

■ WHO "BUGGED" THE PULP WORKERS

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THE RIGHT TO JOIN THE U.S. UNION OF YOUR CHOICE

The Labour Act in British Columbia, like similar Acts across the land, states, quite categorically, that a worker "has the right to join the union of his choice". That rather forthright clause would seem, on the face of it, to put the weight of government and the law on the side of the workers when it comes to choosing the organization to which they wish to belong. However, the application in practice never quite measures up to what one expects from the theory. There have been many examples of this discrepancy between theory and practice in several provinces in recent months, particularly since the time Canadian workers began to give voice to the demand for Canadian unions to represent their interests in negotiations with American employers who control Canada's economy. But there has probably been, nowhere in Canada, cases of flagrant disregard by Labour Boards for the Act they are supposed to administer than has been seen in British Columbia over the past few months. The Harmac plant at Nanaimo, and the strange behaviour of the B.C. Labour Board in awarding union certification at Harmac, is one case worth looking at.

We have previously reported on some of the developments in the British Columbia pulp and paper industry where thousands of workers have launched their own Canadian union free from U.S. control. Last month we examined in some detail, in a reply to an attack on us by Pat O'Neil a U.S.-appointed bureaucrat, the events at Harmac up to that date. We will reiterate those details briefly here and bring the story up to date.

Some months ago approximately 1200 workers at Harmac made a decision to join some thousands of their fellow workers who had left the U.S.-run unions to set up a Canadian organization. When about 97 per cent of the workers had joined an application was made, under the act, to have the Canadian Union certified as bargaining agent. After some months of ruminating the Board rejected the application on the grounds that the union charter was not properly installed according to the constitution of the Canadian union. Although the matter of charter installation is purely an internal affair of the union and the Labour Act confers no authority on the Board to rule on such questions (in fact, the Board had ruled in previous cases that it had no such authority) still the union rectified the situation and appealed the ruling of the Board. But to no avail. The Board remained adamant and the Company concluded an agreement with the American Union rejected by the workers. Stop work meetings, demonstrations and direct appeals to the government brought no results.

The workers then applied to the Board for decertification of the American Union on the grounds that it no longer represented them and since about 98 per cent of the employees were then members of the Canadian Union it appeared to be a simple enough case to decide. But, still, the two per cent - or less - seemed to carry more weight with the Labour Board than the 98 per cent for the Board rejected the application that it had not been proven that the U.S. union no longer represented the employees and further decided that it was quite unnecessary to order a vote so as to ascertain just which union the workers want.

Everyone in British Columbia, including members of the Labour Board know very well what union the workers at Harmac want - they want a Canadian Union. The Act says they should have a Canadian Union since that is the union of their choice. How is it then that the men in the Harmac mill cannot have their chosen union.

The answer to that can only be found in the make-up of the Board.

The Board has three members appointed by the government: A chairman (supposed neutral); An employer representative usually recommended by the employer organization; A Labour representative usually recommended by the recognized trade union movement which happens to be the U.S.-dominated C.L.C. Canadian unions are without representation at all.

The employer representative will most certainly support the union he considers the 'most responsible' and that is inevitably the bureaucrat-dominated C.L.C. union. Everything therefore hinges on the so-called 'Labour' representative. If he wants the American union he can get it with employer support even if that union has not a single member in the plant. (Agreements HAVE been signed between U.S. unions and U.S.-owned companies and on U.S. territory to cover Canadian workers before ever a man had been hired. Pen Baskin is the representative appointed to represent B.C. labour on the Board. Baskin is an appointed and paid official of the United Steel Workers of America and as such is pledged on oath to uphold the interests of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Unions in Canada. Furthermore, the C.L.C. instructed all of its B.C. affiliates to support the cause of the U.S. Pulp Workers union against the Canadian union and the United Steel Workers is a C.L.C. affiliate. It would be ridiculous to think, with such an identity of interests between employer and worker representative, that there would not be some kind of at least tacit, even if unspoken, agreement arrived at to use every possible legal trick to keep the Canadian union out.

Several changes need to be made immediately. First of all the Labour representative on all Labour Boards should be a member of a CANADIAN union and paid agents of U.S. unions in particular should be barred.

Second, a petition signed by ten per cent of the workers in a plant should be sufficient to make a vote mandatory with the proviso that an applicant union which loses an election cannot apply again in less than six months.

These two amendments should at least improve the situation and more suggestions can be made as the need arises.

Latest estimates of membership in the international union at Harmac mill ranged from a low of seven to a high of 23 out of approximately 1200 workers on the job. But (John Birch) O'Neil was still able to claim he 'represented' all the workers due to the questionable ruling of the Board. How about that for a case of the tail wagging the dog?



VIETNAM AND JOHNSON'S PACIFIC JUNKET

The United States aggressor has landed more than half a million troops on the territory of Vietnam and these, together with satellite and puppet forces, constitute an aggressive force of more than one million men armed with the most modern and efficient weapons of mass slaughter.

But in spite of all this weight of men and weapons the aggressor is unable to break the resistance of the Vietnamese people. On the contrary, the National Liberation Front has administered a number of crushing defeats on the U.S. and its puppets. Not even command headquarters of the U.S. forces is safe from attack by Liberation troops and a number of high-ranking officers have been put out of action as a result of such attacks.

Mounting losses of planes and helicopters and their pilots present the aggressors with insoluble problems. This is reflected in the fact that the U.S. command has ordered a one year service extension for pilots now reaching the end of their enlistment period and also from the less publicized item that there is a desperate shortage of pilots to man civilian air lines due to the demands of the aggression in Viet Nam. Extension of service for men already contemplating release from service in a very unpopular war leads to extreme demoralization and a further escalation of losses. These problems are still further aggravated by the enormous losses of vehicles and technical equipment which take considerable time to replace as does the training of replacements for the casualties among the skilled personell who man the equipment.

Very well known is the mass opposition to the war in the United States but less well known is the equally powerful opposition to the war among U.S. combat troops in the war zone itself. U.S. propaganda organs were conspicuous by their silence last August when more than 3,000 U.S. marines stationed at the Chu Lai military base refused to obey orders to go on a raiding party and demanded repatriation. An increasing number of U.S. units are refusing to go to the rescue of trapped and doomed raiding parties. Individual soldiers and officers are being sent to the stockade for refusing to obey commands to go out on raids.

A recent news item originating in Australia was an open manifestation of the rot that has set in due to the almost total demoralization of the U.S. aggressive forces. Bruce White, secretary of the Australian department of the army publicly announced that Australian troops in Viet Nam were given their own defensive sector because "they did not like fighting alongside Americans". This is a fair indication of the "faith and trust" which the satellites repose in their U.S. masters.

Faced with impending catastrophe the U.S. aggressors sent their number one salesman, Johnson, on a trip into the Pacific region in an effort to elicit greater material support in men and material from their satellites. But in the end the trip itself was a disaster for everywhere the salesman for aggression went, he had to be protected from the wrath of the people by massive concentrations of armed men. The so-called "defender of peace and democracy" was unable to break out of the tight circle to which he was confined, surrounded by a vast sea of angry people. Most ridiculous of all was the illegal, "sneak" visit to Viet Nam when he could spend only a few fleeting moments in a heavily armed U.S. military base with the Vietnamese people forcibly excluded from a large area of their own land for the duration of the illegal trip.

The central reason for Johnson's trip was the so-called "Manila Conference" which was actually a council of war where the U.S. President pressed for greater commitments from puppets and satellites so as to relieve the tremendous pressure being put on the aggressor by masses of

protesting people at home and abroad.

The "Conference", like the junket through the Pacific region, was a dismal failure. The puppet delegates were ference aims at nothing but increasing the collusion between the U.S. and its henchmen and pushing further the war against the people in Viet Nam and Asia as a whole.

This Conference is also an opportunity for the U.S. imperialists to bring to the political stage their henchmen and satellites who will be asked to join in prattling about peace so as to extricate the Johnson clique from their stalemate, help them win more votes at the November elections and deceive American public opinion.

For the U.S. satellites in South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and so on, the Manila Conference will help them bargain for higher profits in exchange for the cannon fodder they supply to the U.S. aggressive war in Viet-Nam.



Springfield (Mo.) Leader & Press

For the Thieu-Ky junta, it is an opportunity to beg for more rewards for their traitorous services".

The statement stressed:

"The South Vietnamese people are highly indignant at this vile political manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies, and regard it as a challenge to the people in South Viet Nam and Asia and the peace-loving people over the world.

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on the world people, especially the Asian nations and the American progressive people to condemn energetically this conference and all schemes of the U.S. and its hirelings to push war while talking about peace, to heighten vigilance and smash the war commitments and the fallacious propaganda of the war criminals and traitors at the Conference".

The statement asserted that whatever tricks they may resort to Johnson and his hangers-on can by no means prevent the U.S. aggressor fiasco in South Viet-Nam and their isolation in the world, nor intimidate or fool the people in South Viet Nam and the world.

A statement on the same subject issued by the D.R.V. reads, in part, as follows:

"On October 24, 1966, the United States will hold a conference in Manila with its satellites in Asia and the Pacific now participating in the U.S. war of aggression in

Viet Nam. The United States and its henchmen have ordered their propagandist machines to make quite a din about this meeting.

For ten years now, the U.S. imperialists have been conducting, almost single handedly, their own war of aggression in Viet Nam. Over 300,000 U.S. expeditionary troops are being engaged in combat and "pacification" tasks in South Viet Nam. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are frantically increasing their troops, making preparation for further intensification and expansion of their war in South Viet Nam, and at the same time, frenziedly escalating their air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an independent and sovereign country.

The crimes perpetrated by the United States in Viet Nam are far graver than those of the Hitlerite fascists formerly. Progressive mankind, including the American people, is vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists and demanding that they put an end to their aggression against Viet Nam, stop their air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves, their internal affairs. Never in history have the U.S. imperialists been more isolated and more strongly opposed as today.

In face of this situation, the U.S. imperialists try to use the Manila Conference to whitewash the dirty picture of the exclusively U.S. war. However, the meeting between the United States and its too notorious flunkies in Asia and the Pacific can by no means cover up the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists. On the contrary it will only further expose the U.S. sinister design to use Asians to fight Asians.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are raising long on talk but short on action even though super-salesman, Johnson pounded tables and cursed vehemently. Of the six delegates the U.S. was able to rally to her "support" at Manila three came from governments, Thailand, South Korea, Saigon, that were the creation of the U.S. ruling class and fully dependent on America for survival. A very important absentee—pointing up the contradictions between the imperialist powers—was Japan upon which the U.S. aggressors have been depending for a great deal of support.

Manila witnessed a continuation of Johnson's well-worn trick of "forcing peace talks through war" to cover up the U.S. plot to expand the war. The old, stale cake was covered with a layer of "new" icing—"phased withdrawal". Standing things on their head the U.S.-inspired Manila communique stated conditions that "the other side withdraws its forces to the north, ceases infiltration, and the level of violence thus subsides" and further declared that the troops of the aggressor and his motley crew "will be withdrawn as soon as possible and not later than six months after the above conditions have been fulfilled". This piece of blatant blackmail, devised for the purpose of pushing the plot of "peace talks by inducement", completely disregards the fact that the only aggressors in Viet Nam are the U.S. and its puppets. Even the press of the capitalist world admitted there was "nothing new in it".

In spite of the bankruptcy of its policy of aggression, and the ultimate certainty of catastrophic defeat, the U.S. is able to rally to its failing cause certain internationally known political hacks who seek to sow confusion and division in the ranks of the peoples forces and so aid the imperialist cause. The Social Democrat, Wilson and his colleagues act the role of "honest brokers" for Johnson's "peace hoax". Gandhi and Tito huddle in New Delhi and come up with a plea for Moscow to organize a new "Tashkent Agreement". And the modern revisionists themselves join the chorus calling for a "halt in the bombing" of the D.R.V. as though the bombing represented an act separate and apart from the general policy of U.S. aggression in Asia, encirclement of China and domination of the world

and that a halt to the air raids would "relieve tension" and bring peace to Viet Nam. In this way the revisionists create confusion and disunity.

Playing a particularly insidious role in recent months is the so-called "Asian neutralists" and darling of imperialists and revisionists alike, U. Thant, Secretary-General of the U.S. dominated United Nations. U. Thant makes a grand gesture of threatening to resign in order to bring "peace to Asia" but in reality his "peace plan", when stripped of all its meaningless rhetoric, is just the same old "Johnson peace hoax" plot for suppression of the national liberation struggle and American occupation of Viet Nam. We repeat, and repeat again, peace will come to Viet Nam when the U.S. aggressor withdraws completely and unconditionally or is driven into the sea.

The Liberation Press Agency reports a statement, dated October 16, by a spokesman of the Commission for External Relations of the South Viet Nam Liberation Front on the Manila Conference.

The statement pointed out that since the Honolulu meeting last February between Johnson and the Thieu-Ky puppet clique, the U.S. aggressors had expanded their war in both North and South Viet Nam, conducted daily raids against the South Vietnamese people and increased bombing raids on North Viet Nam. They are planning to double the number of U.S. expeditionary troops in South Viet Nam and are calling for the sending of more mercenaries there. Meanwhile, to cover up their new military adventure, the U.S. aggressors continue talking about their new "peace proposals", the statement added.

It went on:

"In such a conjuncture and judging from the composition of the Manila Conference, it is clear that this con-



quite a ballyhoo about seeking a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem. However, their deceitful statements about "peace" can never hoodwink the world people. The Manila meeting is in its essence a war council between the United States and its lackeys. Fair and honest opinion in the world is resolutely demanding real peace along with real independence in Viet Nam. The stand of the Vietnamese people is quite clear that is the 4 points of the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the 5 points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The Vietnamese people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam call on the world people and the people in the United States, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand to wage a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists scheme to use the Manila Conference to step up and widen their war of aggression in Viet Nam, and give stronger support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

However perfidious and cunning, the U.S. imperialists cannot avoid their defeats. The Vietnamese people are determined to win final victory, defend the North, liberate the South and ultimately reunify their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in South East Asia and the world".

WHO "BUGGED" THE PULP WORKERS

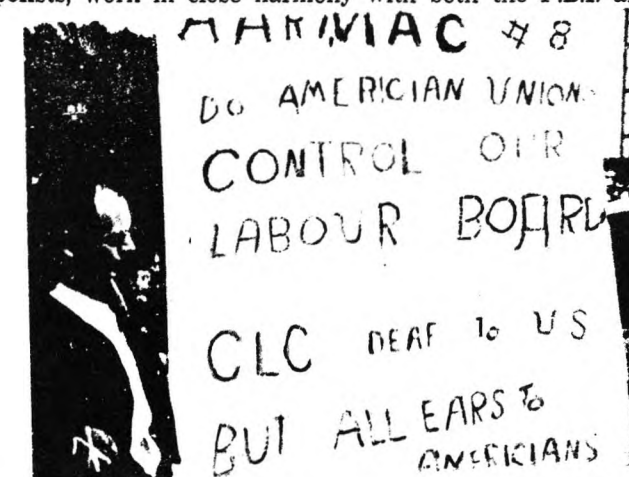
At time of writing a rather fantastic tale is coming to light in Vancouver and it involves, as a central character in the drama, Mr. Pat O'Neil who, just a few short weeks ago, was attacking the Progressive Workers Movement as so-called "Peking Puppets" because they had the audacity to take an unequivocal stand in favour of an independent Canadian trade union. O'Neil, our readers will recall, walked out of his position as Secretary of the B.C. Federation of Labour just when the anti-injunction fight was getting a little hot. He was APPOINTED to the post of international representative of the U.S. controlled International Pulp and Paper Workers Union charged with the impossible task of halting the mass migration of workers in the B.C. pulp and paper mills into the newly-established Canadian Union. O'Neil has been hard-pressed and is able to claim representation in such mills as Harmac (where less than one per cent of the employees pay dues to the International) only because the government-appointed Labour Board refuse to allow the workers to have the union of their choice. But even with official help O'Neil is in trouble and forced to resort to desperate measures in an effort to defeat the attempt at establishing a Canadian Union. The dismal failure and ultimate exposure of one such desperate scheme has landed O'Neil, the international union officer, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (special services branch) and perhaps the Labour Board in a spot of trouble.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Workers Union was in the process of holding their convention at Vancouver's Ritz Hotel when, by sheer accident, it was discovered that electronic listening devices had been planted in the hotel executive suite where convention committee meetings were being held. An electronic expert was called in who turned up more equipment in the convention hall itself. Subsequent investigation brought to light evidence that the "bugging" operation was organized by a private detective agency whose top investigator was a former special agent of the R.C.M.P. and who was reporting results by phone directly to O'Neil over his private, unlisted line. When the story broke into the public news media O'Neil adopted the air of a virtuous man who had been outraged by an unjust accusation about the state of his morals and indignantly denied any connection with the sordid affair. But O'Neil had made no reckoning of the catachismic tide of events that were about to engulf him and expose his lie. It happened that the special investigator found himself in a rather tight spot and about to be thrown to the wolves, so in a desperate effort to save his own miserable hide he revealed the entire plot.

The investigator has stated that O'Neil engaged him for the job and paid him a retainer of \$250 to carry it out and report directly to him. He has also revealed that a Corporal Harold Reid of the Security and Intelligence division of the R.C.M.P. introduced O'Neil to him with the request that he accept the commission O'Neil wished to give him, that is, "Bug" the pulp workers convention.

This personal intervention by Corporal Reid to secure assistance for O'Neil in pursuance of his shady objective raises a rather interesting problem: Why would the R.C.M.P. ask a private investigator to do such a job? It is obvious that the state police, with much more sophisticated equipment at their disposal, could have done a lot better job than the detective (perhaps they did?) and with a great deal less chance of detection. It is obvious, to anyone with a minimum of intelligence, that this was an operation in which the R.C.M.P. had no direct personal interest, nor would they extend themselves for such an insignificant character as Pat O'Neil—someone more important has to be involved; and that someone can only be in the U.S.A.

It is a well known fact that the U.S. union bureaucracy, solid defenders of the policies of the U.S. monopolists, work in close harmony with both the F.B.I. and



C.I.A. in every country where they have a foothold and that high-ranking Americans in the so-called "Free Trade Unions" are on F.B.I. or C.I.A. payroll (or both). The monopolists have a vested interest in helping maintain A.F.L.-C.I.O. influence and control in all areas where they have investments and this is especially true in Canada where their investments are particularly heavy and control of natural resources is so important. With the tide of Canadian Union sentiment reaching the proportions that it has the union bureaucrats are haunted by the thought of losing a lucrative source of income and the monopolists are having nightmares over the idea of Canadian workers building an independent trade union centre and then using their organized strength to dispossess the foreign monopolists who dominate our economy.

It follows then that we have an identity of interests between the so-called "International Unions", the U.S. ruling class and their Canadian puppets in the unions and in the political and economic life of the nation. It is also a commonly known fact that there is close co-operation between the F.B.I. and the R.C.M.P. (There has been an increasing number of cases recently where Canadian citizens have been harrassed by F.B.I. agents in Canada). It is quite a simple operation to figure out a request from the international officials to the F.B.I. that they have their R.C.M.P. colleagues assist their agent in Canada to organize surveillance over the deliberations of the delegates at the Canadian Pulp and Paper Workers convention. Hence the intervention of Corporal Reid to secure the services of a special investigator for O'Neil since they would not want to offer him the facilities of their own organization and lay their method of operation open to exposure. There just is no other logical explanation for the whole affair. No doubt we can expect some disciplinary actions and profuse explanations in an attempt to cover up the fact that this was normal and not extraordinary behaviour.

On the very day that the first piece of electronic equipment was accidentally uncovered O'Neil was being elected to the executive committee of the B.C. Federation of Labour as a machine candidate. Over the past few years as "bugging" by the state police has increased the labour movement has protested. The B.C. Federation has been numbered among those who have been particularly vehement in their demands that an end be put to this police spying—and rightly so. Now that one of their own has actually sought, and obtained, state police assistance for the planting of electronic devices in a union convention the Federation officers are going to have to declare them-

selves. We demand that O'Neil be removed forthwith from his Federation post and that the International Union of Pulp and Sulphite Workers be ordered to dismiss him immediately or face expulsion from the trade union movement.

It will be interesting to see if the Social Credit Labour Board will stand by their support of O'Neil against the expressed desires and demand of the workers for a Canadian Union to represent their interests. We fully expect they will do everything possible to keep the International from going under.

In the past year the P.W.M. has been publicly attacked and red-baited by two leading figures in the U.S.-ap-

"SOCIALIST" UNEMPLOMENT

Half a million (about 2 per cent of the work force) out of work by the end of the year: That's the estimate for the level of unemployment before dawn breaks on the first day of 1967. Large as it seems the figure is probably well below the number that will actually materialize and, in addition, does not take account of expected school drop-out and graduates nor does it include those "temporarily unemployed".

British Motors Corporation (B.M.C.), which handles 40 per cent of Britain's auto production, has scheduled a mass sacking of about 12 per cent of its more than one hundred thousand employees by the end of the first week in November.

By mid-September there were twice as many job applicants as there were jobs available. The situation was certain to become much worse shortly as both wholesale and retail outlets, unsure of the ultimate effects of the "freeze", were getting by on goods in stock and this was starting to have a cumulative effect right back to the manufacturer. Some economists are forecasting a rise of unemployment to one million by the winter of 1967-68.

The English big-business journal "The Economist" returned recently to a theme they have been playing on for some considerable time to the effect that a "reserve pool of labour" is a necessary and welcome development. Once again this journal has proposed on behalf of the industrialists that it is worth paying for the existence of

pointed trade union bureaucracy in British Columbia—Ed Lawson of the Teamsters and O'Neil of Pulp and Sulphite. P.W.M. has retained its honour and integrity and been proven absolutely correct in its criticism of the U.S. appointed officials. But these two who have led the attack on P.W.M. have been completely exposed as something less than honourable, to say the least; the one already rejected by the main section of the trade unions and the other no doubt about to be.

Put an end to U.S. domination and F.B.I. surveillance. Intensify the fight for an Independent Canadian Labour Movement with rank and file control.

such a pool with higher unemployment benefits. "If people also serve the national economy while they simply stand and wait in a rather large mobile pool of temporarily unemployed", says The Economist, "then they should be paid more for doing so". But The Economist then goes on to point out that it will be necessary to reduce payments on other social measures in order to finance greater unemployment benefits.

Some sections of the trade union movement are beginning to resist the "freeze" imposed by the Wilson Labour Party government in the interests of saving the capitalist system at the expense of the workers. However, so far all the struggle is against the effect with no attempt to come to grips with the cause—the capitalist and imperialist system in world crisis, and the Social-Democratic government which is aiming to prop the system up while forcing the workers to pay the shot and maintain profits at record levels.

Revisionist and Trotskyite groups in England are exerting every effort to help the Social-Democrats by peddling the theory of the "lesser evil", according to which it is proper to criticize the Labour Party but necessary to maintain them in power as they are "better than the Tories". It is difficult to see why since both agree on the most important and fundamental point—that the capitalist system must survive.

CANADA--INDEPENDENCE OR U.S. COLONY

The Western Caucus, and the National Conference, of the Liberal Party have once again sharply raised the question: shall Canada assert her independence as a nation or forward on the present path to become a political as well as an economic colony of the U.S.? This is no new question: their stand on it caused the defeat of the Liberals in elections as far back as 1891.

For the Liberals—who have always been the "American Party" in Canada—continentalism is a state of affairs much preferable to an independent Canada. The "Auto Pact", which has affected continental integration of automobile production, is the pattern the Liberals have in mind for all Canadian industry. Early results of this "experiment in continentalism" point clearly to the fact that Canadians can look forward to almost total destruction of the limited secondary industry we now have and a future as a sparsely populated wilderness supplying raw materials and power to feed American monopoly industry.

The Canadian ruling class have never had a national perspective. To them the ultimate in good business sense has always meant selling the nation to the highest bidder and their only real complaint now is that there is only one buyer in the market—U.S. monopoly. In the days when England was still a world power Anglo-Canadian politicians were divided only on the question of whether

it was more profitable to remain tied to the empire or seek closer association with the United States. In these policy struggles the Tories were the traditional representatives of the pro-empire circles and the Liberals spoke on behalf of pro-American interests.

Even in 1837 the Anglo-Canadian capitalists never at any time raised the demand for an independent Canada and MacKenzie (mis-named the "little rebel") vacillated between loyalty to the "mother country" and outright integration with the United States. The Upper Canada "Radical Reformers" ended their short-lived and unintentional rebellion by returning contritely to the fold and rendered loyal service thereafter (for a price) to any imperialist master seeking a servile class ready and willing to betray the nation; if it would only bring them in a fast buck.

Placing dependence on this class, or any member of it, in the struggle to free the nation from U.S. monopoly domination, is to ignore the lessons of history and postpone tackling the real problems that require solution. The Anglo-Canadian capitalist class is interested in but one thing—profit. They will put their wealth into investments that will promise the largest and quickest returns: patriotism and the question of the nation's independence

will not in any way affect their decision. That is why talk by representative capitalists like Gordon about buying back Canadian industry is just so much meaningless chatter. They would buy back only if they could turn a handsome profit and would re-sell the very same day for the same reason. Of course, if they found the U.S. monopolists willing to sell at a "fair price" and could gull the Canadian workers and farmers into putting up a large slice of the purchase price and leave them in full control they would no doubt be only too happy to take full advantage of such generosity. But it would be but a short time until they had once again sold the nation into bondage and all the sacrifice of the working people would have gone for naught. This is inevitable so long as Canada remains capitalist and the neighbour of a mighty imperialist United States. It can be changed only if the people take their destiny into their own hands.

In spite of all the fine talk emanating from among these "patriotic" capitalists more and more of the Canadian economy is passing into the hands of the Yankee traders. In the early part of October one of our fine "patriotic" gentlemen, a former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, sold control of Vancouver Iron Works to United States investors. And this was no "white elephant" that was being dealt off, but a very successful and profitable operation that had sufficient orders on hand to guarantee capacity operation for more than a year. Mr. Frank Ross, the former owner, pocketed a tidy sum of some millions of dollars for his willingness to sell Canada short and is also rewarded with a seat on the board of directors from which vantage point he can present a respectable Canadian front for the U.S. millionaires who have taken over.

A report tabled by a government department more than a year ago and based on facts and figures compiled five years previously showed conclusively that the major portion of the Canadian economy was totally dominated by the United States monopolists. Canadian capital was relatively important only in the distributive and service industries which were almost completely dependent on the American monopolies for their existence. But United States penetration has continued over the intervening years to the point where little more than the small, independent, corner grocery stores now remain under Canadian control—and even these are generally in debt to the American—controlled loan and finance companies.

The Canadian automobile industry is virtually 100% United States owned and the fate that has befallen that particular branch of the Canadian economy under the free trade terms of the Liberal-promoted Auto Pact is an indication of what is in store for us if the Liberals are permitted to put into effect their plans for extended free trade (some even call for total integration of Canada with the States—politically and economically). The auto industry is now being run on a continental basis and on terms that mean the early demise of what little auto production we previously enjoyed. The auto producers only located in Canada originally in order to take advantage of the Empire preferential tariff and now that this advantage no longer prevails the trend will be toward concentration in the larger production units which are all located in the United States.

The extension of the Auto Pact terms to other industry (which is what the Liberal "free trade" proposals mean—only more so) will mean the virtual end to any Canadian industry whatever with the exception of the supply of an abundance of cheap raw materials to feed American industry. With our entire economy owned outright by U.S. capitalists even a relatively light economic recession could spell disaster for Canada which is totally dependent on American markets. We are already starting to feel the effects of the economic set-back being experienced in the United States and it is sure to become much worse in the near future.

It seems we are to return to much the same conditions that prevailed in the days when Canada was a British Crown Colony and England was only interested in the country as a source of fish, raw furs and spars for

English sailing ships. The land now, as then, is to be left a vast expanse of unsettled waste land with only small communities in those places where they are a necessary adjunct to the extraction of our natural resources. This is a fate which no right-minded Canadian will contemplate with joy, but rather in a spirit of resentment and rebelliousness.

Liberal propagandists are placing their trust in falsity and lies to convince the people that extensive infusions of American capital are necessary if Canadian industry is to grow and develop. Exactly the opposite is true: it is due to the domination of U.S. capital that our economy is largely restricted to the production of raw materials as and when needed by U.S. industry. We get low prices for our primary products and pay premium rates for finished articles from the United States. The result is an unfavourable balance of payments with the nation permanently in debt to the U.S. financiers.

The claim that Americans are pouring finances into Canada just to help our economy grow and in a manner bordering on the philanthropic is a fallacy cooked up by Liberal apologists for U.S. monopoly in order to delude the Canadian public. The truth is that no new U.S. capital has entered Canada for some time. Purchases of additional Canadian plant and development of new sources of raw material are being financed from profits extracted from established U.S. holdings with enough left over to finance purchases in the West Indies, Africa and Latin America and still pay handsome dividends to the American shareholders. It is we who are financing U.S. imperialist expansion rather than U.S. finances ensuring our economic development as the Liberals are claiming. We are paying—and paying quite handsomely at that—for the "privilege" of being an economic colony of the U.S. monopolies.

The development of a secondary industry of our own plus trade on more favourable terms with other nations would soon eliminate our debt to the American bondholders. Add to this control and exploitation of our own vast natural resources and our economy could be stabilized and placed on a firm foundation. On this sure economic footing the nation would rapidly develop.

With a solution so obvious and relatively simple why do we not change our status from semi-colony to independent nation? The answer to that question lies in understanding the class nature of the state in which we live.

We live in a capitalist society, governed by a ruling class that is motivated by the drive for maximum profits and never from concern for the welfare of the people and the nation no matter how loudly they might declaim their "humanitarianism" and "patriotism". To this class the principle of private property is sacred and must never be violated under any circumstances no matter how much human suffering might result from it. However much the various groups might differ on superficial questions of policy—how to keep the system running—they will always unite when private ownership of the means of production is brought under attack. This is the basic reason why people like Gordon, Coyne and Kiernan will never achieve anything of importance so far as the struggle for Canadian independence is concerned for they will always stop short of, and oppose, the only real solution—the forcible dispossession of the Robber Barons who have stolen our birthright.

The working people are the only class capable of ensuring the independence of the nation for they have no real property and therefore no property rights to defend. Their fundamental interests, in fact, lie in putting an end to private property rights in the means of production.

It is up to the workers then to push past the Gordons, put an end to the ruling class sell-out of Canada, dispossess the exploiters and take control of the economy in the interests of all the working people. It is in this way; and only in this way, that the nation will finally be free; and the Canadian working class will be justified in using any and all means to achieve that goal of freedom.

PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The revisionist journals and special issues of the so-called "World Marxist Review" have been devoting their columns to virulent articles attacking the Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China. The well-trained international clique of revisionists has sprung into action on command from the leading group in the C.P.S.U. In all areas the puppet chorns breaks out simultaneously in a chant of anti-China slander, picking up the tune in unison at the sound of the masters baton. There is a clearly discernible thread of similarity running through all the articles—the lies and slander are cast in a common mold; only the literary styles vary.

Many of these documents are liberally sprinkled with bitter tears over the alleged criticism of the music of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, etc., those "high brow musicians so beloved by the petty-bourgeois sycophants who "suffer" through symphonies, not out of love and appreciation for music but only so they can chatter endlessly about "great musical experiences". It is these same middle-class charlatans who scan through the pages of 'Reader's Digest' and then attend cocktail parties where they can pontificate in sonorous phrases about the 'Great Books' they have read.

This kind of nonsense may provide a soothing balm for the dehydrated and crassly materialist souls of the petty-bourgeoisie but what the hell it has to do with the consolidation and advance of the Proletarian Revolution entirely eludes me. I find myself singularly unmoved by the plaintive wails of Walter Ulbrecht who breaks into the stream of his own invective to complain about 'invective outbursts against the great German composers, Bach and Beethoven, revered by all nations'. It may come as a surprise to Ulbrecht, but there are millions of oppressed and hungry people in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with a life expectancy of less than 30 years, who not only do not revere Bach and Beethoven but have actually never heard of them. For these millions, the downtrodden of the earth, Beethoven funeral march may be a fitting requiem for life as it now is under imperialist domination: but for the advance into mankind's bright, Communist future a revolutionary soldiers marching tune would be more fitting and a more suitable musical reflection of the mood of the builders of the new world. I would be more impressed if Ulbrecht showed some concern over the preservation and popularization of the songs sung by the German Voluteers in Spain.

These traitors are prepared to descend to any level, wade through oceans of filth, on their frantic effort to besmirch China and aid the imperialist aggressor. For example, we find this slander in the statement of the C.P. of Argentina: "The armed conflict with India which the Chinese leaders provoked over border issues and which could have been settled peacefully; their direct responsibility for adventurist policies in different Asian and African countries, policies which have had dire consequences. (Witness the sad example of Indonesia.)"

The leaders of the C.P. of Argentina are flying in the face of reality. It was long ago established that the Indian reactionaries, acting under directions of the U.S. imperialists, were solely responsible for the Sino-Indian Border dispute and that the Soviet revisionists aided in arming India against People's China. And these same against the impoverished masses who want to put an end to the regime of hunger.

The revisionists also undertake the virtually impossible task of whitewashing the blood-soaked imperialists in Indonesia. It is China, the revisionists claim, and not the C.I.A. and their puppet generals, who is responsible for the mass slaughter in Indonesia. They also say "if it were not for China's adventurist policies there would be

peace in Vietnam.' It is difficult to think of any greater service which the revisionists could render the imperialist aggressor. The leading group of modern revisionists in the Soviet Union, in a gesture of eternal friendship, clasp firmly to their bosom Adam Malik, the Trotskyite agent of the Indonesian fascist generals and provide him with a public platform from which to vilify People's China and at the same moment expel from the Soviet Union the representative of the embattled C.P. of Indonesia. The Soviet representative in the United Nations join with the imperialist assassins in welcoming the returning delegate of the murderers of the Indonesian people who enters the assembly with hands still dripping the blood of his victims.

KASHTAN'S CONTRIBUTION

The leading Canadian revisionist, William Kashtan, leaps into the fray like some bedraggled knight defending the honour of a maiden in danger of being seduced. In one of his submissions Kashtan claims to speak on behalf of 'progressive-minded Canadians' when all he really speaks for is a rapidly dwindling corporal's guard of bungling revisionists whose sole ambition is to win a share of the lucrative posts available in the U.S.-dominated trade unions and elect a few members to parliament from which vantage points they can better serve the ruling class.

In his anxiety to prove the value of his services to the master revisionists in Moscow, Kashtan authored a lengthy article which was published in the party journal, 'Canadian Tribune'. For outright viciousness this article has not been surpassed even by the most reactionary section of the capitalist press. The 'Sun' of Vancouver, one of the links in the reactionary Southam chain of newspapers showed its appreciation by reprinting a lengthy excerpt from this particular piece of anti-China vilification.

In 1917, and for some years subsequent to that, the imperialists paid premium rates to writers willing and able to manufacture lurid tales of 'Bolshevik Atrocities'; the looting and destruction of art treasures; acts of 'vandalism' and of 'violence'; stories of the 'undemocratic' removal of bureaucrats from office, etc. According to the Laureates of Imperialism of the period the cultural heritage of the ages was in the process of being vandalised and destroyed by illiterate, unkempt Bolsheviks who had no appreciation of fine music and beautiful statues. It was these writers who worked for hire to raise their eyes from the capitalist gutter to see the vision of a new world in birth.

But the literacy prostitutes of the capitalist press have fallen on hard times. It is difficult for them to find honest people who will any longer believe their fantastic

tales of horror about the revolutionary struggles of the people. The ruling class must find new ways and new forces to confuse and mislead the workers. It is for this task that the revisionists volunteer their services asking in return only a share in the 'democratic structure'. Masquerading as Marxist-Leninists and making pleas for 'unity', these traitors do for the imperialists what they could never hope to do for themselves.

In Kashtan's articles there are many examples of counter-revolutionary propaganda in the service of imperialism. He shows a total disregard for the truth and displays the most extreme contempt for the intelligence of the working people. Here, from his "Tribune" article is a quotation that could well have been datelined Riga, 1917: "...books, works of art, music, monuments—all part of the cultural heritage of China and of mankind—are being destroyed...acts of vandalism and of organized violence are being carried out by the Red Guards." As is

only fitting, this passage was afforded wide publicity in the capitalist press. No doubt the author collected his "thirty pieces of silver".

Having thus roundly condemned China for the alleged destruction of the heritage of the past the writer, a few paragraphs later, reverses himself and berates China in this manner: "Relying on one's own resources has made more difficult the task of over-coming heritages of the past. This adventurous course", states Kashtan, "brought defeat to the Indonesian Communists and split the Indian Communist Party." Thus he, like all the other modern revisionists, aids the designs of the imperialist aggressor in Asia by echoing the vile slander about the slaughter in Indonesia and covering up U.S. responsibility for the murder of hundreds of thousands of Communists, Progressives and Trade Unionists. The Indian Communist Party was split as a result of the revisionists acting as recruiting officers for the Indian reactionaries in the U.S.-Soviet-British sponsored war on China. At one time Caron B.C. organizer for the C.P., said: "Some of our Indian comrades talk like goddam imperialists."

Great concern is registered by the revisionist scribes over the so-called "arbitrary" removal of party and government officials from their posts. Their long years of party membership is often cited as reason why these officials should not be removed. Plechanoff and Kautsky were also Marxists and party members for many years before they betrayed the working class. Are we to say, then, that Lenin was wrong to split with Plechanoff and Kautsky over their particular brand of revisionism? Is it not true that, if Lenin had followed revisionist advice, there would have been no October Revolution. No doubt Kashtan considers that his 40-odd years of membership accords him the right to betray the working class and immunity from retribution for his treachery.

ON YOUTH IN REBELLION...

"How is it possible", queries Kashtan, 'to place in the hands of school children and students such a vital problem...?' The revisionists know that their only hope of even temporary success is to have the new generation forget about revolution and concern themselves only with their own personal well-being and enjoyment. It is for this reason that traitors like Kashtan work themselves into a frenzy when Marxist-Leninists advise the youth to keep alive the spirit of rebellion and carry the revolution through to the end. "Obey your elders, do not question orders however ridiculous they may seem, and do not dare to criticize actions of government or party leaders", is Kashtan's command to the youth. A not too surprising command coming, as it does, from the revisionist leader of a party that is dying of old age.

But such a command will have no influence amongst the youth who have taken up the banner of revolution and dare to march in the vanguard of the nation, are shaking off the dead weight of ancient and outworn traditions and daring to tackle the difficult but essential task of not only changing the world of men, but changing man himself. It is this most important task that the youth of China, the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party, have undertaken and for this they have organized the Red Guard units which the revisionists and imperialists hate and fear with such furious intensity.

Had the American fourteen year olds of three and four years ago dared to rebel and examine critically the actions of their elders in Congress they would not now be fighting, killing and dying 12,000 miles away in Vietnam. Instead of destroying the homeland of a peaceful and friendly people they would now be home building a free, peaceful and Socialist America. We can only conclude that Kashtan prefers to see them dying in Vietnam rather than displaying a spirit of rebellion and being disrespectful to those who have years of experience.

Canada's leading revisionist has spent his entire adult life reclining in an office chair and becoming involved in

nothing more energetic than working up a high gloss on the seat of his pants. He is completely out of touch with the real world of people. Were he in touch with reality Kashtan would have learned that millions of so-called "children" around the world are forced into back-breaking toil long before they have reached their fourteenth birthday. (The writer of this article was working on the waterfront before he was fourteen).

Even one so politically illiterate as Kashtan could hardly escape knowing that millions of fourteens and under are dying of hunger and diseases induced by hunger or that countless tens of thousands are being brutally murdered by the imperialists. The revisionists advise the youth to be obedient children, remain passive spectators and await deliverance by those "more experienced" or until they reach an age deemed fitting for them to participate in the struggle.

RELYING ON ONE'S OWN RESOURCES...

"Relying on one's own resources has made more difficult the task", writes Kashtan. But our enterprising journalists fail to inform us whose resources he thinks one should rely on. Past experience compels us to assume that Kashtan, and those who agree with him, are really demanding that China accept Soviet edicts without question and without regard to the effect they might have on China's development.

But there is another aspect to this question which Kashtan does not dare touch upon and perhaps is quite incapable of understanding. This aspect concerns the world crisis of the imperialist system and the ever-present danger of imperialism launching out on a new world war.

If a war should materialize then that nation which relies mainly upon others, cut off from their source of support and supply, would almost certainly quickly fall before the attacks of the aggressor. But those who rely mainly on their own efforts and only secondary on aid from others, would have all their own resources mobilized, feel complete confidence in their own ability to survive and render a good account of themselves in resisting the aggressor.

In order that one may grasp fully the importance of "relying mainly on one's own resources" and the emphasis placed on the concept in the People's Republic of China it should be understood that it applies to units much smaller than the nation as well as to the nation itself. Every Commune in China has become, or is in the process of becoming a self-contained unit relying on its own resources. The Communes are organized to exist entirely cut-off from the centre and to operate as fully independent economic, political and fighting units able to survive and give battle depending entirely on their own resources. This is an awesome prospect for the imperialist aggressor to contemplate and one that may well cause him to hesitate putting his plans for aggression into effect; or to face absolute certainty of defeat if he should attack.

Considering all aspects of the problem it appears to me that the most formidable resistance to aggression will result from application of the policy of self reliance. And it follows, therefore, that anyone undermining this policy is weakening the front of resistance to imperialist aggression and thereby strengthening the aggressor.

DESTROYING BOOKS AND MONUMENTS?

As pointed out above the enemies of progress and revolution have always considered lurid tales of wanton destruction of works of art to be a satisfactory substitute for the reasoned discussion of the aims and methods of the revolution. In this respect the modern revisionists act no differently than the reactionary propagandists of the past. Unable to discuss the real issues they make frenzied attempts to obscure them under a wave of hysterical accusations about the alleged destruction of "books, works of art, music, monuments".

I have no personal knowledge of what particular articles (if any) along these lines may be becoming engulfed



**PEOPLE
OF CHINA
SUPPORT
THE
GREAT
PROLETARIAN
CULTURAL
REVOLUTION**

and destroyed in the great tidal wave of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution now sweeping China. There is, in fact, no authentic information of any such destruction taking place. Revolutions are never neat or fully predictable events and errors and excess are possibilities that must always be guarded against and kept to an absolute minimum if not eliminated altogether. But the fact that such things can occur should never deter one from making revolution when necessary.

Instead of making hysterical accusations of a general nature the revisionist writers should be called upon to supply ample and unassailable proof that there has, in fact, been destruction; that such destruction has been of an extent and type entirely unjustified for the advancement of the struggle. I challenge Kashtan to specify what exactly has been destroyed if, in fact, he has any personal knowledge of such destruction and is not just echoing some Moscow-originated anti-China slanders. Our attitude will be determined on the basis of a detailed examination of the evidence—not on Kashtan's prejudiced ravings. We would not, for example, join in a condemnation of the Quebecois because of the destruction of a monument built to honour an imperialist brigand who aided in the conquest of New France, nor will we fault the Irish revolutionaries who blew Nelson off the column he roosted on in Dublin for so many years. By the same token we will not join in criticism of the Chinese Red Guards for destroying that which may be impeding the progress of the revolution. The point is not to become overly excited and agitated over the destruction of some inanimate objects during a period of great revolutionary upsurge but to concern oneself first of all with the safety and progress of the revolution itself.

Let us not be misled into thinking that Kashtan and his associates are opposed to destruction on any and all occasions. Where it serves the interests of revisionism and the ruling class they are quite in favour of destruction. The revolutionary works in defense of Marxism-Leninism that are coming out of China are being regularly seized and destroyed by the revisionist controlled governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Kashtan not only applauds, but participates in the destruction by refusing to print and distribute these works in journals under his control.

The revisionists place much of their faith and dependence on so-called "specialists" such as Luberman who played a leading role in restoring the profit motive to Soviet Economy and in leading the nation back to capitalism. When these "specialists" are curbed in their activities the revisionists protest the action as being "undemocratic". "Specialists in various fields of endeavour", says Kashtan in his anti-China article, "have been pillored, assaulted in many cases, and removed from office." This is entirely in line with his long held opinion that opponents of Socialism must be guaranteed the "democratic right" of opposition and that the Proletarian State must be abandoned since it does not guarantee that right and is, therefore, undemocratic. Speaking on this very question at a National Committee meeting in August, 1964, Kashtan declared: "When we speak of the dictatorship of the proletariat we speak of one class...with respect to guarantees against the abrogation of democracy for the people, such guarantees lie in the prospects of multi-party governments. We need to...make clear that our party is for a multi-party government."

For the revisionists anything that does not fit into this pattern of parliamentary democracy must be opposed. "Specialists" who work against the revolution are to be included in multi-party governments where they can more effectively carry out their counter-revolutionary activities and must not be "arbitrarily" removed by action of the masses. So far as we are concerned the fate of the revolution, of socialism, demand the removal of such counter-revolutionary specialists as Brezhnev, Kosygin and Lub-

erman and the working people of China are rendering important and essential service to the revolution when they take action to remove such elements from important and influential posts in the state.

But the revolutionary initiative of the masses, such as is being demonstrated in China, has no place in the plans of revisionists like Kashtan. They fear the revolutionary people and mass action the plague. All questions must be decided "democratically and carried out according to the administrative edicts handed down by government officials and parliamentary commissions.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE NECESSARY

We know from the historical experience of the proletarian revolution that the basic question in every revolution is that of state power. We conquered the enemy in the country and seized state power by the gun. They can all be overthrown, be it imperialism, feudalism or the bureaucrat capitalist class; millionaires, billionaires and trillionaires can be toppled, whoever they may be. And their property can be confiscated. However, confiscation of their property does not amount to confiscation of the reactionary ideas in their minds. Daily and hourly they are always dreaming of a come-back, dreaming of restoring their lost "paradise". Although they are only a tiny percentage of the population, their political potential is quite considerable and their power of resistance is out of all proportion to their numbers.

"It is not at all easy to eradicate the idea of private ownership formed in thousands of years of class society and the forces of habit and the ideological and cultural influence of the exploiting classes associated with private ownership. The spontaneous forces of the petty bourgeois in town and country constantly give rise to new bourgeois elements. As the ranks of the workers grow in number and extend, they take in some elements of the complex background. Then, too, a number of people in the ranks of the Party and state organizations degenerate following the conquest of state power and living in peaceful surroundings. At the same time, on the international plane the imperialists headed by the United States and the reactionaries of various countries are trying hard to eliminate us by using the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war and "peaceful evolution". And the modern revisionist group with the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party as the centre is also trying by hook or by crook to topple us. If we were to forget about class struggle and drop our guard in these circumstances, we would be in danger of losing state power and allowing capitalism to make a come-back." (from: "Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End")

The Proletarian Cultural Revolution is not, as the revisionists would have you believe, a mass campaign of vandalism led by hooligans, a broken statue on Tien An Men, or a vase of the Ming Dynasty shattered in the storm of revolution, nor is it a movement interested only in the arbitrary removal of officials. At the centre of the struggle in China is the fight for the total eradication of bourgeois ideology so that there shall never again be a danger of a return to capitalism. The emphasis in the Cultural Revolution is being placed on the point that we cannot be content with changing our material conditions alone—man must also change himself, his way of thinking. A sharp break must be made with capitalism's jungle law of "everyone for himself" and a new concept of all working together collectively for the common good become the accepted rule of life.

History clearly demonstrates that the exploiters never voluntarily abandon the struggle to maintain their authority and class power. Even where their property has been seized and they are stripped of the power and the authority of the state, they still do not abandon hope of a return to their former positions of glory. They will use any available method, adopt any disguise in an effort to achieve their objective. Both armed terror and subter-

fuge and flattery; threats of war and offers of peaceful collaboration; even waving the red flag and posing as revolutionaries, (Hitler used the red flag and called himself a "National Socialist") are all included in the tactics of the ruling class trying to hold on to power or making desperate efforts to return to power after they have been dispossessed of their material possessions.

In the Paris Commune of 1871 the ruling class retreated to the countryside, regrouped, secured the aid of foreign reactionaries and returned to drown the Commune in the blood of the workers of Paris. In 1919 the Hungarian bourgeoisie pretended sympathy with the revolution, offered to surrender state power to the revolutionaries and, once they had the workers ideologically disarmed, took back statepower and wreaked class vengeance on the revolutionary working class. In 1956, once again in Hungary, the ruling class, asserted by revisionists and Trotskyites, made an attempt at counter-revolution. In the U.S.S.R. the former ruling class, assisted by foreign capitalists and imperialists, have never given up hope or ceased their efforts to return. These, it is true, have involved a great deal of violence and threats of violence. But it is a serious error for one to believe that violence is the only, or even the chief, method used by the bourgeois. The re-arming of the German militarists is not the only way in which the imperialists have worked to undermine the Soviet State; they have also worked "peacefully" from the inside relying on the revisionists, Trotskyites, petty bourgeois vacillators and remnants of the former ruling class.

The bourgeoisie are, of course, only a tiny minority of the population and, in order to rule, must find support among other groups. Such support is found first of all among the petty-bourgeoisie and bourgeois-trained specialists but includes, especially in the imperialist countries, a corrupted section of the working class who are granted special concessions. These special economic concessions create an appearance of special sectional interests and make the group more susceptible to bourgeois propaganda.

When wide gaps in incomes exist it is clear that some will be able to accumulate wealth while others will have only a minimum standard of life. Idle wealth will look for areas of investment and, consequently, of exploitation. That such conditions would exist during the period of transition was well known to Marxists from the beginning. The problem was dealt with theoretically in many Marxist classics and in a practical way by Lenin in the early stages of the October Revolution. In his "State and Revolution" Lenin wrote: "Bourgeois law...continues to live... in the capacity of regulator or adjuster dividing labour and allotting the products amongst the members of society...For a certain time not only bourgeois law, but even the capitalist state may remain under Communism without the capitalist class."

It is clear that bourgeois elements will continue to arise and attempt a come-back during this period of the "Capitalist state without the capitalist class". To combat their influence a sharp and consistent struggle must be carried out on the economic front. But these bourgeois elements will not always fight openly and above ground, they will retreat into secret hiding places and work to undermine the revolution on the ideological front, weaken the revolutionary forces ideologically and prepare, when the time is ripe, for an overthrow of the Proletarian regime. They work quietly and in secret to occupy influential positions in the theatre, the literary field, in the art world, in important areas of education, etc., and they use these positions of influence to plant their bourgeois ideology in the minds of the people and undermine the revolutionary temper of the masses. This type of counter-revolutionary activity is a particular danger in those places where the arts, sciences and educational posts have been almost entirely in the hands of reactionary ideologists and bourgeois specialists. Failure to struggle consistently against this insidious use of bourgeois ide-

logy in the transition period will place the revolution in extreme danger.

There is absolutely no question but that the U.S.S.R. is not only not engaging in sharp struggle against the conditions which Lenin has referred to as the "capitalist state without the capitalist class", they are actually strengthening those conditions and this is a fact easily established, not just from articles of criticism, but from the speeches and articles of the Krushchovites themselves. The Soviet revisionists say that people will work only if they see the opportunity for self-enrichment, that individual incentive is the secret of success in the construction of "Socialist" society. They exclude revolutionary works of art from the U.S.S.R. and import the most decadent productions from imperialist nations, especially from the U.S. They encourage workers in the arts, sciences and education to learn from the bourgeois and feudal past, to model themselves on the U.S., and they persecute those who struggle for a proletarian and Socialist culture. There is no difference between this position and what prevails here in North America. How can one talk seriously of an exchange of culture between capitalism and socialism?

It is almost half a century since the Soviet State was founded and in that time one has a right to expect that the "bourgeois right of equality" which Marx spoke of in the Critique of the Gotha Program and the "Bourgeois law" to which Lenin referred in State and Revolution would at least have become modified if not totally eliminated. But, on the contrary, the gap in incomes is rapidly widening instead of diminishing as should happen.

As a result of the incomes policy some are able to accumulate wealth and are provided with areas investment through the state banks. It is no doubt of some significance that people in the cultural field—writers, artists, educators, movie stars, etc.—are amongst those receiving the most favourable treatment in the incomes policy. This tactic places them in a category of people with special economic interests and makes them more amenable to working for the propagation of bourgeois ideology.

Foreign companies, such as Fiat of Italy, are invited to establish plants in the U.S.S.R. and share in the exploitation of Soviet workers. A multi-billion dollar scheme is being plotted for joint exploitation of Siberian resources with the Japanese monopolists. The U.S.S.R. has already established investment banks in foreign countries thus sharing in the exploitation of workers abroad, and is planning more of the same. Profits and interests are as sacred with the revisionists as with the western capitalists. A Polish writer in an anti-China article exclaims in shocked tones: "The 'Red Guards' also insisted on...abolition of interest on savings-bank accounts". What an uncouth development, that anyone should suggest the abolition of interest and profit!!

THE REVOLUTION MUST GO ON!

An examination of Soviet development will readily show that bourgeois ideology still prevailed in the U.S.S.R. during most of the past 50 years. Writers like Sholokov and Pasternak occupied influential posts and grew wealthy—film producers such as Chukhrai made moves designed to undermine the proletarian outlook; poets of the Yev-tushenko stamp flourished unhindered. The class forces of the new bourgeoisie, strengthened by the bourgeois ideology being peddled under the label of socialist realism, were able to declare themselves openly after the death of Stalin and the revisionists, at the 20th C.P.S.U. Congress, seized control of the party and the state on their behalf. Now the Soviet workers who had once dispossessed the bourgeoisie of political and economic power find they must travel the same road over again.

Imperialists, revisionists, Trotskyites, the entire spectrum of the counter-revolution, are thoroughly alarmed over the launching, and initial successes, of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China. They realize full well that once bourgeois ideology is destroyed, bour-

ideas eliminated from the mind, their hope of repossessing their lost power is greatly reduced and probably ended for all time. Consequently, they do everything they can to diminish the meaning and stature of the revolution in the eyes of working people all over the world. They do everything possible to encourage and develop counter-revolutionary elements inside China and threaten an imperialist attack in their desperation. In all of this they receive the loyal, and not inconsiderable assistance of the Soviet revisionists without whose aid their efforts would greatly diminish in effectiveness.

The Proletarian Cultural Revolution must go on to ultimate and irrevocable victory—Not only the fate of China, but the fate of the world hinges on the outcome.

ACCELERATING DEMANDS

A legend of ancient Rome tells of a priestess (a particular kind of priestess, called Sybil) who offered five books of prophetic writings to the Roman Senate. Those ancient legislators believed in prophecies and wanted the books, but they balked at the price... tried to haggle. Thereupon this wise woman burnt one of the books and offered the rest at double the price. Three times again she was turned down, three times she burnt one of the books, and three times again she doubled the price. Finally the masters of Rome gave in... paid sixteen times the original sum for the one book remaining. Sometimes it pays to make a hard sell.

We think modern trade unionists could learn something from her strategy. Latterday wage negotiations have become a lop-sided game in which, duly supervised by the government in most cases, workers have everything to lose and employers can lose nothing at all. The workers have just one card - the threatened withdrawal of their labor, which when used costs them dearly. Every other card in the deck is held by the bosses.

Workers usually start out by asking what they need—never much more in any case. They are selling the one thing they have to sell, their labor. But it's never a case of take it or leave it - as it is with the employers when they sell the goods the workers have produced for their profit. Workers' demands have to be 'bargained for', as if they were operating in an ancient oriental market. Even when the issue is settled without a strike the original requirements of workers are considerably whittled down. If the government board intervenes and suggests what it considers a 'just settlement' (and mind you these 'government boards' are little more than another face of the employer class - representatives of the Establishment as a whole, not just the company or companies in question); the employers are under no obligation to settle on that basis. If they don't settle a strike usually ensues, and the whittled-down recommendations of the government board become the basis for new negotiations, in which the 'demands' of the workers - it really is a joke, under these circumstances to call them 'demands' - can only be further reduced. They never go up.

Why not?

For strong and long-established industrial unions this situation is bad enough. For a new or newly militant union - the Posties for example, it is sheer murder. Almost at the start of its career this new fighting organization of the workers is put in the position of submitting to a manifest injustice (because remember, new unions start in areas where scales are already disgracefully low. Officers who only months before had come forward as militant leaders are put in a position where they are practically forced to become bureaucrats. Among the rank and file discouragement, bitter disillusionment and

The workers of the whole world should welcome the initiative of the Chinese youth mobilized in the Red Guards and greet their successes with joy. As an editorial in Renmin Ribao declared: "This is a great event which lifts up our hearts; a joyous event which fills us with a great happiness.

"The revolutionary spirit of the Red Guards will enable our country and people to preserve their revolutionary youth forever.

"The revolutionary action of the Red Guards is a mighty torrent that cannot be stayed by any old conservative forces.

"The proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit of the Red Guards is very fine indeed."

cynicism become almost epidemic. The new union can practically never get up on its feet.

Many union leaders, to their shame, actually glorify this 'bargaining table' procedure. Whatever they may think in private, outwardly they make a mystique of it.

Meantime, during the strike, the press becomes, in words at least, very 'sympathetic' about 'idled hands'. They never seem to worry about the hardship of 'working hands' and their families, but about 'idle hands' who are doing what they very much realize they need to do, they worry. Those 'hands' are reminded that for every day they spend out on strike they lose weeks of pay, even presuming they get their 'demands'. These editorials almost invariably end with some sort of 'serious reminder' to 'thinking' trade unionists'. Of course real thinking trade unionists are not influenced at all. They know damn well that without the constant struggle of



"Instead of raising your wages, Brokenwaller, we've arranged to have you attend three machines..."

militant workers over many generations, they and their wives and children would be living like slaves - some are now. It is precisely the unthinking workers, and Public Opinion (whatever that means) which the so-sorry editorials want to influence.

But isn't it true? Don't workers lose weeks and months of pay every day on strike? Why should that be a reason for chiseling down their just demands? Shouldn't it rather be a reason for accelerating those demands? For every week on strike there should be a new mass meeting... each time the demands should go up, to make up for the losses already suffered in a strike which in practically every instance has been unjustly provoked by the employers.

This, we feel, is the only reasonable way to deal with a totally unreasonable situation.

MILTON ACORN (In co-operation with a working carpenter)

THE SILENT SLAUGHTER

An organization in the United States known as the Youth Against War and Fascism conducted a public inquest on the Indonesian massacre at Columbia University, New York, last June. The panel of participants at the inquest included several people with a broad knowledge of Indonesian affairs and others well known in public and profession circles in the United States. While the organizers of the inquest were concerned with exposing the whole extent and horror of the slaughter in Indonesia they were intent on giving special emphasis to United States involvement in the crime.

The members of the responsible organization have prepared and sponsored a comprehensive report of the proceedings at the inquest and this has been published by the New York firm of Marzani and Munsell, under the arresting title "The Silent Slaughter". The pamphlet sells for 45 cents (U.S.).

The Chairman, Miss Deirdre Griswold, in her opening remarks, referred to the slaughter in Indonesia as a "crime of truly monumental proportions" and stated that estimates had placed the number of victims at about one million dead. She compared the wall of silence erected around the Indonesian massacre to the screams of protest which were heard when justice overtook several hundred of Batista's murderous henchmen in Cuba. In concluding her remarks the Chairman called attention to McNamara's replies to questions put by Senator Sparkman in a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 11, 1966:

Senator Sparkman: I want to go back to ... our continuing military aid to Indonesia. At a time when Indonesia was kicking up pretty badly—when we were getting a lot of criticism for continuing military aid—at that time we could not say what that military aid was for. Is it secret any more?

McNamara: I think on retrospect, that the aid was well—justified.

Sparkman: You think it paid dividends?

McNamara: I do, sir.

As Miss Griswold justifiably remarked; "It shouldn't be difficult to know what is implied in these remarks." The "dividends" obviously are Yankee domination of Indonesia and one million Indonesian dead, victims of fascist reaction spawned by the U.S. aggressor.

Journalist Eric Norden outlines the historical background to the slaughter and ends with a revealing remark on the Johnson Administrations reaction to news of the massacre. Quoting a Max Frankel dispatch from Washington, Norden said: "The Johnson Administration found it difficult today to hide its delight with the news from Indonesia, pointing to the political demise of President Sukarno and the Communists. After a long period of patient diplomacy, designed to help the army triumph

over the Communists, officials were elated to find their expectations being realized." "In closing", said Norden, I'd like to quote a line from Jose Marti, the great Cuban revolutionary hero of the 19th century. He said—and I think this is particularly applicable to Americans vis-a-vis Indonesia today—"He who witnesses a crime in silence, commits it."

William Worthy, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American who visited Indonesia on three occasions (he also defied the State Department ban on travel to China), speaking from his intimate and first-hand knowledge of conditions gave an illuminating insight into some of the lies being manufactured in an attempt to hide the truth of what occurred in Indonesia.

"The American press", said Mr. Worthy, 'states as fact that the P.K.I. (Communist Party) ... engineered a coup against the government ... This distortion of fact will eventually go the way of the prolonged distortions about Vietnam ... The question to ask, if we want to ascertain the forces behind the coup, is: Who profited from it, and whose activities in the years before the coup were designed to achieve the results which ensued the coup?'

This is a question which could well be addressed to the revisionist and the Trotskyite press both of which are spreading the vile slander that it is China and the Indonesian Communist Party that are jointly responsible for the slaughter. The victim, it seems, is himself responsible for his plight and the murderer is absolved of all blame. The Trotskyite, Adam Malik, foreign minister in the "General's Cabinet" is given a public platform in the Soviet Union from which to slander China and the Communist Party of Indonesia.

Those quoted, and several others, made a fairly solid case against the C.I.A. and the Indonesian traitor Generals and in defence of the Communists, Progressives and Democrats who were massacred by the fascist reactionaries acting on behalf of the U.S. aggressors. While one will undoubtedly not agree with everything said by the speakers it is refreshing, amongst the welter of lies, to have someone stand up in America and speak out on behalf of the victim.

On further comment, outside the range of the "Inquest", before leaving the subject of Indonesia. The Indonesian representatives, their hands dripping with the blood of their victims, have taken their seats in the United Nations. One wonders if the ardent "democrats and humanitarians" who do most of the talking about preserving "freedom and human dignity" are not just a little uncomfortable seated next to those they surely know have waded knee-deep in the blood of the Indonesian people. We wait expectantly for some sign of the discomfort to show. To date we can register only disappointment.

GUYANA AND THE FUTURE

On May 26, 1966, British Guiana became Guyana, an independent state in the continent of South Africa.

As an independent state, Guyana faces a difficult but hopeful future. Unlike Latin American States, Guyana will be a monarchy. The British queen will be the head of state. Theoretically, sovereignty will be derived from the people as in a republic but from the queen.

Practically, however, power will be held by the present coalition government of L.F.S. Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress, and Peter d'Aguiar, leader of the United Force. These two parties have been installed in office since December, 1964, as a result of a rigged fraudulent election.

In order to remove my party from the government, the British government modified the electoral system.

Our traditional first-past-the-post constituency system was changed to the list system of proportional representation. This change was severely criticized by the labour party leaders when in opposition. Harold Wilson as leader of the opposition called the imposition of proportional representation "a fiddled constitutional arrangement". Nevertheless, under orders from the U.S.A. they went ahead with the election and removed the People's Progressive Party from the government even though it polled the largest number of votes and demonstrated that it would have again been returned with an overall majority if the electoral system had not been changed.

The policy of the present coalition government is the policy of the United Force. This small party advocates the pro-big-business pro-imperialist policies of the U.S.A.

As a result of these policies and U.S. dictation Guyana is now passing through a stage of economic crisis. In keeping with the U.S. blockade of Cuba, the coalition government has broken off trade relations with Cuba. It has surrendered the lucrative Cuban market for our rice and timber. This has resulted in a state of depression in the rice industry. A low world market price for rice and the loss of the Cuban trade have resulted in the curtailment of production.

Consequently, adverse effects have been felt in the rice industry and in other sectors. There has been a business recession as a result of a drop in purchasing power. Because of a fall in the sale of agricultural machinery, retrenchment of workers has taken place in Georgetown, the capital city. Meanwhile, mechanization and the displacement of workers in the foreign owned and controlled sugar industry continues unabated.

Today 22% of the country's labour force is unemployed and annually an increasing larger number of school graduates enter the labour market. In the face of this worsening situation, the government is cajoling and threatening the workers.

Its highly publicised road programme was supposed to make a deep impact on the unemployment problem. But in the end only between 300 to 400 workers were required.

Meanwhile, the coalition government is embarking on a policy of holding down wages. A demand by the Trades Union Council (T.U.C.) to the government for the enactment of a minimum wage law has been rejected. The government has informed the T.U.C. that the trade unions can not expect the government to fight their battles.

The government is now unwilling to enact a 4 dollar a day minimum wage law (which is the minimum wage of unskilled workers in government employment), although during the election campaign, the coalition parties had promised the workers a minimum wage ranging from 5 to 10 dollars a day.

Ministers of the government have openly attacked the workers. Some of them had fallen into spying on the workers and dubbing them lazy. There were threats that

Alliance for Poverty



WHO STANDS TO GAIN?

Vadillo in El DIA, Mexico

if the workers continued to call wild-cat strikes, the government would enact anti-strike legislation. This was because during the government's first year in office, there occurred 145 strikes throughout the country.

For the moment, the government has retreated on its plans to muzzle the workers on account of their militancy. The Prime Minister is now cajoling the workers to work harder, produce more, to eat less and sleep less.

And the coalition government is not only attacking the working class. It is embarking step by step to establish a Latin American type of fascist dictatorship.

Since the December, 1964, elections, when it was installed in office by force and fraud, the coalition government is running the country with an iron hand. It rules under a state of emergency with the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

by Cheddi Jagan

THE QUEEN WEEPS

The English Queen (Protector of the Realm etc.) donned her black clothes to visit the graves of the 147 who perished under a slag heap at Aberfan. Said she, with tears in her eyes: "I am very sorry; but all I can give to them is my understanding and sympathy as a mother". The account goes on to say that there were no cheers—only silence. Small wonder. Didn't she know that collections were being taken for the victims in all parts of her Empire. But isn't it just another case the "poor being asked to help the poor"?

This Elizabeth, this parasite who personally owns five tons of gold, all the deer in the British forests, all the sturgeon caught by British fishermen, who takes a rakeoff from all the scallops, oysters etc., taken between high and low tide on the British coasts, who has buckets of jewelry, roomfuls of old masters paintings and old antiques; who gets \$4,000 a day tax free from the British taxpayers; who has investments in all areas of her Empire; who is the landlady for a good section of the British working class; has doubtless, also a personal, financial interest in the Aberfan colliery. She reacted with the customary royal sorrow necessary for such occasions.

This woman, said to be the richest in the world, has nothing to offer but "sympathy and understanding" to the stricken community. Poor Jim Williams, who lost seven relatives under the slag heap, who gave her a free cup of tea, was quoted as saying: "The Queen told me she is trying to understand the feelings of the people".

Yes! Jim Williams, she had better wonder about the feelings of her subjects. Yes! She had better get out of her box at the race track and start learning about the people who supply her with the food she eats, the clothing she wears, and the services she takes for granted.

Hundreds of people are employed in useless tasks just supporting this one female. She has cooks, butlers, hundred and fifty men to man her private yacht. Indeed, there is one Scottish piper whose sole job it is to play his bagpipes underneath her window in the morning.

She has armies serving in her name. Her face is on all of our money, on all of our postage stamps and her high paid relations are all over the world acting as Governor-Generals etc., at the people's expense. Yet, for all this her realm is falling apart. Although four times her troops have smashed a democratically elected government in British Guiana, she cannot keep her power there for long. Now this little country is no longer known as British Guiana but as "Guyana". The many African members of the Commonwealth will soon secede. We in Canada have thrown off the imperialist Union Jack and now have a much better flag. We, Canadians are now too smart than to get killed fighting such meaningless battles as the Boer War just so "the sun may never set on the British Empire". We no longer run to assist the English Royalty in maintaining their domination over other peoples. Yes! Isn't it high time that she tried to "understand the feelings of the people".

That she should have nothing to say about the criminal negligence which preceded the Aberfan slide tragedy, is simple unfeeling and cold-hearted. The mine officials at Aberfan were all warned one and a half hours before the slide occurred, that the heap was going down. But!—in the interest of profit, the officials did nothing to warn the people of the possible disaster. After all, who would rent a house; who would pay them rent for a house, in

such danger of being buried. So they did nothing, so they said nothing and 147 people, mostly children, died. Dividends to the stock-holders were the important thing here. Our Queen Elizabeth is strangely silent about this.

And so "Lizzie", one-time ruler of the great imperialist British Empire—we don't need your crocodile tears. We need action on your part or else you may soon have to start providing for yourself.

Jack Maley

Letters to the Editor

The Editor:
Progressive Worker,
Dear Sir:

The orderly group at the Court House the other day allowed itself to be herded like sheep and was sent away like a bunch of bad boys. Is this picture of labour in Canada? Are these the people who would form a labour government in B.C.? Of course, we must THINK — not FEEL. How about the Labour Government in England?



OUR EXISTENCE AS A GREAT CORPORATION DEPENDS UPON YOU LOYAL UNDERPAID EMPLOYEES!

Would ours be the same — against itself? Why not, instead of having labour unions, as such — each a separate entity—have a WORKERS UNION—strictly Canadian for Canadians?

This may sound a bit nationalistic at first glance, but when you have all your eggs in one basket, you have a loud voice. The little, fiery principalities of the present set-up are stumbling all over one another in a scramble toward a goal they can only see but not reach. It could be that the unions could keep their separate identities, and at the same time, all the workers could belong to a group with the loud voice. The loud voice could be translated to the ballott box very easily—but it has to be pointed out to labour that it's interests are FIRST.

With a set-up such as I have suggested—the Progressive Workers Movement would really be moving. I doubt very much that the Progressive Workers Movement has the ability nor the inclination to form such a group. This is a challenge.

G.A., Victoria, B.C.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON ABOVE LETTER...

The Progressive Workers Movement supports and will continue to support the growing demand of Canadian workers for their own trade union centre. We do this because we feel that the workers in our country are entitled to a voice in their own affairs and because we know that

there can be no truly effective fight against U.S. imperialist domination of Canada and a move towards socialism until this first preliminary step is taken by Canadian workers.

The Progressive Workers Movement has never and will never spread the illusion amongst the workers that their interests will be served by marking an X on a ballott for any bourgeois party (N.D.P. included). History has shown that the complete liberation of the working class from capitalist tyranny can only be accomplished by the workers themselves, armed and determined not to compromise with the ruling class. The Progressive Workers Movement will fight to the end for this type of real liberation.

A working Group for Support of the National Liberation Front in Vietnam was formed in SWEDEN in September 1965. Comprised of young workers and students it carries on activities through street demonstrations, collection of funds for N.F.L. support (to date a total of \$35,000 Canadian has been collected), public meetings, study groups and discussions.

Films and photo exhibitions are circulated through local groups. There is a performing group of Freedom Singers and the organization also publishes VIETNAM BULLETINEN with a current circulation of 12,000. Publication of an occasional English language edition of the bulletin (at least 2 issues a year) was commenced recently. The Swedish language edition - including a series of documents - is obtainable at a subscription rate of 10 SW CROWNS per year and the English edition for 5 SW CROWNS. Address is VIET NAM BULLETINEN, postal account 400 632, Stolckholm K.

A group in Switzerland, Centre Lenine, in publishing a mimeographed journal (in French) to promote discussion on Marxism-Leninism. Subscription rates are 5 Francs for 12 numbers and the main office is located at: Centre Lenine, Case Postale 278, 1000 Lausanne 9, Suisse.

Mr. Alfred Bingham, a long-time member of the Communist Party of Canada and friend of China has recently sent a letter of protest to the C.P. on their most recent attack on China. For the benefit of all readers we have reprinted this letter below in full. — EDITOR

To the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada
Dear Sirs:

The following are my comments on the Statement on the Chinese People's Republic and the 17th anniversary of its founding which appeared in the "Tribune".

I had the pleasure of visiting that country for six weeks from April 27th to June 5th, 1966. The progress was far greater than I expected although I had been in contact with a number of people there for 16 years and had been an agent for "China Reconstructs" for over 10 years and have done a lot of work in making "Trade

with China" a reality which, some years ago, was a slogan of the Communist of Canada. The slogan today seems to be "To Hell With China".

In our communist press there is no news of what is taking place in China, only a condemnation of everything they do. I was a member of the Communist Party in B.C. for many years and only resigned when illness and old age kept me from doing active work because I think that no one should be in the party who is not working day in and out for the party and that calls for their spare time and all the cash they can spare till it hurts.

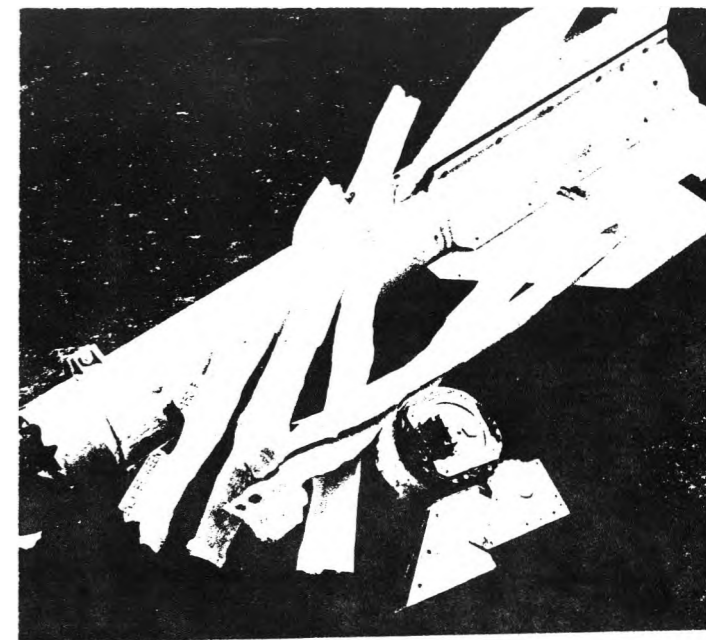
Twice in the history of the Communist Party of Canada, an agent of the R.C.M.P. has been rooted out from the inner committee; once in the committee of the trek to Ottawa in the 1930's and later on the central committee in Toronto. When I read that article in the Pacific Tribune I had to think that perhaps there was another one, or was the article written for "The Readers Digest" for it is the sort of article that one could expect from that quarter.

I stayed in Peking three weeks and saw the millions of young men and women come into the great square for the fireworks celebration, and I never saw such self discipline in my life. No one was injured or crushed in this great meeting. The next day I went for a walk, and saw hundreds of thousands of young people, and asked my guide why there were no old men in sight, he replied, when liberation day came nearly all males between 60 and 70 years of age; between 50 and 60; and between 40 and 50 had been killed, or starved, and many thousands of women young and old as well; altogether about 30 million. That was the price of liberty. Soone Ching Ling then started to collect up twenty million children that were fatherless and motherless. These are today about the age of "The Red Guard" and let me tell you they are a splendid army of red guards. We in America have nothing like them; not even in the Communist Parties. There were other people that were saved. They were hundreds of thousands of landlords, gamblers rotten selfish humans that never did an honest days work in their lives. They have lived for 17 years—under cover. These young people came to the conclusion that they had to go, along with thousands of other relics, reactionary school teachers, etc. I was in the Peking University and one of our group asked what proportion of workers attended the University. The reply was 56 percent workers and peasants, and I thought about the rest of them. Well you can supply the answer. If you turn over most of the rocks in your garden you will generally find some vermin and the Red Guards turned up a number of the Class Enemy, quantities of gold bars, Chiang Kai-shek money, and a lot of guns, etc.

It was clear enough what these kind of people intended to do if given the chance. I discovered one of these human rats in the hotel where I was staying, but it was none of my business, so let it pass. He lit out for Irkutch in the U.S.S.R. the night before I left Peking.

Well I went to the Military Museum and saw 4 American bombers and two pilot-less planes that had been shot down over Chinese soil. I mention this as just a sample and while I was staying in Canton I heard anti-aircraft guns being fired and this is quite a way from Viet-Nam and I hear statements that the Chinese should co-exist with this going on. It would be like having co-existence with a burglar in the house. Do you think that the Communist Party in Vancouver would get very far if any country was sending over war planes every night and strafing our citizens with bullets with a cry of co-existence?

My wife was in the U.S.S.R. two or three years ago and went to a factory employing 7000 workers and asked the director how many of them belonged to the Communist Party. He replied 7 percent. She said that was very small. I visited a coal conversion factory in Canton and asked the same question and the Director replied 70 percent. Of course one cannot judge the country by that, but it did surprise me as one country has been 40 years at work and the other barely 17 years.



The remains of a "Sidewinder" air-to-air missile. On May 12, five U.S. pirate aircraft, intruding into China's air space over the area northeast of Makwan, Yunnan Province, used guided missiles and shot down a Chinese trainer plane.



The wreckage of four U.S.-made U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance planes of the Chiang gang shot down by the Chinese Air Force.

The C.P., says these practices of the C.P.C. are crude and a perversion of the noble aims of Socialists. Well, I am sure that no leader or member of the Communist Party of China wants a "WAR". China has not refused anything that the Government of Viet-Nam has asked for and I think that the U.S.S.R. is on the same footing. Also I am sure, that the U.S.S.R. does not want to get into any war, anywhere.

I am alarmed at the lack of support by Canadians to the Communist Party. The C.P. of Canada does not lead the working class anywhere in Canada. Our Pacific Tribune at the coast of B.C. has the smallest sale of any weekly in B.C. It is more like a trade union paper than a political paper. Even with the split that may occur between the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Republic of China what difference will it make to the people of Canada? None, I think.

What alarms me is the coming revolution in South America. We in Canada and the U.S.A. should right now have millions of members, but they have not. But, there

are several socialist groups growing up, with and without good leadership.

I saw more people reading Marxist literature in China in 6 weeks than I have in Canada in 20 years. I am willing to bet a dollar to a doughnut that there has not been a sale of one volume of "Capital" in Vancouver for two years and damned little of any other socialist literature. In my experience with Party members most of them read more of Reader's Digest and the Capitalist newspapers than Communist or Socialist literature.

One other item that I was surprised to find out while in China was that of complete Medicare, for I had to go

to the No. 1 Hospital in Peking and the No.1 Hospital in Canton for Lung Trouble. There was a large notice on the front entrance to the Canton Hospital inviting foreign or resident visitors to enter and be treated free of charge. Also, there were plenty of good doctors and nurses plus plenty of Rest Homes. I stayed in one for a few days and visited two more that were excellent places and I have never seen any in Canada like them.

I remain
Yours very sincerely,

Alfred Bingham

SOME FACTS ON CANADIAN INDIANS

The Progressive Worker recently published an article on the Canadian Indian. This article dealt generally with the history and method in which the Canadian Indians were conquered and why they were conquered. This article will deal also with the Canadian Indian but in a much different perspective—the Canadian Indian today and their shocking class treatment.

Many people have the view that Canada is much different than the United States with regard to racial discrimination. A frequent statement is "well, at least Canada doesn't have a racial problem". This often heard view (and incidentally often proud view) is stated constantly and obviously without any knowledge of the disgusting but true facts about the Canadian Indian. Here are but a few facts obtained from the Dept. of Indian Affairs—Ottawa, 1966...

The average age of death for Indians is 34 years, compared to 64 years for the general population. Nearly three fourths of all Indian deaths are due to three causes: infant diseases, colds and pneumonia, and stomach disorders. Thus, most of these deaths are from causes that are preventable. They are due largely, to the lack of the basic necessities of life, such as decent housing, liveable wages, and proper food.



The average annual income of the native Canadians is \$1600.00 compared to the general population of \$3500. Seventy-five percent of the Indians earn less than \$2000. per year, and 50 per cent of these earn less than \$1000. per year. In order to survive, 33 per cent of the Reserve Indians are obligated to receive welfare assistance compared to 16 per cent of the general population. A startling discrimination is that native Canadians on welfare receive one third less in voucher payments, compared to non-Indians who receive cash payments. Many Indian families survive on Family Allowance payments and Treaty Allowance of \$5.00 per year!

Indians are forced to take low income employment, mostly as casual labourers on temporary jobs. They are denied skilled jobs and supervisory positions because they are Indians. The Federal Indian Affairs Department, which is supposed to be concerned exclusively with Indians, employs less than 10 per cent—250 Indians on a staff of 2600 persons.

As many as 32,000 or 66 per cent of Indian students are compelled to attend segregated Indian schools. At the end of Grade 2, there is an 18 per cent or 1600 drop out. Barely 8 percent of the Native youth attend High School, and of these only 480 finish Grade 12, which is a meagre one-half percent of the entire Native school population. As few as 88 of all Indian youth attend University.

A total of 6000 Indian families are without homes; thus, forced to share accommodation in inadequate shelters. In addition to these, 60 per cent of the Native families are subjected to substandard housing conditions, compared to 11 per cent of the general population. Only 10 per cent of the Natives' homes have running water and sewer service, compared to 84 per cent of the non-Indians' homes. Native Canadians have access to loans and credit for improvement of housing to the amount of only \$1.00 per person, compared to non-Indians to the amount of \$255.00 per person. The per capita investment in housing for the general population is \$90.00, whereas, for the Native it is only \$21.00; a national ratio of nearly 5 to 1 favors the non-Indian in meeting housing needs.

These facts add up to—racial discrimination in Canada—what else describes the position in which the average Indian finds himself?

What is the cause and what is the solution for this racial discrimination in Canada? One view which is widely held, blames the Indian for his inferior position and contends that the Indian must be trained in the "proper" institutions so that he may teach his people how to succeed in this predominately white racist society—for if the white man enjoys a much better standard of living then surely it must be the Indian that is at fault and not the society in which he lives.

This view to say the least is not objective and is in fact, catering to racial discrimination. This unjust treat-



PROTESTING INDIANS claimed a lack of jobs on reservation forces them to live on almost total relief although they are willing to work.

ment of Indians is a direct reflection of a class society which breeds discrimination, not only of races but also of classes. The very nature of capitalism—a class society—must for its very existence have people put in various rungs of the social ladder. How can one speak of the Indian problem without looking towards the direct cause of their oppression—the capitalist society in which they live. Therefore in order for the Canadian Indian to free himself from this oppression he must destroy the very thing which causes oppression. It is true, however, that he will be able to obtain a few crumbs or reforms from

this society but he will not be able to obtain a good standard of living until the society itself is fundamentally changed. Because as was stated previously this is the cause—the exploitation of man by man—not the exploited Indians but the exploiting capitalist class is the direct cause of oppression.

The Canadian Indian, like the American Negro will become more and more oppressed and in the final analysis must begin to struggle against this oppression. Only through struggle will the Indian be able to obtain the freedom he so desperately needs.

MARXIST-LENINIST GLOSSARY

CULTURE: The complex of material and spiritual goods created by the activity of mankind in the process of its social development, often used as synonymous with civilization. Material goods, in particular the forces of production, belong to the realm of material culture. All that is created in terms of the social superstructure makes up the realm of culture—political institutions, science, and art, customs, manners, and the like.

Culture in class society inevitably possesses a class character. The direction of its development is determined by the interests of the ruling class. The proletariat, constructing its own culture, utilizes all that is valuable in what has been created by preceding generations. Proletarian culture is radically different from the culture of all other social classes. The process by which the toiling masses gain possession of culture represents in itself a whole revolution, a cultural revolution (as in China), which constitutes one of the most important aspects of the building of socialist society. The path to this culture lies through the development of culture national in form and socialist in content wherever the proletariat has attained power.

DIALECTICS: (From the Greek dia-legin-discourse).

Some philosophers in antiquity understood dialectics to mean the art of gaining truth by means of revealing contradictions in the arguments of an opponent and then overcoming the contradictions. Later on, dialectics came

to signify the study of basic changes, inter-connections, evolution. Dialectics looks upon all phenomena as constantly moving and changing, and considers the evolution of nature a result of the conflict of opposites taking place in all things. Engels pointed out that many ancient Greek philosophers were natural-born dialecticians. Heraclitus taught that things both exist and do not exist during the same instant, since any given thing is in a continuous process of change. However, in Greek philosophy, dialectics appeared in a simple, primitive and naive form. It could not demonstrate in detail the universal connection of all phenomena.

In subsequent centuries, the metaphysical conception of the universe, as opposed to the dialectical, became predominant. Certain aspects of dialectics appeared in the philosophy of Descartes and Spinoza, but in the main, the outlook of both was metaphysical. Only in the second world view begin to show signs of giving way. The half of the eighteenth century did the metaphysical first breach was made by Kant with his theory of the evolution of the solar system. Modern philosophy reached a culminating point in Hegel. "It's greatest merit was the readoption of dialectics as the highest form of thinking." —from Engels, Anti-Duhring.

Hegelian dialectics was the first philosophical method to conceive the whole world of nature, society, and thought as a process, as in continuous motion, change, evolution. The internal contradictions of the process constitute the basis of its self-movement, its self-development. Hegel, however, interpreted the dialectical method in a completely idealist fashion. Dialectics became scientific only when Marx and Engels set it free from its idealist Hegelian encumbrances and developed it further as a doctrine of evolution naturalistically conceived, thereby creating dialectical materialism. Dialectics, as expounded by Marx and Engels and developed further by Lenin is a science of the basic laws of evolution and nature, human society, and thought.

TO FOLLOW A STAR for A.L.S.

To follow a star!

A star first seen thro' canvas canopy
Neath which one child hid till sounded the all-clear;
Then sped to pick up wounded, be they French,
British or German, even from Oran
or China, or Senegal, but Men -
even tho' a victory for either side
Meant exploitation as the fruits of Peace.

To see that star

down thro' the years - a half a century!
to use its light in cruel days to probe
the corners of dim want; to wonder why?
To gaze, its light a bec'ning gleam by now,
with empty stomach into stores of food;
or make ones children shorts from father's sox,
his shirt from drapes that only hid from sight
the lack of beds and blankets, tables, chairs.

To glimpse a vista - A mirage? Oh no -
emerge from that faint light, as Man stood up
and vowed 'We too shall live. We will not crawl!'
in first one, then, as millions grasped the dream.
in nations far as continents apart!
To fan that flame you stood and took the taunts.
It seemed worth while to stand knee deep in snow
to clarify, expose, and hold the torch
for those oppressed, wherever they might be.

To nurse that flame,
and yet t'was slow: 'how long my god, how long,'
the cry from those who saw that light shine high,
yet on they came - people - mighty mass!
700 million, footfast on the pat!
to have and hold the vision they have won
at mighty cost; the spark to hand again
to those in other lands to scale the heights
now seen so clearly—time is on our side!

To follow that star

throughout two thirds of Life, then see it fall
tramped to the water's edge by those who once
were its great champions, tested, tried and true;
- yet lacking at the last the stiffened spine
to stand against the tyrants; eyes blindfold
to those who still must struggle to the light!
Fear - fear has won; and 'what we have we hold
and devil take the rest'. Oh you who once
were Comrades, holding hands in the half-light
but always struggling on, you may have quit
but hear ye, hear ye this: - that Star still shines!
Some sink, heart sick, beside the path they trod
so long, faith in the Beacon gone. Ah bitter fruit!
But there are those who will not quit the fight
to win humanity its dream of Life!
Life, not existence; and for those who work
to each his due - the Brotherhood of Man.
The torch that you have dropped, leaving your own
in darkness, mystified, now here take note:
OTHERS WILL CARRY IT - that star still shines!

Beryl M. Wheeldon

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