



# slovenska DRŽAVA

FOR A FREE SLOVENIA

SEDAJ SE DEL SLOVENSKE CERKVE NEKRITIČNO PRILAGAJA NAŠI DRUŽBENI STVARNOSTI, SICER V DOBRI VERI, DA BI KORISTIL CERKVI IN DRUŽBI, NI PA TO TEMELJNA USMERJENOST VEČINE CERKVE NA SLOVENSKEM.

SLOVENSKA CERKEV BI MORALA BOLJ ZAVESTNO IN ODLOČNO STATI NA STRANI SVOBODE ZATO, KER JE SVOBODA OD BOGA, KO BRANI SVOBODO, BRANI BOŽJO PRAVICO.

(iz slovenskega verskega tiska v matični domovini)

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## POZDRAV VSEM UDELEŽENCEM SLOVENSKEGA DNEVA 25. JULIJA 82!

### “Socializem mi ni tako jasen danes, kot mi je bil ko sem bil še mlad”

(Milovan Djilas, 1982)

Milovan Djilas, znani analist Marksistične ideologije in zadnje čase jugoslovanski oporečnik, je pred kratkim imel razgovor z John B. Oakes, novinarjem New York Times-a, ki ga je t.časopis objavil dne 20. junija t.l. Iz tega razgovora ponatisnujemo par glavnih misli:

V Jugoslaviji je 2 leti po Titovi smrti kriza političnega in gospodarskega značaja. Brez Tita Titov sistem razpada; Djilas ne ve, kje in kedaj se bo ta proces razpadanja končal. Federativna oblast ni učinkovita, med šestimi Republikami samimi. Režim je monopolističen in avtoritativen, demokratične alternative niso dovoljene. Če bi bile, bi Jugoslavija ne bila v nevarnosti. Toda brez liberalizacije sistema je dežela v veliki nevarnosti, da bo končala v kaosu. Režim ni v nevarnosti radi

kake organizirane opozicije (te namreč ni z izjemo nekaj oporečnikov), ampak radi krize med tistimi, ki vladajo. To je najbolj očitno v nesoglasju med Republikami, ki se ne morejo zediniti v pogledu zunanje trgovine: kaj bi uvažali in kaj izvažali? Slovenija n.pr. najbolj razvita (Republika), ki zasluži več trde valute kot druge, vključno Hrvaške (z Dalmatinsko obalo in njenim turizmom!), noče izgubiti kontrole nad temi valutami na račun drugih Republik. Če bi Federalna vlada podvzela posebno drastične ukrepe za uveljavljanje svoje volje na tem področju, bo to prineslo resne nemire.

Drugi problem je Kosovo in tamkajšnji Albanski živelj, ki zahteva status Republike (seveda s pravico odcepitve, ki je Republikam zagotovljena v

Ustavi). Nadalje bolgarska zahteva (ki jo podpira Sovjetska Zveza), da jugoslovanska Republika Makedonija spada k Bolgariji. Še drugi problem je tendenca slabljenja Titovega političnega centralizma. Ta se slabi na račun bolj avtonomne uprave posameznih Republik, katerega posledica bo, da bo vsaka Republika razvila svoj svojski notranji sistem, ki bo medsebojno bistveno različen med Republikami. Organizacija industrije, kakor tudi oblika in moč delavske samouprave se bo spremenila. Končno pa se tudi struktura komunistične Partije same. Ta že danes ni ideološko enotna (kar ni čudno, ko celo ideolog Djilas sam priznava, da mu danes - na stara leta (71 let) - ni več tako jasno kaj socializem je in kaj ni, kot mu je bilo "jasno", ko je bil še mlad).

Ekonomsko je dežela v težavah. Življenjski standard v zadnjih treh letih se je jasno znižal. Inflacija je visoka - najmanj 40% letno, nezaposlenost je 12% in še narašča, posebno med visoko kvalificiranimi delavci in izobraženci.

Kakšna je po Djilasu rešitev iz ekonomske krize? Malo več privatnega sektorja, več povdarka na tržno gospodarstvo, čeprav Djilas prizna, da to ne diši preveč po Marksizmu, o katerem je mnenja, da je zmotljiv na več področjih; Marksizem je n.pr. trdil, da je sposoben končati mednarodne konflikte. Pa poglejmo Vietnam, Kambodijo, Etiopijo, Somalijo itd. Učil je, da bo odpravil pojem države. Toda pod komunizmom postaja institucija države močnejša in močnejša, v njej pa privilegirano birokracijo. Poglejmo n.pr. samo Jugoslavijo, kjer imamo enega birokrata za vsake tri produktivne delavce.

Da v Jugoslaviji ni civilnih svobodnih dokazuje dejstvo, da je trenutno v ječah najmanj 1000 političnih jetnikov, 6000 državljanom so pa oblasti odvzele iz političnih razlogov potne liste. V pogledu teh svobodnih Jugoslavija procentualno ni dosti boljša od Sovjetske Zveze.

Kaj misli o Poljskih dogodkih in stališču, ki ga je do teh dogodkov zavzelo vodstvo ZDA. Djilas je mnenja, da so razmere in pogoji na Poljskem precej drugačni kot v Jugoslaviji. Zato verjetno Jugoslavija ne bo sledila Poljski (Bog ve zakaj je spremenil o tem svoje mnenje, ko je še pred nekaj meseci izjavil, da bo Poljski sledila Jugoslavija; glej S.D. mesec januar 1982). Razlogi, ki jih Djilas navaja za svojo trditve so prvič ker Cerkev v Jugoslaviji nima takega vpliva kot na Poljskem, drugič so pa narodne ambicije v Jugoslaviji močnejše kot razredne tendence. Prebivalstvo v Jugoslaviji ni naklonjeno k razredni borbi kot na Poljskem. Jugoslavija nima delavskih gibanj, čeprav bi bilo dobro, da bi imela delavske unije ali celo neodvisna združenja izobražencev.

Djilas trdi, da je politika ZDA do Poljske pravilna, čeprav ne dovolj učinkovita. Reaganova zunanja politika je boljše za Carterjeva, ki je bil dober le za

national policy. Nor can Canadians ignore their common immigrant background. The differences are in degree only: for some, the immigrant experience is personal, for some it relates to the immediate past, while for others, it is inherited.



Se ena slika udeležencev slovenske folklorne v Ameriki. 3. in Geneva parku - Ohio - ZAD je žel zaslužili. Na sliki nastopajoči iz uspešnega drugega festivala 4. julija na Slovenski Pristavi v uspehe, ki so jih udeleženci Clevelanda.

### Kaj storiti v počitnicah?



Če si v Torontu, lahko v enem popoldnevu obišeš „Black Creek Village“, kjer ti postrežejo s stvarmi iz pretekle in polpretekle

### Važna novica za ontarijske upokoјence

S prvim julijem je mesečna podpora ontarijske vlade (poznana kot „gains“) bila zvišana za samske na \$6.357.36 in za poročene posameznike na \$6.021.36, tako da bodo imeli skupno pokojnino samski \$529.28 na mesec in poročeni po \$501.78 vsak. Za podrobnejše informacije kličite na: 965-8470.

človeške pravice. Sedanja politika ZDA je bolj praktična, bolj realna, bolj kritična do SZ. Carter je podcenjeval Sovjetsko Zvezo, tudi Nixon.

Čeprav je Djilas sam proti jedrnemu orožju, je mnenja, da dokler ga imajo Sovjeti, je potrebno da ga imajo tudi ZDA. Pod Reaganovo administracijo se Jugoslovani počutijo bolj varne. Če bi SZ intervenirala v Jugoslaviji, bi ZDA vsaj ne bile nezainteresirane. Carter bi protestiral in molil k Bogu naj reši Jugoslavijo.

Opomba uredništva: Seveda je Djilas previdno zamočal vedno večjo gospodarsko odvisnost Jugoslavije od SZ. Prav tako se ni dotaknil tega, o čemer se je na skrivnostnih obiskih, Gromikovega v Beogradu in Ljubici v Moskvi, o bodočnosti Jugoslavije razpravljalo.

dobe. V tako imenovani „Burwick hiši“ ti postrežejo s svežim pecivom, kot je to bilo pred 150 leti.

Prav tako lahko občuduješ kovača, ki čisto po stari metodi izpred 150 let kuje in nabija tnalno.

V Fort York utrdi bližje prostorov mednarodnega razstavišča pa ti študentje v uniformah „od včeraj“ prikažejo strumno korakanje in vojaške vaje iz časa, ko smo še bili v vojnem stanju z ZDA.

Za vse to ti ni treba „potovati“ predaleč! Vse za razvedričo vseh članov družine!



### „ANGEL UBOŽNIH“

MATI TEREZA je koncem junija obiskala Winnipeg in Toronto, kjer je govorila na zborovanju „Youth Core“, ki se zanimajo za reveže v tretjem svetu in širem sveta.



Haigov naslednik Shultz • Bogoslovni profesor dr. Franc Rode je bil imenovan za podtajnika vatikanskega tajništva za neverujoče.

### Na severu . . .

Terry Fox spomenik so uradno predstavili javnosti 26. junija na tako zvanem razglednem prostoru „Terry Fox Scenic Lookout“ blizu Thunder Bay-a. Spomenik kanadskega heroja, ki je tekel od vzhoda proti zahodu z eno leseno nogo je 9. čevljev visoka in ga je naredil kipar Manfred Pirwitz iz Ontario. (Foto: Geoffrey Frazer)



### The Selection Component in Canadian Immigration

By: DR. J. KAGE

“JIAS News” 1982 NO. 2

From the very dawn of Canadian history selection of people admitted to settle in the country has been a distinct feature of Canadian life.

The first indication of the selective approach dates back to 1627, when the Company of New France was charged with colonizing the new territory. England and France were at war, and, at that time, it was decreed that only Catholics of French stock should be admitted. The settlement of New France received greater impetus during the regime of Jean Talon, the first Canadian Minister of Employment, Trade and Commerce, who encouraged the selective immigration of healthy young men and women, artisans and tradesmen.

The selective process continued during the period of almost open immigration which coincided with the territorial expansion of Canada, the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, and of the CPR railway which spanned Canada from Halifax to Vancouver. The vast unpopulated lands induced an active immigration policy. The welcome was extended to immigrants primarily from continental Europe, but was almost closed to others.

The period of open immigration ended with the outbreak of the First World War. After W.W.I. immigration restrictions were introduced. Immigrant admission became a highly selective process. The selection was made according to occupational qualifications or degree of relationship to a Canadian relative. Distinctions were also made between countries of emigration as to the degree of preference. Three categories were established for immigration purposes: preferred, non-preferred and other countries.

A change took place after W.W.II. To fill the expanding needs of Canada's post-war economy, and also to fulfil international obligations towards refugee resettlement, the immigration gates were widened. At the same time, W.L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada, issued a statement which promulgated that: It was the aim of the government to build up the Canadian population by immigration as well as by natural increase; immigrants should be admitted only in accordance with the rate that they could be absorbed; the flow of immigration must not make any fundamental changes in the character of the Canadian population; it was not a fundamental right of any alien to enter Canada.

A re-orientation in the selective process took place in 1962. Two important innovations were introduced: the removal of racial or national preference, and the establishment of the unsponsored category. There were several reasons which prompted the changes; factors which have a continued bearing on the situation today. Among other aspects, it was stressed that the 1962 revisions were guided by the Canadian Bill of Rights and, from the international point of view, the Minister of that time suggested that

the new nations of the world would be watching with interest to see how sincere Canada was in applying its immigration policy and the kind of reception the Canadian people would give to the newcomers. The Minister stated: “We have here a golden opportunity — perhaps there may not be too many more — to demonstrate to these people that Canadians, too, realize that the winds of change are blowing. The maturity we show today can reap big dividends for future generations”.

Thus the admission of immigrants is an issue which is intertwined with a number of international aspects and domestic considerations. Some of the questions to be answered are: How great is Canada's capacity to receive immigrants? Are Canadians prepared to share with newcomers the inevitable pains of culture shock? How fast should the Canadian population grow? What are Canada's responsibilities towards refugees and other persecuted groups? How can distribution of immigrants be made more equitable among regions, cities and rural areas of Canada? How does immigrant admission affect the Canadian ethno-cultural balance or the concept of multiculturalism?

These are not easy questions to answer. Some of the issues do not lend themselves either to statistical or scientific analysis because, while legitimate in essence, they are elusive empirically and involve distinct questions of values, politics, etc. At the same time the answers must be sought and debated, if an intelligent policy is to be formulated. Nor will any decision satisfy everyone. Immigration is a cardinal ingredient of Canada's social policy, subject to the changing circumstances. Of necessity, the long term goals must consist of reasonable short term ones. It must also be remembered that the issues involved reach beyond the sphere of immigration; it is one of the components in the various political, economic, and social issues that it faces.

Canada's immigration policy is not that of selective purity, but one that suggests it is better to do good than to feel good. It is a policy which attempts to provide for a flexible response to situations, while maintaining a balance between a range of international and domestic considerations. It is this functional approach which for the past decade enabled Canada to respond to the concept of universality, anticipate certain trends and recognize emerging actualities. Canada's posture regarding the admission of immigrants is based on the concept of enlightened self-interest and also humanitarian considerations. Much also depended on the political climate. After all, in the real world, one can only choose available options, not ideal ones.

Canada is the product of immigration. Beginning with the first French settlers and to this present day, immigration has remained a vital part of Canada's life and









