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STEV. LXVI — VOL. LXVI

NO. 4

Tito in Ceausescu sta
se včeraj posvelovala

Vodnika jugoslovanskega in
romunskega k o m unistične-
ga režima sta premlevala
nemara odnose v komuni-
stičnem bloku.

BEograd, SFRJ. — Pred-
sednik romunske republike
Ceausescu se je včeraj sestal
z maršalom Titom na nekem
jugoslovenskem lovišču ob ro-
munki meji na razgovore, ki
so trajali le en dan. Sestanek
ni bil napovedan in je bil kra-
tek, zato mislijo, da je obrav-
naval le par tekočih komuni-
stičnih bolečin, ki debate o
njih ni mogoče odlagati. Na
prvem mestu je gotovo stalo
vprašanje, kako naj se Romu-
nija in Jugoslavija obnašata
sproč mednarodnega komuni-
stičnega "pripravljalnega se-
stanka", ki se bo vršil koncem
februarja v Budimpešti.

Sestanek ni torej pred vra-
ti in bi se dal sklicati tudi poz-
neje, toda Brežnjev gre te dni
v Egipt, morda se bo mimo-
grede kje ustavil, recimo v Be-
ogradu ali v Bukarešti. Treba
je torej biti pripravljen na
razgovor z njim, Moskva pri-
tiska namreč zmeraj bolj, naj
se odnosi med komunističnimi
strankami postavijo na solid-
nejšo podlago. Kremlj sicer
trdi, da na sestanku ne bo go-
vora o izobčenju te ali one
stranke (na primer kitajske),
pa tudi ne o potrebi, da bodo
povezano med komunističnimi
strankami večja kot je sedaj,
kar bi pomenilo več vpliva
za Moskvo, pa vendar ne
verjamejo ne v Beogradu in
ne v Bukarešti, da so v Krem-
lu čisto odkritosrčni.

Uradno naj bi na sestanku v
Budimpešti obravnavali le
boj proti imperijalizmu. To pa
ne diši Titu, ki trdi, da so pro-
ti imperijalizmu tudi socijali-
stične in celo nekatere druge
levičarske stranke, ki ne bodo
zastopane v Budimpešti. Med
vodenimi tovariši ni torej prave
slove o potrebi sestanka v
Budimpešti.

Nove ovire za mir

VATIKAN. — Ko je sv. oče
Pavel VI. na Novega leta dan
mobil skupaj z 20,000 verniki,
zbranimi na Trgu sv. Petra, za
mir, je dejal tem, da je "pot
do miru, četudi zapletena in
postopna, še vedno odprta in
možna". Opozoril pa je, da
"so se na njej pojavile nove
strahovite ovire, povezane s te-
žavnimi novimi vprašanji in
nevarnostmi".

Papež je dobil v odgovor na
svoj poziv, naj bo Novo leto
"Dan miru" in molitve za mir,
brzojav od vodnika ruske prav-
oslavne cerkve patrijarha Ale-
ksaja iz Moskve, v katerem ta
predlaga skupni napor obeh
cerkva za doseglo miru v Viet-
namu.

COLD WAVE

Vremenski
pretok



Delna zjasnitev in mraz. Danes
zjutraj ob 7. je kazal topomer v
mestu -4°F. Čez dan bo najvišja
temperatura 18°F. Mraz tudi
zutri in nedeljo.

Novi grobovi

Frances Urbina

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Kralj in diktatura so si iz-
menjali pozdrave, toda na svoj
način: voda je črtala iz kraljevega
proglasa na narod vse, kar bi po njenem mnenju ško-
dovalo sedanjem režimu. Grčija je
torej lahko brala cenzurirano kraljevo poslanico, kar se v politiki ne zgodi
vsak dan.

LONDON, Vel. Brit. — An-
gleška gospodarska stiska je
pripravila pet strojepisk pod-
jetja Colt, Heating and Ven-
tilation, Ltd., v Surbitonu, Surrey, da so ponudile pod-
jetju, da delajo vsak dan pol
ure zastonj v pomoci britans-
kemu gospodarstvu. S svo-
jim korakom so sprožile kam-
panjo "I'm Backing Britain"
(Podpiram Britanijo), ki je
zajela najprej celotno podjetje,
pri katerem so zaposlene,
nato pa preskočilo tudi na
druga podjetja in ustanove.

"Valerie, Brenda, Joan, Ca-
rol in Christine, mi Vas ljubimo!" je zapisal londonski
Times v svojem včerajšnjem
uvodniku in v velikem ogla-
su, v katerem pozdravlja nji-
hov korak kot pravo pot k re-
siti Britanije.

Bonn naj plača vse stroške za čete ZDA

Državni podstajnik Katzenbach je predložil Zahodni Nemčiji načrt o plačilu vseh stroškov za vzdrževanje ameriških čet v Nemčiji.

BONN, Z. Nem. — Združene države so predložile Zahodni Nemčiji načrt, ki predvideva, da naj Zahodna Nemčija krije vse stroške za vzdrževanje ameriških čet na njih teh. Z letošnjim junijem bo potekel sedanji dogovor o nemškem deležu teh stroškov v Washingtonu hoče z novim dogovorom ameriški delež preložiti na rame Bonna. Državni podstajnik Katzenbach se je o tem razgovarjal z zunanjim ministrom Brandtom.

Vlada Združenih držav hoče z novim dogovorom čim bolj
cemejiti odtok dolarjev v tujino. Ko je prišla v zadnjih letih Zahodna Nemčija v gospodarske težave in ni mogla kupiti v Združenih državah predvidenih količin orožja, je nemška zvezna banka kupila za 500 milijonov bondov vlade Združenih držav in s tem pomagala začasno kriti ameriški pličalni primanjkljaj s tujino.

Stroški za vzdrževanje ameriških čet pri sedanjem stanju znašajo okoli 700 milijonov dolarjev. Trdijo, da bodo ti stroški zmanjšani za okoli 70 milijonov letno, ko bo odšlo iz Nemčije v letošnjem apriju do 35,000 ameriških vojakov z njihovimi družinami vred.

Vlada v Bonnu pravi, da trenutno ne more misliti na nobene točne načrte o nakupu orožja v Združenih državah, kjer ima v ta namen še 750 milijonov dolarjev kreditov. Razmišljajo o nakupu 150 letal Phantom, ki bi stali okoli bilijon dolarjev, toda za sedaj še ni nč odločenega.

Nov gospodarski
svetovalec
L. B. Johnsona

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Predsednik je imenoval v svoj tričlanski gospodarski svet 42 let starega dr. M. J. Pecka. Pridružil se mu bo, ko bo sedanji načelnik sveta Ackley šel v Rim za poslanico in bo njegovo mestno prevzel dr. A. Okun. Tretji član sveta je J. Duesenberry.

WASHINGTON PREUDARJA O NAMIGIH IZ HANOIA

Bržavni tajnik Dean Rusk je dejal včeraj na tiskovni konferenci, da Združene države preiskujejo, ali je Hanoi res voljan govoriti o končanju vojne v Vietnamu ali so njegovi zadevni namigi le propaganda.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Izjava severovietnamskega zunanjega ministra Trinha preteklo soboto in njen dopolnilo hanoiske diplomata v Parizu v sredo sta vzbudili vtis, da se je Severni Vietnam dejansko odločil za mirovno pogajanja. Že pred časom je tipal v Džakarti v Indoneziji, če bi bila ta voljna posredovati pri razgovorih, povprašal pa naj bi bil tudi v Laosu, Burmi in v Kambodži, če bi bile te voljne sprejeti predstavnike obeh strani in jim nuditi gostoljubje za čas razgovorov. Tudi v francoskem zunanjem ministru, kjer imajo precej dobre zveze s Hanojem, govorje o novi možnosti za razgovore, četudi se jim ta ne zdi še tik pred vrat. Združene države so vse te vesti in namige začele tehtati, da ugotove, koliko je na njih resnice, predno se odločijo za kak lasten korak.

V zadnjih letih je bilo že toliko namigov o pripravljenosti Hanoia za razgovore o končanju vojne, ki so se pa vsi izkazali kot prazna propaganda, da je popoloma razumljivo, da se Washington ne mara prenagliči ob novem namigu in kar planiti v nov poskus priti do pogajanj. Državni tajnik Rusk je povedal predvidno: "Zdaj še ne vem nič. Bilo bi prezgodaj to potisniti na stran kot čisto propaganda... premnogo vprašanj je še odprtih."

Vsi namigi za razgovore so zelo skromni. Dejansko gre le za besedo "bo". Preje v Hanoju vedno izjavljal, da "bi moglo" priti do razgovorov o končanju vojne, če Amerika ustavi letalske napade na Severni Vietnam in vse ostale sovražnosti, v soboto pa je zunanjši minister Nguyen Duy Trinh dejal, da "bo prišlo" do razgovorov. Možnost razgovorov naj bi se torej spremenila v trdno napoved razgovorov. Pri tem ni še nč rečem, ali bodo ti razgovori privedli do kakega uspeha ali bodo le zavlačevanje Hanoia, ki naj prirese Severnemu Vietnamu dalši odmor v letalskih napadih in tako možnost poprave najnajnejske škode.

Hanoj je dejal, da vse to zavisi od Združenih držav, ki da so sedaj na vrsti, da store svoj korak. Pri tem je priporabil, da še vedno vstraja na stališču, da mora biti Južni Vietnam urejen po načrtih Južnovietnamske Osvobodilne fronte, torej mora postati komunitična država. Da bi predsednik I. B. Johnson potem, ko je pado v vojni preko 15,000 Amerikancev za hranaitev

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Demokratski senator Eugene J. McCarthy, ki nasprotuje Johnsonovi politiki v Vietnamu, je objavil, da bo pri primarnih volitvah v državi New Hampshire 13. marca nastopil proti Johnsonu kot kandidat demokratske stranke za predsednika ZDA.

Senator je prvotno udeležbo pri teh volitvah zavračal, ker razpoloženje v omenjeni državi za njegovo gledišče ni posebno ugodno. Sedaj se je za kandidaturo le odločil, ker jo smatra "za važne za vso Novo Anglijo".

Zavestni deo je začasno, dokler je stisk res tolika, da je za reševanje potreben splošen napor in splošne žrtve. Mar je Britanija res že tako daleč? Njenc gospodarstvo tako na tleh, a ga naj dela-
vilo rešuje brezplačnimi nadarumi?

Vlada, unijski vodniki in tudi vodniki gospodarstva, javnega in privavnega, nemara ne mislijo tak, toda pet mladih dekle, jehotelo na vsak način nekaj toriti za svojo domovino, kise je znašla v stiski brez njihove lastne kri-
ve. Voljne so doprinesti za njo tudi oseko žrtev. Ta idealizem in ta poštovanost petih mladih strojepisk zbudili deželo znotra-
vajo k izrednemu naporu, k poštovanemu delu za obnovno, modernizacijo in razširitev britanskega gospodarstva ter potegnili Veliko Britanijo in njene sedanje stiske!

Iz Clevelandana in okolice

Sv. Trije kralji—

Jutri, 6. januarja, je praznik Razglasenja Gospodovega ali Sv.

Trije kralji, v nedeljo pa je

praznik Sv. Družine.

Zlatoporočno slavje—

Pred 50 leti na današnji dan

sta se v cerkvi sv. Vida poročila

poznanca pionirja g. Frank in ga.

Ana Svigel, 5814 Prosser Ave.

Zlatoporočna zahvalna sv. maša

bo nedeljo ob pol enajstih

dopoldne v cerkvi sv. Vida, spre-

jem sorodnikov in prijateljev pa

pa dve popoldne do šestih zve-

čer v šolski dvorani. Zlatoporoč-

čenca imata sina Franka ml.

hčerko Rosemarie, poročeno Go-

dic, in enega vnuka.

Slavljenca z lepemu jubileju

iskreno čestitamo in jima želimo

še dolgo, srečno skupno življe-

nje!

Na obisku v Clevelandu—

Dr. Jerko Grzinčič, profesor iz Rovinj, Slovenija, potuje v Ek-
vador, Guaranda na novo du-
hovniško dolžnost, pa je spoto-
ma na obisku v Clevelandu pri

bratu Johnu Grzinčiču, 959 E.

67 St., telefon 361-9353, kjer se

bo zadržal do prihodne nedelje.

Clanski sestanek—

Društvo Lilia ima članski sestanek v pondeljek ob osmih zvečer v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave.

Zeli si obiskov—

Nekdanji agilni društveni de-
lavec g. John Barkovich, 20300 Tracy Ave., je že dolgo resno bolan na svojem domu. Prijatelji so preši, da ga obišejo in mu olajšajo težke dni bolezni.

Odbor za leto 1968—

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Presajanje človeških organov

V teku enega meseca so bila presajena zdrava srca iz treh komaj umrlih ljudi v telesa živih, ki so bili na tem, da zaradi odpovedujočega srca umrejo. Prvi človek s tujim srcem Louis Washkansky je živel 18 dni in je umrl ne zaradi tujega srca, ki bi odpovedalo, ampak zaradi pljučnice, drugi je živel le nekaj ur in še ni znano, ali je bila sama presaditev srca uspešna ali ne. Dr. Philip Blaiberg leži v bolnici v Capetownu v Južni Afriki in čaka, kaj mu bodo prinesli naslednji odločilni dnevi: bolj zdravo in polnejše življenje s tujim srcem ali konec življenja, od katerega s svojim bolnim srcem ni bil večdaleč.

Ko svet občuduje napredek zdravniške vede in njene sposobnosti pri presajjanju delov človeških teles vse od ledvic, jeter, očesnih šarenic, pa do src, je vstala sedaj v zvezi s tem vrsta vprašanj, filozofskih, moralnih in pravnih. Ta vprašanja, ki so bila pred nami že dolgo, so postala sedaj, ko gre za presajanje srca, nenadno pereča. Človek namreč prinesel naslednji odločilni dnevi: bolj zdravo in polnejše življenje s tujim srcem ali konec življenja, od katerega s svojim bolnim srcem ni bil večdaleč.

Ko je bil zadnjič dr. Barnard v Ameriki, so mu v razgovorih, zlasti v tem preteklo nedeljo popoldne na televiziji NBC, postavljal vprašanja: Kdaj je človek mrtev, da mu srce zdravnik lahko izreže in ga pripravi za presaditev? Čemu ne izrezati srca čim preje, če je darovalec tako ali tako neobhodno zapisan smrti, prejemnik pa bi imel boljše izglede za preživitev? Morda še kar živemu? Eden od zdravnikov je izjavil naravnost in odločno, da "src ne bo nikdar presajal, pa naj bo tehnična stran teh operacij še tako izpopolnjena", ker se mu to moralne ne zdi sprejemljivo. Kdo naj nam jamči, da ne bo kak oblaščnik ali kak drug mogoče poiskal sebi primerno srce kar pri kakem živem sočloveku? V zvezi s tem so omenjali nascištne preskuse s političnimi jetniki v koncentracijskih taboriščih.

Važno je vprašanje, kdo naj dobi srce, če je na razpolago samo eno, bolnikov, ki novo srce potrebujejo, pa več. Kdo naj o tem odloča in po kakem načelu?

Postavljeni pa je bilo tudi načelno vprašanje: Kaj je pravzaprav naloge in cilj zdravniške vede? Mar ima sploh smisel človeško življenje podaljševati preko človekovih lastnih telesnih sposobnosti in možnosti? Če ima to smisel in moralno opravičilo, ostane vprašanje, ali velja to za vse ljudi in vedno ali le za izjemne slučaje in za kakšne.

Zapostavljena Slovenija

V Jugoslaviji so lani koncem novembra podražili gasolin za 20 dinarjev pri litru, da bi povečali dohodke, ki jih potrebujejo za vzdrževanje in modernizacijo obstoječih cest ter za gradnjo novih avtocest. Proti temu ne more nihče ugovarjati, tudi sami porabniki gasolina ne, saj se na ta način vzdržujejo in grade ceste povsod na svetu, če . . .

Na ta "če" je France Avčin v ljubljanskem dnevniku "Delo" pristjal: Če sploh katera republika potrebuje sodobno moderno cestno mrežo, jo najprej potrebuje Slovenija. Skozi njo prihaja v Jugoslavijo vsaj devet desetin mednarodnega prometa iz držav s trdo valuto. In kako reagira Belgrad na to? V Sloveniji naberejo tekom leta prav zaradi silnega turističnega prometa v sklad za ceste 20 milijard (bilijonov) dinarjev, dobijo pa nazaj za vzdrževanje cest le eno. Ne moremo se ubraniti vtisa, da ti težko zbrani denarji s prodajo gasolina v Sloveniji pronicajo drugam in v druge smotre, ki s cestami nimajo ničesar opraviti. Ob takih delitvah gasolinske cestnine je prisiljena Slovenija iskat tuje kredite v inozemstvu, namesto da bi jih dobila iz Belgrada. Dogaja se isto kot s koprsko železnico. Med tem ko gradi železnično Belgrad-Bar Srbija iz zveznega proračuna namesto iz svojega republiškega, so si morali Slovenci 31 km proge iz Prešnice v Koper zgraditi iz lastnih sredstev in zaslužkov, korist bo pa imela od proge vse države. Pa je treba še povedati, da so neki krogi, gotovo ne slovenski, gradnji železnice na vso moč nasprotivali.

Sosedje Slovenije daljnovidno gradijo s severa in zahoda hitro cestno omrežje, ki naj bi se prelivalo skozi alpske predore na petični zahod, ter skušajo na ta način čim bolj osamiti Jugoslavijo od mednarodnega turizma. To jim tudi ne bo tako težko doseči, če bodo še naprej take vstopne ceste v Jugoslavijo, kot sta na primer tisti čez Rateče in Podkoren v gornji Savski dolini. Za Avčina je to pravi prometni kriminal. Za vse nesreče, ki se na teh cestah zgodijo, bi morala zaradi zanemarjanja svojih obveznosti neposredno odgovarjati republiška uprava cest.

Prav tak gospodarski nesmisel je bila opustitev železnice Jesenice-Trbiž ravno v času, ko vedno več Slovencev potuje v to mesto kupovat in po drugih opravkih. Poleg

tega nudi Trbiž povezavo s tursko železnicco Beljak-Salzburg, od koder se najhitrejše pride v Švico in Nemčijo. Če nekaj let bodo tisti, ki so tako hiteli s podiranjem te proge in s prodajo celo čuvajnic od progi, prisiljeni progo obnoviti, elektrificirati in jo modernizirati vse do Bohinja. Če bodo nameč hoteli imeti zimski turizem, bodo morali nuditi tudi vlake, saj je znano, da današnji zimski turist prihaja rajše z dobrim vlakom kot z avtom po slabih cesti. V smotru urejeni državi je povezava med železnicco in cesto ne v napačni konkurenči, ampak v medsebojnem do polnjevanju. Žal v Sloveniji odgovorni še niso prišli do tega spoznanja!

BESEDA IZ NARODA**Kres pripravlja nastop**

CLEVELAND, O. — Na vse zadnje tudi krožnikov ni tako težko pomiti, ampak pripraviti se do tega, je pa druga reč. Težko je začeti, pa naj bo to kar koli. Že celo leto se je govorilo, da bi bilo treba pripraviti nov nastop in da bi bilo treba začeti vaditi. A prva vaja se je odmikala.

Končno so plesalci spet zavrteli svoje urne pete in strop v Baragovem domu se trese in odskakuje takoj, kot da bi se pripravljali za nastop on sam. Tisti od spodaj se zaskrbljeni sprašujejo, če bo strop vzdržal tak novi val. Pa kot pravi Ivan Čankar, da tisočletna burka ni o-majala vstrajnosti slovenskega naroda, tako pravijo plesalci, da bo strop v Baragovem domu vzdržal brez velikih posledic tudi vaje za prihodnji nastop.

Tako je bila pot do prve vaje dolga. Preveč je ostalo v spominu delo, ki je s takim nastopom nujno povezano. Predsednik Ivan Zupančič je neumorno in diplomatsko nagovarjal ga Edo Vovk in ga Bredo Lončar, da bi bilo treba pripraviti nov nastop. Pa pripravimo samo nekaj novega, drugo pa ponovimo, pravi Ivan Zakrajšek. Tako bomo imeli spet nastop in mnogo je ljudi, ki bi ga že zeleni videti.

Prva zmagá je bila dobljena, ko je predsednik dobil od vsake omenjenih dam zogotovilo: pomagači so dobrodošli, a si z njimi ne pomagač dovolj. Treba je nekoga, ki pošteno potegne in za stvar zavzame. Končno sta se ga Breda Lončar in ga Eda Vovk dogovorili, da bosta skupno pripravili prihodnji nastop.

S tem dogovorom je bil nastop zagotovljen in pričelo se je nabiranje plesalcev. Prijavilo se je mnogo tistih, ki so že plesali, pa tudi veliko novih.

Tako lahko pričakujemo, da bomo videli spet lep nastop. Za

nas, Slovence v zamejstvu, bo imel ta nastop tudi kulturni in narodni pomen: Številni plesalci, oblečeni v narodne noše, bodo izgledali na odru kot častna narodna garda, ki ohranja običaje naših dedov in oživlja slovensko narodno zavest.

P. B.

Slovenci iz Chicaga na mednarodni proslavi BOŽIČA

CHICAGO, III. — Naša slovenska skupnost fare sv. Štefana se je zopet pokazala na mednarodnem odru največjega muzeja na svetu namreč v Museum of Industry and Science. Zgodilo se je to 7. decembra 1967 ob polnimi zvezci. Eno uro je trajala prireditve. Voditelj cele slovenske prireditve je bil Rev. Venelin Špendov OFM. Skupina je nameč zastopala faro sv. Štefana. Na programu so bile štiri točke in sicer:

PRIHOD MIKLAVŽA, ki ga je predstavljal prav veličastno g. dr. Marjan Erman, oblečen v škofovo mitro in palico. V njegovem spremstvu so bili angeli in parkli. Prve so predstavljali: Marta Krivograd, Mirjam Leskovar, Helen Gregorič in Alenka Erman; parkle pa so posredno posnemali: Louis Gregorič,

J. Lomicky in Darko Božega.

SLOVENSKA DRUŽINA NA SVETI VEČER: Kropljenje in kajenje hiše, stavlenje jaslic in polaganje podprtanjaka. Očeta je predstavljal resni Tomaž Fischer, mater pa Alice Martinčič; otroke v družini pa so prijetno predstavljali: dva Burjekova, dva Simrayheva ter Lydia Erman in Vanda Gregorič. Vsi so bili v ljubezni slovenskih narodnih nošč. Pri tem pa je imela najtežo ulogo Mojca Fischerjeve, ki je tako prikupno in stvarno razlagala v angleškem in slovenskem jeziku naše božične družinske obrede. Pošenbo je bil povdaren slovenski Bohkov kot.

NASTOP OTROK V SIMBOLIČNIH SLIKAH: Predstavljal so božično pesem — "Tam stoji na hlevček", potem "Marko skakač" in "Moj očka ima konča". Simbolične vaje so bile dovršene ljubezni slovenskih narodnih nošč. Otroci so bili v slovenskih narodnih nošč. Otroci so bili isti, kot v prejšnji točki.

Drugo in tretjo točko je imela na skribi gospa Metoda dr. Fišingerjeva. Reči moramo, da se ji ni samo posrečilo, temveč v resnici zna, kaj dela. Prizori so bili tako prisrčni in tako duhovito in živahnino podani, da jih lahko štejemo kar najboljšim točkam letosnjega Božiča in sicer med vsemi tirinajstimi narodnostmi, ki so ob različnih dnevnih nastopih. Bili sem že pri treh drugih narodnostih, ki pa so postavile na oder svetno navlako. Pri Slovencih pa je bila predstava resnično božična. Zato so našo predstavo ljudje zelo veselo sprejeli. Velikanska dvorana je bila prav dobro zasedena. Posebno je bilo mnogo otrok in šolskih sester. Tudi Slovencev je bilo izredno dosti, zlasti onih v Ameriki rojenih, ker so vse teme vseh stanov v Rusiji. Veliko so zagneli tudi politični voditelji bivših evropskih velesil, ki so dovoljevali, da so na njihovih tleh pripravljali nihilisti, ateisti, materialisti in vse vrste podtalni elementi rušitev Rusije. Upali so in čakali na delitev ruske zemlje v kobilicu bombarjev in rakетami — bili zapadni svet zelo usodno nespameten, če bi tudi sam zase ne preskrbel vse potrebne obrambe za samoohranjenje. To obrambo za samoohranjenje pa je zmožna nuditi zapatnemu svetu le naša Amerika. Da ni te, bi nad vsem svetom že davno vhrala zastava s kladivom in srpom. Demokracija in svoboda pa bi se obravčala v grobovih z obtožbo proti vsemu človeštvu: Delale smo za vas in trpele, da bi svobodno in pametno živeli, se razumevali in se ljubili med seboj — pa se niste znali! Le godilje ste znali delati in ustvarjati — sedaj jih imate! Sami si pomagajte iz njih!

Kdo je krv, da je prišlo do vsega, kar je prišlo? Ali na rod? Nekaj že, a ne vsega. Krivi so tisti, ki so doma v Rusiji stoletja sedeli na hrbitih ljudi, jih izkorisčali, zanemarili in tako je bila večina voditeljev vseh stanov v Rusiji. Veliko so zagneli tudi politični voditelji bivših evropskih velesil, ki so dovoljevali, da so na njihovih tleh pripravljali nihilisti, ateisti, materialisti in vse vrste podtalni elementi rušitev Rusije. Upali so in čakali na delitev ruske zemlje v kobilicu bombarjev in rakete — pa se niste znali! Le godilje ste znali delati in ustvarjati — sedaj jih imate! Sami si pomagajte iz njih!

To so sodovi politike izkorisčevanja, ki ga je vodilo materialistično, egoistično prostozidarstvo Zapada. Kar je želelo drugim, predvsem Slovencu in svoboda pa bi se obravčala v grobovih z obtožbo proti vsemu človeštvu: Delale smo za vas in trpele, da bi svobodno in pametno živeli, se razumevali in se ljubili med seboj — pa se niste znali! Le godilje ste znali delati in ustvarjati — sedaj jih imate! Sami si pomagajte iz njih!

Le naša Amerika in prednjimi atlantskimi vratmi teata Svoboda ponosno govori svetu s svojo lučjo:

Dokler bom jaz tu, komuni-

stično kladivo in srp nimata vstopa! Narod čuvaj ta vrata,

čuvaj se slabosti — jači svo-

je moči in straži, da ti ji ne

porušijo tuje miselnosti s svo-

jimi političnimi goljufijami in

zapeljavanji!

Srečno novo leto vsem! Vse-

mu svetu pa naj sije svetlejše

sonce bodočnosti kakor doslej!

Mnenja in vesti**iz Železnegra okrožja**

Piše Andrejček.

dar vredna kakega zaupanja,

kakor ga ni vreden komuni-

zem sam. Ker pa komunizem

nekako kontrolira že skoro po-

lovico sveta, nekje bolj mehk,

drugod bolj trdo, kakor kaže

kje, bo na vseh potih, kjer ko-

li se bo srečaval svobodni svet

s komunizmom, mnogo prepi-

rov, gotovo tudi prelivanja

krvi in vseh vrst borb. To

predvideva celo jezuit Rev. D.

Dirshler v svojem pregledu in

ocenjevanju ruske revolucije.

V poštevajoči vse to je na vi-

dku tisoče in tisoče velikih

težkoč vseh vrst, ki bodo pada-

vale z vsemi svojimi težavami

na svet še



OTROŠKI KOTIČEK

Leto 1968. Meni se veliko ne pozna eno leto pri tej starosti, ker sem star kot zemlja. Vi, dragi otroci, pa počasi zorite. Čas je čudovita stvar, po sekundah in minutah teče in nobena teh se nikoli več ne vrne. Kar si v njej naredil, je narejeno, kar nisi, je zgubljeno. Prav zavoljega, dragi otroci, se mi zdi posebej vredno, da vas na začetku novega leta opomnij: glejte, da vam čas nikoli ne bo šel v zgubo. Porabite ga od minute do minute, ker je taka božja volja.

Pisem imam nekaj še božičnih, nekaj pa novih. Od obojih bom jemal, da pridete na vrsto. Dragi Kotičkov stric!

Skoraj 1968 let je preteklo, odkar je bil rojen v Betlehemu otrok, ki je bil naš Odršenik, ki ga je Bog obljudil svetu. Angeli so prišli k pastirjem, ki so pasli čredo ovac. Angel je označil betleškemu mestu, da je bil rojen Odršenik: Pridite in pojedite za zvezdo. Nato so prišli v hlevček in so darovali najlepšo ovo božjemu Detecu.

Lepo pozdravlja

Pavel Lukež.

Dragi Pavel!

Lepa Ti hvala za pisemce in slikico. Vidim, da si zelo dober risar. Vidiš, že dolgo je tega, kar se je Bog kot človek na svet rodil. Doživel boš še mnogo božičev, ker si majhen, mojih pa ne bo več veliko. Različni bodo, toda vsi bodo veseli, če boš v božiču našel tisto lepo misel, ki nam bolj govori: biti preprost in v srcu vedno majhen. Iz srca Ti želim, da bi Ti novo leto, ki smo ga začeli prineslo veliko blagoslova. In tudi vsem Tvojim. Dobro se imej, fante, in lepo Te pozdravljam.

Dragi Kotičkov stric!

Jaz upam, da boste imeli lepe božične praznike. Upam, da boste tudi Vi kaj lepega dobili pod božičnim dreveščkom. Meni vso kdo leto Jezušček kaj prinese. Postavili bomo tudi jaslice. Ali boste tudi Vi imeli jaslice? Na sesti večer pokadimo in blagoslovimo hišo, potem pa pred jaslicami molimo in preveramo lepe božične pesmice. Želim tudi Vam srečno novo leto. Vas in Vašega mucka lepo pozdravlja

Maruška Pogačnik.

Draga Maruška!

Lepe praznike sem imel, punčka. V šendici je bilo toplo, pred jaslicami sem imel lučko in s svojim starim glasom sem pel Bogcu, sebi in mucku. Na darove nisem čakal, lep dar zame so bila vaša pisemca, ki sem jih imel. Bral sem jih in lepo mi je bilo ob vaših otroških besedah.

Vesel sem, da Ti Jezušček vso kdo leto kaj prineše za darilo. Pa nikoli ne pozabi na lep dar, ki ga ima vsak otrok: na mamico in ata. Vsak božič se zahvali za ta dar. Tudi jaz Ti želim srečno novo leto. In se Ti lepo zahvalim za pozdrave. Tudi mucku jih bom izročil, kakor hitro pride domov. Že nekaj dni je na potepu, beštja. Lepo Te pozdravljam.

Dragi Kotičkov stric!

Kako je Tvoja mucka? Ali je pridna? Bliza se božič. Kako se veselim božičnih praznikov! Pri nas bomo imeli božično dresesce in tudi jaslice.

Lepo Te pozdravlja

Marija Zaper

Draga Marija!

Z muckom je kar vse prav, samo strašen potep je. Samo toliko pride v šendico, da se naje, pa spet zbogom. Vidiš, božične praznike si pričakala in doživila in zdaj smo že v prvih dneh novega leta. Kajne, kako čas beži? Daj Bog, da bi Ti prinesel veliko dobrega in da bi preži-

CICERO, Ill. — Spoštovan! Pričeno pošiljam ček za celoletno naročino. S pisanjem Ameriške Domovine sem zadovoljen in želim, da list poleg tekmočnih novic še nadalje obravnava razne probleme javnega in društvenega življenja.

Vzpodobni in poučni so članki, ki odgovarjajo stvarnosti in so plod zrele analize. To so članki, ki obdelujejo razno socialna vprašanja Zedinjenih držav, razvoj in zvezo dogodkov po svetu. Med te prav gotovo spadajo opažanja in presoje razvoja družabnega in javnega življenja v stari domovini. Kdo drug se bo za to zanimal, če ne mi sami? Mi se ne smemo zadovoljiti s tem, kar nam je znane o Sloveniji in o Jugoslaviji od pred 20 ali 30 leti. Mi moramo biti na tekočem o vseh dogajanjih in spremembah doma na podlagi zanesljivih poročil. Vse to primerjamo s tem, kar nam je znane o preje, kar nas še približa stvari predstavi razmer doma. Vse se spreminja in razvoj življenja človeka in družbe je brezkončno prerivanje, v katerem iščemo prave poti. Pravata pot pa nas vodi k napredku in duhovni obnovi, kar naj bo naš sklep za nastopajoče leto.

Ivan Drčar

Poštnina se bo zvišala

S 7. januarjem 1968 se bo zvišala poštna tarifa za notranji poštni promet, za navadna pisma od 5 centov na 6 centov, za letalska pisma od 8 do 10 centov za eno unčo; dopisnice od 4 centov na 5 centov, letalske dopisnice pa od 8 na deset centov. Izrežite in shranite.

London se pripravlja na umik iz južne Azije

Gospodarska sila Veliko Britanijo k umiku njenih vojaških sil vzhodno od Suseza, četudi ima tam še veliko svojih interesov.

Urugvajski predsednik se hrabro boril s težavami

Več uspeha je imel doslej na gospodarskem lot na političnem polju.

MONTVIDE, Urug. — Sedanji urugvajski predsednik Pacheto je reprekovan in najbrž proti svoji volji moral prevzeti predsedniške posle. Njegov prednik Gestido je namreč nenačno umrl. Ko je prevzel posle, se je takoj odločil, da se bo spoprijel z vsemi težavami, ki tarejo njegovo domovino. Fežave so naravno predvsem gospodarskega značaja, saj je draginja narastala samo v zadnjih 12 mesecih za 120%. Pacheto je najpreje pregovil našo federalno administracijo, da mu je dala za prvo pomoč \$40 milijonov. Takoj z tem se je spustil v pogajanja z Moskvo in tam dosegel zmenjavo blaga za dobrih \$2 milijonov. Podobne pogodb je sklenil tudi s Prago, Budapešto in Bukarešto. S tem je zakopal največje vrzeli v rugvajskem gospodarstvu. Če pomislimo, da vlada še pomažecev, mu ne moremo odrekti velike spremnosti v vladanju.

Veliko Britanijo stane vzdrževanje oboroženih sil v tem delu sveta letno okoli 250 milijonov dolarjev. Trenutno so britanske oborožene sile še v Hong Kongu, kjer bodo ostale še tudi preko leta 1971, v Maleziji in Singapurju, na Bahreinskih otokih, v Iranskem zalivu in nekaterih področjih vzhodne Arabije. Te oborožene sile sestavljajo kopnene, pomorske in letalske enote.

Združene države bi radi pravile Veliko Britanijo, da bi umaknile svoje oboroženih sil iz južne in jugovzhodne Azije odložila vsaj za nekaj let, opozarjajo London, da ne bodo prevzele varovanje britanskih koristov na celotnem področju Indijskega oceana in zahodnega Pacifika, četudi so v preteklosti bile voljne sodelovati pri gradnji skupnih letalsko-pomorskih oporišč v Indijskem oceanu južno od Indije in si bomo v duhu voščili srečo in veselje.

RIM, Italija. — Predragi! Ko se bo po naših cerkvah zopet oglasila božična pesem, ko bomo v domačem kotu ogledovali jaslice, nad katerimi se bodo lesketa lučke božičnega drevesa, bodo misli na vseh hitele k tolikim znancem in prijateljem, ki smo jih poznali v življenju in si bomo v duhu voščili srečo in veselje.

Pri sveti maši na Božični dan se bom spominil tudi Vas in Vaših dragih in prosil božje Dete, naj napolni Vaša srca z božičnim veseljem in naj bogato blagosloviti vsaki dan v novem letu.

Po Ameriški Domovini voščim vesele praznike mnogočtevilnim prijateljem in znancem v Clevelandu in drugod po Ameriki. Jošt Martelanc

— Ameriški narodni parki merijo okoli 16 ilijonov akrov.

njenih možnosti in bi se rada čim preje znebila še ostanka svoje prekomorske posesti ali vsaj odgovornosti za njo. Svojo naravno bodočnost vidi v Evropi, kamor pa ji začasno De Gaulle brani vstop.

Zadnji kitajski atomski preskus ni bil uspešen?

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dosedanje preiskave in študiji materiala, ki ga je pogurala v zrak atomska eksplozija na Kitajskem 24. decembra lani in so ga ZDA prestregle, kažejo, da je bil preskus neuspeh. Kitajci naj bi hoteli preskusiti vodikovo bombo, pa do fuzije vodikovega materiala ni prišlo.

Doslej je to prvi znani neuspeh kitajskega napora za gradnjo in razvoj atomskega orožja. Zdi se, da ima Kitajska težave tudi pri gradnji medcelinskih raket. Nekateri poznavalci kitajskih razmer so napovedali njihovo preskušnjo že za konec preteklega leta, pa s tem ni bilo nič. Kitajci naj bi bili preskušali le rakete z dometom do 300 milij.

Združene države so kljub težavam, ki se pojavljajo pri kitajskih naporih za atomsko oborožitev sklenile zgraditi vsaj tanek obroč obrambe proti medcelinskim raketam, ki bi jih mogli Kitajci enkrat po letu 1972 oborocene z vodikovimi bombami poslati proti njim.

Moskva opozarja Kino na svoje čete v - Mongoliji

ULAN BATOR, Mongol. —

Že pred tremi leti je Moskva mislila, da bo treba Mongolijo zavarovati proti kitajskemu vplivu. Zato je sklenila z mongolsko vlado obrambno pogodbo, ki je stopila v veljavno 1. januarja 1966. Izvrševanje pogodbe so Rusi zaviali v mestu. Svet ni nikoli vedel, kako varujejo ruske čete mongolsko mejo s Kitajsko. Letos je Moskva odkrila zaveso in povedala, kako v arsacev Mongolsko pred kitajskim apetitom.

V mongolski prestolici je predila veliko parado russkih in mongolskih čet, da pokaže svetu, da se je tudi mongolska armada v zadnjih dveh letih močno modernizirala. Parada je imela očiten namen, da opozori voditelje kitajske kulturne revolucije, naj nikar ne mislijo, da lahko tvegajo vdor v Mongolijo. Ako bi ga, bodo dobili odgovor, ki ga morda ne pričakujejo.

Osebni in blagovni promet med Mongolsko in Kitajsko je seveda popolnoma zamrli. Zeleniški promet še obstaja, toda vlaki so večinoma prazni, kara se približujejo z ene ali druge strani mongolsko-ruski meji.

Štirim našim dezerterjem bo dala Švedska političen azil

STOCKHOLM, Šved. — Iz naše vojne mornarice so pred meseci dezertirali 4 mornarji. Pot jih je zanesla končno v Rusijo, kjer se pa niso dobro počutili. Ruski Rdeči križ jim je dal potne dokumente za Švedsko. Ko so prišli tja, jih oblasti niso ravno lepo gledale. Pa je pritisknila javnost in sedaj vse kaže, da bodo dobili političen azil.

Koral Švedske vlade ni naprej proti Ameriki ali proti ameriški politiki v Vietnamu. Švedska daje načelno zatočišča političnim beguncem in vojaškim dezerterjem. Zato so se na primer pred 6-10 leti zatekli na Švedsko vsi tisti francoski dezerterji, ki niso hoteli iti na alžirske fronte.

Manj sreči imel v politiki. Kmalu po vojem nastopu je ustavil dva ed 11 dnevni in tekniki, ki jih ima dežela. Njegov reži je ta korak utemeljil s tem, da sta oba lista delala propagando za Castra in njegi komunizem. Javnost ni podprtih skupnih letalsko-pomorskih oporišč v Indijskem oceanu južno od Indije in si bomo v duhu voščili srečo in veselje.

Vsekakor papolitični opozvalci nimajo slabega mnenja o novem prsedniku. Svoje definitivne slabe pa še nenočajo, kerje Pacheto še premalo časa vladal.

Vsekakor nimajo slabega mnenja o novem prsedniku. Svoje definitivne slabe pa še nenočajo, kerje Pacheto še premalo časa vladal.

Zadnji kitajski atomski preskus ni bil uspešen?

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Zaprtega je potekala mirno, akoravno je nekaj belih nestrežev hotelo delati kravale.

Predsedstvo je s pomočjo večine predstavnosti doma načrte preprečilo. Po izvršeni zaprisegi

je pa precej belih članov legi-

slature prišlo v Clarku in mu

častitalo.

Republikanci bi radi dobili še nove guvernerje

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Republikanci imajo že sedaj večino guvernerjev, 26 od 50, pa vendar še niso zadovoljni; radi bi izpulili iz demokratskih rok kar 3 do 8 guvernerjev. Njihova politična načrtna težava je takole: Letos bodo guvernerske volitve v 22 državah. V njih je do sedaj vladalo 8 republikancev in 14 demokratov. Smo tako blizu vas kot vaš telefon.

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Sir Arthur Conan Doyle:

IZGUBLJENI SVET

(THE LOST WORLD)

Tako je prišel predavatelj do velike razvojne vrste živalstva v splošnem, ki se prične pri nižjih živalih: mehkužcih in drobnih vodnih prebivalcih, se polagoma dviga do lažicev in rib ter naposled pride do vrečarjev, kengurjuške podgane. Ta že rodi žive mladiče. "To žival — je izjavil svečano profesor — moramo smatrati za neposredno predhodnico vseh sesalcev in tedaj tudi vseh navzočih v tej dvojni."

"Ne, ni res!" — je zadaček neki nejeverni dijak.) — "Mladi gentleman z rdečo ovratnico, ki je zaklical 'ne, ne!' si menda domislijuje, da se je zvalil iz jajca. Če bo name hotel počakati po predavanju, me bo jako veselilo, spoznati toliko redkega zastopnika živalstva." (Smejh.)

— "Čudno bi bilo misliti, da bi pomenil gentleman z rdečo ovratnico višek stvarstva, ki ga je doseglj narava v teku neskončno dolgega razvoja. Ali je mogoče misliti, da se je s tem razvoj tudi završil? Ali smemo smatrati tega gentlemana kot zaključni pojaven, kot smisel v bistvu vsega svetovnega napredka?" Govornik je izrazil upanje, da ne bo gentleman z rdečo ovratnico preveč užaljen, če mu pove (pa naj dičijo tudi gentlemana še takto visoke vrline v zasebnem življenju), da ne bi imale dalekosežne izprenembe v vesolju nobenega pravega pomegne, če bi že dospeli na konec svojega delovanja. Zivljenjski razvoj ni po nepotrebnem zapravljen moč, temveč deluje stalno naprej, da ustvari čim bolj dovršene oblike.

Tako je predavatelj spremeno osmešil ob splošnem hihitanju poslušalcev svojega nenadnečega nasprotnika in se zopet povrnih k slikanju preteklosti. Govoril je, kako se je vedno bolj posušilo morje in so se vzpele iz njega sipine, kjer so lazili sluzasti, neokretni, leni stvari, kako so postale lokve prenatrpane in si iskale morske živali zavetišča v plitkem.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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razkačen obrnil proti povzročitelju vsega nemira:

"To je v resnici neznesno!" je zaklical, s plamtečimi očmi prodirajoč nasprotnika. "Priroman sem, da vas prosim, profesor Challenger, nehajte z bedastim in neumestnim prekinjanjem!"

V dvorani je nastal molk. Študenti so obstrmeli od navdušenja, ko so videli, da so se spoprijeli še bogovi na visokem Olimpu. Challenger pa je dvignil počasi s stola svoje težko telo.

"Jaz pa vas moram zopet prositi, profesor Waldron, nehajte s trditvami, ki nikakor ne soglašajo z znanstvenimi podatki."

Te besede so sprožile vihar. "Sramota, sramota!" "Pustite mu besedo!" "Ven z njim!" "Z odrasli!" "Nobenega slepomisnjaja!" se je čulo sredi splošnega tuljenja, ki je izražalo zdaj uživanje in je zdaj preziranje. Predsednik je planil na noge, mahal z obema rokama in razburjeno meketal: "Profesor Challenger — osebni nazori — pozneje —" so bile edine besede, katere je bilo mogoče razločiti sredi njegovega neumljivega mrmarjanja. Motilec se je priklonil, nasmehnil, si pogladil brado in se zopet težko spustil v stol. Valdron, rdeč kakor kuhan rak in jako bojažljen, je nadaljeval predavanje. Tu in tam, če je dospel do kakega zaključka, je vrgel strupen pogled proti nasprotniku. A ta je sedel prejkolesj s širokim, blaženim smehljem in menda sladko dremal.

Slednjic je dospelo predavanje do konca, in zdi se mi, da je bil to predčasen konec. Sklep je bil nekako prenaglijen in ni bil dosleden. Predavatelj je neusmiljeno zmečkal svoja izvajanja in poslušalci so ostali nekako v zadregi. Waldron se je usredel, predsednik je zopet zamrmljal nekaj nerazločnih besed in nato se je počasi dvignil sred splošnega napetega pričakovanja ter stopil na rob opraševanja profesor Challenger.

Stenografskih sem dobeseden no njegov govor, da ustrežem potrebam svojega dnevnika. "Ah tako," je rekel Waldron in skomizgnil z rameni, "vidim, da je tu moj prijatelj profesor Challenger." Nadaljeval je nato ob splošnem smetu svoje predavanje, kadar da bi zadostoval popolnoma besede za pojasmilo in nič več ni bilo treba pripominiti.

Vendar pa ni bil dogodek s tem nikakor izčrpán. Vse poti, po katerih je predavatelj tavjal skozi puščave starodavnih časov, so ga vedno zopet pripeljale k istemu sklepu, da so zastopniki prazgodovinskega živalstva in rastlinstva že zdavnaj izumrli; in vsakikrat se mu je odzval Challengerjevo donečne mrmarjanje. Poslušalci so že vnaprej prežali na te medklice in tulili od navdušenja, če so zopet padali vmes. Natprano polne študentovske klopi so profesorji vneto pomagale. Čim se je razmaknila Challengerjeva brada, je zadan, še preden je izustil besedo, iz stoterih grl složen klic: "To je vprašanje!", medtem ko so vpili nasprotniki: "To ni red!" in "Sramota!"

Waldron, ki se sicer ni dal begati in je bil izurjen govornik, je postal razburjen. Spotkal se je, ječjal, ponavljal eno in isto, se zapletel v nekem prepolgom stavku in se naposled izdihnil je svojo plemenito dušo dne 6. januarja 1963.

Ti, o Jezu naš premili, zlij na dušo Rešnjo Kri. Ti dobrotno se ga usmili, naj Te s svetimi slavi.

Zalujoci:

žena FRANCA: SESTRE, BRATJE, NEČAKI IN NEČAKINJE ter drugi sorodniki. Cleveland, O., 5. januarja 1968.

Delniška seja

v nedeljo, dne 21. januarja 1968

ob 2:00 popoldne se vrši

REDNA DELNIŠKA SEJA

Slovenskega doma na 15810 Holmes Ave.

To obvestilo je smatriati uradno vsem društvtom in posameznikom.

AL MARN, tajnik

je in otroci, — prosi moram, da mi oprostite, ker sem nehoti prezri dober del mojih slušateljev." (Dolgo razgrajanje, med katerim je stal profesor z dvignjeno desnico in prijazno kimal z velikansko glavo, kot da bi bil škof, ki mnogi deli svoj nadpastriski blagoslov.)

"Poklican sem bil profesor-

ju Waldronu izraziti hvaležnost vseh tu navzočih za njegovo tako nazorino in globoko predavanje, ki smo ga kdaj poslušali. Vsebovalo je sicer nekatere točke, s katerimi ne morem soglašati, in je bila torek moja dolžnost, da sem to vedno pravočasno poudaril. Kljub temu je dobro rešil profesor Waldron svojo nalogo:

(Profesor Waldron protestira s srditimi krenjami.) Zadostijo samo lastni nečimurnosti ali si kujejo denar iz dela, ki ga opravijo njih skromni in množični nepoznani tovariši. Najnepoznati, v znanstveni delavni doseženi novi podatek, skromen kamen, prispevan k zgradbi svetega znanosti, je neizmerno več vreden, kakor nesamostojno poljudno delo, ki lahko komurkoli krajša čas, s katerim itak ne ve kaj početi, toda ne doprinaša nobene koristi.

V blag spomin

OB OSMI OBLETNICI
ODKAR JE UMRLA NASA
LJUBLJENA SOPROGA IN
MATI

Anna Pajk

ki nas je za vedno zapustila
dne 10. januarja 1968.

Skupaj mnogo let živila,
slabe in dobre čase imela,
Bog pa hotel je tako,
da Tebe prvo vzel je v nebo.

Osem let je že minilo,
odkar Ti srce več ne bije,
črna zemlja truplo krije,
luč nebeška duši sije.

Zalujoci:

FRANK, soprog
REV. FRANCIS M. PAIK, EDWARD PIKE, sinova
DIANE, snaha; vnuk; in vnučkinj
ter OSTALO SORODSTVO

Cleveland, Ohio, 5. januarja 1968.

V blag spomin

TRETJE OBLETNICE
ODKAR JE UMRL NA
LJUBLJENI SOPROG,
DRAGI OČE, STAR
OČE IN BRAT

John Zakrajsek

ki je izdihnil svojo plemenito
dušo dne 7. januarja 1965.

Gospod, daruj mu mir,
naj večna luč mu sveti,
ker si dobrote vir,
uživa raj naj sveti.

Zalujoci:

soproga MIHAELA
herka TEJA Z DRUŽINO v Sloveniji
sin IVAN Z DRUŽINO
brat JOZE Z DRUŽINO v Sloveniji
ter OSTALO SORODSTVO tukaj in v Sloveniji
Cleveland, Ohio 5. jan. 1968

V BLAG SPOMIN



OB TRETJI OBLETNICI-ODKAR
JE UMRL NAŠ LJUBLJENI
OČE IN STARI OČE

Andrew Zupanc

3. januarja 1965. leta.

What would we give if we could see
both Mom and Dad today.
To hear their voices and see their smiles
To sit and talk with them awhile
To be together in the same old way
Would be our dearest wish today!

Kako so prazni dnevi,
v domu prazno vse,
odkar odšla sta v dvore srečne!
A v srebi naših vedno nam gori
ljubeč spomin na vaju,
kot živ plamenček luči večne.

Zalujoci:

FERNAND, ANDREW JR., — sina
ANNE, JOSEPHINE ANSLOVAR — hčeri
FRANK — zet PATTY LA FEVER — vnučinja
JENNIE DRMASTJA — sestra

Cleveland, O., 5. januarja 1968

V blag spomin

OB PRVI OBLETNICI SMRTI
NAŠE LJUBLJENE
SOPROGE, MATERE IN
STARE MATERE

Elizabeth Opaskar

ki je v Gospodu preminula
dne 5. januarja 1967.

Daruj, Gospod ji mir,
naj večna luč ji sveti,
ker si dobrote vir,
uživa raj naj sveti.

Zalujoci:

soprog FRANK,
hči STANISLAVA E. GREGOR,
sinov FRANK V. odvetnik, DR. VINCENT A.,
zobozdravnik, DR. CARL G. zdravnik,
vnuki, pravnuki in ostali sorodniki.

Cleveland, O., 5. jan. 1968

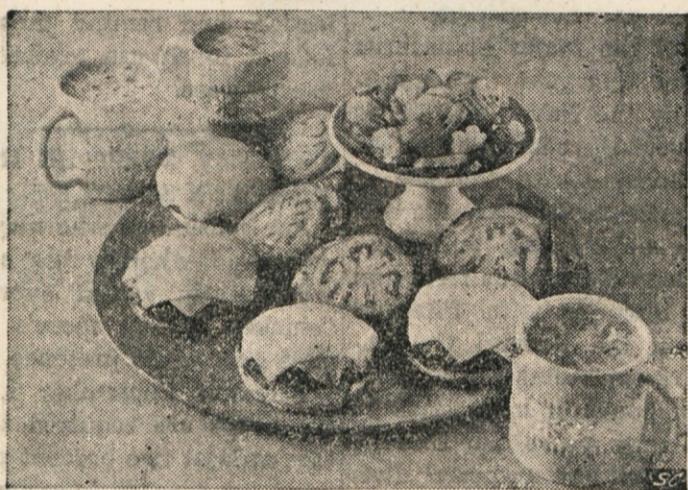
AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

AMERICAN HOME

AMERICAN IN SPIRIT
FOREIGN IN LANGUAGE ONLY

SLOVENIAN MORNING NEWSPAPER

What A 'Soup-er' Lunch!



A steaming hot bowl of soup is the logical start for a hearty luncheon. With modern, dehydrated mixes, all pre-simmered and foil-packed, soup making can be as quick and easy as a snap and a stir. Here Wylie's paired robust chicken noodle soup served in handy mugs with generous burgers capped with tomato and individually wrapped slices of American, pimento, or Swiss cheese. Let the family take their pick of pickles—such as: Aunt Jane's hamburger rolls or sweet pickled cauliflower.

Cheesburgers

(Makes 4 servings)

1 pound ground beef	Swiss Pasteurized Process
8 singly wrapped slices (one	Cheese Slices
8-oz. pkgs.) Borden's	4 hamburger rolls
American, Pimento or	1 medium-size tomato, cut
	into 4 slices

Divide meat into 4 portions. Shape each portion into 3 x 3/4-inch patty. Preheat broiler. Place patties on broiler rack; broil about 2-inches from heat, 4 to 5 minutes on each side. Remove rack from broiler. Place 2 cheese slices on each burger. Return to broiler. Broil 1 to 2 minutes, or until cheese is slightly melted. Place burgers on bottom halves of hamburger rolls. Top each with a tomato slice and other half of hamburger roll.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

AMERICAN HOME

CONDENSED NEWS FROM OUR HOME FRONT

On December 27th, Mrs. Jennie Machek of 17920 Neff Rd., celebrated her 75th birthday. Congratulations and wishes for many more happy and healthy birthdays!

★ Mrs. Barbara Sobocan of Hamilton, Ontario, who was visiting Mrs. Margaret Munck of E. 151 St., also stopped in our office to hello to everybody.

★ Frank Sleme of 1001 E. 72 St., has returned home from the hospital and wishes to thank all who visited him at the hospital or who sent him gifts or cards.

★ A 20-year-old Euclid coed was honored as the Greater Cleveland College Senior of the Year by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce during a luncheon at Hotel Sheraton-Cleveland. She is Patricia Ann Cimperman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cimperman, 2118 Miami Road. Miss Cimperman is a biology major at Flora Stone Mather College of Case Western Reserve University.

★ Milwaukee, Wis. — Mrs. Eugene Lee opened her oven door and panicked at what had happened to her 12-pound turkey. Later, she found neighbors had substituted a 16-ounce Cornish game hen.

★ Sacramento, Calif. — "No thanks" said postal officials. "We'll keep the western business for ourselves." An unnamed Wyoming businessman offered \$100 for a 10-year franchise to restart the Pony Express, famed horse-relay system operated from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif., briefly until 1861. The man planned to reopen the 190 relay stations and give work to 80 riders, 300 stations keepers and 400 horses. He asked permission to sell stamps for \$1 each and up.

★ Dodge City, Kan. — The national scene, produced by the Tri Phi Sunday School Class, featured live people and live animals, including goats. In the middle of the show, the nanny gave birth to two kids. In the traditional spirit of Christmas and show biz, the show went on. The new goats, who played their part thirstily, were named Tri and Phi.

★ Reno, Nev. — Nobody knows who she is. But Reno police said the same woman has done it every Christmas for the past four years. The lady last week again walked quietly into the police station and quietly handed the officer an envelope. It contained \$500 in cash and was addressed to the Widows and Orphans Fund. Lt. Charles Williams, fund president, addressed an open note to the lady with the real Christmas spirit: "Whoever you are and wherever you are, our most sincere thanks and blessing to you for now and the year to come."

★ West Camp, N.Y. — Jack Pendergast saved his lunch money for a year to buy his wife an \$85 Christmas present — a Santa Claus outfit for her annual visit to a veterans' hospital. "I always was a little worried about those borrowed suits," he said. "You just don't know who wore them before."

★ Santa Barbara, Calif. — Following a minor disaster recently in his war with a backyard gopher, James L. Cunningham has declared a truce. After trying for two months to trap the critter, which has ruined the yard, Cunningham resorted to a pis-

Slovenian Chapel Fund

Immediate response from people and lodges has been very gratifying, according to reports of Mr. Frank Turek, secretary of the Committee for the Slovenian Chapel Fund. As of Dec. 26th, 1967, a total of \$7,988 had been collected in the Cleveland area alone. Chapters in Chicago, Washington, and New York also reported very favorable reaction towards the fund, although no totals were as yet available. A down-payment of \$25,000.00 is being sought as the first step in the design and construction of the Slovenian chapel in Memorial Hall of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, the national Catholic shrine in Washington, D.C.

The enthusiastic acclaim for the project is typified by the following letter received by Mrs. Antonia Turek, from a member of the Slovenian Women's Union:

My dear Mrs. Turek:

It is with great pleasure that I enclose my small contribution, to the wonderful and fine cause, the Slovenian Chapel Fund.

I know you have undertaken a great task and I do not expect an answer, but I did so much want to express my heartfelt feelings toward a most wonderful memorial.

My dear mother and father, both Slovenian, migrated to this dear United States of America many years ago. They toiled hard and long and brought with them many Slovenian customs of which I am very proud.

Seemed they always used such very good judgment in so much as they wanted to better conditions and look forward to a rewarding future. They unselfishly gave of their time and finances to further and encourage education.

With their simplicity and meager schooling, they forever preached Love, Honesty, and above all Patriotism. I feel so strongly about the Slovenian heritage that I can't help but feel that if all the people in the world were Slovenian there, indeed, would never be a war or hatred toward mankind.

Thank you for hearing me out. Proud of my Slovenian heritage I am Matilda Milwaukee, Wis.

Contributions are being accepted by the committee through the secretary, Mr. Frank Turek, 986 Bryn Mawr Ave., Wickliffe, Ohio 44092. Make your check payable to: Slovenian Chapel Fund.

Heart Researcher Working To Improve Organ Transplants

The greatest barrier to organ transplantation is the rejection mechanism whereby the body recognizes the graft as "foreign," just as it might "know" invading bacteria and viruses, and marshal protective forces or antibodies to attack and slough off the foreign organ.

Dr. Jonas E. Richmond, a heart researcher at the University of California, thinks that his current research on cell recognition could lead to clues for thwarting this rejection phenomenon. Chances are, he explained, the membrane components presumably responsible for cell identity also may be the agents that trigger the antibody-producing mechanism when organs are transplanted from one individual to another.

In his laboratory, the research professor placed a collection of individual liver and eye cells isolated from a chick embryo into a test tube. Soon the liver cells were gravitating to other liver cells to start formation of a mini-liver; eye cells joined with eye cells. But the eye cells and liver cells remained separate from each other.

Dr. Richmond was demonstrating the phenomenon of cell recognition, whereby cells of the same kind are able to "know" and stick to each other. He is seeking an explanation for this selective stickiness in the hope that one day it may help lead to more successful organ transplants.

The doctor has been building a strong case for the theory that this binding bias or cell identity is governed by the structure of one or several of the many complex carbohydrates that help to make up the membrane or envelope, surrounding the cell.

But which carbohydrates, or are there more than one? To get the answers, Dr. Richmond is using various chemicals, enzymes to trim the cell membrane of certain carbohydrates and studying how the cell's recognition properties are affected. Ultimately, he would like to be able to pinpoint the specific molecule, and subsequently, the exact site on the molecule that acts as a hook by which the cells take and bind each other.

Dr. Richmond works with embryos and sometimes cancer cells because they have been found to have greater sticking power than normal adult cells. He is hopeful that once he has identified and isolated the chemical glue, it may somehow be put to use in helping transplanted organs "take" better.

Dr. Richmond's project is being financed by a grant from the American Heart Association.

SHORTS ON

SPORTS

Bell's Palsy Hits Roger Maris; Doctors Hope For Early Recovery

St. Louis, Mo. — The disclosure that Roger Maris is suffering from Bell's palsy, a disease that affects the nerves and muscles of the face, has raised the possibility that the outfielder may not be able to play next season, but Dr. I. C. Middleman, the Cardinals' club physician, minimized the nature of the ailment.

"Bell's palsy is a self-limited disease with complete recovery," Dr. Middleman said. "The vision is not affected. It is very temporary and quite common. It responds promptly to treatment. The term is usually a few weeks."

Maris, at his home in Independence, Mo., confirmed his condition after it was disclosed by his wife Dec. 26. He said, "I can't blink my right eye and there is a numbness in the right side of my face. My eye gets a little blurry, which is probably due to my not being able to blink. There is nothing to do but wait it out. If it hangs on, I don't think I'll be able to play next season. But spring training is a long way off."

Finals Were a Sellout in One Day

Louisville, Ky. — Until the NCAA began staging its basketball championships here, the ticket crush for the Kentucky Derby was the criterion for demand exceeding supply.

Freedom Hall accommodates 19,000 for basketball. About 7,000 tickets were set aside for the competing schools, the Basketball Coaches' Association and the NCAA Tournament Committee. When the tickets were put on sale almost a year in advance, there were 72,000 requests for the 12,000 seats—six requests for each ticket.

The tickets were sold out the first day. By banking the \$144,000 realized from the sale at 5 percent interest, the NCAA got a windfall of \$7,000 more.

Winners of Major Links Championships in 1967

Philadelphia, Pa. — Winners of 1967's major golf championships were:

U.S. Open — Jack Nicklaus, Columbus, O.

British Oper. — Roberto de Vicenzo, Argentina.

Masters — Gay Brewer, Dallas.

PGA — Don January, Dallas.

U.S. Amateur — Bob Dickson, McAlester, Okla.

British Amateur — Bob Dickson, McAlester, Okla.

U.S. Public Links — Verne Callison, Sacramento, Calif.

Women's U.S. Open — Catherine Lacoste, Paris, France.

Women's U.S. Amateur — Lou Dill, Deer Park, Tex.

World Cup — Arnold Palmer, La-
kes, Pa.

Repeat for Teammates

St. Louis, Mo. — History repeated itself in a way when the Cardinals, with Stan Musial as general manager and Red Schoendienst as manager, beat the Red Sox, four games to three, in the 1967 World Series.

In 1946, with Musial the first baseman and Schoendienst at second, the Cardinals also beat the Red Sox in the World Series, four games to three.

The Bells of St. Mary's



St. Mary's PTU

Regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's (Collinwood) Parent-Teachers Unit will be held Thursday, Jan. 11, 1968 at 7:30 in the Study Club Room.

Rev. Raymond Hobart will be our guest speaker. Theme for the month of January is Dialogue in Christianity — Sharing Christian awareness.

Fourth Grade Mothers will be hosts for the month.

Mrs. Fred Pachinger
531-0205

Dr. Richmond works with embryos and sometimes cancer cells because they have been found to have greater sticking power than normal adult cells.

He is hopeful that once he has identified and isolated the chemical glue, it may somehow be put to use in helping transplanted organs "take" better.

Dr. Richmond's project is being financed by a grant from the American Heart Association.

Day Care Manual Available From Cuyahoga County Welfare Department

Cuyahoga County Commissioners, William P. Day, Henry W. Speeth and Frank M. Gorman, announced the publication of "DAY CARE: The School Age Child in Community Church Centers."

The manual, which was written by Mrs. Ione G. Willis, coordinator of day care for the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, is designed to help public welfare agencies set up special day care projects for elementary school children of welfare clients in school or work training.

"We are offering this manual to other welfare departments because we have had some unique experiences in solving day care problems," explained Eugene F. Burns, county welfare director.

"Title V Economic Opportunity programs for ADC mothers brought about a confrontation with the need for additional day care resources in the community," Burns said. "The few existing private day care centers, which were excellent in staff and program, were already filled and had long waiting lists."

"In many cases we found that the mother could make her own baby sitting arrangements if a small fee could be paid. We insisted that adults caring for children in these day care homes obtain a food handlers license from the city and be X-Rayed for TB. We now have 501 children in such day care homes," Burns said.

But the major problem was care for children between the ages of five and thirteen years of age. Mothers had to leave for work before schools opened in the morning. Children were expected to go home for lunch when no one was there to prepare the meal. And then there was that unsupervised period between 3:30 p.m. and the time the mother returned from work.

"To our knowledge no public welfare agency had ever tackled this problem before and the result was that far too many children were completely on their own, given responsibility for the care of younger brothers and sisters at too early an age or establishing delinquent behavior problems," Burns reported.

"Our solution was to set up special school child day care centers where mothers could bring children as early as 7:30 a.m., where a hot lunch was served at noon and where after-school recreation and supervision was given until the mother could call for the child."

The sole institutions that had buildings that could meet the fire laws for day care centers were inner-city churches. Many had kitchens, meeting rooms and recreation areas that were being used only on Sunday. The Cuyahoga County Welfare Department leased weekday space from these churches, which were conveniently located near schools. There are now 11 day care centers for the school age child in operation and 142 children are being served.

"The impact of these centers is clearly seen as children show a significant improvement in academic performance, health and social behavior," Burns said. "It is not just custodial day care we are giving but different and higher standards of living. For many of the children the church centers are the first quiet place they have ever had to complete homework assignments. They are learning table manners along with good nutrition."

Mrs. Willis, the author of the manual, is a graduate of Fisk University in 1949 and American University in 1952. She was a caseworker with the County Welfare Department's Division of Child Welfare from 1952 to 1966 when she assumed command of Day Care for Title V Economic Opportunity Act programs. Mrs. Willis is a vice president of the Junior Board of the Phillips Wheatley Association, and a member of the Day Nursery Consultant Committee.

The manual contains budgets, staff charts and job descriptions, health and intake policies, an outline of a training course for teachers, examples of insurance policies thought necessary, and suggested forms. A free copy may be obtained by writing to the Department of Public Information, Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, 220 W. St. Clair Avenue N.W., Cleveland, O.

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Dr. Richmond's project is being financed by a grant from the American Heart Association.

Meeting

St. Catherine Lodge 29 WSA will hold its regular meeting on Wed., Jan. 10 at 7:30 p.m. at the Slov. Nat'l. Home on St. Clair Ave. Dues collected from 6 to 7:30. Social hour follows the meeting. All members are invited to attend.

A FUNCTION OF MARKETING

Retailers are under greater pressure than ever before to cut costs in every legitimate manner. This is the only way in which they can avoid passing the full brunt of inflationary price increases on to the consumer. However, the matter of cutting costs should be left to the judgment of the retailer himself. In short, cost cuts should not be imposed at the demand of sponsors of consumer "protection" legislation who know nothing about the merchandising business and who are simply currying consumer favor. The idea has been advanced in recent years that prices can be held down if the "frills" of merchandising are eliminated. Among these are, of course, advertising and promotion, both of which are inseparable from the free market system, and in the long run are a mainstay of a free press.

Not long ago, Mr. Verne A. Bunn, Professor of Marketing at the University of Wichita and formerly an operations analyst for a leading research institute, carried on a study of food prices for five years, with particular reference to the impact of trading stamps on the price level. He wrote that his studies "reveal no evidence that the use of stamps, even on a widespread basis, leads to higher retail food prices. In fact, the price level in cities where stamps were in use was in every case actually a tiny bit lower than in similar cities of neighboring states where stamps were banned or restricted." Trading stamps, like advertising and other forms of promotion, are a legitimate function of the U.S. marketing system — a system which every nation in the world would like to emulate because of its efficiency and the abundance it has made available to U.S. citizens.



St. Vitus Men's Bowling League

December 23, 1967

Santa wasn't too good for most of our keglers. Frank Kolenc had both evening highs 224-203-600. C.O.F. No. 1 was tops for the teams with 976-2742. "200" club members were: J. Urbas 206-217, J. Skorich 213, P. Delic 213, F. Praznik 210, T. Stro

T'WERE THE WEEKS AFTER CHRISTMAS



New York, N.Y. (ED) — Christmas has come and gone — and with it, the biggest holiday shopping spree in history. Six out of every 10 American adults bought miniature computers, model space ships, giggling dollys, and even pizza ovens for their favorite youngsters. And now, the children are happily playing with their more than \$1.5 billion worth of toys.

Or are they? From sad experience, we all know that the joy of exploring new games and playthings often turns to tears as the roughly handled presents break. Not that today's toys aren't durable — they are. But even a well-made toy is no match for an aggressively inquisitive little tyke bent on finding out what makes it tick.

Twill be the weeks after Christmas and all through the house there will be wails and whines until things are set right again. To help you turn those frowns to smiles, the Metal Tube Packaging Council provides this short course in Toy Health and Rehabilitation.

BROKEN OR CRACKED PLASTIC TOYS: Clean the broken edges, squeeze on some plastic-mending adhesive, and clamp together overnight. Reinforce the break with a strip of rigid plastic or wood, and glue in place with plastic-mending adhesive. If it isn't possible to use a rigid strip because of the contours of the toy, bolt aluminum flashing to back of plastic or glue down heavy sheet vinyl with plastic-mending adhesive.

DENTED STEEL TOYS: Bend dents out with your fingers if the metal is thin enough. If not, hold a block of wood against the concave side of dent and tap the other side with a hammer or block of wood.

BROKEN HEAVY STEEL TOYS: Use one of the excellent epoxy glues that come in convenient metal tubes. Spread on broken edges and clamp together overnight.

BROKEN OR SPLIT WOODEN TOYS: Squeeze glue on broken edges and clamp together. Reinforce breaks with "wiggle" nails, steel mending plates, or glue.



OPEN JOINTS IN WOOD: Pry far enough to scrape out old glue and spread in new glue. Clamp for 24 hours. Reinforce with nails or screws.

TIRES LOOSE OR OFF WHEEL RIM: Clean tire with gasoline and then sandpaper surface. Clean wheel rim with steel wool to remove rust and dirt. Spread in plastic rubber. Work tire back on rim. The rim lips may be bent, so use a hammer to straighten them out after tire is back on.

As you probably noticed, the material the toy is made of dictates which repair method to use. It is very important then to examine the toy carefully, determine how it was put together and what exactly happened to it. This is especially true of dolls, which can be made of anything from antique china to humble rags — and are susceptible to a wide variety of accidents.

If the doll is costly and the "injury" severe, it is probably better off treated at a doll hospital. In all but these extreme cases, you should be able to do quite well by applying first aid as follows.

BROKEN HEADS, ARMS, LEGS, BODY (SOLID MATERIAL): Squeeze sufficient cement from metal tube to coat broken edges. Let dry. Apply second coat and press pieces together. If the broken part is plastic, use a plastic-mending adhesive. Metal tubes are particularly suited for this type of delicate work. Since the pressure of your fingers regulates the application, the amount and placement of the adhesive are always exact.

HOLDS AND CRACKS IN SOFT RUBBER BODY: Cut a patch of thin flesh-colored rubber or other fabric. Spread patch and area around hole with rubber cement. Let dry. Apply second coat to both surfaces and smooth patch down. Don't stretch or bend the body from its normal position when applying patch because permanent wrinkling will occur.

LIMB OFF JOINTED DOLL: Bend a stiff wire into a hook, reach thru

limb socket, slip hook around rubber band. Pull band out and hook the doll wire around the rubber band or the limb mount, as the case may be. Pinch the hooks in the doll wire closed, then let the limb snap back into socket.

LIMBS OFF JOINTED WOOD DOLL: Look for the wooden tongue on the limb. This usually fits into slot in the piece above, with the two pieces held together with wire or pegs. Insert a small wire through the holes in the slot and tongue and bend or twist the ends so the wire can't come out.

LIMBS OFF FLOPPY RAG DOLL: Add stuffing if needed. Stitch closed. Sew limb on body.

If you have a young athlete in the family who plans to star in the World Series some day, he's bound to have received at least one baseball and glove. When these treasured items show signs of wear, your little metal tube of adhesive will again prove invaluable.

HOLE IN BASEBALL MITT: Cut a patch of strong, soft leather slightly larger than the hole. Feather the edges slightly with a sharp razor blade. Squeeze cement on back of patch area around hole. Let dry until tacky, then press patch over hole.

BASEBALL SEAMS SPLIT: Sew leather together with heavy cotton thread in the same way it was originally done. Insert needle under the edge and through leather on one side of seam. Insert it under the edge and through the leather on the other side of seam. Continue in this manner to the end of rip, then tack thread securely and draw end of thread back under stitches.

You'll soon find that whether the toy is the good old-fashioned mama doll or the most up-to-date dental laboratory, all it takes is the right equipment and a bit of patience to make it right again.

Most parents realize that kids will always be kids and will break their toys. But if Daddies will always fix them, there's no need to complain.

Reporting from Washington

CHARLES P. DODD — Correspondent, *The Sunday News*, Wash., D.C.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! May 1968 put in your hands health, happiness, success, work, play, increased vision and greater capacity to attain the goals you seek, Heaven blessing you! To all of you who remembered me with Christmas cards go my heartfelt thanks and appreciation!

CONGRESS ADJOURNS. After one of the longest sessions in Congressional history, the first session of the 90th Congress faded into history on December 15th. The Senate and House passed resolutions calling for sine die adjournment and for the convening of the second session of the 90th Congress at 12 noon on Monday, January 15, 1968.

During 1967 a total of 20,387 bills and resolutions were introduced. Of these, 202 became public laws and 174 became private laws (private laws deal with immigration matters and private claims). All bills pending at the time of adjournment are still alive and may be acted on in the second session. If it did nothing else this 1967 session set a record for the number of roll call votes taken. In the House there were 245 yes and nay votes and in the Senate there were 315. In addition there were 20 quorum calls in the House and 80 in the Senate.

When the 90th Congress convened on January 10, 1967, there were indications that this would be a short session, devoted to rectifying and correcting many of the programs which were so hastily enacted in the 89th Congress as Senator Mansfield suggested. However, what happened? There was a great deal of floundering. Appropriations that should have been approved by the

end of the fiscal year, June 30, were not dealt with until almost half way into the fiscal 1968 year. Inflation continued to plague the Nation. While Great Society spending was plunging the Nation into an unprecedented deficit, the President asked for a tax increase.

Those of us on the Minority side fought to achieve a common sense approach to federal spending. Rather than impose a 10 percent surtax, we suggested the alternative that the President reduce Federal spending programs while our Country is involved in a costly war. When Congress reconvenes in January, I am hopeful that the second session will be more successful in resolving the nation's problems. On the Minority side, we shall continue among other things to try to reach an honorable solution to the Viet Nam conflict, to stop inflation, and to halt the crime wave, among other things. It is time for the present Administration to stop experimenting with the economy and various social programs. Rather, we should face squarely the difficult questions before us and try to find answers in the best interests of all Americans.

AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK. The 1967 Yearbook of Agriculture is entitled, "Outdoors USA". Its 400 pages contain articles, drawings and pictures under four headings: The Big Woods, Water, Beautification, and the Countryside. I have a limited number for distribution to 22nd Congressional District residents on a first come, first served basis. To get your copy, write to my District Office: 3088 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118.

Farm Cooperatives

Probably no single group of people in the United States is more independent in thought and action than farmers. Yet, no group has made more effective use of cooperatives — organizations of people working together for their mutual benefit.

As in many other countries, cooperatives have a long history in the United States. American farmers experimented with the idea of the cooperative back in colonial days. They organized societies in the eighteenth century to import purebred cattle. Early American agricultural history often refers to various forms of group activities. For example, there were barn raisings, in which a group of independent farmers got together and built a barn for a neighbor in a single day. Informal cooperation then had much the same objective that the farm cooperative has today — to meet a need, supply a commodity or provide a service which individuals working alone could not do.

As farmers began to produce more than they could consume, they looked to cooperatives to find a market for them. They thought that cooperatives could also assist them in buying the supplies needed for production. Many started in a small way but developed into large organizations. How this happened is illustrated by the story of a cooperative a numbers of years ago in Virginia.

Farmers were having difficulty in obtaining good seed from their dealers. After many informal meetings and discussions of their mutual problem, they agreed that united action was necessary and decided to start a cooperative. The farmers elected a board of directors from the group, hired a manager, then set their own standards and specifications for seed. The co-op started exploring a larger area for sources of supply, and in time was able to locate better quality seed. Then, with the combined purchasing power of their cooperative these farmers found that they could buy good seed for a lower price than they had been paying for inferior grades. Eventually they installed their own seed-cleaning equipment and expanded the services of their organization. After the success of their first venture, the members decided

to expand its operations. They began to handle other commodities — eggs, poultry, dairy products, farm supplies, even machinery. Farmers from other states asked to join the organization. Today, it is one of the largest farm cooperatives in the entire country.

Agricultural cooperation firmly established itself as a part of the American economic system for serving the farmers during the three decades from 1890 to 1920. By the end of this period, local cooperatives were formed in nearly all the States. Today there are more than 9,000 cooperatives in the United States, with around seven million members. Cooperatives exist for marketing practically every crop farmers produce. They have established cooperatives to manufacture feed, farm machinery, and many other supplies. They also operate cooperatives to provide themselves with a number of services — insurance, electricity, telephone exchanges in out-of-the-way areas, even medical and hospital care. Many farmers belong to more than one cooperative.

An important factor in the growth of farmer cooperatives in the United States was the service offered by the Department of Agriculture to cooperative groups. Government specialists helped the farmers in the formation of cooperatives by giving them information, and technical and legal assistance. The government offers assistance when asked but takes no part in the operation of the cooperatives. It has no control. The farm cooperative is the farmer's own business. He owns a share of it, has a vote in determining how the organization should be run and shares in the profits and losses.

Cooperatives help to insure the farmers' independence and to maintain the concept of democratic institutions.

Oil States

Washington — Oil is now produced commercially in 29 of the American states. The most recent addition to the list was South Dakota.

Man's World

Washington — Of all the radio stations known in the world, only one in 50 is a woman.

Increased Rates For Mail

Increased rates for all classes of mail except Parcel Post and International Mail will go into effect January 7, officer in charge, Francis J. Lang reminded postal customers.

"Even with the new rates of six cents for first-class mail and 10 cents for air mail, postal service is still a real bargain," Mr. Lang declared. "For six cents you can send a letter to any of the 50 states, to any United States territory or possession, to Canada or Mexico, or to an American serviceman stationed anywhere in the world."

Mr. Lang pointed out that the new rate for post cards will be five cents and for air mail post cards eight cents.

He said the added cent in the letter rate is a 20 per cent increase compared to a 24 per cent boost in the rates for mailing newspapers and magazines and a 34 per cent hike for advertising circulars, "occupant" mail, and other material in the third-class category.

The new rate of six cents per ounce for first-class mail applies up to 13 ounces and the new rate of 10 cents per ounce for air mail applies up to 7 ounces and all air mail over 7 ounces will be merged into a single category.

These heavier pieces of first-class and air mail subject to the single rate schedule will be delivered by the fastest available means of transportation.

A flat rate of 80 cents will be charged for all mail in this category up to one pound. For all mail weighing more than one pound, the present air parcel post rates will continue to apply, except that the postage on matter weighing between one and five pounds will change at half-pound intervals rather than one pound intervals. The new rate structure will mean a reduction of postage on some parcels.

Another rate change that will affect the general public is the increase from four to six cents for the first two ounces of individual pieces of third-class mail. Unsealed greeting cards may be sent at this rate.

Mr. Lang emphasized that the new rate of unsealed greeting cards will not go into effect until Jan. 7 and until then they can be mailed at the old rate of four cents. He also noted that effective Jan. 7, special handling will be available on third-class parcels weighing between eight and sixteen ounces. Special handling has not been available on these parcels since 1958, when packages weighing between eight and sixteen ounces were transferred from fourth to third-class mail.

There will be no changes in the charges for special delivery, special handling, registered mail, certified mail, cash on delivery or insurance.

"We have an ample supply of one-cent stamps on hand, for those people who have five-cent stamps and need one-cent stamps to make up the postage required under the new rates."

Higher rates also will go into effect January 7 for all categories of second-class mail, bulk-rate third-class mail, controlled circulation mail, and the educational materials category of fourth-class mail. Mailers using these classes who need information on the new rates should contact the local post office, Mr. Lang stated.

Car Purchases

Detroit — Six of every 10 automobiles purchased in the U.S. are to be paid for on the installment plan.

Large Print Books

Within the past few years a new development in the field of book publishing offers great assistance to the many residents of this country who, while in no sense blind, have difficulty in reading literature printed in the ordinary type generally used by books and newspapers.

One of the major breakthroughs has come this year with publication by the New York Times of a special weekly edition in type almost double the size of the regular newspaper. A number of major book publishers have also entered this field and public libraries with financial aid from the Federal Government are expanding their collections of books in large type.

For many years the Library of Congress had a special division which specialized in aiding the blind by means of books in Braille and on records, the so-called talking books. Now this great national Library has entered the new field of large print books, in order to assist persons who have impaired vision.

The new large print books offer such persons a renewed opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of reading. "It is wonderful," writes one such reader, "to be able to read a newspaper again for the first time in over ten years."

Federal aid comes from funds authorized under the Library Services and Construction Act, handled initially by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare but directly distributed by the Library of Congress.

In New York City, for example, the Public Library has placed its large print books in two branches, but made it possible for those interested in such books to obtain them through the library's interloan service. It started with 40 titles and now plans to add some 20 volumes a month — classics, current fiction, etc.

This regulation is part of the consumer protection programs administered by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service.

tion and non-fiction, popular mysteries, biographies. Experience in the past year has shown that people not able to read for years have registered and obtained a library card for use in borrowing the large print books.

If the public library in your city does not carry large print books, ask them to start a collection, and remind them that federal funds are available for this purpose.

POULTRY MUST BE IN "CHICKEN SOUP"

For consumers who may have wondered whether the chicken was merely waved over their "chicken soup," there's assurance now of its presence.

Effective September 1, poultry soups are required to contain at least two percent poultry meat, on a ready-to-serve basis. A new U.S. Department of Agriculture regulation prohibits labeling of soups as "Chicken..." or "Turkey..." unless this minimum is met.

Designed to help assure consumers that they will find enough poultry meat in their soup to merit such a label, this ruling applies to dried, condensed, frozen and liquid soups. Manufacturers must either increase the "meat" content or products.

Minimum content standards have been set previously for poultry pies, canned boned and shredded poultry, poultry chow mein and numerous other such products.

This regulation is part of the consumer protection programs administered by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service.

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