT&T direktor mednarodnega prometa.

AT&T standardna cena pogovora za Slovenijo (veljavna od 1. pop. do polnoči) je \$2.33 za prvo minuto in \$1.25 za vsako naslednjo. Nekoliko znižana cena (veljavna od 7. zj. do 1. pop.) je \$1.67 za prvo minuto in 94 centov za vsako nadaljnjo minuto.“

Za tiste bralce, ki kličejo svojce in druge stranke v Sloveniji, in ki niso vedeli, kakšne so točne cene za vsak dnevni čas, bodo ti podatki koristni. Omenjeno sporočilo AT&T sicer ne omenja, da so cene nižje tudi ob sobotah in nedeljah.

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel

izjavila, da je bilo državljanstvo odvzeto le nekaj sto osebam, ki so imenoma navedene, in da vsem ostalim to ni bilo vzeto ter bo zakon o pridobitvi slovenskega državljanstva podaljšan vsaj za eno leto. Tako so se ljudje malo pomirili.

• Za vas kot ameriškega državljanja je samoumevno, da lahko volite na kateremkoli veleposlaništvu vaše države po vsem svetu. Na Slovenskem pa je bilo o tem, ali naj bi omogočili našim državljanom voliti v tujini na konzulatu, izrečenih veliko nepotrebnih besed. Se vam ne zdi to čudno?

Kot ameriški državljan imamo pravico sodelovati pri vsakih volitvah. Pri nas je postopek zelo preprost. Če bivamo v tujini ali drugem volilnem okrožju, se obrnemo na domače volilno okrožje in pošljemo nam volilnico, ki jo izpolnímo in pošljemo nazaj.

Če je za Slovence prezapleteno, da bi se volitve opravile po pošti, obstaja možnost, da bi poslaništva v posameznih državah pošljala te volilnice in ljudje bi jih tja tudi vračali. Stvar ni težavna, če je zraven tudi dobra volja. Obstaja pa sum, da nekateri tega ne želijo.

Levičarske stranke se zavajajo, da bodo tisti, ki se bodo volitev udeležili, volili bolj desne kandidate. Staronaseljenici se za volitve malo zanimajo. Drugače je s političnimi emigrantmi; njeni člani se jih bodo verjetno udeležili. Razumljivo je, da režim in stranke, ki ne pričakujejo podpore pri emigraciji, tej njihovi pravici nasprotujejo.

• Kako se počutiš kot ameriški Slovenec? Čutite kdaj razdvojenost med Ameriko in Slovenijo.

Ne. Naj odgovorim s primerom: z ženo sva po televiziji gledala prenos košarkarske tekme z olimpijskih iger. Hrvaska je igrala z ZDA. Žena me je spraševala, za koga bom navijal, odgovoril sem ji, da smo pač zdaj v Ameriki. Eno je kri,

(dalje na str. 10)



V tihi žalosti naznanjamo, da nas je 27. septembra 1992, zapustil naš ljubljeni mož, oče in stari oče

DR. ZDRAVKO KALAN

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IZDAJAMO TUDI ZDRAVILA

ZA RAČUN POMOČI DRŽAVE

OHIO. — AID FOR AGED

PREScriptions

Nekaj misli o slovenskih izseljencih danes

V znamenju korenin

Andrej Vovko

Nobenega dvoma ni, da je vprašanje slovenskega izseljevanja eno najbolj bolečih in tragičnih v naši zgodovini. Pomenilo je in deloma še vedno pomeni tisto reko tisočev in desetisočev Slovencev, ki se je zlasti od konca prejšnjega stoletja zlivala v tujino, na vse celine sveta in se po krutih zakonitostih najrazličnejših »talilnih loncev« v znatni meri spremnjava v Američane, Nemce, Francoze, Avstralce... Njihova usoda je navdajala z bolečino celo pregovorno trezen znanstveni um, kakršnega je premogel veliki slovenski zgodovinar pokojni akademik dr. Fran Zwitter; ta je o naši izseljenski »krvaveči rani« pisal prav lirično.

Izseljensko vprašanje je boleče za vsak narod, za številčno majhen narod še neprimerno bolj. Vendar pa smo ljudje pogosto podobni drevesom — imamo svoje korenine. Tudi tisti slovenski izseljeni, ki ne govorijo, celo ne razumejo več slovensko, se pogosto zavedo teh svojih korenin ter tako nekje v globini in pogosto zelo osebno ostajajo povezani z narodom, iz katerega so izšli nji-

INTERVJU

(nadaljevanje s str. 9)

drugo sta zakon ali papir. Priznati moramo, da nas je Amerika sprejela z odprtimi rokami, nam omogočila dostenjno življenje v svobodi, kjer smo lahko razvili svoje možnosti za življenje, poskrbeli za družine in zato smo ji zelo hvaležni.

• Če sem prav razumel, ste navijali za Ameriko.

V tistem obdobju smo brali o sporih med Hrvati in Slovenci, zato nam je bila Amerika prav gotovo bližja.

• Vaše želje domovini?

Želim, da bi se Slovenija čim prej izkopala iz sedanjih težav in prešla v novo dobo duhovnega obnavljanja in gospodarske obnove.

Zavedam se, da je to težava na nalogi in bo zahtevala veliko časa, preden bo demokracija resnično pognala korenine in bodo ljudje spoznali, da brez strpnosti, čuta do sočloveka ne moremo nikamor. Vem, da vsak gleda samo na svojo osebno korist, vendar moramo pri tem paziti, da sedu ne bomo povzročili nesreča, bolečin in škode. To je način življenja svobodnega človeka, ki je strpen in resničen demokrat.

• Hvala za pogovor.

Pogovarjal se je Jože Poličar

hovi predniki.

Pred nekaj dnevi sem iz ZDA dobil zelo zanimivo publikacijo z naslovom Who's who of Slovene descent in the United States (Kdo je kdo slovenskega rodu v ZDA). Ugledna znanstvenika in univerzitetna profesorja slavist dr. Rado Lenček in geograf dr. Jože Velikonja sta ta svoj preglej življenja in dela najvidnejših Američanov in Američank slovenskega rodu, prvi svoje vrste, pripravila na podlagi vprašalnikov, ki sta jih poslala več kakor petsto posameznikom. Izpopolnjene vprašalnice jima je vrnilo okoli dvesto nagovorjenih. Pisca poudarjata, da bosta besedilo na podlagi dodatnih informacij in podatkov še naprej dopolnjevala z novimi imeni ter na podlagi dodatnih informacij dopolnjevala že zbrane podatke.

Poudarjata, da je delo nastalo ob pomoči mnogih rojakov v ZDA, posvetila pa sta ga »številnim slovenskim Amerikancem, ki so zrasli iz slovenskih korenin in prispevali svoj delež k ameriški družbi.« Omejujeta se na živeče Američane slovenskega rodu. Vsak izmed njih je zelo pregledno predstavljen z rojstnimi podatki, podatki o šolanju, o

najpomembnejših zaposlitvah in dejavnosti, pa tudi z naslovom publikacij, v katerih so navedeni morebitni prejšnji biografski podatki, in z domaćimi naslovi.

Prva misel ob prelistavanju te izredno koristne publikacije je, da bi morali podobne pregledne nujno pripraviti tudi v drugih pomembnejših državah slovenskega priseljevanja. Skupaj bi nam ti pregledi dajali svojevrsten pregled slovenskega prispevka svetu, zraslega iz naših korenin.

Ko prebiram do različne stopnje amerikanizirane priimke in imena, se spominjam tudi pogostega prizadevanja v matični Sloveniji, da bi svoje izseljence kar najbolj natančno prešeli. Pri tem navadno naletimo na vprašanje, koga še šteeti za slovenskega izseljence in koga ne več. Je to tisti, ki še govori in bere slovensko, ki slovensko še pojde ali moli, ali tisti, ki slovensko ne razume več, je pa ponosen na svoje slovenske korenine ali pa tisti, ki se še megleno spomni, od kod približno je prišel čez ocean in njegov praded.

Od izbranih merit je pač odvisno, ali bomo slovenskih izseljencev po svetu našeli 500.000 ali pa nekaj deset tisoč. Zadeva ni preprosta ne s teoretične, ne s povsem praktične plati. Najbrž pa se ob vsem tem spodobi, da pač ne zanikamo slovenstva vsem tistim, ki se zavedajo svojega (dalje na str. 11)

Etika prehodnega časa

(nadaljevanje s str. 8)

črti za prihodnost, in sicer kratkoročni in daljnoročni. Pri tem je treba razmišljati, kako bi v medsebojnem sodelovanju lahko uresničili te načrte. Gre za povezavo med teorijo in prakso. Brez dobre teorije je praksa nemogoča, a nobena teorija nima vrednosti za življenje, če se ne izkaže v praksi. Naloge so različno razdeljene: Nekdo ima večje dolžnosti na področju teorije, drugi na področju prakse, a ravno zato je treba čim več medsebojnega sodelovanja.

V pripravljenosti za sodelovanje pa je vedno treba odločno zavračati vse tiste, ki si še vedno prilaščajo monopol, da imajo samo oni pravico razlagati preteklost in sedanost, edini odločati, kaj je prav in kaj naj storimo za prihodnost in katere so pravilne smernice. Nihče nima v zakupu resnice v gospodarskem, političnem in javnem življenju. Prave demokracije, kjer v svobodnem sodelovanju in pogovoru iščemo tisto pot, ki je za vse sprejemljiva, bomo smeli upati, da smo na poti iz prehodnega časa v boljšo prihodnost.

Ravno ta zastrupljenost, ki sega globoko v podzavest, je ena velikih nevarnosti v tem prehodnem času. Šele ko se nam bo po temeljitem razčlenjanju in očiščevanju posrečilo odstraniti strup iz svoje notranjosti in priti do resnice, poštosti, spoštovanja drugega, sprejemanja drugačnega in pripravljenosti najti v dogovoru pot, ki je za vse sprejemljiva, bomo smeli upati, da smo na poti iz prehodnega časa v boljšo prihodnost.

(nadaljevanje in konec prihodnjic)

Zgradimo cerkev Sv. Duha v Stožicah

Prejeli smo od naročnice ge. Anne Stalzer iz New Milforda, Conn., sledečo prošnjo, ki jo je napisal č.g. Tomaž Nagode, župnik v Stožicah v Ljubljani. Tekst posredujemo, z naslovom v ZDA, na katerega lahko pošljete dar.

3. sept. 1992

Dragi rojaki!

Težko je prositi, lažje bi bilo dati. Pa sem v to prisiljen z ozirom na razmere, na stisko, v kateri sem se znašel sam in z menoj vred naša stoženska župnija.

Naša župnija nujno potrebuje novo župnijsko središče — cerkev, veroučilnice in župnijski dom, saj je vse doslej imela na voljo le pokopališko kapelo in v skromno stanovanje predelan hlev. Župnija je izrazito predmestna, je dobesedno podaljšek Ljubljane s stolpnicami in bloki. Ustanovljena je bila leta 1976, v njej pa živi približno 13.000 prebivalcev. K nedeljski maši redno prihaja nad 600 vernikov.

Težko je na kratko opisati vse borbe in težave, ki smo jih imeli celih enajst let, vse do letosnjega meseca avgusta, ko smo končno le začeli z zidavo nove cerkve. Že zdavnaj bi cerkev stala, če ne bi prejšnja komunistična oblast gradnjo neprestano preprečevala. V intervjuju, ki sem ga imel za časopis »Slovenec«, sem navedel samo nekatere, najbolj vidne težave, ki smo jih imeli vse od leta 1980, ko smo oddali na občino prvo prošnjo za novo cerkev.

Z gradnjo smo torej končno le začeli. Ker smo v veliki finančni stiski, jo bomo zaenkrat izvedli le do tretje gradbenne faze: napravili bomo vsa betonska dela in namestili streho. Še to bo stalo 900.000

nemških mark (634.000 US\$). Sami smo s pomočjo dobrih ljudi iz Slovenije in naše škofije, v letih pred začetkom gradnje, zbrali nekaj nad \$350.000, ostalo vsoto pa ne vem, kje bomo dobili.

Naša mlada slovenska država je komaj na začetku novega gospodarskega in političnega življenja, zato so tudi naše gospodarske razmere temu primerno še neurejene. Slovenijo tudi pesti vedno hujša brezposelnost. Vse to preprečuje, da ne moremo sami nositi bremen gradnje.

Zato se, dragi slovenski rojaki, obračam na Vas, Ljubljane, Gorenje, kot tudi na Dolenje, Notranje, Štajerje in Primorce, da nam pomagate. Vsak, tudi najmanjši dar, bomo hvaležno sprejeli. Poskrbeli bomo, da bodo imena darovalcev objavljena v Ameriški domovini.

Dar lahko pošljete na naš bančni-devizni račun v Celovcu: Zveza slovenskih zadrug v Celovcu (Verband slow. Genossenschaften in Klagenfurt), BLZ 39100, Kto.-Nr. 870.000. 75572, na ime Nagode Tomaž.

Lahko pa ga pošljete tudi na naslov pri vas v Ameriki:

Anton Babnik
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Že vnaprej se Vam iskreno zahvaljujem!

Tomaž Nagode I.R.

V BLAG SPOMIN

ob petnajsti obletnici smrti



MARIJA BITENC

Umrla je 10. oktobra 1977.

Počivaj v miru dobra žena, mamica, tetka, sestra... v ljubezni trajni boš ostala, draga, nepozabna nam!

Žalujoči:

William — mož;
Mici, por. Grčar —
hči z možem in otroci
ter ostali sorodniki.

Cleveland, O., 8. oktobra 1992.

V BLAG SPOMIN

OSME OBLETNICE SMRTI

LJUBLJENE ŽENE, MAME

IN STARE MAME



FRANCKE PERČIČ

ki je umrla 4. okt. 1984.

Osem let je že minilo,
odkar si šla od nas,
a vedno lep spomin je na Tebe,
pogrešamo Te vsaki čas.

Mož — Franc

Sinovi — Filip, Janez,

Marijan, Franci, Mihael

Hčeri — Vilma in Olga

Brat — Jože

Sestra — Angela Bresar

Snahe, vnuki in vnukinje

8. oktobra 1992. Euclid, Ohio

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KANADSKA DOMOVINA

— STZ strelske tekme —

TORONTO, Ont. - Dne 6. septembra so se vršile ob pestri družini strelcev, lovcev in ljubiteljev narave, strelske tekme na Slovenija Trust-u v Bancroftu.

Že čez 30 let prireja društvo te tekmovanje v pripravo lovčem, predno gredo na sever, da usposobijo svoje puške.

Tudi letos se je nabralo čez 40 duš, to kljub dežju in celo nevihtam, katere so kar stalni problem ob koncu tedna.

Rezultati (prih 5):

Na 200 metrov...

1. Avgust Konje 27 točk
2. Mike Burlton 24
3. John Kus 19
4. Toni Pazner 15
5. Janez Prelogar 15

Na 300 metrov...

1. Paul Zima 19 točk
2. Peter Prelogar 17
3. Oskar Koren 15
4. Janez Prelogar 15
5. Steve Kondratski 15

22 kal.

1. Mike Burlton 30 točk
2. Oskar Koren 29
3. Steve Kondratski 27
4. Peter Prelogar 27
5. Janez Prelogar 26

Tudi za izlet v avgustu je bil dež, zato je izpadlo del programa, a je v streljanju še včeno tekmovalo nekaj mladine.

22 kal. — 30m

Dečki:

1. Randy Burlton ... 30 točk
2. Paul Glyn-Williams ... 18
3. Andrew Golobič 9

Rojaki! Priporočajte Ameriško Domovino svojim slovenskim prijateljem in znancem!

Nova slovenska knjiga

TORONTO, Ont. — Niko Novak iz Oshawe je popisal svoje življenje v koncentracijskih taboriščih na Rabu in v Gonarsu. Ker je sam šel skozi te postaje trpljenja, je vse popisal zelo jasno in marsikdo, ki bo to bral, bo spoznal, koliko trpljenja je bilo v Sloveniji pred pol stoletjem. Knjižica v slovenščini ima 102 strani, angleški prevod pa ima še nekaj slik in obsega 123 strani. Naslovi so:

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Zacasni naslov SNS v Severni Ameriki

Michelle Avsec
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Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
L5G 2S2

— Plačan oglas —

Deklice:

1. Stephanie Gormek 24
2. Jennifer Gormek 19
3. Melanie McIlroy 9
4. Wendy Burlton 9

.22 kal. — 50m

Dame:

1. Melissa Osborne . 27 točk
2. Anna Glyn-Williams .. 26
3. Shirley McIlroy 25
4. Slavka Prelogar 24
5. Jenny Gormek 22

STZ Trap prvenstvo:

1. Frank Gormek ... 23 točk
2. Peter Gormek 21
2. George Eng 21
4. Pero Golobič 20
5. John Dular 19

Vsem zmagovalcem naše čestite! Hvala tudi vsem drugim, ki so s svojo udeležbo omogočili tekmovanje. Pokali bodo razdeljeni na »Moose banke«, kateri bo letos 28. novembra v Slovenskem domu na Pape Avenue tu v Toronto.

Lovcem na »veliko divjačino«, ki odhajajo te dni na daljni sever, želimo dober lov.

STZ - Toronto

V znamenju korenin

(nadaljevanje s str. 10)

slovenskega izvira, ne glede na to, ali znajo slovensko govoriti in brati.

Ob vsej tej »širokogrudnosti« pa nikakor ne smemo podcenjevati vseh tistih naših izseljencev, ki jim je zvestoba slovenskim koreninam pomenila tudi zvestobo živi slovenski besedi in kulturi. Med njimi so bili v veliki večini prav tisti izseljeni, ki so ob koncu druge svetovne vojne pobegnili pred

komunističnim režimom v domovini.

Že v avstrijskih in italijanskih begunskih taboriščih so svojo slovensko kulturo, šolstvo in druge dejavnosti v skrajno bednih gmotnih razmerah z neverjetnim odrekanjem dvignili na zavidljivo višino. Po priselitvi nove domovine, predvsem v slovenskim begunskim družinam odprto gostoljubno Argentino, so se z neverjetno vztrajnostjo podali v boj z asimilacijo, ki je drugod neizogibno požirala slovenske izseljence. Če je kje na svetu država, kjer že tretja generacija Slovencev živi svoje neokrnjeno duhovno življenje v jeziku svojih prednikov, potem je to Argentina.

Če kdaj, bi bil zdaj v demokratični samostojni Sloveniji čas, da pravično ovrednotimo to njihovo prizadevanje in jim končno damo zaslzeno javno priznanje. Vemo namreč, da uradne oblasti prejšnjega režima niso cenile te narodnoohranjevalne vneme slovenskih »političnih emigrantov«, temveč so jo zamolčevali in smešile, med različne izseljenske valove pa zlasti prek »nekdanje« Slovenske izseljenske matice ter drugih »specializiranih« organizacij in služb vnašale razdor.

Vem, da bo ob tem spet kdo poskočil z ugotovitvijo, češ, čemu pogrevati stare zgodbe. Seveda se lahko strinjam, da proučevanje preteklosti prepustimo neoporečnemu znanstvenemu raziskovanju, žal, pa imajo številne od teh »starih zgodb« posledice, ki učinkujejo še danes.

Vsi ljudje dobre volje tako v matični Sloveniji kot v zdomstvu se bomo morali strpno truditi za odpravo teh posledic. V matični državi Sloveniji moramo razumeti, da so zlasti slovenski povojni izseljeni na podlagi vseh tragičnih izkušenj občutljivi za vse, kar jih spominja na obravnavanje, ki so ga bili deležni v preteklosti. Znana nesrečna in nedvomno premalo premišljena izjava sedanjega ministra za Slovence po svetu dr. Janka Prunka, za katero sicer lahko sprejmemo njegovo opravičilo o spodrljaju, ima kljub temu v luči nekdanjega razdvajanja slovenskih izseljencev na »dobre« in »slabe«, lahko neslutene in dolgorajne škodljive posledice za krepitev razvijajočega se zaupanja med matično državo in izseljenici.

Tudi vprašanje volilne pravice, z birokratskimi minami posuti zamudni postopki za pridobivanje slovenskega državljanstva in vračanja krivič-

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(39-40)

Pevski zbor Zarja vabi na koncert

Kar spet je tu jesen in čas kulturnih prireditev v slovenskih dvoranah. Tako vas vabijo Zarjani in sicer na lep večer v soboto, 24. oktobra, v Slovenski društveni dom na Recher Avenue v Euclidu. Od pete do pol sedme ure boste postreženi z okusno večerjo, ki jo bo pripravila Julia Zalar. Od sedmi uri se bo pričel lep koncert, na katerem bodo sodelovali zaporedoma celoten zbor, posamezni solisti in solistke, dueti, trio in kvartet. Na programu podamo narodne, klasične in tudi nekatere ameriške pesmi, tako da bo za vsakega nekaj. Po koncertu sledi ples, za katerega igra Ray Polantz godba.

Vstopnice so po \$15 in jih dobite pri članih Zarje, lahko pa tudi poklicete blagajničarko Barbaro Elersich na 382-2258. Vstopnice bodo tudi na razpolago v klubskih prostorih SDD na Recherjevi ulici.

Mi pri Zarji se vedno potrudimo, da vam podamo zanimiv program. Pridite k nam v soboto, 24. oktobra, in se pozavajte v veseli družbi. Večerja bo dobra, petje izvrstno, razpoloženje v dvorani pa veselo in prijateljsko. Kaj bi več žezele?!

Jennie Fatur

no odvzetega premoženja slovenskih izseljencev ter članki na mejah pamphletov, kot sta jih o slovenskih izseljencih napisala gospoda Marko Crnkovič in Veljko Rus, za rast tega zaupanja niso posebno blagajnični. Brez tega nujno potrebnega zaupanja pa bodo žlahtni sadovi vsega, kar je v tujini zrastlo, raste in bo zrastlo iz slovenskih korenin, za matično Slovenijo večinoma izgubljeni.

Slovenec, 26. sept. 1992

Novi grobovi

Walter Souchik

Dne 30. septembra je na svojem domu v Euclidu umrl 82 let stari Walter Souchik, rojen v Rusiji, mož Sophie, roj. Ivansek, oče Grega (Pa.) in Patricie Stock (Nemčija), 2-krat stari oče, brat Nicholasa, Philipa Stelmashuka in Petra (pok.), zaposlen do svoje upokojitve pri Continental Lithograph, veteran 2. svetovne vojne, član Kluba upokojencev v Euclidu in na Waterloo Rd. ter Disabled Veterans of America. Pogreb je bil 3. oktobra v oskrbi Želetovega zavoda, s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Viljema.

Shawna M. Donis

Dne 5. septembra je na posledicah avtomobilske nesreče na Floridi umrla 27 let stara

Shawna M. Donis, rojena v Bryn Mawru, Pa., žena Davida, hčerka Roberta in Laure Mills, sestra Kristen Mills, vnukinja Mary Samsa, Cleveland, O. Pogreb je bil 10. septembra v Pensacoli, Fla.

Josephine Hozian

Umrla je Josephine Hozian, rojena Jaksic, vdova po Josephu, mati Josepha (pok.), Raymondu, Roberta in Joan Johnson, 10-krat stara mati, 2-krat prastara mati, sestra Ann Rondaris, Kay Clements, Stanleya ter že pok. Louisa, Edwarda in Josepha. Pogreb bo iz zavoda Golub na Lake Shore Blvd. danes, v četrtek, s sv. mašo dop. ob 10. v cerkvi sv. Pavla na E. 40 St.

KOLENDAR

(nadaljevanje s str. 7)

Nastopa Glasbena Matica.

6. — Glasbena Matica priredi koncert v SND na St. Clair Avenue. Igra Tone Klepec orkester.

6. — SKD Triglav, Milwaukee, Wis., priredi Miklavževanje.

27. — Koncert božičnih pesmi, pri Sv. Vidu.

V BLAG SPOMIN

Ob 1. obletnici smrti drage mame, stare mame in prastare mame

MARIJE BRENCIĆ



ki je umrla 2. oktobra 1991

Dan za dnem prižigajo se zvezde, osvetljujejo nebo, kjer bivaš Ti, odšla od nas si tja za vedno, a v našem duhu še živiš,

v naših srcih ostala boš za vedno.

Žalujoče hčerke Julka, Ivanka in Marija z družinami v Chicagu, Kanadi, Sloveniji in Franciji. Chicago 2. oktobra 1992

Marjeta Hauptman

Umrla 10. okt. 1954

Osemintrideset let zdaj je že, ko ustavil se je čas za te.

Ko ugasnil tvoj ljubeč pogled, besede tvoje drag mi sve't.

Pri Bogu tvoja duša biva, ljubezen večno — srečo uživa.

Na Te je najlepši spomin, ki nosi v srcu ga tvoj sin.

Žalujoči:

sin Ivan z ženo Paulo, vnuka, vnukinja in pravnuki.

Misijonska srečanja in pomenki

961. Usmiljenka s. Vesna Hiti se je oglasila

Iz novega naslova: Musango, B.P. 76 Kibuye, Rwanda, Afrique Centrale. Takole piše: »S temi skromnimi vrsticami bi Vam rada izrazila hvaljenost za Vaš dar - \$500 - za naše uboge. Naj Vam Gospod povrne!

Verjetno sem ena najmlajših slovenskih misjonark, zato je to prvi dar, ki sem ga od MZA prejela. V Rwandi sem komaj dobro leto, poprej pa sem bila vse svoje poklicno življenje v Makedoniji in Srbiji. Tu sem zelo srečna v službi najbolj ubogih. Delam v dispanzerju. Zaradi vojne in hudih notranjih nemirov je beda vedno večja. Vaš dar bomo porabile za zdravila ter nekaj še za druge potrebe. Rwanda je preplavljena z aidsom. Obiskujemo te bolnike in jim skušamo pomagati vsaj z lajšanjem trpljenja.

Morda ste začuden, da se Vam šele sedaj za dar zahvaljujem? Prejela sem ga v avgustu. Ne vem, zakaj je pismo potovalo tako dolgo. Prišlo je najprej na moj stari naslov. Zato Vam sedaj pošiljam novega. Bile so potrebe, da so me poslali na ta novi naslov, v novo postojanko. Smo visoko v hribih, kakih 2300 metrov. Pota so zelo slaba in je težko, zlasti v deževju. Bolniku lahko obiskujemo le peš, ker drugače po teh stezah ni mogoče. K maši gremo le ob nedeljah, ker je župnijska cerkev oddaljena 12 km. Včasih gremo z avtom, drugič spet peš. Tam so tudi naše sestre in vesela sem, ko lahko s sestro Anko Burger po domače poklepeta. Sestra Vida in s. Bogdana pa sta trenutno v domovini.

Še enkrat se Vam v svojem imenu, v imenu sester in ubogih zahvalim za dar, Vas iskreno pozdravljam in želim blagoslov pri delu.

S. Vesna Hiti.«

Priložila je podpisano potrdilo za MZA, za prejeti božični dar 1992.

Za mašne intencije od raznih naših misijonskih dobrotnikov se zahvaljuje indijski misijonar Fr. Varghese, V.C.

Vladimir M. Rus Attorney - Odvetnik

6411 St. Clair (Slovenian National Home)
391-4000

(FX)

pega dela.

Iz Chicago, Illinois, pošilja naša sodelavka \$100 za misijone in \$20 za njenega vzdrževanca-bogoslovca. Omenja, da bo v bodoče darovala mesечно po \$50 v Slovenijo za enega hrvatskega otroka in da bo tako prišlo malo manj za naše misijonarje. Hvaležni smo ji za zvesto sodelovanje večih let in razumljivo je, da vsak lahko pomaga, kjer se mu zdi bolj potrebno.

Stanley in Frieda Gerdin

Iz Carbondale, Colo., se letos drugič oglašata in pišeta: »Z ženo sva se odločila, da Vam pošljeva vzdrževalnino v prid revnemu slovenskemu bogoslovcu v enem slovenskih semenišč, kjer je potreba večja. \$50 dodajava za najpotrebnejše v misijonih in \$50 za sv. maše za dve pokojni teti moje žene; ti sta Ella Stude in Emilie Siegl. Iskreno se Vam zahvaljujeva za Vaše zanimive članke MSIP v Domovini, ki jih vedno z veseljem prebiram. Lepo pozdravljava in želiva Vam dobrega zdravja in obilo božjega blagoslova v Vašem misijonskem delovanju.« Pričlenjen je bil ček za \$400.

96-letna sodelavka iz Cleveland pošilja \$1000 za tele namene: \$300 za bogoslovca iz Slovenije, ki bi rad postal duhovnik; \$300 za kandidata za duhovniški poklic v Afriki, in \$400 za revne otroke in matere begunke iz Bosne v Sloveniji, kar bomo poslali nadškofu dr. Šuštarju za delo Karitas z begunskimi problemi.

Oglasili so se s kratkimi mitslimi in nekateri z znankami iz Evrope: s. Ivana Cvijin iz Subotice, ki omenja težko situacijo, draginjo, sušo in še nekaj o negotovosti položaja; s. Leopoldina Podgornik iz Rima o zborovanju uršulink iz celega sveta pred raznimi odločtvami. Gotovo je že mnogim znano, da bodo uršulinke pri Sv. Duhu v Sloveniji sedaj odprle hišo za zdravljenje deklet, ki so zašle v uživanje mamil.

Iz Hong Konga, s. Anica Miklavčič obuja želje, da bi se

mogla vrniti na Kitajsko.

S. Ildefonza Grabar iz Slovenskočene obale govori o duhovnih vajah visoko v planinah in omenja, da je bila poleti v domovini. V Zagrebu prijeti sestri, da se ni veliko čutilo o vojni v Bosni in da so ljudje predvsem govorili o draginji, njihovih volitvah, počitnicah in podobnem. Čutila je tudi, da jim Slovenci niso prisručni in se sprašuje, kaj bo vse iz teh stisk prišlo v bodočnosti.

Predsednica Anica Tusharjeva je sporočila, da je misijonska proslava Gilbertskega odseka MZA 27. septembra lepo potekla v cerkvi g. Šuštaršča na Aurori, Minn. Zbrali so okrog \$500 darov za naše misijonarje, a še zbirajo pri tistih, ki niso mogli na prireditev.

Frančiškan o. Robert Mazovec

je v New Yorku umrl in končal svojo življensko pot kot aktiven župnik. Bil je dober dušni pastir in ljubil je svoje ljudstvo. Velikodušno je podpiral vse, kar je dobrega odkril pri rojakih in med njimi. Dolga leta so imeli v dvorani Prosvetna srečanja in kljub daljavam je veliko naših rojakov vztrajalo v fari, ki je bila središče domovinske ljudstvene za vse globokoverne rojake. Naj počiva v Lemontu, kamor so ga odpeljali za pokop, v miru. Slovenski župniji v New Yorku pa želimo velikodušnega naslednika pri vodstvu fare. Župnije so zgodovinsko ohranile naše rojake dobre in zveste. Kako težko je bilo za tiste, ki so povsod raztreseni živeli po ZD, Kanadi, Argentini, Avstraliji in po evropskih zahodnih državah.

Veseli smo brali v 'Družini', da je Lojze Peterle obljudbil nam vsem, ki zvesti narodu in jeziku živimo daleč od Slovenije, da bomo lahko, če Bog da, kmalu volili. Hrvatje so to pravico nedavno v Torontu že imeli.

Rev. Charles Wolbang CM
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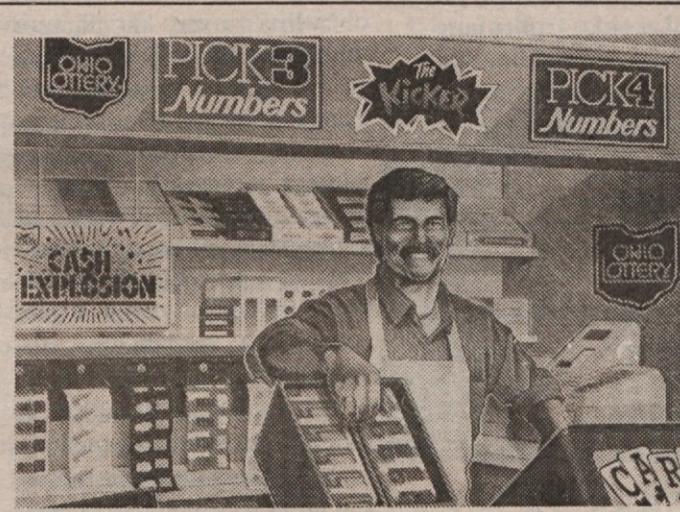
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Americans Supported

Fight for Slovenia's



1991

FREEDOM

This "Freedom" edition was edited and composed by James V. Debevec.

United Americans for Slovenia Make a Difference

by Joseph Valencic
United Americans for Slovenia

"If klobase were oil, the U. S. Marines would have been in Slovenia on June 26."

-A bumper sticker seen at the SNPJ Slovenefest in Pennsylvania, July, 1991

That sentiment summed up the frustrations of Slovenian-Americans from coast to coast. No sooner had our homeland declared independence on June 25, 1991, when it was torn by violence and bloodshed. No one could believe what was happening to our beloved Slovenia--and it seemed the world was letting it happen. The homeland's nationhood had been legitimately decided six month earlier in a democratic plebiscite vote. Yet America was not responding to Slovenia's declaration of independence.

Television reports showed tanks barreling down Ljubljana streets strewn with glass and debris. Anxious phone calls told of cousins called up for duty by Slovenian defense forces, or vacationing relatives, missing but probably hiding from shell attacks in cellars. Closer to home, in Euclid, Ohio, the signpost for Ljubljana Avenue disappeared. Was it plucked by an over-zealous Slovene? Or was the theft a more sinister gesture?

Slovenia's very survival was at stake. Most officials in Washington and Belgrade gave no

indication of support, nor did they immediately condemn the Yugoslav Army's invasion. Heads of state were not even mentioning Slovenia by name--an ominous omission.

America's Slovenian communities reacted quickly, uniting as one voice to appeal to U. S. and world leaders to accept Slovenia as a sovereign and democratic nation. On Monday, July 1, 1991, at the height of the aggression against the Slovenian people, representatives from our country's leading Slovenian fraternal societies, parishes and cultural groups met to organize United Americans for Slovenia (UAS). For nine months, the committee met nearly every week with a single purpose, to urge the United States to give immediate recognition to Slovenia. Any "politics" were checked at the door. Only a unified effort could make a difference for our homeland.

"The people of Slovenia have shown their commitment to a peaceful and democratic future with free and open elections," said attorney and former judge Edmund Turk, chairman of the UAS. "We feel the U. S. should now take the lead in recognizing Slovenia."

The United Americans for Slovenia grew to represent 659 organizations across the country, along with the estimated one million Americans who trace their roots to Slovenia. Support extended beyond Slovenian-American

communities, with interest from network media, national organizations like the American Red Cross, and even groups overseas. National fraternal groups, like the Slovene National Benefit Society (SNPJ), the American Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ), the American Mutual Life Association (AMLA), Progressive Slovene Women of American (PSWA), and the Slovenian Women's Union (SWU), delivered the UAS message to outlying communities for a true grass-roots effort. From Maine to Texas and Minnesota to Hawaii, thousands of UAS postcards, petitions, national ads and calls to the White House helped Americans get President Bush to take notice of Slovenia.

Information campaigns were a critical strategy to getting the word out on Slovenia. Over the Independence Day holiday, volunteers assembled at AMLA headquarters to assemble the first of many mailings to senators, congressmen and the President. Meetings with officials soon followed. After sessions with the UAS, Senator John Glenn and Congressman Dennis Eckart sent a joint statement to President Bush supporting Slovenia. "I am profoundly disappointed that the United States continues its misguided policy of non-recognition," commented Glenn to Jim Debevec, publisher of American Home.

(Continued on 1B)

Two Years of Democracy in Slovenia

On April 25, the Slovenian Heritage Committee of Washington, D.C. sponsored its 21st annual "Know Your Slovenian Heritage" program. It was held at St. Ann's Church in Washington. Master of Ceremonies was James Cesnik the Washington Slovenian Choral Society, under the direction of Vladimir Pregelj, performed a number of Slovenian songs, and Mr. Pregelj read a number of aphorisms in Slovenian, with English translations read by Mr. Cesnik. Mr. Gregor Zore of the Office of Slovenia in Washington made brief remarks about Slovenia, this in the absence of Dr. Ernest Petrič, who was attending the Slovenian Day in New York City. American Home Slovenian editor Dr. Rudolph M. Susel was guest lecturer and spoke on "Two Years of Democracy in Slovenia." The text of his remarks follows.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

First, let me say how pleased I am to be here with you tonight. All of us, whether we are American-born or of the immigrant generation, share one very big interest in common. And that is Slovenia, the land from which we or our ancestors came.

Over the last several years, as we all know, very big, historically decisive events have been taking place in Slovenia, not to mention in what had been Yugoslavia and, indeed, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as a whole.

There are some interesting parallels between what has been going on in Slovenia and

the other nations and countries of the region. But that is a subject for another discussion.

I want to focus briefly tonight specifically on Slovenia. In spite of all the very serious political disputes that are under way there, disputes reflected just this week in the removal of the government of Prime Minister Lojze Peterle, my overriding premise is one of great optimism about Slovenia and its future. We have to look beyond transitory and even normal developments to the larger picture.

In Slovenia's case, that larger picture means a country and a nation that has in a re-

(Continued on page 4)

American Slovenians Supported the Struggle for a Free Slovenia

Cleveland, Ohio — In the 1980's the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe found their countries in a crisis which they could not resolve themselves. Not only was there an economic crisis, there was also a fundamental loss of trust in the communist system and its economic and social order.

The movement began in Poland, but it quickly spilled over the Polish border into Soviet Union itself. In

Yugoslavia the Slovenians were the first to experience this crisis when they perceived in the attempted implementation of "nuclear school programs" a real threat to the Slovenian languages and to Slovenian national identity.

The Society of Slovenian Writers responded to the threat and touched off a wave of resistance which quickly embraced almost everyone in Slovenia who was attuned to

nationality and cultural issues, but especially both Slovenian Universities and the Academy of Arts and Sciences. Attempts from Belgrade to foil this Slovenian resistance in the bud, by force if necessary, instead advanced the resistance to the political arena.

The Society of Slovenian Writers, Slovenian Democratic Union, Slovenian Farmers' Union, Slovenian

(Continued on 1C)



Americans such as Congressman Dennis Eckart, left, helped Slovenia in their quest for United States recognition. At right is Slovenia's first Prime Minister, Lojze Peterle.

2 Slovenian Emigrants in America Their Contacts and Relationship with Their Native Land

Cleveland, Ohio — Slovenians began leaving their homeland in increasing numbers in the second half of the previous century. At that time, the improvements in health care and general living conditions and several decades of peace all contributed to an increasing population growth in the Slovenian lands, even though this rate of growth was still slower than in the older countries of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

A Slovenian poet said: "If things are not right at home, the cranes fly across the sea." And in truth, the majority of Slovenians who could not find employment at home went to find it elsewhere, mainly across the sea to America, "the land of a thousand opportunities." The first emigrants were increasingly followed by new arrivals. The Slovenian emigration reached its peak in the last two decades before World War I. In those two decades alone about 110,000 people left the Carniola region (Krajska) (Dr. J. Mal., History of Slovenian Nation (Zgodovina Slovenskega Naroda), Ljubljana 1939, pp. 1198-1201).

The Slovenian communities in America continued to grow until the 1920's when America rather abruptly closed the door to new immigrants. (Geographic Bulletin (Geografski vestnik), 1950 -Slava Lipoglavsek, Slovenian Immigrants (Slovenski izseljenci).

The Slovenian immigrants were quick and successful in finding their way in the new country. The vast majority found employment in mines and mills which were growing quickly after the end of the American Civil War in 1865. They followed the example of newcomers from other nations and joined in various societies and, later, especially in mutual benefit associations. Priests also followed Slovenians into the new world. Slovenian religious organizations, Slovenian parishes with their own churches and church halls were established where compatriots could gather even for secular meetings and performances.

Those Slovenians who became estranged from the church in their new surroundings and who came under the influence of the freethinking ideas around them, joined and began to think about their own meeting places because the church halls did not meet their needs. The churches and church halls, after all, did serve specific, but limited purposes. A thrust to establish and build National Homes developed when the life of these Slovenian immigrants became livelier, especially in the cultural and social sense. In the beginning of this century there was scarcely a Slovenian community in America that did not have at

least one National Home.

Even though those Slovenians who remained faithful to their faith and the Church gathered primarily in the church and church halls, nonetheless they too sacrificed and helped with the development and building of the National Homes. In some communities the church and National Home cooperated to the common benefit and a livelier, socially and culturally richer, community life. Stresses developed elsewhere, as the religious who, where involved with their churches, had less time to participate in the work and life in the National Home. This led to the estrangement between the faithful and the free-thinkers, which in some Slovenian communities developed into a real conflict.

In Cleveland this became very evident in the 1930's during the development of the "Yugoslav Cultural Gardens" and at the time of the visit by Bishop of Ljubljana, Dr. Gregory Rozman, and the visit of the Mayor of Ljubljana, Dr. Jure Adlesic. The separation in spirit was especially evi-

dent in the two daily newspapers: the Catholic side subscribed and read the "Ameriška Domovina" and the progressive side chose "Enakopravnost." A major number of societies, organizations, and establishments tended to support either one side or the other. A similar spiritual divorce gradually developed also in other Slovenian communities across America (and partially also in Canada).

In spite of continuing assimilation into their new world, Slovenians did not lose interest in Slovenia or break their contacts. The first generation of immigrants was firmly connected with their land of birth. Many of them were thinking about returning home when "the time was right." Some of them did indeed return, but the majority who established families in their new home stayed. Those who were born in America rapidly adapted to the new situations. "The melting pot" transformed the children of Slovenian parents into "Americans." More than one of these, especially in the years past, tried to forget as quickly as possible, or even obscure, their Slovenian "roots."

*
The Slovenian emigrants in
(Continued on page 3)



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Slovenian Emigrants in America —

(Continued from page 2)

America demonstrated their strong ties with the mother country during the First World War. A sizeable number among them chose to support the efforts for a new state of Slovenians, Croats and Serbs, and several of the most enthusiastic among them even became volunteer soldiers. The "Austrian" faction tried to hinder these efforts, but it lost all support from their countrymen when in 1917, America joined the forces of the Allies against the Central powers.

The contacts between the Slovenian emigrants in America and the motherland were also quite lively after the First World War. The nationalist and political contacts soon expanded especially in the cultural areas. An example of this development in Cleveland are especially the Dramatic Society Ivan Cankar, as well as Cultural Society Triglav and gymnastic society Orel, each of whom maintained strong ties with like institutions in Ljubljana.

All these multiple ties, especially between Cleveland and Ljubljana, led to the situation during the Second World War where the Slovenians in America immediately started supporting the mother country after the attack, occupation and partition of Slovenia by Germany and Italy.

All Slovenian organizations, societies, and institutions joined in the Slovenian American National Congress (SANS) for a united support of the mother country until she was free and reestablished. Representation on the board of SANS included both the Catholic and progressive wing. The situation was in control as long as SANS worked only for the humanitarian aid and support of the beleaguered country. Tensions, conflicts, and eventual disintegration of SANS ensured when the progressive wing under the able leadership of Louis Adamic and Etnin Kristan decided to support Tito and the partisan movement. The Catholic wing rebelled at this, because they

recognized in Tito and the partisan movement a Communist revolution.

"Union of Slovenian Churches in America" collected articles and essays from Ameriška Domovina and published them in an English translation in a small book titled "Shall Slovenia be sovietized?" The collection disclosed the activities and goals of the "Liberation Front (Osvobodilna Fronta)" and the "fight for national liberation" in Slovenia.

This booklet and its disclosures were the target of a reply by SANS in April, 1945, in a similar booklet titled "Slovenia in a Fight for Freedom," written by Mirko G. Kuhel and published in Chicago. The writer emphatically denies that the "Liberation Front" was Communist, or that the members of the national liberation army and the partisan units in Slovenia were only Communists. "It would even be an overstatement if we said that 10% of the members of the Liberation Front were Communists... Slovenia will not follow the Soviets after the end of the war.. real Communism cannot succeed in Slovenia... The Communist elements that are there are included in the Liberation Front and they are all fighting to ensure Slovenians those rights which are envisioned in the American 'Bill of Rights'... in the new Slovenia, the Communist party will play a rather meager role, therefore more realistic and nationalist in character, and as such will not be dangerous." (Slovenia in a Fight for Freedom, pp. 11, 16-17)

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This division among the Slovenians in America reached into every Slovenian community in America. The communities were divided so deeply that until last year cooperative efforts in the interest of the Slovenian nation in the homeland were not possible. The progressive wing continued to support the Liberation Front and afterwards the Tito regime in Slovenia. The Catholic wing, led by the Union of Catholic Parishes of America and the League of Slovenian American Slovenians which they sponsored, supported the Slovenians who fled their homeland escaping the Communist oppression to seek opportunity and freedom in foreign lands.

In the years following the Second World War the progressive faction of the Slovenian settlers continued to support the Tito regime and maintained regular contacts. The Catholic wing, meanwhile,

repudiated the Tito regime and continued to inform the American public and the world at large about the Titoist oppression, lies and deceptions.

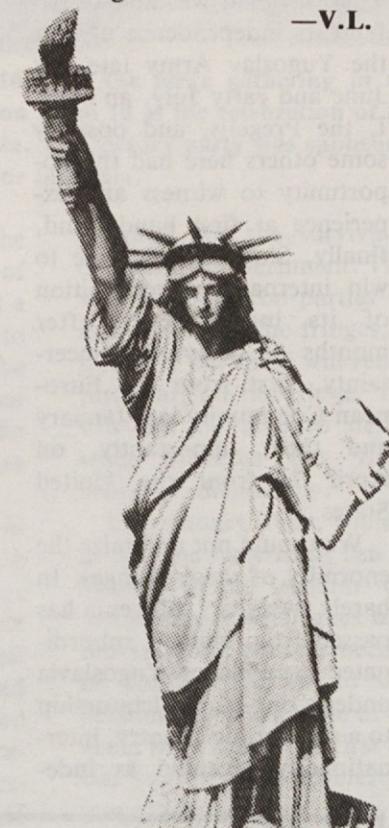
Over time some of the new settlers, especially those who came to America because of economic and not because of political reasons, began to pursue contacts with the Tito regime in the conviction that the regime would be in power "for decades, if not centuries." The majority of the political emigration firmly maintained a position of principle and refused all dealings with the Titoist regime in Slovenia.

The political emigration, the countrymen and women who fled their Slovenian homes escaping the Communist oppression in the spring of 1950 and later, did not let their anti-Titoist principles preclude an attentive watch of the developments in Slovenia and the life of the Slovenian minorities in Austria, Italy, and Hungary. With the cooperation of the Slovenian American institutions and organization, this group repeatedly intervened with the government of United States in the interest of the minorities in Trieste, Gorica, and Carinthia. It is sad to say, but ef-

forts to include in these initiatives other Slovenian institutions and organizations were, with few exceptions, unsuccessful.

Among us the signs of disintegration of the Titoist power in Slovenia did not remain unnoticed for long. This begins a new period in the life of American Slovenians and Americans of Slovenian heritage.

—V.L.



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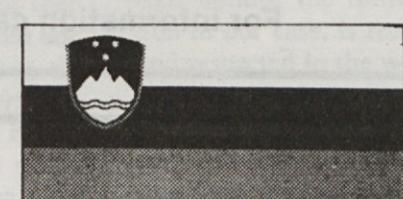


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4 Two Years of Democracy in Slovenia

(Continued from page 1)

markably fast and peaceful way overthrown a 45-year long Communist dictatorship and introduced a parliamentary democracy that, in my view, is growing stronger with every day. And on top of this, Slovenia has managed within the last year, in the time since Carole Rogel spoke to you, to declare its independence of Yugoslavia. It was able to defend its independence against the Yugoslav Army late last June and early July, an event I, the Pregeljs, and possibly some others here had the opportunity to witness and experience at first hand. And, finally, Slovenia was able to win international recognition of its independence after months of delay and uncertainty, first from the European Community last January and then, importantly, on April 7, from the United States.

We should not minimize the enormity of these changes. In barely two years, Slovenia has passed from being a subordinated republic of Yugoslavia under a one-party dictatorship to a democratic country, internationally accepted as inde-

pendent.

This has been a true revolution. It is something not one of us would have believed possible as little as three or four years ago. As the chairman of the United Americans for Slovenia, Edmund J. Turk, declared at our celebration of U.S. recognition in Cleveland on April 10, Slovene Americans now for the first time in their history do have a real country they can point to as their own: independent, democratic Slovenia.

But there is one thing we have to keep in mind about revolutions of the kind Slovenia is experiencing. They do not happen in a day, week, month, or even a year. Especially not when what is involved is not just a political transfer of power from one group to another, but a transformation not only of the entire system of government, but as well the transformation of an entire social system, economic system, indeed of the philosophical basis of a society.

In a conversation with Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, Slovenia's Foreign Minister, last year, he said getting rid of the Communist regime was the easy thing, establishing a truly Western

society would be much more difficult. His view in this respect has been echoed by many others in Slovenia. And it is true. The change Slovenia has undergone from a one-party dictatorship to a multi-party pluralistic democracy is an incomparably more profound development than, say, Democrats taking the White House from Republicans, and vice versa.

I say these things because it seems to me too many of us Slovene Americans have not brought the perspective necessary for evaluating developments in Slovenia during the last two years. This is the time since April, 1990, when Slovenia through its first democratic election since before World War II voted out the Communists and their allies and gave a solid majority in parliament to

a group of non-Communist parties, grouped in an admittedly hybrid coalition known as Demos.

As a result of the Demos victory, the parties of that coalition were able to form a government under the leadership of Lojze Peterle, who was the leader of the party in the Demos coalition which won relatively the most votes, al-

(Continued on page 5)



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The Federation of Slovenian National Homes congratulates the Republic of Slovenia in the celebration of the first year of independence. We are very proud of the fact that we gave support of this independence for Slovenia at the beginning stages of the movement. The Republic of Slovenia is now well on its way to becoming a full member of the World Community as a free and sovereign nation, having been recognized by the United States of America and virtually all other countries; having been admitted to membership in the United Nations; and each day we learn that the Republic of Slovenia has been admitted to membership in various international organizations and funds having to do with monetary and commercial opportunities for the government and especially important, the business ventures of Slovenia.

A monumental effort was undertaken, by the United Americans for Slovenia to gain recognition of the Republic of Slovenia and which efforts resulted in Slovenia being recognized by the United States at 10:00 A.M. on Tuesday, April 7, 1992. The Federation of Slovenian National Homes participated and cooperated fully in the efforts for recognition.

In addition the Federation of Slovenian National Homes also contacted many of the Slovenian Homes within the United States to urge them directly to support the push for recognition. Further, Slovenian Homes in other countries were contacted suggesting that their members and organizations urge their governments to recognize Slovenia.

We are delighted that the efforts of this Federation, of the United Americans for Slovenia and all of the individuals and organizations, came to fruition and that the Republic of Slovenia has been accepted as a free, sovereign, independent and democratic nation.

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5 Democracy in Slovenia

(Continued from page 4)

though even Peterle's party, the Slovene Christian Democrats, took a relatively small percent of the overall popular vote.

Within months of coming to power, the Demos coalition began to fracture, in part because of personality differences among some of the coalition's key leaders, principally Lojze Peterle and Dimitrij Rupel, but primarily because of fairly profound ideological differences. The long-term end of this process of disintegration was the collapse of the Demos coalition and the fall of the Peterle government earlier this week and its replacement by what looks to be an essentially caretaker government under Dr. Janez Drnovsek, leader of the Liberal Democrats and a man whose past record includes service as Slovenia's representative on the former Yugoslav Federal Presidency, and indeed one year as president of that body, in effect as Yugoslavia's president. During that year Drnovsek made many contacts with the leaders of countries around the world and the apparently positive impression he made on them likely will work to Slovenia's advantage.

Just a minute to summarize what took place earlier this week. A group of parties represented in Slovenia's parliament proposed that Drnovsek be elected Prime Minister and authorized to form a new government and present it to parliament. Under Slovenia's new constitution, adopted last December, this parliamentary maneuver was perfectly legal.

Although Slovenia has its own particulars, in fact the vote in parliament last Wednesday (April 22, ed. note) reflected the fact that an absolute majority of parliament members no longer supported the Peterle government, but did support Drnovsek and the new coalition he proposed to put forward. Under the constitution, the Peterle government is to continue in office until Drnovsek forms his government and it is sworn into office. (This occurred May 14, ed. note.)

I might add that Peterle, although clearly unhappy about his removal, expressed his acceptance of the results. However much some of us may have preferred Peterle to Drnovsek or any of the others who in the last several months were put forward as alternatives to Peterle, we ought to accept the outcome too, without weakening our commitment to support Slovenia and doing what we can to assist it.

What happened in Slovenia this week was something that is quite normal in parliamentary democracies and of one thing we can be sure with respect to Slovenia: it will happen again. Our concern as Slovene Americans should be much more in wanting Slovenia to preserve and strengthen, and indeed to extend, its democratic institutions, rather than in

which person or party may be momentarily in charge of its government. And I say this as one who is in no sense friendly to or supportive of the sort of left-of-center government and attendant philosophy that Drnovsek is likely to establish. But if he and his ministers go too far left, the same parliamentary mechanisms that ended the Peterle government will work against Drnovsek.

The key to the problems the Peterle government has faced during the last two years has been the fact that there simply has not been a sufficiently strong majority in parliament to adopt the bulk of the program the government has put forward. This has been due in large part to the strong opposition provided by the so-called Reformed Communists and the former Socialist Youth, or Liberal Democrats, but also in important part to the opposition of some of the parties of the former Demos coalition, parties that were and are ideologically far to the left of Peterle's Christian Democrats.

Most of the basic laws that need to be adopted require more than a simple majority, they must have at least two-thirds support. When it was elected, Demos won about 55 percent of the vote. This has led to considerable paralysis, because there has not yet been the ability to reach acceptable compromises.

In statements he made before and after the vote last Wednesday, Drnovsek among other points committed himself to working to bring about new national elections as soon as possible. The 1991 constitution mandates such elections for no later than December of this year, but there is a broad consensus among Slovene political parties across the spectrum, as well as Slovene public opinion in general, that the elections need to be held as soon as possible. Here again the problem has been the parliament's inability to agree on an election law, which also needs at least a two-thirds vote in favor. Briefly put, the key issue is whether to focus on proportional representation, which will tend to favor smaller parties, a winner-take-all system somewhat like our own system, or a combination of the two. I am frankly not familiar with all the details of this debate, but until the parliament can agree on an election law, national elections will be delayed. And that is particularly unfortunate for Slovenia.

If we just keep in mind our own United States, for example, we can grasp how quickly public opinion can change. If we think back to this time last year, in the aftermath of the Gulf War, we will recall how President Bush's approval rating was in the 70 to 80% range. Commentators were wondering if the Democrats should even bother fielding a candidate in this year's election. And look at the situation today. It seems now that if

Bush wins reelection, he will do so mostly by default, as the least of the evils.

If we can see such a shift in the United States in less than a year, why should we assume Slovenia would be any different? It has been two years since the election in Slovenia. Look at how much has happened in these two years. And we need to remember something about those 1990 elections. They were democratic, but not as democratic as they could have been. At the time of the elections, the Communists were still in power. They had dominant control over the media. The Communist party and affiliated parties could draw on all sorts of resources. These resources were not generally available to the parties in the then Demos coalition, or they were to a much lesser degree.

This imbalance, really this unfairness, surely affected the outcome, and to the detriment of the Demos parties. I was in Slovenia during the last ten days of March, 1990, just a week or so before the first round of elections. Among others, I spent a fair bit of time with Dr. Hubert Pozarnik, then president of the Slovene Democratic Union, and with Rupel. Especially with Pozarnik I saw how he and other candidates were having to campaign hand-to-mouth, using their own money, their own cars, and so on. This while the Communist party and its allied parties, like Smole's Socialists and others, could in various ways, as noted, draw on the resources of the state.

New elections will in this respect be much more fair, much more democratic if you will. The results will reflect much more accurately the will of Slovenia's people. Also, the voters will have two more years of experience of democracy. They will have more perspective in terms of evaluating the philosophies and conduct of the various parties, and of the leaders of those parties. The government that will emerge from those elections will, accordingly, reflect the will of the people.

Given the huge number of parties active in Slovenia — and new ones are still being formed, while established ones from time to time split apart, individual personalities switch from one party to another, and so on — it is a certainty Slovenia's next government will be some kind of coalition. In philosophy it likely will be either center-left or center-right. Because, in my strong opinion, one thing is more or less permanently excluded with respect to Slovenia: a return to dictatorship, whether of the right or the left. I simply do not believe there is in Slovenia anyone able to play the role of a Fujimori, as we see today going on in Peru.

When you read the statements of some leaders of leftist parties, who talk about a rightist, clerical dictatorship emerging in Slovenia, it is ridiculous. Equally ridiculous are



Dr. Rudolph M. Susel addresses the large gathering in the Slovenian National Home on April 10 at the celebration of the U.S. recognition of Slovenia. The victory party was sponsored by the United Americans for Slovenia.

the assertions of those on the rightist, or conservative side of the spectrum who talk about a Communist plot to return to power. I am convinced the people of Slovenia would not support one or the other, even if economic circumstances were to deteriorate sharply.

The fact is that everyone in Slovenia has emerged from a two generation long experience with dictatorship. You were either for the regime or against it. There was not the broad middle ground we are so used to in parliamentary democracies, not the toleration and respect for differing points of view. The residue of this absolutist mentality, this mind-set, has remained to the present. To change it will be a gradual process. The longer Slovenia's practical experience with democracy becomes, the greater will be the sense of tolerance of others.

Many have commented about this in Slovenia already. Among the most eloquent on the point has been Lojze Peterle himself, who remarked on one occasion recently that in his view it would take two or three Slovene governments, two or three elections in Slovenia, before there would be the acceptance that just because this or that person became prime minister, or this or that party came to power, it did not mean that democracy was on its way out. But to understand something intellectually is one thing, to believe it and really act on it is quite another.

There is no way to gauge reliably at this point what will be the results of the next election in Slovenia. As a fundamentally democratic country, in essence not dissimilar to democratic Western European countries, my view is that opinion will coalesce very broadly around two perspectives, one liberal and the other conservative. Without drawing the analogy too closely or carrying it too far, sort of like Democrats and Republicans in our country.

Slovenia does seem committed — unwisely in my view — to a system that permits a multitude of political parties, much like Italy. Even so, these parties will for the most part fall into either the liberal or conservative camp, committed however to democracy and forming part of that great middle, or center, that is so

essential for the survival of democratic government. There will of course be parties and individuals on the fringes, extremists, but these will remain just that, on the fringe. They will not be able to destroy what Slovenia has finally achieved: democracy.

In summary, then, while we as Slovene Americans can and indeed should remain concerned about what goes on in Slovenia, our concern needs to be constructive, in no sense pessimistic. The people of Slovenia have taken the first crucial steps toward stable, permanent democracy. They will continue. We need in whatever ways make themselves available to us to do what we can to encourage and to help them.

And what we especially need to do in precisely what you here tonight are doing in the Washington area: to stay together as an active Slovene American community, diverse as we are in so many other ways, but one in terms of our identification with our common heritage, and one in our commitment to a free and democratic Slovenia, a country that in the next few years will be making its appearance on the maps in American classrooms, in the United Nations, and in every other way a sovereign nation, the Slovene nation in our case, is recognized and respected in the world.

Let us do what we can to ensure that the news about Slovenia in the coming several years will be as positive as it has been in the past several. Hopefully, the person you invite to speak to you next year at about this time will be able to be even more optimistic than I have been. Thank you very much for your kind attention.



6 Slovenian Americans in action — commentary and perspective

AMERICAN HOME, FREEDOM SECTION, FALL, 1992

by Stane J. Kuhar

The headline read: "Cleveland, Wednesday, June 26, 1991. Croatia, Slovenia declared free."

Those simple words revealed the result of determination and resolve by the Republic of Slovenia to achieve its independence after being consolidated into Yugoslavia 73 years ago; and after nearly five decades of control and rule by the Yugoslav and Slovenian Communist Parties.

What role Americans of Slovenian descent played in this struggle to attain and nurture democracy will later be debated and studied by historians and academians.

Nonetheless, this summary is but one short overview and perspective of persons and events that helped shape and play an important factor in Slovenia's lead toward democracy.

In late December 1989 representatives from various organizations in northeast Ohio met to form and provide leadership for the eventual move from a communist system in Slovenia to that of a more Western style democracy. The winds of change were blowing throughout Central and Eastern Europe as Communism was playing its last concerto.

By January 1990 the Slovenian American Council was

formed with the overall intention and drive to provide the necessary resources and moral support for the first free democratic elections in 45 years in Slovenia. The Council also sought input and affiliation from other Slovenian communities in the USA and in Canada.

The Council's first mission was to coordinate and facilitate a national fund-raising drive for the co-called coalition of DEMOS in Slovenia. That is, a coalition of various political parties only recently legalized in Slovenia. By April 1990 the results were known. The first non-communist government was elected with Lojze Peterle, a Christian Democrat, elected as Slovenia's first Prime Minister. Slovenia chose to use a parliamentary form of government. It did, however, retain a three-chamber rather than a two-chamber government. This would prove to be a major obstacle toward an efficient form of government as 240 "delegates" represented two million people. In contrast, 535 representatives serve over 252 million people in the U.S.A.

The Council raised approximately \$87,000 for the DEMOS coalition. This financial support, plus that of many Slovenian communities around the world, proved a

(Continued on page 7)

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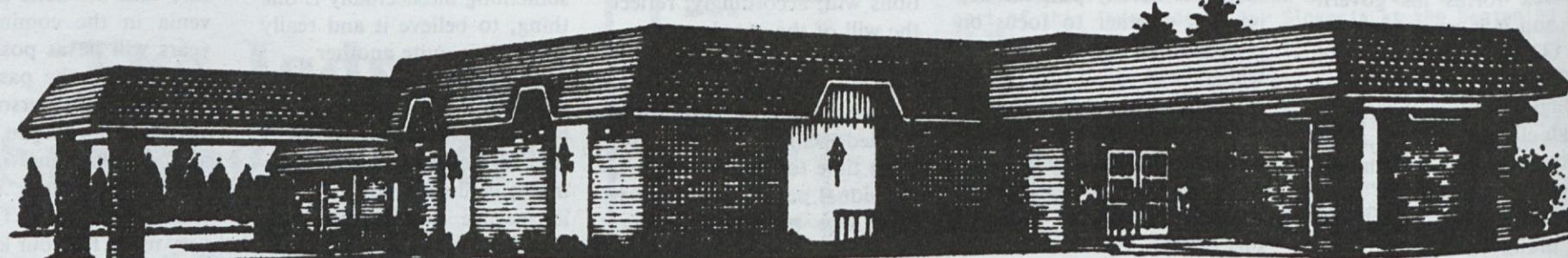


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Slovenian Americans in action - commentary, perspective

(Continued from page 6)
compensating factor to the resources available for the former Slovenian Communist Party and its affiliated political partners.

The collection of signatures for the plebiscite in December, 1990 and the collection for the Catholic Relief Service, Slovenska Karitas (outlawed for over 40 years by the Slovenian Communist Party), plus speakers for the general public, were other tasks completed by the Council over the next few months.

The announcement of independence by Slovenia on June 25, 1991 caused a joyous and cheerful response around the world. The joy was, however, tempered by the sounds of mortar fire, bullets, tanks, and jets within the next day as the Yugoslav People's Army attacked Slovenia due to

its decision.

By June 27, 1991 Council members in Cleveland and other cities moved quickly and responded with good leadership. By July 1, 1991 the following was completed: a major news conference; Mail-O-Grams to all Congress members, plus President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker III; Mass service for peace and justice; initiate an extensive national fund-raising campaign.

The highlight of the Mass service in Cleveland, Ohio proved much with little could be accomplished with good effective leadership. Directed by Father John Kumse and Father Drago Ocvirk over 1,100 persons crammed the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist with less than three days preparation. The spiritual encouragement and

moral support of this service acted as the moving force for Greater Clevelanders to sustain their efforts for the next nine months.

By April 1992 the United States finally recognized the independence and sovereignty of Slovenia. The work and efforts of many people in the USA of Slovenian descent proved the major factor for this success.

Over \$250,000 was raised between the coordinated efforts of LIGA (Slovenian Americans in the New York area), the Council, and one generous benefactor who anonymously donated the first \$100,000 for humanitarian and charitable efforts to Karitas and related entities due to the 10 day war in Slovenia.

Much credit is extended to the following individuals/groups who provided good

leadership and persevered despite many obstacles. They are: Auxiliary Bishop A. Edward Pevec, Fathers Joseph P. Božnar, John Kumse, and Drago Ocvirk, Drs. Joseph Bernik, Mate Roesmann, Cyril Mejac, Peter Millonig, Milan Pavlovčič, Stane Susterčič, and John Vidmar; Paul Barbarich, Lojze Bajc, Victoria Bobence, Pavel Intihar, Rudi Kolarič, Corinne Leskovar, John Nemec, Peter R. Osenar, Anton Oblak, Branko and Maruska Pogačnik, Mark Ryavec, Frank Šega, Lilija and Korotan, KSKJ lodges, Catholic parishes, and other individuals and entities too numerous to name.

One cannot also forget the support of many media outlets and persons who provided information on the changing events.

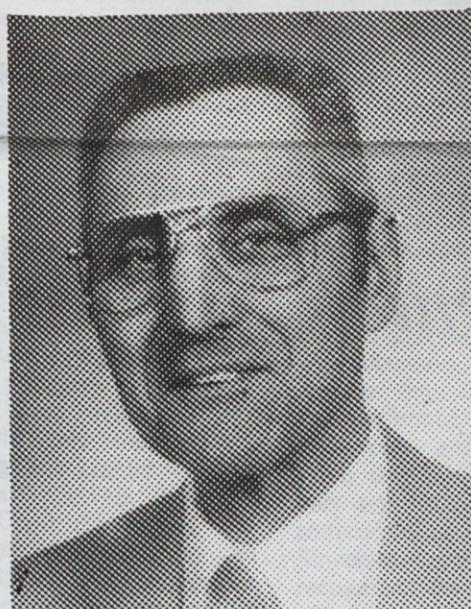
The question now is, where

do we go from here?

Good leadership provides good direction. Leadership means providing the skills, time, encouragement, and vision of what we seek to make in our respective communities, and nationally, across the United States. One needs only review the past events since January 1990 to see how much can be accomplished with good direction.

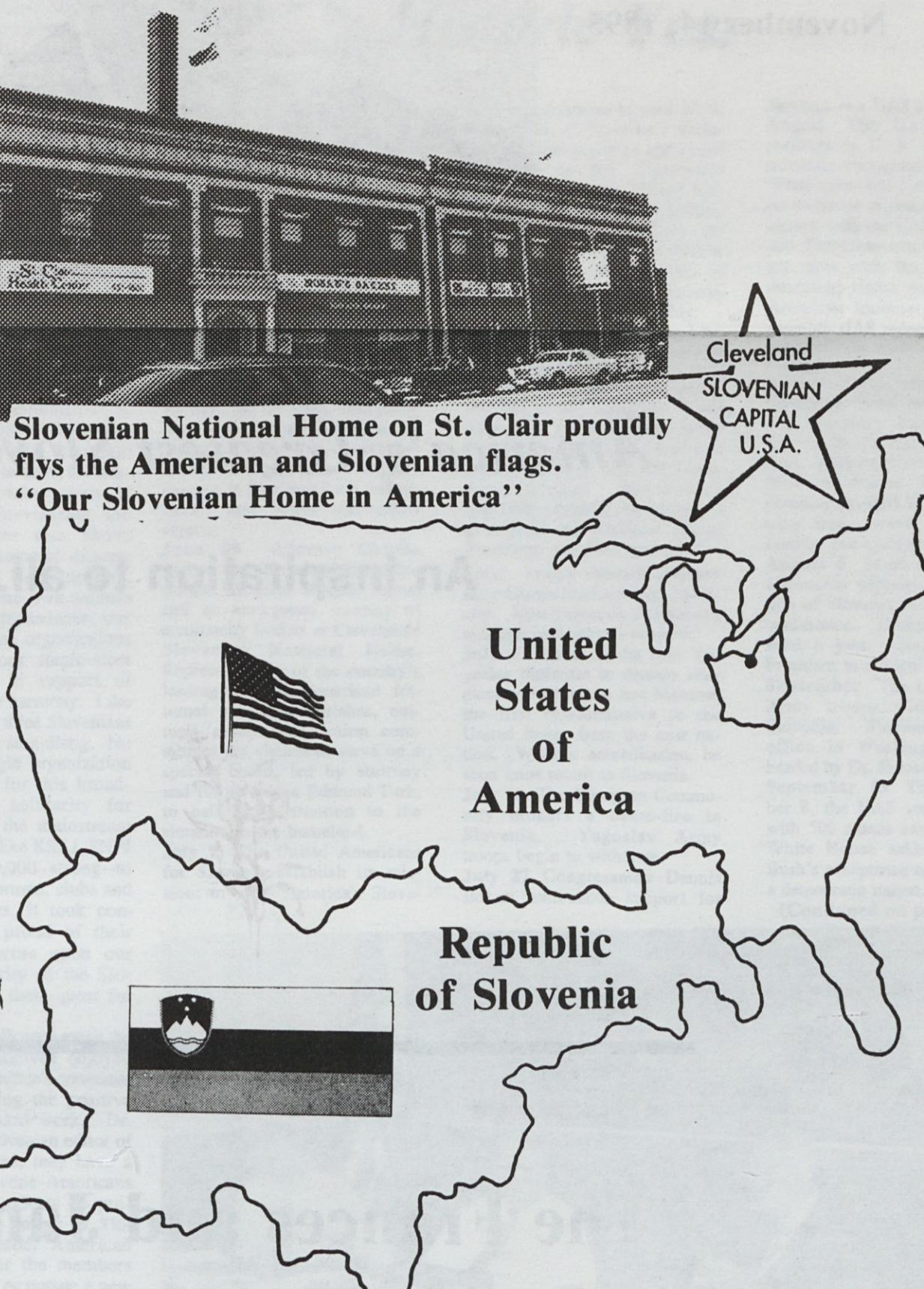
Do we seek to develop priorities or do we simply respond to each event or crisis in a haphazard manner. The choice is truly ours.

Leadership and good works. Or indifference and self-service. These are our choices for the present — and also the future.



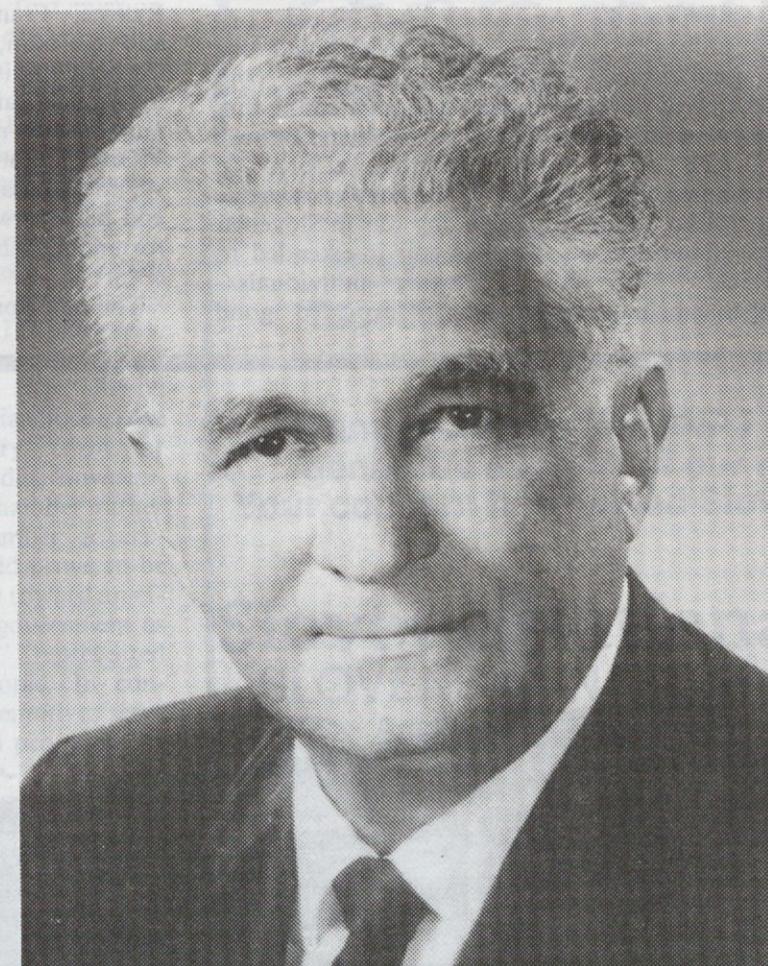
Andrej Cashen

Corner Dock and Lake Roads
Madison, Ohio 44057
A Region of Slovenia, U.S.A.



AMERICAN HOME, FREEDOM SECTION, FALL, 1992

In Memory of Senator Frank J. Lausche



November 14, 1895

April 21, 1990

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**The Frances and Jane S.
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FREEDOM



SECTION B

AMERICAN HOME, FREEDOM SECTION, FALL, 1992

1B

United Americans for Slovenia Make a Difference

(Continued from page 1)

Senator Robert Dole provided the UAS with updates on his resolution for recognition. Each week brought letters and calls of support from members of Congress--and the American people.

The biggest boost the UAS received was a four-hour radio marathon on August 3 that generated calls from around the country, Washington, London and Ljubljana. Radio personality Tony Petkovsek hosted the fund-raising effort on WELW with John Pestotnik leading volunteers from the United Slovenian Society and the Slovenian-American Radio Club to field calls and donations at Kollander Travel. The power of the telephone could not be underestimated. On October 7 and February 12, the UAS sponsored national call-ins to the White House, asking the President to welcome Slovenia among the world's democratic nations. Callers took advantage of the opportunity to respond directly, keeping the White House operators busy each time. In October, Slovenia was the leading topic, next to the Judge Thomas hearing.

Petitions and postcards were especially effective to circulate among concerned Americans everywhere. Enough signatures were collected to deliver petitions with 500 names each day to the President for a month. Fifty thousand UAS postcards were printed and distributed nationally for mailing to the White House.

Timing was crucial. When word was received that the European Community would consider recognition in December, the UAS contacted the *Washington Post* to place an open letter to the President and Congress on the newspaper's Federal Page. "Since the American Revolution, generations of Slovenian-Americans fought to preserve and protect our nation's independence," said Joseph Valencic, director of the committee's communications programs. "The U. S. has a moral commitment to uphold democracy and welcome Slovenia's independence." The appeal appeared on December 17; the EC announced recognition plans the next day. The message was reprinted in the Slovenian-American press.

When U. S. recognition was finally announced on April 7, 1992, the UAS responded immediately and called a press conference with Zoran Thaler, the deputy secretary of Slovenia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Committee members raised the U. S. and Slovenian flags in front of the AMLA building. "It's like the birth of a baby," said Betty Rotar, SNPJ representative to the UAS. "It took the United States nine months to recognize Slovenia. I'm glad they did it." "Slovenia finally stepped into the family of the world's nations as an equal member," said Rev. Joseph Bozner, pastor of Cleveland's St. Vitus Church, America's largest Slovenian parish. "This is a great day," added Fran Mauric from the

PSWA. "But all the fighting could have been avoided if the U. S. had acted sooner."

More than 800 attended the UAS celebration on April 10 in Cleveland's Slovenian National Home. Guest speakers included Ohio Governor George Voinovich. Cecilia Dolgan conducted more than 100 singers from ten local Slovenian choruses --three generations of adults and children. "It was gratifying to see how this struggle for recognition united the Slovene forces in America," said Dr. Ernest Petric, new Slovenian Ambassador. Slovenian leaders Lojze Peterle, Milan Kucan and Dimitrij Rupel expressed their gratitude to the UAS for calling national attention to the situation. Slovenian newspapers and media also noted the committee's successful strategies. A Washington reception on April 28 honored Dole, Eckart and Glenn with plaques. "We are proud of these leaders' response on behalf of Slovenia," said UAS's Stanley Ziherl, AMLA President.

Historically, whenever Slovenia's existence was threatened, Americans mobilized. During World War I, the Slovenian National Alliance petitioned U. S. leaders. A generation later, the Slovenian American National Council organized to assist the war-torn homeland. Unfortunately, in spite of their achievements, the groups could not rise above controversy and internal dissent. From that initial UAS meeting, only days before our own nation's anniversary of independence, our Slovenian-American organizations recognized that our single-most effective action in support of Slovenia would be harmony. Like the story goes, put three Slovenians together and get a sing-along. No individual or single organization can claim credit for this broad-based show of solidarity for Slovenia. From the mainstream national societies, like KSKJ, SNPJ and AMLA--100,000 strong--to local parishes, choruses, clubs and action committees, it took concerned citizens, proud of their heritage, to impress upon our leaders the sincerity of the Slovenian people in their quest for self-determination.

What new challenges await the UAS? Representatives enjoyed attending the committee's congenial sessions and seeing the positive results of their hard work. Dr. Rudolph Susel, Slovenian editor of the *American Home*, may have a clue. "We Slovene-Americans should focus our efforts on promoting a positive image of Slovenia to the broader American public." Whether the members choose to disband or pursue a new direction, one thing will be remembered. The United Americans for Slovenia brought a new sense of understanding, unity and camaraderie among our Slovenian-American organizations that will embolden our future endeavors like never before in our history.*



United Americans for Slovenia, representatives from the country's leading Slovenian-American fraternal societies, parishes and cultural groups.

United Americans for Slovenia: Historic Year

by Joseph Valencic
*United Americans for Slovenia
1991*

June 25 Slovenia declares independence from Yugoslavia, six months after Slovenians vote for secession in a democratically-held plebiscite vote.

June 26 The Yugoslav Army attacks Slovenia, closing border posts and halting communications with the outside world. American visitors are trapped. Jets and tanks shell towns and Brnik Airport. Slovenians resist the occupation. Over the next ten days, 60 are slain, with many more wounded and \$3 billion in damage. Slovenian-Americans and their organizations express concern to President Bush and officials and begin war relief efforts.

June 30 Attorney Charles Ipavec and Cleveland Yugoslav Consul General Matjaz Jancar call an emergency meeting of community leaders at Cleveland's Slovenian National Home. Representatives of the country's leading Slovenian-American fraternal societies, parishes, cultural groups and action committees are chosen to serve on a special board, led by attorney and former judge Edmund Turk, to call U.S. attention to the situation in the homeland.

July 1 The United Americans for Slovenia establish its mission: to unite America's Slove-

nian organizations to seek U. S. recognition of Slovenia's declaration of independence and establishment of full diplomatic relations.

American Mutual Life Association President Stanley Ziherl offers his offices for meetings. A letter is drafted to President Bush and members of Congress to recognize Slovenia. Representatives meet weekly.

July 4 UAS volunteers send letters and information packages to the President, senators and congressmen, along with special editions of the *American Home* newspaper by Publisher James Debevec and Editor Rudolph Susel. Mailings to 1,200 Slovenian-American organizations and clubs distribute thousands of postcards and petitions asking President Bush to accept Slovenia.

Joseph Valencic prepares all communications and publicity. John Pestotnik coordinates mailings and special projects.

July 5 Jancar is the first Yugoslav diplomat to declare allegiance to Slovenia and becomes the first representative to the United States from the new nation. Without accreditation, he soon must return to Slovenia.

July 10 The European Community brokers a cease-fire in Slovenia. Yugoslav Army troops begin to withdraw.

July 27 Congressman Dennis Eckart announces support for

Slovenia at a UAS session.

August The UAS continues mailings to U. S. officials and monitors recognition efforts in Washington and Ljubljana. Similar overseas organizations are in contact with the UAS. American and Slovenian community leaders meet with the UAS. The American Home and Slovenian-American fraternal publications promote UAS recognition efforts nationally to members and subscribers.

August 3 A radio marathon, hosted by Tony Petkovsek and the American Slovene Radio Club at the Kollander Travel offices, generates 600 donations to fund UAS actions. The four-hour broadcast on WELW-AM receives calls from around the country, London and Ljubljana.

August 5 Senator John Glenn announces support for recognition of Slovenia at a UAS press conference. Glenn and Eckart send a joint statement to the President to recognize Slovenia.

September The last Yugoslav Army troops withdraw from Slovenia. Slovenia opens an office in Washington D. C., headed by Dr. Ernest Petric.

September 13 Through October 8, the UAS sends petitions with 500 names each day to the White House asking President Bush's acceptance of Slovenia as a democratic nation.

(Continued on page 10)



Senator John Glenn of Ohio (right) expresses his concern for U.S. recognition of Slovenia at a special UAS press conference, August, 1991. Stan Ziherl and Chairman Ed Turk are at left and center.

United Americans for Slovenia:

(Continued from page 9)
October 7 Thousands call the White House in a UAS-sponsored phone-in. The volume is second only to calls about the Judge Thomas hearing. The phone-in receives national and local media attention. UAS postcards target the President for U. S. recognition. Eventually he receives 50,000 postcards from Americans and UAS member-societies coast to coast.

November UAS members monitor resolutions being drafted in Congress for U. S. recognition of Slovenia.

November 2 Petric and Janez Dular of the Slovenian Foreign Ministry meet with the UAS. Both express Slovenia's gratitude for the recognition efforts by Americans. Slovenian newspapers, TV and radio affirm successful actions by the UAS.

December Editors of Slovenian-American fraternal groups, AFU, AMLA, KSKJ, PSWA, SNPJ and SWU, step up White House contact efforts by their members, following UAS's lead.

December 6 President Bush imposes economic sanctions against Slovenia, Yugoslavia and the former republics, canceling aid and trade benefits.

December 17 The UAS publishes an appeal on the Federal Page of the Washington Post

asking the President and Congress to recognize Slovenia. Petric and Chairman Turk receive many calls and letters of support.

December 18 The European Community announces plans to recognize Slovenia.

1992

January The UAS contacts members of Congress to support Senator Robert Dole's resolution for recognition of Slovenia.

January 15 The European Community recognizes Slovenia. Canada, Australia, Latin America, Japan and many other nations soon follow. President Bush refuses.

February 12 A second national White House phone-in is organized by the UAS. Busy lines extend the phone-in two more days.

March The UAS tracks rumors of impending U. S. recognition.

April 7 President Bush recognizes Slovenia and lifts sanctions. Slovenia now has access to membership in the United Nations and the World Bank. The UAS holds a press conference with guest Zoran Thaler from the Slovenian Foreign Ministry.

Representatives raise the flags of Slovenia and the United States in front of the AMLA building.

April 10 The UAS hosts a special celebration at the Slovenian National Home with several guest speakers including Ohio

Governor George Voinovich. More than 100 singers from ten local Slovene choruses perform for the 800-plus audience.

April 21 The UAS recognizes Dole, Eckart and Glenn with plaques at a Washington reception in honor of Slovenia.

August 6 President Bush grants full diplomatic relations between the United States and Slovenia.

August 25 The U. S. opens an embassy in Ljubljana.

September 7 The UAS delivers a U.S.-made flag of Slovenia to the President in gratitude for his full acceptance of Slovenia as an independent nation.

From ST. VITUS LADIES AUXILIARY 1655
Cleveland, Ohio — Best Wishes on the Recognition
of Slovenia. We Thank the U.S.A. Government!

—Mary Babic, President

We from the CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS
MAXIMILIAN CT. 2268 Wish All The People of
Slovenia: Peace, Harmony and Happiness. And we are
Happy that the Catholic Church in Slovenia is free.

— Chief Ranger Frances Pryatel

Congratulations to our Homeland, Slovenia!
The Jazbec and Leufkens Families

Solon — Lyndhurst — Mentor

Congratulations to my Beloved native SLOVENIA

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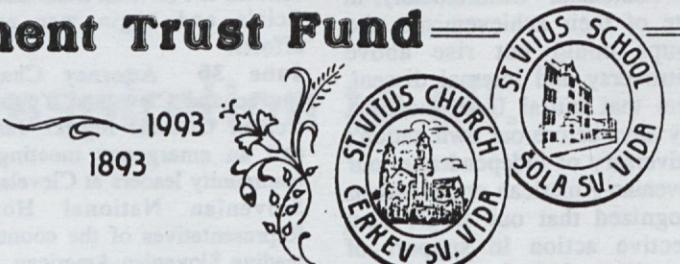
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 Slovenian Choruses of Cleveland • Slovenian Pensioners of Barberton, Ohio • Slovenian Women's Union • St. Lawrence Church, Cleveland
 St. Mary Church, Cleveland • St. Vitus Church, Cleveland • United Slovenian Society



We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the following members of this committee and their alternates for their attendance at more than 50 committee meetings and their contribution to the success of our mission.

Edmund Turk, Chairman and Legal Advisor

John Pestotnik, United Slovenian Society and Cleveland Slovenian Radio Club

Father Joseph Bozner, St. Vitus Church

Father John Kumse, St. Mary's Church & Treasurer

Father Anthony Rebol, St. Lawrence Church

James Debevec, American Home Newspaper and Lausche Foundation

Stanley Zihrl, American Mutual Life Association, A.M.L.A.

Eugene Kogovsek, American Slovenian Catholic Union, K.S.K.J.

Betty Rotar, Slovene National Benefit Society, S.N.P.J.

Joseph Valencic, American Slovane Committee & Public Relations

Joyce Plemel, Progressive Slovane Women of America, P.S.W.A.

Anthony Hiti, Alliance of Slovenian Americans

Stane Kuhar, Slovenian American Council

Helen Konkoy, Federation of Slovenian Homes

Ann Opeka, Slovenian American Heritage Foundation

Dr. Karl Bonutti, Primorski Klub

Tony Petkovsek, Radio Media Advisor

Dr. Rudolph Susel, Print Media Advisor

Linda Cimperman, United Slovenian Society

Edwin Polsak, Slovenian Choruses

Cirila Kermavner, Slovenian Women's Union, S.W.U.

Frances Mauric, Progressive Slovane Women of America, P.S.W.A.

Jean Krizman, Red Cross

Martin Kumse, Slovenian Pensioners of Barberton

Joseph Petric Jr., Federation of Slovenian Homes

Gene Drobnič, American Slovene Club

Joseph Baskovic, American Slovenian Catholic Union, K.S.K.J.

Florence Unetich, Progressive Slovane Women of America, P.S.W.A.

Frank Sega, Slovenian American Council

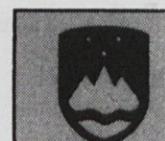
Anne Tercek, Slovenian Women's Union, S.W.U.

Dorothy Gorjup, Progressive Slovane Women of America, P.S.W.A.

Joseph Lach, Federation of Slovenian Homes

In addition to thanking the many fine organizations and their representatives to this ad hoc committee, I must give special thanks and gratitude to Tony Petkovsek, Kollander World Travel, Station W.E.L.W., Joseph Valencic, John Pestotnik, James Debevec, and Stanley Zihrl and the American Mutual Life Association for their extraordinary commitment and valuable assistance in our endeavors.

Edmund J. Turk, Chairman



The United Americans for Slovenia could not have been successful in its mission to achieve recognition for the homeland without the sup-

port of our generous donors, dedicated organizations, attentive media, and, of course, our devoted, hard-working volunteers.

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| John & Alice Cech Highland Heights... | \$50 | Frank Gorenc Eastlake... | \$25 | Anthony & Irene Jagodnik Cleveland | \$50 | Francisek Kuhar Lyndhurst... | \$20 |
| Dom & Val Cekada Euclid... | \$25 | Lillian Gorenc Cleveland... | \$20 | Matjaz Jancar Ljubljana, Slovenia | \$100 | Fred Kuhar Wickliffe... | \$50 |

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 Slovene National Benefit Society (SNPJ) • Slovenian American Council • Slovenian American Heritage Foundation
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 St. Mary Church, Cleveland • St. Vitus Church, Cleveland • United Slovenian Society

Thank You...

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Stane & Margaret Kuhar | | Robert Novak | | Joseph Przeracki | | J. J. Smith | |
| Wickliffe... | \$10 | Cleveland... | \$100 | Westlake... | \$20 | Warren, Pa.... | \$25 |
| Albin & Maria Kuharich | | John & Mimi Oblak | | M/M Henry Pugel | | Doris Solnok | |
| Willoughby... | \$100 | Cleveland... | \$100 | Willowick... | \$10 | Cleveland... | \$10 |
| Frank Kurnik | | Ann & Sophia Opeka | | August & Adriana Pust | | Mrs. Joseph Starck | |
| Tucson, Ariz... | \$300 | Euclid... | \$100 | Euclid... | \$50 | Kirtland... | \$50 |
| Frank & Violet Kutnar | | Marie Orazem | | Gloria Pust | | St. Clair Suburban News | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Euclid... | \$25 | Euclid... | \$50 | Highland Hts... | \$25 |
| Mary Koss & Dorothy Lamm | | Frances Osaben | | M/M Adolph Ravnikar | | Sts. Cyril & Metodius Society | |
| Concord Township... | \$25 | Barberton... | \$20 | Amherst... | \$25 | Soctower, Minn. | \$25 |
| John Laurich | | Robert & Catherine Ostrunic | | Margie Rebol | | St. Lawrence Church | |
| Willoughby Hills... | \$50 | Euclid... | \$25 | Euclid... | \$10 | Cleveland... | \$250 |
| Paul Lavrisha Construction | | Amelia Oswald | | Marion & Margaret Rebol | | St. Vitus Church | |
| Cleveland... | \$75 | Euclid... | \$50 | Euclid... | \$25 | Cleveland... | \$25 |
| John & Donna Leonard | | Edward Ozanich | | Recher Hall Ladies Auxiliary | | Bart Stare | |
| Cleveland... | \$50 | Pepper Pike.... | | c/o Mary Stir, Richmond Hts.. | \$200 | Paradise Valley, Ariz... | \$100 |
| Pat Leoni | | Dan & Helen Pavsek | | Norman Reser | | Dorothy Stanonik | |
| Maple Hts... | \$100 | Richmond Hts... | | Cleveland... | | Euclid... | \$25 |
| Josephine Leufkens | | Joseph & Frances Penko | | Robert & Dorothy Rhodes | | Joseph & Frances Stariha | |
| Mentor... | \$25 | Willoughby... | \$100 | Willowick... | \$10 | Euclid... | \$100 |
| Joseph & Peggy Lipovc | | Elmer & Vida Perme | | Al & Millie Rigenbach | | Stan Stepec | |
| Euclid... | \$100 | Euclid... | \$50 | Parma... | \$20 | Euclid... | \$100 |
| Frank & Marie Lipold | | Veronica Perme | | Vince Rigler | | Mimi Stibil | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Euclid... | \$25 | Cleveland... | | Parma Hts... | \$50 |
| Bruna Long | | Matt Perpar, Pres. St. Vitus Alumni | | John & Nada Roberts | | Mary Stinic | |
| Indiana... | \$50 | Middleburg Hts... | | West Palm Beach, Fla... | \$100 | Euclid... | \$5 |
| Richard Lovsin | | Al & Ronnie Pestotnik | | Frank Rot | | John & Hermine Strancar | |
| Euclid... | \$9 | Euclid... | \$50 | Cleveland... | | Cleveland... | \$25 |
| M/M John Lunka | | Allan & Kathy Pestotnik | | Jack & Betty Rotar | | Frank & Stella Strauss | |
| Euclid... | \$50 | Lyndhurst... | | Euclid... | | Euclid... | \$25 |
| Jean Lutheran | | John & Bea Pestotnik | | Frank & Diana Rote | | Louis Stromsky | |
| South Euclid... | \$5 | Richmond Hts... | | Alta Loma, Calif... | | Cleveland... | \$25 |
| Anthony & Olga Maizel | | Olga Petek | | Skip Rudolph | | Herman & Ilse Strnisha | |
| Richmond Hts... | \$100 | Cleveland... | | Mentor... | | Rocky River... | \$200 |
| Gene & Marie March | | Joe, Mary & Bob Peterlin | | Stella Rupe | | Barbara Strumbly | |
| Mayfield Hts... | \$30 | Euclid... | | Willoughby... | | Willoughby... | \$25 |
| Mamie Marin | | Stanley Petric | | Frank & Vida Rupnick | | Andrew Stupica | |
| Euclid... | \$100 | Cleveland... | | Richmond Hts... | | North Royalton... | \$25 |
| Albert Marolt | | Helen Petsche | | Ivan & Josie Rus | | Frank Suhadolnik | |
| Mentor... | \$25 | Eastlake... | | Cleveland... | | Cleveland... | 100 |
| Mary, Vera & Dusan Marsic | | Albert Perktekel | | M/M M. J. Rutar | | Chuch & Helen Sumrada | |
| Eastlake... | \$300 | Highland Hts... | | Lorain... | | Willoughby... | \$25 |
| Ron & Carol Matetic | | Tony Petkovsek Jr | | E. A. Ryavec | | Jack Susel | |
| Highland Hts... | \$25 | Cleveland... | | Santa Monica, Calif... | | Cleveland... | \$50 |
| Ivanka Matic | | Tony Petkovsek Sr. | | Frank & Julia Sadar | | Dr. Rudolph Susel | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Cleveland... | | Cleveland... | | Euclid... | \$100 |
| Mike & Sophie Matuch | | Frank & Justine Picman | | Jean Samsa | | Victoria Sustersic & Josephine Turner | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Euclid... | | Cleveland... | | Cleveland... | \$50 |
| Frances Mauric | | M/M William Pike | | Joseph & Jo Eileen Samsa | | John Snyder | |
| Richmond Hts... | \$10 | Cuyahoga Falls... | | Wickliffe... | | Mayfield Hts... | \$50 |
| Don & Mickie Mausser | | Sylvia Bronko Pisorn | | Ella Samanich | | Mary Strazisar | |
| Willoughby Hills... | \$10 | Euclid... | | Middleburg Hts... | | Cleveland... | \$50 |
| Josephine Mayer | | Rudy & Marie Pivik | | Joseph & Irene Sankovic | | John & Mary Taucher | |
| Newton, N.J. | | Middleburg Hts... | | Mentor... | | Maple Hts... | \$10 |
| Robert Meglich | | Edmund Plona | | Frank & Vera Sebenick | | Al & Agnes Tercek | |
| Euclid... | \$20 | Cleveland..... | | Euclid... | | Hudson... | \$250 |
| M/M Marjan Merala | | Joseph & Joyce Plemel | | M/M Joseph Selan | | Charles & Anne Tercek | |
| Davis, Calif... | \$500 | Cleveland... | | Wickliffe... | | Euclid... | \$100 |
| Stan F. Mezic Insurance | | Timothy Pogacar | | Charles & Marie Shaver | | Andy Thomas | |
| Euclid... | \$500 | Bowling Green... | | Cleveland... | | Euclid... | \$5 |
| Rev. Leopold Mihelich | | Jennie Polk | | James Slagle | | Albina Tichar | |
| Denver, Colo... | \$10 | Euclid... | | Merion Station, Pa... | | Cleveland... | \$10 |
| Tony & Dolores Mihelic | | Edwin & Stephanie Polsak | | Antoinette Simcic | | Ken & Ann Tomsick | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | South Euclid... | | Cleveland | | Euclid... | \$25 |
| Mary Milavec & Emma Laurich | | Stanley & Margureite Poropat | | Frank & Ella Skoda | | Cy & Mary Traven | |
| Euclid... | \$100 | Euclid... | | Cleveland... | | Willoughby... | \$50 |
| A. Mlakar | | Olga E. Pozar | | Albina Skocaj | | Louis & Ann Trebar | |
| Canada | \$45 | Mentor... | | Maple Hts... | | Cleveland... | \$50 |
| Louis & Mary Mohar | | Anthony Pozelnik | | Ronald & Sophia Skopitz | | David & Amy Trenton | |
| Wickliffe... | \$100 | Cleveland | | Euclid... | | Cleveland... | \$15 |
| Arlene Mole | | Tony & Ann Praskavich | | Frank Skraba | | Bruce Trolli | |
| Euclid... | \$30 | Euclid... | | Barberton... | | Willoughby... | \$25 |
| Robert & Gene Molle | | Draga & Slava Prelog | | Joe & Pauline Skrabec | | Josephine Trunk | |
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| Willoughby Hills... | \$218 | Lyndhurst.... | | Cleveland... | | Cleveland... | \$25 |
| Jennie Mramor | | Jack & June Price | | Stan & Marion Slezko | | Edmund Turk | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Broadview Hts... | | Euclid... | | Cleveland... | \$225 |
| John Muhic & Betta Delli | | Louis & Eleanor Prijatel | | Slovenian American Heritage Found. | | M/M Tony Tkalec | |
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| Mary Noggy | | Primorski Klub | | Slovenian Home E. 80th St. | | Darien, Ill... | |
| Euclid... | \$25 | Cleveland... | | Cleveland | | Drago & Vera Udovic | |
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| Highland Hts... | \$25 | Solon... | | Cleveland... | | Mary Umek | |

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| Florence Unetich Cleveland... | \$50 | Srecko & Alenka Vujinovic Richmond Hts... | \$200 | Frank & Dorothy Zitko Willoughby Hills... | \$25 | Progressive Slovenc Women of America PSWA, Cleveland, OH | \$500 |
| Stanley & Donna Unetic Eastlake... | \$100 | Nancy Walden South Euclid... | \$200 | Mary Znidarsic Euclid... | \$100 | Circle No. 1 Circle No. 3 | \$500 \$200 |
| Dorothy Urbancich Euclid... | \$25 | M/M Victor Whalley South Euclid... | \$50 | M/M Joseph Zlatopir Moreland Hills... | \$100 | Slovene National Benefit Society SNPJ, Burr Ridge, IL | \$100 |
| Ralph & Jean Urbancik Euclid... | \$10 | Jack & Fran Witcher Prescott, Ariz... | \$20 | Rose Znidarsic Cleveland... | \$50 | Lodge No. 5 | \$50 |
| Edward & Mary Truden Ursic Euclid... | \$50 | John & James Yakos Euclid... | \$25 | Jean Zupancic Lyndhurst... | \$20 | Lodge No. 53 | \$25 |
| Suzanne Vadnal Richmond Hts... | \$25 | Frank & Ida Yankovic Cleveland.... | \$25 | M.L. & Ann Zupancic Maple Hts... | \$25 | Lodge No. 87 | \$25 |
| John Vadnal Eastlake... | \$15 | Bob & Kathy Zabak Bedford.... | \$20 | | | Lodge No. 142 | \$25 |
| John Vatovec Independence... | \$25 | Tom & Angie Zabjek Cleveland.... | \$25 | | | Lodge No. 147 | \$100 |
| Rudolph & John Vecoli University of Minnesota... | \$5 | Matt Zubukovec Wickliffe... | \$5 | | | Lodge No. 153 | \$25 |
| Christine Verbic Cleveland... | \$100 | Ciril & Shgaron Zagar Wickliffe... | \$50 | FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS: | | | |
| Edward Vertovsnik Willoughby... | \$100 | Frank & Vida Zak Euclid... | \$50 | American Fraternal Union (AFU) | | | |
| Jack Videtic Cleveland... | \$5 | Maryann Zajc Kirtland... | \$10 | Lodge No. 21 | \$100 | Lodge No. 158 | \$50 |
| Edward & Millie Vidmar Willowick... | \$10 | John Zakelj St. Paul, Minn. | \$100 | Lodge No. 44 | \$50 | Lodge No. 314 | \$10 |
| James Vidmar Richmond Hts... | \$25 | M/M Joseph Zakelj Cleveland... | \$50 | Lodge No., 71 | \$25 | Lodge No. 446 | \$25 |
| Vercek & Mussig Families Maple Hts... | \$200 | M/M Stan Zakrajsek Euclid... | \$25 | Lodge No. 94 | \$10 | Lodge No. 497 | \$5 |
| Eugene & Vida Vercek Maple Hts... | \$10 | M/M Joseph Zalik Euclid... | \$50 | Lodge No. 185 | \$25 | Lodge No. 566 | \$25 |
| Joe & Josephine Verdi Highland Hts... | \$25 | Joe & Jennie Zaman Richmond Heights... | \$25 | American Mutual Life Association | | Lodge No. 742 | \$25 |
| Karl & Margaret Virant Canton... | \$10 | Arthur & Florence Zanotic Brecksville... | \$25 | A.M.L.A., Cleveland, OH | \$1000 | Lodge No. 407 | \$5 |
| Tony & Mimi Vitulich Wickliffe... | \$50 | Zele Funeral Home Cleveland... | \$250 | Lodge No. 2 | \$100 | Cleveland SNPJ Federation | \$100 |
| Rudy & Josephine Virant Highland Hts... | \$100 | Stanley Zelko Lindenhurst, N.Y. | \$50 | Lodge No. 7 | \$50 | Federation of SNPJ Lodges | \$100 |
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| Josephine Voinovich Bratenahl.... | \$25 | Frank Zalar Mentor... | \$20 | Lodge No. 11 | \$25 | Lodge No. 32 | \$50 |
| Frank Vokko Euclid... | \$25 |Zaleak Bedford... | \$20 | Lodge No. 12 | \$100 | | |
| George & Angeline Voytko Lorain... | \$10 | Joe Zigman Euclid Sunoco... | \$100 | Lodge No. 14 | \$50 | Musical Groups: | |
| Frances Vrh Cleveland... | \$25 | Louis & Jean Zigmund Euclid... | \$25 | Lodge No. 20 | \$25 | Fantje na Vasi | \$100 |
| Zeke & Charlie Vrtovsnik Willoughby... | \$100 | Stanley & Mary Ziherl Lyndhurst... | \$100 | Lodge No. 24 | \$20 | Glasbena Matica | \$25 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 26 | \$100 | Jadran | \$100 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 32 | \$25 | Zarja | \$100 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 40 | \$25 | Buttons & Bows Button Box | \$25 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 45 | \$100 | West Park Button Box Club | \$100 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 51 | \$25 | Western Pa. SNPJ Button Box | \$50 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 59 | \$25 | | |
| | | | | Lodge No. 60 | \$20 | Pensioners Clubs: | |
| | | | | Lodge No. 62 | \$25 | Slovenian Pensioners of Euclid | \$100 |
| | | | | American Slovenian Catholic Union | | Newburgh-Maple Hts. Pensioners | \$50 |
| | | | | KSKJ - Joliet, IL | \$100 | St. Clair Pensioners | \$50 |
| | | | | Lodge St. Joseph, PA | \$100 | Also: | |
| | | | | Lodge St. Joseph, CA | \$100 | Bishop Baraga Society | \$50 |
| | | | | Lodge St. Aloysius | \$100 | Slovenska Drustva | \$100 |
| | | | | Lodge St. Vitus | \$100 | United Slovenian Society | \$1000 |
| | | | | Lodge No. 156 | \$25 | | |
| | | | | Lodge No. 181 | \$10 | | |
| | | | | Lodge No. 225 | \$25 | | |
| | | | | Joliet KSKJ Lodges | \$50 | | |



More than 100 singers from ten Slovenian choruses performed for 800 at the UAS celebration for United States recognition of Slovenia April 10, 1992. Cecilia Dolgan directed. Special guests included Ohio Governor George Voinovich.

(Photo by Tony Grdina)



The United Americans for Slovenia raise the U.S. and Slovenian flags on the day President Bush recognizes Slovenia, April 7, 1992. The location was the AMLA headquarters in Cleveland where almost all of the meetings of the group were held.



Tony Petkovsek hosted a special radio marathon for the United Americans for Slovenia on August 3, 1991. Chairman Ed Turk, left, and Duke Marsic, center, were interviewed by Petkovsek, right, on the four-hour WELW broadcast. Calls came from London and Ljubljana.

(Photo by James V. Debevec)



Cirila Kermavner, Angela Bolha, Bea Pestotnik and Dom Cekada prepare a UAS mailing.

Slovenia: the economics of independence

by Jeremy Keller
U.S. Department
of Commerce

On April 7, 1992, the United States recognized the independence of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia. At the same time, it lifted the trade sanctions that had been in place on these three republics and on Macedonia since Dec. 24, 1991. Thus, a critical page in the tormented history of the Balkans was turned.

While U.S. recognition completes the arduous struggle for political autonomy by these republics, it does not bring the drama to a close. They must now shift their efforts from the diplomatic front and, in Croatia's and Bosnia's case, from the military front to the economic front.

Bereft of the trade ties that anchored them within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, each republic must now simultaneously reorient its trade internationally and rebuild trade ties with its former partners in Yugoslavia.

These republics may have won their political freedom, but their economic freedom will depend on how well they rebuild trade.

At present, it is Slovenia that will be of greatest interest to U.S. business, both because it is relatively developed and because it has clearly managed to leave the carnage of Yugoslavia's dissolution behind. Croatia comes next; it will be the focus of a massive reconstruction program once peace returns. Bosnia is in third place. It is among the poorer regions of the former Yugoslavia and, given the proximity of its three ethnic groups, risk of continuing ethnic strife is high.

Slovenia established itself in Titoist Yugoslavia as the country's economic powerhouse. In 1990, its per capita income, at about \$5,000, was ten times

higher than that of Kosovo, the poorest region of Yugoslavia. Its GNP amounted to \$20.3 billion, just \$5 billion less than Serbia's, whose population is five times as large.

For decades, however, the Slovenians were denied the opportunity to profit from their industriousness, as profits were siphoned off by the Yugoslav Federal Government to pay for vague, ill-defined development projects in less advanced republics. These transfer payments, which annually disappeared from Slovenia's coffers to little or no apparent effect, were a perennial source of Slovenian discontent with the Yugoslavs.

Slovenia specialized in value-adding by importing raw materials and labor from other Yugoslav republics and exporting finished goods, chiefly to its neighbor, Croatia. Thus, the collapse of the Yugoslav Federation, while it has spared Slovenia further transfer payments, has imposed a large economic penalty. Slovenians are working diligently to restore trade with the other ex-Yugoslav republics, but they acknowledge they must find new trade partners, and especially, new investors.

Slovenia is efficient, industrialized, and very experienced in doing business with market economies. Its privatization process is not complete, but at least the Slovenians understand what it means and why it is needed.

Slovenia has issued its own unit of currency, the tolar, which is pegged to the German Mark and which has held its value better than other Balkan currencies thanks to a tight money policy. While Slovenia has experienced double-digit inflation since late 1991, it has also started to rebuild its foreign exchange holdings, which are now worth about

\$500,000.

Slovenians have considerable purchasing power. Austrian exporters sold over \$200 million worth of goods to Slovenia in 1991. Austrians are currently working in Slovenia on projects devoted to power generation, pollution control, and road building.

Austria has invested over \$100 million in 219 joint ventures in Slovenia. This figure does not include a projected \$600 million investment to build a hydroelectric power station on the Sava River.

However, this does not undercut Slovenia's interest in improving trade ties with the

United States.

Slovenia was already on the upswing before official U.S. recognition occurred. In March, for example, Westinghouse announced the sale of its 2PS70 ground-based radar system, worth \$13 million, to Slovenia for installation at Ljubljana Airport.

(Continued on 1C)

Čestitamo Republiki Sloveniji

**ob njenem uspehu pri ustanovitvi res
samostojne države po skoraj tisočih letih,
in še ob njenem mednarodnem priznanju
ter sprejemu kot članica Združenih narodov!**

DRAGI SLOVENCI IN SLOVENKE V DOMOVINI!

**ISKRENO VAM ŽELIMO OBILO USPEHA, KO SEDAJ
URESNIČUJETE SANJE DANES ŽIVEČIH IN TOLIKO
ŽE POKOJNIH NARODNO ZAVEDNIH ROJAKOV
IN ROJAKINJ. BILE SMO IN VEDNO BOMO Z VAMI!**

**Progresivne Slovenke Amerike
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

THE UNITED SLOVENIAN SOCIETY

The founding leaders of the United Slovenian Society established this organization in 1970 to promote Slovenian Cultural activities in the State of Ohio, to promote better understanding among American-Slovenes and other people, to encourage cultural exchanges between the United States and Slovenia, to perform charitable works for the good of the Slovenian and Ethnic Communities in the United States, and to provide educational events.

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**Congratulations to Slovenia
on Worldwide Recognition
as an Independent Nation!**

**Dr. Sonja K.
GLAVINA**

**27127 Chardon Road
Richmond Heights, Ohio
943-1117**

Best Wishes for Success

**TO
The Republic of SLOVENIA**

**FROM
Slovenian Singing Society**

“ZARJA”

**Euclid, Ohio
Fall Dinner/Concert
Saturday, October 24, 1992**

The UNITED SLOVENIAN SOCIETY donated \$1,000 to the United Americans for Slovenia Committee, and \$500 to the Slovenian Flood Relief Fund. Our members wish to sincerely thank everyone for their generous support, and most especially for attending the 14th Annual Band Concert under the direction of Mr. Norman Novak.



American Mutual Life Association



19424 S. Waterloo Road

Cleveland, Ohio 44119

(216) 531-1900

The American Mutual Life Association, founded in 1910 as the Slovenska Dobrodelna Zveza, is proud to have been a part of the United Americans for Slovenia, whose concerted efforts culminated with the recognition of the Republic of Slovenia by the United States of America. We are certain that our contribution in this effort is in keeping with the ideals that our Founders established, and that they would have performed likewise if they had the opportunity.

We are grateful for the occasion to work together with the many Slovenian-rooted organizations in Cleveland and their respective representatives. We take this opportunity to again thank the United Americans for Slovenia, and also all the representatives and citizens of Slovenia, whose valor and conduct throughout their quest for freedom, democracy and independence was a shining example to the whole world. Their exemplary performance certainly magnified the pride we have in our heritage and culture. God Bless America... God Bless Slovenia!

Ameriška Dobrodelna Zveza, ustanovljena 1910. leta kot Slovenska Dobrodelna Zveza, je ponosna, da je sodelovala kot del Združenih Amerikancev za Slovenijo, katerih koordinacija prizadevanj je kulminiralo v priznanju Republike Slovenije s strani Združenih držav Amerike. Prepričani smo, da je bilo naše sodelovanje v tem prizadevanju v skladu z ideali naših ustanoviteljev, in da bi bili oni isto storili, če bi bili imeli priliko.

Veseli smo, ker smo mogli skupno delati s številnimi slovenskimi organizacijami v Clevelandu in njihovimi predstavniki. Ob tej priložnosti se zopet zahvaljujemo Združenim Amerikancem za Slovenijo, kakor tudi vsem predstavnikom in državljanom Republike Slovenije, katerih pokončnost in dostojnost v prizadevanju za svobodo, demokracijo in neodvisnost sta bili vzor celiemu svetu. Njihovo izjemno vedenje je gotovo povečalo ponos, ki ga imamo do naše dediščine in kulture.

Bog živi Ameriko ... Bog živi Slovenijo!



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FREEDOM

SECTION C

AMERICAN HOME, FREEDOM SECTION, FALL, 1992

1C

American Slovenians Supported a Free Slovenia

(Continued from page 1A)

Christian Social Movement and the Social-Democratic Union of Slovenia signed a MAY DECLARATION 1989 on May 8, 1989. It reads as follows:

Misunderstandings, provocations and also open hostility, which Slovenians are experiencing in Yugoslavia today, are convincing us that this is a breakpoint for our current history and obligate us that we clearly communicate our will which will guide our future actions.

The signers of this declaration declare and announce:

1. that we want to live in a sovereign state of the Slovenian nation;

2. that as a sovereign state, we will decide independently about our ties with the Eastern Slavic and other nations in the context of restructured Europe;

3. that in view of the historical aspiration of the Slovenian nation toward political independence, a Slovenian state can only be founded on:

— respect for human rights and liberties,

— a democracy which embraces political pluralism,

— a social structure which ensures spiritual and material prosperity in harmony with the nature and in harmony with human capabilities of the citizens of Slovenia."

This declaration shortly became the program which was adopted by additional new groups of the Slovenian people until this declaration became the general cry of the Slovenian nation at home and around the world for total freedom in a sovereign, democratic state. We, Slovenians in America, supported this movement in great numbers.

It became clear, however, that the realization of the declaration demands would require the effort of all Slovenians. An attempt to unify all American Slovenians into a coordinated effort collapsed because the individual organizations held different perspectives concerning the situation in Slovenia and differing opinions about these, and because of interpersonal mistrust.

In order to help the Slovenian homeland succeed, the Slovenian political emigres initiated the establishment of the Slovenian American Council, which brought together those organizations, institutions, and other communities among the American Slovenians who share a Christian world perspective. The Slovenian American Council acted quickly and decisively to provide moral and financial support to those forces in Slovenia which were fighting for the realization of the demands embodied in the May Declaration of 1989. With the help of the Slovenian American Council and similar

institutions in Canada, Europe, Argentina, and Australia, the democratic forces prevailed in the 1990 elections, but unfortunately not completely.

The new coalition government (DEMOS) under the presidency of Lojze Peterle approached the realization of the demands of the May Declaration of 1989 decisively and quite competently. In spite of obstacles which were placed by the members and supporters of the previous communist regime, the Slovenian nation was almost unanimous in a vote for an independent and sovereign state of Slovenia. The new government was looking for ways to effect this decision peacefully through negotiations with Belgrade. The government in Belgrade was not willing to listen. When Slovenia pronounced its total sovereignty and independence on Wednesday, June 26, 1991, the "Yugoslav Peoples Army" wanted to punish Slovenia by force.

In the midst of this adversity and the uncertainty about the developments of a conflict with the Yugoslav Peoples Army, the Slovenian American Council received an urgent plea from the Slovenian government for all available aid and support.

Already on Thursday, June 27, 1991, the Slovenian American Council called on its membership and also on other Slovenians in America and urged that they call the White House, the State Department, and members of Congress and plead for timely intercession with Belgrade. We asked that the government of United States demand of the government in Belgrade that all military intervention against Slovenia cease immediately, and in support of this demand we asked that USA immediately recognize the Slovenian official status as an independent and sovereign state.

At the same time the Slovenian Council also contacted the American Conference of Bishops and the office of the Papal Nuncio in Washington, DC, to ask their intervention on behalf of Slovenia. Both organizations acted the following day.

In order to inform the Slovenian public as quickly and as thoroughly about Slovenia and the current situation, the Slovenian American Council asked the owner of Ameriška Domovina, who had just published his last edition before a scheduled vacation, to issue a special edition of the paper. This edition was published on July 1, 1991.

Announcements and requests of the American Slovenian Council were also announced on Sunday, June 30, 1991, by Dr. Milan Pavlovic during his Slovenian radio program "Songs and Melodies from Beautiful Slovenia."

The Slovenian American Council held a press con-

ference in the St. Vitus Parish Auditorium on Friday, June 28, 1991, at 11 a.m. which was attended by three major TV networks, radio and Cleveland area newspaper reporters. The Council explained the Slovenian position and the situation in Slovenia with an appeal to the American people that they support Slovenia, especially since Slovenia decided for a separation from Yugoslavia on the basis of the very same principles which guided USA to the separation from Britain in 1776.

Hundreds of Slovenian patriots and also their American friends sent telegrams or called the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and their state Congressmen and Senators. The appeal quickly reached all corners of the United States. These calls and appeals were followed up with more extensive resolutions which outlined the vision and foundation of Slovenian decisions.

On Saturday, June 29, 1991, Slovenians joined Croatians as they demonstrated in Washington, DC, in front of the White House and the Capitol in support for US recognition of Slovenia and Croatia and also in support of the demand by US government with Belgrade that the Yugoslav Peoples Army immediately cease hostile actions in Slovenia and Croatia.

On Friday, June 28, 1991, the Slovenian American Council forwarded the first major financial contribution to Klagenfurt (Celovec), Austria, and made it available to the president of the Slovenian government, Mr. Lojze Peterle.

On Sunday, June 30, 1991, the Slovenian American Council initiated special prayer services in the Slovenian parishes in Cleveland. On July 1, 1991, there was a special Mass in St. John's Cathedral for Slovenia with the concelebration of the majority of Slovenian priests from Cleveland and environs and the attendance of Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward Pevec, the Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland. Over 200 Slovenians in nationality dress attended the Mass at the Cathedral.

As activities to help Slovenia were in full swing, Charles S. Ipavec suggested a meeting of all Slovenian societies and organizations which was called on Sunday, June 30, 1991, at 7:00 p.m. at the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Avenue. At this meeting a special "ad hoc" committee was formed that would integrate in the activities for aid to Slovenia, and especially in support for recognition by US government, all Slovenian societies, organizations and institutions in the United States. The board of this committee included a representative of the Slovenian American Council

and also representatives of KSKJ, ADZ, SNPJ, SZZ, Slovenian Progressive Women in America, the Union of Slovenian National Homes and the three Slovenian Catholic parishes in Cleveland.

On July 3, 1991, the board of this committee adopted the name "Americans United for Slovenia," and Edmund Turk assumed responsibilities as the president of the committee from its inception. Gradually this board attracted the major portion of Slovenian organizations throughout America to a unified effort and work toward recognition of Slovenia.

In January of this year the countries of the European Economic Community recognized the independent Slovenian state; they were followed by a number of other countries from all parts of the world, and then finally, last month, also by the United States of America.

When Slovenia was accepted as a member of the United Nations on May 23, 1992, we have to conclude that the work toward recognition of a sovereign Slovenian state has been accomplished. The "ad hoc" committee has completed its mission.

*
The Slovenian American Council was the initiator and organizer of the moral and material support to the democratic forces in Slovenia as these were preparing for the first "semi-free" elections in more than half a century to end the oppressive communist regime and replace it with a free democratic government.

The Slovenian American Council responded to the ap-

peal for aid when severe floods in the fall of 1991 caused catastrophic losses. Almost \$50,000 was raised in several short weeks in response to this appeal. When Slovenia found itself in dire straits during the attack by the "Yugoslav Peoples Army" and issued an emergency call for help to the Slovenian American Council, the Council immediately collected and forwarded a substantial sum of money to Klagenfurt, Austria, to support the government of Lojze Peterle. In the following weeks, the Slovenian American Council collected more than \$200,000 in total in support of this appeal.

Slovenia appears a truly democratic and law-abiding state; in reality, however, the majority of the decision makers in commerce, communications, and even in public government, are members or supporters of the previous regime. Last month when some of the DEMOS parties reneged on their support of a common program, these supporters of the previous regime forced the government of Lojze Peterle from power and replaced it with Drnovsek as premier. Key ministerial positions in this new government are held by former and current communists as well as their supporters.

The Slovenian American Council undertook the task to promote the realization of the demands expressed in the May Declaration of 1989. The work is not done because the goals of the declaration have not been fully met. We have to persevere until the goal is met!

—S.A.S.

Slovenia: the economics of becoming independent

(Continued from 7B)

As part of the Yugoslav Federation, Slovenia enjoyed a reputation as an excellent venue for joint ventures. Having won its independence, it will do whatever it can to preserve this reputation. There are significant U.S.-Slovene joint ventures in power tools, buses, and computer software that have survived the recent upheaval. Many more Slovenian companies are advertising for investors and partners. A list of these is available through the Commerce Department's Eastern Europe Business Information Center (tel. 202-377-2645).

For the future, Slovenian tourism is clearly destined to get much more attention. There is a need for further development of Slovenia's excellent ski industry, and, with much of the Dalmatian Coast heavily damaged by war, Slovenia's smaller segment of the Adriatic shore will be an important magnet for vacationers from Western Europe.

A U.S. firm has already signed a bilateral tourism agreement with Slovenia. To support increases in tourism, Slovenia will devote major resources to improve its roads, energy, and telecommunications.

Croatia's progress will be slower than Slovenia's and it will require greater international financial support.

Many of the reasons for the civil war that has brought about Yugoslavia's fragmentation lie beyond the scope of economic analysis. However, one factor that rendered Slovenia's and Croatia's struggle for independence inevitable is that they were determined to gain control of their own economic destinies. Unlike their neighbors to the south, they committed themselves to begin to transform their economies using Western European models.

However, as long as Slovenia and Croatia remained part of Yugoslavia, they were limited in what they could achieve. Now, the limitations are gone.

njihovi stiki z domovino in odnosi do nje

Cleveland, O. - Slovenci so se začeli v večjem številu izseljevati iz svoje domovine v drugi polovici preteklega stoletja. Po več desetletjih miru, izboljšanju zdravstva in splošnih življenskih razmer se je prebivalstvo v slovenskih deželah začelo hitrejše množiti, četudi še vedno precej počasneje kot v drugih deželah Avstrije.

»Če doma jim dobro ni, žerjavi se čez morje dvignejo,« pravi pesnik. Res, kar precejšnje število teh, ki doma niso mogli najti kruha, ga je šlo iskat na tuje, največ preko morja v Ameriko, »deželo tisočih možnosti«. Prvim izseljencem so sledili vedno novi, višek je izseljevanje doseglo v zadnjih dveh desetletjih pred prvo svetovno vojno. V tistih dveh desetletjih se je samo iz Kranjske izselilo okoli 110.000 ljudi. (Dr. J. Mal, Zgodovina slovenskega naroda, Ljubljana 1939, str. 1198-1201).

Slovenske naselbine v Ameriki so rastle vse tja do začetka dvajsetih let tega stoletja, ko je Amerika kar močno priprala vrata novim naseljencem. (Geografski vestnik 1950 - Slava Lipoglavšek, Slovenski izseljenci).

V novi domovini so se slovenski priseljenci hitro in dobro znašli. Velika večina je našla zaposlitev v rudnikih in tovarnah, ki so naglo rastle po končani državljanški vojni leta 1865. Po zgledu priseljencev drugih narodov so se med seboj povezovali v razne vrste društva in kasneje posebno v zavarovalnih »Jednotah«. Slovenskim rojakom so v novi svet sledili tudi duhovniki. Naštale so slovenske verske skupnosti, slovenske fare z lastnimi cerkvami in dvoranami, kjer so se rojaki zbirali tudi k neverskim sestankom in prireditvam.

Rojaki, ki so se v novem okolju začeli odtujevati cerkvi in prehajati pod vpliv svobodomiselnih idej novega okolja, so se tudi začeli družiti in misliti na lastna zbirališča, ker cerkvene dvorane niso ustrezale njihovim namenom. Cerkvene in farne dvorane so služile dolčenim, omejenim namenom. Ko je postal življenje slovenskih priseljencev živahnejše, zlasti na kulturnem in družbenem polju, se je rodila misel na ustanavljanje in gradnjo narodnih domov. V prvih desetletjih tega stoletja skoraj ni bilo večje slovenske naselbine v Ameriki, ki ne bi imela vsaj enega Narodnega doma.

Četudi so se zbirali oni rojaki in rojakinje, ki so ostali zvesti veri in cerkvi, pretežno v cerkvah in v cerkvenih dvorahn, so požrtvovalno pomagali pri ustanavljanju in pri gradnji Narodnih domov. V nekaterih naseljih sta cerkev in Narodni dom sodelovala v skupno korist in v živahnejše, kulturno ter družbeno bogatejše življenje. Drugod je prihajalo do trenj, ko so verni, povezani s cerkvijo imeli manj časa za sodelovanje pri delu in življenu v Narodnem domu. To je vodilo do medsebojnega odstupanja.

jevanja med vernimi in svobodomiselnimi, ki se je v nekaterih večjih slovenskih naselbih razrastlo v pravo nasprotnovje.

V Clevelandu je postal to očitno pri urejanju »Jugoslovanskega kulturnega vrta«, ob obisku ljubljanskega škofa dr. Gregorija Rožmana in ob obisku ljubljanskega župana dr. Jure Adlešiča v desetletju pred drugo svetovno vojno. Ločitev duhov je bila posebno vidna v dveh dnevnikih: Katoliška stran je naročala in brala »Ameriško Domovino«, napredna stran »Enakopravnost«. Tudi večji del društva, organizacij in ustanov se je nabil na eno ali drugo stran. Podobna ločitev duhov se je postopno kazala tudi po drugih slovenskih naseljih širom Amerike (in delno tudi Kanade).

Zanimanje za Slovenijo, stiki z njo se niso pretrgali kljub uraščanju v novi svet. Prvi rod slovenskih priseljencev je bil z domovino trdno povezan. Nekateri rojaki in rojakinje so mislili na vrnitev, ko bo za to »primeren čas«. Nekateri so se res vrnili, večina onih, ki so si v novi domovini ustvarili družine, je ostala. V Ameriki rojeni rod se je naglo vključeval v nove razmere. »Topilni lonec« je otroke slovenskih staršev kar pretapljal v »Amerikanec«. Prenekateri od teh so — posebej pred leti — skušali čim preje pozabiti ali celo zakriti svoje slovenske »korenine«.

* * *

Slovenski izseljeni v Ameriki so dokazali svojo povezanost z rodno domovino že v prvi svetovni vojni. Kar precej se jih je odločilo in podpiralo napore za novo državo Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov, nekaj najbolj vnetih se je celo prijavilo za vojne prostovoljce. »Avstrijska« stranka je skušala to zavirati, pa je izgubila med rojaki vso podporo, ko je Amerika stopila leta 1917 v vojno na strani Antante proti Centralnim silam.

Vezi med slovenskimi izseljeni v Ameriki z domovino so bile živahne tudi po prvi svetovni vojni. Z narodno-političnega so se raztegnile posebno na kulturno polje. Priče tega v Clevelandu so posebno Dramatsko društvo Ivan Čankar, pa tudi Kulturno društvo Triglav in telovadno društvo Orel, ki so vzdrževali tesne stike s podobnimi ustanovami v Ljubljani.

Vse stevilne vezi posebno med Clevelandom in Ljubljano so privede do tega, da so se Slovenci v Ameriki v drugi svetovni vojni takoj po napadu Nemčije in Italije na Jugoslavijo, po zasedbi in razdelitvi Slovenije lotili podpiranja domovine.

Vse slovenske organizacije, društva in ustanove so se povezale v Slovenski ameriški narodni svet - SANS - za skupno podpiranje domovine, dokler ne bo ta zopet dosegla svobode in se postavila na noge. V odboru SANS-a sta bili sora-zmerno zastopani tako katoli-

ška kot napredna stran. Vse je bilo v redu, dokler je SANS delal samo za pomoč, za podpiranje stiskane domovine. Do trenj, sporov in končnega razpada SANS-a je prišlo, ko se je napredna stran odločila pod spremnim vodstvom Louisa Adamica in Etbina Kristana podpirati Tita in partizanstvo, katoliška pa se je temu uprla, ker je v Titu in partizanstu spoznala komunistično revolucijo.

»Zveza slovenskih fara Amerike« je koncem leta 1944 v mali knjižici »Shall Slovenia be Sovietized?« zbrala in natisnila v angleškem prevodu članke in sestavke »Ameriške Domovine«, v katerih je ta razkrivala delo in načrte »Osvobodilne fronte« in »narodno-osvobodilnega boja« v Sloveniji.

Na to knjižico in njena razkritja je odgovoril SANS v aprilu 1945 s podobno knjižico »Slovenija v borbi za svobodo«, ki jo je spisal Mirko G. Kuhel in je izšla v Chicagu. V njej pisec odločno zanikava, da bi bila »Osvobodilna fronta« komunistična oziroma, da so člani narodno osvobodilne vojske in partizanskih odredov Slovenije, samo »komunisti«. »Pretirano bi bilo celo, če bi rekli, da je 10% osvobodilne fronte komunističnega. ... Po koncu te vojne Slovenija ne bo sledila Sovjetski zvezzi pravi komunizem v Sloveniji ne more uspeti Kar je komunističnih elementov, so priključeni Osvobodilni fronti in vsi skušajo Slovencem priboriti take pravice, kot jih predvideva ameriški 'Bill of Rights' v novi Sloveniji bo igrala komunistična stranka precej pohlevno vlogo, toda bolj realistično in narodnega značaja, torej ne more biti nevarna.« (Slovenija v borbi za svobodo, str. 11, 16 in 17)

Ta razkol med Slovenci v Ameriki je segel v vsako slovensko naselje v Ameriki. Razdelil je duhove v taki meri, da je bilo do lani nemogoče kakršnokoli skupno delo v korist slovenskega naroda v domovini. Progresivna stran je po svojih močeh podpirala OF in nato Titov režim v Sloveniji, katoliška pa je pod vodstvom Zveze slovenskih fara Amerike in na njeno pobudo nastale Lige slovenskih katoliških Amerikancev podpirala Slovence, ki so pred komunističnim nasiljem zapustili domovino in iskali možnosti svobodnega življenja v tujem svetu. Tisočem je LIGA pomagala, da so se preselili v Ameriko in Kanado, podpirala je naseljevanje slovenskih beguncov v Južno Ameriko in Avstralijo.

Pri tem delu sta LIGA podpirala »Ameriška Domovina« in Ameriški Slovenec«, Glasio KSKJ«.

V letih po drugi svetovni vojni je progresivna stran slovenskih naseljencev v Ameriki podpirala Titov komunistični režim v Sloveniji, vzdrževala z njim redne stike, med tem, ko je katoliška stran zavračala Ti-

48 YEARS LATER !

AS A 25-YEAR OLD MEMBER OF THE "DOMOBRANCI", FRANCE STOOD IN THE LOFT OF THE MASSIVE STONE CHURCH BUILT CENTURIES AGO. HE WATCHED THE WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN "WALKING" ON THEIR KNEES, CIRCLING THE ALTAR AND PRAYING THE ROSARY. THIS WAS GOING TO BE HIS LAST GOOD-BYE. BRANDED AS A TRAITOR BY THE PARTISANS, HE WAS LEAVING HIS HOMELAND. FORTY EIGHT YEARS LATER HE RETURNED. THE TWO HOUR-LONG WALK TO THE MOUNTAINTOP CHURCH TOOK A TOLL ON THE OLD MAN. HE REACHED THE CHURCH, GOT DOWN ON HIS KNEES AND STARTED HIS "JOURNEY OF THANKSGIVING". THE OLD MAN WAS JOINED BY OTHERS WHO KNEW HIM PERSONALLY OR HEARD OF HIM. MASSES OF PEOPLE JOINED HIM IN SINGING, "O MARIJA S PLANINSKE GORE..." (O MARY FROM THE PLANINA MOUNTAIN). FRANCE CAME HOME.

In Loving Memory

of Our Husband, Father,
Grandfather and
Great-grandfather



John Verh

died Dec. 27, 1982

*God took him home, it was His will,
But in our hearts we love him still;
His memory is as dear today as in the hour he passed away,
We often sit and think of him when we are alone,
For memory is the only friend that grief can call its own.*

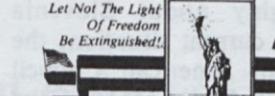
Sadly missed by
Mary Verh — wife

Mary Barile
Jennie Gorjanc
Alma Barile

Frances Morris

Mildred Verh - daughters
Tony, John, & Stewart
sons-in-law,
grandchildren and
great-grandchildren

Let Not The Light Of Freedom Be Extinguished!



Giving of One and half million to the 100,000 American Slovenians
No. 27 Vol. 03 JULY 1991

AMERICAN HOME AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA JULY 1 1991

ISSN Number: 0164-6802

Let Slovenia Survive!

Comment on the nonrecognition policy of the United States

The birth of the United States of America is founded on certain principles which are beautifully and forever validly expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

The opening paragraph reads as follows:

«...We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. ...»

The foregoing words clearly imply the right to self-government. The founding fathers firmly believed that man has the right to act unilaterally and did so and expected that other powers of the world would recognize fully such right, so that the new nation could take its rightful place among the nations of the world.

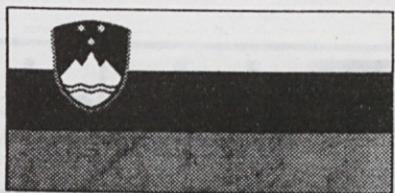
The original intent of the founders of the United States was to found a new nation, the American Republics, to be a model of government among the nations of the world.

The foreign powers clearly recognized such right.

The founding fathers knew that the new nation would also not be free, accept a coerced mutual agreement among the powers of the earth, the monarchies and empires.

The United States of America is a case in point. The Slovenian grievances against Yugoslavia are just as grievous and just as numerous as those listed in the Declaration of Independence.

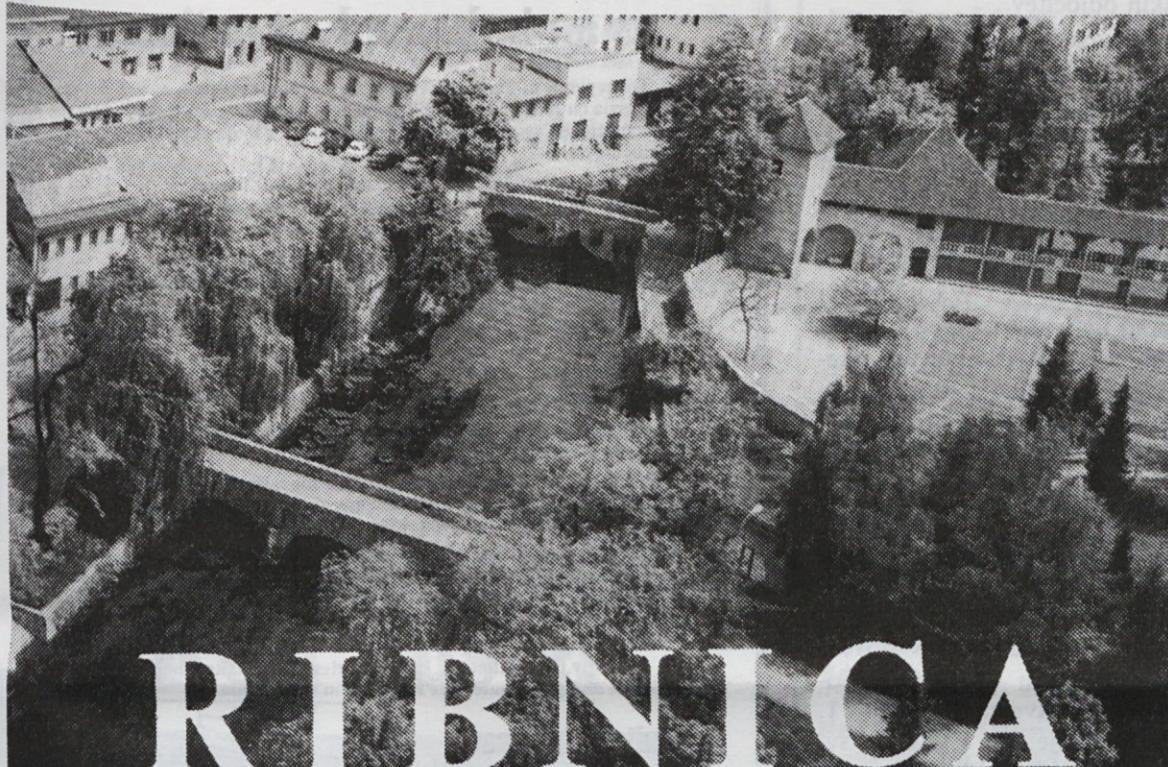


**JUNE 25, 1944**

U.S. Army soldier Pvt. Stanley Zupancic of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. gave his young life while fighting the enemies of democracy for all Europeans, but mostly for his beloved U.S.A.

JUNE 25, 1991

The new democratic Republic of Slovenia exists because of the supreme sacrifices of our fallen Americans as well as those throughout the world.



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**Naši dragi, ljubi
SLOVENIJI
ter celotnemu slovenskemu narodu**

**TAM DOMA, NAŠIM SORODNIKOM IN VSEM
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**SREČO, VESELJE IN ŠE MOĆNEJŠI
PONOS NA VAŠE IN NAŠE SKUPNO
SLOVENSTVO
IN SPLOH NA NOVO DEMOKRATIČNO,
SAMOSTOJNO
REPUBLIKO SLOVENIJO!**

"Long Live the Independent State of Slovenia!"

Bog te živi, ljubljena nam SLOVENIJA!

DRUŽINA ANDOLŠEK



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SAMOSTOJNO
REPUBLIKO SLOVENIJO!**

"Long Live the Independent State of Slovenia!"

**NAŠA SLOVENSKA
DRŽAVA!**

**Voščimo ti, draga rojstna
naša Slovenska domovina,
vse najboljše!**

**Nosimo te v naših srih,
vedno smo tvoji — udje
tvojega narodnega telesa!**

DRUŽINA ANDOLŠEK

Cleveland, O. - Komunistični režimi v državah Srednje in Vzhodne Evrope so se v osemdesetih letih znašli v notranji krizi, iz katere niso našli poti. Kriza ni bila samo gospodarska, bila je kriza zaupanja v sam komunistični sistem, v njegov gospodarski in družbeni red. Začela se je na Poljskem, pa kmalu segla tudi preko poljske meje v samo Sovjetsko zvezo. V Jugoslaviji so jo najprej začutili Slovenci, ko so spoznali ob poskusu uvajanja »solskih jeder« nevarnost za svoj jezik, za obstoj svoje narodne biti.

Oglasilo se je Društvo slovenskih pisateljev in sprožilo val odpora, ki je skoro zajel v Sloveniji vse, kar je narodno in kulturno kaj pomenilo, predvsem obe univerzi in Akademijo znanosti in umetnosti. Poskus Beograda slovenski odpor v kali zatrepi, če treba, tudi s silo, je odpor razširil tudi na politično polje.

Društvo slovenskih pisateljev, Slovenska demokratična zveza, Slovenska kmečka zveza, Slovensko krščansko socialno gibanje in Socialdemokratska zveza Slovenije so 8. maja 1989 podpisale in objavile MAJNIŠKO DEKLARACIJO 1989, ki se glasi:

»Nesporazumi, provokacije in tudi odkrite sovražnosti, ki jih danes doživljajo Slovenci v Jugoslaviji, nas prepričujejo o prelomnosti sedanjega zgodovinskega trenutka in nas obvezujejo, da v jasni obliki izrečemo svojo voljo, iz katere sledijo dejanja v prihodnosti.

Podpisniki te listine izjavljamo in sporočamo:

1. da hočemo živeti v suvereni državi slovenskega naroda;

2. kot suverena država bomo samostojno odločali o povezavah z južnoslovanskimi in drugimi narodi v okviru prenovljene Evrope;

3. glede na zgodovinska prizadevanja slovenskega naroda za politično samostojnost je slovenska država lahko utemeljena le na:

— spoštovanju človekovih pravic in svoboščin,

— demokraciji, ki vključuje politični pluralizem,

— družbeni ureditvi, ki bo zagotovljala duhovno in gmočno blaginjo v skladu z naravnimi danostmi in v skladu s človeškimi zmožnostmi državljanov Slovenije.«

Ta izjava v kratkem postaja program, ki so ga sprejemale za svojega vedno nove skupine slovenskih ljudi, dokler se ni spremenila v splošen krik slovenskega naroda doma in po svetu po novi, polni slovenski narodni svobodi v suvereni, demokratično urejeni državi. Tudi Slovenci v Ameriki smo jo množično podpisovali.

Postalo je očitno, da bo za uresničitev te zahteve potreben napor celotnega slovenskega naroda. Poskus povezati vse ameriške Slovence v skupni narodni odpor je zaradi različnih gledanj posameznih skupin na razmerek v Sloveniji in različnega odnosa do njih, zaradi osebnih trenj, pomanjkanja

strpnosti in še bolj zaradi medsebojnega nezaupanja propadel.

Da bi domovini Sloveniji le mogli uspešno pomagati, je bil na pobudo politične emigracije ustanovljen Slovenski ameriški svet, v katerem so se povezala društva, ustanove in druge skupnosti krščanskega svetovnega nazora med ameriškimi Slovenci. Odločno in hitro je šel Slovenski ameriški svet na delo ter moralno in materialno podprt one sile v Sloveniji, ki so se borile za uresničenje zahtev Majniške deklaracije 1989.

S podporo Slovenskega ameriškega sveta in podobnih ustanov v Kanadi, Evropi, Argentini in Avstraliji je demokratičnim silam uspelo pri volitvah 1990 prevladati, žal ne popolnoma.

Nova DEMOS-ova vlada pod predsedstvom Lojzeta Peterleta se je odločno in dosti spremeno lotila uresničevanja zahtev Majniške deklaracije 1989. Kljub oviram, ki so ji jih stavljal pripadniki in podporniki bivšega komunističnega režima, se je narod skoraj soglasno izjavil za neodvisno suvereno državo Slovenijo. Vlada je iskala poti, da bi to odločitev izvedla mirno v dogovoru z Beogradom. Ta o tem ni mala nič slišati. Ko je Slovenija v sredo 26. junija 1991 proglašala svojo polno suverenost in neodvisnost, je »Jugoslovanska ljudska armada« takoj ustavila vse svoje sovražne nastope v Sloveniji in na Hrvaskem.

V tej stiski in negotovosti, kako se bo spopad z »Jugoslovansko ljudsko armado« razvijal, je dobil Slovenski ameriški svet v Clevelandu nujni poziv slovenske vlade za vso možno pomoč in podporo.

Slovenski ameriški svet je že v četrtek 27. junija 1991 pozval vse svoje članstvo, pa tudi vse druge slovenske ljudi v Ameriki, naj kličejo Belo hišo, Državno tajništvo in Kongres ter prosijo za naglo posredovanje v Beogradu. Vlada ZDA naj zahteva od vlade v Beogradu, da takoj ustavi vse vojaške ukrepe proti Sloveniji, v podporo tej zahtevi pa naj Amerika takoj prizna Sloveniji uradni položaj neodvisne suverene države.

Ko je bilo delo za pomoč Sloveniji že v polnem teku, je bil na pobudo clevelandskega odvetnika Charlesa S. Iapvca sklican v nedeljo 30. junija 1991 ob 7. zvečer sestanek vseh slovenskih društev in organizacij v Slovenski narodni dom na St. Clair Avenue. Na tem sestanku je bil ustanovljen poseben »ad hoc« odbor, ki bi naj vključil v delo za pomoč Sloveniji, posebej še za njeno priznanje po vlasti ZDA, vsa slovenska društva, organizacije in ustanove v ZDA. V prvi odbor so bili imenovani poleg zastopnika SAS, zastopniki KSKJ, ADZ, SNPJ, SŽZ, Progresivnih Slovencov Amerike, Zveze slovenskih narodnih domov in treh slovenskih katoliških far v Clevelandu.

Ta odbor se je na svoji prvi seji 3. julija 1991 poimenoval »United Americans for Slovenia«, njegovo predsedstvo je že od začetka prevzel Edmund J. Turk. Postopno je ta odbor pritegnil k skupnemu naporu pri delu za priznanje Slovenije večji del slovenskih organizacij po vsej Ameriki.

Obvestila in pozive Slovenskega ameriškega sveta je v nedeljo 30. junija 1991 dopoldne v svojem slovenskem radijskem programu »Pesmi in melodije iz naše lepe Slovenije« objavil tudi dr. Milan Pavlovič.

V petek 28. junija 1991 ob 11. dopoldne je Slovenski ame-

riški svet na tiskovni konferenci v avditoriju fare sv. Vida v Clevelandu, katere so se udeležile tri glavne TV postaje, radio in predstavniki clevelandskih časopisov, obrazložil položaj Slovenije in v Sloveniji s pozivom splošni ameriški javnosti, naj podpre Slovenijo, saj se je ta odločila za razdržitev s Jugoslavijo na temelju istih načel, na katerih so se ZDA leta 1776 ločile od Britanije.

Na stotine rojakov in rojakinj, pa tudi njihovih ameriških prijateljev, je poslalo brzovavke ali klicalo predsednika ZDA, državnega tajnika, kongresnikov in senatorje svojih držav. Poziv je v kratkem segel do vseh kotov in koncev ZDA. Tem klicem in pozivom so sledile obširnejše resolucije z orisom in utemeljitvijo slovenskih odločitev.

Slovenski ameriški svet je že v petek 28. junija 1991 poslal prvo večjo vsoto denarja v Celovec na razpolago predsedniku slovenske vlade Lojzetu Peterletu.

V soboto 29. junija 1991 so Slovenci skupno s Hrvati demonstrirali v Washingtonu pred Belo hišo in pred Kapitolom v podporo zahtevam ameriškega priznanja Slovenije in Hrvaške ter po zahtevi vlade ZDA v Beogradu, da »Jugoslovanska ljudska armada« takoj ustavi vse svoje sovražne nastope v Sloveniji in na Hrvaskem.

V nedeljo 30. junija 1991 so bile na pobudo SAS v slovenskih cerkvah Clevelandu poselne molitve za Slovenijo, 1. julija pa je bila v stolnici sv. Janeza maša za Slovenijo, pri kateri je bil navzoč prevzeten Edward Pevec, pomožni škof Cleveland, somaševala pa je večina slovenskih duhovnikov iz Clevelandu in okolice. Te svete maše se je udeležilo nad 200 rojakov in rojakinj v slovenskih narodnih nošah.

Ko je bilo delo za pomoč Sloveniji že v polnem teku, je bil na pobudo clevelandskega odvetnika Charlesa S. Iapvca sklican v nedeljo 30. junija 1991 ob 7. zvečer sestanek vseh slovenskih društev in organizacij v Slovenski narodni dom na St. Clair Avenue. Na tem sestanku je bil ustanovljen poseben »ad hoc« odbor, ki bi naj vključil v delo za pomoč Sloveniji, posebej še za njeno priznanje po vlasti ZDA, vsa slovenska društva, organizacije in ustanove v ZDA. V prvi odbor so bili imenovani poleg zastopnika SAS, zastopniki KSKJ, ADZ, SNPJ, SŽZ, Progresivnih Slovencov Amerike, Zveze slovenskih narodnih domov in treh slovenskih katoliških far v Clevelandu.

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V letosnjem januarju so neodvisno državo Slovenije priznale države Evropske skup-



Slovenia's first Prime Minister, Lojze Peterle, center, in Washington, D.C. on Labor Day last year for the Baraga Days.

A Message to President Bush and Members of Congress

It's time to welcome Slovenia as an independent nation.

The republic of Slovenia declared its independence from Yugoslavia on June 25, 1991. Slovenia has met all the criteria that Secretary Baker has enunciated as central to any U.S. policy toward developing ties:

- The people of Slovenia have determined their future peacefully and democratically, following the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
- Slovenia supports the rule of law and safeguards human rights, based on full respect for the individual and equal treatment of minorities.
- The people of Slovenia democratically elected a government committed to the introduction of a free, market-based economy.
- Slovenia respects all existing borders.
- Slovenia respects international law and obligations, as well as commitments made in the CSCE.

The United States should lead with a moral commitment to support Slovenia, along with other emerging democracies, and grant formal diplomatic recognition. Our history and principles demand it.

Slovenians seek friendship and mutual cooperation with the United States and the American people. Each passing day brings more support from the European Community, members of the U.S. Congress and from all Americans who cherish a free and open society.

It is only fitting that the United States should take a bold initiative and give immediate recognition to Slovenia.

United Americans for Slovenia

An assembly of volunteers representing 645 Slovenian-American cultural groups, parishes and fraternal societies across the country.

Edmund J. Turk, Chairman
Slovenian National Home, Suite 8
6411 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103
216/391-4000 • Fax 216/391-4001

Alliance of Slovenian Americans • American Home News-Press • American Mutual Life Association • American-Slovenian Cultural Exchange
American Slovenian Catholic Union (ASKU) • American-Slovenian Polka Foundation • Cleveland Federation of Slovenian National Homes
Cleveland Slovenian Radio Club • The Frances and Jane S. Lausche Foundation • Primatri Klub • Progressive Slovans Women of America
Slovene National Benefit Society (SNPS) • Slovenian American Council • Slovenian American Heritage Foundation
Slovenian Chorus of Cleveland • Slovenian Parishes of Lakewood, Ohio • Slovenian Women's Union • St. Lawrence Church, Cleveland
St. Mary Church, Cleveland • St. Vitus Church, Cleveland • United Slovenian Society



As appeared on the Federal Page of The Washington Post, December 17, 1991

It was composed and sponsored by the United Americans for Slovenia.

nost, sledila jim je vrsta drugih držav iz vseh delov sveta, končno 7. aprila tudi ZDA.

Ko je bila Slovenija 23. maja 1992 sprejeta v Združene narode, moremo reči, da je bilo delo za priznanje suverene države Slovenije v glavnem zaključeno. »Ad hoc« odbor je svoje delo končal.

* * *

Slovenski ameriški svet je bil pobudnik in organizator moralne in materialne pomoči demokratiskim silam v Sloveniji, ko so se te pripravljale, da na prvih kolikor toliko svobodnih volitvah po več kot pol stoletja končajo nasilni komunistični režim in ga nadomestijo s svobodno demokratično vladno.

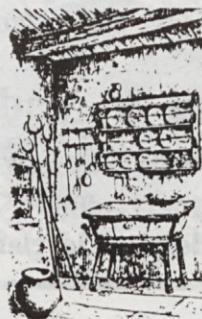
Slovenski ameriški svet se je odzval pozivu za pomoč, ko je huda povodenj v Sloveniji jeseni 1991 napravila ogromno škodo. V nekaj tednih je v ta namen zbral blizu \$50.000. Ko se je Slovenija znašla v hudih škripcih ob napadu »Jugoslovanske ljudske armade«, je na nujni klic po pomoči Slovenski

ameriški svet takoj zbral in nakanal večjo vsoto denarja v Celovec na razpolago vladni Lojzeta Peterletu. V naslednjih tednih je SAS zbral v ta namen skupno preko \$200.000.

Slovenija je po videzu res demokratična, pravna država, dejansko pa so še vedno na večini odločilnih mest v gospodarstvu, javnih občilih in tudi v upravi pripadniki in somišljeniki nekdanjega režima. Ti so aprila meseca potem, ko so se nekatere stranke izneverile programu DEMOS-a, potisnili z oblasti vlado Lojzeta Peterleta in jo nadomestili z dr. Janezom Drnovškovo, v kateri imajo ključna ministrstva bivši in sedanji komunisti ter njihovi podporniki.

Slovenski ameriški svet, ki si je nadel nalogo, da bo pomagal uresničiti zahteve Majniške deklaracije 1989, svojega dela še ni končal, ta deklaracija namreč še ni v celoti izvedena. Treba je vztrajati, dokler cilj ne bo dosežen!

Slovenski Ameriški Svet



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SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL

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(216) 531-8600

July 3, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The Slovenian American Council, representing thousands of Slovenian-Americans, hereby urges you to immediately undertake any and all possible measures, by exerting the influence of your office to stop the aggression against Slovenia by the Yugoslavian Peoples Army, led by its Stalinist generals. The actions by this army are illegitimate and have no constitutional basis whatsoever.

We are informed that the Yugoslav army is moving 180 additional tanks toward Slovenia as well as readying additional aircraft and other weapons of war. The amassed forces could threaten genocide of the Slovenia people and the country's total annihilation.

Mr. President, the Slovenian people exercised their right to self-determination in a democratic way. One year ago, the citizens of Slovenia held a free and democratic election which was internationally observed. Furthermore, on December 23, 1990, the Slovenian people, in a referendum vote, overwhelmingly elected to pursue their sovereignty. The Slovenian people made this choice in a democratic way without any force. If democracy is to prevail, then such decisions of the people must be recognized by all democracies of the World Community.

Therefore Mr. President, we urge that the United States give immediate diplomatic recognition to the Independent State of Slovenia, that the United States initiate an international commission of observers in order to bring into effect the truce, which has already been declared by Slovenian authorities. We further ask that the United States, in concert with other western nations, prevents arms shipments which would get into the hands of the Yugoslav Peoples Army, and also ask that any economic assistance to the Yugoslav government immediately be stopped. In the event that the Yugoslav Peoples army does not stop the aggression and unnecessary bloodshed, the United States should break off diplomatic relations with the Central Government in Belgrade.

Mr. President, decisive, immediate action on your part is essential. Slovenians all over America and the world look toward your leadership in turning the tide in this crisis. Only then, will we be able to joyfully celebrate with other fellow Americans, our July 4th Independence Day.

We thank you for your anticipated immediate intervention.

Slovenian-American Council

By: John A. Hocevar
Acting President

JAH:mp

John A. Hocevar
Thanks to All Our Supporters

Slovenian American Council

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California, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Maryland, and Washington, DC

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"United Americans for Slovenia"
in smo ponosni, da je tudi naš klub
sodeloval z UAS in s tem toliko
drugimi Slovenci in Slovenkami,
sorajki in sorojakinjami,
iz prav vseh krajev in koncov
naše skupne in prelepne, sedaj svobodne
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The Slovenian American Primorski Club Congratulates Slovenia on its Recognition by the United States And its Acceptance as a Member of the United Nations!

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God bless a free Slovenija and may the Mother of God protect her. All her citizens should work intensely to repeal the pro-abortion Article 55 of the Constitution. May Slovenija always preserve her traditions and Faith!

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**The problems
in Yugoslavia**

Fighting in Yugoslavia began last June after the two wealthiest republics, Slovenia and Croatia, seceded. The Slovenians were allowed to leave after a brief skirmish with the Yugoslav National Army, but Croatia, with 600,000 Serbs, became a battleground.

When Croatia declared independence, Serbs said they would never live as a minority in a foreign country, and seceded. The army moved into Croatia soon after, helping Serb irregulars take control over about one-third of the country.



Congratulations on U.S. Recognition and the Successful Fight for Independence!

Richard A. Vadnal

Attorney-at-law

216-771-4050

1650 Midland Building, Cleveland, OH 44115

We join the All American Slovenians in
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We want to thank all AMERICAN-SLOVENIANS
and everybody who helped the
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
on its International Recognition —
Especially the United States of America



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Frank and Angie Fujs



The Slovenian American Heritage Foundation

is proud to join with other Slovenian American organizations in celebrating the recognition by the United States of the

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA,
the land to which we trace our heritage, as a full and equal partner in the world community of nations.

We of the SAHF express our congratulations to the "United Americans for Slovenia" — of which we too, as so many other groups, were an integral part — on achieving the goal for which the organization was established. Only in the years to come will we appreciate how truly historic these times have been.

Let us resolve to continue our work in the preservation of the Slovene heritage common to us all, and to redouble our efforts to work together in this cause, never forgetting the wisdom of the saying:

"In Unity there is Strength"
(V slogi je moč)

Dr. Karl B. Bonutti, President

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United Americans for Slovenia Chairman Edmund J. Turk and Ohio Governor George V. Voinovich at the April 10 celebration of United States recognition of Slovenia, held at the St. Clair Slovenian National Home.



Joseph Valencic, who did most of the publicity work for the United Americans for Slovenia.

The Alliance of Slovenian Americans (Zveza slovenskih Amerikancev)

Proudly Congratulates
the new

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

on its recognition by the United States and its acceptance as a member of the United Nations.

We express our appreciation to the "United Americans for Slovenia" for its untiring work in behalf of helping secure United States recognition of the Republic of Slovenia.

We were honored to be able to work with you in this campaign.

The Alliance of Slovenian Americans remains committed to the principles expressed in its Mission Statement. We stand ready to work with all Slovene Americans who share those principles and remain prepared for dialogue with all democratically elected representatives of Slovenia and their institutions.

Florence Unetich
President

Dr. Rudolph M. Susel
Executive Director

RECOGNITION OF SLOVENIA

On behalf of AllSlovenian Committee, Slovenian Organizations and Establishments in Southern Ontario, I extend sincerest congratulations to Slovenian people.

International recognition of Slovenia is a remarkable and historic achievement.

On January 15, 1992, we Canadian-Slovenians proudly celebrated Slovenia's recognition by Canada and over 30 other countries.

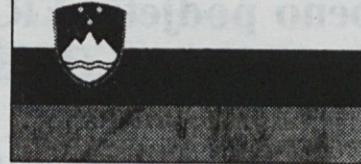
We are very greatful to Canada for being among the first nations to recognize Slovenia. Thanks to Prime Minister Mulroney, External Affairs Minister Honourable Barbara McDougall and many other Canadians. Special thanks to Canadian-Slovenians for their persistent and diligent work towards Slovenian Freedom, Democracy and Recognition.

Sincerest congratulations to the government of the U.S.A. and its people for their recognition of the Independent Republic of Slovenia. Special thanks to American-Slovenians for their contributions toward this great achievement. Recognition of Slovenia is now complete.

We feel confident that Slovenia will develop its economy, culture and statehood according to the desire of its people and with respect for the rule of the law. We also feel Slovenia will become a reliable and valuable partner in international relations.

The Old Country is now a New Country Slovenia, free and independent at last.

Stan Kranjc



Stan Kranjc

President
AllSlovenian Committee
Ontario, Canada

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