

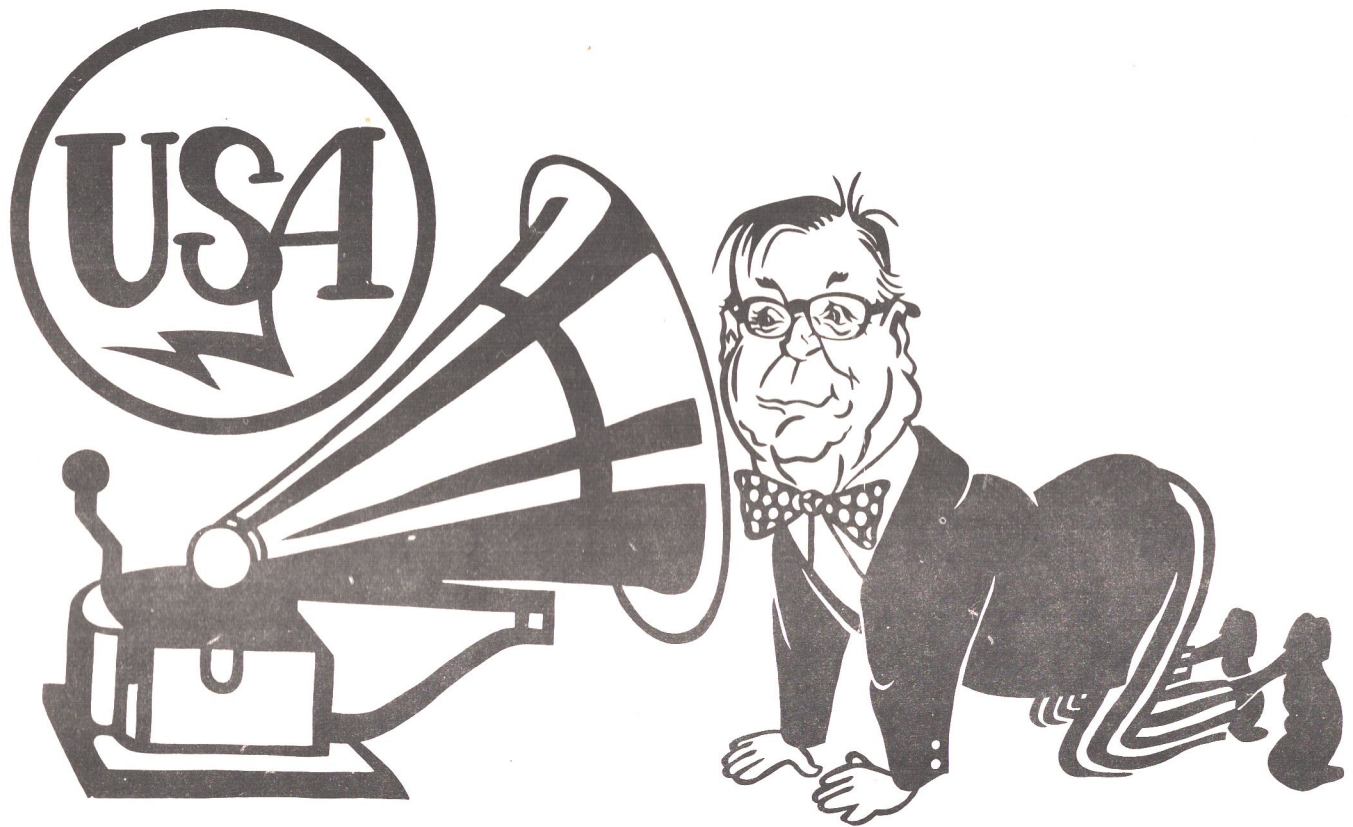
Progressive Worker

Workers of All Countries, Unite!

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HIS MASTER'S VOICE

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MILLIONS IN ALL LANDS WILL CELEBRATE MAY DAY THIS YEAR

May Day is usually associated with May 1, 1886, because most workers are at least vaguely familiar with the Haymarket affair and the employer-instigated provocation that provided the basis for a frame-up and the legal murder of four good workmen. However, May Day's roots go well back beyond 1886; back to the early days of the struggle for the 8-hour day in America.

An 8-hour day movement came into being in the Civil War years. Although some carpenters and caulkers in navy yards had the 8-hour day as early as 1842, the 10-hour day was the rule for most craftsmen and much longer for the unskilled.

In the booming industries of the war years, skilled workers swelled union ranks, formed new 8-hour Leagues and began agitating for the 8-hour day. Post-war depression and unemployment retarded union organization but lent new vitality to the 8-hour movement which paved the way for the formation of the first national labour organization.

It was delegates from the 8-hour Leagues, unions and other organizations that met in Baltimore in 1866 and formed the National Labour Union (N. L. U.) The 8-hour day was the main issue but since the N. L. U. frowned on strike action, the emphasis was on a campaign for legislative action. By June 25, 1868, Congress had passed an act establishing the 8-hour day for government labourers, workmen and mechanics. But neither federal nor state legislation fulfilled the expectations of the men and women who had fought so hard to get it. When the N. L. U. met in 1867, delegates admitted the laws might as well never have been passed and referred to them as "frauds on the working class".

In 1866, the International Workingmen's Association, (founded and led by Marx and Engels), had endorsed 8 hours as "the legal limit of the working day" and in

1871, the New York section of the International joined with New York building trades and Negro workers in a demonstration for the 8-hour day.

During the 1870's and into the 1880's, there were 8-hour strikes in various parts of the country. Recurring crises and the use of state militia and federal troops on the side of the employer defeated attempts to enforce the 8-hour day. This was the period when they built the big local armories that still stand as monuments to capitalism's fear of awakening labour.

An upswing in the economy caused labour to close ranks and once more raise the demand for limitation of the working day. The N. L. U. had passed from the stage in 1872, its place taken by the Industrial Brotherhood which, though it was short-lived, left an important legacy to labour. At its last convention in 1875, the Brotherhood passed a resolution setting July 4, 1876 as the date for the 8-hour day to be introduced by a "united movement on the part of the working masses of the United States".

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labour Unions of America and Canada (F. O. T. L. U. A. C.) took up the issue at the inaugural convention in 1881 and at the Chicago convention of 1884 put teeth into the resolution when it resolved that: "8 hours shall constitute a legal day's work from and after May 1, 1886."

Proposing to inaugurate a policy for all labour with less than 50,000 members in their ranks, the delegates turned homeward, aware that they must work hard to prepare a general 8-hour strike.

The F. O. T. L. U. was little known and workers assumed that a much older organization, the Knights of Labour, was responsible for the movement, with the result that some 600,000 joined them in 1885 and 1886. But the K of L leadership was opposed to the 8-

hour strike and when this became known, the workers left them en mass. This was the main reason for the decline of the K of L and the rise of the A. F. L., with which the F. O. T. L. U. later merged.

On May 1, 1886, about 340,000 took part in demonstrations of which almost 200,000 were actually on strike while another 150,000 got a shorter work day than they previously had.

It was out of this 8-hour struggle that culminated in the strike of May 1, 1886, that international May Day developed. Delegates from worker's movements in many lands that had come together in Paris on July 14, 1889 to form the second international, after listening to U. S. representatives and a request from the A. F. L. for support in the 8-hour fight, voted May 1, 1890, a day for an international 8-hour day demonstration.

The 1888 convention of the A. F. L. voted to continue the fight and set May 1, 1890 as the date for a second general strike. But the officials had no stomach for the fight and persuaded the delegates to the 1889 convention to modify the program.

The new plan was to strike one industry at a time, with the carpenters first in line. At first the tactic seemed to promise good results but the ultimate effect was to slow down the whole movement. In 1892 and for several years thereafter, delegates merely called for the continuation of education and agitation on the 8-hour issue. Attempts to revive the movement on May 1, 1896 and again in 1897 were not successful.

The anti-militarist struggle of world war one days and especially the October revolution in Russia gave new impetus to a revival of May 1st as International Labour Day. During the crisis years of the 1930's, May Day was always the occasion for monster demonstrations of workers.

In this era of the ascendancy of the union bureaucrat, May Day is far short of its former age of glory in its North American birthplace but in other parts of the world, it is gathering ever greater strength and influence. In the lands that have broken with capitalism and in the vast areas where the struggle for liberation is in progress, tens of millions of toilers march and fight on May 1st.

We look to the day, not far off, when millions of workers in North America will once again join in solidarity with their brothers and sisters all over the world in demonstrations for freedom, brotherhood, peace and the solidarity of labour, on International May Day.

THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE VICTORY OR SNOW JOB

The quick settlement of the Teamsters dispute with some transport companies of Vancouver has left the rank-and-file membership with some speculative thoughts. The strike followed a series of struggles



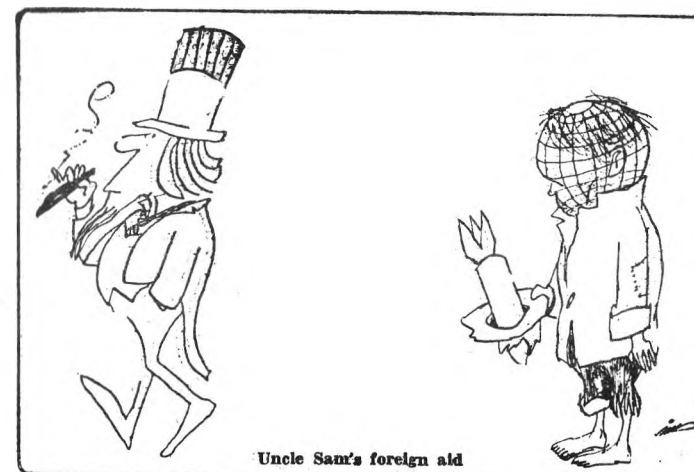
"OUR MINDS ARE MADE UP.. DON'T BOTHER TO CONFUSE US WITH FACTS...!"

within the union and the first proposed settlement offered by the leadership was decisively rejected. It was this action that brought on the strike and lockout.

Lack of preparation for a strike and a hastily called meeting to accept the new proposal has created some doubts in the minds of wide sections of the membership. Whatever one thinks of the contract, the main point to consider is that it was considerably better than the first one that was offered. This in itself is a victory for an aroused membership. The extent of the victory can only be judged by the Teamsters themselves. If it was less than a victory then that too is the union's business.

The whole of the labour movement was prepared to give unqualified support to the strike and there is no doubt that rank-and-file militancy was present in this struggle. The fact that much of this was directed against the leadership of the union as well as against the boss, opens up a broad field of inquiry. This inquiry is the business of the membership of the Teamsters Union but the interest in it goes much further. Those who were prepared to support the Teamsters and aid support them would like to know the score.

Over the years, the labour movement has witnessed many cloudy deals and the Teamsters Union has had its share. An aroused membership is a powerful force and rank-and-file Teamsters have won quite a few battles in recent years. They have also won the deep respect of trade unionists everywhere. The offers of support they received were warmly given and unqualified. Whatever struggles still face these workers, they can be assured of continued warm support from the rest of the labour movement.



Uncle Sam's foreign aid

WHITHER THE VANCOUVER LABOR COUNCIL

A few weeks ago in the Vancouver Labour Council, a motion was passed endorsing the actions of a Steelworkers Local, an affiliate of the Council. These workers had participated in a meeting with the Mine Mill and Smelterworker's Union and their purpose had been to avoid jurisdictional disputes. Mine Mill is not an affiliate and is currently fighting a defensive battle against the Steelworkers International which is continuing its policy of raiding. Following this meeting of the V. L. C., the next issue of "Mine Mill Herald" headlined the story and the V. L. C. along with Steelworkers Local 3302 has become national labour news.

Organized workers in British Columbia have a long history of struggle and this has included a struggle against labour dictatorships. Time after time, rank-



"MEET MY SON, CLEMENT... IF YOU CAN'T TEACH HIM A TRADE, HE IS TO REPLACE YOU AS FOREMAN"



"This is a shameful waste of water... get your soap and towel!"

and-file workers have been adamant in their refusal to cross picket lines set up by other unions and in many cases have conducted real battles with their union leaders over this issue. Rank-and-file labour unity in B. C. by comparison with some areas is at an extremely high level. This type of unity is reflected in the Vancouver Labour Council.

The V. L. C. is an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress and the C. L. C. executive represents the most reactionary elements in the Canadian labour movement. Supported and controlled by their counterparts in the U. S. A., these agents of big business stop at nothing in their efforts to frustrate and mislead the workers. When it suits their purpose, they lift charters, set up administrations, split jurisdictions, expel locals and in some cases, hire goons and raiders to frustrate the rank-and-file. In almost every case, the excuse is "We had to do it. The communists had taken over."

The V. L. C. has not been, nor is it yet immune from this type of treatment. Thousands of workers throughout B. C. are prevented by the C. L. C. executive from participating in formal unity with the accepted labour unions. That rank-and-file unity has persisted is no fault of the labour fakers. The question now being asked in every shop and mill is: "How long are we going to submit to the sniping attacks of the labour fakers without doing something about it?" Delegates to the V. L. C. are certain that new attacks against them are being prepared and are openly wondering how they can resist effectively and avoid the morale-busting "run for cover" that has characterized attacks that were made in the past.

Times are changing and more and more people are beginning to understand that anyone who fights for the workers is a 'communist' in the broad sense of the word. This is certainly the sense in which it is used by the labour bosses. Anyone who opposes them is a 'communist'. We can thank President Johnson for clearing up the definition a little more. The Dom-

inican Republic is loaded with communists. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is run by communists. The churches are communist and the only way Prime Minister Pearson can escape is by grovelling at the feet of his master like a puppy. His image has sorely suffered but he has proven he is no communist.

Within the labour movement, who has a better right to demand unity than those to whom it has been denied? Fear of being labelled "communist" has prevented thousands of workers from getting together and fighting together for a common cause. Set up by themselves in splendid isolation, the Fishermen and Mine Mill, to mention only two, are prevented from joining forces with others in the same position because they might be labelled "red". Can the fight for unity be weakened by workers getting together? If the fight for unity is maintained, cannot that fight be strengthened by the joining of forces? Is it not true that the existence of unity on the outside of fake respectability would give courage and incentive to those who are struggling for unity within it? Would it not give incentive also to those workers who hesitate to join a union because of the disgust they feel for the sellouts they have witnessed? Would it not give new life to a movement that is suffering from anemia, from the lack of red corpuscles in the blood stream?

With an alternative in sight, is it not true that the disrupters of labour unity might hesitate before taking steps that might lead to a mass exodus from the halls of respectability? Doesn't it seem reasonable that workers might prefer the company of other workers to the control of their affairs by the apologists for President Johnson. The Vancouver Labour Council is going to be attacked. What are the expelled unions going to do to assist? Are they going to stand on the sidelines and wail at the slaughter or will they join in the fight in the manner in which they expect others to support their struggles?

Delegates to the V. L. C. are not opposed to Mine Mill using their declarations in the defensive battle against the Steelworkers International. They are only too happy to have been of some help. However, the extension of this support to the national scene raises a very important question. When the axes, now being sharpened begin to fall, what support will they get from Mine Mill?

Memories go back to the Ironworkers for instance and the lessons here are very clear. When the Ironworkers broke with their International in a struggle for union democracy, they established an independent union, The Canadian Ironworkers Union. The trade union brass did its utmost to isolate and destroy them and it is due solely to the solidarity of their own membership plus the support they received from the rank-and-file of other unions that they have survived. Members of other unions voted with their feet and refused to cross Ironworkers picket lines when ordered by their Internationals to do so. However, they are still being harrassed and are forced to spend thousands of dollars they can ill-afford in court battles and lawyers fees.

The battle lines are being drawn again and Mine Mill is helping to draw them. Delegates to the V. L. C. make no demands but many of them can clearly remember that it was a union of mine workers that sparked the C. I. O. at a time when new leadership was desperately needed. Who dares to say that new leadership is not desperately needed now?

By Jack Greenall

THE MARINES HAVE LANDED

"I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank to collect revenues in. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909 to 1912. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras right for American fruit companies in 1903."

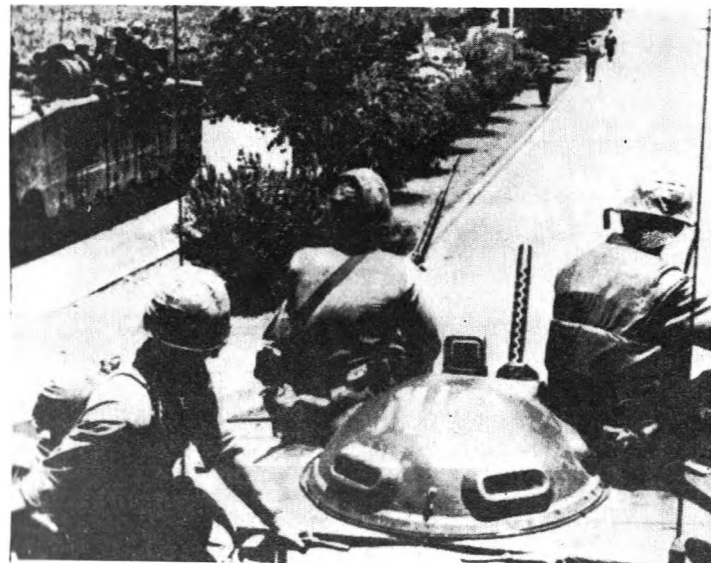
General Smedley D. Butler -
U. S. Marine Corps.

From the Halls of Montezuma, to the shores of Tripoli, The, burn and rape and slaughter for the Yankee Bourgeoisie. In their wake they leave destruction in place of peaceful scenes, They're an arrogant crew of gangsters, these United States Marines.

There has probably never before existed, at least not since the days of the Hessian mercenaries, a more thoroughly brain-washed, de-humanized and highly



U.S. MARINES IN DOMINICAN CAPITAL



trained crew of professional killers as can be found in the ranks of the U. S. Marine Corps. Carefully chosen (a low level of intelligence is an asset) and taught to believe they are the courageous defenders of the greatest race of men the world has ever know, they receive

special training in brutality and ruthlessness and then are sent out to slaughter the lower orders of humanity in the name of "freedom" and the "American way of life", (a "way of life" that spells agonizing death for untold millions).

We are reminded of a televised interview with one of these troglodytes, not too long ago.

The interview was with a major in the U. S. Marines; a crew-cut, all-American boy who had, no doubt, been a Saturday afternoon football hero and graduated from some obscure, segregated college as a moron cum laude. Seated in the midst of the family he had brought with him to Saigon, in a palatial home that the combined annual salaries of 10,000 Vietnamese peasants could not buy and obviously just back from pouring his daily quota of napalm or poison gas on the heads of peaceful villagers, this scion of the master race was asked his opinion of a "terrorist" who had thrown a bomb in a Saigon theatre frequented by American military personnel and their families. The reply given by this arrogant, crew-cut hero was: "I take a damn dim view of anyone throwing bombs at MY children".

It is quite all right for these killers for pay to roam the earth raining death and destruction on those whose only desire is to be left in peace to tend their fields and flocks. But let the long-suffering people, tortured beyond endurance, at last rise in anger and answer back in kind and we are expected to take a "damndim view" of their "barbaric" resistance to the christianizing mission of the all-American boys.

Let us note in passing: it has been nowhere recorded that the major was moved to take "a damn dim view" of the bombing of Negro children in a Montgomery Sunday School. We assume that the major would be of the opinion such actions are necessary to the civilizing of the American Negro and as a warning to them to "keep their place".

Our comment on the U. S. Marines is prompted, not only because of their long record in the service of imperialism and the most recent and well-documented chapter in that record of brutality in Vietnam. Our angry protest is stirred also by the landing of some 5,000 marines in the Dominican Republic and the gunboats standing by to prepare additional landings. This is a flagrant demonstration of "gunboat diplomacy" in a general area that has long been an arena where the United States marines have been expertly trained to fill their killer role.

The military junta that the people are trying to overthrow was placed in power with the open interference of the U. S. imperialists in a show of blatant power politics. Juan Bosch, the elected president, was forced into exile in a move which was organized, armed and gunboat supported by the U. S. The marines are now landing to maintain in power the discredited military dictatorship set up by the U. S. monopolists. The marines are once again "saving the world from Communism" by keeping out of the presidency a vacillating politician whom Canadians would regard as no more radical than a mild Social Democrat.

We resent the manner in which Pearson, as is his custom, came to the aid of the U. S. militarists. On Wednesday evening, the official government report was that Canadians were in no danger; but on Thursday morning, AFTER the marines had landed, Pearson requested U. S. assistance in seeing to the safety of Canadians. Such an action could have only one purpose; the supplying of a fig leaf to cover the naked aggres-

sion of U. S. imperialism. It is to be expected that when the political and economic crisis of capitalism intensifies, Mr. Pearson will be equally ready to call on U. S. Marines to save Canada from the Canadians.

Of interest to British Columbians is the news that



STREET FIGHTING IN SANTO DOMINGO

Cyrus H. McLean, Chairman of B. C. Telephone was one of those "rescued" and taken to Puerto Rico on a U. S. gunboat. If McLean's treatment of the users of the Dominican Telephone Co. is anywhere near comparable to his gouging of B. C. people, he was undoubtedly wise in showing more discretion than valour and running like hell from the wrath of the people of Santo Domingo.

Another news item of interest in connection with the activities of the U. S. marines is one referring to Pearl Buck who sometimes makes a pretence of being a friend of Asian people. Miss Buck has issued a public call for help to care for thousands of illegitimate children left behind in Asia by American servicemen. "The first wave of orphans in South Vietnam is already 9 years old", said Miss Buck. The author of "The Good Earth" would be putting her time to better use and getting at a real solution to the problem if she were to organize a public campaign to get U. S. troops out of Asia and back home.

This latest U. S. action in the Dominican Republic is further proof (if such were necessary) that free people everywhere have one united interest and one



MARINE OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY IN SANTO DOMINGO

common task; to disarm and destroy aggressive U. S. imperialism.

Demand the U. S. imperialists get out of Vietnam, out of Santo Domingo and withdraw their troops from all foreign bases (including their nuclear weapons in Canada). Let us demand that people everywhere be left alone to determine their own destiny in peace and freedom.

THE GOATS

When the cattle smell the spilt blood of their own kind, they become excited. In the packing plants, this smell renders it difficult to drive the cattle to the slaughtering department. To simplify this, the operators utilize another peculiarity of cattle; the instinct of following a leader. They have a trained goat that walks ahead of the cattle going to be slaughtered and they follow readily behind. Once they have arrived in the pen, the goat escapes through a side door and after eating a carrot is ready to lead another batch. As the cattle never come back to tell the others, the trick works indefinitely. Many people get more than a carrot for fooling their fellow humans in various ways. Quite often making them lose their lives or their livelihood.

This, amongst humans, has developed into a science, employing numerous experts and millions of operators. A very familiar example are those yearly fashion shows in most large towns. After the new hats and new dresses have been shown and paraded a few days, everyone must have some. To see the results, take a peek in the older homes: trunks, boxes, clothes closets and attics are overloaded with piles of used or slightly used clothes that most hate to throw away but will never be used as they are out of style. The style actors are the goats and our monkey instinct never fails to make us swallow the bait.

The same instinct is taken advantage of by another group who fills up the dump grounds with mountains of used car bodies. Once a new model is out, the beautiful car becomes a horror and cannot be used any more. The people foot the bills and some sigh at their weakness; but the new car cheers them up again.

After a lifetime of monkeying, we end up in a fancy coffin. We may have saved a few dollars following the goats but our children will meekly lose them to buy a coffin, carried in a fancy hearse along with the fitting ceremonies. Even if you died without a dollar, the fancy coffin will have to be bought. I recall a mother with a large family, a mortgaged farm and no cash, who felt obliged to get the fancy coffin for her husband who was killed in an accident. She had to surrender \$60.00 per month for many weary months from the \$120.00 per month widow's allowance to pay the undertaker. Her children had to starve so the father could be decently buried. A plain box is not allowed, she was told, as someone might be buried not completely dead. A complete check-up must be made against foul play as demanded by our way of life. Our same "way of life" every 20 years or so does not stop at slaughtering purposely tens of millions of people to maintain itself.

And the money is extracted from us for Christmas trees, gifts, weddings, lodges, clubs, Red Cross, T. B., crippled children's funds, new cars, drinks, etc. Brewers and distillers have to automatise their plants and this in turn supports ambulances, hospitals, doctors, police and undertakers.

Fathers and mothers religiously teach drinking to their families. Everyone feels ashamed not to have a drink to offer for visitors, New Year, Christmas, weddings, etc. and the child is raised in an atmosphere where drink is sanctified to the point where he has to lack the necessities to permit his parents to follow silly and senseless customs.

By Don Gamache

WAR ON POVERTY?



The U.S.-puppet clique forced thousands upon thousands of villagers into "strategic hamlets"—concentration camps in another form. This is one such hamlet near Saigon



The savage U.S.-puppet troops set fire to the people's homes and drive them out in Tay Ninh province



This is what happened to a family: the father has been taken away; now the mother and small boy are manhandled by U.S.-puppet troops



Victims of chemical poisoning. U.S. imperialism resorts to the inhuman practice of spreading chemical poison in the densely populated area of Ben Tre and My Tho provinces



U.S.-puppet troops rob the people of grain and other belongings in Giao Thanh village of Ben Tre province

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The recent storm over Pearson's suggestion for a suspension of U. S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam may have led the unwary to think he had abandoned the U. S. bandwagon in favour of a more realistic policy of opposition to American war aims. If news reports are to be believed, Johnson must have treated the honourable Lester B. much as he does one of his hounds; stopping just short of lifting him by the ears in public. Pearson's record as apologist for the U. S. aggressor has been so consistent, and so long enduring, that it is difficult for us to swallow this tale.

After a lengthy period of apprenticeship as U. S. errand boy in the U. N., Mr. Pearson was promoted to leader of the U. S.-oriented Liberal Party with the objective of becoming Prime Minister.

The Tory minority government, which was defeated on a no-confidence vote in early 1963 had earned the hatred of the U. S. imperialists because of having maintained relatively friendly relations with Cuba, opened trade relations (though of a limited nature) with the People's Republic of China and by refusing to permit the location of U. S. nuclear arms in Canada. The U. S. global strategists were most unhappy with this situation, a fact which they made widely known.

Just prior to the fall of the government, Pearson went on a junket to Washington, during which he met in secret caucus with government leaders; a most unprecedented activity on the part of a leader of the opposition. There seems to be no doubt that the main topic for discussion at these secret sessions was Canada's future.

On Pearson's return to Ottawa, the Tory minority government was overthrown and in the ensuing elections, the Liberal Party appeared to be well-heeled financially; the source of financial support was kept a close secret among the top brass of the party.

In the propaganda department, the big U. S. periodicals, with a mass circulation in Canada, pulled all the stops in a vicious attack on Diefenbaker and his closest associates while they left no doubt that the U. S. would welcome a Pearson victory. Never was interference in our internal affairs so blatant and so massive as was the case in that particular election campaign. Since receiving the U. S. bestowed mantle of power as leader of the minority Liberal government, Mr. Pearson has been at pains to prove himself the ever-willing and loyal servant of U. S. interests, both at home and abroad. His record in this respect is unassailable.

Public indignation against nuclear weapons forced Pearson to equivocate and state: "the treaty can be re-negotiated". But U. S. nuclear weapons were placed on Canadian soil, a portion of our land was alienated with access being gained only by permission of U. S. military authorities. And this remains the case until the present day.

Our forests, our natural resources, are, more than ever before, placed at the disposal of American monopolies. Plans are already being put into effect to turn a large area of Canada into a reservoir for the storage of water and the generation of electric energy for the parched and power hungry communities of the United States, thus placing Canada's future in jeopardy.

The recent "auto pact" has already resulted in the loss of hundreds of jobs for Canadian workers while it puts millions of additional profits in the pockets of the U. S. monopolists. And there is already talk of extend-

ing the benefits to the British auto industry which is also largely U. S. controlled.

In Cuba, the Congo, in Southeast Asia and in a host of other places, the Pearson government has shown itself to be the willing helper and apologist for U. S. imperialism.

In view of the record, we were inclined to receive the story of the Pearson-Johnson breach with the proverbial pinch of salt. Indeed, a glance at the Prime Minister's world-shaking proposal will soon show that there was no reason for any such break. At no time did Pearson call for an end to U. S. aggression in Asia. The august gentleman who pretends to speak on behalf of the Canadian people, made a suggestion no more radical than that the U. S. should SUSPEND its bombing of the civilian population of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in order to give the people an opportunity to surrender unconditionally to U. S. demands. There was an easily discernible implication that, if surrender was not forthcoming, bombing could be started again with no danger of protest.

However, the Honourable Lester was seriously disturbed that it could even be hinted that he had been slightly disloyal. Steps were taken to correct this erroneous impression and it was completely in character that he chose Associated Press, a U. S. news-gathering agency to trumpet to the world his abject grovelling at the feet of "the boss".

The occasion was an arranged interview on Wednesday, April 21, and the range of subjects included Indonesia, Malaysia and Indo-China, on all of which Mr. Pearson went to great lengths to assure the world that he was in complete sympathy with U. S. aims.

It is particularly in regard to Indo-China that the Pearson government's role in the service of U. S. imperialism is most evident and the betrayal most glaring.

Canada not only signed the Geneva accord but also accepted a position on the International Control Commission charged with the responsibility of enforcing the agreement. Yet Canada remained silent while the U. S. built up massive military outposts in Vietnam in absolute violation of the Geneva Agreement.

Canada's representative on the Commission refused to condemn obvious U. S. aggression and atrocities of which the representative was personally aware, in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. But when the Saigon puppets made unsubstantiated and obviously false charges of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Canadian representative defied the other members of the Commission and issued a report which gave full support to the U. S. aggressors and their puppets. This utterly false report was given the stamp of approval by the Pearson government and broadcast to the world as authentic. It is of more than passing interest to note that the open and large-scale bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was begun immediately after the issuing of this report. The report may have been issued in Ottawa, but it had all the appearance of having been made in Washington.

The one basic point on which the U. S. aggressors rest their case is that there are two Vietnams; take this away and not a single rag remains to cover the nakedness of U. S. aggression. But anyone who has even an elementary knowledge of the Geneva Agreement is aware that it expressly stated that there was but one Vietnam and that the 17th parallel was a temporary and

not a permanent dividing line. The two sections of this single nation were to be united in elections to be held by July, 1956. It is this agreement which Canada undertook to uphold and which Pearson is now engaged in betraying.

The U. S. engaged in massive intervention in Vietnam by April of 1956, set up a puppet government in Saigon and had this government declare, in complete violation of the Geneva agreement, that no elections would be held.

Pearson, whose government is pledged to uphold the Geneva accord, now supports the thesis of two Vietnams and assists the U. S. in trying to place the cloak

BANDUNG SPIRIT-TEN STIRRING YEARS

BY CHI ANG
CHINA FEATURES

Preparations are now underway for the Second Asian-African Conference, initiated by President Sukarno. In the ten years since the first conference, which formulated the historic Bandung spirit, great changes have swept Africa and Asia.

That conference - the first major international meeting of countries of these areas without the pre-



First Asian-African Conference in Bandung in 1955.

sence of the imperialist powers marked the turning point in the history of the people of the two continents.

Despite differences in their political systems, the 29 countries attending had similar views on many vital issues. They reached unanimous agreement in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving their differences. The 1955 Bandung Conference fully reflects the will of the Asian-African countries to oppose imperialism and colonialism, maintain world peace and enhance friendly co-operation.

In this decade, more than 30 countries in Africa and Asia have proudly raised their national flags following independence. They have fought against imperialist aggression, intervention and subversion, wiping out remnant colonial forces, consolidating national independence and developed their national economy and culture.

The two once-backward continents, savagely enslaved and oppressed by the imperialists and colonialists have awakened and become more militant and revolutionary in the face of the intensified aggressive and war policies of the imperialists.

An increasing number of countries and people in Asia and Africa are engaging in armed struggle to win national liberation and are directing their blows at the U. S. imperialists.

of respectability over the abject puppets of Saigon who can only rule by grace of U. S. military power, and then over not more than 20% of the area. The maintenance in power of this "government" of traitors and bandits Pearson tries to pass off as a defence of freedom.

We can see no evidence to bear out the contention that Mr. Pearson has any intention of abandoning, even for a moment, his role as representative of the interests of U. S. monopolies and the U. S. State Department, in Canada.

He is still tuned in to "his master's voice".

In the common struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, and in consolidating national independence, the Asian and African countries have strengthened their solidarity and co-operation. They have increased mutual understanding and mutual respect in the spirit of the Bandung Conference.

The series of conferences held by governments and people of Asian and African countries is the best evidence. These meetings include the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the Conference of Independent African States, the All-African People's Conference, the Conference of African Heads of States, the Arab Summit Conference, the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar, the Asian Economic Seminar and the Games of the New Emerging Forces.

Following the Bandung Conference, China and the other Asian and African countries have exchanged friendly visits more often. Many leading statesmen and people's representatives have visited China. In 1963, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China visited five Asian countries. Later Premier Chou En-lai visited thirteen Asian and African countries. During his tour, Premier Chou En-lai advanced the five principles guiding China's relations with African and Arab countries and the eight principles for providing economic aid to other countries.

These principles are a concrete application and development of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference.

In the spirit of Bandung and the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China has settled boundary questions with Burma, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, etc. It has concluded treaties of friendship or of friendship and mutual non-aggression with Yemen, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ghana, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Mali. Agreements on economic and technical co-operation or trade and cultural agreements have also been concluded between China and a good number of Asian and African countries.

Many Asian and African countries, particularly Indonesia, the host country of the first conference, have made valuable contributions in raising high the Bandung spirit.

China is ready to co-operate with the other Asian-African countries for the success of the Second Asian-African Conference. The Chinese people are convinced that the coming Conference in Algiers will be of great importance in increasing the solidarity of the Asian-African countries in common action against imperialism, and old and new colonialism. The Conference is certain to promote the political, economic and social progress of these countries.

N.D.P. CONVENTION

TURN TO THE LEFT?

Several months ago, hard on the heels of an executive order for the expulsion of three left-wing members, Mr. Strachan issued a call for a short leftward turn in N. D. P. policy and action. If N. D. P. activities at the recently concluded session of the legislature and the resolutions and policy statement issued in preparation for the forthcoming provincial convention are any criterion, the party has turned about as far left as a Sunday picnic of United Empire Loyalists.

It seems fair to assume that the resolutions submitted for consideration by the convention delegates will present a reasonably clear picture of the standard of political maturity and consciousness at the constituency level. If this is so, then one would have to conclude, after a study of the 36 pages of resolutions, that the left in the N. D. P. is virtually extinct and that there is little or no centre bloc. The initiative appears to be firmly in the hands of the right wing. This is a far cry from the situation of the 1964 convention when fully one-third of the delegates took a solid stand to the left of centre.

THE RESOLUTIONS!

The 36 pages of resolutions cover subjects ranging from a call for the protection of the "emotional rights of women" (from Van Centre) to an indignant protest against the underhanded trick of watering our whiskey (Kamloops). (The Okanagan obviously needs a stronger brew to enable them to stand Bennet and Gaglardi). There is very little in between that would indicate any serious grappling, at the local level, with the critical and complex problems at the centre of world politics.

There are three resolutions on Vietnam (Centre - Saanich - Point Grey), a question which should have been the subject of a flood of protest resolutions from all areas of the province. The three that are submitted are obviously well-meaning but indicate a sad state of confused thinking in the ranks of a political movement that claims to represent the needs of the working class. The Point Grey resolution calls for U. N. supervision in Vietnam, thus ignoring the fundamental fact of U. S. domination of that organization and its role in the Congo, Korea, etc. The only correct position on Vietnam is a demand for complete withdrawal of U. S. armed forces and for the Vietnamese people to be left alone, in peace and freedom, to shape their own destiny.

Only one resolution (Nanaimo, the Islands) makes any mention at all for the need of a socialist organization of the economy. None at all take note of the existence of a class society in Canada which is based on the exploitation of man by man and the consequent need for fundamental social change.

On the very important question of nuclear weapons, there is but one resolution (Centre) which calls for the destruction and abolition of nuclear arms. It appears that the subject of nuclear arms is non-existent for most of the local organizations of the party and this at a time when world imperialist war is an ever-present threat.

Canadian withdrawal from all military alliances is also the subject of but one resolution (Centre) and this is considerably weakened by calling for Canadian participation in U. N. "Peacekeeping Forces".

10. A resolution on the question of provincial executive

members, supported by three constitutences (Saanich, Esquimalt, Dewdney) is an obvious slap at the increasing influence of the trade union functionaries in the affairs of the party. This calls for the number of paid union officials on the provincial executive to be limited to a maximum of three.

Cranbrook sends a resolution which reveals the fact that the provincial executive and the editors of "The Democrat" suppressed a letter on organizational changes which was submitted by a party M. L. A. late in 1964.

Three resolutions on party discipline (two from Centre, one from Mackenzie) show at least a slight, if insufficient, concern over expulsions by executive fiat in a period of serious decline in party membership.

On the whole, the resolutions are indicative of an overwhelming concern for the humdrum and mediocre and little, if any, consideration for the many and complex social and economic problems crying out for solution.

There is a second document, a policy statement, which, together with the resolutions, will provide the basis for discussion by convention delegates.

POLICY STATEMENT!

This is a 34 page typescript, consisting of a preamble and 13 policy points, the whole being a proposed statement of party policy. This so-called policy statement is nothing more than a 34 page collection of clichés and trite phrases; a warmed-over breakfast of liberal and social democratic stew from the long-dead past. It conveys the distinct impression of being the Saskatchewan program modified to suit B. C. conditions but, without taking note of the fact that, after 20 consecutive years in office, the C. C. F. was swept from power by the liberals, the most reactionary political force in the province (so much so that even the federal liberals hesitate to be identified with them). The spurious "socialism" which proved to be unable to endure in Saskatchewan is not likely to be a program calculated to rally and enthuse the working people, students and intellectuals of British Columbia.

THE PREAMBLE!

The preamble to the policy statement is quite a literate effort and in this respect it reflects the influence of the "bright young men" who are sitting on top of the party and throttling the life out of it. As an introduction to a political document, it falls far short of what is required in the light of the cold, hard facts of politics in the world of today.

This proposed preamble to the 1965 statement is advanced as a replacement for the much better 1964 preamble which was adopted by a large majority over the vigorous protests of the provincial leader.

PUBLIC UTILITIES!

Immediately following the preamble is a point on the "Socialization" of public utilities. We are of the opinion that the nationalization of public utilities (or any other part of the economy) would be a worthwhile effort which could, from the technical angle, make the eventual transition to Socialism easier. However, we reject the idea that such measures can be considered as Socialist. So long as the main sectors of the economy remain in the hands of the capitalists, nation-

alization will benefit the private owners far more than it will the working people, by supplying cheap power to industry and inflating rates to the home consumer.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT!

The second point in the policy statement deals with a proposal for "Industrial and Economic Development" and outlines the position of the N. D. P. leaders on the question of the socialist organization of the basic sectors of the economy. The statement declares: "It would be the aim of a N. D. P. government to modify and control the operations of large corporate organizations and, where necessary, develop new institutions, public, joint public and private, and co-operative organizations to balance the market and to ensure both productivity and quality at the highest possible levels consistent with fair prices. Such developments would be made within the framework provided by the Economic Planning Board, which would, in co-operation with labour, business and consumer groups, set goals and outline the needs and prospects of the provincial economy".

It is clear that the N. D. P. leaders have no intention of disturbing the fundamental class relations in capitalist society. "Socialist" planning is to consist of coming to the rescue of the non-profitable sector of private enterprise as is the case with the British Labour Party and directing private capitalist investment in a similar manner to that practiced by the De Gaulle regime in capitalist France. This type of "socialism" has been a colossal failure everywhere it has been tried to date and twenty years of it failed to accomplish the industrialization of Saskatchewan.

There is an interesting formulation in this point on economic development which appears on page 5, as follows: "Both the Corporation and the Board would be based on representation for the major economic groups and would be responsible to the elected representatives of the people of British Columbia."

This proposal is essentially the same as the one for commissions of "Democratic Public Control" which was put forward by the leadership of the Communist Party at their last national convention.

TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAYS!

The proposals covering these two points in the statement are very similar to those relating to public utilities. These are to be public assets, subsidized by taxes on the working people and placed at the disposal of the owners of industry.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS!

It is difficult to distinguish any real difference between the N. D. P. proposal and the "co-operative federalism" currently touted by the Liberal Party.

SOCIAL SERVICES!

The proposals on Education, Health, Social Welfare and on Recreation and Conservation, all have serious limitations which would affect mostly those who have greatest need of these services. Even with the limitations, these services would cost a considerable sum of money to finance and anything short of total control and planning of the economy would mean the cost would be borne by the working people - in other words, the poor helping the poor.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAM!

While the ten-point municipal program contains some good suggestions (for example; the county system of municipal organization and extension of the franchise), it also has some ridiculous ones and again costly plans would have to be financed out of the toil and sweat of the working people while the private enterprises sit back and enjoy it.

A very serious omission in this proposal is the failure to plan a challenge for the groups that have monopolized control of B. C. municipalities. Any proposals for municipal improvement can not be considered to be seriously offered if not accompanied by a plan to contest municipal elections.

AGRICULTURE!

The proposed agricultural policy of the N. D. P. shows as great concern for the welfare of the private owners of the province's farm lands as they exhibit for the owners of industry. The "bright lights" of the party seem to be unable to come up with any plan for the public development of our agricultural lands and so have recourse to a proposal to make things comfortable, easy and profitable for those individuals who are desirous of taking possession of this rich heritage.

FORESTS!

The plans worked out for the vast and rich forest resources of the province are akin to those we have discussed in connection with public utilities. This is a grandiose plan to have the people finance a scheme for the more efficient and profitable exploitation of our forests by the owners of those industries that have need of them as a source of raw materials.

LABOUR LEGISLATION!

The recommendations on labour legislation are in line with the classic outlook of the liberal-democratic middle class and their blood brothers in the trade unions; the salaried officials. These gentlemen talk loud and long about doing great things FOR the workers instead of discussing ways and means of providing them with the opportunity and the weapons to do things for themselves.

Talk of workers approaching the bargaining table as equals while the means of production still remain the private property of a privileged few, is so much nonsense. The end result can only be what has always happened when social-democrats formed governments: the workers legislated, hoaxed and dragooned into accepting minimum concessions while the special privileges and bloated profits of the bosses are vigorously defended.

The suggestion of the possibility of full employment in a society based on exploitation is a utopian dream, especially during those recurrent periods of severe economic crisis that are inherent in the capitalist system. This is true even in the most favourable conditions. It is certainly applicable to conditions in British Columbia where the major part of the economy is dependent on markets outside of the province and, for the most part, entirely outside of Canada. These are markets which no government in the province can hope to control even if they desired to do so.

The only possible mitigation of the evil effects of the private enterprise system that the N. D. P. could

offer are exactly those minimum concessions on social welfare which the workers have already wrung from the resisting exploiters, with a slim possibility of some slight improvement in "welfare allowances" which, in any event, would be paid for by the workers themselves.

IN CONCLUSION!

It is apparent from the policy statement that the N. D. P. leaders take no account of the class nature of our society and the existence of mutually antagonistic classes whose differences and conflicts cannot be arbitrated away. The authors of the policy statement would have us believe that they can serve faithfully and loyally the interests of both worker and boss and do it to the complete satisfaction of each. It is always the working man who gets stuck with the cheque at this kind of brotherhood banquet.

If these leaders were really serious about building Socialism, they would make it quite clear that it is impossible of achievement in a single province. The best any working class political group could do in the unlikely event of finding themselves in the majority in a single province would be to strengthen the position of the workers in the fight for minimum gains on the job and act as a tribune to rally the workers on a national scale for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist society.

The party leaders give no indication they are aware that our economy is dominated by the ruling class of the most powerful imperialist power that the world has ever known - a power which is presently engaged in a ruthless and brutal campaign against millions of common people in widely scattered areas of the world; a campaign of military conquest designed to crush the attempts of these people to free themselves from bondage. And the N. D. P. leaders blithely inform us that they are going to separate these imperialist bandits from a large chunk of their bloated profits by simply passing a piece of legislation in Victoria.

The failure to point out that our struggle to free our economy from the stranglehold of U. S. monopolies is allied with the armed struggle for the liberation of Vietnam and a score of other nations, is an indication of the superficiality of the proposed political program of the N. D. P. We can not expect to be taken seriously about proposals for our own advancement when we fail to render all possible support to those who are engaged in struggle against the same enemy and when we remain discreetly silent while our own ruling class lends support to those who are oppressing our brothers.

The policy statement, apparently in deference to the union administrators, fails to point out the vital need for the Canadian labour movement to free itself from control by the American labour lieutenants of the U. S. state department. In fact, the proposals on labour legislation, and the past record of many leading figures in the N. D. P. are such as to indicate that the control of the U. S. bureaucrats and their agents over the lives and affairs of Canadian workers will be greatly strengthened and expanded.

In general, the proposals scheduled to go before the delegates to the 1965 convention are patterned on the classic programs of social democracy, which have always worked to the benefit of the employer and have served to confuse the workers and blunt the militancy of their struggles. Ever since its inception, social-democracy has come to the aid of the imperialists in

periods of crisis - just as Harold Wilson is now rushing to the aid of British imperialism in Malaysia and U. S. imperialism in southeast Asia.

Left-wing workers, shop stewards and committee men in the labour movement must be clear on the fact that the proposed program of the N. D. P. has nothing in common with Socialism and alert the workers to this fact. Socialism can only be established by the workers seizing control of the political and economic life of the nation, using their power to crush the exploiters and moving to the building of a new social order without exploitation, without capitalists.

ADDENDUM - PARTY LEADERSHIP!

An order of convention business, of some importance, will be the question of a provincial leader. Mr. Strachan's floundering about from pillar to post has had more than a fair chance to prove its ineffectiveness and one wonders if the delegates will be prepared to take him for another year.

The stupidity of this self-styled "natural tory" reached its peak during the recent session of the legislative assembly. In the midst of that session, Strachan joined with other fawning yes-men in banqueting and showering congratulations on Bennet on the completion of 12 1/2 years of Social Credit government. Perhaps Mr. Strachan will undertake to inform the convention delegates whether, since he considers 12 1/2 years of Bennet's rule a fit cause for celebration, he does not think 25 years would be twice as much reason for celebration.

However, if the convention endorses a program that looks anything like the policy statement, Strachan is probably the one man endowed with all the qualifications necessary to lead the party on its jolly jaunt to nowhere.

NOTICE TO READERS

Roger Perkins has moved to Eastern Canada where he will represent Progressive Worker. The post of circulation manager, previously held by Roger, is now held by Dave Forsyth.

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To A. J. B., we wish to say,
That Stardust's aid arrived today,
To help the fight.

BY HSIAO LU A MEDICAL FIRST IN PEOPLE'S CHINA CHINA FEATURES

The No. 6 People's Hospital of Shanghai became known throughout the whole country when, in 1963 its young doctors successfully rejoined the completely severed hand of a worker. At the International Surgery Congress in Rome, 1963, this was acknowledged to be the first successful restoration of a human limb.

In January, 1963, the right hand of a young worker, Wang Tsun-po was cut off an inch above the wrist in a machine accident. The hospital's Dr. Chen Chang-wei, assisted by cardiovascular specialist Chien Yun-ching, cleaned the stumps of forearm and hand, trimmed them



Inspecting the restoration of nerve functions of a replanted thumb that was completely severed are resident doctors Sung Lan (left) and Yuan Chi-chih of the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital, both 1963 graduates. Since 1964, they have been able to deal with difficult emergency cases independently.

back about half a centimetre, a measure important for avoidance of contagion and to facilitate healing and growth, and fixed the bones. Dr. Chien then, with the utmost skill and patience, joined the arteries and veins with plastic tubes and Dr. Chen sutured each of the 18 tendons, muscles and nerves.

The operation was completed in seven and a half hours.

The hand was saved and restored to normal function after careful nursing and treatment which overcame a host of difficulties - the problem of controlling swelling, keeping the cuts free of germs, preventing adhesion of the tendons and muscle atrophy and assisting the gradual restoration of the functions of the nerves. One year later, Wang Tsun-po returned to his factory and worked with his regained hand.

This achievement was followed by another successful operation by the same group of young doctors later the same year. This time it was the restoration of the completely amputated arm of a chemical worker, by far the more difficult and complicated operation.

The Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital is a general hospital of medium size. It has five hundred beds, 166 doctors and over 400 working staff. There are more than twenty outpatient departments.

Before liberation, it was a simply equipped hospital with three departments, very limited technical resources and low medical standards.

Since the founding of New China, the hospital has been expanded with more technical personnel and adequate installations and equipment.

In 1958 the hospital underwent a significant change which underscored its later successes, when groups of medical personnel were organized to spend some time in factories or rural areas. Acquaintance with the labouring people and their devotion to the national construction deeply impressed the medical people and inspired them to do their part by giving better service in the medical field.

Chen Chung-wei, one of the young doctors trained since liberation, started work in the surgery department in 1954. Two years later, he was chosen to study under the noted Orthopaedist Yeh Yen-ching in Shanghai. When he came back after two years, the hospital opened the Orthopaedics department with experts as "advisers" to solve difficult cases. In this way, the hospital developed its many outpatient departments, mostly under the charge of young doctors trained since liberation.

With a difficult case, all available forces, either of the department or of the whole hospital, or from a number of hospitals are alerted to solve the problem collectively. In this way, many very complex cases have been successfully handled.

Emphasis on research guarantees continued improvement. Since their first success, the surgeons have carried on further research on the technique of limb restoration. Experimental work by a special research group on anastomosis of small blood vessels will pave the way for further successes.

KIMBERLEY

Here at Kimberley the giant Cominco Co. of Canada pours forth fantastic profits from one end of its production line while at the other end, it spews forth the discarded hulks of ruined workers.

A score of smoke stacks stream their poisonous vapors into the working areas, killing vegetation and sickening human life. Men coughing their lungs loose; men with their eyes streaming with tears are told by company doctors that they are merely allergic to some harmless substance and, therefore, do not qualify for compensation benefits. Arsenic and lead-based poisons accumulate in young bodies until youths supposedly in their prime are bent over with frequent, lung-ripping coughs. Older men, anxious to make a few bucks, gamble their years of life against dollars. Some misjudge the odds and wind up past the physician's skill, choking to a nasty death.

But does the Cominco stockholder run any personal risks while these men labour to produce his fertilizer, his iron, his zinc, his lead, his silver and his gold? No! Instead he boasts how the precious metals, by themselves, pay for the plant's complete operations; and then he schemes how to increase his unearned, cost-free profits through further plant expansions. True he sometimes may salve his conscience a little by making a donation to a Red Feather fund and he may profess to pity fatherless families who must live on welfare. However, and on this you can bet your underwear, he will fight to the highest authority any ruling which might force the company to pay decent pensions and create safe working conditions for its labour force. Although seventeen millions of dollars of profit were made in only three months of this year, he will not voluntarily make even one of his operations safe unless some chemist convinces him that money, in the shape of chemicals, can be recovered by filtering a certain escaping gas. Therefore, a revolutionary change at Kimberley is obviously necessary.

A.F.L.-C.I.O. AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Several months ago, we had occasion to make some critical observations on the contents of Free Trade Union News, organ of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. department of international affairs. Among the several items dealt with at that time was a lengthy contribution by Jay Lovestone, director of the international affairs department and editor of the paper. That particular article was mainly made up of an unbelievably arrogant attack on the Japanese labour movement.



The April issue of News contains a reply from SOHYO (The Japan Federation of Trade Unions) and a "rejoinder" by Lovestone. The authors of the SOHYO reply make a number of important points that are well worth recording.

Commenting on Lovestone's arrogance, SOHYO says: "We would like to draw your attention to the fact that you made one serious error, which will no doubt cause a very unpleasant feeling among Japanese workers. Perhaps you committed the mistake rather inadvertently because you tried to apply the standards born out of your self-righteous conviction to the Japanese labour movement which is working in all seriousness in the cause of workers."

"You declare in your letter that SOHYO leaders are carrying out anti-government activities against the will of large and significant sections of the SOHYO membership."

The statement goes on to outline the manner in which SOHYO conventions, council meetings and conferences are organized and run in order to ensure that the will of the membership will be made known and put into effect. The statement then declares: "Frankly, it is our feeling that, unless both sides subscribe to the principle of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and strict adherence to each other's independence, there can be developed no friendly exchanges between the trade union movement of two different countries."

The SOHYO spokesmen then proceed to take up the point that constituted the main core of Lovestone's attack. "Now, the main point of your question hinges on SOHYO's relations with the Communist Party. It could be clearly understood - if you only care to thor-

oughly study the present political and economic climate in Japan - that the greatest threat to the living of Japanese workers today is not so much the Communist as that which comes from what can be described as political and economic reactionism, commonly referred to as a 'retrogression of Japanese politics'. During the Korean war, a large number of bureaucrats and politicians under the pre-war regime who were once purged in the early post-war years, were relieved of the purged status and allowed to regain the dominant positions in practically every arena of society."

The statement returns to this question again in the following manner: "Communist Party members also include fellow workers. They are the same working people. For labour unions to resolve at its decision-making organs to expel fellow workers on the ground of their being Communists or their fellow travellers would be tantamount to an action affirming the oppression of Communists by law. Worse yet, a system can be evolved which, once Communists are banned by law, will ultimately allow the men in power to slap red labels whimsically and indiscriminately on anyone, thus virtually exterminating him from society. The political climate that prevails in Japan today is similar to the conditions just described above."

"There are some Communist Party members within the SOHYO membership. But we firmly stand on the democratic rule of running union affairs through open discussions with rank-and-file participation.... accepting right things on their face value and working for the unity... of as many people as possible so as to fight resolutely against the menace of fascism in this country."

The SOHYO spokesmen take up Lovestone's criticism of a statement issued jointly by SOHYO and a Soviet Trade Union delegation. They point out that the Russian Revolution had achieved so much in the short span of 47 years; even reaching into outer space, and that these achievements were praised as the fruits of socialism. We should try, says SOHYO, to appreciate and even praise the accomplishments and good points of other countries rather than developing the habit of criticizing their faults all the time.



"As the same human beings living on this planet, there is nothing to gain from levelling criticism at other countries regarding the way of life of their own

choosing. Moreover, the Soviet Union and China are Japan's next-door neighbours from the standpoint of their geographical proximity. Also historically and culturally, China is the closest country to Japan. It is quite wrong to think that Japan seeks to develop friendly relations with Russia and China because they



are Socialist/Communist countries. We wonder if you would not share with us the same view that the highest task facing mankind today is to have a peaceful co-existence that will transcend all the differences in the colour of skin, race, religion or ideology."

SOHYO takes sharp issue with Lovestone's bombastic claim of U. S. generosity in handing out free gifts and enormous aid to help rebuild Japan. "I am afraid", says the statements author, "that you made such statement out of your ignorance of what facts are. An enormous amount of U. S. agricultural surplus foods was shipped to Japan in the name of aid goods. These goods have all been paid for. We were even made to pay for the goods furnished under GARIOA and EROA programmes, which the U. S. occupation authorities at the outset described as free American gifts to the Japanese people".

(The foregoing is an interesting point in view of Johnson's announcement, in conjunction with his offer of "unconditional surrender" talks, that he was prepared to send enormous quantities of "free agricultural surplus" foods and other aid to Vietnam).

The next point touched on is that which dealt with the 20 year U. S. armed occupation of Okinawa, where the people are denied the most elementary democratic rights and subjected to virtual military dictatorship. Some idea of the dislocation of the lives of the people of Okinawa may be obtained from the SOHYO claim that, "No less than 60 per cent of their land has been condemned for use by the U. S. military forces".

"We deeply deplore the fact", says SOHYO, "that our country is still being used as a forward military base and, as a result, we are taking part against our will in the heightening of tensions in the Far East."

And again later: "There are also many military bases in Japan proper but there prevails a feeling among Japanese people that the presence is unwelcome,

"We don't go along with the line of thinking that the United States is defending Japan from foreign aggression. We are reasonably certain that you will appreciate the cogency of our assertion that, to Communist China, Okinawa is what the missile base in Cuba meant to the United States. You might recall the feeling of crisis.... the parallel situation exists today over the danger posed by the U. S. missile bases in Okinawa".

The final section of the statement includes a bit of advice for Lovestone, as follows: "It is our intention to do a great deal of study in the American labour movement. In this connection, we would like to ask you to pay closer attention to the true state of affairs as it exists in Japan today and to know the workings of the Japanese mind."

"If you do this first and ask further questions on the same topics, we are convinced that you will contribute to the furtherance of friendly relations between our two organizations".

Lovestone chooses to ignore the important arguments advanced by SOHYO, launching instead into a screaming diatribe based on his favourite theme; anti-communism. In the process, he rewrites world history of the past half century in the most amazing fashion. To deal adequately with the Lovestone rejoinder would require several volumes rather than the few columns available to us. We will, however, take the time and the space to comment on a couple of points.

First is the rejoinder on Okinawa which gives us a fair example of Lovestone's self-righteousness and double standards of judgement. In his reply to SOHYO on the question of Okinawa, Lovestone says: "We do not know what impelled the authors of the SOHYO statement to compare the American position in Okinawa with the Soviet missile base in Cuba. Moscow placed its rockets in Cuba in order to threaten the U. S. Okinawa is a base from which to discourage and deter Communist aggression in Asia, particularly against defenceless Japan which faces Russian and Chinese nuclear power. The U. S. has helped defend weaker peoples in Asia against Communist aggression, has not sought to conquer or dominate any Asian country, or annex a single foot of Asian territory".

One can be reasonably certain that this self-righteous attitude of Lovestone is not likely to find a sympathetic ear in other lands. We are rather amazed at the fact that there seems to be a market for such tripe in the U. S. labour movement.

In the concluding section of his rejoinder, Mr. Lovestone opened his big mouth and put his foot in it. It is in this section that Lovestone essays to discuss something with which he is completely unfamiliar: the democratic functioning of a trade union movement. Here is what Lovestone has to say on this important subject: "Our open letter expressed doubts whether the foreign policy of SOHYO's top leadership really met with the approval of the majority of the membership. To substantiate our doubts, we referred, among other things, to the significant fact that only about 40 per cent of the members paid dues - even democratically elected leaders do not always live up to the principles of trade union democracy."

"There are many ways in which trade union members can demonstrate their dissatisfaction. They can do so through apathy, extensive non-payment of dues, abstentions and non-participation in union affairs".

We are happy to note that Mr. Lovestone is will-

ing to admit the possibility of even "democratically elected" leaders departing from democratic principles of rule. Instead of interfering in the internal affairs of the trade union movement abroad, Lovestone might be better advised to concern himself with his own undemocratic appointment to office and the equally undemocratic accession to power of his friend Meany and their consistent use of witch-hunting and dictatorial practices to maintain themselves in office.

So far as non-payment of dues are concerned, we are not in possession of any reliable facts on this matter in relation to Japan and we are not disposed to accept Lovestone's figures. There are, however, several things we would like to point out in this subject.

In Japan, dues payment in voluntary - a feature that has always been a source of strength in a democratic, rank-and-file labour movement. In the A. F. L. C. I. O., on the other hand, the membership, for the most part, is captive and dues payments are compulsory as a condition of employment - no dues, no work. When Lovestone lectures Japan about the failure to pay dues indicating dissatisfaction with the leaders' policies, he neglects to inform his readers that trade unionists in North America have no opportunity to withhold dues even when they are dissatisfied. Workers here cannot even change their affiliation without first getting the consent of the bureaucrats - a consent that is never given.

When Mr. Lovestone speaks of non-payment of dues in Japan signifying discontent, we would remind him of the massive demonstration of discontent on the part of American workers about 70 per cent of whom exhibit their dissatisfaction by remaining outside the labour movement. This seems to us to be a rather powerful demonstration of dissatisfaction with the Meany-Lovestone policies.

On the question of non-participation in union affairs, our unions, with few exceptions, set their quorums at 2 to 5 per cent of membership. Yet, in spite of this very low figure, many unions experience difficulty in getting sufficient members out to hold meetings consistently.

Many unions also experience difficulty in filling positions for shop stewards, committee men and delegates because of wide-spread apathy.

If these final arguments advanced by Lovestone have any validity (and they are the only ones of his arguments that do), then we suggest that they are more applicable to North America than anywhere else in the world. Our advice to Mr. Lovestone is that he refrain from wandering so far afield and apply his talents to cleaning up the mess in his own front yard.

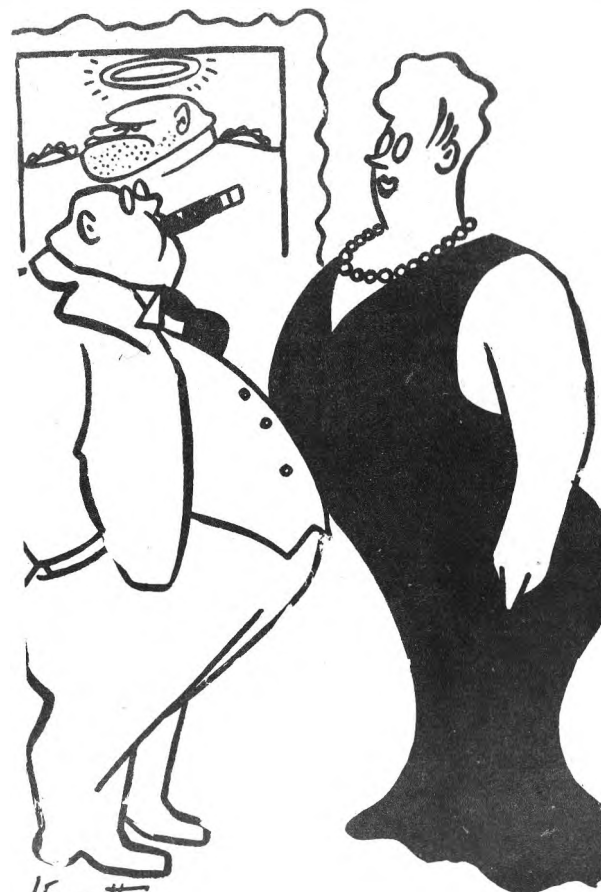
Also in this issue of Free Trade Union News appears a piece signed "Observer" but which bears the unmistakable style of Lovestone. This piece takes the Conservative government of Finland to task for joining the U. S. S. R. in opposing the Multi-Lateral Nuclear Force, which really means supplying nuclear arms to the West German militarists. Lovestone even goes to the extent of acclaiming Finland, with its long history of rule by the bloody dictatorship of Mannerheim, as a country with "strong democratic traditions". This last gives us a fairly clear understanding of what Lovestone means when he speaks of democracy.

The April edition of Lovestone's private, anti-communist organ, returns to the Vietnam question which has been featured in its columns so often. Once again the mass murder and pillage perpetrated by the

U. S. imperialists and their puppets in Southeast Asia is decked out as the defence of "peace and freedom". The piece reads like a propaganda release from the U. S. state department which is run by the multi-millionaires whom Meany and Lovestone make a pretense of fighting in the interest of improving the living standards of the millions of workers who are exploited by the same gentlemen of the state department. It should be obvious that one cannot fight the ruling class and at the same time support the most important features of their class program.

Union members in Canada have a direct involvement in this reactionary nonsense being peddled by Lovestone in the ranks of the labour movement. More than one million Canadian unionists are affiliated to the A. F. L. - C. I. O. either directly through international unions or indirectly through the C. L. C. Part of the Canadian dues dollar provides Lovestone with the money he needs to finance his reactionary, anti-labour sheet. Also important to note is the fact that Lovestone's handling of virtually every question is in direct opposition to the decisions taken by the vast majority of Canadian unionists.

So long as we tolerate this state of affairs without at least attempting some measure of effective protest, we make ourselves party to the whole reactionary, post-war program of the Meany's and the Lovestones. If Canadian union members are not prepared to hit out now for complete independence of our labour movement, they might at least consider a form of partial protest such as demanding that Canadian union officers withhold a portion of the per capita equivalent to the amount budgeted for Free Trade Union News. Some form of protest is long overdue.



Enatt
"Why it's sheer Communism to give them a shorter work week — they won't know what to do with their leisure time, and they'll just get lazy and fat."

Letters to the Editor

Comrades:

Recently I walked into the office of the San Francisco chapter of the Progressive Labor Movement to which I belong, and for the first time I discovered a copy of the Progressive Worker.

Being a Marxist-Leninist in P.L., I naturally received both pleasure and excitement from this discovery. This letter is a result of those feelings, and I hope that the result of this letter will be the ability to maintain frequent correspondence with one of your members both for the exchange of ideas and information and to further cement and subjectivize the ideological comradeship that already exists between us.

Living and working in Johnson's "Great Society" as I do, I was particularly interested in Mary McDonald's article on peaceful coexistence with U.S. imperialism. It is sometimes difficult for workers in other countries to realize what a fraud this "Great Society" really is. You probably know as well as I the degree of dehumanization and oppression of the U.S. worker both black and white. This crime, added to the crimes of genocide and imperialism fully supports the position to which Miss McDonald alluded peaceful coexistence with facism is a crime against the world's people and should not be condoned.

Thank you again, comrades. I hope that one of you has time to write. In any event -- good luck.

VICTORY TO THE WORKERS!

Jay Frank

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of your March, 1965 edition of the Progressive Worker. I am active in the Integrated Workers Club of the Progressive Labor Party located at 227 East 3rd Street (Lower East Side) in New York City.

On pages 6 and 7 of your magazine, you have the three following titles: "Congo Mercenary Tells Story", and "Moscow Conference", and "Who are the Real Splitters?" I feel there is a connection between the three stories and would like to illustrate my point. Instead of defending the right of the Congolese people to revolt against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by Belgian, English, French and U. S. imperialism, the revisionists in Moscow and elsewhere call a conference to try to split up the unity that should exist between communists in the world.

For example: here in New York City, the F. B. I. did not see any communists influence in the riots in Harlem last summer but the Communist Party accused P. L. M. of fostering the riots.

The work of communists is to fight hard against revisionism which is the enemy of the working class since it is the philosophy of our enemy used to divide the working class to fight for socialism. The world is on the threshold of freedom (i. e. socialism and communism) or complete destruction. It is the job of communists to see that it goes toward freedom.

Enclosed find a cheque for \$1.00 for a year's subscription to your excellent magazine.

Ann Halperin
New York, U. S. A.

IN BRIEF

A Department of Labour investigation disclosed the fact that James B. Carey, President of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, had made an "error" of 25,509 when he counted the ballots in a recent election. He won!

Disclosure of the "error" resulted in Carey handing in his resignation but not before he had cooked up a deal whereby the executive board endorsed severance pay of \$68,000.00 and continuation of an annual salary of \$12,500.00 until August, 1967 at which time "Boss" Carey will become eligible for early retirement and a lucrative pension.

In the ranks of the International bureaucrats, crime DOES pay!

A replica of the Electrical Union fiasco seems to be in the making in the "strong, clean, anti-communist" steel workers union where those militant millionaires, McDonald and Abel, appear to be about ready to have the courts or the Labour Department decide which of them shall control the purse that holds steel's multi-million treasury.

In the meantime; no let-up in steel's raiding program.

Speaking of steel, the action of rank-and-file members in the Westeel local who are working for joint bargaining in Cominco operations together with Mine-Mill (a pet hate of the steel bureaucracy), and the subsequent unanimous endorsement of their efforts by the Vancouver Labour Council, has resulted in a crisis in the ranks of steel officials.

A substantial rumour has it that the C. L. C. top brass has secretly informed leading officers of the Vancouver Labour Council that they are less than happy with that organization's support of the Fishermen's Union in the battle with the government over the use of anti-trust laws against the union. It is reported that the C. L. C. has informed the Council that they are not to be in contact with "outlawed" unions, under any circumstances or for any purpose.

Also, at the Labour Council, a motion, introduced by Jerry LeBourdais, which condemned Meany and the A. F. L. - C. I. O. general executive for their expressed support for U. S. bombing in Vietnam was passed with but one lone dissenting vote.

The editors of the Pacific Tribune raised a storm when they refused to accept a paid advertisement from the C. C. F. A. We said then that this was a dangerous precedent and that their chickens might come home to roost. The inevitable has come to pass. The Democrat, organ of the N. D. P., refused to accept a paid advertisement offered by the May Day committee and so signified their intention to follow the P. T. rules. We assume they will change the name of the paper from The Democrat to The Anti-Democrat.

Hard on the heels of poison gas being used in Vietnam came reports of a similar highly toxic substance, supplied by the U. S.; being used against demonstrating students in South Korea. There are substantial proofs that the U. S. imperialists have decided on the widespread use of this internationally outlawed weapon against the democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Struggles of Spanish workers, students and intellectuals have reached the highest peak since the victory of the Franco foreign legions in the Spanish civil war. The renewed spirit of militancy seems likely to continue on the upswing.

DECISION AT THE U.N.

The history of the U. N. has been that of consistently siding with the big imperialist powers against the weak and emerging nations. The record on this is fairly clear for those who wish to examine it.

In Korea, the U. N. underwrote U. S. aggression and assisted in strengthening the Rhee dictatorship over the people of South Korea.

In the Congo, the U. N. representatives presided at the murder of Lumumba and have recently installed in power Tshombe, the man they once branded a rebel and blood-thirsty tyrant.

In Cyprus, U. N. forces are being used to enforce British imperialist plans for the permanent division of the island.

Also in the service of U. S. and British imperial interests, the U. N. has attempted to provide the imperialist puppet Malaysia with a cloak of respectability and has insulted all Asia by giving Malaysia a seat on the security council alongside the discredited dictator and puppet, Chiang Kai Shek.

The record of the U. N. has been well short of a glorious one in the case of Vietnam.

In spite of this record, there are many sincere people who still look to the U. N. as the only effective world organization capable of carrying out action in the interests of maintaining peace. It is to these people and to Mr. Pearson with his proposals for a "peacekeeping force" that we address ourselves with a proposal for a demand to place before the U. N. This demand is in connection with the present situation in the Dominican Republic.

In the Dominican Republic, we have a clear-cut case of aggression. No more are we being regaled with claims of "humanitarian action" and defence of "peace and freedom". The U. S. states quite categorically that the Marines are in Santo Domingo to ensure the establishment of a government acceptable to the U. S. ruling class. This action is a direct violation of the U. N. charter. It is in direct violation of the O. A. S. which states there shall be no occupation by any power of the territory of another for "any reason whatever". The U. S. now stands as naked before the world as Salome did before Herod. There are no more veils left to remove.

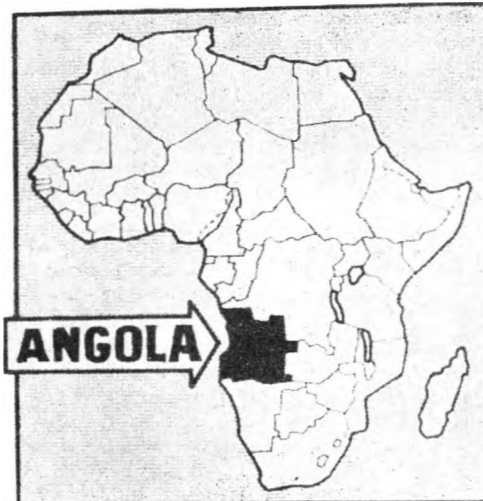
The question is: what will the well-meaning supporters of U. N. action do? What will Pearson do about his peacekeeping force? Is the U. N. to be used always against the weak and less privileged nations and stand back, awestruck in the face of aggression by the big imperialist powers? The supporters of U. N. action must realize that the organization is now faced with its final crisis of decision. The future of the U. N. depends on what it does about Dominica. To the supporters of the U. N., we propose the raising of the following demand.

That the U. N. assembly be called into emergency session to consider a resolution, brand the U. S. as the aggressor against the Dominican Republic. That the assembly demand immediate withdrawal of U. S. forces from Dominica. That the "peacekeeping" force proposed by Pearson and others be sent to occupy U. S. ports, airfields and marshalling yards to prevent the dispatching of any further armed forces and to remain until all U. S. forces are withdrawn from Dominica and the independence of that nation is re-established.

If we should receive in reply a statement that the U. N. cannot take this kind of action against such a powerful imperialist power as the U. S., then we must say that, in such case, the U. N. would be a useless and impotent force since aggression is always

perpetrated by the strong nations against the weak. If the U. N. fails to act in defence of the independence of Dominica, it will have prepared its own destruction.

NEWS FROM ANGOLA



We have received several documents in French and Portuguese languages, from the Central General Workers Union of Angola. A covering letter expressed the sympathy of the Central Committee on the passing away of Comrade Jack Wood, who had met and become acquainted with the Angolan comrades.

We regret that space limitations prevent us from publishing the documents in their entirety, so we will summarize the main contents.

The first document issued in the latter part of January exposes and condemns false leaders who have attempted to use the Angolan liberation movement for their own enrichment. The authors call on the people to sweep aside those who have been deceiving them and unite their ranks in the fight to liberate the nation from Portuguese domination.

A second circular issued in early February again stresses the vital need for unity in the struggle against colonialism. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no bargaining between those who fight for true liberty and those others who betray the struggle in an effort to advance their own interests.

Attention is drawn to the fact that a handful of the elite live in luxury, have their own private planes and ride in late model cars while five million people live in such abject misery and torment that death appears as a welcome release.

The final circular calls for a resurgence of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonial rule on the territory of Angola.

"Under the banner of the General Union of the Workers of Angola (U. G. T. A.)" reads the statement, "the Angolan people will achieve that unity they have been seeking and will carry the national revolution to victory."

The documents are stamped with the seal of the Union Generale Des Travailleurs De L'Angola and are signed by Andre Kasinda for the Central Committee.

VIETNAM PROTEST RALLY IN SAN FRANCISCO

P R E S S R E L E A S E

REPORT ON THE DEMONSTRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO TO OPPOSE THE WAR IN VIETNAM ON APRIL 17th, 1965.

Two demonstrations were held in San Francisco on April 17th. to protest the war in Vietnam, these demonstrations were in conjunction with the big National Demonstration in Washington D. C.. The aim of the demonstrations was to protest the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the use of napalm and gas, the denial of freedom to the people of South Vietnam, and for a Peaceful Settlement to the war in South Vietnam.



Steve Cherkoss from the Progressive Labor Party speaks out against the war in Vietnam. (At the first Rally 4/17/65) Claude Beagarie Photo

The first of these two demonstrations started with a street corner meeting in the Fillmore District (Negro Ghetto) after which there was a march to the Federal Building, where a Rally was held. This demonstration and Rally was held by the Progressive Labor Party Freedom Now Party, Students for a Democratic Society, May Second Movement, Afro-American Committee for African-Asian Solidarity, and others. Over 300 people attended this Rally.

Nguyen Van Luy (a Vietnamese-American) was the guest speaker, he said: "I should like to appeal to all of you to raise your voices powerfully whenever you can to stop this unjust war, and to stand up in support of Senator Gruening, Senator Morse, and others who are fighting to end this aggressive war... South Vietnam belongs to the South Vietnamese people, Southeast Asia belongs to the peoples of Southeast Asian Countries. The U. S. ruling circles have no right whatsoever to speak of losing or maintaining their hold in this area!" "In the face of the fascist violence of the U. S. armed aggressors and their lackeys, the South Vietnamese people had to take up arms in self-defence, oppose the U. S. aggressive war, and oppose counter-revolutionary violence. It was a historical necessity"... "The principles of the National Liberation Front are: to achieve INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY, IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS, PEACE, NEUTRALITY IN SOUTH VIETNAM, And EVENTUAL PEACEFUL NATIONAL REUNIFICATION."

Representatives from all of the groups mentioned above spoke on the necessity to end the war in Vietnam

before it turns into a world war, they also spoke against the barbaric methods of war being used by the U.S. aggressors.

When the first Rally was almost over, 3,000 people from the Young Democrats, Women For Peace, Men For Peace, W. E. B. Dubois Club, and the University of California, and State College Teachers, and others marched down Golden Gate Avenue to join the Rally at the Federal Building. They called for an end to the bombing raids on North Vietnam and for negotiations to end the war in South Vietnam. Bob Scheer, who was main speaker, reported on what he saw and heard on his trip through South-East Asia-- He told how the American people are being lied to about the war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general by our government and our press, Dr. Carleton Goodlet (Editor of the "Sun Reporter") said that we (Negro people) cannot win our freedom while we deny freedom to the Asians. We were urged by all the speakers to wire the President to act for Peace in Vietnam now.

Claude Beagarie

PROTEST RALLY



Martin Amiable of the Progressive Workers Movement.

"STOP U. S. INTERVENTION IN DOMINICAN AFFAIRS" and "U. S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM AND NOW SANTO DOMINGO" were the main themes of a protest demonstration outside the U. S. Consulate on Saturday, May 8th here in Vancouver.

The demonstration was sponsored by YOUTH AGAINST WAR & FASCISM which has been quite active in opposing U. S. aggression against Vietnam. The four speakers were: NORMAN EPSTEIN of the LEAGUE FOR TOTAL DISARMAMENT; RUTH BULLOCK of the LEAGUE FOR SOCIALIST ACTION; BOB TURNER of YOUTH AGAINST WAR & FASCISM and MARTIN AMIABLE of the PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT.

The local fascist element was present with their counter demonstration with hired "twisters" from a dance combo encouraging the U. S. government to go "all the way" in bringing "freedom" to the peoples of the world. Events today most clearly show the need for such an organization. Wholehearted support for the people of the Dominican Republic in the just struggle against U. S. Imperialism.

Ed Charles 19

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In the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. in 1912, a young girl carried a banner which read: "We want bread and roses too", and inspired James Oppenheim to write the following poem:

BREAD AND ROSES

As we come marching, marching in
the beauty of the day,
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand
mill lofts gray,
Are touched with all the radiance that
a sudden sun discloses,
For the people hear us singing: "Bread
and roses", Bread and roses!"

As we come marching, marching, we
battle too for men,
For they are women's children and we
mother them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth
until life closes;
Hearts starve as well as bodies; give us
bread, but give us roses.

As we come marching, marching,
unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their
ancient cry for bread.
Small art and love and beauty their
drudging spirits knew.
Yes, it is bread we fight for - but we
fight for roses, too!

As we come marching, marching, we
bring the greater days.
The rising of the women means the
rising of the race.
No more the drudge and idler - ten that
toil where one reposes,
But a sharing of life's glories: Bread
and roses! Bread and roses!

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