



We quote ...

Bob Wiedrich

Will intelligentsia save Cuba?

Se ena verzija o inteligenci ...

THE CONCEPT OF guerrilla warfare using words and ideas instead of guns and bombs is not new.

The Soviets have been using it throughout the world for decades to undermine duly constituted governments. And their successes have been written all over the map in red ink.

The idea of turning that tool against global communism, however, is relatively fresh. In the past, the usual reaction has been to let subverted nations tumble. Or to engage in half-hearted military solutions such as Korea and Vietnam in which the Western democracies pulled their punches.

Now, a group of Cuban intellectuals, many of whom have tasted the fruit of freedom in America, are taking on dictator Fidel Castro with their brains instead of brawn.

They have watched Castro using their fellow Cubans to export communism to Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. They have witnessed the ulcer growing in Central America.

SO THEY HAVE banded together in an effort to alert the free world to what they consider the real danger of Soviet terrorism and the insidious activities of Moscow surrogates such as Cuba.

"Cuba has spent millions of dollars in an attempt to create favorable public opinion in the United States and the rest of the world," declares Marcelino Miyares, founder of Chicago's first Spanish advertising agency.

Miyares is a survivor of Castro prisons after his capture in the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. He also is a moving force in the exile Cuban dissident movement.

And he was responsible for organizing

the Third Congress of Cuban Dissident Intellectuals held last month in Washington, D.C., an event that focused its attention on global terrorism.

"The congress was an effort to counter that Castro influence with the truth," Miyares explained. "Tass (the Soviet press service) covered the meeting. Even a Castro secret police lieutenant was identified as a member of the audience."

THE GATHERING OF 300, a majority of them Cubans, came from 10 countries. But it also included participants from the federal bureaucracy, congressional staff and academia, all of whom came to expose Castro's role in terrorism and subversion.

But the meeting's major achievement, Miyares contends, was to band together the kind of brain power that someday might generate sufficient dissent within Cuba to bring down Castro.

"A specific objective of Castro has been to destroy the Cuban culture and replace it with communist values," he asserted. "Cuban intellectuals can provide leadership to fellow exiles to keep alive their cultural heritage."

"What Castro thought was a stroke of genius in driving out dissident intellectuals in 1960 could now prove his undoing because they can create the seeds of his overthrow. Communist Poland is making the same mistake now by telling the 'troublemakers' to get out."

MIYARES CONTENDS that the exiled Cuban intelligentsia is embracing more than traditional writers, academics and poets. Businessmen and professionals also are joining its ranks.

"All of them have been exposed to this country, its democratic ideals and free

enterprise system. In time, I believe their creativity will develop in Cuba a political and economic system that will be a model for all of Latin America."

"Castro will be overthrown. I don't know if it will be in 5 or 10 years. But it will happen. So we must penetrate the island with ideas to spread dissent."

"The gross national product of Cuban exiles is at least \$10 billion a year. There is a potential there for creating a future for Cuba. It took 50 years for a dissident movement to develop in the Soviet Union. We Cubans have achieved it in less than 23 years."

TO STRENGTHEN THEIR hand, the exiles are trying to accumulate a wealth of evidence on Cuba's role as a terrorist footpad for the Kremlin with which to sway world opinion.

"We want to expose Cuba's activities in Central America, specifically in Nicaragua and El Salvador, its role in the Puerto Rican nationalist movement and elsewhere in the world."

"We are convinced that Cuba and Soviet Russia are behind most of the terrorism. It no longer is only a concern of individual nations, but an international problem that must be solved by unified means."

"The significant thing here is the obvious — that Soviets, Cubans and Palestinians are behind the training and financing of most terrorism and that too many people are unaware of these connections."

The first Cuban intellectual congress was held in Paris in 1979. The last two have been in the United States. Others are scheduled for Rome and Madrid. And Miyares says, perhaps one finally will be held in a free Cuba.

• V dobipspodarskega razmaha so vabile industrijske evropske dežele delavce, da so izpolnili delovna mesta, kjer ni bilo dovolj domačinov. V sedanjih splošni gospodarski stiski se jih skušajo ostresti na vse mogoče načine. Položaj je še toliko slabši, ker postajajo domačini vedno bolj nestrpni, ker vidijo v njih tekmece za vedno manjše število delovnih mest. Primeri sovražnosti naraščajo iz dneva v dan. Po cenični Mednarodnega Delovnega Urada je v Zapadni Evropi kakih 15 milijonov priseljencev - 7 milijonov delavev in 8 milijonov družinskih članov. Švedska ima kakih 425.000 priseljencev, Zapadna Nemčija 4.6 milijona, Švica 1 milijon, Italija nad 1 milijon, Francija 4.1 milijona, Belgija 850.000, Holandska 500.000 in Anglija 2.1 milijona. Po ceničnih strokovnjakov je treba dodati tem številkom še pol milijona nezaposlenih priseljencev ter 1 milijon delavev, ki so prišli v te dežele ilegalno in nimajo predpisane dovoljenja za zaposlitev.

• Stevilo ločencev v ZDA znaša 9.700.000 ali 5.8% vseh prebivalcev starih 15 let in več. Po spolu je 3.873.000 moških in 5.836.000 žensk.

DRUGI FESTIVAL SLOVENSKE FOLKLORE V AMERIKI 3. IN 4. JULIJA

Marko Vovk in Linda Dolinar iz Cleveland med slovenskim narodnim plesom.



DOBILI SMO S PROŠNJO ZA OBJAVO:

V teku enega leta se je Slovenski Folklorni Institut izpopolnil in razvil v eno najbolj poznano folklorno plesno društvo v Clevelandski okolici. Obstaja nekaj drugih etničnih folklornih skupin katerih so na isti višini, toda nad slovenskimi bogatih in slikovitih narodnih nošnjih ni in zato Inštitut presega najboljši drugih narodnosti. Slovenske folklorne skupine v drugih mestih Canade in Amerike gotovo imajo iste vtise. Ta predvor v splošno javnost je silno važen za slovenski etnični občutek, posebno za občutek enakovrednosti mladine ki se utegne sramovati svojega pokolenja. Občutek manjvrednosti je zadrljal od osebnega uspeha marsikaterega Slovencev če se ga ni odresel obenem z slovenstvom vred za vselej.

Dejstvo je, da folklora pritegne marsikaterega mladega Slovence posebno živahnega značaja, ki bi se drugače odtujil. Dejstvo je tudi, da je marsikatero dekle postal brhko in vitko in se nosi in obrača z večjo eleganco. Dejstvo je, da so se povezala prijateljstva med mladino ki jih ne bodo zapustila celo življenje. In opažajo starši da dobivajo njihovi otroci boljši prijem in pogled na bodočnost. Če je Slovenski Folklorni Institut uspel samo v teh gotovih točkah, potem lahko rečemo da se je splačal ves trud.

Drugi Festival Slovenske Folklore bo posvečen vsej slovenski mladini, kajti preko nje bo naša preteklost prešla preko sedanosti v bodočnost. Pripravlja se ta mladina iz raznih Krajev Canade in Amerike, da se zopet srečajo, združijo, pokažejo svojo spremnost in se eden od drugega naužijejo vzdružja, zavesti in ponosa, da se ohrani naš mladi rod, ker le oni so nosilci slovenske dediščine v bodoči rodove. Le to je največji namen festivala in zato vabimo Slovence iz cele Canade in Amerike da podprejo to našo mladino in se nam pridružijo na Slovenski Pristavi julija 3. in 4. Rezervirajte si to soboto in nedeljo, ne bo vam žal.

Navdihlo do Slovenske Pristave:

Interstate 90 do Geneve izhod 218, nato južno po Rt. 534 tri kilometre, jeseno (zahodno) po Old River Rd. 1.5 kilometrov, potem desno (severno) po Brant Rd. do Pristave. Za nadaljnje informacije kličite:

Slovenski Folklorni Institut vladivo vabi vse rojake da se udeležite DRUGEGA FESTIVALA SLOVENSKE FOLKLORE kateri se bo vršil 3. in 4. julija na Slovenski Pristavi v Genovi.

Nastopalo bo dva dni čez 300 mladih Slovencev, Slovenk, muzikantov, pevcev in plesalcev v skorih vseh pokrajinskih narodnih nošnjih z originalnimi plesmi, glasbo in petjem.

Lanskot leta se je sporobalo o novi folklorni skupini ki se je ustavnila v Clevelandu pod imenom Slovenski Folklorni Institut v Ameriki in pod vodstvom ge. Ede Vovk Pušl. Ob tistem času se je ta skupina prispravljala na svoj Prvi Festival Slovenske Folklore v Ameriki, podjetje, katero je bilo priznana vredno namesto zaradi svojega velikega obseg, ampak tudi zaradi sorazmerno zelo kratke dobe obstoja te folklorne skupine. Sicer pa je bilo to zelo značilno za to dinamično društvo ki je do današnjega dne uspelo in zasloveo v Clevelandski etnični kot splošni javnosti kot še nobena slovenska kulturna organizacija.

In uspel je ta festival, tako kot so uspela vsa druga podvetja Inštituta. Veterani prireditve na Slovenski Pristavi sploh niso mogli verjeti navdu množice. Bila pa je to izvenredna prireditve, več kot vredna svoje vstopnice in vožnje. Nastopalo je dva dni od dveh popoldne do mraka neprestano, čez 400 plesalcev, pevcev in muzikantov. Poleg šest skupin Slovenskega Folklornega Instituta so nastopali plesalci Slovensko ameriškega radio kluba iz Chicaga, folklorna skupina Nagelj iz Toronto, Soča iz Hamiltona, Triglav iz Londona in Geneva Grape Jamboree Slovenian Folkdancers. Nastopala so pevska društva Glas Slovenije iz Chicaga, Majolika iz Hamiltona, Lipa iz Geneve in Pantje na Vasi iz Cleveland. Zigrali so harmonikarji pod vodstvom Joe Kushnerja iz Cleveland, Fairport Harbor Button Box Club, Mountaineers orkester iz Barberton, Fairport Harbor Button Box Club iz Herminie, Pa. Do viška se je izkazalo vzdružje slovenske mladine iz vseh krajev, ki so se srečali v skupnem prizadovanju da predstavijo svoje izvrstnosti. Odličnost je bila vidna v njihovih gibanjih, koreografiji, kostumih in originalnosti. Nadvse srečni pa so bili gledalci ki se niso videli takega števila lepe slovenske mladine v tako zdravem udejstvovanju, kateri je obenem nudil nadvse prijetno zabavo in obudil spomine na svoja lastna mlađa leta.

Slovenski Folklorni Institut
P.O.Box 17359
Euclid, OH 44117
216 951 1782

• Za večino uradnikov je še daleč doba, ko bodo lahko opravljali svoje pisarniško delo doma, toda za tri uslužbence zavarovalnice Cooperators je to že dejstvo. Zavarovalnica je opremila njihova stanovanja tako, da so v elektronski povezavi s pisarno in da lahko delajo doma: eden se ji ponesrečil in bi težko hodil v pisarno, dve pa sta mladi materi, ki jima je tako možno obdržati delo in ostati doma.

• Priznani paleoantropolog Richard Leakey zatrjuje v svoji najnovnejši knjigi The Making of Mankind, da ni mogoče najti nikakega dokaza za mnogokrat ponavljano trditve, da je človek po naravi nasilen. Med najdbami primitivnega človeštva ni najti nikakih orožij ali drugih priprav, ki bi jih uporabljali primitivni človek za pobiranje. Leakey piše: Če je kaj, kar napravi človeka človeka, je to sodelovanje, ne pa agresivnost.



Nasmejani Belokrajci pri gibčnem koraku.



Zavrtimo se z veselimi sreči, ker pri nas je veselje doma ...

